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NAPOLEON'S LAST CHARGE

BY
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ARRANGED BY

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PUBLISHED BY E.T. PAULL MUSIC CO. 243 WEST 42ND ST.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
M. D. SWISHER.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
A. H. GOETTING.

NEW YORK
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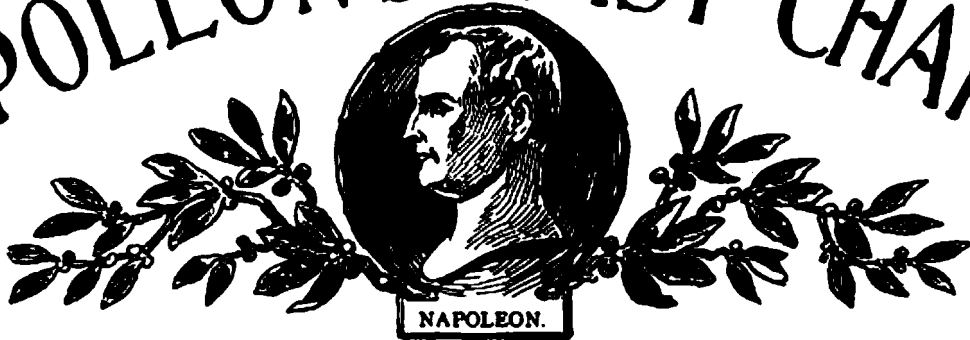
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NAPOLÉON'S LAST CHARGE



Napoleon was undoubtedly one of the greatest military commanders that ever lived. His accomplishments and achievements are simply without a parallel in the human race. He was born in the year 1769 on the Island of Corsica. His parents were poor. They had a large family. Early in his career he was compelled to struggle for an existence, and without money, without means or influence, without practically any or no opportunities, he accomplished the most stupendous undertakings in an incredible short space of time; finally becoming the Dictator, Ruler and Emperor of France, and the mighty Conqueror of the Continent of Europe; his star of destiny culminating, however, with the overwhelming and disastrous defeat of his army at the Battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815.

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

The battle field was a vast undulating plain, leading up to Mont St. Jean, which is called the field of Waterloo. At 9 o'clock the French army moved in five columns; the artillery between, the bands in front, drums rattling, bugles sounding, a mighty, powerful, joyous army; a sea of bayonets and helmets. By 10:30 o'clock the whole army took up position and was drawn up in six lines. The first cannon shot was fired 25 minutes to 12. The battle commenced furiously; at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the situation of the English army was serious. Their losses had been terrible. Picton had been killed. Three thousand combatants had been massacred; the Scotch Greys no longer existed; Ponsonby's heavy dragoons were cut to pieces and he had fallen pierced by seven lance wounds. Gordon and March were dead. The fifth and sixth divisions were destroyed. The English army, however, was strongly situated on the plateau of Mont St. Jean. Along the center of the crest of this plateau ran a deep ditch or sunken road, which was invisible even at a short distance. This trench or ditch connected two Belgian villages, and was known as the hollow road of Ohain. In certain places along the route between hills, it became a ravine. A little after 4 o'clock, the English line fell back, all at once, from the plateau, into a hollow. "Wellington is retreating," Napoleon shouted, as he half raised himself in his stirrups, and with the flash of victory in his eyes, he concluded to complete Wellington's supposed retreat by an overthrow, and gave orders for his magnificent body of Cuirassiers (cavalry), to charge the plateau of Mont St. Jean.

NAPOLEONS LAST CHARGE.

There were three thousand five hundred gigantic men mounted on colossal horses, forming twenty-six squadrons. The whole of this cavalry, with raised swords with standards flying, charged across the formidable valley in which, so many men had already fallen, and in the face of fierce cononading and tremendous canister fire, traversed the battle field like a flash, ascending the frightful muddy incline of the plateau of Mont St. Jean. Behind the crest of the plateau, in a hollow, in the shadow of a masked battery, thirteen English squares were waiting with their muskets calm, dumb and motionless, for what was coming. Then appeared above the crest a long line of raised arms, brandishing sabres; a sea of helmets; a stormy bounding of horses; the clang of cuirasses, bugles and standards, and three thousand deep toned voices shouting, "Long live the Emperor." On reaching the top of the crest, all at once, horrible to relate, the Cuirassiers noticed between them and the English, an awful trench; it was the sunken road of Ohain. It was a frightful moment; the ravine was there a grave, yawning, unexpected, almost precipitous, beneath the horses feet, with a depth of twelve feet and more between its two sides. There was no possible means of escaping. The ranks behind thrust the ranks in front into this terrible abyss. The horses reared, fell back, slipped with all four feet in the air. Men and horses rolled into the trench pell-mell, crushing each other; and when this grave was full of living men and horses, the rest passed over them. This commenced the loss of the battle. Sixty guns and the thirteen English squares, thundered shot and shell at the Cuirassiers at point blank range. The Cuirassiers with ranks diminished did not have a moment for reflection and rushed at the English squares at full gallop, with hanging bridles, sabres in their mouths, and pistols in their hands; their great horses reared, leaped over the bayonets and landed in the center of the four living walls. The aspect of this combat was appalling. Both armies were near exhaustion. At 5 o'clock Wellington looked at his watch and was heard to exclaim, "Blucher or night." It was this moment that a distant line of bayonets glistened on the heights; it was Blucher. The rest is known. The appearance of a third army, with eighty-six cannon thundering simultaneously; Pirch I. coming up with Bulow; Ziethen's Cavalry led by Blucher in person; a new battle rushing at nightfall on the weakened French regiments; the whole English line resuming the offensive, and pushed forward; the gigantic gaps made in the French army by the combined English and Prussian batteries; with disaster and extermination in front, with disaster on the flank the whole army suddenly gave away on all sides, in utter rout and confusion; friends killing each other, in order to escape; squadrons and battalions dash against and destroy each other; soldiers unharness horses from caissons and escape on them; wagons overturned, block up the road; men crush each other and trample over the dead and living. A multitude of forty thousand men, wild with terror. No comrades, no officers, no generals recognized. All indescribable rout and confusion. Such was this flight. Amid this fearful convulsion, deserted by the balance of the army the hero's of twenty victories, the Grenadiers of the Old Guard, with their tall bearskins, entered the battle field, shouting as they marched to absolute death and destruction, "Long live the Emperor!" History has nothing more striking than this death rattle acclamation.

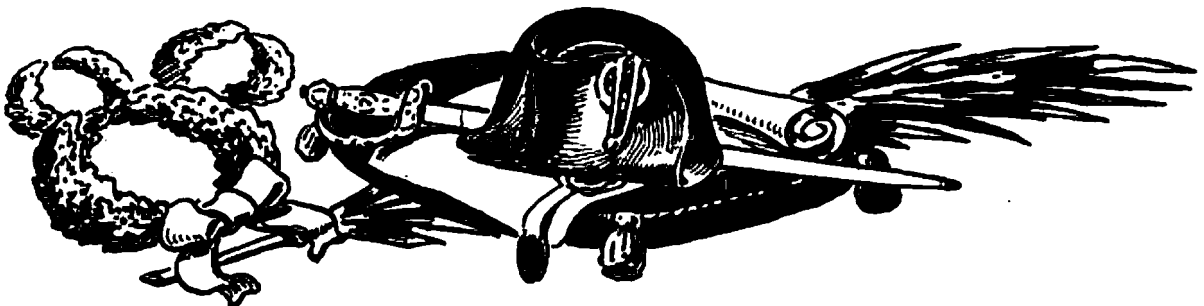
Napoleons last charge had been made. His sun had been seen to rise at Austerlitz; it had now set at Waterloo!

Very respectfully,

E. T. PAULL

NOTE.—The Roycrofters, of East Aurora, New York, publish a magnificently edited book entitled "The Battle of Waterloo," by Victor Hugo, which gives a complete account of this great battle. The writer is indebted to The Roycrofters for the historical extracts given above.

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Napoleons Last Charge

Descriptive March-Galop.

Waterloo

"And there was mounting in hot haste: the steed,
The mustering squadron, and the clattering car,
Went pouring forward with impetuous speed,
And swiftly forming in the ranks of war;"

Byron.

By EDWIN ELLIS.

Rewritten and Arranged by
E. T. PAULL.

Allegro con spirito.

Bugle call to Arms.

Musical notation for the Bugle call to Arms. It consists of a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The melody is marked *ff staccato*. The bass line features a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. An *Echo* section is indicated at the end, marked *PPP*.

Cavalry Call.

Musical notation for the Cavalry Call. It consists of a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The melody is marked *ff*. The bass line features a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. An *Echo* section is indicated at the end, marked *PPP*.

Band strikes up.

Soldiers Marching.

Musical notation for the Band strikes up and Soldiers Marching section. It consists of a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The melody is marked *ff*. The bass line features a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The section is marked with accents and dynamic markings.

Musical notation for the middle section of the march. It consists of a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The melody is marked with accents and dynamic markings. The bass line features a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

Musical notation for the final section of the march. It consists of a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The melody is marked with accents and dynamic markings. The bass line features a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

Note: In playing this piece, do not allow the time to lag.
Each movement should be played in a brisk March-Galop tempo.

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The first two systems of the piano accompaniment. The first system consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) with complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings. The second system continues the piece and includes the instruction "stacc." with a slanted line indicating staccato articulation.

Forming Line of Battle.

The middle four systems of the piano accompaniment. The first system of this section begins with a forte dynamic marking (**ff**). The music continues with intricate textures and dynamic changes, including a **f** marking in the fourth system.

Cannonading.

The Trio section, which includes both piano and bass staves. The piano part features a melody with dynamic markings **p**, **mf**, and **f**. The bass part consists of a rhythmic accompaniment with repeated notes and slurs. The section concludes with a **fff** dynamic marking.

Cavalry advancing.

p Not too slow. strict Tempo

This system features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The treble staff contains a complex, rhythmic accompaniment of chords, while the bass staff has a simpler melodic line. There are several asterisks (*) and dynamic markings below the bass staff.

Horses Galloping.

ff *crsc.*

This system continues the grand staff notation. The treble staff has a more active, galloping rhythm. The bass staff includes dynamic markings and asterisks.

This system continues the grand staff notation with complex chordal textures in the treble and a steady bass line.

Bugles sounding.

f *fff stacc.*

This system features a more rhythmic and accented treble staff. The bass staff has dynamic markings and asterisks.

Clash of Arms.

fff

This system has a more rhythmic and accented treble staff. The bass staff has dynamic markings and asterisks.

Horses Galloping.

Fatal Cavalry charge.

fff *fff Furioso.*

This system features a highly rhythmic and accented treble staff. The bass staff has dynamic markings and asterisks.

stacc.

This system continues the grand staff notation, ending with a staccato marking in the bass staff.

fff

Death in sunken Trench.

fff L.H.

L.H.

Bugle call.

ff sempre stacc. Echo. ppp

ff Echo. ppp

Old Guard Advancing.

ff

1 2

stacc.

ff

Army retreating.

mf

ff

1 2

ff

Panic stricken army in rout and defeat.

fff

l. h.

fff

l. h.

trém.

ff