

THE
LIFE

OF

JOHN,

124E 375
v. 2

Duke of Marlborough,
Prince of the Roman Empire;

Illustrated with

MAPS, Plans of BATTLES, SIEGES,
and MEDALS,

And a great Number of

ORIGINAL LETTERS and PAPERS
Never before Published.

By THOMAS LEDIARD, Gent.

VOLUME II.

*Let GREECE and ROME their Rival Hero's boast,
'Till Truth of History's in Fiction lost:*

*BRITAIN shall sing her MARLBOROUGH alone,
And all her MIGHTY GENERALS shew in ONE.*

LONDON:

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in the Strand.

MDCCXXXVI.



AN
Exact Plan of
the BATTLE of
RAMILLIES
is humbly Dedicated to
his Grace **THOMAS
PELHAM HOLLES**
DUKE of NEWCASTLE
by his Grace's most
devoted humble serv^t
Tho: Lediard

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| A | The Allies March to draw up in Battalia | G | The Batteries of the Allies | N | 14 Squadrons of the Enemy's
Dragoons on Foot to support the
Foot posted near Franquienes |
| B | The Army of the Allies in Battalia | H | The Allies drawn to flank the
Enemies who retired from
Ramillies | N | Battalions to support the Dragoons |
| C | The Danish Cavalry | I | The Allies after their Victory | O | The Horse of 14 Squadrons which were
dismounted |
| D | The Cavalry of the Right Wing
detached to sustain the Left | K | The Allies Cavalry on the right
between Offuz and Ramillies | P | The Enemy's Infantry at Ram. Offuz to |
| E | A Brigade of Infantry to attack the
Enemy's posts at Franquienes | L | The French Spanish & Bavarians in
Battalia | Q | The Enemy's Batteries |
| F | 12 Battalions which attack their posts
at Ramillies | | | R | Their posts favour their Retreat |
| | | | | S | The Enemy's Retreat in Confusion |



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BOOK V.
TRANSACTIONS during the
Years, 1706. 1707. 1708. 1709.

CHAP. I.
*The Battle of Ramellies, and the Success,
which immediately ensued.*

THE Duke of Marlborough being 1706.
returned to England, as I have al-
ready said, at the Conclusion of the
last Year's Transactions, and the *Thanks given*
to the Duke of
Parliament being then sitting, the *Marlborough*
by the House of
House of Commons resolved, on the seventh of
January, "That the Thanks of their House be
"given to his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*.
"for his great Services performed to Her Ma-
"jesty, and the Nation, in the last Campaign,
"and for his prudent Negotiations with Her
"Majesty's Allies;" And appointed a Com-
mittee, for that Purpose, who having attended
the Duke accordingly, his Grace's Answer was:
"I AM so sensible of the great Honour which *His Answer,*
"is done me by this Message, that I cannot have
"the least Concern at the Reflections of any
"private Malice, while I have the Satisfaction of
VOL. II. B "finding

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*Aspersions
thrown upon
the Duke.*

*Especially by
Mr. Stephens.*

"my faithful Endeavour to serve the Queen,
"and the Kingdom, so favorably accepted by
"the House of Commons.

WHAT these Reflections of private Malice were, the Reader has already partly seen, in what I have mentioned and observed of the Lord *Haversham's* Speech; But were chiefly, as it was believed, some Aspersions cast upon his Grace's Conduct, last Campaign, in several Pamphlets, and especially in a Libel, entitled: *A Letter to the Author of the Memorial of the State of England.* Mr. Stephens, Rector of *Sutton* in *Surry*, being found to be the Author of that scandalous Pamphlet, was sent for up, and examin'd, before a Secretary of State. He, at first, seem'd obstinate in Maintaining what he had advanced; But, upon better Thoughts, being sensible of his Error, he published the following Recantation, by Way of Letter to the Duke of *Marlborough*.

May it please your Grace,

His Recantation

"To read the Petition of one who is truly
"sensible of, and sorry for the unjust Reflections,
"which were cast upon your Conduct, in a late
"Pamphlet, entitled, *A Letter to the Author of*
"the *State Memorial*; of which I cannot, without
"great Shame and Sorrow, confess myself
"the Writer.

"T WAS my Misfortune, too inadvertently to
"hearken to what was said, last Summer, by
"those who took Pleasure in telling News, and
"giving ill Turns to all Events. My foolish
"Credulity made me believe, and my Rashness
"prompted me to publish, what I took, without
"due Enquiry; and which, I am too late convinced,
"was unjust and groundless.

"BUT

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about
the

“ But tho’ with Shame and Confusions, I must
“ offer any Considerations to induce your Compa-
“ sion, after I have been the unhappy Cause of do-
“ ing you so much Wrong; Yet I beg your Grace
“ to believe, that I have always been, according
“ to my poor Ability, zealous for the late Re-
“ volution, for Her Majesty’s undoubted Title to
“ the Crown, and ’till this late unfortunate Oc-
“ casion, entirely devoted to your Grace’s Inte-
“ rest, and an Admirer of your great and glo-
“ rious Actions; by which Means, as heretofore
“ I incurr’d the Hatred of all those who obstruct
“ the publick Affairs, envy all our Successes, and
“ your Grace the happy Instrument of them;
“ So by this last Action, I have forfeited the
“ good Opinion and Patronage of all those, who
“ wish well to their Country; Many of whom
“ own’d me, with more Respect, than was due to
“ my Condition, but have now cast me off, with
“ Indignation; So that I have nothing to hope
“ for, but that your great Generosity will look
“ down upon a poor and numerous Family, all
“ depending upon your Compassion; Who tho’
“ they have no Part in the Guilt, must share
“ largely in the Punishment.

“ Your Grace may be assured, that I do
“ heartily wish all imaginable Success to your
“ Endeavours, and that you may raise yourself
“ to the highest Degree of Worldly Honour.
“ That as the Ancient Commanders acquired
“ to themselves Titles from the Countries
“ which they subdued by their Power, your
“ Grace may gain Honours, by the Justice of
“ those Arms you command for the Relief of
“ oppressed Nations, to the perpetual Renown
“ of our most Gracious Queen, the lasting Ho-
“ nour of your grateful Country, and the trans-
“ mitting

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" mixing of your own Name and Memory to
" all Posterity.

" AND that you may live to enjoy the Fruits
" of your Labours, I wish as sincerely, as I wish
" well to my own Soul:

" My humble Petition is, that you will par-
" don the Rashness and Folly of your unworthy,
" but ever thankful Petitioner,

Sutton, March 21. 1706.

William Stephens.

An Attempt
said to be form-
ed against the
Duke, in the
House of
Lords.

BUT this Malice, which the Duke of Marl-
borough takes Notice of, was not confined to
Pamphlets alone; An Attempt was formed
against him, as it was believed, even in the *House*
of *Lords*, tho' he was, upon all Occasions spoken
of with great Respect. Complaints were made
of the Errors committed the last Year, in the
Conduct of the War. The Anti-ministerial Party
laid, indeed, the Blame of the Miscarriage of the
Design on the *Mosel*, on the Prince of *Baden*, and
the Errors committed in *Brabant*, on the *States*
and their Deputies; But, they pretended, they
could not be Judges of these Things, nor be able
to give the Queen such Advice, as might be
fitting for them to offer Her, unless they were
made acquainted with the whole Series of those
Affairs: Their Proposal, therefore, was, that, by
an Address, they might pray the Queen to com-
municate, to them, all She knew concerning
those Transactions, during the last Campaign:
" For they reckoned, that if all Particulars
" should be laid before them, they would
" find something in the Duke of *Marlbo-*
" rough's Conduct, on which a Censure might
" be fix'd. To this, it was answered, that if
" any Complaint, was brought, against any of the
" Queen's Subjects, it would be reasonable for
" them

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“ them to enquire into it, by all proper Ways.
“ But the *House of Lords* could not pretend to
“ examine, or to censure the Conduct of the
“ Queen’s *Allies*. They were not Subject to
“ them, nor could they be heard, to justify
“ themselves: And it was something extraordi-
“ nary, if they should pass a Censure, or make
“ a Complaint of them. It was one of the Trusts
“ that was lodg’d with the Government, to ma-
“ nage all Treaties and Alliances; So that our
“ Commerce with our *Allies* was wholly in the
“ Crown. *Allies* might sometimes fail, being
“ not able to perform what they undertook:
“ They are subject both to Errors and to Acci-
“ dents, and are sometimes ill-served. The En-
“ tring into that Matter was not at all proper
“ for the *House*, unless it was intended to run
“ into rash and indiscreet Censures, on Design
“ to provoke the *Allies*, and, by that Means to
“ weaken, if not break the *Alliance*. The Queen
“ would no Doubt endeavour to redress what
“ soever was amiss, and that must be trusted to
“ Her Conduct. Comes to no-
thing.

Thus this Attempt failed, and tended rather to the Duke’s Honour than Disgrace. About the same Time, his Grace had the Honour of the Queen’s Commands, to treat with the Duke of Savoy, concerning an Attempt upon Toulon, which, tho’ it miscarried, when put in Execution, was thought one of the most effectual Means of finishing the War. Having treated about it with the Duke’s Ministers, he made Overtures to the *Dutch* of going to his Royal Highness’s Assistance; But the *States General* knowing his Grace’s excellent Conduct, and fearing they might be exposed by his Absence, prevailed with him to make the Campaign in *Flanders*.

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How vigilant the Duke was, in the mean Time, for the Good of the Publick, and particularly to keep up a good Intercourse between the Courts of England and Hannover. The Reader may see by the following Piece.

An Instance of
the Duke's Vigilance for the
Publick Good.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. Cardonnel to
Mons. * * * * at Hannover.

A Letter from
A Mr. Cardon-
nel, to Mons.
* * * * at
Hannover.

F
I

ACCORDING to what I had the Honour of
advising you by the last Post, I have
communicated your Letter, of the 12th In-
stant, to My Lord Duke, and, in Answer, am
to tell you, from him, that with Regard to
the sending away the Acts of Regency and
Naturalization, His Electoral Highness may be
assur'd, that the Queen will, in that, consult
His Interest equally with Her own; without
having any Regard to the Detraction of a cer-
tain Set of People, or whatever they may have
to say in Opposition to it. Her Majesty even
hopes, that if, contrary to Expectation, there
should be any, of this Kind, at your Court,
they will either be removed or, at least, si-
lenc'd. His Highness has, likewise, explain'd
Himself, in such Manner, to Mr. Craigs, for
whom, You know, He has always had a
Friendship, that He is sure his Son will be
more prudent, during the few Days he has to
remain at Hannover.

As for Mr. Hore, I am sure, and have even
Orders to tell you, that His Highness has so
much Regard for him, and is so sensible of his
Merit, as to be very far from ever doing any
Thing, that may derogate from his Credit or
Authority, at the Court where he now is; I,
likewise, believe, that he himself, is not in the
least

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“least apprehensive of it. In short, you may de-
“pend upon it, our Court will be very far from
“taking the least step, that can be disagreeable
“to Their *Electoral* Highnesses; And that My
“Lord Duke would always esteem it an Honour,
“and take a Pleasure, in cultivating that good
“Intelligence and Friendship, which is so ne-
“cessary to both Courts. I am, &c.

Whitehall, March 19. 1706.

A. Cardonnel.

THE Duke went on Board the *Peregrine-Gally*, *The Duke of*
the tenth of *April*, accompanied by the Lord *Marlborough*
Halifax, who was sent by Her Majesty, with a *embarks for*
Compliment to the *Electoral* of *Hannover*, and the *Holland*
Princess *Sophia*, and with the Garter for the
Electoral Prince, (His present Majesty.) As
likewise, by His Grace's Son-in-Law the Mar-
quis of *Mountbenger*; Mr. *Buys*, Pensioner of
Amsterdam, Mr. *Plesz*, Privy-Counsellor to the
King of *Denmark*, and several other Persons of
Distinction. The next Morning, his Grace pass'd
by the *Nore*, with several other Yachts, under
Convoy of the *Rumney* and *Rye*; joined the
Squadron of Her Majesty's Ships, command'd
by Sir *Edward Whitaker*, at the *Gunfleet*. And,
the fourteenth, about nine in the Morning, the
Squadron left his Grace, with the *Centurion* man
of War, and the several Yachts and Sloops, go-
ing into the *Meuse*. In the Afternoon, his Grace
landed at *Rotterdam*, and, the same Evening, ar-
rived at the *Hague*; Where, the next Day, he *Arrives at the*
received the Compliments of the Publick Mini-*Hague.*
sters, and other Persons of Quality and Note,
on his happy Arrival: And, the Day following,
his Grace had a Conference with the Deputies of
the *States General*, upon the necessary Measures
to be taken for Opening the Campaign.

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At the same Time the Duke of Marlborough was employ'd in negotiating another important Treaty, with the *States*, for the Security of the Protestant Succession, as the Reader will see by the following Piece.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Lord Halifax, to Mons. ****, at Hannover, dated May 7. 1706. at the Hague.

Extract of a Letter from the Lord Halifax, to Mons. ****, at Hannover.

I BEG the Favour of you, that you would present my most humble Duty to Their Electoral Highnesses, and the Electoral Prince, with the utmost Respect, and assure Them, that as I have been always devoted to Their Interest, in *England*, I am now come abroad only in Hopes, I may be some Way useful to Them. I bring them the greatest Proofs that the Queen and the Nation can give Them of Their Affection and Zeal, to preserve and maintain the Succession in that Illustrious Family; And I hope that the Negotiations, which My Lord Marlborough is now carrying on in this Place, will add a greater Strength to our Laws, &c.

THE Proofs, &c. His Lordship mentions were the Acts of *Parliament* for the Naturalization of the *House of Hannover*, and for the better Security of the Succession, as also to present the Garter to the Electoral Prince, His present most gracious Majesty.

THAT the Lord Halifax pursued the Treaty mention'd above, after his Return from *Hannover*, where he was received with many uncommon Marks of Honour, the following Extract of another Letter shews:

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EXTRACT of a Letter from the Lord Halifax, to
Monf. *** at Hannover, dated Hague,
Aug. 12, 1706.

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“ **W**HEN I was at the Camp, I spoke to
“ the Duke of Marlborough, about the
“ Title, and he is very ready to join in that, or
“ any Thing that may be agreeable to the
“ Prince; When I come into England, I shall
“ not fail to represent it to the Queen. I in-
“ tended to have gone to England, by Ostend;
“ But the Pensioner wrote to have me come this
“ Way, to satisfy some Scruples that were raised
“ against our Treaty. All the Towns of this
“ Province have agreed to it, but Leyden: I
“ have been this Morning with Monf. van Lec-
“ ven, their Deputy, and I hope he is so well sa-
“ tisfied, that he will not make any Opposition
“ longer; If he does, it will not obstruct above
“ a Day or two.

Extract of an-
other Letter
from the same.

THE Duke of Marlborough continued at the
Hague, 'till the ninth of May, N. S. during which
Time, he had repeated Conferences, with the
Deputies of the States, and their Generals, on
the same Subjects. That Day, his Grace left
the Hague, and, being accompanied by Velt-
Marshal d' Auverquerque, arrived at Maestricht, the
twelfth. Monf. d' Auverquerque departed the same
Night, and the Duke followed him, to the Army
of the States, which was drawn together near
Tongeren; and both repaired, the seventeenth,
to Liege, to view the Citadel, and the new Works
about that Place. In the mean Time, the English
Forces having received Orders to take the Field,
General Churchill set out from Breda, with the
Troops which were there, and the Artillery, the
eighth,

The Duke of
Marlborough
confers with the
Deputies of the
States.

Goes to Mae-
stricht;

And Leige.

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and march'd to *Wallowick*, and, the same Day, the Rest of them march'd out of their respective Garrisons, in Order to join at the *Bosch*, which they did, the ninth. The eleventh, they march'd to *Carnock*, and from thence continued, with long Marches, 'till they arriv'd at *Bilsen*, the nineteenth of the same Month. The twentieth, the Army of the *States* march'd from *Tongerren* to *Borchlaem*, and the same Day, the *English* join'd them, between that Place and *Grosz-Waren*.

The Confederate Army assembles.

Their Force.

THE Confederate Army then consisted of seventy-four Battalions of Foot, and 23 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, having, with them, 100 Cannon, twenty *Hawbitzers*, and 42 *Pontons*.

Designs and Motions of the French.

THE Court of *France*, in the mean Time, had Information, that the Confederate Army, in the *Netherlands*, was not yet compleat; That the *Danes* refused to stir from their Quarters, 'till their Arrears were paid; And that the *Prussians*, for other Reasons, were yet so far behind, that they could not join the Duke of *Marlborough* in a few Weeks. It was confidently said, that the *French King* had Pensioners in the Courts of *Denmark* and *Prussia*, who had promised him to use their utmost Endeavours, to retard the March of their respective Master's Forces (which were in the Pay of *England* and *Holland*) to the General *Rendezvous*; Upon the Confidence of which they proceeded, as we shall presently find they did. Others say, that the Court of *France* being sensible, a Defensive War would, at Length, terminate in her irrecoverable Ruin, resolv'd to make an extraordinary Effort, and to act everywhere offensively. In Order hereunto, a great Council of War (say they) was held at *Verfailles*, where

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where most of the Generals assisted, and proposed several Projects to raise the Glory of their Grand Monarch's Arms, and recall Fortune, which had seem'd to abandon them, in the preceding Campaigns. But ~~that~~ ^{they} will ~~the~~ ^{the} Army of the two Crowns, under the Command of the *Elector of Bavaria*, and the *Marquis de Villeroy*, consisting of 70,000 Men, being entirely assembled, they flattered themselves, that they might keep up the sinking Credit of their Arms, by a considerable Action in the *Netherlands*. In this fond Imagination, such positive Orders were sent to the *Marshal de Villeroy*, to fight the *Allies*, that the Duke of *Bavaria*, who was then at *Brussels*, had just Time enough to take Post-Horses, to join the Army, which passed the *Deule*, the nineteenth of May, and posted themselves at *Tirlemont*, with the *Gheet* before them.

THE *Confederates*, on their Side, were no less eager for an Engagement; But could hardly flatter themselves with the Hopes of having so early and so fair an Opportunity for it. The Duke of *Marlbrough* being apprehensive, that the *French* would play the same Game over again, and behind the *Deule*, as they had done the Year before, had several Times express'd his Concern and Uneasiness about it to those who were intimate with him; And, by a wise Forecast, was already laying Schemes, to put the Enemy besides their cautious Measures, when Providence threw into his Hands an unexpected Occasion of signalizing again his Courage and Conduct.

UPON the Enemy's passing the *Deule*, the Duke of *Marlbrough* sent Orders to the *Danish Horse*, who were coming from their Garrisons, to hasten their March; And that there might not be the least Pretence of Delay, he engaged his Promise, Motions of their Army, in Order thereunto.

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With the Field-Deputies of the *States*, that their Affairs should be duly paid them. The Duke of *Wurtemberg*, who commanded those Troops, and was well affected to the common Cause, seeing every Thing was complied with, that the King of *Denmark* insisted on, thought he needed not to stay, 'till he sent to that Court, nor wait for express Orders. He, therefore, commanded his Troops to march, and they made such Expedition, that the twenty-second of *May*, N. S. being the Day before the Battle, they came up within a League of the Rear of the *Confederate Army*.

The French
come out of their
Lines.

ABOUT the same Time, the *French* having been join'd by the Horse of the Marshal *de Marcin's* Army, and confiding in their Superiority of Number, came out of their Lines, and encamp'd between *Tirlemont*, and *Judoigne*.

The two Ar-
mies meet.

THE next Day, being *Whitsunday*, about four o'the Clock, in the Morning, the *Confederate Army* march'd, in eight Columns, towards *Ramel*. The Village near which the *Gheet* takes its source; That they might avoid the Inconveniency of passing that River. They soon had Information, that the *Enemy's Army*, having decamp'd from *Tirlemont*, was, likewise, on their March to meet them, their Baggage and heavy Cannon being left at *Judoigne*. The Duke of *Bavaria*, and the Marshal *de Euleroy*, not in the least suspecting, that the *Danes* had already join'd the *Confederate Army*, were fully bent upon engaging them, either that Day, or the following; Being apprehensive the Duke of *Marborough* had formed the Design of investing *Namur*.

Force of the
Enemy's Army.

THE *Enemy's Army* then consisted of 75 Battalions of Foot, and 132 Squadrons of Horse, having 62 Cannon, 12 Mortars and 36 Pontons.

Their

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Their immediate Design was to possess themselves of *Ramellies*, and the strong Camp theabouts, to prevent the *Confederates* doing the same; And, in this they so far succeeded, that, being nearest, they got thither first; But had the Mortification to be soon beat out of it again, as the Reader will see below.

THE Fears of the Enemy were, however groundless, concerning *Namur*; For the Duke of *Marlborough* had no such Design. His Resolution was the same with theirs, and had not they offered him Battle that Day, he would certainly have attack'd them the next. The two Armies met near the Village of *Ramellies*, from whence the Battle took it's Name: When the *Confederate* Army was advanced near this Place, they found the Enemy getting into the Camp of Mount *St. André*, and placing their Right to the *Mehaigne*, where they had posted a Brigade of Foot, and filled the Space between that and *Ramellies*, which is about half a League, an open and level Ground, with near 100 Squadrons, which were the Troops of the *French* Household. They had likewise above 20 Regiments of Foot, with a Battery of about 12 Pieces of Cannon, at *Ramellies*. (This Place, which is render'd famous to all Posterity, by this auspicious Day, is but a Village, surrounded by a Ditch, in the District of *Tournai*, on the Borders of the Province of *Namur*. It is situated at the Source of the *Gheet*, about a Mile and a half North from the Side of the *Mehaigne*, that Interval being the narrow Aperture, where this Glorious Battle was fought. The *Gheet* runs from *Ramellies* to *Aureglise*, thro' a marshy Ground, and beyond *Aureglise*, the River grows wide,

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and the Ground is unpassable. Ramellies is twelve Miles almost South from Fudoigne, twelve South from Tirlemont, fourteen West-North-West from Huy, and eleven North from Namur.

The Famous Battle of RAMELLIES.

Preparations on both Sides for the Engagement.

ABOUT one in the Morning, the Duke sent the Quartermaster-General, with the Camp Colours, and a few Squadrons, towards Ramellies, to make a Feint, as if they design'd to form a Camp there, the better to penetrate into the Enemy's Designs; And, about three, his Grace, and the Marshal d' Auverquerque decamp'd, with the whole Army, and advanced, in eight Columns, in a great Fog.

A LITTLE after Eight o' Clock in the Morning, the advanced Guard of the Confederates, which consisted of 600 Horse, and had been sent with all the Quarter-Masters of the Army, to view the Ground, arrived at the Height of Merdan, (or Merdan) from whence they perceived the Enemy were in Motion, and march'd to the Plain of Mont St. André, extending themselves as far as the Tomb of Hottomont, towards the Meuse. He upon they halted, and sent Intelligence to the Duke of Marlborough, and Monsieur d' Auverquerque, who being advanced about ten, to view the Enemy, they could not, at first, judge, whether these Squadrons they saw were only to cover their March, into their Lines, or whether they were the Van of the Enemy, that came to offer Battle. His Grace, therefore, gave Orders to the Horse to hasten their March, resolving, if those he saw had been only covering Squadrons, to attack them with his Cavalry only. But the Fog being soon af-

ter,

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ter, dispersed, and the Army being then in the View of the Enemy, the Duke found the whole Army approach, with an apparent Resolution to fight, upon which he made all the necessary Dispositions to receive them.

THE Enemy, seeing the *Confederates* so near them, possess'd themselves of a very strong Camp; Placing their *Right* near the Tomb of *Hottomont*, against the *Mesaigne*; and their *Left* at *Anderkirk*, or *Autreglise*; And posted a good Deal of their Infantry in the Villages of *Autreglise*, *Offuz*, and *Ramellies*, which last was near their *Center*; Besides, which they put five Battalions, near the Hedges of the Village of *Franquemies*, which was on their *Right*. The *Confederate Army*, was, at the same Time, drawn up in Order of Battle, the *Right Wing* being posted near *Foltz*, on the *Rivulet Tause*, with a little *Morass* in Front; And the *Left* near the Village of *Franquemies* on the *Mesaigne*; Where, besides the Number of the Horse, belonging to that Wing, the Duke of *Marlborough* ordered the *Danish Squadrons*, being 21 in Number, were posted; Rightly judging, by the Situation of the Ground, that the Stress of the Action would be on that Side. All things being thus disposed, it was resolv'd to attack the Village of *Ramellies*, which was the Enemy's Principal Post; In which, as I have said above, they had posted twenty Battalions, who had entrench'd themselves, with a Battery of about twelve Pieces of treble Cannon: And from thence to *Autreglise* they had form'd a Line of Foot, along the *Gheet*, and a Line of Horse behind them. In order to this Attack, 40 Pieces of Cannon, of 24 Pounders, and some *Hawbitzers*, were brought up; And 12 Battalions, who were to be supported by the whole

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me, were order'd to make the first On-
set under the Command of Lieutenant General
Schultz.

The Battle be-
gins.

ABOUT half an Hour past One, the Artillery
of the *Confederates* began to play. It was imme-
diately answered by the Enemy's Cannon, and
both continued firing with considerable Execu-
tion: Whilst the Duke of *Marlborough* was at
the Head of the Lines, to give the necessary Or-
ders every where, Velt Marshal *Auverquerque* re-
paired to the *Left*, where perceiving that the
Enemy's Foot, posted in the Hedges of *Franque-
nies*, gall'd the Horse of that Wing, he com-
manded 4 Battalions, with two Pieces of Can-
non, under Colonel *Wertmuller*, to dislodge them
from thence: Which they perform'd, with great
Vigour and Resolution. Hereupon the Enemy
detach'd two Battalions, and 14 Squadrons of
Dragoons, on Foot, to regain that important
Post; but Monsieur d' *Auverquerque* commanded
at the same Time, the whole Wing of the *Dutch*
Horse to attack the Enemy, which not only
frustrated their Design, but put those Dragoons
in great Disorder, that they were not able ei-
ther to reach the Village, or to recover their
Horses, which they had left a good Way behind
the Town of *Heilbrunn*. And so were, most of
them, cut in Pieces, and taken Prisoners. The
Dutch Cavalry charg'd with a great Deal of Bra-
very, Sword in Hand, and soon after the En-
gagement was sustain'd by the *Danish* Squadrons;
But having to deal with the *French* King's Hous-
hold, viz. the *Mousquetaires*, *Gendarmes*, *Garde
de Corps*, Horse Grenadiers, and other choice
Troops, which were in the Enemy's Right, the
Conflict was obstinate, and the Success doubtful,
for above an Hour. The *Danish* Horse, which
fought

fought on the *Left* of all, behaved themselves with such Gallantry, that they forced the Enemy to give Ground, and broke several of their Squadrons; But, at the same Time, the *French* had almost an equal Advantage against the *Dutch* Horse of the *Right* of the *Left* Wing: Whom they put into great Confusion. To remedy this, the Duke of *Marlborough*, who was advanced that Way, sent for twenty Squadrons of Horse from the *Right* Wing, where they could not engage the Enemy's *Left*, by Reason of a Morass which separated them: And with these he re-inforced his *Left*, adding to them his Body of Reserve.

FRENCH Writers, who have given a *Prudent Conduct of the Duke of Marlborough* Description of this Battle, allow of this as a very prudent Part of the Duke of *Marlborough's* Conduct; But to cover the Disgrace of their Favourite Troops, pretend his Grace sent for fifty, and not twenty, Squadrons from his *Right*, and made four Lines of them, besides a Column compos'd of his Body of Reserve. " Thus (says " *F. Daniel*) the whole Weight of the Battle fell " upon the *Right* Wing of the *French* " where the Troops of His Majesty's " were placed. This Body (continues he) which " had hitherto been invincible (he forgets *Bleinchheim*) enter'd the Enemy's Troops, and " threw the three first Lines; But finding a " fourth, and the Column above-mention'd, " besides, which, was moving to fall upon them " in the Flank, they were obliged to give Way; And just in the same Strain the *Marquis de Quincy*, argues: But to proceed,

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, while these Troops were advancing from the *Right*, rallied some of the broken Squadrons, and gave his Orders for others to charge: In this Place his

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*The Duke of
Marlborough
twice in great
Danger.*

Grace was in the Extremity of Danger : For being singled out by several of the most Resolute of the Enemy, and having the Misfortune, as he was leaping a Ditch, to fall from his Horse, he had, either been killed or taken Prisoner, if some of the *Confederate* Foot, that were near at Hand, had not come very seasonably, to his Assistance.* After this, his Grace had still a narrower Escape; A Cannon Ball taking off the Head of Colonel *Briendfield*, his Grace's Gentleman of the Horse, as he was holding the Scurry for the Duke to remount.

*The Advantage
begins to declare
in Favour of
the Confede-
rates.*

THE twenty Squadrons his Grace had sent for from the *Right*, to re-inforce the *Left*, had but little Share in the Defeat of the Enemy's *Right* : For by that Time they were come up, the *Dutch* and *Danes*, having charg'd them both in Front and Flank, had almost compleated that signal Piece of Service, cutting in Pieces the best Part of the *French* King's Household; Inso-much that they could never be fully re-established during the Remainder of the War. In the mean time the Village of *Ramellies* was vigorously attack'd by General *Schultz*, with the 12 Battalions under him. The Enemy, having the Advantage of the Ground, defended themselves with great Resolution and Obstinacy, till seeing the whole Line of the *Confederate* Infantry in Motion to support General *Schultz*, and the *Dutch* and *Danish* Horse advancing to surround them, they bethought themselves of making their Retreat;

* Thus the Relation printed by Authority in England has it : But it has been said by some Officers who were in the Engagement, that the Duke was torn down by some of the disorder'd Dutch Horse. It is not impossible, but both might be true.

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But they found it was too late: For they were intercepted by the victorious Horse, and, most of them, either kill'd, or taken Prisoners.

The Rest of the Enemy's Infantry endeavour'd likewise, to make their Escape, which they did in better Order, being favour'd by the Horse of their *Left Wing*, who being covered by a Rivulet and Morass, had not yet been attack'd, and form'd themselves in three Lines, between *Offuz* and *Autreglise*. But the *English* Horse having found Means to pass the Rivulet, charg'd the Enemy with such unparalleled Briskness and Courage, that they entirely abandon'd their Foot; And our Dragoons, pushing into the Village of *Autreglise*, made a terrible Slaughter of them. The Rest of the Enemy, who were, at the same Time, attack'd by the *English* and *Dutch* Foot, with equal Bravery, gave Way on all Sides. Their Horse rallied again, in the Plains, to cover the disorderly Retreat of their Foot; But they were so closely pursued, by the *Confederate* Cavalry, that they were forced to divide themselves into three small Bodies, that they might flee the better, three different Ways. Those that fled to the *Left*, were pursued by the *Dutch* and *Danes*, who made great Slaughter amongst them, and took Abundance of Prisoners. And those that fled to the *Right*, were chas'd by the Regiments of *Lumley*, *Hay*, and *Ross*, Which two last fell in with the Foot *Régiment du Roy*, of whom having kill'd many, the Rest threw down their Arms and begg'd Quarter, which was generously granted. Upon this, they delivered their Arms and Colours to the Lord *John Hay's* Dragoons; But when these Dragoons faced about, in order to pursue the Enemy, they treacherously attempted to take up their Arms again; In which,

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which, however, they were prevented, and suffer'd severely for their Perfidy.

THE headmost Regiments of the *English Horse*, that pursued the Enemy's *Center*, were that of Lieutenant General *Wood*, commanded by himself, and *Wyndham's* (afterwards *Palm's*) Carabineers, headed by Major *Petry*. When they came upon a rising Ground, they espied seven Squadrons of the *Spanish* and *Bavarian* Guards, among which was the *Electo*r himself, and the Marshal *de Villeroy*, who hoped, with these few choice Troops, to make good their Retreat, and save their Cannon, which was marching in a Line before them. General *Wood* galloped with his own Regiment upon the Enemy's *Left*, and charg'd them so vigorously, that he broke them all to Pieces, killing many of them, and taking not a few Prisoners, among whom were two Lieutenant-Colonels, one Major, four Captains, and several Subaltern Officers. He also took the Standard of the *Electo*r's Guards, two of his own Trumpets, and kill'd his Kettle-Drummer. The *Electo*r himself and the Marshal *de Villeroy* narrowly escaping. Major *Petry*, at the Head of *Wyndham's* Carabineers, fell upon the Enemy with equal Briskness and Resolution; Put many of them to the Sword, and took several Prisoners, particularly the Major of the *Spanish* Guards, *Monf. de la Guartiere*, and *Monf. de Bruan*, Cornet of the same; Besides four Officers, and 46 private Men, of the Royal Bombardiers, with their Colours. The *English Horse* and Dragoons followed the Chace thro' and by *Judoigne*, till two of the Clock in the Morning, as far as *Meldert*, being five Leagues from the Place where the Action happened, and two from *Louvain*. During this Retreat, a Misfortune happened

See Letter D
below.

The Confederates gain a
complete Victory.

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opened to the Enemy, which contributed not a little to compleat the Victory. Several Wag-gons of their *Van-guard*, breaking down, stopp'd the Way, so that their Baggage and Artillery, which follow'd, could not pass; Nor could their Troops defile in good Order: Perceiving that the *Confederate* Horse, having got Intelligence of this Accident, pursued them close, they threw down their Arms, that they might escape with the greater Ease, and retreated, without any Order, and in the greatest Confusion. Here it was that the most Prisoners were taken; For in the Action little or no Quarter was given, the *Confederate* Horse having been highly provok'd by the idle *Gasconades* of the *French Musqueteers* and *Gens d'Armes*, of which they were very full when they came to the Attack; But paid dearly for it in the Sequel. In short, never was Victory more compleat; The *Confederates* made them-
See Letter C. below.
 selves Masters of all the Enemy's Cannon, excepting two or three, to the Number of about 50 Pieces; Most of their Baggage; About 100 Colours or Standards, and several Pair of Kettle-Drums. The Enemy's Loss of Men, according to the most general Computation, amounted to 8,000 slain, and among them, Prince *Maximilian* and Prince *Monbason*; And about 6,000 private Soldiers, and near 600 Officers taken Prisoners; Which, with their Deserters and Wounded, made their Loss not less than 20,000 Men. Some Accounts make the Number of Deserters so great, to aver, that hardly half of their Troops ever returned to their Colours. The Persons of Note among the Prisoners, were Messieurs *Palavicini* and *Meziers*, Major-Generals; The Marquis *de Bax*, Brigadier-General of Horse; The Marquis *de Nona*, Brigadier-General of Foot; The
 C 3 Marquis

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Marquis de La Baume, Son of the Marshal de Tallard; Mons. de Montmorency, Nephew to the late Duke of Luxemburg, a Nephew of the Lord Clare, and several others.

French Accounts of this Action.

HAVING given the most circumstantial Account I have been able to collect of this remarkable Action, from the several Relations publish'd here and in *Holland*, and from other authentick Papers; I shall now add a Word or two of what the *French* have said to lessen their Misfortune. Their Terror and Amazement was, beyond all Question, very great; However, they put the best Face upon it they could, and, at first, endeavour'd to conceal their Loss, by giving only a very slight and general Account of the Battle. One of their Prints says no more than that, "On the 23d, the King's Army advanc'd from Gossencourt to the Mebaigne, and was attack'd by the Confederate Army. That the Confederates were possess'd of several Posts, out of which they were driven by our Foot, who, for about an Hour and a half, fought the Enemy's Foot, with Advantage, at the Villages of Ramellies and Janrenouille; So that, for a long Time, there was Ground to hope the Victory would have been theirs; But that while most of the Troops were engag'd in the Center, one of the Enemy's Battalions attack'd and forced the Village of Taviers. That their Horse attack'd the French Horse, on the Right; Who not sustaining their Effort, with like Vigour, gave the Confederates such Advantage, as obliged their Army to retire, after a pretty equal Loss, on both Sides: That the Retreat was made, at first, in good Order; But the difficult Ways occasioning a Confusion, some Troops betook themselves to Flight,

Flight, which was the Cause of farther Loss, 1706.
and obliged their Army to abandon Part of
their Cannon, and several Waggon.

In other Relations, the Reader is amus'd with
pompous Accounts of the superior Valour of
their Troops; Tho', in the very same Periods,
they are oblig'd to allow they were beaten. I
shall mention only one or two Instances of
these *Gasconades* from the *Mercurie Galant* of that
Month: "The Duke of Marlborough (says
" *this Author*) having seen with what Valour
" the *French* had fought, could not forbear
" saying, That, with 30,000 such Men, he
" could go to the End of the World." What
must not we then suppose he could do with
those Troops, who beat and triumph'd over
these more than Men, if we will believe them?
In another Place, speaking of the *Troops of the*
King's Household, he makes our brave General own;
" That they were more than Men; And that
" he knew them, as well as what they were
" capable of doing, so well, that he judg'd it
" proper, to order Six to One to oppose them."
The *Paris Gazetteer*, however, tho' not the most
" modest of News Writers, is oblig'd to own,
that the *Troops of the Household*, did not behave
themselves very well: "The Cavalry on the
" *Right* (says he) where the *Troops of the King's*
" *Household* were posted, did not withstand the
" Enemy's Attack with the same Vigour that
" the Rest did.

BUT to leave these Triflers, let us hear what
an Author of something more Credit, and Re-
putation, tho' not the most impartial neither, on
that Side, says I mean the *Marquis de Quincy*, who
begins the fifth Volume of his History, and his

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Relation of this Campaign, in the following Words.

" I AM now to give an Account of the most
 " disadvantageous Campaign, for *France*, that
 " has ever happen'd during this King's Reign,
 " which brought on such a Chain of terrible
 " Consequences, as chang'd the very Face of
 " Affairs in this Kingdom. And yet never was
 " there more Reason to believe, that the Prince,
 " who directed it, (*viz.* the *French* King) would
 " have brought His Enemies to Reason, and
 " would have oblig'd them to acquiesce in a
 " Peace, such as His Majesty was willing to
 " give to *Europe*, which began to stand in need
 " of it.

" AT the Conclusion of the preceding Cam-
 " paign, Orders were immediately given to
 " recruit the Troops, and raise fresh Ones; And
 " uncommon Diligence was used, during the
 " whole Course of the Winter, as well in this,
 " as in filling the Magazines, in those Places
 " where the several Armies were to assemble;
 " That they might be early in a Condition to
 " execute those great Projects, which the King
 " himself had form'd, with infinite Pains, and
 " for which he had put his Armies in such
 " a State, that they might triumph, in every
 " Place, wheresoever he had any Enemies. —

" I may very well say, that the Court never
 " form'd such well-laid Designs, as those which
 " were intended to be put in Execution this
 " Campaign; And that never Measures were
 " better taken, nor pursued with greater Secrecy,
 " to carry so many great Points at one and the
 " same Time." (*Here my Author gives an Ac-*
count of these vast Projects, and then proceeds.)

" These were the Designs which were to have
 " been

Duke of MARLBOROUGH, &c.

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“ been executed during the Course of this Year,
“ which, if they had succeeded, as it was reason-
“ able to hope, would have produced the Ad-
“ vantages *France* expected from them: But we
“ shall soon see, by the Relations I am going to
“ give, that the Events were so far from an-
“ swering the Expectations so justly conceived,
“ that never Campaign was so disadvantageous
“ to the two Crowns. Of all the fatal
“ Accidents of this Campaign, (continues my
“ Author,) the Loss of the Battle of *Ramellies*,
“ which, if I may be allow'd to say it, was ha-
“ zarded without any Necessity, was that which
“ was most sensibly felt; Because the Conse-
“ quence of it was the Loss of a great Number
“ of Places, in the *Low-Countries*.” Here our
Author goes on to give an Account of this Bat-
tle, in which he confirms almost every Circum-
stance, I have mention'd in my Relation; Ex-
cepting that he affirms the *Confederate Army* to
have been far superior to that of the *French*, and
asserts, that there were not above 6,000 kill'd on
both Sides, of which he reckons but a third Part on
his Side, and two thirds o. that of the *Allies*, a
Supposition so monstrously ridiculous, that it re-
futes it self. He likewise runs into the same ab-
surd *Rhodomontades*, which I have mention'd
above, with Regard to the more than human
Courage of the *Troops of the King's Household*,
against whom he, with the Rest of his Country-
men, affirms, the Duke of *Marlborough*, know-
ing what sort of People he had to do with, op-
posed six to one. But as, if there had been any
Truth in this Assertion, the Duke must, for this
Purpose, have weakened some other Part of his
Army, why did not they take that Advantage,
and fall upon the weaken'd Part? He has no
other

1706 other Way to come off, but by pretending, that a two great Dependance on these Troops brought this Misfortune on the whole Army.

Just Praises of the Generals and other Officers.

THIS Complicated and Memorable Victory, next to the Blessing of Heaven, (*which during the whole Course of this War, seemed visibly to assert the Justice of the Confederate Cause,*) was principally owing to the great Courage, Prudence, Vigilance and Experience of the Chief Commander, the Prince and Duke of Marlborough, who was personally present in the hottest of the Action, and gave his Orders, with wonderful Sedateness and Presence of Mind. And his very Enemies were obliged to acknowledge, that his Conduct and Bravery, in this *Great Day*, shone in the most conspicuous Manner. The second Honours of this *Glorious Day* were undoubtedly due to Mons. d'Auverquerque, Velt-Marshal of the Dutch Troops, who acted with all the Valour, Conduct, and Vigour, that became a great and experienc'd General. The other Generals, likewise, distinguished themselves, and, among the Rest, none more than his Grace, the Duke of Argyle, who exposed his Person to the greatest Danger, and received several slight Wounds; Nor were the Inferior Officers less worthy of Commendation, every one behaving, in their respective Stations, as became Men, who were resolved to conquer or dy.

And of the Troops.

ALL the Troops, that engaged, fought, likewise, with the greatest Bravery and Resolution, and like Men who were resolutely bent to maintain the Reputation they had acquired at *Schellenberg* and *Bleinheim*. Each had their Part of this *Glorious Victory*, tho' in different Manners. It must be acknowledged, to the eternal Glory of the Dutch, both Horse and Foot, that they bore



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were almost the whole Brunt of the Fight, had to deal with the *French King's Household*, and other choice Troops, which composed the Enemy's *Right Wing*. The *Devil's Horse* were a great Weight to incline the Victory, on the Side of the *Confederates*; And the *English* had the Honour to compleat it, by having the greatest Share in the Pursuit; As some of their Regiments of Foot had in the *Engagement*. Among the Rest, Colonel *Charles Churchill*, who commanded General *Churchill's* Regiment, signaliz'd himself, by driving, with his Battalion, supported by the Lord *Mordaunt's* Regiment, three *French* Regiments into the Morass, where most of them were either destroyed, or taken Prisoners.

THE Honour of this Day was the greater to the *Confederates*, as the *Electors of Bavaria* had been heard to say, the Enemy's Army was the best he had ever beheld; And as they lost not only their Camp, Baggage, and Artillery, but all that they had left in *Judoigne*. To which we may add; That this Victory decided the Destiny of the Low-Countries, as the Battle of *Hochstadt* did that of *Bavaria*.

ON Account of this Battle, was struck a large *Medals struck* *Medaillen* in *Holland*: On the Face is represented two Nymphs shaking Hands, representing *Great-Britain* and *Holland*. Behind *Great-Britain* is a Column, bearing a *Busto* of the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, with his Name on the Pedestal, and an *Unicorn* lying at the Foot of it. Behind *Holland* is another Column supporting a *Busto* of the Velt-Marshal *D' Auverquerque*, with his Name on the Pedestal, and the *Batavian Lion* at the Foot of it. And round the Medal the Inscription:

Hoc

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HOC PRÆFECTO PATRIAM SERVO. HOC REGEM FIRMO. INTAMINATIS FULGEANT HONORIBUS.

Under his Command, I defend my Country. Under his Conduct, I support the King. (sc. Charles III.) May the Lustre of their Glory never fade.

In the Exergue:

CONCORDIA ANGLIÆ ET BATAVIÆ, BRABANTIA ET FLANDRIA LEGITIMO DOMINO RESTITUTÆ.

By the Union of Great-Britain and Holland, Flanders and Brabant are restor'd to their rightful Sovereign.

On the Reverse, is a Plan of the Battle of Ramellies, with that Village in View. On the Front, ly great Numbers of the Enemy's Dead, and Quantities of their Arms left a Spoil to the Allies; With the following Inscription round it:

DE MALE QUÆSITIS NON GAUDET TERTIUS HÆRES. MAII D. 23.

Ill-gotten Goods never descend to the third Heir. May 23.

In the Exergue, is the following Inscription.

GALLIS, BAVARIS, ET HISPANIS, APUD RAMELLIUM, UNO PRÆLIO VEL CAPTIS, VEL DELETIS, VEL FUGATIS. 1796.

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French, the Bavarians, and the Spaniards, were either taken, defeated, or put to the Flight, in the single Battle of Ramellies, 1706.

THERE likewise appear'd, at the same Time, a Medal of a smaller Size, on the Face of which is represented a *Busto* of Her Majesty, with Her Title. And, on the Reverse, two flying Fames, sounding their Trumpets, and holding a Plan of the Battle of *Ramellies*, with a Map of the Provinces of *Flanders* and *Brabant*, the Gaining of which was the Consequence of this Battle. With the following Inscription over them :

GALLIS AD RAMELIES VICTIS.

12 MAII, 1706.

The French vanquish'd at Ramellies.

May 12, 1706.

In the *Exergue* was the following Inscription :

FLANDRIA ET BRABANTIA RECEPTIS.

Flanders and Brabant recovered.

There were likewise, several other mix'd Medals struck at the same Time, on which mention is made of this Compleat Victory.

THE Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Marshal *The French abandon Louvain.*
de Villeroy, with the greatest Part of the broken Remains of their Army, continued their precipitate Flight, 'till they were got to *Louvain*; Precipitate
where having held a Sort of a tumultuous Council of War, by Torch-Light, in the Market-Place, Flight of the
Elector of *Bavaria*.

Place, they resolv'd to abandon that Place, and to retire towards *Brussels*. This was immediately put in Practice; but the *Electors of Bavaria* thought himself so little secure there, that he spent the whole Night in causing his Papers, Jewels, Plate, and valuable Furniture, to be pack'd up, and sent away for *Ghent*, whither he himself follow'd, with all imaginable Precipitation. On the other Hand, the victorious *Confederates*, having pursued the Fugitives, 'till two, in the Morning, rested a little near *Meldert*, and, at Break of Day, the Duke of *Marlborough* ordered the Army to encamp at *Bevechien*, for the Refreshment of the Troops. In the mean Time, his Grace dispos'd all Things for their March, early the next Morning, in order to force the Passage of the *Deule*; but he received Advice, in the Night, that the Enemy had quitted their Camp, and abandon'd *Louvain*; upon which, Bridges being laid over that River, a Detachment of 500 Men was sent to take Possession of *Louvain*; and the whole Army pass'd the River, the next Day, about Noon, and took the Camp of *Betblem*.

See Letter B. and F. below.

The Confederates take Possession of *Louvain*.

A short Description of it.

LOUVAIN, which was the first Fruits of this Victory, is a very large and pleasant City of the *Low Countries*, situate on the River *Deule*, eleven Miles South-East of *Mechlin*, fifteen North-East of *Brussels*, seven and twenty North of *Namur*, and eight and thirty North-East of *Mons*.

A LATE Author, speaking of this Battle, says, the Duke of *Marlborough* had told him, "The French Army look'd the best of any he had ever seen; but that their Officers did not do their Parts, nor shew the Courage, that had appeared among them on other Occasions."

“ fions.” To this we may add, and account it as a very great Error, on their Parts, that they were so entire a Dependence on the Troops of the King’s Household, as was, in a great Measure, their Ruin. For had they been as vigilant to support them, with a Re-inforcement of Horse from their *Left*, which was, in the mean Time idle, as the Duke of *Marlborough* was in supporting his Cavalry who attack’d them, by a Supply of fresh Troops, from his *Right*, the Victory would probably have been more doubtful, or, at least, would have been bought, by the *Allies*, at a dearer Rate. Thus the high Idea the *French* Officers had conceiv’d of the Valour and Conduct of these Troops, turn’d to their own Disadvantage. This high Opinion, however, appear’d to be too rashly and immaturally formed, and would better have been left to Time: For it is next to an Impossibility to restore a Nation, that has had the Misfortune to be so often defeated, so soon to their Pristine Valour. Princes, who are not present, at the Defeat of their Troops, are apt to imagine, that Fortune may be more favourable to them, another Time; but they are very often deceived. Their Fate is generally the same with that of those unfortunate Gamesters, who, notwithstanding their ill Turn of Fortune, hazard on, thinking to recover their Loss, ’till they have nothing more to lose.

1706.
*An Oversight
of the French
Generals.*

*A Remark
thereupon.*

THE Loss of the *Confederates*, in so bloody and obstinate a Conflict, could not but be great; Yet did not much exceed 1,000 kill’d, and about double that Number wounded, most of them in the *Dutch* Service. Among the slain, were reckoned Prince *Lewis* of *Hesse-Cassel*, Colonel of Foot; *Col. Van Driebergen*; *Col. Leerse*; *Col.*

*The Loss of the
Confederates.*

*See Letter A.
below.*

1706.

Col. Gammel; Col. *Van Schoonheyde*; Col. *Brouck*; Col. *Bortwigh*; Col. *Hirsel*; Col. *Murray*, Senior; Col. *Bisberg*; Col. *Fabrice*; Lieut. Col. *Baker*; Major *Buncoeur*; Major *Roer*; Major *Noorman*; Count *Van Warfaze*, a Major; Messieurs *Bentlingh*, *Piper*, *Smirser*, *Tullekins*, and *Strater*, Captains of Horse; Messieurs *Schimmelpenninck*, *Beckman*, *d'Ozallier* and *Clerc*, Captains of Foot; Monsieur *Winterkamp*, a Cornet; Monsieur *Ross*, and *Graonbreecker*, Ensigns; and Adjutant *Piper*. Among the wounded, were reckoned, Col. *La Rocque Servier*; Major Count *Vander-nat*; Major *St. Pol*, who died of his Wounds; Major *Swerin*, who was also taken Prisoner; Major *Larny*, mortally wounded; Major *Cunningham*; Monsieur *Van Berghem*, Captain of Horse; And Monsieur *Sutherland*, Captain of Foot. Col. *Schravemose*, was taken Prisoner, but came back upon his *Parole*. Monsieur *d'Auverquerque*, who pursued the flying Enemy, 'till One the next Morning, was like to have been stabb'd by a base *Bavarian* Captain, to whom he had generously given Quarter, and suffered him to keep his Sword; But the Villain was prevented by one *Violette*, a *Frenchman*, Groom to that General, who shot the *Bavarian* dead upon the Spot.

HAVING thus given a Succinct Account of this Glorious Action, I shall now add the several Pieces and Letters, refer'd to there, and then give an Account of the Consequences of it, which proved greater, than even the most sanguine Hopes could suggest.

A LIST (printed at the *Hague*) of the kill'd and wounded of the Army of the *Allies*, in the Battle of *Ramellies*, the 23d of May, 1706.

HORSE.

TWO Colonels kill'd, 3 wounded; 3 Lieutenant-Colonels wounded; 4 Majors kill'd, 3 wounded; 10 Captains kill'd, 24 wounded; 6 Lieutenants kill'd, 27 wounded; 4 Cornets kill'd, 28 wounded; 8 Subalterns kill'd, 18 wounded; 343 Troopers or Dragoons kill'd, 695 wounded; 990 Horses kill'd, 351 wounded.

FOOT.

THREE Colonels kill'd, 2 wounded; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel kill'd, 3 wounded; 2 Majors kill'd, 3 wounded; 9 Captains kill'd, 38 wounded; 7 Lieutenants kill'd, 49 wounded; 8 Ensigns kill'd, 40 wounded; 18 Subalterns kill'd, 70 wounded; 641 Soldiers kill'd, 1590 wounded.

OFFICERS of Horse and Foot; 82 kill'd, 282 wounded.

TROOPERS, Dragoons, and Foot Soldiers, 984 kill'd, 2285 wounded.

Total, 1066 kill'd; 2567 wounded.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

The Duke of
Marlborough's
Letter to the
States.

“ **M**ONSIEUR, the Velt-Marshal d’*Auver-*
 “ *querque*, having sent Monsieur de
 “ *Wessenaer*, to inform Your High Mightinesses
 “ of the Victory, which GOD was graciously
 “ pleased to give us over the Enemy on Sunday
 “ last, I deferred my Congratulations, ’till to
 “ Day, that I might be able, at the same Time,
 “ to acquaint Your High Mightinesses, with the
 “ Success of our Design to pass the *Deule*, which
 “ we had determin’d to attempt this Morning.
 “ But the Enemy have thought fit to spare us
 “ that Trouble, having left us an open Field,
 “ by their Retreat towards *Brussels*; So that,
 “ with double Joy, I have the Honour to write
 “ this Letter to Your High Mightinesses, from
 “ *Louvain*, where, for the Good of the Common
 “ Cause, I had long wish’d to be. ’Tis certain,
 “ that all the Generals, Officers, and Soldiers,
 “ have done all that was possible for Men to
 “ perform, on that *Glorious Day*; and their Con-
 “ duct and Bravery cannot be sufficiently praised.
 “ I make no Manner of Doubt, but that Mes-
 “ sieurs, the Deputies, and Monsieur d’*Auver-*
 “ *querque*, have done Justice to Your own
 “ Troops, and that Your High Mightinesses will
 “ seek Occasions to acknowledge and reward
 “ the Deserts of so many brave Men. I have
 “ made Choice of Colonel *Chanclos*, to carry
 “ this agreeable News to Your High Mightinesses,
 “ both by Reason of his Merit in the last Cam-
 “ paign, and of his Service in this. He will
 “ acquaint Your High Mightinesses with the Par-
 “ ticulars of all that has pass’d, and the present
 “ Posture

" Posture of the Enemy, whom we are resolved
 " to pursue. It shall always be my greatest De-
 " light to shew to Your High Mightinesses my
 " inviolable Adherence to your Interest; and
 " that I am, with great Respect, Your High
 " Mightinesses, &c."

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The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.

Louvain, May 25,

1706.

THE Reader will remember, that in my *A Remark upon*
 Account of the Transactions of the Year 1703, *Part of this*
 among other Pieces, I inserted the Reasons al- *Letter.*
 ledg'd by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and several
 other Generals, in a Council of War held the
 24th of *August*, of that Year, why they were
 for forcing the *French* Lines; And the Reasons
 given by the *Dutch* Deputies and Generals, for
 not attempting them. The Duke's Words were:

" IF we attempt their Lines, should they
 " pretend to defend them, we may, with the
 " Assistance of the ALMIGHTY, - hope to gain
 " a compleat Victory, the Consequences of which
 " may be of more Importance than can be foreseen;
 " And should they think best to retire, there is
 " Ground to hope, we might push forward very
 " successfully, and draw mighty Advantages from
 " it."

IN Answer to this, the Words of the *Dutch*
 Deputies and Generals are:

" SUPPOSING the Lines forc'd, it is to be
 " consider'd what Advantage will come of it,
 " and whether we shall then be able to penetrate
 " into the Country, and to march to *Tirlemont*
 " and *Louvain*. What gives Ground to appre-
 " hend we shall not, is, that the Enemy, a lit-

1706.

“tle within their Lines, have Posts to retire to,
 “that are more defensible than their Lines;
 “For Instance, that of Ramellies; Where their
 “Right being extended to the Mehaigne, near
 “Taviers, and their Left towards Ramellies and
 “Autreglise, they will have a narrow Aperture
 “of but 1200 Paces to defend.”

Now upon that very Spot were the Enemy
 fought and beaten, at this Time. The great
 Share the Dutch had, in gaining this Victory,
 makes some Amends for the wrong Judgment
 they form'd in 1703, and the Consequences of
 it (which the Reader will see below) are a shining
 Proof of the Duke's Excellent Judgment and
 Foresight: Upon which His Grace had much
 Reason to value himself, and remind the States Ge-
 neral, (as he does in the above Letter) that he
 was, at length arrived, where he had long wish'd
 to be, for the Good of the Common Cause.

C.

MONSIEUR d'Auverquerque wrote also the
 following Letter to the States.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

*A Letter from
 Mons. d'Au-
 verquerque to
 the States Ge-
 neral.*

“IT has pleased GOD ALMIGHTY to grant to
 “the Arms of the States, and those of the
 “High Allies, on the twenty-third of this
 “Month, being *Whitsunday*, a Compleat Victory
 “over our Enemies, for which Blessings we
 “ought to return Him our Praises and Acknow-
 “ledgments. I have given myself the Honour
 “to congratulate Your High Mightinesses, and
 “to cause an Account of the Particulars of that
 “Action to be given to You, by my Adjutant,
 “Monsieur de Wassenar. We shall use all pos-
 “sible

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“ sible Diligence to improve this Advantage,
“ by vigorously pursuing the Enemy. We
“ pass’d the *Deule* this Morning, and are come
“ to encamp near *Tor-Banch*, having *Louvain*
“ behind us. The Enemy retired upon our
“ Approach, and are, at present, encamped
“ beyond the Canal, near *Grimbergen*. I must
“ do Justice to the Bravery and Resolution of
“ Your Troops, Generals, and Subaltern Offi-
“ cers, by assuring Your *High Mightinesses* ;
“ That they have, in Truth, a great Share in
“ the Victory. The *English* and Auxiliary Troops
“ have also maintain’d their Reputation ; and
“ gain’d no less Honour. My Lord Duke of
“ *Marlborough*, according to his laudable Custom,
“ has perform’d all that could be expected from a
“ great Captain. The Enemy have really suf-
“ fered a great Loss : But I cannot yet acquaint
“ Your *High Mightinesses* with the exact Number
“ of their Slain ; They could only save 2 or 3
“ Pieces of Cannon ; The Rest, to the Number
“ of 50, being fallen into our Hands ; We
“ have, likewise, taken 70 Standards and Co-
“ lours, and 200 high and subaltern Officers,
“ without reckoning what the *English* have
“ taken. I have given Leave to many of my
“ Prisoners to go home, upon their Parole, for
“ 3 Months ; Some of them being much wound-
“ ed, and others having, by the Fate of War,
“ been stripp’d of their Cloaths. The Number
“ of Soldiers taken Prisoners, amounts to three
“ Thousand, whom I have sent to *Maestricht*,
“ by the Way of *Liege*, to be dispersed in other
“ Places. We have, on our Side, lost several
“ good Officers of Note ; And, among the
“ Rest, Prince *Lewis of Hesse*, Colonel of Foot ;
“ I shall order an exact List to be given me, of

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the Officers and Soldiers that have been kill'd
 and wounded in this Action, which I shall
 give myself the Honour to transmit to Your
 High Mightinesses. I hope and pray, that God
 will continue His Blessing, upon Your Arms,
 and those of Your Allies, in Order to attain
 the desir'd End. I am of Opinion, that this
 Army ought to be forthwith re-inforced, as
 much as possible, both to maintain our Ad-
 vantages, and push them farther on; And,
 in Order to that, Troops must be drawn out
 of the Garrisons; Since they are now suffi-
 ciently out of Danger. The Enemy will do
 their utmost to make themselves stronger, here,
 and the Marshal de Marsin is to join them in
 a Day or two, with a great Detachment. I
 remain, with much Respect, &c.

Sign'd,

At the Camp near Louvain,
 May the 26th, 1706.

AUVERQUERQUE.

D.

EXTRACT of a Letter, from Lieutenant-Gen-
 eral Wood, to a Noble Friend.

Extract of a
 Letter from Ge-
 neral Wood to
 a Friend.

ONE of the Lieutenant-Colonels, who
 was much wounded, remembering me,
 since the last War, called out to me to give
 his Life, as I did: The other Lieutenant-
 Colonel came to me, and yielded himself Pri-
 soner also. Both these assured me, the Day
 after the Battle, that the Elector himself, and
 the Marshal de Villeroi were in the Croud, and
 not ten Yards off from me, when they two
 called

Duke of MARLBOROUGH, &c.

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“ called out to me for Quarter, and that they
“ narrowly escap’d: Which had I been so for-
“ fortunate as to have known, I had strain’d *Caro-*
“ *lianus*, (*his Horse*) on whom I rode all the
“ Day of Battle, to have made them Prisoners.”

E.

THE Elector of Bavaria's Letter to the French
King.

S I R,

“ IF the Events of the Battle of *Ramellies* had
“ answered the Hopes we expected from
“ it, it would not have been the Loss, but the
“ Gain of a Battle, that I should have acquaint-
“ ed Your Majesty with. There is no Fault to
“ be imputed to the Generals, who have com-
“ manded, nor the Troops who have fought,
“ but to a Fatality without Example. I have a
“ Heart so full of this Misfortune, that I cannot
“ express to Your Majesty the Burden I labour
“ under. The Loss, Sir, of the Battle of *Ra-*
“ *mellies*, which has been as fatal as that of
“ *Hochstadt*, convinces me, that it is not the
“ Number of an Army, nor the advantageous
“ Situation of a Camp, nor the Courage of Sol-
“ diers, that give the Victory, but God alone.
“ When I seriously consider all that has pass'd
“ in this great Action (where Your Majesty's
“ Household, and my Cuirassiers, broke no less
“ than three Times the Enemy's *Left*;) I must
“ confess I do not comprehend the Business of
“ War. The only Consolation that remains,
“ Sir, in my Misfortunes, is that I have done
“ nothing contrary to Your Orders, which Mar-
“ shal *Villeroy* cannot but acknowledge, as well

*A Letter from
the Elector of
Bavaria to the
French King.*

D 4

“ as

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“ as all the Officers of the Army, who have
 “ seen me expose myself as much as the meanest
 “ Soldier; And, if the Peril of my Life would
 “ have purchas’d a Victory, it would assuredly
 “ not have been my Fault, that Your Majesty’s
 “ Arms had not been triumphant: But the Evil
 “ is befallen us, and what remains is to seek the
 “ Means of remedying it. I expect, in all this
 “ Chaos of Confusion, Your Majesty’s Orders,
 “ and am,

SIR,

Near LOUVAIN,
 May 23, 1706.

Your Majesty’s, &c.

The Elector of BAVARIA.

F.

THEIR High Mightinesses return’d the follow-
 Answer to the Duke of Marlborough’s Letter.

SIR,

A Letter from
 the States to
 the Duke of
 Marlborough.

“ THE News brought, the Day before
 “ Yesterday, by Adjutant General de
 “ Wassenauer, of the great and signal Victory,
 “ which the Army of the Allies, under your
 “ wise and courageous Conduct, has, by the
 “ Blessing of God, gained over that of the
 “ Enemy, has fill’d our Hearts, and the Hearts
 “ of all the good Subjects of our Common-
 “ wealth, with unspeakable Joy, which is now
 “ redoubled, by the Confirmation of it in your
 “ Excellency’s Letter, of the 25th Instant,
 “ which was deliver’d to us before the Arrival of
 “ Colonel de Chanclos, and, at the same Time,
 “ acquaints us with your Glorious Entry into
 “ Louvain, from whence we have a long Time
 “ as much wish’d to hear from you, as your
 “ Excellency has desir’d to be there, for the

“ good

Duke of MARLBOROUGH, &c.

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“ good of the *Common Cause*. We do, in Re-
“ turn, congratulate with your Excellency, for
“ the happy Success of this great and glorious
“ Action; A Success principally owing, after
“ the *Divine Benediction*, to your Conduct and
“ Valour, which will render your Glory Immor-
“ tal. It is a particular Satisfaction we receive
“ from the Testimony which you have given of
“ the Courage and Bravery of our Troops;
“ For tho’ we never doubted but they would
“ follow the Steps of so great a Captain, as
“ your Excellency is, yet this Testimony is ex-
“ tremely advantageous to them, and acceptable
“ to us. We will not forget the Services which
“ they have performed on this great Occasion.
“ We pray God to bless more and more all
“ your Designs and Enterprizes: And since
“ your Glory, after the Battles of *Schellemburg*,
“ *Hochstadt*, and *Ramellies*, can receive no Ad-
“ dition, by the Greatness of Victories, we wish
“ it may by their Number. We desire you to
“ believe, that the Esteem, we have for your
“ Excellency’s Person, and rare Merit, cannot
“ be greater. We are

Your Excellency’s

Most Affectionate to serve you,

The States General of the

At the Hague,

May 27. 1706.

United Provinces of the

Low Countries;

G. de Suyt de Serofskercke

By their Command,

F. Fagel.

A FINE

1706

A FINE Medal was struck at Utrecht, on Occasion of the Victory at Ramellies:

A Medal on the
Battle of Ra-
mellies.

THE Face represents a General arm'd, and fallen on the Ground, his Shield and Sword dropp'd, holding up his Hand in a Suppliant Posture; And Pallas standing over him, her left Hand on his Shoulder, keeping him down; her right Hand elevated, with a Palm-Branch in it, denoting Victory. Over the General are the Words LUDOVICUS MAGNUS; (*Lewis the Great*;) And over Pallas, ANNA MAJOR; (*Greater ANN.*)

ON the Reverse is the Story of Abimelech's being kill'd, in attacking the Tower of Thebez, as it is related in the ninth Chapter of Judges; And represents a Tower attack'd; The Assailants are endeavouring to set it on Fire, in one Part, in another they assault it with missive Weapons, and are oppos'd from the Battlements, by the Defendants, among whom is a Woman, with her Arms stretch'd out, as in the Action of having just thrown down a Stone, which lighting on the Head of Abimelech, who is near the Gate of the Tower, makes him drop his Sword and Shield, and, in a sinking Posture, he is turning towards his Armour-bearer, who stands near him, in the Action of drawing a Sword. Above are the Words, PERCUTE ME, NE DICATUR QUOD A FOEMINA INTERFECTUS SIM. Jud. Cap. 9. (*Thrust me thro', lest Men say of me, I was slain by a Woman.*) On the Edge of the Medal are the Words, DOMINUS TRADIDIT EUM IN MANUS FOEMINÆ. Jud. Cap. 16. (*The LORD has deliver'd him into the Hands of a Woman.*)

the Consequen-
s of the Bat-
e of Ramel-
25.

AFTER the Battle of Ramellies, a General Revolution followed, throughout the Low Countries, and the Allies were bless'd with a continued Chain of Conquests.



Conquests. The Inhabitants of those Provinces (weary of the French Government) received the Confederate Generals every where as their Deliverers, who had redeemed them from Slavery, and recover'd their ancient Liberty.

THE French having abandon'd Louvain, as we have heard above, and being retired over the Canal of Brussels, the Duke of Marlborough pursued them, without Loss of Time, and having decamp'd from Bethlem, advanced to Digham, the 26th of May, N. S. In this March, his Grace received the following Letter, from the Marquis de Deynse, Governour of Brussels.

S I R,

Brussels, May 26, 1706.

“ THE States of Brabant, and the Magistracy of Brussels, have taken the Resolution to send Deputies to you: They have desired me, Sir, to write to you, most humbly to desire you to send a Trumpeter, to conduct them in Safety, to the Place where you shall think fit to receive them. I have not the Honour, Sir, to say more to you, concerning my particular Interests, and those of other Persons of Quality, who seem resolved to stay there, if you approve of it. I have the Honour to be, with Respect,

The Marquis de Deynse's Letter to the Duke of Marlborough.

S I R,

Your most humble,

and most obedient Servant,

The Marquis de Deynse.

THE

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The Deputies of
Brabant, &c.

wait on the
Duke of Marl-
borough.

THE Duke, hereupon, sent Colonel *Panton*, one of his *Aids de Camp*, with a Compliment to the Marquis, and the *States of Brabant*, to let them know he should be glad to see them, in the Afternoon. According to this Invitation, they came to his Grace's Quarters, near *Digbem*, with two other Deputations, one from the Sovereign Council of *Brabant*, the other from the Burgo-Masters, and City of *Brussels*. They all express'd, as well their Satisfaction at their being delivered from the *French Yoke*, as their deep Sense of the Obligations they owed to the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and the *States General*. As soon as they were gone, his Grace, in Conjunction with the Field Deputies of the *States*, wrote the following Letter to the *States of Brabant*.

GENTLEMEN,

His Grace's and
the Field Deput-
ies Letter to
the States of
Brabant.

GOD ALMIGHTY having bless'd the Arms of the *Allies*, in Behalf of His Majesty, King CHARLES the third, and the Retreat of the Army of *France*, having given us the Opportunity of approaching your Capital, I come to assure you of the Intentions of the Queen, my Mistress, as the Deputies do, on the Part of the *States General*, their Masters; And, in the first Place, to tell you, that Her Majesty, and Their *High Mightinesses*, have sent us to maintain the just Rights of his said *Catholic* Majesty, *Charles* the 3d, to the Kingdom of *Spain*, and to all that depends thereon; And that Her Majesty, the Queen, and Their *High Mightinesses*, nothing doubting, but that you being likewise convinced of the lawful Sovereignty of His said Majesty, with, when Pleasure, embrace this Occasion of submitting your-
selves