LA MARTINIERE MODEL UNITED NATIONS

2026

BACKGROUND GUIDE



PREMIER COUNCIL OF THE GRAND ALLIANCE

LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Right Honourable Delegates,

It is our great honour to welcome you to The Hague, in the year of our Lord 1692, to the Premier Council of the Grand Alliance. You convene at a moment of profound strategic consequence. Five weeks ago, off the coast of Normandy, the combined fleets of England and the United Provinces dealt a severe blow to French naval ambitions in the Channel.

The setback forced the exiled Court of Saint-Germain, for the moment, to abandon any serious hope of restoring the former King James by force of arms. On the very day this Council sits, word has reached The Hague that the citadel of Namur, besieged in person by His Most Christian Majesty Louis XIV and under the direction of the Marquis de Vauban, has capitulated after thirty-six days. The Allies hold the sea. France holds the field. This Council exists to decide what is to be done about that fact.

This is a crisis committee, and we expect you to treat it as one. You will not simply debate and pass resolutions in the manner of a standing assembly. You will issue directives, wield the specific instruments of power your portfolio actually commanded in 1692, whether that is a fleet, an army corps, a seat in a princely council, or the ear of a monarch, and you will live with the consequences the backroom returns to you.

Some of you command troops directly. Others command influence, credit, or the loyalty of a regiment raised in your own name. Read your portfolio with real care. The authority available to you will differ substantially by portfolio, and your actions should remain consistent with the powers, resources and political position your historical office actually possessed.

On the topic of documentations, all documents in the committee are to be submitted via Google Docs ONLY. If you send us the document in any other format, please be prepared to kindly present the Google Docs version. When we ask for the document to be made in Google Docs, it doesn't mean that writing it somewhere and then pasting it into Google Docs is an acceptable format. All writing and editing are meant to be done there from scratch.

We ask two things of every delegate before this Council opens. First, know the war as it actually stood on the thirtieth of June, 1692, not as it would later be remembered. Do not act on knowledge your character could not possess. The Battle of Steenkerque has not yet been fought. The eventual Peace of Ryswick is not yet imaginable to anyone in this room. You are not writing history from its end.

You are living it from its middle, uncertain, as everyone in 1692 genuinely was, whether the Grand Alliance would hold together long enough to outlast the King of France. Second, know your own portfolio's real historical position, its resources, its rivalries, and its stake in the war's outcome, since a Dutch Field Marshal and a minor German Elector do not want the same things from this Council even when they sit at the same table.

LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

As your Chairperson, I will expect debate that is historically literate, procedurally sharp, and genuinely strategic rather than performative. This committee rewards delegates who think in terms of supply lines, subsidies, and siege warfare as much as those who think in terms of grand rhetoric about liberty and tyranny, both of which the Allies and the French deployed freely in 1692. I am looking forward to seeing what this Council decides to do with the Alliance it has been given.
With the sincerest anticipation of the Council to come,

grandalliance.lmun26@gmail.com

Tanusha Tyagi
Chairperson

Kritin Bhasin
Vice - Chairperson

ABOUT THE COMMITTEE

The Premier Council of the Grand Alliance is convened as an emergency deliberative body drawing together the crowned heads, senior commanders, and chief ministers of the coalition arrayed against Louis XIV, meeting in extraordinary session at The Hague. Its premise draws on a real historical practice. The United Provinces had hosted repeated congresses of the allied powers through the war, most memorably the gathering of princes at The Hague in the winter of 1690 to 1691, when William III assembled an extraordinary concentration of allied royalty and command under one roof to concert strategy for the coming campaign. This Council imagines a comparable body reconvened in the days following the fall of Namur, with authority to coordinate military, financial, and diplomatic policy across every theatre of the war.

The Council's twenty-five seats, ranked by importance in the accompanying matrix, span reigning monarchs, electoral princes, field commanders on land and at sea, and the ministers who kept armies paid and allied courts aligned. Importance, in this matrix, is not a measure of ceremonial rank alone. It reflects the real leverage a seat commanded in 1692, whether through direct command of troops and ships, control of subsidy and credit, or personal influence over the conduct of the war. A delegate seated lower in importance than a crowned head may nonetheless hold the single fortress, fleet, or regiment on which an entire campaign depends, and should not mistake formal precedence for actual power.

CRISIS COMMITTEE PROCEDURE

This committee will not function as a standing General Assembly style body. Delegates should arrive prepared for the following mechanisms, to be explained further at the start of committee.

- Directives: written instructions, submitted individually or jointly, exercising the specific military, financial, or diplomatic powers a delegate's portfolio genuinely commanded, addressed to the backroom for adjudication.

- Personal and joint crisis notes: private communications a delegate may send to the backroom alone or in concert with other delegates, including instructions to agents, family correspondence, or attempts to influence a court or command the Council itself cannot formally direct.

- Crisis updates: periodic communiques delivered to the full Council by the backroom, representing news arriving at The Hague from the various fronts, which may confirm, complicate, or overturn the effects of prior directives.

- Press releases and public communiques: statements a delegate may issue in their portfolio's own voice, which the backroom may treat as having genuine diplomatic or propaganda effect within the world of the committee.

- Portfolio powers: the specific resources, personnel, and authority listed for each seat, which delegates should research beyond this guide, since the Council rewards accurate and creative use of a portfolio's real historical instruments over generic requests.

Delegates are strongly encouraged to treat their portfolio as a genuine historical actor with interests that do not always align neatly with the Council's collective interest. The King of Spain's ministers wanted the Spanish Netherlands defended above all else. The Elector of Brandenburg wanted his troops paid and his territorial ambitions in the Empire recognised. The Duke of Savoy wanted French pressure on Piedmont relieved. A Council that pretends these interests are identical will find itself unable to act convincingly when they inevitably diverge.

THE ROAD TO WAR: ORIGINS OF THE CONFLICT

The war that has now consumed Europe for nearly four years did not begin without warning. Since the Peace of Nijmegen in 1678, Louis XIV had pursued a policy of Reunions, using French legal tribunals to annex border territories of the Empire and Spain under contested historical claims, seizing Strasbourg outright in 1681. His revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, stripping France's Protestant subjects of the toleration granted a century earlier, alarmed Protestant powers across the continent and sent tens of thousands of Huguenot refugees, many with military and commercial skill, into the service of France's rivals. In 1686, the Emperor Leopold I, the Kings of Spain and Sweden, and several German princes formed the League of Augsburg to resist further French encroachment upon the Empire.

The war itself began in September 1688, when Louis XIV, seeking to press a disputed claim in the Palatinate on behalf of the Duchess of Orleans and to forestall an anticipated Imperial attack, sent his armies across the Rhine. French forces besieged Philippsburg and, in the following winter, deliberately laid waste to the Palatinate, burning Heidelberg, Mannheim, Worms, and Speyer in a campaign of calculated devastation intended to deny the region to Imperial forces. The scale of the destruction shocked even contemporaries accustomed to the brutality of siege warfare and hardened opinion across the Empire against France.

Almost simultaneously, the events of the Glorious Revolution transformed the war's character. William III, Stadtholder of the Dutch Republic and already the architect of Dutch resistance to French power, crossed to England in November 1688 at the invitation of English notables alarmed by King James II's Catholicism and perceived closeness to France. James fled to French protection in December, and William and his wife Mary were proclaimed joint sovereigns in February 1689. England, previously an unreliable and at times pro-French power under the later Stuarts, was brought decisively into the anti-French coalition. The Grand Alliance itself was formalised by the Treaty of Vienna in May 1689, binding the Emperor, the Dutch Republic, England, Spain, and a growing number of German princes to a common war against France and, implicitly, to the restoration of the pre-Reunion territorial order.

THE WAR IN FLANDERS AND THE RHINELAND

The principal theatre of the war has been the Spanish Netherlands and the Rhineland, where the largest armies on both sides have been committed. Early Allied success at Walcourt in August 1689 gave the coalition cause for confidence, but the French Marshal the Duc de Luxembourg proved the finest field commander of the war's early years. At Fleurus in July 1690, Luxembourg outmanoeuvred and decisively defeated the Prince of Waldeck's Allied army, a defeat that cost Waldeck much of his standing as senior Allied commander in Flanders and opened the following two campaigning seasons to French initiative.

Louis XIV personally directed the successful siege of Mons in April 1691, a considerable fortress whose fall extended French control deeper into the Spanish Netherlands. That September, Luxembourg again bested an Allied force at Leuze, catching a retreating rearguard with cavalry and inflicting a sharp reverse. The pattern of these three campaigns has been consistent: France, better organised for siege warfare under the engineering genius of the Marquis de Vauban, and possessed of a single dominant field commander in Luxembourg, has repeatedly seized the initiative, while the Allies, hampered by divided command and the need to reconcile Dutch, English, Spanish, and Imperial priorities within a single army, have generally been reduced to reacting.

This pattern reached its most consequential expression this spring. Concerned by the vulnerability of Namur, one of the strongest fortresses in Flanders, sitting at the confluence of the Sambre and Meuse and guarding the approach to the Dutch heartland, Louis XIV resolved to take it in person as the centrepiece of his campaign plan for 1692. The siege opened on 25 May, with Vauban directing the attack against a garrison whose citadel was held by the Dutch engineer Menno van Coehoorn, Vauban's only true rival in the science of fortification. The town itself fell on 5 June, but Coehoorn's citadel held for a further twenty-five days under punishing bombardment before capitulating today, on the thirtieth of June, bringing the thirty-six-day siege to its close. King William III moved to relieve the fortress but arrived too late, and Marshal Luxembourg's covering army stood ready to give battle rather than permit an Allied relief effort to succeed.

THE WAR AT SEA

The naval war has followed an almost inverse trajectory. In June and July 1690, the Comte de Tourville won a clear French victory over the Allied fleet under Lord Torrington at Beachy Head, a defeat so alarming that it raised genuine fear of a French invasion of England and led to Torrington's court martial. France did not press the advantage to invasion that year, but the episode exposed how fragile English and Dutch naval cooperation had been in the war's opening seasons.

Encouraged by Beachy Head and by the exiled King James's continued presence at Saint-Germain, Louis XIV and his naval minister resolved this year to attempt precisely the invasion England had feared two years earlier, assembling transports at Cherbourg and La Hougue to carry a Franco-Irish invasion force, drawn substantially from the Irish regiments who had gone into French exile after the surrender of Limerick, across the Channel to restore James to his throne. The plan required Tourville's battle fleet to secure the Channel before the separately wintering English and Dutch squadrons could combine. It failed entirely. Admiral Edward Russell, Earl of Orford, achieved the junction of the English and Dutch fleets before Tourville could intervene, and on 19 May, off Cape Barfleur, brought a fleet nearly double the size of the French to action. Tourville, under direct orders from Versailles to engage regardless of the odds, fought an inconclusive action before withdrawing, and over the following days the pursuing Allied fleet trapped and burned a dozen or more French ships of the line in the anchorages of Cherbourg and La Hougue, King James watching the destruction of his last realistic hope of restoration from the shore. The French battle fleet, as an instrument capable of contesting the Channel, has for the present ceased to exist, and the immediate threat of invasion or Jacobite restoration by force has receded, even as France retains every advantage on land.

OTHER FRONTS OF THE WAR

Ireland

The Jacobite war in Ireland, in which James II attempted to use his remaining kingdom as a base to recover his English throne, has effectively concluded. William III's own victory at the Boyne in July 1690 broke the back of Jacobite resistance, and the subsequent Allied victory at Aughrim and the surrender of Limerick in October 1691 ended organised Jacobite military resistance on the island, though the treaty's terms remain a source of considerable controversy in London and Dublin alike. Many of the defeated Irish soldiery, the so called Wild Geese, subsequently entered French service, several of them present at the recent action at La Hougue.

Savoy and Italy

The Duke of Savoy, Victor Amadeus II, entered the war on the Allied side in 1690 after French forces under Marshal Catinat invaded his territories, defeating him decisively at Staffarda that August. Fighting in Piedmont has continued since with no clear resolution, and Savoy's position remains strategically exposed, wedged between French Dauphine and Milanese territory nominally allied to the Emperor, with the Duke's own commitment to the Alliance a matter this Council would be wise not to take entirely for granted.

Catalonia and Spain

Spain's own frontier with France in Catalonia and Roussillon has absorbed considerable French pressure, and Spanish arms have fared poorly there, compounding the strain on a Spanish monarchy whose finances and administration are widely regarded, even among its allies, as inadequate to the demands of a war fought simultaneously in Flanders, Italy, and Catalonia.

The Empire's Eastern War

It bears direct emphasis for this Council's deliberations that the Emperor Leopold I has fought this entire war against France while simultaneously engaged in the Great Turkish War against the Ottoman Empire in Hungary, a conflict that has claimed the greater share of Imperial military attention since 1683. The emperor’s victory at Slankamen in August 1691 secured his eastern frontier for the present, but every regiment committed against the Turks is a regiment unavailable against France, a structural constraint on Imperial contribution to this Council's western strategy that is unlikely to change while the Ottoman war continues.

THE STATE OF THE ALLIANCE ON THE THIRTIETH OF JUNE, 1692

The Council convenes, then, at a moment of genuine strategic ambiguity. At sea, the Alliance has won the most complete naval victory of the war, ending any near-term prospect of French invasion or forcible Jacobite restoration. On land, France has just taken one of the strongest fortresses in Flanders under the King's own direction, with Marshal Luxembourg's covering army intact and ready for further offensive action this season. The question before this Council is not merely how to respond to Namur's fall, but how, or whether, the Alliance's newly won command of the sea can be translated into a check upon French dominance on land, and how long a coalition already straining under the financial and political weight of the war can be expected to hold together while that translation is attempted.

Delegates should be candid with themselves about the pressures working against Allied unity even as they draft strategy against a common enemy. The English Parliament, and the Tory interest within it especially, has grown increasingly restive at the cost of a continental war whose direct benefit to English interests is not always self-evident to those paying for it. The Dutch Republic, though bearing the largest financial burden of any single Allied power relative to its size, cannot indefinitely sustain subsidies to German princes whose troops are essential to Allied numbers in Flanders. The emperor’s priorities remain genuinely divided between the Rhine and the Danube. And the personal rivalries among Allied commanders, most notably the diminished standing of the Prince of Waldeck since Fleurus against the rising reputation of younger officers in Allied service, are the sort of friction upon which entire campaigns have foundered before.

KEY BLOCS WITHIN THE COUNCIL

Delegates should understand the Council less as twenty-five individuals with identical aims and more as several overlapping interest groups whose cooperation cannot be assumed.

- The Maritime Powers, England and the Dutch Republic, bear the largest share of the war's financing and now command the sea outright, and are likely to press for a strategy that exploits naval supremacy, whether through coastal pressure on France, protection of trade, or continued subsidy leverage over the Empire's German allies.
- The Imperial and German bloc, comprising the Emperor and the Electors and princes of Brandenburg, Bavaria, Saxony, and Hanover among others, supplies the bulk of the infantry fighting in Flanders and the Rhineland, and will expect its financial and territorial demands to be met in exchange for continued troop commitments, even as several of its members eye one another's ambitions within the Empire with some suspicion.
- The field and fleet commanders present at this Council, Dutch, English, and Imperial alike, hold direct operational authority over the forces that will execute whatever strategy the Council adopts, and their professional judgement of what is militarily achievable this season should carry real weight against more ambitious political demands from the courts they serve.
- Spain and Savoy represent the Alliance's most exposed and materially weakest members, whose territories bear the direct cost of the war's continuation on the Rhineland and Italian fronts, and whose continued participation cannot be assumed to be unconditional.

QUESTIONS THE COUNCIL MUST ADDRESS

Delegates should treat the following as a starting point for strategy, not an exhaustive list, and should expect the Council's actual priorities to shift as crisis updates arrive over the course of committee.

1. How should the Alliance respond, militarily and diplomatically, to the fall of Namur, and is a campaign to retake it this season realistic given the season already well advanced and Marshal Luxembourg's covering army still in the field.

2. Can the naval victory at Barfleur and La Hougue be converted into pressure on France beyond the immediate removal of the invasion threat, whether through descents on the French coast, protection of Allied and interdiction of French trade, or support for internal unrest within France.

3. How is the coming season's campaign, and the seasons likely to follow, to be financed, and what further subsidy commitments will the Maritime Powers extend to the German princes whose troops the Alliance cannot do without.

4. What can realistically be asked of the Emperor given his continuing commitments against the Ottomans, and should the Council press for a separate peace or truce in the east to free Imperial resources for the war against France.

5. How is Allied command in Flanders to be organised going forward, given the Prince of Waldeck'relative to Marshal Luxembourg's demonstrated superiority in the war's major engagements to date.s diminished standing since Fleurus, and what confidence can the Council place in its field commanders

6. What assurances or support does Savoy require to remain committed to the Alliance given continued French pressure in Piedmont, and what, if anything, can the Council spare for that theatre.

7. Should the Council explore any indirect channel toward negotiation with France, however preliminary, or would doing so at this moment of demonstrated French strength on land fatally undermine Allied resolve.

COMMITTEE MANDATE AND EXPECTATIONS FROM DELEGATES

This Council will operate on Lamartiniere MUN's standard crisis committee procedure, and delegates should arrive prepared accordingly.

- Research your portfolio's actual historical resources, command, and interests beyond the summary provided in the accompanying matrix, since the depth of that research will directly determine how effectively you can wield your powers in committee.
- Submit directives that reflect what your portfolio could genuinely command in 1692, whether troops, ships, treasure, or influence, rather than generic requests unconnected to your seat's real historical instruments.
- Avoid anachronism. Do not act on knowledge of events that have not yet occurred as of the thirtieth of June, 1692, and do not assume outcomes that were not yet foreseeable to the historical actors themselves.
- Engage with the genuine divisions within the Alliance rather than treating the Council as a unanimous body, since the historical Grand Alliance was held together by negotiation and mutual necessity, not identical interest.
- Respect the gravity of the setting. This is a Council convened in wartime, and its decisions, within the world of this committee, carry the weight of armies, treasuries, and the fate of a continental balance of power.

CONCLUSION

The Grand Alliance was assembled to prevent a single power from dominating Europe by force, and on the thirtieth of June, 1692, it remains entirely uncertain whether that Alliance will hold together long enough to achieve its purpose. This Council carries that uncertainty into every decision it makes. We look forward to seeing what strategy this Council forges from the fleet it commands, the fortress it has just lost, and the coalition it must somehow keep intact.



SAMPLE PAPERWORK

INDIVIDUAL COVERT DIRECTIVE
OPERATION PAISA SAAF MUTTON HALF

Author: Sam Manekshaw
Covert Directive 4.0

Objectives:

- To destabilize the Pakistani wartime economy (1971) by artificially inflating the money supply with counterfeit notes, thereby triggering hyperinflation, liquidity crises, and a collapse in monetary credibility.
- Save the hostages from interrogation and ultimately them spilling the clandestine approaches of the rest of the units.

1. Produce counterfeit money in India and circulate it via Balochi Elites to mix in the counterfeit money through "businesses" across Pakistan causing monetary contamination and asymmetry. The counterfeit money will enter West Pakistan through porous borders via Camel Caravans in large numbers. The Baloch Elites will command their respective tribe (Marri Tribe) to set up:

1.1. Goat Markets on account of Eid-ul-Adha (Bakra Eid) by the Marri Tribe. **1.2.** These markets won't be traced by Pakistan as buying of goats via such markets would not require receipts and permits for such set ups are easy to obtain. People from the tribes themselves would buy goats (be the seller and buyer) from these markets at high prices and the sellers will then deem this counterfeit money as legitimate and deposit it into the bank.

1.2.1. The basic working of Banks would at least help them liquidate about 50 crores PKR into the economy and collapse the monetary credibility

1.3. In case the market does not generate as much income or fails, the counterfeits are introduced under their very noses, the alleged internal disruptions will be abused through Military Canteens and monetary contamination. Every regimental centre, garrison town (Lahore, Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Multan, Karachi) had Canteen Stores Department outlets and when the armies buy food in excess fearing a crisis soon more money will be spent and more counterfeits would enter the market.

1.4. Mid-value Currencies (50rs, 20rs) move fast in markets allowing faster flow of fake currency, the counterfeits will be using cotton-rag paper with watermarks, security grade ink imported previously through Swiss Intermediaries which erodes after 26 hours. Also use **plausible sequential numbering** matching circulation ranges of the State Bank of Pakistan, will also be crumbled so they look "old" and "wrinkled". Pass UV legitimacy test. Will be made by Indian Army Printing Engineers. The counterfeit money would keep on being made and circulated for 3 days. Monetary credibility drops and so does the trust in the government.

SAMPLE PAPERWORK



2. Sam Manekshaw himself with a contingent of 20 top-tier army officials will go on a special mission to recapture the hostages under the Pakistanis. Each unit equipped with Supressed Military Carbine Rifles, body armour and cynide tablets. They will approach the Rahim Yar Corridor through the porous border near Jaiselmer and stick to using more remote vehicles for movement

2.1. On Military Intelligence directed by the Indian Army provided Manekshaw's Coupe with intel of the Clandestine Units at the following satellite image:



2.2. The Coupe will be drenched in Burqas carrying weapons in Earthen Pots over their heads and blend into Jummah Bazaar Crowds around Rahim Yar Khan.

2.2.1. At nightfall, the coupe separates into cells using goat herders (Eid-ul Adha is close) and moves into the Rahim Yar Corridor, continuously looking for possible hideouts if they are not found at the location the MI suggested.

2.3. Manekshaw's Coupe will evacuate by creating a disruption through the goats that will result in a lot of dust and creating a smoke screen ensuring a fast and rapid evacuation.

3. A leaked conversation recording will be leaked of Zulfiqar Khan Bhutto mocking Yahya Khan as a "scared little buffoon" and his aspirations to overthrow him.

SAMPLE PAPERWORK

Covert Communique-

COVERT COMMUNIQUE - 1

Note to the EB: The Adria Oil Pipeline is a crucial oil pipeline running from Omišalj Oil Terminal on the Croatian coast while traversing across Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovakia, Hungary and Yugoslavia. The Sotin Metering Station is the last Croatian station on the pipeline before it enters Yugoslavian territory. Cutting off the pipeline's supply into Yugoslavia will cause it to lose a major portion of its oil supply and divert their resources elsewhere from Kosovo. The plan is in accordance with the sanctions imposed on Yugoslav by the international community.

From: The Delegation of Italian Republic & Delegation of the Republic of Croatia

To: Chief Executive Officer, Jadranski Naftovod (JANAF)

OPEN LETTER
Greetings Sir/Ma'am,
The Italian Republic as well as the Republic of Croatia beckons on your door. In this period of political turmoil and ethnic violence instigated by the Yugoslav forces, the world commends Croatia for her fight for independence. Now another fellow Yugoslavian state needs our solidarity in their fight for equality. You must order the officer located at the Sotin Metering Station stop the flow of the Adria Oil Pipeline at the Croatian-Yugoslavian border at the Sotin Metering Station (city of Vukovar) on 29th March 1999 at 0900 hrs.

The occlusion of the pipeline's flow will prevent the flow to the refineries of Novi Sad and Pančevo in Yugoslavia. Both these refineries are owned by Naftna Industrija Srbije, a company owned by the Yugoslav government. Ending the Adria pipeline's supply to Yugoslavia will emerge as an immense fuel and power crisis for the Yugoslav government, undermining their efforts in Kosovo. Thus crippling the Yugoslav government of a major portion of its petroleum supply shall force them to shift their focus elsewhere from their ethnic cleansing campaigns.

The world's eyes are set at the European powers to arrive at a viable solution for the conflict. The governments of Italy and Croatia look forward with hope towards you to cooperate and coordinate with our governmental bodies and follow the giving operative instructions.

Your dear allies,
The Delegation of the Italian Republic and the Delegation of Croatia to the Permanent Council of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe.
Viva Europa!
CLOSE LETTER

SAMPLE PAPERWORK

Overt Communique-

OVERT COMMUNIQUE - 1

From: Minister of Border Territories and Departments, Minister of Science and Innovation
To: Monsieur Joseph Louiville, President of the French Academy of Sciences

OPEN LETTER

Greetings Sir,
We approach you in light of increasing Prussian boldness and hostility. Serving our Motherland and our Emperor, we need you to assemble a board co-headed by you and Jean-Baptiste Dumas, head of the Physics department at the Academy. The aim of this board is to appoint professors, laboratories, research centres and science institutions in order to create a product that makes intelligible sound for long distances. Johann Philipp Reis' speakers should be the basis of such experimentation. Such speakers should be created at the earliest and with efficiency. For this, the Academy of Sciences shall receive 250 francs collectively, along with 50 francs for the individuals involved in the successful invention and 30 francs for each Board member.
We hope for a successful and efficient invention as soon as possible. We, as well as the Emperor, have high hopes from the Academy. Let us all not be disappointed.

Your faithful comrades,
Minister of Border Territories and Departments,
Minister of Science and Innovation.
Glory to the Emperor!

CLOSE LETTER

SUGGESTED FURTHER READING

- John Childs, The Nine Years' War and the British Army, 1688 to 1697.
- John A. Lynn, The Wars of Louis XIV, 1667 to 1714.
- Mark A. Thomson and other contributors, the standard accounts of the Siege of Namur (1692) and the Battles of Barfleur and La Hougue.
- Jonathan I. Israel, The Dutch Republic: Its Rise, Greatness, and Fall, 1477 to 1806, on Dutch war finance and the diplomacy of the Grand Alliance.
- Tony Claydon, William III and the Godly Revolution, on William III's leadership of the Alliance.
- Contemporary accounts of the Congress of The Hague, 1690 to 1691, on the historical basis for a convened council of the allied powers.


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