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more settled, without exposing them to the greatest Hardships; So that the March of the Garrison of *Ghent*, consisting of the *British* Troops, which was order'd for the fourteenth, was defer'd for three or four Days longer. The fifteenth, their Highnesses went to *Nivelle*, where the *Prussian* Troops, which were in the Service of *Great Britain* and *Holland*, pass'd in Review before them. The Prince Royal of *Prussia* being come into the *Netherlands*, to make the Campaign, they dined with him; And, in the Evening, returned to *Ghent*; The *British* Troops march'd out of that Place, the seventeenth, and, the next Day, the two Princes went to *Lisle*, accompanied by the Prince of *Auvergne*, the Earl of *Albemarle*, Count *Dbona*, and several other Officers.

The Confederate  
Army  
assembles.

THE Confederate Troops design'd for this Campaign, to the Number of above 110,000 Men, being assembled about *Courtray* and *Menin*, formed the Army, the twenty-first of *June*, N. S. near the last Place, and march'd, the twenty-second, towards *Lisle*, encamping between *Linselle*, *Turcoin* and *Rabax*. The next Day, the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* put themselves at the Head of the Army; The *Right Wing* of which, under the Command of the latter, pass'd the *Lower Deule*, as did, at the same Time, the *Left*, under the Duke, the *Mark*, and the Army encamp'd in the Plain of *Lisle*, on both Sides the *Upper Deule*. The Duke of *Marlborough* took his Quarters at the Abby of *Looz*; Prince *Eugene*, in the Castle of *Lempre*, and Count *Tilly*, in *Renzain*. Orders were, hereupon, sent to the Field Artillery, which was left at *Menin*, to come to this Camp; And an Express was dispatch'd, at the same Time, to  
Licu-

Lieutenant-General *Dompré*, who was left with a flying Camp near *Alost*, to join the Army with all Speed. The four and twentieth, upon Advice from *Arras*, that the *Marshal de Villars* had positive Orders to venture a Battle, the Quarter-masters General went out with 1200 Horse, to view the Ground between the two Armies, and the Situation of the Enemy's Camp; And, upon their Return, reported, that they were advantageously posted between *Pont à Vendin*, *Cambrain*, and *Beauvrain*; Their Right and Left being covered by Morasses, made unpassable by the late continual Rains; And their Front by some Villages, which they had fortified, and that they were perfecting their Intrenchments (which were fortified with numberless Outworks, double Ditches, and Batteries at convenient Distances) with all possible Application.

THE next Day, the Lieutenant-Generals *Dopff* and *Cadogan* were sent out, with other Detachments, to take a narrower View of the Enemy, and, upon their Report of the almost insuperable Difficulties, which must necessarily attend the Attacking the Enemy, in their advantageous and fortified Camp, the Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and the Field-Deputies of the *States*, came to the Resolution to besiege the important Fortrefs of *Tournay*, the Garrison whereof, as well as of several other neighbouring Towns, had been very much weaken'd by the *Marshal de Villars*, to reinforce his Army, on the Approach of the *Confederates*. The Generals kept this Resolution very private, and the more to encrease the Enemy's Jealousy, the Artillery was sent for up the *Lys* to *Menin*; And a Council of War was held, the six and twentieth, to take, as it was industriously reported, proper

*The Confederates find it impracticable to attack the French Camp.*

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Tournay in-  
vested.

Measures to attack the *French*. The Baggage was hereupon sent to *Lisle*, which confirm'd the Belief in both Armies, that there would be an Action.

THE *Confederate* Troops, being prepossess'd with this Opinion, decamp'd, about nine in the Evening, from the Banks of the *Deule*, and march'd Part of the Night, without Beat of Drum or Sound of Trumpet, towards the Enemy; But they were surpriz'd, when, on a sudden, they received Orders to turn to the Left, and arrived, the seven and twentieth, in the Morning, before *Tournay*, which was soon after invested: So that the Enemy, (who were firmly perswaded, that the Design of the *Allies* was to attack their Lines, in Order to lay Siege to *Ypres*, which they cover'd) having no Notice, nor so much as a Suspicion of this Design, the Place was ill-provided to hold out a Siege, and the Marshal *de Villars* very much blamed on that Account, by those who envied his former Successes. Thus was this great General, famous for nothing more than his Stratagems, out done in his own Way, by the Superiour Judgment and Knowledge of the two *Confederate* Generals. Monsieur *de Villars* was caught in the Snare, while he was hugging himself in his own Security. He pleas'd himself with the Thoughts of having made an entire Discovery of the secret Intents of the *Allies*, insomuch, that of the three Attacks they made a Shew of making, he pretended to conclude two feign'd, and one only real, to oppose which he detach'd seventy-three Battalions, and order'd 100 Pieces of Cannon to be placed on the Eminences thereabouts. Nay, his Vanity and Security had got so much the Ascendant over him, that a Trumpeter belong-

Monsieur de  
Villars caught  
in a Snare.

ing

ing to the *Confederate* Army, happening to be in his Camp, he could not forbear exercising his Talent of rallying, and sent a Message by him to the *Confederate* Generals, to acquaint them, *His Vanity.* *that he wonder'd at their Delay, and that, if his Intrenchments were in their Way, he would order them to be levell'd immediately.* The *Confederates* made him no Answer, but willingly suffered him to lull himself asleep with the Fondness of his own Imagination, whilst they steadily pursued their Design, which, as I have said above, succeeded to their Wishes. The Marquis de Quincy, not to allow that Monsieur de Villars was outwitted, in this Manner, pretends the Duke of Marlborough was oblig'd to undertake this Siege to stop the Mouths of his Troops, who murmur'd at his not attacking the *French* Camp, in Order to besiege *Ypres*, which was his real Design, 'till he found it not practicable, on Account of the good Dispositions made by the Marshal.

THE wise Conduct of the Duke of Marlborough, in this March, is celebrated in the following fine Lines :

*On the March to T O U R N A Y without Beat  
of Drum.*

*The Brussels* POSTSCRIPT.

COULD I, with plainest Words, express  
That great Man's wonderful Address,  
His Penetration, and his tow'ring Thought;  
It would the gazing World surprize,  
To see one Man, at all Times, wise,  
To view the Wonders, he, with Ease, has wrought.

*Verses made on  
Occasion of this  
March.*

REFINING



REFINING Schemes approach his Mind,  
 Like Breezes of a *Southern* Wind,  
 To temperate a sultry glorious Day;  
 Whose Fannings, with an useful Pride,  
 Its mighty Heat doth softly guide,  
 And having cleared the Air, glide silently away.

THUS his Immenfity of Thought,  
 Is deeply form'd and gently wrought,  
 His Temper always softening Life's Disease;  
 That Fortune, when she does intend,  
 To rudely frown, she turns his Friend,  
 Admires his Judgment, and applauds his Ease.

HIS great Address, in this Design,  
 Does now, and will for ever shine,  
 And wants a *Waller*, but to do him Right:  
 The whole Amusement was so strong,  
 Like Fate he doom'd them to be wrong,  
 And *Tournay's* took by a peculiar Slight.

THUS, Madam, all Mankind behold  
 Your vast Ascendant, not by Gold,  
 But by your Wisdom, and your pious Life;  
 Your Aim no more than to destroy  
 That which does *Europe's* Ease annoy,  
 And supersede a Reign of Shame and Strife.

THIS Poem (*says the Author of the Tatler*) is admirably suited to the Occasion; For to write without Discovering your Meaning, bears a just Resemblance to marching without Beat of Drum. And that Circumstance being no Ways taken Notice of, in any of the *Stanza's*, the Author, with great Address and Skill calls it a *Postscript*: It being the Nature of a Postscript, to contain something very material, which was forgotten, or not clearly express'd in the Letter itself.

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*Reflections on them.*

THE Enemy not having Time to re-inforce the Garrison of *Tournay*, it consisted, according to some Accounts, only of twelve weak Battalions, and four Squadrons of Dragoons; But, according to others, was as follows: Two Battalions of *Bourbon*; Two of *Vendôme*; Two of *St. Valier*; Two of *Vexin*; One of *Vivarez*; One of *Villemaure*; One of *La Faille*; And one of *Artagnan*; Besides which, there were in the Place, twelve Troops of *Pouriere's* Dragoons, of thirty Men per Troop; A Hundred Invalids, Five independant Companies, and one Company of Miners; Under the Command of Lieutenant-General *de Surville*; And Monsieur *de Megrigni*, as chief Engineer, was Governour of the Citadel. This Garrison was very small for so large a Place, which is reckoned as strong as any in *Flanders*, and has a fine Citadel of five regular Bastions. The Town contains seventeen Parish Churches, besides a stately Cathedral; And both Town and Citadel were so prodigiously fortified, after *Lewis, XIV.* took it, in 1677. that it was reckon'd almost impregnable.

*An Account of the Garrison and Place.*

UPON

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*The Allies take  
Possession of St.  
Amand and  
Mortagne.*

UPON the *Confederate Army's* coming up to the Town, the Prince of *Nassau*, *Stadtholder* of *Frieze-land*, was immediately detach'd, with 30 Squadrons and 10 Battalions, to take Possession of *St. Amand* and *Mortagne*, two Posts necessary to cover the intended Siege; Which Service his Highness performed with Success: The Garrison of *St. Amand* retiring upon his Approach to *Valenciennes*, and that of *Mortagne* surrendring, the next Day, Prisoners of War, as soon as the *Confederates* had taken, Sword in Hand, a Redoubt that defended the Bridge of that important Post, which is situat<sup>e</sup> in the Confluence of the *Scarpe* and the *Scheld*.

*The Account  
given by the  
Dutch of this  
Action.*

THIS is the Account given, by our Historians, of the taking of these two Places; But as that we find of it in the *Dutch* Historians is very different, I shall add their Relation likewise: The Prince of *Orange* (say they) was detach'd with fifteen Battalions, and fifty Squadrons, to take Possession of *Mortagne* and *St. Amand*. At his Approach, the *French* who were in the latter, offered to surrender the Place, if he would allow them to retire; Which the Prince thought fit to grant, as well to gain Time, as to save his Men. The Garrison of *Mortagne*, tho' less numerous, depending upon their advantageous Situation, and the Facility with which they could, at any Time, retire over the *Scheld*, were less tractable, and refus'd to surrender on any Account. The Earl of *Orkney*, to whom the Prince had given the Command of the Attack, found there was but one Passage to the Place, by a very narrow Causey, in the middle of which was a Draw-Bridge; He, therefore, order'd some Cannon to be levell'd at the Bridge, but with little Success. In the mean Time having found an old Boat, he

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he made a Use of it to carry some Grenadiers over the Inundation, to attack the Enemy on the other Side; Which they perceiving, abandon'd the Post, and having prepar'd every Thing before-hand for a sudden Flight, on Occasion, pass'd the *Scheld*, with so much Expedition, that they were soon out of the Reach of the *Allies*.

BESIDES the Detachment under the Prince of *Nassau*, another of the like Number of Horse and Foot, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Lumley*, was sent to join General *Dompré*, who having march'd, the 26th, from *Alost*, had taken Post near *Tournay*, between the two *Schelds*, with 9 Squadrons and 5 Battalions, and the Town was invest'd by the remaining Part of the Army on each Side the *Scheld*. The Duke of *Marlborough* fix'd his Quarters at *Villemeaux*, posting his Troops from *Colonne* as far as the Causey of *Douay*; And Prince *Eugene* his, from that Causey to *Marquain*, that Part of the Army being in a Kind of Half Moon, on the *Lower Scheld*. The Governour of *Tournay*, not a little surprized to see the *Confederate* Troops in Motion, to invest the Town, which as I said above, was unprovided with Necessaries for a long Siege, rifled great Part of the Corn of the Inhabitants, and sent out a Party to fetch in the large Cattle out of the Neighbourhood; But the latter were cut off by the *Confederates*, and taken Prisoners, except 9 or 10 Dragoons, who made off, and passing thro' *Pervels*, about Noon, got safe to *Condé*, and the Cattle was, by the Generals of the *Allies*, generously restored to the Peasants.

THE eight and twentieth, the Enemy open'd their Sluices at *Valenciennes* and *Condé*, which brought down such a Flood of Water, that the Communication between the Troops of the *Allies* was *interrupted*. The French miscarry twice in their Attempt to re-inforce the Garrison.



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was cut off; That Communication was, however, laid open again the same Night. On the other Hand, the Marshal *de Villars* was, at Length, sensible of his Mistake in drawing Troops out of a Place of so much Importance, which it was reasonable to believe the *Confederates* would attempt; Since, by that, the open Cities of *Brabant* would be cover'd, and a Way secured for future Progress; He was, therefore, now thoughtful, how he might repair that Fault, by throwing Re-inforcements into the Place. In Order to this, he caused 7 or 800 Horse, from *Mons* and *Condé*, to advance, on the nine and twentieth, to *Limoges*, in Hopes, that they might get into *Tournay*, by the great Road which leads from *Oudenarde* to that City: But six Squadrons, and the same Number of Battalions, under the Command of Major-General *Keppel*, being sent over to the *Hainault* Side of the *Scheld*, to re-inforce those Posts, and secure some Intervals and Passages, the Enemy were oblig'd to retire, without attempting any Thing. The Lines of Circumvallation were begun, the thirtieth, on the *Hainault* Side of the *Scheld*; And, the same Night, Messieurs *d'Acquavive* and *Pignatelli*, with a Detachment of a 1000 Horse and Dragoons, each carrying a Foot-Soldier behind him, advanced with a Design to throw themselves into the Town; But the Lieutenant-Generals *Lunley* and *Dompré* observing their Approach, sent a Detachment after them, and obliged them to retire to *Condé*.

Farther Preparations for the Siege.

THE first of July, N. S. the Prince of *Nassau*, having left 1000 Men, under the Command of a Brigadier, at *St. Amand*, and a Colonel with 700 Men, at *St. Mortagne*, returned to the Camp before *Tournay*, with the Earl of *Orkney*, General

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General *Hompesch*, and the Rest of their Troops. The third, all the Troops, appointed for the Siege, having taken their Posts round the Town, from *Cerque*, above the Town, to the Castle of *Constantine*, below it, at both which Places, lay Bridges of Communication over the *Scheld*; the Generals made the following Disposition for the Attacks of the City and Citadel.

“ THERE shall be three Attacks, one against  
 “ the Citadel, and one on each Side the River,  
 “ against the Town: Of which the principal  
 “ shall be commanded by General *Lottum*, with  
 “ Mess. *Witbers*, *Fing*, and *Heyden*, Lieutenant-  
 “ Generals, and Sir *William Temple*, Mess. *Den-*  
 “ *boff*, and *Vegelin*, Major-Generals, against the  
 “ Citadel, on the Side of the Gate of *Valenciennes*;  
 “ The second by General *Fagel*, with Mess.  
 “ *Dedem*, *Oxenstiern*, and *Spar*, Lieutenant-  
 “ Generals, and Mess. *Hamilton*, *Wassanaer*, and  
 “ *Keppel*, Major-Generals, against the Gate of  
 “ *Marville*; And the third by General *Schu-*  
 “ *lenburg*, with the Duke of *Argile*, Mess. *Wac-*  
 “ *kerbaert*, and *Woeck*, Lieutenant-Generals, and  
 “ Mess. *Hobndorff*, *d'Albergue*, and *Nassau-*  
 “ *Woudenburg*, Major-Generals, against the  
 “ Horn-work of the Gate of the *Seven Fountains*;  
 “ With four Brigadiers at each Attack.

*Dispositions  
 made for the  
 Attack of the  
 Town and Ci-  
 tadel of Tour-  
 nay.*

“ SIXTY Battalions are appointed for the  
 “ Trenches.

THE Lines of Circumvallation were begun, Warneton  
 the fourth of July, on the left Side of the *Scheld*, taken by the  
 towards *Menin* and *Lisle*; And the Troops in French.  
 the mean Time, prepar'd great Numbers of  
 Faskines and Gabions, to be made Use of in the  
 Approaches. • The two Armies made a small  
 Motion, the same Day, that commanded by the  
 Duke of *Marlborough*, extending its Right to the  
 Brook

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Brook of *Esplechin*, and the *Left* to *Esplain*; And that by *Prince Eugene*, encamping, with the *Right*, at *Luchin*, and the *Left* at *Esplechin*, where the two Armies might join, in Case of Necessity. The same Afternoon, Advice came, that the *Marſhal de Villars* had detach'd the *Count d'Artaſnan*, Lieutenant-General, with ſixteen Battalions, four Squadrons of Horſe, and nine of Dragoons, beſides 2000 Men commanded out of *Ypres*, to attack *Warneton*, where the *Allies* had left a Garrifon of 700 Men, commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel and a Major. Upon this Information, Lieutenant-General *Wilke* was immediately ordered to march to their Relief, with 30 Squadrons of Horſe, and 2500 Grenadiers: But before he could come up to them, the *French* had made themſelves Maſters of that Fort, which was not fortified, and had taken the ſmall Garrifon Priſoners of War. They attempted, likewise, to take Poſſeſſion of *Commines* and *Fort Rouge*, in the former of which was a Major, with 150 Men, and, in the latter, a Captain, with 50. They were attacked twice, with great Vigour; But defended themſelves ſo bravely, as gave Time to the *Confederate* Troops to come to their Relief; Upon which, the Enemy not only retired, but abandoned *Warneton* likewise. The *Marquis de Quincy* pretends the *Allies* had 1600 Men in *Warneton*, and that the Loſs of that Place coſt them above 1200 (about double the Number that were in it;) But takes no Notice of the *French* having been obliged to abandon it again.

But they abandon it again.

THE ſixth, the Lines of Circumvallation were perfected; And ten Squadrons, with ſix Battalions, were ſent to *Deullement*, to relieve the Detachment order'd out, upon the firſt Notice of the

the Enemy's Approach toward *Wanmeton*, and to observe their Motions on that Side. The same Evening, *Mons. de Saisan*, a Lieutenant-Colonel, was taken under the *Glacis* of the Town, endeavouring to get into it, and was carried to the Duke of *Marlborough's* Quarters. The seventh, between ten and eleven at Night, the Trenches were open'd, at three several Attacks, and carried on with such Success, and so little Loss, that the *Allies* had not above thirty Men kill'd, and about the same Number wounded. The eighth, Advice was brought to the Camp, that the *Chevalier de Luxemburg* was encamp'd at *Crespin*, near *St. Guislain*, with a Detachment from the *Marshal de Villars's* Army, where he expected to be join'd by the *French* Troops, which were coming from *Alsace*, in Order, after their Conjunction, to make some Diversion, in *Brabant*. To prevent any Surprise, it was thought proper, to lay the Avenues to the *Anderlecht*-Gate of *Brussels* under Water, by Means of the Sluices; And several other Measures were taken to frustrate any Design the Enemy might have on that Side. The ninth, Advice came from Lieutenant-General *Dops*, that the *Scheld* about *Oudenarde*, being cleared of some Boats sunk, and other Stoppages made in it, by the *French*, the foregoing Summer, thirty Vessels, with the heavy Artillery, pass'd the Day before, and the Rest would follow that Night. The tenth, the Boats laden with the Artillery and Ammunition arrived, and great Numbers of Men were employ'd to bring the Cannon to the Batteries. The same Day, the Besieged made a Sally, with 500 Men; And, the twelfth at Night, another, by the Gate of *Valenciennes*; But were unsuccessful in both. The thirteenth and four-

*The Trenches  
open'd before  
Tournay.*



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*An unlucky Accident.*

teenth, the Batteries began to play, at all the three Attacks; But, the thirteenth, an unlucky Accident happen'd at the Place, where the Bombs were filling; For one, taking Fire, blew up about fifty more, kill'd four Fire-works, and about twenty other Persons; But the Magazines of Powder, which were very near, happily escaped.

*Continuation of the Siege.*

THE fifteenth, the Besiegers took an Intrenchment or Line, which the Enemy had thrown up to cover their Sluices, and the Flank between the Citadel and the *Scheld*. They immediately cast up a Line parallel to it, and made a Lodgment thereon, as they did another, the same Night, on the Saillant Angle of the Hornwork, on the Left of General *Schulenberg's* Attack. The sixteenth, they took another Intrenchment, and, in the Night between that and the seventeenth, made a Lodgment upon the Saillant Angle of the Ravelin, on the Right, at General *Fagel's* Attack, between the Gate of *Marville*, and the *Upper Scheld*; And, likewise, lodg'd themselves on both Sides of the Saillant Angle of that Work.

THE 18th, at Night, the *Allies* cast up a Parallel of eighty Paces, at the Attack of Count *Lottum*, towards the Gate of *Valenciennes*, and the Miners continued Sapping in Nine different Places, to discover the Enemy's Mines. The 19th, they carried on the Approaches, and intended to have push'd them as far as the Gate before-mentioned: But, as they came out of the Parallel, they found themselves on the Wall of the old Counterescarp, which could not be pierced thro' till the twentieth in the Morning. However, they extended their Parallel, on the *Left*, above Seventy Paces, continu'd the Saps in Ten different

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rent Places, and made a brisk Fire from the great Battery, to enlarge the Breach in the Wall of the Town, between the Citadel and the *Scheld*. The 21st, early in the Morning, Lieutenant-General *Winters*, being in the Trenches, received a Contusion with a small Shot in his Breast, which however did him very little Harm. That Night the Besiegers advanced their Sapping but six and twenty Paces towards the Gate of *Valenciennes*, the Enemy having made three vigorous Sallies; which cost the *Allies*, besides two Subaltern Officers, and about thirty Private Men, killed, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Captain, five Subalterns, and about fifty common Soldiers wounded.

THE Ditch of the Place, on the Side of General *Fagel's* Attack, being a Branch of the *Scheld*, and therefore not easily to be pass'd, and the Ground full of Stones and very difficult, the Generals resolved to carry on that Attack no farther than to favour that of Count *Lottum*. However, they perfected the Works on that Side, and, on the 19th in the Night, extended their Lodgments from the Angle of the Counterscarp of the Ravelin, to the first Place of Arms, on the Left of that Ravelin. They also drew up a Line from the *Glacis* of the Counterscarp to the first Parallel, to cover a Battery of 12 Pieces of Cannon, design'd to enlarge the Breach at the Attack of Count *Lottum*, and into the Cover'd Way, on the same Side, from the *Scheld* to the Citadel; And the Night between the 21st and 22d, they made themselves Masters of the whole Counterscarp, at the Attack of General *Fagel*, and then began to fire from the Battery before-mentioned.

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THE Attack of General *Schulemburg* was likewise, by this Time, very forward: For besides the two Batteries erected, the 1<sup>st</sup>, on the Counter-scarp, they prepar'd another, which began to fire the 2<sup>d</sup> with so good Success, that, the next Day, the Breaches in the Hornwork, the Ravelin, and the Wall of the Town, were almost in a Condition to be mounted; And, at the same Time, the Saps were carried on to the Wall of the Ditch.

*Motions of  
Prince Eugene  
and the Duke  
of Marlbo-  
rough's Ar-  
mies.*

THE twentieth, Prince *Eugene* went from the Army of Observation, which was encamp'd at *Villemeaux*, to *St. Amand*, to view the Fortifications which were making, to put that Place in a Posture of Defence, against any sudden Attempt. As soon as his Highness was returned to the Camp, a Detachment of 2000 Men was sent to take Possession of *Marchiennes* on the *Scarpe*, between *St. Amand* and *Douay*, where they were ordered to intrench themselves, to facilitate the farther Designs of the Generals, after the taking of *Tournay*; And the Duke of *Marlborough* order'd a Fort to be built at *Pont à Tresin*, for the Security of that Post. The Enemy, at the same Time, had above 20,000 Pioneers at Work, on their new Lines, from *Douay* to *Homage*, on the other Side of the *Scarpe*, near *Marchiennes*, and from thence to the *Scheld* near *Condé*; And their Army was dispos'd in the following Manner: Their Cavalry continued in their several Camps, as I have said above: And their Infantry was encamp'd thus; Six and twenty Battalions from *Douay*, along the Canal of *Courrieres*; Two and twenty Battalions from *Courrieres* to the Morass of *Winge*, on the said Canal; Sixty two Battalions from thence to the Morass of *Cambrin*, along the Intrenchment; Besides twelve other Battalions, which

*Disposition of  
the Enemy's  
Army.*

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which made a second Line, at *Annequin*, behind the former. They had, besides, four and twenty Battalions, and twelve Regiments of Horse and Dragoons, along the *Lys*, under the Command of *Monf. Artagnan*, and another Body under *Monf. de Coigni*, encamp'd by *Platoons*, from *Douay* to *Valenciennes*, and the Troops under the *Chevalier de Luxembourg*, between *Quiverain* and *Crispin*, near *Condé*.

THE twenty-third, a strong Detachment of the Enemy's Army attack'd the Post of *Hasnon*, near *St. Amand*, on the *Scarpe*, in which *Monf. Daminitz*, a *Prussian* Captain, commanded, with 120 Men. He defended that Post bravely, for a considerable Time; But having lost thirty of his Men, and the Number of the Enemy encreasing upon him, he was oblig'd, at Length, to quit it, and retired, with the Rest of his Men to *St. Amand*. The French, paid dear for this Post, having had a great Number of their Men, and with them Colonel *Albergotti*, kill'd in the Attack.

The French take the Post of Hasnon.

THE Marquis *d'Imecourt* having join'd the Marshal *de Villars*, with a Detachment of four and twenty Battalions, and two and twenty Squadrons, from Germany, the French Army made a small Motion, on the four and twentieth, and encamp'd near *Enchin*, where the Marshal took his Quarters, between *Douay* and *Valenciennes*, with the *Scarpe* before, and the *Scheld* behind him, leaving a Flying Camp near *Lens*, under the Command of *Monf. d'Artagnan*, for the Security of his Intrenchments there, and at *La Bassée*; For which Purpose, likewise, the *Militia* of *Picardy*, and the *Boulonnois* were order'd to march that Way; And the Marshal, having sent his heavy Baggage to *Douay*, gave out, that he was resolv'd to

Motions of the Marshal de Villars;



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Not regarded  
by the Confede-  
rates.

relieve *Tournay*. The five and twentieth, *Mont de Villars* took his Quarters at *Denain*; near *Valenciennes*. But notwithstanding these Motions, the *Confederate* Generals did not think it necessary to make any Alteration, in their Camp, contenting themselves only to re-inforce the Garrison of *St. Amand*, with 400 Men, and to place a *Brigade* between that Post, and the Village of *St. Maur*. Several *French* Officers, who had their Regiments and Companies in the Town, endeavouring, at several Times, to get in disguised, were taken Prisoners.

The Siege of  
*Tournay* carried on.

To return to the Siege; Those in *Tournay*, having found Means, by the Help of their Sluices, to let a great Quantity of Water into the Ditch of the Town, which hindered the Besiegers from giving the Assault so soon as they intended, the Pioneers, were, in the mean Time, at Work, on bringing into a narrower Compass the Lines of Circumvallation, on the Side of the Citadel, to cover the Troops to be employ'd on that Attack, after the taking of the Town. The 26th, the three Batteries were order'd to fire their Cannon, Mortars, and Hawbitzers, which continued, with great Fury, from three in the Afternoon, till the Rising of the Moon, at which Time 13 Men detach'd out of each Battalion, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Withers*, made an Attack on a Ravelin, that covers the Gate of *Valenciennes*, and on the Cover'd Way, between that Gate and the Citadel. This was carried on with so great Bravery, that, notwithstanding the vigorous Resistance of the Enemy, the Besiegers lodg'd themselves in the cover'd Way, that leads from the Gate of *Valenciennes* to the *Scheldt*, and extended themselves from that River to the next Bastion, and along the

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the Ravelin that covers that Gate. But lost in this Attack about 150 Men, and amongst others, 3 Chief Engineers, and 4 Captains. During this Action, at Count *Lottum's* Attack, they who were employ'd at that of General *Schulemburg's* filled the Ditch of the Hornwork three Falcines broad, with the Loss of two Engineers and several Common Soldiers, and the Magazine of that Battery blew up, by the Enemy's Fire.

NOTWITHSTANDING this Disaster, the 27th, in the Evening, the Besiegers attack'd the Hornwork, on the *Left* of General *Schulemburg's* Attack, and the detach'd Battalion on the *Right* of that Hornwork, both which they carried, with very little Opposition; They made, however, a Sally upon the Men, who were Lodging themselves on the Bastion; But the Duke of *Argile*, who commanded this Attack, and receiv'd a slight Wound, bringing fresh Succours to them, repulsed the Enemy, with considerable Loss; And the Lodgment was finished. The 28th, in the Morning, the Besieged made another Sally upon the same Bastion, but with no better Success, being vigorously repulsed, and driven into the Town. Hereupon the Besiegers made the necessary Preparations for a general Storm; But were prevented by the Besieged, who, about Six o' Clock in the Evening, hung out White Colours, at the three Attacks, beat the *Chamade*, and desired to capitulate for the Town; Which was granted, upon Condition, that the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* would consent to it. Their Highnesses, having conferred with the Deputies of the *States*, it was agreed to grant the Garrison a Capitulation, whereupon Hostages were exchange'd, and the

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The Town of  
Tournay capi-  
tulates.

The Town sur-  
render'd.

Ensign, having sent out Brigadier du Metz, and the Duke of Marlborough, and Brigadier Diverney to Prince Eugene, Brigadier Grimrod was sent from Count Lottum's Attack, and Brigadier Sabine from Schulemburg's, in their Room. After some Debates, an Honourable Capitulation, consisting of twenty-two Articles, proposed by the Garrison, and four added by the Besiegers, (being much the same as those of Lisle) was agreed upon, between Nine and Ten in the Evening, and signed by the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, on the Part of the Allies, and by Lieutenant-General de Surville, on the Part of the Garrison. Thus after twenty-one Days of open Trenches, the Victorious Arms of the Allies carried a Place, which the French thought impregnable; As appears by the following lofty Inscription, which they had caused to be engraven on one of the Half-Moons.

A vain Inscrption, put by the French, on one of their Half-Moons.

LUDOVICUS DECIMUS QUARTUS  
INCERTUM BELLO AN PACE MAJOR.  
QUIBUS COPIIS, CONSILIIS, ANIMO, CELE-  
RITATE, FORTUNA,  
ANNO, M. DC. LXVII. NERVIORUM URBEM  
QUATRIDUO CEPERAT,  
IISDEM, NEUNQUAM POSTEA CAPERETUR,  
INTER CETERA MUNIMENTA, HOC  
QUOQUE  
DIEBUS VIX OCTO  
AB AREA ET FUNDAMENTIS  
IPSE INSTANS OPERI,  
VICTRICIBUS MILITUM MANIBUS EX-  
TRUXIT, ANNO DOMINI. M. DC. LXXI.

Which





# Duke of MARLBOROUGH &c.

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Which may be thus rendered in English

LEWIS the FOURTEENTH,

*Who whether he be greater in Peace or War is uncertain :*

*With the same Power, Conduct, Courage, Activity,  
and Fortune,*

*With which he took the Town of TOURNAY, in 4  
Days, in the Year 1667.*

*Has, that it may never be taken, for the future,*

*Amongst other Works, erected this,*

*In eight Days ;*

*From the Ground, and its Foundations,*

*By the victorious Hands of his brave Soldiers,*

*Animated by his Presence,*

*In the Year of our LORD, 1671.*

. UPON the Surrender of this Important Place,  
the following *Medals* were struck.

## I.

ON the FACE, the Queen's *Busto*, with the usual Inscription.

ON the Reverse, BRITANNIA, leaning with her Right Arm on her Shield, supported by a Trophy of Artillery, and holding in her Left Hand her Spear, adorned with a Mural Crown, and a Town at a Distance, with this Legend, TOR-  
NACO EXPUGNATO. That is, *Tournay taken.*

In

*Medals struck  
on the Surren-  
der of Tournay.*

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In the EXERGUE, is only the Date of the Year,  
M. DCC. IX.

## II.

ON the Face, a Ship in a Storm, with *French* Colours, having lost her Main-Mast, and throwing her Goods over Board, to save her from sinking, and among others, a Bale, with the Name of *Tournay* upon it; with the Inscription:

NE PEREAT, PERDIT.

*Rather this Loss, than total Ruin.*

ON the Reverse, the City besieged, with the Batteries of the *Allies*; With the following Words, applicable to the Bombs:

SOLUTA CATENIS INSURGIT.

*Being freed from her Chains, she rises.*

But alluding to the State of *Tournay*, as being freed from the Bondage of *France*:

And, in the Exergue;

TORNACUM CAPTUM, 1709.

*Tournay taken, in 1709.*

DURING

DURING this Siege, the *Allies* had only 3210, 1709.  
Men killed and wounded, viz. 849, at Count  
*Lottum's* Attack; 11300 at General *Schulem-* *Loss of the Al-*  
*burg's* Attack; And 1055 at General *Fagel's* *lies at the Siege*  
An inconsiderable Number for so important a *of the Town.*  
Town, of which, according to the Capitulation,  
the *French* surrendered one Gate the 30th of  
July, N. S. The next Day, the Marquis *de Sur-*  
*ville* was entertain'd at Dinner by Prince *Eugene*;  
And, in the Afternoon, retir'd into the Citadel,  
which his Garrison had already entered, to the  
Number of about 4000 Men. But a great Num-  
ber of them conceal'd themselves in the Town,  
and two Captains, four Lieutenants, with about  
150 Men, came to the Duke of *Marlborough's*  
Camp. At the same Time, the Enemy's Sick  
and Wounded, to the Number of 800, were  
conducted to *Douay*; And the Earl of *Albemarle*,  
who was appointed Governour of *Tournay*, took  
Possession of the Town, with 12 Battalions.

THINGS being thus settled, as soon as the Ene. *Siege of the*  
my had wholly evacuated the Place, the *Allies* *Citadel of*  
began to make the necessary Dispositions for the *Tournay.*  
Reduction of the Citadel, which was counted one  
of the strongest in *Europe*; not only fortified,  
with the utmost Exactness, and the Works well  
fenc'd with Stone, but all the Ground was wrought  
into Mines; So that the Resistance of the Garri-  
son was not so much apprehended, as the Mis-  
chief they might do by blowing up their Mines.  
Two Attacks were formed, the one under the  
Command of Count *Lottum*, and the other un-  
der General *Schulemburg*. They had under them  
Lieutenant-Generals *Dedem*, *Oxenstiern*, *Spar*,  
*Vink*, *Witbers*, *Wackerbaert*, *Heyden*, and the  
Duke of *Argile*; The Major-Generals *Denboff*,  
*Hamilton*, *Wassenaer*, *Keppel*, *Vegelin*, *Wouden-*  
*burg*,

burg, Temple, Dalberge and Hobendorff! The Brigadiers Gouvain, Grumkau, Bork, Prinrose, Sabine, Sturler, Chambrier, Malshurgh, Berckboffer, and Welderen. The Battalions employed in that Service were, 1 Imperialists, 4 British, viz. Webb, North and Gray, How, and Godfrey, 2 Danish, 3 Prussians, 1 Saxon, 3 Lunenburghers, 1 of Wirtemberg, 2 Hessians, 2 Munsterians, and 10 Dutch, including the Garrison. The French began the first Act of Hostility: For, on the 1st of August, they fired, with Cannon and small Shot, upon Count Lottum's Trenches and Batteries, from which latter they were immediately answered, and the Fire continued, very hot, on both Sides, the whole Night. The next Day, August 2, N. S. Prince Eugene, the Duke of Marlborough, and the Field-Deputies of the the States, were entertained at Dinner, by the Earl of Albemarle, in Tournay; About which Time, the Batteries, which had discontinued firing, for some Time, began to play again, on both Sides. The same Day, the Troops appointed for the Siege of the Citadel, took the Post, assigned them, within the new Lines of Circumvallation, and carried on the Attack, with very good Success. The 3d of August, a Bomb from the Batteries of the Allies blew up one of the Enemy's Magazines; And the Night between the fourth and fifth, the Trenches were carried on to the Pallisadoes of the Salliant Angle of the Counterscarp of the Queen's Bastion. The fifth, in the Afternoon, the Enemy made a Sally upon the Trenches, but were immediately beaten back again.

IN the mean Time, the Marquis de Surville, either finding himself not in a Condition to hold out long, or, as some pretend, that he might have



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have an Opportunity of sending an Officer of Trust to the *French* Court, for his most *Christian* Majesty's Decision of a Difference between him and Monsieur de *Mefigny*, who challeng'd the chief Command in the Citadel, desired the *Confederate* Generals to appoint a Person, on their Part, to treat with another he should name, about the Surrender of the Citadel; Which being consented to, the Princes of *Savoy* and *Marlborough* named the *Sieur de Lalo*, Brigadier in the *British* Troops, who having met with the *Marquis de Ravignan*, a Major-General, appointed by the *Marquis de Surville*, certain Articles were agreed upon.

THE *Dutch* Historians give us an Account of this Transaction, something different from that of Ours: They say the Design was first form'd at the Court of *France*, merely to amuse the *Allies*, and delay the Siege; That Monsieur de *Ravignan* was sent from *Paris* for that End; And that, coming to the *Confederate* Camp, he gave the Generals Hopes of the Citadel being surrender'd, on certain Conditions, and, thereupon, obtain'd Leave to go into the Citadel, to confer with Monsieur de *Surville* about it; After which, desiring a proper Person might be appointed, to treat with him, Monsieur de *Lalo* was named, as I have said above. The *Marquis de Quincy* pretends, that the *Allies* made the first Proposals, and that, thereupon, Monsieur de *Ravignan* was allowed to go out of the Citadel to the *French* Army, and from thence to Court.

THE Agreement being signed, the *Marquis de Ravignan* was immediately sent with it, to the Court of *France*, for His most *Christian* Majesty's Ratification; But that no Time might be lost, by this Negotiation, the Trenches were carried on,

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on, with the usual Diligence. General *Fagel*, on the other Hand, having caused the Lines of Circumvallation, before the Town of *Tournay*, to be levelld, pass'd the *Scheld*, and joined the two Armies, which, on the sixth of *August*, march'd to the Camp of *Orchies*, as well to be nearer the Enemy, to observe their Motions, as for the Conveniency of Forrage. The Army commanded by the Duke of *Marlborough* extended from the Right, near *Walines*, to the Left, at *Rumegies*, near the Brook *Lannon*; And that under Prince *Eugene* had its Right, at *Pont à Marque*, and its Left at *Walines*. The Duke took his Quarters at an *Augustin* Nunnery, called *Theomoulin*; Prince *Eugene* his, at a Monastery, under the Walls of *Orchies*; And the Field-Deputies of the *States* theirs, in that Town; Which is situate three Leagues from *Tournay*, the same from *Douay*, six from *Valenciennes*, and five from *Lisle*. The Marshal *de Villars* continued all this while encamp'd behind the *Scarpe*, with his Forces, who, having finish'd their Lines, and planted their Cannon upon them, no sooner heard of the Motion of the *Confederate* Army, which put them under terrible Apprehensions of being attacked, than they set about to raise new Lines, within those which they had before erected. Monsieur *de Villars* having, at the same Time, given Orders, to the Chevalier *de Luxembourg*, who commanded a separate Body, between *Mons* and *Valenciennes*, to rejoin the Army.

The French  
under Appre-  
hensions of being  
attack'd.

ON the 8th of *August*, N. S. the Day agreed on for the Return of the Marquis *de Ravignan*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, went in the Morning, to *Tournay*, in Expectation of the French King's Approbation of the Agreement,

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ment, lately concluded: But, on this Occasion, the *French* gave a fresh Instance of their Unfincerity, and afforded just Ground to suspect, that their Proposals for delivering the Citadel of *Tournay* were but an Artifice, to gain Time, and if possible to amuse the *Allies*. For Monsieur de *Ravignan* being come back, according to Promise, about five o'Clock that Afternoon, reported; That the King, his Master, would not ratify the said Agreement, unless the Cessation of Arms, mention'd in the same, were extended, likewise, to all the Operations of War, in the Netherlands, till the 5th of September, N. S. which he very well knew would never be consented to, and which the Confederate Generals, and the Deputies of the States, accordingly rejected with Disdain. Monsieur de *Ravignan* went, hereupon, into the Citadel, the Siege whereof was carried on with all possible Vigour, notwithstanding the great Difficulties the *Allies* met with, chiefly from the vast Number of the Mines, which the Enemy sprung, and which the Besiegers could hear them working upon, under their Feet, at almost every Step they advanc'd.

*The King of France refuses to ratify the Agreement for the Surrender of the Citadel of Tournay.*

THE Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* being returned from *Tournay* to the Army, the 9th of *August*, in the Morning, Lieutenant-General *Cadogan* was immediately detach'd, with 2000 Grenadiers, to dislodge the Enemy from the Abby of *Marchiennes*, on this Side the *Scarpe*, in which they had posted 600 Men; And which he found so well fortify'd, by a Ditch full of Water, and pallisado'd, that he desir'd a further Re-inforcement: Upon this 1000 Foot, with eight Pieces of Cannon, were order'd to join him; But the Garrison, which the Enemy had re-inforced, with 300 Men, making a Shew of defending

*The Siege carried on. The French maintain the Post of Marchiennes.*

1709.

defending themselves vigorously; The *Confederate* Generals did not think it proper to run the Hazard of losing a great Number of Men, for the gaining so inconsiderable a Post: And thereupon Orders were sent to the Troops to withdraw, and return to their former Posts.

THE same Day, a Detachment of 200 *Hussars*, and 100 Dragoons, being sent out to get Intelligence of the Enemy, they encountred 400 Horse, and 100 Grenadiers, routed them, and brought in a Major, 13 other Officers, and 120 Men, Prisoners, besides a Booty of 100 Horses. On the 10th, another Party of 120 *Hussars*, under the Command of the *Imperial* Colonel *Desossy*, met a Party of 100 Horse, of the Enemy, whom he charg'd, kill'd most of them, and pursu'd the Rest to the very Gates of *Valenciennes*. The same Day, another small Party of *Hussars* cut in Pieces the greatest Part of 60 of the Enemies Foot, and made the Rest Prisoners. The 12th, in the Morning, the Princes of *Savoy* and *Marlborough*, went to view the Abby of *Fiennes*, near the *Scarpe*, between *Douay* and *Marchiennes*; And in their Return, their Convoy beat two of the Enemies Parties, and brought in both the Partisans, and several of the Men, Prisoners. The 14th, their Highnesses went to *Tournay*, din'd with the Deputies of the *States-General*, and, in the Afternoon, went into the Trenches, at General *Schulemburg's* Attack; The next Morning, they visited those of Count *Lotum*, return'd the 19th to the Camp, and the 20th, began the Review of the Army. On the 26th, Monsieur *de Sudendunck*, Major of Prince *Menzikoff's* Regiment, arriv'd at the *Confederate* Camp from *Muscovy*, with Letters of the 20th of July, N. S. from that Prince to the Duke



Duke of Marlborough, notifying to his Grace the Victory gain'd by the Czar over the Swedes at *Pultowa*; the 8th of that Month. 1709.

The Siege of the Citadel of *Tournay* was, in the mean Time, carried on, with all the Success which could be expected, from the cautious and slow Method of Sapping. And never were so many Instances of little subterraneous Skirmishes, as at this Siege, which was push'd with as much Vigour, and as various Success, under Ground as above. Nothing was more common than for Miners to meet under Ground, and to engage with their Shovels and Pick-axes, and sometimes with Sword and Pistols. Not to descend to many tedious Particulars, on the 20th of *August*, N. S. the *Allies* discovered, at the Attack of General *Schulemburg*, a Mine that was directly under a Battery of Mortars, and took out the Powder and 18 Mortars lodg'd therein. But about three in the Afternoon, the Besieged sprung a Mine, between the Trenches, and the *Caponniere* they had in the Ditch, with such an Effect, that Part of the Wall from the Town to the Citadel, two Branches of the Trenches, a Parallel, two Saps, and two of the Besiegers Mines, were ruin'd, and a Captain, two Ensigns, and 19 Soldiers kill'd. At the same Time, they sprung another Mine, at the Attack of Count *Lottum*, but without doing the least Damage. The 22d, the Miners of the *Allies* discovered the Branch of another Mine, and as they were busy in finding out the Mine itself, they heard the Enemy working on a great Gallery, whereupon a Lieutenant, and 16 Grenadiers were order'd to dislodge them; but the Lieutenant being kill'd, at the first Onset, his Men were disheartened and retir'd. Another Officer, with a fresh Detachment, was

*The Siege of the Citadel of Tournay carried on.*

1709.

immediately commanded to execute that Order ; But the Enemy throwing a great many Grenadoes, and making a terrible Smoke, the Besiegers were forced to retire, to prevent being suffocated. The 23d, in the Afternoon, the Miners, supported by a Lieutenant, and 12 Grenadiers, were at Work, to pierce through a Traverse, cross the Gallery they had discovered ; But could not proceed therein, because the Enemy threw in a great Quantity of Straw, Hemp, and Powder, and made such a Smoke, that the said Lieutenant and eight Grenadiers, were suffocated therewith. The same Day, the *French* sprung a large Mine, at the Attack of Count *Lottum* ; But the Men being timely withdrawn from that Place, except four Centinels, one of the latter only was blown up. The Opening made by this Mine was sixty Paces long, and twenty Foot deep ; And had it not been discovered in Time, a whole Regiment of *Hannoverians* would have been buried under the Ruins of it.

“ THE manner of Fighting in this Siege (says the Author of the *Tatler*) discovered a Gallantry in our Men, unknown to former Ages ; Their Meeting with adverse Parties under Ground, where every Step was taken with Apprehensions of being blown up with Mines below them, or crushed by the Fall of the Earth above them, and all this acted in Darkness, has something in it more terrible than ever is met with in any other Part of a Soldier’s Duty : However this was performed with great Chearfulness.”

NOTHING worth particular Notice happen’d till the 26th, when the Enemy blew up a Mine, which kill’d above 400 of the Besiegers, who, notwithstanding that Loss, and the prodigious Fire

Fire of the Besieged, lodg'd themselves, that Night, near the *Pallisadoes*, at the Attack of General *Schulemburg*; And their Miners carried on their Saps, tho' they were much annoy'd by the Water, which the *French* found Means to let into them. On the 28th, in the Morning, Monsieur du *Mey*, one of the chief Engineers, who had the Direction of General *Schulemburg's* Attack, was mortally wounded in the Head, by one of the Stone Mortars of the Besiegers, and died soon after. The same Day, the Princes of *Savoy* and *Marlborough* came to *Tournay*, from the Army, and the 29th, in the Morning, went into the Trenches, at that Attack, where a Lodgment was made two Days before, upon the Salient-Angle of the Counterscarp. About ten o'Clock, the Enemy blew up a Mine, between the two Attacks, with very little Execution: But, in the Afternoon, they sprung two other Mines, at Count *Lottum's* Attack, by which the Besiegers had two Officers kill'd, and several Men kill'd and wounded. That Day, and the 30th, the Allies made a most terrible Fire upon the Citadel, and threw a great many Bombs, which did all the Execution that could be desired; Whereupon the necessary Dispositions were ordered to be made for an Assault, which the Enemy prevented, by beating the Chamade, the 31st, about six in the Morning, desiring to capitulate. An Exchange of Hostages being immediately agreed on, Monsieur *Dolet*, and the Marquis de *Ravignan*, both Major-Generals, and four other Officers, came out of the Citadel, and Major-General *Hobndorff*, with five Officers more, on the Side of the Confederates, were sent in. Monsieur *Dolet*, and his Company were brought to

1709.

Monsieur du  
Mey mortally  
wounded.

The Garrison of  
the Citadel of  
Tournay de-  
sires to capit-  
late.

1709.



the Earl of *Albemarle's* House, where the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Prince of *Savoy*, being met to receive their Proposals, they offered to surrender the Place, and delivered a Project of a Capitulation, consisting of 11 Articles.

*Their Demands  
rejected.*

THESE Demands being made, Monsieur *Dolet*, and the other *French* Officers were desired to withdraw; And, after some Debate, being call'd in again, were told by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*; That no other Conditions would be allowed them, but for the Garrison to surrender themselves Prisoners of War; Upon which they return'd into the Citadel, and, about three in the

*Hostilities re-  
new'd.*

Afternoon, the Hostilities began again. The two Generals seem to have insisted on the Garrison's Surrendering themselves Prisoners of War, not only for the Honour of the Arms of the *Allies*, but in Return for His most *Christian* Majesty's having refus'd to ratify the former Capitulation: And besides, during the Cessation, they had a certain Account of the great Streights the Garrison was reduced to, for Want of Provisions. Orders were, hereupon, given to renew the Fire from all the Batteries on the Citadel, with the greater Vigour; Which soon reduced the Garrison to the Necessity of accepting the Terms the *Confederate* Generals thought fit to grant them. Monsieur *de Surville*, having desired a Conference with the Earl of *Albemarle*, the second of *September*, signified his Desire to surrender, and gave his Lordship other Proposals to this End: Whereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, who had left the Siege but that Morning, returned, the third, from *Orchies*, and sign'd the Articles; Which done, the Garrison deliver'd a Gate of the Citadel, in the Afternoon, and

*The Garrison  
accept of the  
Terms offer'd.*



and march'd out, the fifth, to the Number of 3500 Men, besides Sick and Wounded, to be conducted to *Condé*. They were allowed, as well Officers as Soldiers, to march out with their Swords and Baggage, but were obliged to leave them, with their other Arms and Colours, behind them, and surrender Prisoners at large, and not to serve 'till the like Number of Prisoners of the *Allies* were releas'd in their Room.





## CHAP. XVI.

*The Famous Battle of Blaregnies, or Malplacquet.*

1709.

*The Siege of  
Mons resolved  
on.*



THE important City and Citadel of *Tournay*, being surrender'd to the Victorious Arms of the *Allies*, the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* were immediately intent upon new Exploits, and resolved upon another as important Conquest, that of *Mons*, the Capital of the Province of *Hainault*; Or at least, to draw the Enemy to a Battle; In both which we shall find they succeeded; One happening afterwards to be the Consequence of the other. To this End, their two Armies decamp'd, from *Orchies*, the very Day the Citadel of *Tournay* was surrender'd, pass'd the *Scheld*, join'd in their March, and encamp'd, the fourth of *September*, N. S. at *Brisfoul*; At some Distance from which, the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, who was detach'd the Morning before, was likewise encamp'd. The fifth, they continued their March, notwithstanding the Badness of the Weather, with violent Rains, and encamp'd at *Siraat*, within a League of the River *Haisne*, which the Prince of *Hesse*, with his Detachment, pass'd the same Afternoon. The sixth, in the Morning,

ing, the Duke of Marlborough's Army being again in Motion, and having pass'd the *Haisne*, above *Mons*, his Grace received Advice, that the Prince of *Hesse* being about to attack the Enemy's Lines, from the *Haisne* to the *Sambre*, three Regiments of Dragoons, which were placed there, for their Defence, abandon'd them. When the Prince afterwards join'd the Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene, on their March, they congratulated him on the Success of his Expedition; To which his Highness answered: *The French have depriv'd me of the Glory of this Compliment; For they would not so much as make a Shew of staying for me.*

1709.

*The French abandon their Lines.*

It appeared, however, that the French design'd, at least, to defend those Lines; For the Chevalier de *Luxemburg*, with a great Detachment, arriv'd soon after, to sustain the Regiments of Dragoons aforemention'd, and was followed by the Marshal de *Villars*, in Person: But when they found, that their Troops had quitted their Post, they return'd to *Quiévrain*, whither the whole French Army march'd, from their Lines behind the *Scarpe*. The Prince of *Hesse*, on the other Hand, having taken Possession of the Lines I first mention'd, encamp'd, with his Right to *Jemappe*, and his Left to *Framiers*, by which Means, *Mons* was, in a Manner, block'd up; And the Army under the Duke of Marlborough encamp'd at *Havre*, while that under Prince Eugene did the same at *St. Dennis*. The seventh, the Marshal de *Boufflers* arriv'd at the French Camp; Which, as His most Christian Majesty seem'd to place so entire a Confidence in the Marshal de *Villars*, at the Beginning of the Campaign, was Matter of Astonishment: The former, however, to soften the Matter, told

*Motions of the Armies on both Sides.*

*The Marshal de Boufflers comes to the French Camp.*

1709.

the latter, *He was come to serve him as his Aid de Camp*: Or, as other Accounts say, *That he did not come in any Character, but to receive his Commands for the King's Service, and to communicate to him His Majesty's Orders upon the present Posture of Affairs.* Monsieur Du Mont says, *he had Orders and Power from His most Christian Majesty, to be present at Councils, and in Battle, and in both to maintain his Prerogatives of Elder Officer, without, however, depriving the Marshal de Villars of any Part of his Authority as General.* The same Author adds, that Monsieur de Boufflers was not sent to the Army, without the Knowledge of Madam de Maintenon; But that, it was even assur'd, she propos'd it first to the King, fearing the Success of the Campaign, and being unwilling that Monsieur de Villars should be alone responsible for the Event of it. The Marquis de Quincy gives another Turn to this Matter, and pretends, that Monsieur de Villars, being inform'd of the Designs of the Allies, had, some Time before the Surrender of the Citadel of Tournay, desir'd His most Christian Majesty to send some other Commander to his Assistance: But this does not seem to agree so perfectly well, with the Marshal's known Vanity, and Self-sufficiency. The same Day, about Noon, when the Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene, were going to Dinner, the Duke received Advice, that the French were under March to attack the Body under the Command of the Prince of Hesse; Upon which Orders were immediately given, first, to secure the Blockade of Mons, and then to his Grace's Army to decamp from Havre, and leave their Baggage behind, with their Tents standing. Being come to the Hills of Belian, where the Prince of Hesse had his



his Quarters, they made a Halt near *Chevrais*, Prince *Eugene's* Army being come up thither likewise. And there both Generals receiv'd farther Intelligence, that the *French* had not pass'd the *Defiles* of *Wafme*, but were encamp'd between them and *Quievrain*; Whereupon, the *Confederate* Army continued, the whole following Night, in that Camp, in Order of Battle. The Duke of *Marlborough* having, in the mean Time, Advice, that the Garrison of *Mons* consisted only of nine weak *Spanish*, and two *Bavarian* Battalions, besides the Dragoons of *Pasteur*, concluded, that *Monsieur de Villars's* chief Design was to oblige the *Confederates* to draw all their Forces into the Plain between *Belian* and *Frameries*, that he might have an Opportunity to throw Re-inforcements into *Mons*, to prevent which, his Grace ordered some Troops towards *St. Guislain*.

THE eighth of September, N. S. the Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and *Monsieur Gofflinga*, one of the Field-Deputies of the States, having several Squadrons with them, under the Command of the Prince d'*Auvergne*, for their Security, spent the whole Day in Viewing the Ground between the two Armies. When they came over-against *Blaugies*, and *Lamberchies*, they discovered the Enemy's whole Army, which was in Motion, and posting themselves in the Plain of *Blavoes*.

THE Army, in the mean Time, march'd, and encamp'd, the *Left Wing* on the Side of the *Haisne*, with *St. Guislain* before them. The March which the *Confederate* Army made this Day, form'd one of the most glorious Sights that ever had been seen; For the *Confederate* Generals, upon the Advices they received of the Motions,

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Motions, in the Marshal de Villars's Army, having caused the Heads of their Columns to return towards the Center, which, in the mean Time, halted, the whole Army form'd a Sort of a Half-Moon in the midst of a vast Plain, which

*Some Parties of the Enemy de- feated.* gave the finest View imaginable. That After- noon, their *Hussars* met a Party of the Enemy, at the Wood or Village of *Sars*, consisting of 400 Men; And, by the Help of their Guard, this Party was defeated, and a Lieutenant-Colonel, with some Officers, thirty Soldiers, and 30 Deserters, with about 100 Horses, were brought into the Camp. On the *Left Wing*, Major-General *Grovesstein* met another Party, in the Opening, by that Wood, which was defeated, and fifty Men made Prisoners. They had this Day an Account, by several Deserters, that the Marshal de *Boufflers* had brought Orders from His most *Christian* Majesty to offer the *Allies* Battle.

THE next Morning, the *French* made a Motion, as if their Design was to march towards *Bosju*: But the *Confederate* Generals, advancing to take a narrow View of their Army, they soon perceived, that the Motion of their *Left* was only a Feint to cover the March of their *Right*, which filed off, at the same Time, and possess'd themselves of the Woods of *Lagniere*, *La Merte*, *Taisniere*, and *Sart*, with the Hedges that encompass them, where they placed their Infantry; And, taking Possession, likewise, of the Hedges of a Village call'd *Placquet*, or *Ma-placquet*, ranged their Cavalry in the Openings between these Woods. The *Confederate* Generals, hereupon, order'd their Army to march by the *Left*, and face the Enemy, the *Right* extending to *Sart*, the *Left* to *Bleron*, on the Edge of the Wood of *Blagniere*; Where they placed their Cannon:

The

*The French take Possession of several advantageous Posts.*

1709.

The Center being near *Bleron*, and the Head-Quarters not far from thence at *Blaregnies*. By this Means, the Left of the Confederate Army came so near to the Enemy, about two in the Afternoon, that they cannonaded each other, 'till the Evening: But the Right Wing of the Allies being too far off to come up to the Place of Action, in Time, there was too little Day-light left, to attack the Enemy. The Duke of Marlborough, Prince Eugene, and the Prince Royal of Prussia, therefore, pass'd the Night with Monsieur Gosslinga, that they might be ready, if the Enemy should make any Attempt. But tho' they were much superiour in Number, and more especially in Infantry; Yet they were so far from designing to attack the Allies, that, on the contrary, they begun to fortify their Camp, (tho' it was, by Nature, very strong and advantageous,) with all the Industry and Application imaginable. Besides the thick Hedges, which, like a Chain ran along their whole Camp, they made deep Lines, to cover their Foot; And, on their Right, cast up three Intrenchments one behind the other, tho' the Access was without that very difficult, because of a marshy Ground which lay before them. Their Center, which was in a little Plain, was, likewise, secured by several Intrenchments, defended, in convenient Places, with a good Artillery; And, besides all this, they cut down a great Number of Trees, which they laid a-cross the Ways, to obstruct the Passage of the Confederate Horse: They also cut down the Hedges, behind their Lines, for the more easy March of their Cavalry, to support their Infantry, as Occasion might require; So that their Camp might not be very improperly call'd a regular, fortified Citadel.

And fortify  
their Camp.

PRINCE

1709.

St. Guislain  
taken.

PRINCE *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, on the other Hand, who had, on the ninth, in Concert with Monsieur *Goslinga*, taken the Resolution to attack the *French*, finding, on the tenth, that they had made Use of the preceding Night to improve the Advantage of their Situation, resolved only, without altering their Design, to put off the Execution of it, 'till they were re-inforced by eighteen Battalions, which had been employ'd in the Siege of *Tournay*. To these, Orders were immediately dispatch'd, that they should march, with all possible Expedition, to join the *Grand Army*, which they did, that very Night, under the Command of Count *Lotum* and Baron *Schulemburg*. The same Evening, also, a Detachment from the Blockade from *Mons*, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Dedem*, took *St. Guislain*, Sword in Hand, and made the Garrison, which consisted of 200 Men, Prisoners of War.

THE *Battle of BLAREIGNES, or MALPLACQUET.*

THE Troops that came from *Tournay*, having, on the eleventh of *September*, in the Morning, joined the *Right Wing*, over-against the Wood by *Sart*, where the Enemy's *Left* was posted, Prince *Eugene*, the Duke of *Marlborough* and the Field-Deputies, viz. Messieurs *Pantwylch*, *Hoofst*, and *Goslinga*, rode together along the Line, between the two Armies, and several Men were, in their Presence, kill'd by the Enemy's Cannon Shot.

The Battle of  
Blareignes, or  
Malplacquet.

THE *Confederates* had begun to work on their Batteries at Break of Day. They rais'd one of 28 Pieces of Cannon, on the *Left*, another of 40 in the *Center*, and the Rest of the Artillery was



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was distributed on the *Right*. A very thick Fog, which lasted 'till half an Hour past seven, had very much facilitated their Work: But then it clear'd up, and gave the two Armies a perfect View one of the other.

THIS being the Posture of the *French* and *Confederate* Forces, a little after 8 o' Clock, the Signal for the Attack being given, by a Discharge of 50 Pieces of Cannon, and the Cannonading continuing very brisk on both Sides, Prince *Eugene* advanc'd with his *Right*, into the Wood of *Sart*, and 86 Battalions of that Wing, commanded by General *Schulemburg*, the Duke of *Argile*, *The Battle be-* and other Generals, and 22 other Battalions, un-*gun.* der the Command of Count *Lottum*, attack'd the Enemy, with such Bravery; that notwithstanding the Barricadoes of fell'd Trees, and other Impediments, they met in their Way, after an Hour's Resistance, they drove the *French* out of their Intrenchments, in the Woods of *Sart*, and *Taisniere*. The Design of this Attack was to drive the Enemy out of the Wood, and then to attack them in the Flank of their Intrenchments on the Plain; Which succeeded very happily, and thereby all the Enemy's Infantry of the *Left* Wing were ruin'd. General *Witbers*, with 19 Battalions attack'd the Enemy, in another Intrenchment, beyond the Woods of *Taisniere* and *Great Blagniere*, with the like Vigour and good Success. Thirty-six *Dutch* Battalions, commanded by the Prince of *Nassau Friezeland* (or *Orange*) and Baron *Fagel*, who attack'd the Enemy's *Right*, posted in the Wood of *La Merte*, and in an Opening, cover'd with three Intrenchments, met with greater Resistance, and lost Abundance of Men, before they could penetrate into the Intrenchments. The Fight was here desperate; But the

*Dutch*

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*Dutch* soon drove the Enemy from off their advantageous Ground into their Intrenchment, taking their Colours. They, likewise, drove them out of their first Intrenchment; But as they were marching on to the second, they were charg'd with a great deal of Vivacity by the Enemy, and obliged to retire to their former Posts; (I shall have Occasion to say more below, of the Prince's Conduct in this Part of the Action;) The Duke of *Marlborough*, hereupon, ordered Lieutenant-General *Witbers* to march, with the Body under his immediate Direction to sustain them; But, upon farther Deliberation, and Notice that the Lieutenant-General was actually engag'd with the Enemy, and that all things went well on the *Right*, his Grace thought fit rather to press on the Advantages there, than to hazard a new Motion towards the *Left*, in the Heat of the Action. As soon as the Enemy's *Left* went to retire, and draw off their Cannon, the Duke of *Marlborough* commanded the Earl of *Orkney*, with 15 Battalions to attack them, and force them from their Intrenchments in the *Plain*, between the Woods of *Sart* and *Janfart*, with Directions, if he succeeded, to post himself there, and cover the Horse, as they should file off, thro' the Woods into the *Plain*, in Order to charge the Enemy's Cavalry, which were there drawn up. This was executed, with such Resolution and Success, that after a short Dispute, the Enemy quitted those Intrenchments; which gave the Horse an Opportunity to enter them. And tho' the first Squadrons, led by the Prince of *Hesse*, had much ado to form themselves, and were put into some Disorder, by the *French King's Household Troops*, yet being immediately rallied, by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and seconded by the

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the Squadrons of Prince *Eugene's* Army, they advanced together into the Plain. Being there cover'd by their own Foot, and having formed themselves into very good Order; they charg'd the Enemy's Cavalry, who being soon broke and defeated, their whole Army fell into Disorder, and made off towards the Plain of *Bavay*, leaving some of their Cannon behind them. The *Allies* made a good Use of the Beginning of the Victory, and all their Troops moved on with fresh Resolution. General *Vink* having, with the Horse, surrounded several Battalions of the Enemy's Right, summon'd them to surrender Prisoners of War; But the *French*, being cover'd by a Morass, made their Retreat along the Edge of a Wood; Three Regiments of *Danish* Cavalry falling, at the same Time, on the Enemy, made a terrible Slaughter among them, 'till having gain'd a second Wood, they found Means to escape. Eighteen Squadrons, being detach'd to endeavour to disperse them in their Retreat towards *Quievrain*, met their whole *Left* Wing, on this Side the little River *Quaisnau*, consisting of about 100 Squadrons, commanded by the Marshal *Boufflers*, in Person, and perceiving only at first the Enemy's Rear, posted at the Corner of a Wood, the Dragoons made up to them, and drove them, without Resistance; But Colonel *de la Lippe*, and a Cornet, advancing too far, were taken, without being perceived by their own Men. The Wood being forc'd, the 18 Squadrons advanc'd into the Plain; But perceiving before them the Enemy's whole *Left* Wing, in three Columns, one of which retreated in good Order, the other two in some Confusion, they made a short Halt, and were somewhat surprized to see the Enemy face about, and draw

up

1709.

The Allies gain  
the Victory.

up in Order of Battle. However, this small Body of the *Confederate* Horse kept their Ground, and posted themselves upon an Eminence, with the Wood of *Elonge* on their *Right*, expecting to be attack'd; But they immediately perceiv'd that the Enemy made a Stand, with no other Design, than to pass a Gutter, that was in their Way to a *Defilee*, leading to *Bavay*, which they gain'd before the *Allies*, who pursued them full Gallop, could come up with them. However, the latter follow'd the Chase as far as the Village of *Quievrain*, where the *French* having posted a *Brigade* of Foot, and, at the same time, some of their Squadrons posting themselves on an advantageous Ground, near the little River *Haisneau*, the *Confederates* thought fit to give over the Pursuit, and so the Enemy pass'd that Rivulet, and march'd unmolested to *Bavay*. The Rest of their broken Army retired in great Confusion, some to *Maubeuge* and *Valenciennes*, and others to *Condé*, leaving the *Allies* in Possession of the Field of Battle, 16 of their Cannon, 20 Colours, 26 Standards, and other undisputable Marks of Victory; Not to mention abundance of Prisoners. Some of these were taken in the Action, others, in the Pursuit, and the far greater Number, the next Morning, in *Bavay*, and other neighbouring Places, either Weariness or their Wounds not permitting them to follow the Gross of their Army, which having, that Night, passed the Rivulet of *Renelle*, encamp'd, with their *Right*, at *Quesnoy*, extending their *Left* towards *Valenciennes*.

Bravery of the  
Confederate  
Troops.

THE *Confederate* Generals, upon Viewing, after the Battie, the advantageous Posts, from whence they had driven the Enemy, were themselves astonish'd, to see what Difficulties they had



had farmounted; And, indeed, all the Troops, as well Officers as Soldiers, shew'd as great Resolution, Intrepidity and Firmness, in this obstinate Action, as were ever known, in these latter Times, or stand recorded, in Ancient History. The Enemy, whether encouraged by their Intrenchments, or animated by the Shame of their former Defeats, fought with a Bravery beyond what was expected from them, from half an Hour past eight in the Morning, till half an Hour past two in the Afternoon. They were, however, at Length, forced to yield to the Superiour Courage, and good Fortune of the *Allies*, whose Generals, the great Duke of *Marlborough*, the brave Prince *Eugene*, the gallant Count *Tilly*, and the Prince of *Nassau*, were, during the whole Fight, continually at the Head of their Troops, in the hottest of the Fire: And *Monf. Gossinga*, was not wanting to animate the Soldiers by his Example.

I must not omit a Testimony of the Bravery of the Prince of *Nassau*, as given by *Monf. Roussel*, who (he says) fought by his Highness's Side during the whole Action, and received two Wounds in it. “ This young and intrepid Hero “ (*says he*) commanded the *Dutch* Infantry, “ which formed the *Left* Wing of the *Confederate* Army. He led them on, not to the “ Combat, but to fight with Intrenchments; “ For the Enemy had, in this Place, three, one “ behind the other, fenced with Cannon loaded “ with Cartridges. The first Line advanced “ boldly, with their Muskets on their Shoulders, “ to within a small Musket-Shot. The Prince, “ who had only forty Battalions under his Command, was to drive, from their Intrenchments, “ eighty Battalions, supported by the Troops

*Monf. Roussel's*  
*Encomium of*  
*the Prince of*  
*Orange.*

*The Life of JOHN,*

“ of the King’s Household, and  
 “ the Marshal de Boufflers, and the  
 “ tagnan, who very well deserved a Marshal’s  
 “ Staff, for his gallant Behaviour in this Action.  
 “ He was exposed to an infernal Fire, which  
 “ covered the Earth with dead Corpses round  
 “ about him: And, at the very Beginning of  
 “ the Action, he lost the valiant Count Oxenstiern.  
 “ He forced, however, the first and second In-  
 “ trenchment, and had enter’d the third, and  
 “ made himself Master of the Enemy’s Grand  
 “ Battery, if his Troops had been numerous  
 “ enough to encounter the Torrent of Men,  
 “ which Mons. d’Artagnan poured in upon him,  
 “ with such Fury, that his Troops were obliged  
 “ to retreat some Paces. The Prince, perceiv-  
 “ ing this, took a Colours of the Regiment of  
 “ Mey, and, with as much Unconcernedness as  
 “ Intrepidity, carried it to the Intrenchment,  
 “ and planted it there, calling out to his Troops,  
 “ *Hither, hither, my Friends, hither to me!* By  
 “ which Means he rallied the Line, which was  
 “ repulsed, and brought them to the Charge  
 “ again: But being, at Length, overpowered  
 “ with Numbers, he caused them to retire be-  
 “ hind the Hedges, till he had Intelligence that  
 “ the *Left Wing* and the *Center*, had overthrown  
 “ the Enemy; Upon which, he returned to the  
 “ Charge, and forced his Way thro’ into the  
 “ Plain, to gather his Share of the Laurels.”

THIS wonderful Success, obtain’d under all  
 the Difficulties that could be oppos’d in the  
 Way of an Army, must, however, be acknow-  
 ledg’d as owing principally to the Genius, Cour-  
 age and Conduct of the Duke of Marlborough;  
 Marlborough, “ *A Consummate Hero, (says the Author of the Tat-  
 and the Army, “ ler) who has lived not only beyond the Time, in  
 from the Tat-  
 ler.*

He said, He was arrived at a Satiety  
 Glory; but also been so long the Sub-  
 gyrick, that it is as hard to say any  
 Thing new in his Praise, as to add to the Merit  
 which requires such Eulogiums.

HAD this Engagement, (says the same Author)  
 happened in the Time of the old Romans,  
 and such Things been acted in their Service,  
 there would not be a Foot of the Wood,  
 which was pierced, but had been consecrated  
 to some Deity, or made memorable by the  
 Death of him, who expired in it, for the sake  
 of his Country. It had been said on some  
 Monument at the Entrance, Here the Duke  
 of Argile drew his Sword, and said, March.  
 Here Webb, after having an accomplish'd  
 Fame for Gallantry, expos'd himself like a  
 common Soldier. Here Rivett, who was  
 wounded at the Beginning of the Day, and  
 carried off as dead, returned to the Field,  
 and received his Death. Medals had been  
 struck for our General's Behaviour when he  
 first came into the Plain. Here was the Fury  
 of the Action, and here the Hero stood as  
 fearless as if invulnerable. Such certainly had  
 been the Cares of that State for their own  
 Honour, and in Gratitude of their Heroick  
 Subjects. The Wood intrench'd, the Plain  
 made more impassable than the Wood, and  
 all the Difficulties oppos'd to the most Gallant  
 Army, and most Intrepid Leaders, that ever the  
 Sun shone on, would each have furnished  
 Matter, for the ablest Pens to have record-  
 ed them in Eulogiums and Panegyrics.

GREAT Numbers fell in this bloody Action;  
 And the Allies frankly own'd, that they had above  
 eighteen Thousand Men either killed or wounded,  
 according to the underwritten Lists.

## Of Prince Eugene's Army:

Nations and Bodies.	Battalions.	Colonels kill'd.	Colonels wounded.	Lieut. Col. kill'd.	Lieut. Col. wounded.	Majors kill'd.	Majors wounded.	Captains kill'd.	Captains wounded.	Subalterns kill'd.	Subalterns wounded.	Serjeants and Common Soldiers.		
												killed.	wounded.	Total of the kill'd and wounded.
Imperialists,	7	0	3	1	1	0	0	2	6	4	11	182	307	510
Danes,	8	1	1	1	2	0	2	5	9	8	42	510	694	1284
Saxons,	7	1	1	1	2	0	2	3	6	10	22	182	477	709
Palatines,	7	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	9	1	7	83	253	359
Dutch,	12	2	0	2	1	1	2	7	23	16	44	683	818	1500
Hessians,	6	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	12	5	20	128	350	521
Wirtembergers	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	11	15	120	273	422



Of the Duke of Marlborough's Army.

Duke of MARLBOROUGH &c.

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Nations and Bodies.	Battalions.	Colonels kill'd.	Colonels wounded.	Lieut. Col. kill'd.	Lieut. Col. wounded.	Majors kill'd.	Majors wounded.	Captains kill'd.	Captains wounded.	Subalterns kill'd.	Subalterns wounded.	Serjeants and Common Soldiers.		
												killed.	wound- ed.	Total the kill'd and wounded
British,	19	4	2	4	3	0	3	13	26	13	61	541	541	1866
Prussians,	18	2	4	1	1	1	6	2	17	9	33	294	294	1203
Hannoverians	12	0	1	1	2	0	4	2	12	10	44	285	285	1417
Dutch,	30	6	6	5	11	5	14	42	116	85	242	2238	2238	8463
Sum Total,	129	16	20	16	27	9	36	79	238	169	481	5238	5238	18353

K k 3

AMONG

*Loss of General  
Officers, &c.*

AMONG the Killed, were several Distinction, particularly General *Tellau*, of the *Prussians*; Count *Oxenstiern*, Lieutenant-General; The Lord *Tullibardine*, Eldest Son to the Duke of *Athol*, and Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, in the Service of the *States*. Among the wounded, were Prince *Eugene of Savoy*, lighthy on the Head, as was also Brigadier *May* in the same Place; Lieutenant-Generals *Spar*, *Wackerbaert*, and *Hamilton*, and the first mortally; Brigadier *Croonstrom*, Count *Oxenstiern's* Adjutant, dangerously; And *Monf. Duyts*, Adjutant to the Prince of *Orange*. His Highness himself had two Horses kill'd under him, but escap'd unhurt; As did also the Duke of *Argile*, tho' he received several Musket-Shots, thro' his Clothes and Periwig. To be more particular as to the *British* Troops; Brigadier *Lalo*, a *French* Refugee, in great Favour and Esteem with the Generals; Sir *Thomas Pendergrafs*, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot; Colonel *Rivett*, of the Guards; Colonel *Cranstone*, Lieutenant-Colonel *Arundel*, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Bethel*, were reckon'd among the Slain. Lieutenant-General *Webb*, in the Beginning of the Action, received a very dangerous Wound, by a Musket-Ball, that lodg'd itself near the Groin. Lieutenant-Colonel *Ramsay*, Major *Lashley*, and Major *Rew* dy'd of their Wounds; But Lieutenant-Colonel *Farmer*, Major *Chivers*, and several others, of inferiour Rank, survived theirs.

*Loss of the  
French.*

THE *French* were very industrious in lessening and concealing their loss to the Publick. But some private Accounts from their Army own'd, that they had about 540 Officers kill'd on the Spot, and 1068 wounded; Besides 301 taken Prisoners; And the Number of their private Men killed, wounded

THE next Day, was modestly computed at  
tory Letter on, their Skin were, Messieurs  
de Chemerault, Palazini, de Lantree,  
Greberges, de Moret, and Sheldon, Lieutenant-  
Generals; Count de Beaulieu, Messieurs de Rouleau,  
de Rebebonne, and de Tourneson, Major-Generals;  
Count d'Agennes, Messieurs de Coasquin, and de  
Stekenburg, Brigadiers; the Duke of St. Agnan,  
and Messieurs de Schawestein, de Salis, de Seignelay,  
the Chevalier de Croy, de Tellegonde, de Molezum,  
Fitzgerald, de Barentin, St. Laurent, and the Duke  
of Charost. Among the wounded was the Mar-  
shal de Villars himself, who in the Heat of the  
Battle, receiving a Shot in the Knee, was obliged  
to leave the Command of the French Army to  
the Marshal de Boufflers, the Duke de Guiche, the  
Chevalier de St. Toris; Messieurs de Conflau, de  
Beaufremont, de Savigne, de Crausat, de Monnefiers,  
d'Opeide, de Refugee, d'Albergotti, the Princes  
de Lambessi, and de Mombason, Messieurs de Brillac,  
de Tournemine, de Renly, de Berville, d'Antel, and  
de St. Hilaire.

UPON the whole Matter, those who judg'd  
impartially of this Battle were of Opinion, that  
all Things considered, the *Allies* gained, indeed, a  
very remarkable and glorious Victory, but paid  
too dear for it; And, on the other Hand, that  
tho' the French were beaten from their fortified  
Camp, and lost the Field of Battle, yet they re-  
triev'd Part of their former Reputation: But  
then their not attempting afterwards to relieve  
*Mons*, as it expos'd their Impotence, so did it  
make it appear, that their Loss was much greater  
than they pretended. It was observ'd, that this  
Battle was fought the same Day, on which Prince  
*Eugene* gain'd the famous Victory over the *Turks*,  
at *Zenta*, on the River *Tibiscus*, in *Hungary*, in

Judgment of  
this Battle.

1709.

the Year 1697. | Whereupon

*Carlowitz* ensued.

The Confede-  
rate Army re-  
turns to their  
former Camp.

THIS famous Battle being over, the victorious *Confederate Army* was ordered to encamp a little beyond the Field of Battle, which was covered with the Bodies of Men dead, dying and wounded; And, on the twelfth of *September*, N. S. they returned to their old Camp, at *Belian*. The Duke of *Marlborough* took his Quarters, in the Abby of *Belian*, Prince *Eugene*, his, in the Village of *Quarignan*, and Count *Tilly* his, in the Village of *Port-Quesoy*. The *Allies* were busied, the same Day, in burying their Dead, and removing their wounded Men; And there having been a great many of the *French* Officers and Soldiers left wounded on the Field of Battle, and in the adjacent Houses, the Duke of *Marlborough*, let the Marshals *de Villars* and *Boufflers* know, that he would allow them to send a Number of Wag-

The Enemy al-  
lowed to bury  
their Dead, and  
carry off their  
Wounded.

gons to fetch them off. They having accepted this Offer, and sent the Chevalier *de Luxemburg*, a Lieutenant-General, with two Hundred Horse to *Bavay*, to meet the *Confederate* General Officer, who should be appointed, with the like Numbers, to settle the Manner, and take the *Paroles* of Honour of the Officers who were carried off, with the Number of the private Soldiers, to be afterwards accounted for, upon an Exchange, his Grace gave this Commission to Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*; Who, having concerted every Thing with the *French* Officer, returned to the Camp, and left an Officer and Commissary to take a List of all that should be found; And, according to their Desire, the Enemy were allowed two Days for burying their Dead, and bringing off their Wounded.





THE next Day the Victory Letter on was celebrated, throughout the Army, as a Day of Thanksgiving to ALMIGHTY GOD, for the late wonderful Victory, and the Evening concluded with Salutes of Artillery and Muskets, and other Military Rejoycings; And it is remarkable, that upon the first News of this Battle, and a fond Report, that the *French* were victorious, Rejoycings were, likewise, made for it at *Charleroy*, *Namur*; and other Places; But they were soon undeceiv'd, and their Joy was short-lived. The sixteenth, eighteen Battalions, which had suffered most in the Action, being order'd to go and recruit themselves, some of them began their March to the Places assign'd them; And their Room was soon after supplied by four and twenty Battalions, drawn out of the Garrisons, twenty of which were *Dutch*, and the other four *British*, viz. *Hill's*, *Strathnaver's*, *Grant's*, and *Wynn's*.

*Thanksgiving  
and Rejoycings  
in the Confe-  
derate Army.*

ON this Occasion the following Medals were struck.

*Medals struck  
on this Occa-  
sion.*

I.

ON the Face, the Queen's Busto, with Her Majesty's Title, as usual.

ON the Reverse, is represented a Fight in a Wood, and Victory flying over it, with Garlands of Laurels in her Hands, with this Motto,

CONCORDIA ET VIRTUTE.

In English,

By Concord and Fortitude.

In

In the *Exergue*.GALLIS AD TAISNIERE DEVICTIS, AUG. XXII.  
MCCIX.In *English*,*The French vanquish'd at Taisniers, Aug. 31st,*  
1709.

THE *Dutch* struck another Medal, on this Occasion, in Honour to the two Commanders in Chief.

ON the *Face* are represented the *Busto's* of Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough*, facing one another, with their Titles over them.

THE *Reverse* represents a Landskip, with a Tree almost stripp'd of its Leaves and Branches. At a Distance, the City of *Mons*, and behind it the Sun setting, very Red, as it generally does after a Storm; With the Inscription,

CRUENTUS OCCIDIT.

*It sets in a Bloody Hue.*And, in the *Exergue*:GALLI AD MONTES HANNOVIÆ VICTI, A. 1709.  
11 SEPT.*The French defeated, near Mons, in Hainault,*  
Sept. 11, 1709.

Duke of M  
MARLBOROUGH &c.

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THE next Day  
tory Letter on

1709.

Let. who return Pieces, relating to the Battle of  
Blareignies, or Malplacquet.

A LETTER from the Duke of Marlborough to  
Mr. Secretary Boyle.

From the Camp at Blareignies, September 11. N. S.

“ AS soon as I had dispatch’d my Letter to *A Letter from*  
“ you, on Saturday, from Havre, we *the Duke of*  
“ were alarm’d with the Enemies marching to *Marlborough*  
“ attack the Prince of Hesse, upon which the *to Mr. Secre-*  
“ whole Army was immediately put in Motion, *tary Boyle.*  
“ but it was next Day at Noon, before all the  
“ Troops could come up. In the Morning,  
“ they sent out a Detachment of 400 Horse, to  
“ observe our March, which the Head of the  
“ Prince of Hesse’s Troops attack’d, and took  
“ the Colonel who commanded them, with the  
“ Lieutenant-Colonel, and several other Officers,  
“ and about fifty Prisoners. Upon Notice of  
“ our Army’s lying on this Side the Hayne, the  
“ Enemy stretch’d out their Line, from Quiew-  
“ rain to the Right, which they continued to do  
“ the next Day, and Yesterday they possess’d  
“ themselves of the Wood of Dour and Blau-  
“ gies, where they immediately began to intrench.  
“ This Motion of the Enemy kept our Army  
“ for two Nights under their Arms; And, in  
“ in the Evening, as soon as the 21 Battalions,  
“ and four Squadrons, we were expecting from  
“ Tournay, were come within reach, it was re-  
“ solved to attack them, and the necessary Dis-  
“ positions being made, we accordingly began  
“ at Eight this Morning. The Fight was main-  
“ tained with great Obstinacy, ’till near twelve  
“ o’Clock,



1709.

" o'Clock, before we could force  
 " ments, and drive them out of  
 " the Plain, where their Horse was all drawn  
 " up, and ours advancing upon them, the whole  
 " Army engag'd, and fought with great Fury  
 " till past Three in the Afternoon, when the  
 " Enemy's Horse began to give Way, and to  
 " retire towards *Maubeuge* and *Valenciennes*, and  
 " Part of them towards *Condé*. We pursued  
 " them to the *Defilee* by *Bavay*, with great  
 " Slaughter, all our Troops behaving them-  
 " selves, with the greatest Courage. We are  
 " now encamped on the Field of Battle. You  
 " may believe the Loss must have been very  
 " great on both Sides. We have a good Num-  
 " ber of Officers Prisoners, but as I send this  
 " Express by Lieutenant-Colonel *Graham*, who  
 " carries a Letter to the Queen, I must refer  
 " you to my next for farther Particulars. In the  
 " mean Time, I heartily congratulate you upon  
 " this great Success, and am truly,

S I R,

*Your most faithful,**Humble Servant,*

MARLBOROUGH.

P. S. " I had almost forgot to tell you, that  
 " we took *St. Guislain* Yesterday in the Evening,  
 " Sword in Hand, and made the Garrison, con-  
 " sisting of 200 Men, Prisoners of War.

THE

THE next Day, his Grace wrote a Congratulatory Letter on this Occasion, to the *States General*, who returned the following Answer.

1709.

S I R,

“ WE have receiv’d the Letter of your Highness, dated the 12th Instant, and we return you Thanks for your obliging Congratulation, on the compleat Victory obtain’d by the Arms of the *Allies*, the Day before, after the most hard and obstinate Fight that ever was heard of. Our Deputies have acquainted us with the Particulars of the whole Action, and have not forgotten to let us know how much your Highness has contributed to the gaining of that Victory, and what is due to your Valour. If Glory attends the Greatness of Difficulties and Dangers surmounted, that which you have acquir’d, on this great Occasion, must exceed all other; And this Day alone is sufficient to render your Name Immortal, tho’ it was already so, by your preceding Victories. We congratulate you thereupon with all our Hearts, and praise the LORD of Hosts, for that glorious Success. We hope that the Enemy being at last sensible, that all their Forces assembled together, their Intrenchments, nor any Advantage of Ground, are not capable to withstand the Conduct and incomparable Valour of the Generals, and the Intrepidity and unparallel’d Bravery of the Troops of the *Allies*, will think of giving Satisfaction to All, in order to settle a General Peace. We pray God to bless more and more

*The Life of JOHN,*

“ more your Enterprizes, and are, with the  
 “ greatest Esteem, and Sincerity,

S I R,

Your Highness's

*Most Affectionate, to do you Service,*

*The States General of the United Provinces  
 of the Netherlands.*

Signed,

Hague, September  
 16, 1709.

G. HOEUFF;

*And, by their Order,*

F. FAGEL.

THE Particulars mentioned in the foregoing Letter, which the Field Deputies of the States remitted to Their High Mightinesses were the following:

*A LETTER to Their High Mightinesses from the Field-Deputies, sent by Major-General Grovestein.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

*The Field-Deputies Letter to the States General.*

“ WE have the Honour heartily to congratulate Your High Mightinesses on a  
 “ very Glorious, but Bloody Battle, which  
 “ began this Morning, at half an Hour past  
 “ eight, and ended at two in the Afternoon;  
 “ When

“ When we had driven the Enemy from their  
 “ Intrenchments. The Bearer will give Your  
 “ High Mightinesses a Verbal and more Circum-  
 “ stantial Relation.  
 “ WE shall have the Honour, by the next  
 “ Post, to send Your High Mightinesses the far-  
 “ ther Particulars. We remain, &c.

J. V. Randwyck.

From the Field of  
 Battle, Sept. 11.

W. Hoofst.

S. V. Gosslinga.

MAJOR-GENERAL Grovestein left the Army,  
 the eleventh, at ten o’Clock at Night; And, at  
 his Arrival in the Hague, gave their High Migh-  
 tineesses the following Verbal Account.

“ THE Enemy’s Army advancing, the  
 “ ninth of September, to Longueville, and  
 “ our Army, upon Advice of it, marching  
 “ from Bougnies towards Bleron, it was judg’d  
 “ convenient to defer attacking the Enemy, till  
 “ the Arrival of the six and twenty Battalions  
 “ from Tournay, who, in the Night, between  
 “ the tenth and the eleventh, join’d us, and then  
 “ it was resolv’d to attack the Enemy, the next  
 “ Morning.

Major-General  
 Grovestein’s  
 Verbal Relation  
 of the Battle of  
 Malpalcquet.

“ IN the mean Time, the Enemy had posted  
 “ their Left Wing towards Blaugies, having be-  
 “ fore them the Woods of Blaugies and Sart;  
 “ Their Center was before Erquennes and Tais-  
 “ miers, and their Right Wing had in Flank the  
 “ Wood of Janfart. The open Ground between  
 “ the two Woods was about 3,000 Paces broad;  
 “ An Intrenchment was thrown up cross it, and  
 “ before