

**An interpretation of the content of the flyer displayed in ‘Brennpunkt Europas’**  
( page 208 - 7.28 Brennpunkt Europas - Bayerische Schlösserverwaltung Zug. – Nr.932)  
which is also the source of Professor Zenneti’s article in the Dillinger Historical Society year  
book for 1908 titled Bericht über die Schlacht bei Höchstädt 1704 von einem Mitkämpfer,  
pages 78-102.

**A Full and Impartial Relation** Of the battle fought on the 13<sup>th</sup> August 1704 (N.S.)  
in the plain of Hochstette (*Höchstädt*), between the villages of Pleinheim (*Blindheim*),  
Overklau (*Oberglauheim*), and Lutzingen. Wherein the army of the High Allies, under the  
command of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy, obtained a  
most complete and most glorious victory over the combined forces of the Elector of Bavaria,  
and the Marshals of France, Tallard and Marcin. Together with proper references to the plan  
of the several camps and marches of both armies: exactly drawn by Col. Ivoy, Quartermaster  
General, under his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, and carefully engraved on two copper  
plates. The third edition with additions.

To give a faithful relation of this battle, which by a particular and visible providence turned to  
the immortal glory of the Arms of the Queen of Great Britain, and her Allies; it is necessary to  
speak of the motions we made after the fight near Donawerz (*Donauwörth*).

After that good success, we passed the Danube, and then the Lech without any opposition;  
and having reduced the town of Rayn (*Rain*), we were in a manner, masters of all Bavaria,  
which the Elector abandoned to us: so that we posted ourselves where we thought fit,  
particularly at Aycha (*Aichach*), which is a very fine town, and at Schrobbenhause  
(*Schrobenhausen*), where we fettled our magazines.

Afterwards we advanced to Friedberg, where we encamped in sight of the enemy, who had  
strongly entrenched themselves under the cannon of Augsburg (*Augsburg*), It being  
impossible either to draw them to an engagement, or attack them without infinite  
disadvantage; and the Elector of Bavaria having returned shuffling answers to the kind  
invitations sent him for an accommodation; a party of 4000 Horse was commanded to burn  
and lay waste his country. But the Elector continuing obstinate, and depending much upon the  
relief which Marshal Tallard was bringing up to him, our Generals resolved to attack the town  
of Ingelstadt (*Ingolstadt*) and Prince Eugene being advanced as far as Dillingen, we passed  
the Paer (*Parr*), and came to Kiebach (*Kübach*).

**(4<sup>th</sup> Aug)** The 4<sup>th</sup> Aug. Our Left reaching to Aycha (*Aichach*), and the Right beyond the  
castle (?) of Winden, burning all the villages we had spared before, between those two camps.

**(5<sup>th</sup> Aug)** The 5<sup>th</sup> Our Army passed again the river Paer (*Paar*), near the town of  
Schrobbenhause (*Schrobenhausen*), leaving it to our right, and encamped, the Left Wing at a  
place called Klosterberg (*Kalvarienberg or perhaps even in the Hagenauer Forst?*), above the  
little town of Hogswart (*Högenau?*) and the Right behind the said town of Schrobbenhause  
(*Schrobenhausen*).

**(6<sup>th</sup> Aug)** The 6<sup>th</sup> Having received intelligence that the Elector of Bavaria was come out of  
his entrenchment and was encamped by Tierhaupten, on the otherside of the Lech, between  
Biberbach and Closterholzt (*The Closter of St Johannes at Holzen*), it was resolved to observe  
him and to advance to Donauwert (*Donauwörth*); which was accordingly executed, all the  
provisions being already at Nieuburgh (*Neuburg*).

**(7<sup>th</sup> Aug)** On the 7<sup>th</sup>, the General Count Merci, was detached from the Imperial Army,  
under Prince Lewis of Baden, with 700 Horse to secure Donawert (*Donauwörth*) on one side,

whilst Brigadier Baldwin, who from the 14<sup>th</sup> July had been detached from our army, received orders to enclose the town on the north side, with his 500 Horse.

**(8<sup>th</sup> Aug)** The 8<sup>th</sup> all our army, under The Duke of Marlborough marched by Zandisell (*Sandizell*); and that of the Emperor under Prince Lewis of Baden, on the other side the little town at Potmes (*Pötmes*) or Bazanen (*Batzmühle?*), which was already reduced to ashes. The same day we were informed that the enemy decamped from Closterholz, and came near the Danube; and that Tallard was advanced behind them with his troops, both bending their march towards Lauingen: whereupon the Duke of Marlborough advanced

**(9<sup>th</sup> Aug)** The 9<sup>th</sup> towards Enheyne (*Echsheim?*), where he posted his Left Wing, and his Right at Tillingen (*Bayerdilling?*). Prince Lewis marched his body to Neuburgh (*Neuburg*), leaving with the Duke of Marlborough 28 Squadrons of his Horse and Dragoons, under the command of the Prince Regent of Wirzenberg (*Wurtemberg*), General of the Horse, who came and encamped on our Right Wing.

**(10<sup>th</sup> Aug)** The 10<sup>th</sup> His Grace continued his march towards Reyn (*Rain*), his right Wing reaching Middelstad (*Mittelstetten*), and his Left to Pistkingen (*Unter/Ober Peiching*), having the town of Reyn (*Rain*) in our front, and the Quarter General at Niderschvelt (*Niederschönenfeld*). The same day the Duke of Wirzenberg (*Wurtemberg*) being detached with his 28 Squadrons, marched along the Cloister at Niderschvelt (*Niederschönenfeld*) and passed the Danube on the bridge that was at Maxen (*Marxheim*), in order to go and encamp near Donawert (*Donauwörth*), and reinforce Prince Eugene. Twenty battalions were also detached, under the command of General Churchil (*Churchill*), who passed them over the same bridge, and encamped at Maxen (*Marxheim*), with all the artillery, with the same purpose of sustaining Prince Eugene, in case he should be attacked.

**(11<sup>th</sup> Aug)** The 11<sup>th</sup> Upon advice that the Elector of Bavaria, as well as Tallard had passed the Danube at Lawingen (*Lauingen*), and that they were encamped with their left at Lawingen (*Lauingen*), and their Right at Stein (*Steinheim*), Prince Eugene, to save himself, retired in the night from Munster (*Donaumünster*) where he was encamped; and posted himself on the other side the river Wernits (*Wörnitz*) near Donawert (*Donauwörth*) having behind him the wood of the Schellenberg. Being informed of this motion, The Duke of Marlborough marched his army in the night with twenty battalions under General Churchil (*Churchill*), and came by eight of the clock in the morning in Donawert (*Donauwörth*), and then marching with the army commanded by Prince Eugene, they advanced both and encamped with their Left Wing at Munster (*Donaumünster*) near the Danube; their Right Wing reaching beyond the village of Appetsoven (*Oppertshofen*) as far as the wood.

**(12<sup>th</sup> Aug)** The 12<sup>th</sup> The Generals would have advanced as far as Greinheim (*Gremheim*) with their Left Wing, and their Right to Schwinenbag (*Schwenenbach*): But the troops being too much fatigued, they contented themselves to go and view the ground, allowing the army some rest. Thereupon the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene advanced with the Piquet, towards Sweyningen (*Schwenningen*), and being upon the height, they began to discover the enemies troops on the plain of Plinthheim (*Blindheim*), and before the mills between Greynheim (*Gremheim*) and Onderklewen (*Underglauheim*); and a little after, they perceived a greater number, and even some of their Generals, who came to view the ground. Our Generals being returned to their army, ordered the necessary passages to be made; whereupon Pioneers were sent near Thissingen (*Tapfheim?*), to make bridges of communication, on a rivulet, which indeed was narrow, but had high banks. The men were hardly at their work, when the Advance Guards of the enemy came as far as between

Sweyningen (*Schweningen*) and Thissingen (*Tapfheim?*); and their Hussars obliging our Pioneers to retire as far as our Advanced Guard, which gave the alarm to our camp. The Duke of Marlborough returned that way with all the Piquet, seven Squadrons of Dragoons, which were encamped before the Quarter General, and five English battalions of Ross's brigade, with the battalion of English Guards which were followed by a brigade of Horse, and a good part of the army: but being come to the rivulet where our pioneers had been repulsed, they found that the enemy not only retired, but returned full gallop to their main army. Our Advanced Guard was reinforced, and left under the command of a Major General; and the two brigades of Foot, which were in the village of Thissingen (*Tapfheim?*) were also left under the command of a like Officer, who posted his men in the hedges thereabouts. We began to perceive that all the forces of the enemy were got together being strongly encamped with their Right Wing near Pleyntheim (*Blindheim*), and their Left at Lutzingen close by a wood. The wood was (*given the name*) Anna: All the baggage of the army sent towards Donawirt (*Donauwörth*), near the village of Riethygen (*Riedlingen*), till further orders; Bridges were laid on the river Kessel, to march over the army, and all the things made ready to march to the enemy. After this disposition.

### **(13<sup>th</sup> Aug)**

**(Letter A)** On the 13<sup>th</sup>, the drums beat the General about one in the morning, the Assembly at an hour and a half, and the March at two, and at three the army began to pass the river, marching on eight columns over the bridges to wit, the Imperials in two columns with their infantry, each line apart, and took the right of all, having two columns of Horse on their left. Our troops marched also in four columns, to wit, two of Foot on the left of the Imperial cavalry: and two of Horse, on the left of all. Thus the whole army advanced on eight columns as far as the rivulet near Thissingen (*Tapfheim?*), where passages were opened (Letter A). The Advanced Guard was ordered to return each to their bodies and the two brigades of Foot which had been left in that village, under the command of Major General Wilkes (*Wilkes*) and 25 Squadrons which the Duke of Marlborough caused to be commanded out, formed together on the Left a ninth column, and we marched towards Swyningen (*Schweningen*).

**(Letter B)** As soon as the nine columns were arrived between that village and the wood we made a halt (at the letter B) and we did not perceive that the enemies army made any great motion.

**(Letter C)** The Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, who had posted themselves on a rising ground (Letter C), called to them all the Generals that led the several columns, to give them the necessary Directions in order to attack the enemy: it was then about six a clock in the morning.

**(Letter D)** My Lord Cutts, Lieutenant General, St Paul (*Hanover*), Major General, and Brigadier Ferguson were detached with twenty battalions to support Major General Wilkes (*Wilkes*), who had orders to attack the two water mills, situated before the village of Plyntheim (*Blindheim*), whereupon the enemy immediately burnt all the village of Onderklawi (*Unterglauheim*), as also the two water mills, marked (D) and the two farm houses called the Huven (*Häfen*), besides the villages of Wolperstette (*Wolpertstetten*), Willer (*Weiler*) or Schenbag (*Sallmannsberg?*), Berghausen and Schwenenbach, and fired two pieces of cannon to recall their foragers. After that they beat General, then the assembly, and we began to see them come with their arms before their camp, their Generals and Adjutants galloping from one place to another. During this, our columns advanced in the plain. Four of ours marched to the left, on the side of the village of Greyheim (*Gremheim*) and the four of

the Imperialists took the right towards the village of Schwayernbach (*Schwenenbach*), leaving Wolperstette (*Wolpertstetten*) and Berghausen on the same hand. We viewed the rivulet which was between us and the enemies army, and found it would be difficult for the Horse to pass it, because the water was standing each side of the banks, which were pretty high; and besides the ground was marshy to the right of Overklawi (*Oberglauheim*) as also between Onderklawi (*Unterglauheim*) and the water mills, but we were resolved to make the passage easy, by the planks of our pontoons and fascines. The enemy brought all their cannon down on that side to fire on us, so soon as Major General Wilkes (*Wilkens*) began to approach the mills, they fired furiously, and with some 20 pounders, to hinder us from approaching the marsh or the rivulet, (*one of the two arms of the Nebelbach near the Simonsmühl*) which is called Hafelaertzbroeck (*Hafne Brükler*).

**(Letter E)** It was then 8 a clock, There upon we brought some pieces of cannon to the left of the village of Onderklawi (*Unterglauheim*) on the great road to Hochstette (*Höchstädt*), of which we formed two batteries, one English and one Dutch (E), and then cannonaded one another briskly: which did great damage on both sides, because the ground was level. Whilst the Imperialists advanced on their right, the enemy employed all their batteries to cannonade them in their march: about eleven of the clock our army being in battalia (*battle array*) in two lines, except some few Squadrons which formed the reserve.

**(Letter F)** We made five bridges (F) with the planks of our pontoons.

**(Letter G)** And repaired the bridge marked (G) on the high road , which the enemy had destroyed.

**(Prince Eugene)** And the Horse of the Right Wing were ordered to provide themselves with fascines. Prince Eugene being advanced so far as he thought necessary to fall on the enemies Left Wing.

**(General Attack)** Orders were given for a General Attack, and it being about one a clock in the afternoon when it was begun. Major General Wilkes (*Wilkens*) being advanced to the two water mills made the first order according to his orders, being supported by my Lord Cutts: after which the cannon fired very briskly, which was a signal for the Army to fall on, and so they advanced towards the enemy at that instant .

**(Two Water Mills)** The infantry under Major General Wilkes (*Wilkens*) soon took possession of the two mills, and that of the main body of the Army posted themselves in the village of Onderklawi (*Unterglauheim*), quite on our right Wing, near the rivulet between the limekilns, having the village of Oberklawi (*Oberglauheim*) before them, in which were several battalions of the enemy.

**(Prince Eugene)** But the Imperialists could not attack them so soon as we, because the ground where they were in battalia (*battle array*), was full of hedges and bushes, so they could not charge till half an hour after us.

**(Left Wing)** The horse on the Left Wing did not pass the rivulet without difficulty, for they stood the fire of the enemy a full hour, having the village of Plyntheym (*Blindheim*) in their flank, and the enemies cavalry in their front, by whom they were at first repulsed. But as they were well supported , they drove the enemy beyond the second rivulet called the Weilweyer (*Weiherbrunnenbach*).

**(Letter H)** At the spring head (Letter H) which is Moorish, from thence to the hedges of the village. Our cavalry forced their body on the backside of the rivulet, sustaining all the while the great fire from the village, till at length the infantry began to line and cover them.

**(Unterglauheim)** The rest of the Horse of our Left Wing, who were Danes and Hanoverians, passed the rivulet in the middle of the village of Onderklawi (*Unterglauheim*) and on the right of it, but the enemy attacking them, they were quickly beat back again over the same rivulet; but our infantry sustaining them they rallied and charged a second time, which had no better success.

**(Letter I)** But the third time the Duke of Marlborough having himself brought up some Squadrons (Letter I) which were supported by Imperial squadrons of the body of reserve, made them advance with some battalions beyond the rivulet, (*In order*) to drive the enemies Foot out of the village of Overklawi (*Oberglauheim*), from whence they galled (*annoyed*) our Horse in the flank: whereupon the enemy began to retire.

**(Holstein-Beck)** The Prince of Holstein-Beck, Major General, who was quite on the right of our Foot, attacked also the village of Overklawi (*Oberglauheim*). But as the Imperial Cavalry was above two musket shot from him, he had hardly passed the rivulet with three or four battalions

**(Letter K)** But eight or nine out of the village fell on them so suddenly, before the regiments were formed, that that of Geer, which was on the Right Wing (K) was entirely defeated. and the Prince of Holstein-Beck, desperately wounded and taken prisoner. The Allies were once more repulsed at that post; but at the third attack The Duke of Marlborough, being come there himself, obliged the enemy to retire.

**(Prince Eugene, cavalry)** On the Right Wing, the Bavarians drove the Imperial cavalry a hundred and fifty paces beyond the place, where they had formed themselves in battalia (*battle array*), and Prince Eugene returning to the charge, had the misfortune to be repulsed three several times with loss.

**(Prince Eugene, infantry)** The Infantry of that wing was also repulsed at first, but being soon rallied, and brought to the charge, they broke and overthrew that which they had to deal. Hereupon Prince Eugene left his cavalry, seeing little likelihood of being able to rally them again, and put himself at the head of his infantry, who improving the disorder into which they had put the enemy, pursued them over hills, dales, rocks and woods: and having overtaken and charged them, did entirely rout them, and continued to chase for above an hours march as far as the village of Lutzingen, here Prince Eugene caused his victorious Foot to halt, to give time to his cavalry, which had rallied a good way behind, to rejoin the Infantry; and then both together continued pursuing the French and Bavarian Horse, which retired leisurely as far as the villages of Morselingen (*Mörslingen*) and Teiffonhoven (*Deisenhofen*).

**(Left Wing)** On the other hand, the Left Wing advanced and obliged the Horse of the enemies Right Wing to retire from the village of Pleynthheim (*Blindheim*), where there were twenty seven of their battalions, and twelve Squadrons of Dragoons, who fortified and defended themselves as well as they could; so that General Churchil (*Churchill*) was obliged to come to and assist My Lord Cutts and Major General Wilkes (*Wilkens*) to force this post all at once, marching for that purpose along the rivulet, and having our cavalry which bravely fought on the Right.

**(Frenchman's Leap)** At last the enemies Right Wing of Horse being repulsed, found in their flight the Danube behind them, into which several Squadrons cast themselves, and were most of them drowned.

**(Letter L)** Marshal Tallard was taken prisoner on the bank of this river (L) otherwise he would have been forced to take the same way with his Squadrons.

**(Letter M)** In the body of the enemies army, two brigades of infantry (M) consisting of eight battalions, and supported by their Horse, made some resistance, being drawn before their tents which were then standing. But as our Horse had beaten the Squadrons of the of the enemies Right Wing those who were in the centre fearing to be enclosed, made a sudden retreat: so that these two finding themselves cannonaded and surrounded by two battalions and two or three lines of our Horse, endeavoured to return by way of Pliyntheim (*Blindheim*), but they were entirely cut to pieces, except the prisoners who were almost all wounded.

**(Oberglauheim)** Seeing things did not go so well on our Right Wing, as on the Left; and that the Prince of Holstein-Beck was repulsed at the village of Overglawi (*Oberglauheim*); The Duke of Marlborough with admirable presence of mind, thought it proper to cause the victorious troops of the Left Wing to halt, and to draw down some Squadrons and battalions to take the enemy in the flank at Overglawi (*Oberglauheim*);

**(Prince Eugene)** But before they were come here we had advice that Prince Eugene had attacked the enemy the fourth time with good success; and they retreated setting fire to the villages of Overklauwen (*Oberglauheim*) and Lutzingen.

**(Left Wing)** Thereupon our Left Wing fell on again , and drove some of the enemies infantry into the Danube , and took several pieces of cannon, which towards the end of the battle they carried away under a guard, with a design to save them.

**(Letter N)** Our cavalry having pursued the enemy to the defile of Hochstatt (*Höchstädt*) (N) the Duke of Marlborough thought it was time to stop his troops, because night came on.

**(Letter O)** Prince Eugene on his side pursued the Left Wing which retired through the wood, behind the village of Lutzingen, and the cavalry on the side of Morselingen (*Mörslingen*) where the Prince stopped also (O).

**(Blindheim)** In the mean time the twenty battalions which were in the village of Pliyntheim (*Blindheim*) defended themselves still, and did not surrender themselves prisoner of war till about eight at night,

**(Summary French/Bavarian strength)** We reckoned the enemy forces consisted of eighty seven battalions and an hundred and fifty Squadrons and that they had about ninety pieces of cannon, of which some were 24 pounders;

**Summary Allied strength)** And as for our army it consisted of sixty six battalions and 181 Squaadrons with two and fifty pieces of cannon,

**(Night dispositions)**

**(Letter P)** The enemy having passed the defile before mentioned, posted themselves some time with their Right Wing on the churchyard at Hochstadt (*Höchstädt*) and the Left at Donalthem (*Donaualthem*) letter (P) and then retired by favour of the night to Lauingen.

**(Letter Q)** Our troops drew up in the dark along the morass before mentioned, the Left wing on the Danube near Sonderen (*Sonderheim*), and the Right Wing by Niederverningen (*Finningen*) Letter (Q)

**(14<sup>th</sup> Aug)** The 14<sup>th</sup> our army encamped the Left Wing at the village of Steinhausen (*Steinheim*) and the Right at Wittenfingen (*Wittisingen*) and we saw the troops file off to camp. Almost all the Regiments having still their Colours, Standards and Kettledrums. We took above 13000 men prisoners, 2500 of them were Officers.