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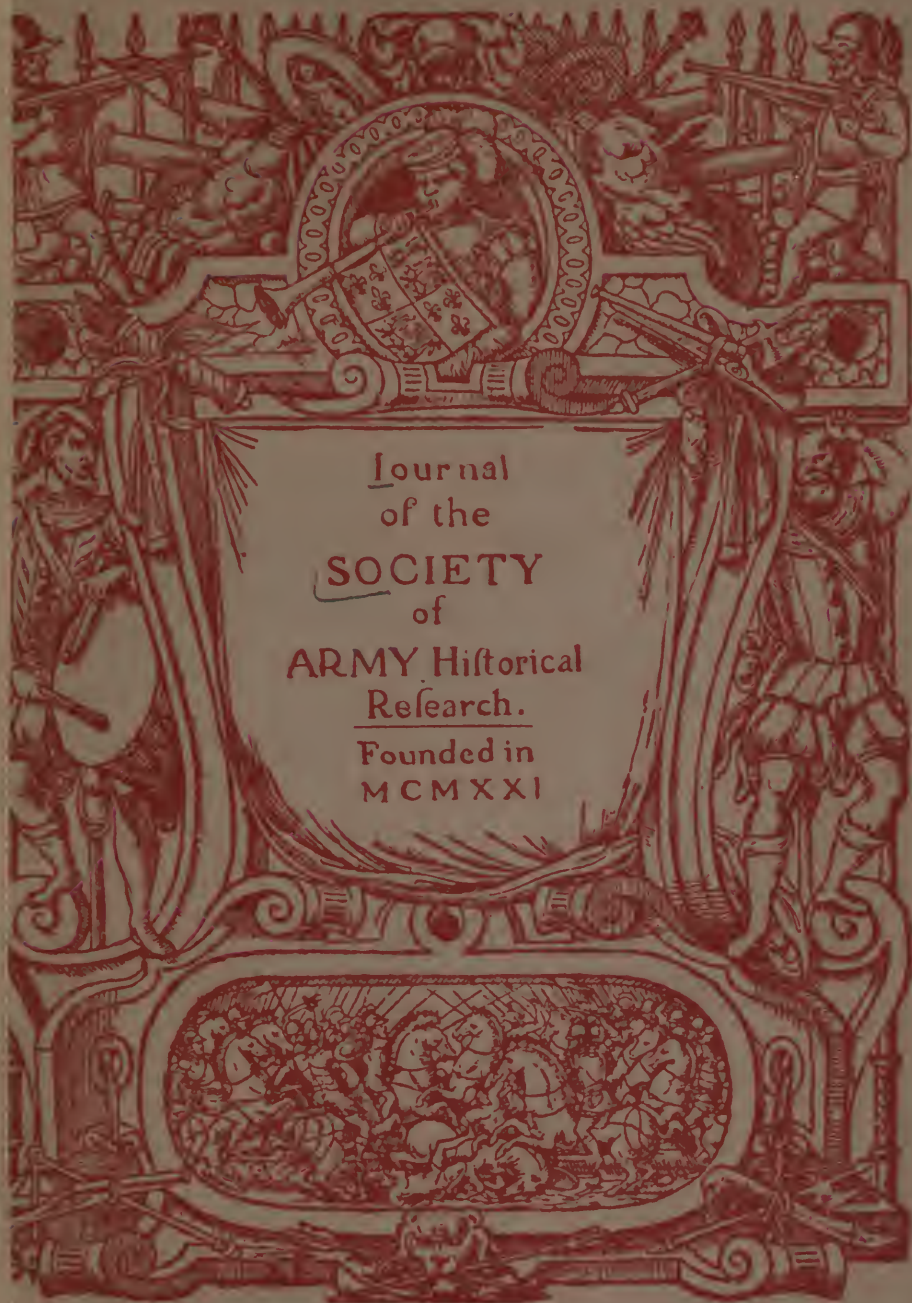


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SPECIAL NO.

TANGIER—1680.

The Diary of Sir James Halkett.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND NOTES BY CAPTAIN H. M. McCANCE.

INTRODUCTION.

This manuscript diary belongs to the Library of the Society of Writers to H.M. Signet, in Edinburgh, by whom permission to reproduce has been kindly given.

It is the Diary kept by Sir James Halkett, Major in Dumbarton's Regiment, now "The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment)," in the year 1680, at Tangier, and must be one of the earliest specimens of a War Diary.

The size of the volume is 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ " by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". It has a title page, the verso of which is blank; there are 40 pages of manuscript, and a blank leaf at the end.

The narrative ends abruptly and seems never to have been completed by Sir James, probably owing to his death in October, 1684, shortly after his return to England.

It seems not to have been known to Miss Routh, as it is not included in the very complete list of books, pamphlets, etc., on Tangier, given in her book *Tangier, 1661—1684*.

Tangier had been in possession of the English since 1661, and Halkett had served there when the Earl of Teviot was Governor, 1663-4. In 1680, in response to urgent appeals from the Governor for re-inforcements, 4 companies of Dumbarton's Regiment were dispatched from Ireland in H.M. ships "James," "Swan," and "Garland," arriving at Tangier on 4 April, in time for the severe engagements with the Moors in April and May. These were followed by 12 more Companies in H.M. ships "Ruby," "Phoenix," "Garland," and "Guernsey," which arrived on 30 July, under the

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command of "the valorous Hackett, Major to that renowned regiment of the Earle of Dunbarton" (Ross), who further describes the men of Dumbarton's as "of approved valour, whose fame echoed the sound of the glorious actions and achievements in France and other nations, leaving behind them a report of their glorious victories wherever they came both at home and abroad; every place witnessing and giving large testimony to their renown." The logs of the "Ruby" and "Phoenix" are now in the Public Record Office, London, and give interesting details of the Companies and their experiences during the voyage.

Four independent Companies, from Ireland, were added to Dumbarton's 16, and the whole were temporarily formed into a regiment in two battalions, under Halkett, and ordered to take precedence as Dumbarton's, "that is to say, next after the Guards."

These Companies of Dumbarton's took part in all the subsequent fighting, remaining in garrison at Tangier till 1684, when the place was abandoned.

Halkett, and other Officers in the regiment are mentioned in "A proper new Ballad, entitled 'The Granadeers Rant,'" published in 1681, one verse of which is here given:—

.

There's Hacket, Hume and Hodge,
Hey boyes, ho boyes;
There's Hacket, Hume and Hodge, ho!
There's Hacket, Hume and Hodge,
In Charles's Fort shall lodge,
Hey the brave Granadeers, ho!

.

A series of pictures by Stoop at Patshull, in possession of Lord Dartmouth, depict several episodes of the period at Tangier. In one, the interesting figures of four pipers, evidently of Dumbarton's, are to be seen playing on the Mole during its destruction, prior to the embarkation for home.

Dumbarton's embarked in H.M. ships "Henrietta," "Oxford," "Foresight," "Dragon," and "Grafton." Again interesting details of the voyage can be gleaned from the logs. The Captain of the "Henrietta" notes how, on meeting a French man-of-war, he "fired two shot to make her strike sails."

Halkett's Diary is of great regimental interest to *The Royal Scots*, being a detailed account by one of its earliest Commanding Officers, of the Regiment's first active service abroad, since its final return to England from France in 1678. In the words of the Regimental Records "Dumbarton's came to Tangier with a great reputation, and when they left it, that reputation was greatly enhanced."

Halkett had served twelve years (1668-80) in Dumbarton's. In 1679 he was with his Company at Bandon. In 1684 he was at Rochester and on 1 May was promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel and commanded Dumbarton's at the Review on Putney Heath on 1 October (Nathan Brooks), in which month he died, being succeeded in command by Sir Archibald Douglas.

C. Dalton (*The Scots Army, 1661—1688*, 1909.) states that Halkett was one of the Halketts of Pitfirrane, but the Court of the Lord Lyon is unable to confirm this, or to trace Sir James in any way. Nor is it clear when or by whom he was knighted.

H. M. McC.

THE DIARY.

“A Short and true account of the most remarkable things that passed during the late wars with the Moors at Tangier in the year 1680, and Treaty of Peace betwixt the Alcad Domar & Lt. Collonel Sackville. By Sr. James Halket comander of 16 Companies and Major of the E. of Dumbarton's Regiment there.”

“Copied from a MSS. written with his own hand.”

“There has been so many different relations of the transactions at Tangier from the time of looseing of Charles Fort till the time that the King of Moroco sent his embassadour to England, what be lyes and partialities and mistakes that it is hard for the King to find out the truth, I designe here to give a short and true account of the most remarkable things that passed during the late wars with the Moors in the year 1680 and treatie of peace betwixt the Alcad Domar and Lieutenant Collonel Sackville.¹ I having had the honour to command 16 Companies of the Earle of Dumbarton's Regiment during that war there in the station of Major; and, having served there under an able Master the Earl of Tiviot² at the time of his war there, who was a man of an extraordinary genie beside his long service and experience in the wars who shewed his admirable conduct in the taking in and fortifying of that ground about Tangier with redouts and Lines in so

¹ Captain in the Guards. Was appointed on 31 May, 1680, to be Lieut.-Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, called “The King's Battalion,” composed of 2 Companies from the 1st Regiment of Guards and 1 Company each from the Coldstream Guards, the Duke of York's Regiment (the “Maritime” Regiment, disbanded in 1689), and the Earl of Musgrave's Regiment (now The Buffs), then formed for service at Tangier. On the death of Sir P. Fairborne, Sackville became Governor, and C.-in-C. at Tangier. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel in 1685; and to that of Major-General in 1688. He retired from the service in 1688.

² Andrew Rutherford. Created Lord Rutherford 1661 and appointed Governor of Dunkirk, 1662. Created Earl of Tiviot and appointed Governor of Tangier, 1663. Killed in action at Tangier, May, 1664. Had been a Lieut.-General in the French service, and commanded Rutherford's Regiment, 1643, which was incorporated in Dumbarton's in 1660. See “The Scots Peerage,” VII. p. 374, and ‘D.N.B.’

short a time with so small a garrison as he had under his command in spite of all the force that Galland¹ could bring against him to oppose his proceedings which was greater than any that has been before Tangier since his time. I having besides since that time served in France in Dumbarton's Regiment the space of 12 years in Countreys where the war was most active, in the station of Captain and Major where certainly the (.)² of the war is at the greatest perfection which makes me presume to think that I am as capable to make observations and to give a good account of the proceedings in the late war in Tangier which may be readable, in some manner to the King in his concerns there and that he may know who served his Majesty there. So soon as I got my orders at Dublin to cause our 12 companies that was ordered with me for Tangier to move from their several garrisons to Cork where we was all to assemble and immediately after being ordered with all the diligence imaginable upon my peril to ship the said companies a board the King's frigate that was lying ready waiting for us in the harbour of Kinsail to receive us, which was taske hard enough for one officer to make soldiers march the King's service in Tangier, requireing such haste in order to so great a weight that we could not expect to have the time gett what arrears was due to us, there being a 12 months arrears due to our soldiers; upon my receiving my orders at Dublin I did sollicite my Lord D. of Or³ to have power to take what men that was good of those 5 companies of ours that did remaine in Ireland—which his Gr. gave me his order for the doing it for the making up compleat the 12 ordered for Tangier and his grace was sensible that I had sufficiently managed my business with care and dilligence in every thing that was requisite for one officer to doe to hinder desertion of our soldiers till our shipping; on the day after all our companies that was ordered was assembled at Cork I got the news from Mr. St. Elies of that cessation of arms for six months that was agreed on immediately after the lossing of Charles fort and the rest of the redouts about the time which not only gave us time to receive our arrears that was due to us but likeways 3 moneths pay of advance for all the 20 companies that was commanded from Ireland to Tangier which I carried over with me which was a very great encouragement to us besides the news that came immediately after that the King had made choice of my Lo. Osserie⁴ to go command in that expedition which was extreamly agreeable to us to serve under his command. I shipt our 12 companies the day and sailed the next day and I landed

¹ Ab'd Allah Ghailan, i.e., Gayland, Guyland, etc. (Routh).

² Blank in the original. ? science.

³ Duke of Ormonde, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

⁴ Thomas Butler, Earl of Ossory, eldest son of James, 1st Duke of Ormonde. Appointed Governor of Tangier, but died in London in July, 1680, before taking up the appointment. See 'D.N.B.'

at Tangier August, I was the first that brought the news of my Lo. Osserie's coming to be a general which was very agreeable to everyone.

Upon the orders Sir Pames¹ had from Court to cause Mr. Bekman² the ingenier make a designe and draught of a fortification that he judged most necessare and convenient for the situation of Tangier and the fortification of those sand hills east from the Town towards old Tangier where the Moores can conveniently make their batteries to annoy the ships in the Harbour, after the Ingenier had finished his designe of Fortification to be sent to the King and had computed as near as could the charge and expenies that the work would cost which was great and vast, Sr. Pames assembled August the field officers, Ad. Herbert³ Mr. Shers⁴ in council to give their opinions whether they approved of that designe to be sent to the King or thought it absolutely necessare where everie one did agree for the designe of the Harbour, that it was and certainly it were so if you look upon the Moores to be formidable as to be able to maintaine ane Army before Tangier with canon and Amunition, which I believe they are not able to doe for many good reasons, we continued with the expectation of the arrival of my Lo. of Osserie with a considerable body of horse and foot till we got the news of his sickness and soon after his death; during the rest of the time of the Cessation of Arms, Sr. Pames was much employed in causing make conveniences for the troops he expected from England and the troops in exercising but I believe the great expence and charge of that designe of fortification with the misfortunate death of my Lo. Osserie made the King resolve to endeavour to have peace upon reasonable terms without fortifying, upon with instructions from Court Sir Pames sent out the Moorish merchant to the Alcad Domar to offer to enter into terms with him for a settled peace the Alcad answered that he remembered that in Gailand's time when Tiviot was governour in his absence in England the Lieut. governour judgeing that the time of the cessation would expire before the governour returned, did agree with Gailand to prolong the cessation for six months longer, the governour arriveing soon after and finding this done was extremely displeas'd with the Lieut. governour being he had no instructions for it and he having orders from the King to go immediately about the secureing of as much ground as he judged necessarie for the use of the Garrison would not stand to that agreement of the Lieut. go. with Gailand, did immediately begin his working, so he knew that Sir Pames was but Lieutenant

¹ Sir Palmes Fairborne, who had served at Tangier for 18 years. See 'D.N.B.'

² Martin Beckman. See 'D.N.B.'

³ Captain (local Vice-Admiral) Arthur Herbert, R.N. Appointed to command the Station, July, 1680. Created Earl of Torrington, 1689. See 'D.N.B.'

⁴ Henry Sheeres. Engineer in chief at Tangier (1669-83); built many of the Forts and the Mole. See 'D.N.B.' and *Proceedings of the R.A. Institution*. Vol. xix. p. 429. Some MSS. notes entitled "Journal of Proceedings," dated September-October, 1680, by Sheeres, exist in the Public Record Office, C.O. 279/26.

gouverneur and that he was informed that there was a gouverneur coming over, so he would not treat with him fearing to be served in the same manner, the time of the cessation of arms being short, Sir Pames assembled a council of war August of the field officers and all the Captains to have their opinion whether they thought it convenient or fitting to undertake anything without the Town immediately after the expiring of the cessation or to wait for the horse from England or the horse that was promised from Spain after that several had reasoned upon the business and gave their opinions pro and con., Lieut.-Collonel Sakvil's opinion was that it would be a foolish and dangerous thing to undertake anything without the Town without horse against an enemy that he believes was mighty and powerful without especially expecting horse and foot from England and knowing the many misfortunes that had already befallen that garrison with rash undertakings.

My opinion was that it was fitting to undertake some thing without the Town so soon as peace expired without waiting more force considering what a powerful garrison was already in Tangier consisting of about 3,000 foot and a troop of 30 horse so well composed of so many good officers and soldiers which the like was never in Tangier and certainly it could not but plainly and clearly appear to any man of sense that had seen anything of war that there could have been done several things without Town, as the making of some places of arms before Katrina gate and so gone on gradually which certainly could have been done without exposing the foot to any danger or the fearing considerable loss for the Moores could not nor durst not undertake the hindering us let their number have been what it will so near the Town for there was no need of horse in the beginning and it was very uncertain when those troops that was expected from England should come or whether they would come at all, the resolutions did so change in England concerning Tangier, now if there had come none and if he had waited for them it would have made those that knew not the Moores believe them to be so mighty a people that nothing could be undertaken against them without a considerable army: in the contrair if we went out and made those places of arms which certainly can be done without risk it would be a great encouragement to what troops came afterwards. After all the reasonings it was put to the vote whether we should go out, it was carryed by the major votes that we should go out, notwithstanding Sir Pames resolved to undertake nothing without, till he got more horse, the next day Ad. Her. sailed with the fleet that was before Tangier to Gibraltar to bring over those Spanish horse that was promised, when he came there was no news, of those Spanish horse: the Ad. returned immediately to Tangier again, but those ships with the 3 troops of English horse appeared from England which came in good time and was landed as soon as possible could, their horse in a pretty good condition after so long a voyage; the time of peace being

within a few days of expiring Sir Pames, finding that it was not clear what day the peace ended, being their reckoning and ours differed, sent out to know of the Alcad the day; the Alcad answered he would let him know when it did, within two days the Alcad sent Hamett¹ the Moore that had served in England in the Duke's troop and told that the time of the peace was out and that the next day he would to wars.

Ad. Her. landed about 500 of the seamen, he having orders to attend with the fleet during the war, composed of so many Companies with a company of Granadiers, with the compleat number of officers to each company, of the sea-officer, and volunteers he made choice of Captain George Barthell who formerly had been a Captain in my Lord Dumbarton's Regiment, to command that battalion of seamen in quality of Major under him; the 3 troops of English horse newly landed had several days after the expiring of the peace to refresh their horses and in exercising in order for the design of action without, after Sir Pames had disposed every thing in the best order for the designe of working without, in causing what pallisads and instruments for working the Ingenier judged necessar for that design of work without to the Spur without Katrina gate the night before we went out Sir Pames sent for me to the Castle where I found him in his closet after talking of the design of the work he intended next day to begin without, and of the number of troops he intended to sustain that work with, he desired me to tell him what way I judged to the best advantage to dispose the troops in Battle for the sustaining the workmen: after I gave him my opinion to the best of my understanding, he told he thought my way was well, but not altogether in form, for he designed the troops all in one line, with the 4 troops of horse upon the wings, for he said there was some critick that censured him in all things, meaning Sakvill and Talmach² they believing to understand more of form than he. I told him everyone that commanded did dispose their troops in battle to the best advantage according to the situation of the field of battle they were on, and to the designe they had in hand. After he had taken my advice in several things I left him and went about the disposing things for the next days work.

It being the 18th of September we marched out with the whole force of the garrison, leaving only the ordinar guards within, the 4 troops of horse first then the detachment of 300 men designed to be our

¹ Hamet, a renegade Moor, who had been sent to Europe and educated, but who, on his return, deserted and placed his knowledge and skill at the service of the Alcade. (*Routh*. p. 168.)

² Captain Thomas Tollemache, who commanded the Coldstream Company in the "King's Battalion," under Sackville. Subsequently a Lieut.-General, and Colonel of the 5th Foot. See 'D.N.B.'

advanced men commanded by Lieut. Collonell Talmash, that honour was put upon him I believe upon the account of his quality and being a man of Interest at Court in prejudice of Captain Bowes¹ that was the older Captain, and his tour the troops was imbattelled as it was designed all in one line: our Right hand being covered by the old line of communication betwixt the Town and Polfort,² and our left by (Nord³ Redout) which was still in being then, the discoveries⁴ being made as far out as was judged necessary, and []⁵ in the most fitting places, some little firing being made at our discoveries by some few scattrig Moores, not yet any body of men appearing nor any guard upon that hand: then Lieut. Collonell Talmash with his 300 men was commanded to post himself about the ruines of Polfort, then an ingeneer went about the viewing of the ground about Polfort after he resolved upon the design of the work, it was resolved to cause word⁶ a Battalion at time so many hours: the Battalion of seamen being posted on the east of the Town, the rest standing to their arms and it being necessary to advance fire men⁷ upon all hands of Polfort to keep the enemy off and in skirmish in favour of our workmen; the detachments being made was posted at three several places some shelter being made in haste for the men, the Moores about this time appeared with several colloures from the bottom near Mes River⁸ where they camped, I judge about the number of 6 or 700 men all foot very few horse []⁵ that they came very scatteredly fearing our Cannon and posted themselves at the ruines of James Fort and at Anne Fort and upon the auld lane betwixt the two forts: the advanced men that kept our advanced posts in skirmish all the day over, where we had some few men killed and wounded. I am very confident at this time the Moores could not make a 1,000 men before the Town: we continued all that day till 7 a clock at night in working about Polfort and in relieving our workmen and the advanced posts from time to time till that pallisad about the ruins—of the fort was done, and a breastwork within the pallisad, and the place put as the best posture of defence: for the night following Lieut. Coll. Sak. with the Battalion of guards took possession of the place to make guard that night there being a detachment of 300 men of reserve left in the place of arms before Katrina gate; we then retired our advanced and work men and marched into Town, we having that day's work much easier than we imagined.

¹ George B. of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, now commanding a Company in the "King's Battalion," at Tangier.

² Pole Fort.

³ "Nord Redoubt" has been inserted in the original MSS. It should be Norwood, so called after Colonel Henry Norwood, who had served at Tangier earlier.

⁴ Reconnaissances. ⁵ Blank in original. ⁶ ? work.

⁷ Musketeers, as distinct from pike-men.

⁸ Mes River has been inserted in the original: it is meant for Jews River.

The next day we marched out the same number of men and kept the same method we did the day before, things passed much about the same manner it did the day before; I relieved Lieut. Coll. Sakville with our first battalion and 200 men of our second, then the troops retired to Town, the 3rd day we marched out as we did before after the []¹ and our advanced men posted, Capt. Hoges² our Capt. our company of Granadeers, desired Sir Pames liberty to go to our advanced post upon the line betwixt Monmouth and James Fort with his company of granadeers to skirmish, Sir Pames after his earnest intreatie condescended to it, having recommended it to him not to engage himself further than the advanced post. Hoges told me of thing, marched with his company his drums beating,³ the Moores seeing this expected something extraordinary, put them all to their arms about the Town and drew them all to that hand; Hogs having advanced about a 100 yards before our advanced post to a little trench that the enemy possest, and having beat them out that was there, and taken possession of the trench, the Moores upon all hands drew together about James Fort, advanced with about five or six hundred men where they entered into skirmish with Hogs, he finding it too hote for him, being no equality of number, was forced to retire somewhat precipitantly to our advanced post again, with the loss of three men and of his company and several wounded; I being with Sir Pames at that time about some other concerns and hearing the skirmish was hote at that post, I galloped to the post, our company of granadeers being retireing at that same time and the Moores following after, which astonished our men posted there a little, so that they were reeling, I having sent to cause advance Capt. Lauriston with his troop of horse that was near, a purpose to sustain our advanced men, which gave again assurance to our foot, so that they continued the skirmish hotely for some time, where we had several men killed and wounded, the Moores being more exposed to our fire than we to their thought it convenient to retire, but advanced with collours all round nearer an advanced post, which made the skirmishing hotter than formerly all the rest of the day at those posts; when the time drew near that we usually retired to Town, I told Sir Pames that I believed that they designed to undertake something against us upon our retiring our advanced post, they having continued strong about James Fort since the skirmish in the morning, he told me he had the same thoughts,

¹ Blank in original.

² Robert Hodges. Captain-Lieutenant in Sir John Talbot's Dragoons, 5 October, 1678 ("Dalton"). Captain in Dumbarton's in April, 1679. ("Ormonde" papers). Served at Tangier, as Captain of the Grenadier Company. Eventually Lieut. Colonel, and then Colonel of Colonel Archibald Douglas's Regiment (16th) of Foot, at the head of which he was killed at Steenkirk, 1692. Ross, in his *Tangiers Rescued*, gives a personal description of Captain Hodges' valour and activity.

³ No doubt the well-known tune of "Dumbarton's Drums," played to this day by The Royal Scots; also known as "The Scots March," and well-known on the battlefields of Europe during the 30 Years' War. Heard by Pepys at Rochester in 1667 and noted by him as still being played in 1680. (Records of "The Royal Scots.")

I said that there was at the advanced post and on the line betwixt the post and Monmouth fort above 300 men, what of ours and other detachments, that was made to sustain our advanced post, and that our Captain that commanded our advance was a young man that never before had seen action, Captain Forbes,¹ and prayed him to give me leave to undertake the management of the retreat, he was pleased I made the offer, and ordered me to go about the doing it and to take what men of ours I judged necessary for the doing it, there was 200 fire-men of our second battalion, commanded by Captain Londie² and Captain Moncrieff,³ that had been on the guard with me the night before at Polfort, that had continued within the pallisads all the day without skirmishing or working: I made choice of them for the business and marched them up to a convenient place near Monmouth Fort, where they could not be seen by the enemy, and ordered them to continue there in readiness, without showing themselves, till the rear of our advanced men came their length, and if the Moores followed, I would be with them in time to do with them as I judged convenient: I then went up to our advanced post I caused retire some rest of ammunition that was there, I then endeavoured to make our men retire a file or two at a time so that the Moores might not perceive, but they very well observed our motions, perceived we intended to retire, they advanced with their colours from the ruins of James fort and from all the places on that hand: I put our best men on our rear and retired homewards, the Moores was very soon with us on our rear, I judge the number of 500 men within and without that old line that runs from James fort to Monmouth fort, then they began to bestow their fire amongst us and kept close on our rear till we came the length of our 200 men commanded by Captains Londie and Moncrieff, so soon as our rear past them, I run and caused them advance and made a fresh discharge on those Moores that was on the inside of the line, they not expecting to find fresh men so near them, they passed all of them very precipitantly to the outside of the line, I made our men to the right hand about, and marched down the hill till we was quite out of sight of the enemy; upon this all the Moores believed we was running, came precipitantly after us our men having

¹ Francis Forbes, a young Captain in Dumbarton's, who died of wounds received in action on 24 October, 1680.

² Robert Lundy, a Captain in Dumbarton's in April, 1679. ("Ormonde" Papers). Wounded 27.10.1680. Lieut.-Colonel of Colonel Mountjoy's Regiment in Ireland. Colonel of a Regiment of Foot in Ireland which was never formed. Governor of Londonderry. Adjutant-General to the Portuguese Army. Taken prisoner in Spain and exchanged. (*Dalton*).

³ James Moncrieff. Youngest son of Sir John Moncrieff, Bart., whom he succeeded as 4th Bart. Captain in Dumbarton's in April, 1679. ("Ormonde" papers). Wounded 14 May, 1680. Served at Sedgemoor, wounded. Awarded gratuity of £40. Lieut.-Colonel of Sir Wm. Beveridge's Regiment (16th Foot), 1690. Colonel, as Sir James, of a newly-raised Regiment in Scotland, afterwards known as Colonel George Hamilton's Regiment, 1693. (*Dalton*).

be that time charged¹ again, I made our men face about again, being very near one and other, where we continued in skirmish a long half hour against all that had followed us, we having some advantage of the ground be some old lines and places that gave us some covert against their fire, we having them still exposed with full bodie to our fire, where certainly we killed many of their men, the Moores having spent their Amunition, they continued for some time in throwing of great stones amongst us, but they finding our fire too sharp for them, they found it convenient to retire, so we ended that days work very well and retired in Town with the troops.

The night after, and the next day there fell a great deall of rain, so we did not move out a Town but made some detachments for the working within that pallisad about the new work, and all the carpenters being imployed in making up of Paul's fort to cover the men within from that time to the []² we continued without moveing out o Town, but with the relief to Polfort every day, and the detachments for working after the fort was put into some posture of defence, and having raised a battrie for three pieces of Cannon within, and a work that was Cannon prooffe ther, we began a new line of communication straight from Katrina gate to the fort, the report having past in the countrey of our being Master of that place again, and they expecting that we should a proceeded in undertaking more, brought all the force, I judge they could well send or maintain, against us, the weather then growing unconstant, which hindered us to move out as we did the first 3 dayes, the Moores who made better use of their time and finding us grow a little slack in our business, they took possession of that ground about Monmouth fort where they made a fashion of places of arms and carryed on a trench from that to the old place, made by Tiviot about a 200 yards before the fort, and round all upon the right hand of the fort which was a good as a line of countervalation to them. Sir Pames upon the instructions he had to endeavour to have peace upon reasonable terms, it was resolved in council of war that the governour should make an offer to enter into a treatie of peace with them, and to assure them there was no other governour to come to Tangier, and that he had full power to make a peace with them, for as long time as he thought fit, which they accepted, Sir Pames made choice of Lieut. Coll. Tollmach to go to them with his instructions, and the articles proposed, so the next day, the flags of truce being put up on several places, he went out to near old Tangier, where the Alcad of Titune³ appointed him, our chief articles was to have the whole ground within Charles Fort and all our redouts for the use of the garrison, and to build within that pallisad at Polfort, which we had rendered ourselves Masters of with our arms and with the loss of

¹ Having charged their musquets again; i.e., re-loaded.

² Blank in original.

³ Tetuan.

so much of our blood, with several others. Talmash being with them till the evening, returned; he judged they might condescend to everything, except to the building within the pallisad: the next morning he went out and was with them till noone, they finding our General stuck to the building within the pallisad, they fell into a passion and abused the Jonas,¹ the interpreter, sadly, and said so long as there was a Moore, in Barbary they would not condescend to it; and told Lieut. Collonell Talmach sharply to return, for they would treat no more with us, and to cause take down the flaggs of truce, for they would immediately enter into war again: upon Talmach return with their answer, and the flaggs of truce being taken down, we fell immediately to hote firing and lasted all the rest of the day: that same night they began a trench from the old place of arms, before the fort, which advanced towards the pallisads on the right hand of the fort: two days after, they brought a piece of Cannon to the place of arms before the fort, and made an embrasor through the parapit, this cooled the courage of severalls. for Lieut. Coll. Sakvile having hopes of peace in that treatie, being disappointed, and Talmash and Major Bomlic being that night at supper in a tavern, fell a exclaiming against the proceedings during the war, with great heat and passion, and said he had always been against the undertakings of anything without that it was foolishly and rashly begun, and would certainly have a worse conclusion with reflecting upon Sir Pames conduct highly: this came to Sir Pames ears, and questioning him on it, he told Sir Pames that he had said nothing but what he would justify, and that if the King would make him governor he would not stay in Tangier, and it is well known during all the time of his being there that it was frequently his subject, in all places to exclaim against the place, that it could never be made steadable to the King in no fashion, although there is several judicious men, that understands Tangier well, thinks that the charge and expence the King is at there might be better employed in England, yet it was very unreasonable in him, who had the honour to command a battalion of guards, who should have given good example at that conjuncture, he and Talmach, their opinions running always together, became so uneasie to the governour that he did not know what to doe with them, but he judgeing them men that was supported with great interest at Court, and he in hopes to have the Commission to be governour, suffered patiently of them. Some few days later Sir Jone Borie² passing with the Malligo fleet for England Lieut. Coll. Sakville and Talmash resolved, and disposed all their affairs, to goe aboard with Sir Jone Borie for England, and told they would not stay to see the tragicall conclusion of that war. Sir Pames finding them in earnest, sent and told them, if they continued longer their resolution, he would make them answer a council of war which stoped them. I cannot think with what a countenance

¹ Jonas, a renegade who had once been "Sexton's boy at Tangier." (*Routh.* p. 168.)

² Admiral Sir John Berry. See 'D.N.B.'

they would a looked at Court. The news come from Triff¹ that the two Spanish troops that was promised was there, waiting for us if we had need of them, upon which Sir Pames called a Council of war of the field officers to have their opinions, Admiral Herbert did promote extreemely for sending for them, Mr. Shears was much against it with many argumnts, but it was carryed that they should be sent for, and the ships ordered to sail and brought them good men well mounted and well commanded near the number of 200, the Moores having at this time advanced their trenches within 30 yards of the pallisad of the new work, and fearing they would []², beside they brought a trench upon the right hand of the fort round and within noro'd³ redout, with a designe to cut off the communication between the fort and the Town, it being now time to think upon what might be done for the defence of the place, the most part thinking it in a dangerous condition, the council of war was called of the field officers, being assembled, Sir Pames told it was to deliberat what was most fitting to be done for the defence of the place, whether or not ane outfall, Sakvile and Talmash with long harrangues and with strong arguments, as they believed, was against the outfall, several thinking it dangerous they believing the Moores armie strong; I told I did not believe the Moores was strong without, for several reasons and although they were both strong and formidable, my opinion was that it was very proper and necessare to undertake ane outfall, being their guards never appeard strong at their posts, and that the order of the outfall might be so disposed that we needed not risk too much the troops, in case the enemie come strong against us, and could not effectuate our designe in filling up their advanced trenches, and this I judged very necessare to be done in form for the defence of a place that had cost us so much blood in gaining, and that nothing might reflect upon us, then it was put to the vote, it was carried to make an outfall, but Sir Pames did not resolve on the day nor on the number of troops. The next morning being Sunday Sir Pames drew out a detachment of 200 foot to an old work of the []⁴ towards Charles fort to make them cast up a breastwork there, there was a Spanish Captain and about 60 horsemen that was ordered to sustain the foot, Sir Pames in moveing about with Major Bekeman in ordering what should be done, Sir Pames received a shote in the body at a great distance and fell from his horse: he being brought in, and the news of his being killed, Lieut. Coll. Sakvile and I went to the Castle and found him in that condition that we judged he could not live long; Lieut. Coll. Sakevile falling to command in chiefe, it was fitting to move about to order what was necessare without, he and I went

1 Tarifa.

2 An illegible word has been inserted here in the original.

3 Norwood.

4 "Tivitt" has been inserted in original, i.e., Teviot.

immediately to Peterburie Tower, to view the Moores and to see what effects it had, our men drawing out towards Charles fort, Major Bekeman having put those 200 men to work, this gave great jealousy to the Moores that we intended to Charles fort again; this certainly brought all the force they had to that hand and to those trenches that cut off the communication betwixt the fort and the Castle; so that work had that good effects, that it gave us a full sight of all the force they had, which I judge was betwixt 2 and 3,000 men; this gave me the great assurance imaginable that we might done something considerable against them in our outfall, the Moores, seeing our men continued the working notwithstanding they had brought all their force to that hand, they advanced most boldly out of the trenches with the most of their force exposed to our Cannon and small shote, towards our workmen this put our men to their arms and the Spanish Captain with his 60 horsemen seeing them advancing scatteredly and making constant fire he charged them most bravely home and beat them into their trenches again, he having lost several of his men and horse, he finding their fire hote on him retired, some of his men coming off precipitantly, our 200 men commanded by Captain Colgraffe, that before was at work having advanced to sustain the Spanish horse, upon the horse retiring, they most cowardly and basely run and left their officer, some few staying with the Captain and the rest of the officers that came off safely, this was a shameful thing to see our foot misbehave at the rate when the Spaniard had done so well. The next day soon in the morning I going to Polfort, I met Mr. Bekeman he told me that their trench from the old place of arms was advanced within 20 yards of the pallisad of the fort, and he said if we did not resolve very soon to make the outfall he would not set his foot again within the fort, for he judged they would advance again. I told him I had said all I could for the undertaking the outfall and I prayed him to speak again to Lieut. Coll. Sakville. Upon Mr. Bekeman's speaking to him he ordered a council of war to assemble of the field officers at Admiral's house; being assembled, he said he had been alwayes against the undertaking without, and especially that outfall for the reasons he had given, and now, the governour being past recoverie, he brought us together again to have an opinion about it. I told him that the outfall was resolved on before Sir Pames was wounded, and it would be a shameful thing for us to go back with it now, for the loss of one man: the Admiral and Major Bekeman being for it, with many good arguments, it was resolved on to be made, on wednesday morning nixt, with all the force of the garrison, leaving only the ordinary guards within: the next morning I went out betimes to the ground on the left hand of Polfort, where we designed to embattle the troops; after I had considered how to proceed against the enemy, with the best of my understanding, I went and found Lieut. Coll. Sakvile, and I prayed him to goe out to the rampart with me to shew him the designe I had in my head: after he understood the thing,

he approved of it, and prayed me to meet him immediately after dinner to resolve upon everything that was necessary for the order of the thing, that the orders might be distribute to the Commandants of the battallions at night after we had resolved on everything necessary for the designe and all things being disposed to the best advantage, that we judged for the next mornings work: Being assembled we marched out the nixt morning be 3 a clock with the 7 troops of horse to the place of arms before Katrina gate, where the troops of horse was ordered to halt, while the foot was a fileing out at an avenue at the foot of the line of communication to the fort, after our six battalions was near embattelled close on the left hand of the line, two battalions a front, our 7 troops being then drawn out and embattled on the left hand of the foot, being sufficiently covered on the right hand be the line and fort, we being so disposed in battle, as we judged most convenient for the designe in hand, and the situation of the ground, with a detachment of 50 men, Captain and Lieutenant, from each battalion, in six several platoons advanced for to make the first attack with an detachment of horse to sustain them []¹ Admiral Herbert ordered all his long boats man'd with his sea-men to advance, as near to their battrie of 8 piece of Cannon as they could, that was on the east of the town that play'd on the ships in the harbour, which proved of very good effect to us, for it made a diversion. Macknie² troop with all the moll'd³ horses with men mounted on them and some of our worst men with a great many collours and drumms was ordered towards Charles fort to give them allarum on that hand. Our detachments in plottoons being ordered to fall on to attack the several places that was designed, Captain Fittrie,⁴ that commanded the detachment of guards with the half of the company of granadeers of Dumbarton's regiment commanded by Lieut Mak⁵ having bravely advanced near to the place of arms where they had the piece of Cannon, the enemy being strong in guard there, made great fire so that they killed several of the granadeers and of Fittrie's detachment so that the men did shrink and retire towards the fort, the 150 men that sallied out of Polfort commanded be Captain Londie⁶ and Hommes⁷ that was ordered

¹ There is a blank space of two lines in original.

² Captain Makenny, commanded one of the old troops of Horse at Tangier. Routh, p. 322.

³ i.e., the horses used for work on the Mole.

⁴ Captain Fawtrey (or Fortrey); commanded a Company of the Duke of York's Regiment, in the King's Battalion.

⁵ A blank after Mak. in the original. Evidently Lieut. McCracken, of Dumbarton's. Lieutenant in April, 1679 (*Ormonde MSS.*) Captain of a newly raised Company in Dumbarton's, 22.9.1688. Served at Tangier, wounded 27.10.1680. Killed at Steenkirk, 1692. (*Regimental Records and Fortescue.*) A petition of 1703 states that Captain McCracken "signalized himself at Steenkirk by his management of cannon." (*Dalton.*)

⁶ Captain R. Lundy. See note on p. 10.

⁷ Captain George Hume of Dumbarton's. George Hume, Captain in Dumbarton's in April, 1679. (*Ormonde MSS.*) Commanded the Forlorn hope and was wounded, 14 May, 1680. Wounded again, 27 October, 1680. Did not embark with his Company in 1684. Does not appear in any subsequent lists.

to attack their advanced trench finding likeways great resistance there and both the Captain being wounded very soon in the beginning, and carried off, upon this the detachment retired towards the fort, our right hand being put in this condition meerly be the fault of the battalion of the guards that did not move at a fit distance with Fittrie's detachment to keep their men in countenance, I, who had charges and management of the attack on the left hand their place of arms, at Monmouth fort, with our 2 battallions and the battalion of seamen, I commanded Captain Melville¹ with his detachment and the other half of our company of granadeers to fall on and attack the place of arms, I moving at a just distance to him with our battallions beside I prayed Captain Coy,² that was upon the left hand of all with his troop, to advance towards the place of arms at a soft³ gallop, this encouraged our detachment so that they immediately fell in to the place of arms with the Moores, and the Moores seing our battallions so near with Coy's troop of horse they run so we was Masters of it with little loss. Captain Lakirt⁴ who commanded the detachment of our first Battalion seeing Captain Fattries men in disorder and likeways the 150 men that sallied out of Polfort he very opportunely fell in upon their trench on the left hand of their piece of Cannon in the place of arms, where they continued disputeing the business hotely till Lieut. Mackrakrin who had keepled his granadeers together and seeing all things going well on the left hand at Monmouth fort he advanced again to the place of arms so near as to bestow his granads amongst them which he did liberally, and being followed with Captain Fattrie and them that sallied out of the fort advanced again, then the battallion of guards began to move, Lieutenant Mackrakrin seing the disorder he had put amongst them with his granads fell in amongst them and being followed be Captain Fittrie the Moores run, and left our men Masters of the place of arms, and the piece of Cannon; the Moores that was beat from their several posts retired to James Fort having left many killed and wounded behind them, the Moores be this time having got all their force from their camp was betwixt James fort and sand hill fort and in their trenches betwixt sand-hill fort and Monmouth

¹ Patriek Melville. Captain in Dumbarton's in April, 1679. (*Ormonde MSS.*) Served at Tangier. Captain in 1684. Murdo McKenzie appointed Captain, vice "late Pat. Melville," 1.10.1684. Barbara Melville, widow of late Captain Melville, of the Royal Foot, "died in the Service," awarded a pension of £30, in list of 1694-1700. (*Dalton.*)

² Captain John Coy, commanding one of the six troops of Horse, raised by the Earl of Ossory in 1680, for service in Tangier, which eventually became the 1st Royal Dragoons. Coy had served in the Duke of Monmouth's Regiment of Horse and was subsequently Colonel of the 6th Horse (2nd Irish Horse), now the 5th D.Gs., 1688-97. He commanded a brigade of Cavalry in Flanders, 1695-6. (*Dalton, Routh, Davis, Cannon.*)

³ Slow. See later where he speaks of "retiring softly."

⁴ Captain Julius Lockhart, of Dumbarton's. Appears as Lucius Lockhart in Ross's "*Old Scottish Colours.*" Captain in 1679. (*Ormonde MSS.*) Second in Command of Forlorn Hope, 20.9.1680. Wounded 27.10.1680. Appears to have left the Regiment in 1681, as Captain A. Urquhart replaced him.

fort, they being beat from their several posts where they kept guard, I judged time to attack those trenches betwixt Monmouth fort and Sandhill fort with the first battallion of Dumbarton's regiment, being sustained with the second, they being numerous there and sustained with all their force, yet we very soon beatt them out of the first trench, they retired without the old line betwixt Sandhill fort and Monmouth, and from that line they did gall us extreamely, we being near and exposed to their fire with whole bodie. I ordered our Drums to beat the charge so that our battallions might move altogether in passing, we had great loss in passing that trench especially of our officers, passing first; so soon as we was over the trench with our Battallion, the Moores run precipitantly from the outside of the old line, a Serjeant of Capt. Morrays¹ Company with some few soldiers passed the line, and fell in amongst the Moores, and took a Colloures which was the first that was taken; the first battalion of Insquine,² at the same time I attacked their trenches, entered in skirmish at some distance on our right hand, upon the advancing of a few Moores horse, the battallion brake and ran most shamefully, so that almost all the day after during the action there was no such thing to be found as the first battalion of Insquiny's Regimt., the second battallion of Insquiny, commanded be Captain Jailes seing things had succeeded well with us, they came up to the line on our right hand near to the ruines of Sandhill fort where the Moores retired that we had beat from the trenches []³ they []⁴ they had it hote being flanked from James Fort, the men beginning to wearie, Captain Jaile called to me and said he could not keep his men no longer, and asked me what he should doe: I ordered him to retire softly, and gave him great assistance of our officers to keep his men from running, which they had great inclination to doe; the Moores seing their battallion retire something precipitantly followed them, horse and foot, close on their reere. I had disposed our battallions in the best order we could to take their ground, I advanced with our battallions and gave them a french⁵ discharge, which stoped their pursute, and made them run to the ruines of sandhill fort again: the battallion of seamen, who was left on the line near Monmouth fort, they seing the good success we had in beating the enemy from their trenches, they past over the line and moved to the east, over the sand hills, be this time near to the place of arms where the Moores had their piece of Cannon; Lieut. Coll. Sakville had caused fill up their trench for to make a passage for

¹ Captain James Murray, of Dumbarton's.

² William O'Brien, Earl of Inchiquin, 1638-92. Had served in France and Spain: and had been taken prisoner by Corsairs and ransomed, circa 1660. Governor of Tangier, 1675-80. Governor of Jamaica, where he died 1692. (See 'D.N.B.')

³ Words illegible in original.

⁴ Blank in original.

⁵ ? fresh.

our horse, and ordered Don Salnedors¹, the Commandant of the Spaniards, to pass with his troop, he designing no more of the horse to engage, Captain Nedbe² that was on the left hand near Monmouth fort with his troop, seeing the Spanish troop led over the trench by Lieut. Coll. Sakvile, he past the line near Monmouth fort with his troop, and moved till he got on the head of the seamen; in this time we had disputed hotely with our two battalions of Dumbarton's with the Moores, that was posted about the ruines of Sandhill fort, till we beat them from thence, and was Masters of the place, notwithstanding, they were sustained with all their force, and we being flanked from James fort, which did gall us extreamely, so that our loss was very great above 250 soldiers and 24 officers of our two battallions, that was killed and wounded; if the battalion of the guards³ had been so kind to us as to put themselves in the old line that goes from the place of arms to James fort, they might a made our work much easier, and cheaper to us, which might a done without exposeing themselves, but they judged it safer for them to continue within the place of arms: so soon as I was master of the ruines of Sandhillfort, I found still our battallions was much exposed to the enemies fire from James fort, I judged absolutely necessare either to retire to have some covert, or to undertake to beat them from James fort; and finding our men still in heart, notwithstanding the great loss we had and I seing Lieut. Coll. Sakevile and Don Salledore with his troop advancing towards us, which gave us assurance, I moved to James fort with our battallions where the most of the enemies force was, with several collours; the Moores seing us and the troop of horse advancing and Captain Nedbe that was in pursute some scattered Moores over the sandhills towards their camp, they ran without makeing great resistance there to all hands; so soon as I can the length of James fort with our two battallions, I see the Moores pulling off a small brass piece of Cannon towards their camp, and finding the Moores running precipitantly to all hands I passed the old line at James fort, I seing but very few horse of the enemy in the field, and beat them from their Cannon, and I charged our aid-major to cause pull in the Cannon towards Polfort; be this time Lieut. Coll. Sakevile with Don Sallnedo's troop was come the length of James fort, and seeing the Moores running, he was ordered to, charge them that was running towards their Camp, he very deliberately for some time looked about him, till he saw Capt. Nedbe almost into their Camp in pursute of them, then he at a good brisk gallop charged, where they convoyed the Moores the length of their camp, in making all the way very good use of their swords the Moores

¹ Don Salvador de Monforte.

² Charles Neatby, or Needby. Had served in Monmouth's Regiment of Horse and commanded at Tangier one of the six Troops raised by the Earl of Ossory in 1680, which eventually became 1st Royal Dragoons.

³ O.C. King's Battn., "although strongly urged by his officers, refused to move to support of the Scots." (*Hamilton*.)

having thrown away their arms in their camp; he mett with Captain Nedbe and his troop that had made good use of his time, then they thought it fitt to retire, Capt. Nedbe having taken two colloures, one with his own hands; and Don Gallnedos one colloures, so they came off with very little loss: some few of our foot out of greed of plunder stole from our Battallions, went too far out, where some was killed: after the 2 troop of horse retired again within the old line, I was posted with our two Battallions at James fort and near it all the rest of the day, till 5 a clock, where I continued in skirmish with the enemy, that had the confidence to return again with their collours after so considerable a loss as they had, and we having made a full discoverie of their force, which was remarkable after all their trenches was filled up all round polfort and a little addition to polfort, we resolved to retire into Town so this days work past much hapilyer than the most part believed, although our loss was great, which was well timed and well enough designed, and most bravely be a part of the troops, but the great fault of all was that all our troops of horse was not suffered to engage, which if they had they would certainly given an account of all the Moores that they had before the Town, for the Moores prisoners that was taken in the action said their armie consisted of about 3,000 men, there did not appear so many in the action and not above a 100 horse; the next day Lieut. Coll. Sakvile sent them out their dead bodies that was killed within our old lines, their loss was great but they believed it much greater than it was, as they confessed themselves, for there deserted many of their men so that they did not know whither they were killed or not, and they were certainly very much discouraged with their defeat, for there appeared no Moores for 3 or 4 days after near the Town: till that the Alcad Domar returned to them, for he was not at the action, for it was the Alcad of Titoune that commanded them, at his return he found his armie extremely discouraged and diminished, yet he resolved to put a good countenance on, as you may judge be this short letter that he wrote to Sir Pames, believing he was still alive, as it was interpret so, "I arrived here yesternight and I have heard of your action wednesday last which I believe was not cheap to neither of us, and likewayes that you most cruelly caused murder many of our men in cold blood, after you took them into Town, if this be true I would have no more dealing with you, now you know I am here and that the war is not yet at an end."

I was at Lieut. Coll. Sakevile's Chamber when he received this letter, he shewed concernment; and when it was read, he with several others that believed that the Alcad Domar was so proud and ambitious a man and could command what force he pleased would be more incensed than discouraged with the late defeat, and would think upon nothing but revenge; I told Coll. Sakevile, at that same time, there being nobody by, that certainly the Alcad had write this letter to show a good countenance, and that it was not to be believed they could

continue long before the Town, or get more force, considering that it is now the season that they butt of necessity to labour their ground, and that there never presented so good ane occasion to have ane honourable and advantagious peace as now.

The next day after, the Alcad wrote a letter to Admiral Herbert, the substance of it was in complaining of my Lord Insequine and Sir Pames that they had several times broke their word to him, and that he could not confide in them, and that he would enter into a treatie of peace with him; now they are the first that makes the offer of peace, and showed ane earnest desire to goe about it soon, so that in reason we might expected of them what they refused before to Sir Pames; after, the Admiral sent his answer to the Alcad, and told he commanded only the King's fleet and that there was a necessity he behoved to treat with the governour.

Then the next day Lieut. Coll. Sakevile caused draw a letter to send to the Alcad to this purpose,—he told that Sir Pames was dead, and that our loss was very considerable in the late action, and that he succeeded to the government, and had full power from the King to treat for a lasting peace with them, and that he would send out an ambassadour. He sent this letter to the Admiral, to know whether he approved of it to be sent, the Admiral sent him word he did not approve of the letter; yet, notwithstanding, he sent immediately the letter to the Alcad, now any reasonable man may judge that this letter would be very agreeable to the Alcad; it was necessare to tell them that Sir Pames was dead, because he behoved to treat in his own name; but why to tell them that our loss was considerable, I cannot tell, unless it was to appease the Alcad that he judged was so bent on revenge, the Alcad without difficulty would conclude that Sir Pames was killed in the last action and would say to his officers that was much discouraged with their late defeat, and wearied of the war, that certainly we was more discouraged with our loss than they with theirs, as appeared plainly by our governour's letter, so we found the effect of Sakevile's letter for the next morning we found all the Moores force again posted round as near as they could. Then Lieut. Coll. Sakevile ordered a councill of war to be at the Admiral's Lodginge to have our opinions concerning the Cessation of arms, he representing how well it would relish with the King to have a peace at any condition at that conjuncture of time, everyone was of the opinion ane occasion to have so honourable and so advantagious a peace as then, and to have a care that there was not bad preparative made, since the King's Ambassador was expected every day to land, who had the King's instructions concerning the peace, and my Lord Plimouth's Regiment¹ with 200 recruits to my Lord Dumbarton's Companies which was a considerable reinforce to a garrison after they had beat the enemy in the fields, and that we judged it better to continue in fortifying of Polfort, which the Moores durst not offered to hinder us, and not to

¹ The 2nd Tangier Regiment; in 1922 "The King's Own Royal Regiment (Lancaster)."

precipitate in the treatie, but wait the Ambassador's coming, and the forces that he knew was on the way; if the Moores would not condescend to what we might justly expected: but Lieut. Coll. Sakvile, finding our opinions differ from his own, he resolved to consult us no more, and would have all the honour of the management of the treatie to himself and Mr. Shears, who was his only counsellor; so he made choice of Mr. Beather, who is no sojer and sent him out with his instructions to the Alcad. The Alcad in the beginning believed there was some cheat in the business, finding things so easie and we so bent on the peace, but at last he found Lieut. Coll. Sakevile in good earnest, so that what he threatenings and be fair promises, when the Ambassadors came, that all the cuntry as far out as we pleased should be at our service so that he brought our unable and timerous managers to what he pleased I cannot but wonder extreemely at Lieut. Coll. Sakevile who is a man of so little service and experience in the wars, how he durst adventure to go on in a treatie, without the advice of the Admiral and officers of service, and to condescend to such dishonourable and disadvantageous things, as the paying of powder and arms yearly, and other expensive things to the King, to an enemy to make such a preparative when he was sure he could have had a cessation of arms till the King's Ambassador came over, and the forces, that had landed some four or 5 days after, that he had concluded and agreed everything with the Alcad, and some few days after Sir James Lesley¹ landed who was sent Ambassador from the King, and he finding his business almost quite spoiled by the bad preparative that our timerous and unable manager of the peace had made in condescending to such mean and disadvantageous things especially after a victory, which has certainly made the Moores believe that the King will condescend to anything rather than to enter to war with them, Sir James, who was always employed in all the business of treaties with the Moores, and understands well what they are, he had yet thoughts to going it about so as to have a lasting peace upon more advantageous terms, than what was condescended to. Lieut.-Coll. Sakevile preceiving his designe, who thought it would be a great reflection on him that anything should be mended or bettered that he had condescended to, he then puts it to Sir James Lesley, to sign that agreement that he had made with the Alcad Domar, Sir James who found so many disadvantageous things in it, he excuses himself that he was not present in the time of the war, nor in the time of the treatie, this made Mr. Shears and Lieut. Collonell Kirk² and those that had signed that agreement to be Sir James enemy, so that they endeavoured to diminish his credit with the King of Morroco

¹ Captain James Leslie, had served as Cornet in a Troop of Horse at Tangier, in 1664. Was appointed Major in Tangier Regiment of Foot 1680, and Lieut.-Colonel in 1687. Was knighted when appointed Ambassador to the Moors. Surrendered Dixmude in 1695, for which he was cashiered. (*Routh. Dalton.* I. 177.)

² The well-known Colonel Percy Kirke, of the old Tangier Regiment, now "The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey)"—known as Kirke's Lambs. See 'D.N.B.'

and the Alcad, Lieut. Coll. Sakvile wrote over that they were not satisfied with Sir James being sent embassadour, because he was not of quality enough, so that he would be obliged to send Lieut.¹ Kirk to the Emperor before Sir James went, a very prettie invention indeed for the Moores has not so much that distinction of quality amongst them as any other nation has, and Sir James told me himself, when he came to the Emperor's Court he could very well have mended that agreement that Sakvile had made, if it had not been Lieut. Coll. Kirk that hindered it, so it proved that Sakevile's Ambassador had more credit there than the King's; so Sir James had not much more to doe but to deliver the King's presents to the Emperor, upon which the Emperor complemented Sir James with the quiteing of that article which obliged the King to pay so many bolls² of cloath yearly, now if Lieut. Coll. Sakeville finds this reflect highly upon him, and say that there is no truth in what I say, I advise him to tell the King that he had the good fortune to be at the head of one of the prettiest actions that has been done since the King's restauration, and yet I who served under his command does say and will prove he deserves to loss his head for his management there, for he opposed everything that was right designed and for the good of the place, and certainly it concerns his Majestie's Service to go to the bottome of this, to make a distinction betwixt those that served him well and ill. Now what I have observed or can learn concerning the Moores is, that they cannot maintain a considerable army before Tangier for several reasons; for their prince gives no pay, nor can not for they have little or no comerce with Christendom, their countrey is waste, without villages, so that soldiers can get nothing wherewithal to subsist, their Towns is far separat, and not populous from whence he has his soldiers, and obey him far more for fear than love. The Mountaneers is not at his command, for they run betwixt him and his Nevoy,³ as they find things uneasie to them, and shuns all occasions of going to the wars.

I have seen the strongest army they have had before Tangier since the King has had the place; the greatest number at a time was when the Earle of Tiviot was a building Charles fort, and certainly would give them as much jealousy as anything, that Christians should enlarge themselves in their country, so that Galland did bring all the force that possibly he could bring against the Town which I judge was betwixt three or four thousand men."

Here the MSS. ends abruptly.

¹ Lieut.-Colonel.

² An old Scots dry measure, generally used for grain, potatoes, etc. A boll of canvas was 36 yards.

³ ? nephew.

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1 King's Batt^{ie} 2 Governor's Reg^{ts} (2nd Queens). 3 1st Batt^{ie} Dumbartons Reg^{ts} 4 2nd do. do. 5 Adm^l Herbert's Batt^{ie} of Seamen.
 6 2nd Batt^{ie} Governor's Reg^{ts} (2nd Queens). 7. 8. 9. 10. 11 Forlorn Hope. 12 Detached parties at Alme Fort. 13 Do. do. Kendal Fort. 14 Reserve Cavalry.

THE " JOURNAL."

It has been felt by the Council, for some time past, that our little Journal has not quite reached the standard at which we aimed when the Society was first started; this is largely due to the fact that the Editor is not receiving a sufficient number of the right type of Article, and has little material to select from when forming a number.

Members of the Society are asked to recognise this fact, and that the Council looks to them to assist in every way.

It is suggested that articles on the following subjects would be acceptable, viz. :—

- Early Colonial and Dominion campaigns and incidents.
- Legends of Regiments, especially Highland Corps.
- Disbanded Regiments.
- Accounts of old Indian Regiments.
- Regimental Colours, Drum-banners, Standards and Guidons.
- Army and Regimental Medals.
- Arms, Clothing and Equipment.
- Historical Mess Plate.
- Historical Plate presented by Regiments and larger bodies of troops to Distinguished Commanders.
- Regimental Buttons, Badges and Uniform generally.
- Regimental Mottos.
- Relics and Curios of Regiments.
- Articles on Early Militia, Fencibles, Local Militia and Volunteer Regiments.

Many Members of the Society are known to be experts on these subjects, and these are specially asked to contribute articles, which should be short and to the point.

The Journal will not be in a sound position until the Editor has at his disposal sufficient material for a year's issue.

(Sgd.) A. LEETHAM, *Lt.-Colonel*,
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