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A
Full and Impartial
HISTORY
OF THE
Expedition into Spain;

In the Year, 1702.

Extracted from the *Journals* and *Memoirs* of the *Generals*; and from which it will be easie to draw Rational Conjectures, about the present Enterprize, to settle the *Most Serene Charles III*, on the *Spanish Throne*.

To which is added,

An Account of Monsieur *Chateaurenault's* Expedition, from his first sailing from *Brest*, in *Sept. 1701*, to his putting into *Vigo*, in *Sept. 1702*. In a Letter from Monsieur *de Gatines*, Intendant of the Navy of *France*, to a Minister of State at *Paris*; which Letter was taken at *Redondella* among Monsieur *Chateaurenault's* Papers.



LONDON, Printed and to be Sold by *Will. Davis*
at the *Black-Boy* in *Cornhill*. 1704.

PASCUAL de GAYANGOS



T H E

P R E F A C E.

THE Sea-Expedition of the Confederated Forces of England and Holland, in the Year 1702, as it kept France, Spain and Portugal in Alarms; and all Europe in Suspence; for several Months, so is it one of those remarkable Passages as will make a great Figure in the History of Queen ANNE's Reign, and challenge the Attention of succeeding Ages.

An Account of this Expedition was, indeed, publish'd, in a thin Pamphlet, immediately after our Fleet's Return; but this Relation

A 2 being



The Preface.

being extremely jejune and imperfect, as done by one who had not perused the Journals of the Generals, I was encourag'd to publish the following Sheets, which contain not only the Result of the several Councils of War, and all that pass'd between his Grace the Duke of Ormond, General of the Land-Forces, and Sir George Rook the Admiral; but likewise the Letters and Representations of the Prince of Hesse d'Armstadt, to those two English Commanders; his Highness acting in this Enterprise, with the Character of the Emperor's Plenipotentiary.

The principal Actors in this Expedition being yet alive, and Men in Power, it is not to be expected that the Writer of these Papers, should assume the high and solemn
Cha-

The Preface.

Character of an Historian, by doing full Justice to those who perform'd well, and by nicely enquiring into, and shewing the Reasons of the Mis-carriage at Cadiz: The first would look too much like Flattery, and currying of Favour, and the other, peradventure, be unsafe. Therefore he contents himself, in a plain, candid Narration, impartially to relate Matter of Fact: And tho' he has the greatest Opinion of the Duke of Ormond's Valour, Zeal, and Good Conduct, and is convinc'd, That had he had the sole and absolute Command of both Fleet and Army, things would have succeeded better, yet he checks the strong Inclination he has to commend his Grace, that he may not seem to reflect on others.

The

The Preface.

The Letters and Representations of the Prince of Hesse's Armistadt, which I have inserted in this Relation, are Pieces of great Value; for by them the judicious Reader will find, that the present Expedition into Portugal, in order to settle the most serene Charles III, on the Spanish Throne, is grounded on a solid Bottom, to wit, The general Affection of the Spaniards to the House of Austria. And here, by the by, we may take notice, that what his Highness then assur'd the English Generals, was, in a great Measure, confirm'd this Summer, by the Kind Reception our Fleet, under the Command of Admiral Shovel, met with at Altea; where about two Thousand Marines being Landed, to favour the Seamen's taking in fresh Water, the Inhabitants,

not

The Preface

not only supplied them with Provisions, and express'd their Inclination to shake off the French Yoke, but above Thirty of them declar'd themselves for Charles III, and desir'd to be taken on Board the Confederate Fleet, which Sir Cloudfly Shovel readily granted.

Another very valuable Piece I have added to these Memoirs, and that is, a Letter from Monsieur de Gatines, Intendant of the Navy of France, to a Minister of State of that Kingdom. This Letter was written at Vigo, immediately upon Monsieur Chateaurenault's putting in there, with the French and Spanish Ships; and contains an account of that Admiral's Expedition from September, 1701, to September 1702. Amongst other remarkable Particulars, the Reader will

The Preface.

will find here an egregious Instance of the Perfidiousness and Treachery of the French: For by this Letter it appears that Mons. Chateauneault had positive Orders sent him, to destroy or conquer all the English Plantations in America, half a Year before the War was declar'd in England; which may serve to confound the Emissaries of France, who would perswade the World, that the French King desires nothing but Peace, and would never attempt any thing against England, if the latter sat quiet, and did not espouse the Quarrel of the House of Austria.

ERRATA,

Page 148, Line 24, instead of *Dix*,
read *Deux*.

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
Full and Impartial

HISTORY

OF THE

Expedition into *Spain*,


In the Year, 1702.

THE late King *William*, of *A. C.*
glorious Memory, having 1702.
humbled the Pride of 
France, so far, as to force State of Affairs be-
fore King
William's
Death.
her to sign such a Treaty, as he was
pleas'd to dictate in his own Palace
of *Ryswick*; his Majesty hoped to
have pass'd the Remainder of his la-
borious Life in the pleasing Contem-
plation of the great things he had
done for the general Good of *Europe*;
and in reforming such Abuses; as
during a Nine Years War, might
B have

A. C.
1702.



have crept into the Administration of Affairs, at home. If any thing seem'd like to disturb his Majesty's future Quiet, 'twas the approaching Death of the King of *Spain*, and therefore that great Monarch, to secure that Peace which he had given to Christendom, thought fit to enter into Negotiation with *France*, concerning the Succession to the *Spanish* Dominions. What different Censures the two Treaties of *Partition* have undergone in the Political World, I shall not mention in this Place; contenting my self to take notice, that *France* having made a crafty Use of those Treaties, and disdaining to be tied by the *Littoral Sense* of the same, accepted the Will which the late King of *Spain* was either forc'd or perswaded to sign in Favour of the Duke of *Anjou*. This notorious Breach of Faith, justly provok'd King *William's* Resentment, and revived the Jealousies of the *English* Nation of the vast Power of *France*; both which being afterwards very much heighten'd by the *French* King's

King's owning the P. Prince of *Wales* *A. C.*
 King of *Great Britain*, a Rupture 1701.
 with *France* seem'd now unavoidable. 

Hereupon his Britannick Majesty employ'd his Thoughts about the necessary Preparations both to begin and sustain a War; and because the Emperor was principally aggriev'd by the *French* possessing themselves of the *Spanish* Monarchy, *K. William* and the States General of the *United Provinces*, engaged themselves by an offensive and defensive Treaty, to procure Satisfaction to his Imperial Majesty, as to his just Pretensions to the Succession of *Spain*; the Emperor, on his part, promising not to lay down Arms, till a sufficient Security, for the Dominions and Commerce of *England* and *Holland*, was obtain'd; and moreover, that the *English* and *Dutch* should keep, whatever they should conquer in the *West-Indies*: Pursuant to which Treaty, King *William*, towards the end of the Year, 1701, formed a Scheme to reduce the over-grown Power of *France*. In the first place

Great Project made by *K. Wil.* to reduce the excessive Power of *France*.

A. C. 1702. his Majesty engaged his Electoral Highness of *Hanover* to fall on and disarm the Princes of *Wolfenbüttele*, who in the Heart of the Empire, had dared to raise Troops with *French* Money, and sent for a General of that Nation to command them: At the same time, he concerted Measures with the *Prussian* and *Dutch* Generals for the Siege of *Keyserswäert*; a Place which the Elector of *Cologne* had put into the Hands of the *French*. The King of the *Romans*, with Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, were to besiege *Landau*; the Emperor had engaged so to reinforce Prince *Eugene*, as to enable him to drive the *French* out of *Italy*; and Admiral *Bembow* was sent with a good Squadron of Men of War into the *West-Indies*, to act against the *French* and *Spaniards* there, after the Declaration of the War, which was to be about the middle of *May*, 1702. Besides these Designs, his Majesty was laying another, both more glorious in the Execution, and extensive in its Consequence with his Highness the Prince of *Hesse d'Armstadt*,

stadt, and his Grace the Duke of *A. C.*
Ormond; and that was the besieging 1702.
of the Town of *Cadiz*, both by Sea and Land: The Prince having as-
sur'd his Majesty, that upon the ta-
king of this Place, the Admirante of
Castille, and several other Grandees
of *Spain*, with all their Dependants,
would declare for the House of *Austria*.
These Projects were the last that King
William made, nor did he live to
see any of them put in Execution.

King *William's* sudden Death struck the Confederates with great
Consternation, but they soon recover'd their Spirits, when they heard
that our Gracious Queen *ANNE*,
was no sooner advanced to the
Throne of her glorious Ancestors,
than she declar'd her Resolution to
make good his late Majesty's Allian-
ces, and that nothing should be wan-
ting on her part to oppose the great
Power of *France*, and support the
common Cause. Thus no Change
was perceived in the course of pu-
blick Affairs: but all military Prepa-
rations, both by Sea & Land, were car-
ried

Pursued
by Queen
Anne.

A. C. ried on with extraordinary Diligence.
1702. The great Naval Power of *England*,
 which was to act in Conjunction
 with that of *Holland*, as it rais'd the
 Hopes of the Confederates, so it kept
France and *Spain*, and even *Portugal*,
 in great Alarms; the Design of this
 Expedition having been kept so se-
 cret that it was uncertain, which of
 those Three Kingdoms was most
 threatned. *France* having sent two
 numerous Squadrons of Men of War
 into the *west-Indies*, both to bring
 home the *Spanish* Galleons, and at-
 tack the *English* Plantations, (Six
 Months before the War was decla-
 red) she had no Ships to defend her
 own Coasts, much less any confide-
 rable Number to protect those of
Spain; and tho' the King of *Portugal*
 gave fair words to the Imperial Mi-
 nister, and to Mr. *Metbuen*, her *Brit-
 tannick* Majesty's Envoy extraordina-
 ry, yet that Monarch began to be
 apprehensive, that the Allies wou'd
 use more prevailing means than a
 Negotiation to bring him off from his
 late

late Engagement with *France* and *A. C.*
Spain. 1702.

On the 30th of *May*, *Sir George Rook* Admiral of the *English* Fleet, on Board the *Royal Sovereign*, having the Union-Flag on the Main-Top-Mast, came to *Spithead*, together with *Sir Cloudesty Shovel*, aboard the *Queen*, and the great Ships that lay at the *Nore*: At the same time Rear-Admiral *Fairborne* arrived there from *Ireland*, with a Squadron of Men of War, having on Board Four Regiments of Foot, that were to make part of the Land-Forces. On the first of *June*, the Duke of *Ormond* their General, accompanied by Admiral *Churchill*, and *Sir Henry Bellasis*, arrived at *Portsmouth*; where his Royal Highness *Prince George of Denmark* came the next Day; and on the 3d of the same Month review'd the Forces that lay encamp'd in the Isle of *wight*, and signaliz'd his Presence amongst them by a particular Act of Clemency; being pleas'd to grant his Pardon, as Ge-

A. C. *neralissimo*, to Three Deserters, who
1702. lay under Sentence of Death.

† June 19th

About a † Fortnight after, the Grand Confederate Fleet, having on Board near 8000 Land-Men, *English* and *Dutch*, under the Command of the Duke of *Ormond*, (who was in the *Ranelagh*) weigh'd from *Spithead*, and came to an Anchor at *St. Hellens*, in order to sail with the next fair Wind. On the 22d. of *June*, Rear-Admiral *Fairborne*, and Rear-Admiral *Graydon*, were detach'd from thence, with 30 Ships *English* and *Dutch*, upon a secret Expedition; and the next Day, the Prince of *Hesse d'Armstadt*, sail'd in the *Adventure* Frigate for *Lisbon*, from whence he successfully renew'd his late Correspondence with such Grandees of *Spain*, as were well affected to the *Austrian* Cause.

The Fleet having lain Wind-bound at *Spithead*, till the first of *July*, and there being then a small Breeze at N. E. Sir *George Rook* made a Signal to unmoor, and at Seven in the Evening he hal'd home his main Top-Sail

Sail Sheets, and fired a Gun for the *A. C.*
 Fleet to weigh. They had nothing *1702.*
 extraordinary till the 5th, when Five
 Sail came out of *Plymouth* and joyn'd
 the Fleet, having on board them
 Colonel *seymour's* Regiment, and
 Five Companies of Colonel *Villers's*,
 which were to joyn the Fusileers.
 On the 7th. the Winds being con-
 trary, the Admiral made his Signal to
 bear away for *Torbay*, where, Five
 Days after, they sustain'd † no small
 Loss, in the Death of the famous † Colonel
 Colonel *Brown*, Chief Bombardier *Brown* dies
 and Ingenier, whose Place was *July 12th*
 provisionally supplied by Monsieur *Car-*
les a *French Protestant*. The same
 day, the Wind veering to the E.
 N. E. the whole Fleet weigh'd in
 order to proceed on their Voyage;
 and Six days * after, the Duke of
Ormond sent a Warrant to the Keeper
 of *Dartmouth* Goal, for the securing
 of Captain *Newey*, till her Majesty's
 Pleasure was known; he being com-
 mitted for scandalous Words against
 the Government and his Grace. The
 Duke did likewise go ashore, and
 re-

A. C. review' the Officers, and all that be-
 1702. long'd to the Train of Artillery; and
 the same Day Mr. *Methuen*, her Ma-
 jesty's Envoy to *Portugal*, sail'd from
 thence in the *Lastaff* for *Lisbon*. On
 the 22d of *July* the whole Fleet
 weigh'd again, and on the 29th they
 were in the Latitude of 44 D. 20 M.
 The next Day, about 6 in the Morn-
 ing, they had the Isle of *Sezarca*, E.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. and Cape *Corunna* S. of them;
 and at Eighty Cupe *Finister*, in *Gal-*
licia; and the last Day of that Month,
 the *Lime* Frigat was sent to the
Groyne in Quest of Admiral *Fair-*
borne.

On the 3d of *August*, the same Fri-
 gat return'd with Advice, that nei-
 ther Sir *Stafford Fairborne*, nor any
 of the *French* Fleet were in the *Groyne*,
 whereupon Sir *George Rook* hoisted the
 Standard, and made a Signal for
 all the Flag and Land General Offi-
 cers to come on Board him. In this
 Consultation, the *Dutch*, being ap-
 prehensive that by this time the
French Thoulon Squadron, might have
 come into the Ocean, were for con-
 tinuing

Motions
 of the
 Grand
 Confede-
 rate Fleet.

tinuing in this Station, till Admiral *A. C. Fairborne* had join'd them: But in 1702. Conclusion, they agreed to the O-
 pinion of the *English*, which was to bear away towards *Lisbon*, in order to meet him. The Six Pilots, who were taken on Board the Fleet at *Falmouth*, were, at the same time, sent for on Board the Flag, and on Shoar they observ'd a great Smoak, on the Mountains, which they judg'd to be the *Spaniards* Signal to alarm the Country, at the approach of the Confederate Fleet, on their Coast. About one in the Afternoon they bore away, and about 2 the *Plimouth* came into the Fleet with Advice, that he suppos'd Admiral *Fairborn*, with his Squadron, to be S. W. about Nine Leagues from thence; and that Captain *Norris*, in the *Orford*, had taken Three *French* Prizes, and the *Dutch*, Two. On the 7th, in the Morning the Admiral made his Signal for all the Cruizers to come in, and sent the *Lime* Frigat, as did the Duke of *Ormond* the *Isabella* Yatcht to *Lisbon*, in order to get Intelligence. The
 next

A. C. next Day, at Six in the Morning, the
 1702. *Orford* came into the Fleet from Ad-
 miral *Fairborn*, as did that Admiral
 himself, with his Squadron, about
 Noon; after having been reduc'd to
 great Streights for want of Provi-
 sions: Soon after the whole Fleet
 made the Rock of *Lisbon*, it being
 very high Land; at which time Sir
George Rook sent away the *Kent* and
Pembroke Frigats towards *Lisbon*,
 On the Ninth, the said Frigats re-
 turn'd from *Cascaes*: And that Eve-
 ning, they observ'd, that the *Por-
 tugueze* had set Beacons on fire, to
 alarm their Country, being under
 Apprehensions from the Confederate
 Fleet. The Cruizers gave Chase to
 Two *French* Privateers, several Guns
 being discharged, but Night coming
 on, the Enemy made their escape.
 On the Tenth, The *Adventure*, *La-
 staff*, and *Lime*, join'd the Fleet a-
 gain; on Board the first of which was
 the Prince of *Hesse d'Armstadt*, and
 in the *Lastuff*, Mr. *Methuen's* Son,
 who brought the following Letter
 from his Father to the General.

May

May it please your Grace.


A. C.

1702.

I Arriv'd here on Tuesday Morn-
 ing, and found this Court in
 the same Disposition in which I left
 it. Tho' the *French* Four Men of
 War, and Four Gallies, sent hither,
 are not worthy the Name of the
 Succours promis'd by *France*, yet
 I cannot press this King positively
 to act further, till the Fleet shall ar-
 rive at the opening of this River,
 and have therefore dispatch'd the
 Ship that brought me, in hopes that
 it will soon join the Fleet; and have
 sent your Grace the best Account of
 things that I could obtain from the
 most certain Intelligence at this
 time. If the Ships stay in *Casaeas*,
 any number of Days, I shall give
 your Grace better account, as I
 shall likewise do from *Faros*. By
 the King of *France's* sending away
 his Fleet into the Gulph of *Venice*,
 and not providing for the Defence
 of *Spain*, it seems as tho' he aban-
 don'd *Spain*, or doubted of the Rea-
 lity of our Intention to send our
 Fleet.

Mr. Me-
 thuen's
 Letter to
 the Duke
 of Ormond,
 Dated
 Lisbon,
 Aug. 1st.
 O. S.

A. C. 1702. **F**leet. This is thought to have such
 Effect in the Minds of the *Spaniards*,
 that if your Grace succeeds at *Cadiz*,
 there will soon be a great Defection
 from the *French* Government, which
 I am confident, will immediately
 begin at *Madrid*. The Condition
 of *Cadiz* makes me hope you will
 succeed, when I consider the vigour
 of the Force your Grace commands:
 And the Point of the greatest Im-
 portance is to insinuate to the *Spa-
 niards*, and to shew by your Pro-
 ceeding, that you come not as an
 Enemy to *Spain*, but only to free
 them from *France*, and give them
 Assistance to establish themselves
 under the Government of the House
 of *Austria*. The Prince of *Hesse*,
 and the Emperor's Ambassador,
 makes me hope this is done already
 to a great Degree. The Prince's
 coming hither has already rais'd a
 great Consternation to the present
 Government at *Madrid*, and the
 most earnest Endeavours have been
 used here, both by *Spain* and *France*,
 to get the Prince sent from hence,
 which

' which will render his stay here im- *A. C.*
 ' possible ; and, what is worse, hinder 1702.
 ' his passing to the Frontier of Spain, 
 ' where I am convinc'd, by the Intel-
 ' ligence he has, he would be very use-
 ' ful, and serve the Spaniards, for a
 ' pretence to acknowledge the House of
 ' Austria, according to their Inclina-
 ' tions. The Prince seems very desi-
 ' rous to go to the Frontier of Spain,
 ' any way, and at any time, and in
 ' any manner, your Grace shall think
 ' proper, and so to act, as only to
 ' follow your Orders in facilitating
 ' your Grace's Intentions. I shall
 ' make no step in Relation to him,
 ' but as your Grace shall please to
 ' command me. I conclude, at pre-
 ' sent, with my earnest Wishes for
 ' your Grace's Success, which as it
 ' will establish the Affairs of the Al-
 ' lies, more than any other Enter-
 ' prize, so it will give you the Glory
 ' and Satisfaction to have done the
 ' greatest service to your Coun-
 ' try.

' The Account, that diligent and
 ' sagacious Minister sent with his
 ' Lett.

A. C. 1702. Letter, was, that at *Lisbon* there
 His Ac- count of the French Ships at *Lisbon*, and of the Condition at *Cadiz*.
 ' was 4 *French* Gallies, in which there
 ' were not 400 Men, besides the
 ' Slaves; and likewise 4 *French* Men
 ' of War, from 61 to 70 Guns, but
 ' in a very ill Condition, and very ill
 ' Man'd; that there was a contagious
 ' Distemper, if not the Plague itself,
 ' in the Gallies, and the Seamen of
 ' the Ships, being some of those
 ' which came lately from the *West-*
 ' *Indies*, were likewise sick; that
 ' the Commander in chief of the
 ' Gallies, and a great many Men were
 ' dead, that to hinder the sick Men
 ' coming ashore, the King of *Portu-*
 ' *gal* had sent one of his own great
 ' Ships for an Hospital, where were
 ' near 300 sick. That the Duke of
 ' *Bromanos* was Governor of *Cadiz*,
 ' and seem'd not to be well belov'd,
 ' neither by the Town, nor Soldiers;
 ' that there were at present in *Cadiz*,
 ' 6 Regiments, which were to con-
 ' tain 500 Men each, but were be-
 ' liev'd to want near one third part
 ' of that Number, so as in the whole
 ' not to amount to above 2000 Men.
 ' That

' That one of those Regiments was *A. C.*
 ' only of *Catalonia*, one of *Neopoli-* 1705
 ' *tans*, brought last Year from *Italy*,
 ' and the other four consisted of Offi-
 ' cers, who had serv'd in *Catalonia*,
 ' but the Soldiers were all new rais'd
 ' Men of the neighbouring Provinces,
 ' except about 300, which had been
 ' brought from *Ceuta*, in Exchange
 ' of another Regiment of *Catalonia*
 ' sent thither. That there were se-
 ' veral new Works made since the
 ' King of *Spain's* Death, viz. a kind
 ' of Parapet, or Breastwork on both
 ' sides the Bay of *Cadix*, from the
 ' Fort of *St. Philip*, to the Town on
 ' that side, and from the Fort *Sta. Ca-*
 ' *talina*, near *Puerto Sta. Maria* on
 ' that side to the *Puntals*, but most
 ' of these Works were made in haste
 ' of Fascines and very low. That the
 ' *French* last Year made a new Bat-
 ' tery near the Fort *Sta. Catalina* of
 ' 45 Pieces, and that Fort being near
 ' *Puerto Sta. Maria*, the *French* Sol-
 ' diers, who were taken out of the
 ' Gallies, were in this Fort, and new
 ' Battery, without any mixture of

C

Spa-

A. C. 1703. *Spaniards*; That this new Work,
 (viz. the *Matagorda*) was design'd
 to answer the Fort *St. Filippo* on the
 other side; and so'd reach over the
 whole Bay, but by Experience it
 was found, that the Balls fell short
 of each other. That the Six Regi-
 ments were all Foot, there being
 but 200 Horse; that the Body of
 Horse were at Port *St. Maries*, and
 that there were no *French* Soldiers
 at all, but what had been taken out
 of the Gallies. That there were
 two great *Spanish* Ships, which
 were disarm'd, and drawn up far
 within the Puntals; three *French*
 Men of War, which were likewise
 carried within the Chain, and Eight
French Gallies, that lay just by the
 Chain; but without it. That ma-
 ny Inhabitants, but especially Wo-
 men and Children, were remov'd
 from *Cadiz*, and generally all the
 best of their Estates, that could be
 carried away with Ease; Merchants
 Goods of Bulk, being not permit-
 ted to be carried away. That the
 People of *Xeres* were oblig'd to send
 some

' some more Horse, when there *A. C.*
 ' should be occasion, but there were 1702.
 ' only such as could be gotten toge-
 ' ther of the Country People, for no
 ' other regular Troops were, or
 ' could be expected, those few that
 ' were at *Madrid* seeming to be de-
 ' sign'd rather for *Gallicia* than *Ca-*
 ' *diz*. As for *Provision*, that there
 ' was none made publickly for the
 ' Soldiers to serve them 4 Days; that
 ' several of the particular Inhabitants
 ' had, at several times, made Provisions
 ' for their own Families, but Soldiers
 ' who were ill paid, and not provided
 ' for, did break open the Bakers
 ' Shops, and took the Meat from the
 ' Shambles, so that it seem'd impossi-
 ' ble that any care could now provide
 ' for the Town, so much as 20 Days
 ' Provision. That the Water which
 ' they us'd at *Cadiz* was from two
 ' Wells near the Bridge, but they
 ' had likewise almost in every House
 ' great Receptacles of Rain-Water,
 ' which would serve to drink, and
 ' ordinarily lasted till the middle of
 ' *September*. That upon the whole

A. G.
1702.



‘ Matter, all the best Judges, in *Lis-*
 ‘ *bon*, did look upon an Enterprize
 ‘ upon *Cadix*, in the Condition it
 ‘ was in, at present, as very certain,
 ‘ and that neither the Soldiers, nor
 ‘ the Inhabitants would shew any vi-
 ‘ gour in sustaining either an Attack
 ‘ or a Siege. That the Prince of *Hesse*
 ‘ and the *German* Ambassadors had
 ‘ not been able to find any Ecclesia-
 ‘ sticks, or others, to send on board
 ‘ the Fleet, but that they very confi-
 ‘ dently affirm’d, that the same thing
 ‘ was done by other Persons, and by
 ‘ a *Manifesto* publish’d in *Spain*, at
 ‘ *Madrid*, and *Cadix*; and that the
 ‘ People were generally in Expecta-
 ‘ tion of the Fleet, to shew their dis-
 ‘ content against the *French* Govern-
 ‘ ment. The same day the Duke of
 ‘ *Ormond* receiv’d a Letter from the
 ‘ Prince of *Hesse*, wherein he sent an
 ‘ Account of the Condition of *Cadix*,
 ‘ which he had from an Officer of his,
 ‘ who left that Place but Ten Days
 ‘ before, and which, in most Parti-
 ‘ culars, agreed with Mr. *Methuen*’s
 ‘ Confirmation.

A

A Council of War, both of the Land and Sea-Officers, being call'd on the 11th, that Night a Detachment of Grenadiers were put on Board two or three Frigats, to be set on Shoar near *Rota*, on a Discovery, Next Day in the Morning the Cruizers brought into the Fleet three *Tartans* which they had taken; and the *Isabella* Yacht return'd from *Lisbon*, with Advice, that there were in that Harbour 4 *French* Men of War, and 4 Gallies, who ask'd the Governour leave to sink her Majesty's Ships, the *Adventure* and *Lastaff*, but were answer'd, *That as the English were not their Enemies, they were oblig'd to protect them, being under their Cannon:* And that at the approach of the Fleet, they fired two Guns from each Fort, to give notice to the Coast. The same Morning Sir *George Rook* made his Signal to draw up in a Line of Battle; after which he steer'd away for *Cadiz*, which by Noon he had E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. about 6 Leagues distant. About 5 in the Afternoon the Fleet

A. C.

1702.



A. C. Anchored in the Bay of *Bulls*, about 1702. 2 Leagues from *Cadiz*; *Rota* bearing N. by E. and *Cadiz* E. N. E. There was in the Bay at Anchor, a *Genoese* Ship, whose Commander came aboard the *English* General, and his Grace also examin'd the Masters of the *Tartans*; but that Night 3 of the *Triumph's* Board Crew was kill'd, and three more wounded by a *spanish* Boat, whom they attempted to Board.

Sir *Thomas Smith* and others view the Island of *Leon*, Aug. 17. On the 13th, an Hour before Day, his Grace sent Sir *Thomas Smith*, Quarter Master General, with Colonel *Carles* chief of the Engineers, Monsieur *Wibault* an Engineer, and Lieutenant *Cows* of the *Ranelagh*, to view the back side of the Island of *Leon*; to sound the Shoar, and find out the most convenient Place to make a Descent, between the Island of *St. Pedro*, and the Town of *Cadiz*. Sir *Thomas Smith* was in the Twelve-Oar Boat, attended by the *Isabella* Yacht, and two Frigats. He found, at his Arrival near the Island, 200 *spanish* Horse, who marched along the

the Shoar as he rowed by; and Multitudes of Men, Women and Children, leaving the City of *Cadix*, in great Confusion both the Town and Battery fired several Shots at the *English*, but without hurting any Body. At his return about 3 in the Afternoon, Sir *Thomas* gave his Grace an Account, That there was one barge and two little Bays, very proper to make a Descent.


In the Morning a Council of War of General Sea and Land Officers was held, on Board the *Royal Sovereign*, wherein his Grace the Duke of *Ormond*, was of Opinion, to land immediately, in the Island of *León*, the better to take Advantage of the Fright and Disorder, into which the sudden Arrival of the Confederate Fleet had cast the City of *Cadix*; But upon a Reconsideration of Sir *George Rook's* Instructions; the Advices and Intelligences they had from Mr. *Methuen*, and the Prince of *Hesse d'Armstadt*, and the concurring Information they had receiv'd from several Fishermen taken

A Council of War wherein the Landing at *Rosa* is resolv'd on.

A. C.
1702.




' on the Coast, from which it might
 ' be reasonable to conclude the Ene-
 ' my had about 4000 disciplin'd
 ' Troops in the Town of *Cadiz*, be-
 ' sides Burghers, and 1000 Horse of
 ' old Troops, besides the *Militia*, for
 ' the Guard of the Coast; and in re-
 ' gard the Fleet could give no other
 ' Assistance to the Dilembarkment,
 ' than covering their Forces in their
 ' Landing, and Bombarding the
 ' Town, and the Impossibility of
 ' supplying the Forces from the Fleet
 ' in blowing Weather, it was judg'd
 ' impracticable to attempt the Island
 ' of *Cadiz*, immediately, in these
 ' Circumstances: But in Considera-
 ' tion, the taking the Fort *St. Catari-*
 ' *na*, and Port *Sta. Maria*, might
 ' facilitate the Access of the Fleet
 ' into the Harbour, and annoying
 ' the Town with our Bombs; get-
 ' ting of better Intelligence of their
 ' Condition, and for supplying the
 ' Fleet with Water, which they be-
 ' gan to be in want of; and trying
 ' the Affections and Inclinations of
 ' the People of the Country to the
 ' House

' House of *Austria*, it was resolv'd to *A. C.*
 ' Land the Forces in the Bay of *Bulls*, 1702.
 ' in order to reduce the aforesaid 
 ' Fort and Town, and upon the † June 19th
 ' success of this Attempt it might be
 ' consider'd what was farther to be
 ' done, in Prosecution of her Maje-
 ' sty's Instructions; and, that his
 ' Grace the Duke of *Ormond* should
 ' send a Summons to the Town to
 ' submit to their lawful King of the
 ' House of *Austria*. At 3 a Clock
 in the Afternoon a Boat was sent to
Cadix from the Admiral with a Flag
 of Truce, and some Declarations; and the Duke of *Ormond*, wrote a
 Letter to the Governor of that place,
 with whom he had been acquaint-
 ed in the late Wars in *Flanders*, to
 invite him to surrender. The Go-
 vernour return'd a civil Answer, sig-
 nifying, *That he was much oblig'd to*
his Grace for his good Opinion of him,
and his Services in Flanders, and ho-
ped he should do nothing to forfeit the
same, nor ever act against the Trust
the King his Master had repos'd in
him. At 5 the Fleet weigh'd and
 came

A. C. came to an Anchor in 10 Fathom
 1702. Water, *Rosa* bearing N. by E. and
 St. *Sebastian* S. E. S. about Three
 Miles off Shore. That Evening Sir
George Rook made a Signal for a Ge-
 neral Council of War; and on the
 15th, the Forces began to Land,
 the following Instructions having
 been given by the General for the
 Descent.

Instru-
 ctions for
 the Descent
 at *Rosa*.

That the several Companies of
 Grenadiers should Rendezvous in
 the Boats, that should be appointed
 for them at Break of Day, at the
 Head of the *Ranelagh*, where they
 should receive farther Orders from
 Brigadier *Palandt*, and the Lord
Donegal, who were appointed to
 command them; 2. That the Gre-
 nadiers should be substain'd by the
 Guards, *Bellasis*, *Seymour*, *Churchill*
 and *Torcy's* Regiments, who were
 commanded by Sir *Henry Bellasis*,
 Lord *Portmore*, Baron *Spar*, and
 Brigadier *Matthews*. 3. That the
 Masters of the Transports should
 give two full Days Provision of
 Bread

' Bread, Cheese and Beer for each *A. C.*
 ' Man. 4. That a Chirurgion with *1702.*
 ' Medicines be taken with each Battal- 
 ' lion. 5. That an Officer of the
 ' Artillery be at the Head of each Re-
 ' giment, with 20 *Chevaux de Frise*;
 ' where the Quarter Master of that
 ' Regiment must be ready to receive
 ' them, and the same for the Gren-
 ' diers. 6. That no Drum beat, or
 ' Colours fly, but in the Boat of that
 ' General Officer, that commands
 ' the Line; and that when his Drum
 ' beat, the Line shall row, and when
 ' it ceas'd, lie upon their Oars. 7.
 ' That no Soldier fire upon pain of
 ' Death, while he was in the Boat,
 ' nor unshoulder his Musket, when
 ' landed, till commanded. 8. That
 ' no Soldier, when landed, should
 ' stir out of his Rank, upon pain of
 ' Death. 9. That the first Line
 ' should be at the head of the *Rane-*
 ' *lagh* at farthest by break of Day.
 ' 10. That so soon as the second Line,
 ' consisting of the Regiments of *Co-*
 ' *lumbine*, *Hara*, *Earl*, *Hamilton*,
 ' *Fox*, and two Battallions of *Swans-*
 ' *belt*,

A. C. 1702. *Isabella* Yacht, which should be
 ' *belts*, should be in the Boats, they
 ' shou'd immediately parade at the
 ' at the Head of all the Transports
 ' next the Shore, and there receive
 ' the Orders of Sir *Charles Hara* and
 ' Brigadier *Hamilton*. And 11. That
 ' the third Line consisting of the Re-
 ' giments of the Lord *Donegal*,
 ' *Charlemont*, *Shannon*, and two Bat-
 ' tallions of St. *Amand's*, and the
 ' Pioniers should parade at the same
 ' place, and there receive Orders of
 ' Brigadier *Lloyd*, in the absence of
 ' Brigadier *Seymour*.

The Army
lands, Aug.
17.

This Disposition for the Descent
 being agreed on, and Twelve Hun-
 dred Grenadiers ordered to land first,
 about four in the Morning all the
 Boats of the Fleet were employed to
 hale them in, and the rest of the
 Forces, which then rendezvous'd to-
 gether in the Boats near the Shoar,
 and were plac'd in order by the Duke
 of *Ormond*, who was then in his
 Barge on the Right, with the *English*
 Flag, and Baron *Sparr* in his, with
 the Emperor's. The Grenadiers led
 the

the Van, and landed in the Bay of *A. C. Bulls*, between *Rota* and *St. Catherine's Fort* in *Andaloufia*, tho' with much Difficulty, the Wind being so boistrous, and the Sea so swoln, that near Thirty Boats were over set, and several Men drown'd; many of the Infantry being oblig'd to swim on Shoar, and others to wade up to the Neck. No sooner were about Eighty Grenadiers, commanded by Colonel *Pierce*, landed; but they were briskly charg'd with Sword in Hand, by a *Spanish* General Officer, at the Head of a handful of resolute Troopers, who were so warmly receiv'd by the *English*, that the first soon retreated, leaving their Commander with 5 of his Men dead on the place, and several Horses, besides a Captain and a Cornet, who were wounded, and taken Prisoners. The *English* had only one Man wounded in this Skirmish; which Success favoured the Landing of the rest of the Forces.

The

A. C. 1702. The *Spaniards* had near the Water side a Battery of four Guns, from which they fired with little Success, and which they quitted at the approach of the *Dutch*, dismounting the Guns, and nailing them up; but they were more troublesome from *St. Catherine's Fort*, whose Cannon killed two, and wounded three of the Confederates; notwithstanding her Majesty's Ship the *Lenox*, Captain *Furber* Commander, and another Frigate fir'd briskly against it all the while.

The Forces being landed, and the *Dutch* having made themselves Masters of the Enemies Battery, Baron *Spar* dispatch'd an *Aid de Camp* to the Duke of *Ormond*, to tell his Grace, that if he would send him a Reinforcement of 200 Men, he would go and make himself Master of *Roca*. The Duke not thinking that Number sufficient to take that place, which he rightly judg'd to be of the last Importance to secure his Retreat, his Grace directed Baron *Spar*, to march on towards it, and acquainted him that

that he would follow with the rest of the Army. Accordingly both the *English* and *Dutch* march'd that Evening, and lay all the Night on their Arms, as did the Duke of *Ormond* on the Ground, about two Miles short of the Town. At the place where they halted, a Grenadier of the Guards, who had killed that Morning the *Spanish* Commander, being admitted to the Duke's Presence, while he was at Supper, presented his Grace with the Ring which the *Spaniard* wore on his Finger, but his Grace having look'd upon it, not only return'd it to the Soldier, and bid him keep it, but gave him some pieces of Gold, as a farther Encouragement. The next Day the Forces continued their March, but before they reach'd *Rota*, the *Alcayde* or Chief Magistrate of that Place, accompanied with some others, being come to surrender it, 100 Grenadiers were detach'd to take Possession of the same, and his Grace having taken up his Quarters in the Castle,

A. C.

1702.


 The Army
marchesto
Rota.

A. C. Castle; the Army encamped before
1702. the Town.


The Duke
of Ormond's
Declara-
tion.

His Grace, at his first coming on the *spanish* Coast, publish'd a Declaration, dated the 21st. of *August*, N. S. setting forth, *That her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain, having been pleased to give him the command of the Forces, which her Majesty had joined with those of the States General, for asserting the Rights of the House of Austria, in pursuance of their Treaties of Alliance with the Emperor, his Grace judged it necessary, before he made use of the said Forces, to declare, that he did not come thither, to possess himself of any place of the Spanish Monarchy in the name of her Majesty, or of the States General of the United Provinces, or to introduce therein the usual Troubles and Calamities of war, by way of Conquest; but rather to defend the Good and Loyal Subjects of the said Monarchy, and to free them from the insupportable Slavery whereto they were brought and sold to France, by some disaffected Persons: wherefore the Design of her*
Ma-

Majesty and the States General, being A. C. only to assert the Rights of the House of 1702. Austria, his Grace declared, that all good Spaniards, that should not oppose his Forces, should be protected in their Persons, Estates, Privileges, Religion, &c. but if contrary to Expectation, they did not concur with her Majesty's, and the States good Intentions, his Grace took GOD to witness, that then the Hostilities, committed by the Troops under his Command, must be laid on the Spaniards themselves, who having so fair an Opportunity to shew their Loyalty, and follow the Motives of their Obligations and Interest, refused to embrace it.

The Prince of Hesse d'Armstadt, did also publish a Declaration in the Emperor's Name, and sent it to Cadiz, and several other places, to be distributed among the People, causing at the same time the Imperial Standard to be set up. On the other Hand, the Duke of Ormond sent a Letter to the Governor of Port St. Mary's, who returned a rude and unbecoming Answer, in a Paper

D un-

A. C. 1702. unseal'd, and unsubscrib'd, in these words in *Spanish*, *Nos otros Espanoles no mudamos de Religion, ny de Rey*, that is, *We Spaniards neither change our Religion nor King*. Another Passage worth Remark happen'd at *Rota*: There was an *Irish* Man settled in that Place, who in King *James's* Reign had been either a Consul or Factor, for the *English*; this Man under pretence of Friendship to his Countrymen, entertain'd several inferior Officers and others at his House, but being a strong *Papist*, and desirous to see this Expedition miscarry, he, at the same time, endeavour'd to terrifie them, by telling them, that the *Spaniards* would soon fall upon them with 40000 Men. The Duke of *Ormond* being inform'd of these dangerous Insinuations, caus'd him immediately to be taken up, and sent on Board his own Ship, the *Ranelagh*: Nor would his Grace give Admittance to two fair Virgins, the *Irish* Man's Daughters, who with Tears in their Eyes came to beg their Father's Release, lest their Beauty should

should tempt him to break his own *A. C.*
 Orders, which were, that he should *1702.*
 remain in Custody till the Fleet came away.

The Duke having staid at *Rota*, till the *20th*, and by this time the *Dragoons*, and *Train Horses*, with *Four Field-pieces*, *Two Battering Pieces*, *Four Mortars*, and the *Am-munition*, being landed, his Grace left there a *Garrison* of *300 Men*, under the *Command* of *Colonel Newton*, and in the *Evening* march-ed with the *Army* towards *Port St. Mary*. About *11* in the *Night*, a *Party* of *Spanish Horse*, who lay in *Ambuscade* at a *Pass*, fired *briskly* on the *Confederates advanced Guard*, but without doing them any *Da-mage*, except killing *Colonel Gore's Horse* under him. Upon the *Gra-nadiers* advancing, the *Spaniards* quitted their *Post*, and the *Army* lay on their *Arms* at the *Pass*, till the *Morning*, and then march-ed forward, tho' with *incredible Diffi-culty*, by reason of the *immense* and *scorching Heat* of the *Sun*, and the

A. C. want of Provisions. Some Squadrons
1702. of *Spanish* Horse, making about 600
 Men, made a faint shew of opposing
 their March, but as the Confede-
 rates advanced, the others retreated,
 till the first arrived at *Port St. Mary*,
 which they found deserted by the
 Major part of the Inhabitants. There
 were indeed about 200 Soldiers,
 who betook themselves to a strong
 House, and stood to their Arms till
 the *English* drew up, designing to
 set fire to it, and give no Quarter,
 which the *Spaniards* perceiving, they
 surrendr'd themselves Prisoners at
 Discretion; but some others who
 endeavour'd to escape over the Ri-
 ver in Boats, were shot in Land-
 ing.

The Army
 comes to
 Port St.
Mary, Aug.
 21.

A Council
 of Flag
 Officers
 held, Aug.
 21st.

While the Land Forces were
 marching to *Port St. Mary's*, a Coun-
 cil of War of Flag Officers was held
 on Board the *Liberty*, wherein were
 present Vice-Admiral *Hopson*, Rear-
 Admiral *Graydon*, Captain *Ley*, Lieu-
 tenant-Admiral *Allemond*, Admiral
Sullenburgh, Vice-Admiral *Vander-
 goes*, and Vice-Admiral *Pieterfon*.
 In

' In this Council, upon a farther Con- A. C.
 ' sideration how the Bombardment 1702.
 ' of *Cadiz*, pursuant to the last Reso- ~
 ' lution of the Council of Flag Offi-
 ' cers of the 15th of that Month,
 ' might be most effectually put in
 ' Execution, it was agreed and re-
 ' solved; that a Squadron of Ten
 ' *English* and Six *Dutch* Ships of War,
 ' with the small Frigats, Fireships,
 ' and Bomb Vessels in the Fleet, be
 ' appointed to perform this Service,
 ' as soon as *Fort St. Catherine* is taken:
 ' But if the Wind should then prove
 ' *Easterly*, to prevent the said Squa-
 ' dron's getting into the Bay, it was
 ' resolv'd to Bombard the Town, on
 ' that side of the Town between the
 ' *Portugues* and *St. Sebastian*. It was
 ' also agreed, that if the Duke of
 ' *Ormond* should think it better for
 ' the Service, to forbear Bombarding
 ' *Cadiz*, till the Army was march'd
 ' on *Port Royal* side, that the same
 ' should be observed accordingly.


On the 22d. of *August*, a Summons
 was sent to the Governor of *St. Ca-*
therine's Fort, who made answer,

A. C. 1702. that he would defend his Post to the last drop of his Blood, and would cause the first *English* Man that should fall into his Hands to be hang'd ; but notwithstanding this Rhodomontade, upon the Approach of a Detachment from the Confederate Army, with two Field Pieces, he made his escape in a Boat, and committed the Defence of the Fort to an Ensign ; who being given to understand, that if he did not immediately surrender, he must expect no Quarter, consented to be made Prisoner of War with 40 of his Men.

Port St.
Catherine
taken.

Port St.
Mary
plunder'd.

Though before the Army reach'd Port St. *Mary*, the Duke of *Ormond* had given strict Orders against Plundering, yet it was not in the Power of the Officers to contain their thirsty and famish'd Soldiers from forcing open the Houses, where they expected to find Refreshments ; nor was it long before they found out Cellars plentifully stored with rich and strong Wines, where they quaffed and carouzed all the first Night. The
next

next Day, their Licentiousness being *A. C.*
 heightned by the fumes of their Li- 1702.
 quor, they proceeded to rife and 
 pillage the Houses in a most outra-
 gious manner; not contenting them-
 selves to take Movables, but
 breaking and spoiling what they
 could not carry away. Now because
 this Booty had been of no use to
 them, unless they should secure it
 on Board the Fleet, they called the
 Seamen to their Assistance, who from
 Seconds, immediately became Prin-
 cipals, and pilfered whatever they
 could lay Hands on, with more ea-
 gerness than the rest; not did the
 Plundering stop here; for many Of-
 ficers of the Army themselves thought
 it Prudence to share the Sweetness
 and Profit of a Misdemeanour, which
 they could not hinder; nay, some
 went so far, as to think themselves
 entituled by their eminent Stations,
 to engross the greatest part of the
 Booty; for which purpose they set
 Guards on the Avenues of *Port St.*
Mary, and stop'd all the meaner sort,
 that were carrying Goods to the Fleet,

A. C. 1702. with which they stored their own Magazines, and which they afterwards retail'd for ready Money; some Churches fared no better than private Houses, being despoiled of their precious Ornaments; insomuch that the Damage done to this Town, one of the best built, best furnished and wealthiest in all *Spain*, was modestly computed at Three Millions Sterling, tho' the Confederates were not one third part of that Sum the better. These Hostilities so enraged the *Spaniards*, that many who before designed, now declined to declare for the House of *Austria*; and the Duke of *Ormond* so highly resented the Breach of his Commands, that Sir *Hen. Bellasis*, and Sir *Charles Hara* were afterwards put under an Arrest for it.

The Duke of *Ormond* persisting in his first Opinion, *That the only way to reduce Cadiz, was to land the Army in the Island where that Town is situated*, which indeed, was the Sense of all the Land-Generals and Engeniers, his Grace sent Captain
Petit

Petit to view once more the Backside *A. C.*
of that Island. The Captain's Ac- 1702.

count of the Easiness of landing between the Island of *Leon*, and that of *St. Pedro*, confirm'd the Duke in his Opinion, which on the 24th of *August*, he communicated to a Council of War, held at Fort *St. Catharine*. But in this Council, the Sea Officers differ'd from the Land Generals, alledging that the Fleet wanted Water; so that at last, 'Upon 'Consideration, that pursuant to the 'last Council of General Officers of the '13th instant, *Fort Sta. Catalina*, and 'Port *Sta. Maria* were reduced, 'which gave a Passage to the Fleet's 'going to the *Bay of Cadiz*, and an 'Opportunity of watering in the 'Bay of *Bulls*, with more Ease and 'Security; as also what was farther 'to be done towards the reducing of 'the Town of *Cadiz*, it was resolv'd, 'that if the Army could take the '*Matagorda*, that then a Frigate or 'Two should be sent in to pass the '*Puntals*; and if they found that 'Channel, clear that more Ships be
'or-

A Council
of War of
Land and
Sea Gene-
ral Offi-
cers.

A. C. 1072. 'order'd in to deffroy the *French* 'Ships and Gallies ; upon which Resolutions the Rear-Admirals *Fairborn*, *Wassenaer*, and *Graydon*, were order'd to see if it was practicable to transport the Troops from the River of *Port St. Mary's*, to the Neck of the Land that goes to the *Matagorda*. Pursuant to this order, the Three fore-mentioned Rear-Admirals, went that Afternoon in their Boats to make their Observations of the Shoar along towards the *Matagorda*, and being returned, acquainted his Grace by Letter, *That by the shallowness of the water, they found it not practicable for their Ships to cover any Descent made that way by the Army, there being, above a Mile, but two Foot and half at low water ; that it was all along a hard Sand, and that the Engeniers were of Opinion, that the Cannon could not be got out there.* The next Morning they went a second time to view the River *Xeres*, it being pretty near High-Water, and then sent his Grace an Account, *That they were in the Mouth of the River, where they had*

had Ten Foot Water; that this River A. C. was navigable for all their Boats, and 1702. as far as they could see, they reckoned it a Quarter of a Mile broad; that the Shore on the side of Matagorda appear'd to be a hard Sand, and the Bank deep enough cover'd for Foot; but they could not see how far the Banks reached of that side towards the Ships of the Enemy, the Land seeming very narrow in that part; so that they reckoned themselves not much out of the Shot of the Guns from the Ships that lay in Port Royal Creek. That it ought to be considered, that if the wind blows Westerly, there runs too great a Sea to Land; and with the wind Easterly, as that Day, Boats laden with Men cannot row to wind-ward, so that they must wait for fair weather or a Calm, concluding, that Monsieur Carles had been along with them, and was gone again with a Master of mine, to observe a little better the scituation of the Castles, and would make his Report to his Grace.

The


A. C.
1702.



The Garison of *Cadix* having by this time recovered their Alarms, and sunk Three Galleons at the Entrance of their Harbour, called *Puntal*, to prevent the Confederate Fleet going into it; and the Marquis de *Villadarias* Governor of *Andalusia*, having vastly encreased his Army, and often drawing up between *Xeres* and *Port St. Mary*, the Duke of *Ormond* marched with the Forces out of the latter place on the 25th, and encamped at *Santa Victoria*, where his Grace took his Quarters in a Cloyster, and the next Day caus'd his Declaration to be solemnly read through the Town, and at the Head of every Regiment, whereby he forbid Plundering upon pain of Death.

Another
Council
of War
held Aug.
27th.

On the 27th, a Letter was sent by Sir *Stafford Fairborn* to the Duke of *Ormond*, acquainting his Grace that Admiral *Allemond*, desir'd a Council of War at Fort *Sta. Catalina*, of Sea and Land General Officers, to which his Grace immediately agreed. ' After many Debates, it was resolv'd ' at last, to go upon the former Re-
' solu-

' solution of the Council of War, and *A. C.*
 ' endeavour to take the *Matagorda*; 1702.
 ' and in order to it, 6 long Boats and 
 ' 3 Pinnaces for the Infantry, and 2
 ' Field Pieces were directed to march
 ' with Baron *Sparr*, with 3 Long
 ' Boats to pass the two Field pieces,
 ' and 14 Horses to draw them; and
 ' that the Boats mention'd be early
 ' next Morning ready to come to Port
 ' *St. Mary*.

Accordingly on the 28th of *Aug.*
 Baron *Sparr*, with a Detachment of
 2400 Men, *English* and *Dutch*,
 march'd against the *Matagorda*; and
 his Grace dispatch'd his Letters from
Sta. Victoria, by the *Dunwich*, both
 to his Royal Highness, and the Earl
 of *Nottingham*, wherein he gave
 them an account of his Proceedings;
 and amongst other things, acquaint-
 ed the latter: *That his Grace was*
for Landing on the Backside of the Island
of Cadiz, and that now some of the
Sea-Officers thought that he was not
in the wrong; that he was sure there
was no likelyhood of getting into the
Island any other way, the weather being
 so

The Duke
 of *Ormond's*
 Letter to
 the E. of
Notting-
gham.

A. C.
1702.



so violently hot, that he could not march for want of Horses and Carriages to ease the Officers and Soldiers, who had no way of carrying their Provisions, but upon their Backs. That the Enemy had about 700 Horse, and kept within less than half a Mile of the Confederates Advanc'd Guard, who when they try'd to attack them, the Spaniards immediately retired, and it being an open Country, there was no coming at them with Foot. That two pieces of heavy Cannon, with Ammunition proportionable, was all that he could march with at a Time; that he did not see his Declarations did the Confederates any Good; some of the poor People that receiv'd them having been hang'd for delivering them, and the General of the Coast having sent out a Proclamation to forbid any Spaniard to have any Communication with them upon pain of Death, so that all the Towns, the Land-Forces came at, were abandon'd, which was of very ill Consequence, for the Soldiers finding the Houses furnish'd, and wines in the
Cel-

Cellars, committed Disorders that could *A. C.*
 not be prevented: ' That he wish'd 1702.
 ' he had more Horse, and then he
 ' might have had better Intel- *† June 19th*
 ' ligence when he came into the Bay;
 ' that they were trying now to get
 ' one of the Puntals, call'd the *Ma-*
 ' tagorda, and to endeavour to open
 ' the Passage for the Ships; though
 ' some of the Seamen differ'd in their
 ' Opinions, whether they could get
 ' in, if the same was taken; that
 ' the City was in good Order, as to
 ' its Fortifications, and tho' it was
 ' thought easie to take it, when his
 ' Grace talk'd with his Lordship, yet
 ' they found it quite contrary; that
 ' he hop'd his Lordship would com-
 ' municate this Letter to her Majesty,
 ' and let Her know his Grace wish'd
 ' it were in his Power to do her more
 ' Service, but that with the few
 ' Horse he had, it was hardly to be
 ' done.

The same Day the Duke of *Or-*
mond received a Letter from Admi-
 ral *Hopson*, importing, ' That Sir
 ' *George Rook* (having receiv'd a Let-
 ' ter

A. C. 1702. *teer from Sir Stafford Fairborn, had*
 commanded him (Admiral *Hopson*)
 to give his Grace his Opinion, that
 the taking of *Matagorda* Fort would
 not at all facilitate their Entrance
 into the *Puntals* with their Ships,
 in regard they must have both sides
 clear, and a considerable time to
 work away the sunken Ships, and
 other Impediments the Enemy had
 laid to it. Neither would it, in
 his Opinion, contribute any thing
 to the main Service of reducing
 the Town: which nothing, he
 thought, could bring about,
 but the Landing a considerable part
 of the Forces in the Island, to keep
 those in the Town, who with the
 fright of a Bombardment would
 desert it, whose Clamours, join'd
 with the Power of those who might
 be affected to the Confederates
 Cause, might possibly oblige the
 Governour to a Capitulation; tho'
 if the Treatment their Friends and
 their Effects had met with at Port
St. Maries, contrary to his Grace's
 Declaration, and all Faith and Ju-
 stice,

'stice had reach'd their Ears, his *A. C.*
 'Grace must expect they would all *1702.*
 'join as one Man, and oppose all
 'Attempts that should be made up-
 'on them by his Grace or the
 'Flect.

In Answer to this Letter, the
 Duke of Ormond writ * to Sir George ** Aug. 19.*
 Rook, that his Opinion was, *That the*
rest of the Army should march to en-
deavour to possess themselves of the
Matagorda, and from thence to St. Pe-
dro, where his Grace design'd, if Sir
George could furnish him with Boats,
to make a Bridge over into the Island
of Cadiz, and withal furnish them
with necessary Provision there: To
which his Grace desir'd the Aamiral's
speedy Answer.

Thereupon a Council of War of
 the Flag-Officers was immediately
 call'd, wherein it was resolv'd, *That*
they should send to the River at St. Pe-
dro, as many Long-Boats as would
compleat a Bridge for transporting the
Army, with such a quantity of Provi-
sions for the Army, as his Grace the
Duke of Ormond should desire, so soon
 E *as*


A Council
 of Flag
 Officers
 held, Ditto

A. C. 1702. *as the Army should be at that place to support and make use of the said Boats ; and that each Boat should carry Ten deal Boards and a Carpenter, to make them useful for that purpose. The same day the Duke of Ormond went to view the Forces under Baton Spar, and found them breaking Ground within half a Mile from the Matagorda Fort.*

A Council
of Land
Officers,
Sept. 1.

On the first of September, at a Council of War of General Land-Officers held at Sta. Victoria, it was agreed, that the following Proposal should be sent to the Admiral, That in case the Army should come to Port Real, and, upon trying to pass into the Island, between the Bridge of Soitto, and St. Pedro, should find that impracticable, and that the Army should be oblig'd to come to the Mouth of the River Xeres, where Baron Spar debark'd; on Board the Fleet, whether any one of the Admirals would undertake to carry them there ? The same day the Duke of Ormond writ to the Earl of Nottingham, and amongst other things told him.

‘ That


' That Baron *Spar* had lodg'd him- *A. C.*
 ' self within less than 40 Paces of *1702.*
 ' the Fort *Matagorda*; that the Ships 
 ' and Galleons that lay in the Creek *The Duke*
 ' had made a great Firing, but to *of Ormonds*
 ' little purpose yet, having only hurt *Letter to*
 ' one Soldier; that if they had the *the E. of*
 ' good-luck to take this place, he *Notting-*
 ' hop'd the Fleet would try to go in, *ham.*
 ' and that the Army might then get
 ' into the Island of *Cadiz*; but if
 ' they would not venture, he fear'd
 ' it would be impossible for the For-
 ' ces to get into the Island, since the
 ' Seamen refus'd, or did not think it
 ' practicable to land them that way
 ' which was first propos'd. That
 ' they wanted Horse extreamly, that
 ' the Weather was so violent hot,
 ' that the Soldiers could not march
 ' and carry their Tents, and two or
 ' three Days Provisson at a time, as
 ' they must be forc'd to endeavour to
 ' do, if he should try to march.
 ' That the Country did not come in
 ' to them, tho' they had been invi-
 ' ted; nor had they any Body that
 E 2 ' knew


A. C. 'knew the Country well enough to
 1702. 'undertake being their Guides. That
 ~~~~~ 'the Sea Officers, (whom they were  
 'most to rely on, for their knowing  
 'the Place) differ'd extreamly in  
 'their Opinions. That they would  
 'do what they could for the service,  
 'tho' he must own they were unfor-  
 'tunate in having Differences be-  
 'tween the General Officers, and  
 'that he thought there would be  
 'many Difficulties before he left  
 'England, and he did not find them  
 'lessen'd at all, since his Land-  
 'ing.

The same Day, the Prince of  
*Hesse*, who appear'd in this Expedi-  
 tion with the Character of the Em-  
 peror's Plenipotentiary, that he  
 might acquit himself of his Com-  
 mission with Honour, and silence  
 'the Complaints of those who won-  
 der'd, that none of the principal  
 Persons of the Kingdom of *Spain* were  
 yet come in to join the Army,  
 thought fit to make the following  
 Declaration.

' I having been inform'd, and  
 ' heard my self from several General  
 ' Officers, both by Sea and Land, in  
 ' order, as I suppose, to excuse their  
 ' Behaviour in the Service design'd  
 ' of taking *Cadix*, and bringing the  
 ' People of *Spain* to espouse the *Au-*  
 ' *strian* Cause, that they are not able  
 ' to do it, because they are not ac-  
 ' quainted with the Situation of the  
 ' Country, (which I suppose might  
 ' be easily remedied, would they but  
 ' take the Pains to view it them-  
 ' selves, and not trust to others  
 ' Informations) but particularly they  
 ' complain, that none of the princi-  
 ' pal Persons of the Country are yet  
 ' come in to join the Army: As to  
 ' this I refer it to all impartial Men's  
 ' Considerations, if any of them  
 ' can be blam'd, seeing the Methods  
 ' which have hitherto been taken,  
 ' have not only been insufficient to  
 ' give the well-inclin'd to the *Au-*  
 ' *strian* Cause Assurance of Prote-  
 ' ction, but rather, on the contrary,  
 ' it seems plainly from the present

A. C.  
 1702.

  
 The  
 P rince of  
*Hesse's*  
 Declarz-  
 tion, dated  
 Port St.  
*Maries*,  
 Sept. 11.  
 N. S.

A. C. 1702.  Disposition of Affairs, that they are not directed to any thing, but to find out some Pretence, after some unanswerable Delays, to go with the first fair Wind for *England*. Now since the Intelligence of *Spain* has gone through my Hands Sixteen Months, and that I have been assisting as his Imperial Majesty's Plenipotentiary in this Expedition, I find my self oblig'd to declare openly, that the Reasons why the the Friends to his Imperial Majesty's Interest have not declar'd themselves and join'd the Army, are the above mention'd so publickly known; for notwithstanding all Discouragements, to shew their Zeal, they have sent to me several of the principal Officers (who are now detain'd in *Faros*) with all necessary Instructions to treat with me, and to be inform'd of what they may expect, as Matters stand. And because I find so little Appearance, that the Army and Fleet may have a Mind to protect them, and that I

hear



'hear little else but Murmurings and *A. C.*  
 'Desires of a speedy Return to *En- 1702. 1*  
 'gland, I am unwilling to expose  
 'their Honour and Quality, and that  
 'they should lose themselves and  
 'their Adherents.

On the 2d. of *Sept.* Brigadier *Sey-*  
*mour* having delivered to Sir *George*  
*Rook* the Land-Officers Proposal, a  
 Council of Flag-Officers was imme-  
 diately call'd aboard the *Royal Sove-*  
*raign*, whose Opinion was, 'That  
 'if the Winds came out, as might  
 'be expected from the approaching  
 'Season of the Year, on the Sun  
 'passing the Equator, that neither  
 'the Horse nor Artillery could be  
 'embark'd from the Mouth of the  
 'River *Xeres* on Port *St. Maries*,  
 'without the greatest Hazard and  
 'Difficulties. But they judg'd by  
 'the Conveniency of the Mold at  
 '*Rota*, that that Place might be the  
 'safest and properest for embarking  
 'the said Horse and Artillery. And  
 'they also judg'd an Undertaking of  
 'this kind to be foreign from the


A. C. 1702. *Business of any Admiral, doubting that when ever bad Weather hap- pen'd, they would have more than sufficient Employment to per- form their Duty, in securing their respective Squadrons and Divisions; tho' if the Weather was fair when the Embarkment was made, there should be a Flag-Officer and Cap- tain order'd to advise and assist in that Service. The same Day, his Grace with extream Hazard to his Person view'd once more the Tren- ches before the Matagorda, against which the Engeniers began to play with a Battery of 4 Guns, and a Detachment of 800 Men was sent to reinforce Baron Spar. And on the 3d. of sept. at a Council of Land General Officers, it was re- solv'd, That a Copy of yesterdays Coun- cil of War of Flag-Officers should be sent to Baron Spar, upon which Reso- lution of theirs, it was not thought fit- ting the Army should march from Sta: Victoria, till the Matagorda was ta- ken. On the other hand, the Go- vernour of Cadiz, rightly conjectu- ring*

ring that the Preservation of that **A. C.**  
 City, depended upon the keeping **1702**  
 of that Fort, he put the most reso-  
 lute of his Men into it; and at the  
 same time **8 French Gallies, and 3**  
**French and 4 Spanish Men of War,**  
 kept continual Firing on the Tren-  
 ches of the Allies; whose Battery  
 being rais'd on a Morass, without  
 any Madriers or Fascines to support  
 it, did quickly sink and prove unser-  
 viceable.


On the 4th. of *seps.* the Duke of  
*Ormond* received the following Copy  
 of the Council of War of Flag-Of-  
 ficers held on Board the Royal Sove-  
 reign.

‘ Upon Consideration that a confi-  
 derable Part of the Army is employ-  
 ‘ ed in reducing the *Matagorda*, which  
 ‘ we conceive will not at all facili-  
 ‘ tate the Passage of our Ships into  
 ‘ the *Puntals*, and contribute as little  
 ‘ to the main Design of Reducing *Ca-*  
 ‘ *diz*, it is resolv’d, that the Flag-  
 ‘ Officers in the Bay, upon the Ob-  
 ‘ servations they have or can make of  
 ‘ the

A Council  
 of War of  
 Flag-Offi-  
 cers.

A. C. 1702.  the placing the sunken Ships, the Position of the Booms, and other Difficulties, by which the Gallies when they pass and repass are forc'd to make several Traverses; and that they do call to their Assistance, the several Captains and such other Officers as they shall think fit, and give their Opinions whether it be feasible or practicable to force their Passage into the *Puntals* after the *Matagorda* is reduc'd; and upon Consideration that if the Out-winds should set in, it would bring such a Swell of the Sea, that the Motion of the Sea will render the Bombardment of *Cadiz* ineffectual, it is resolv'd that we take the Opportunity of the first fair Night and smooth Water to bombard the Town, and so on successively, till it be judg'd that this Service is effectually done.

Upon the repeated Complaints of several of the Captains of the Fleet that their subaltern Officers and Ship's Companies began to grow

' grow very sickly by their constant *A. C.*  
 ' Employment and Fatigues in dig- *1702,*  
 ' ging, and other slavish Services,   
 ' very unusual for Seamen, we do  
 ' think it indispensably our Duty, in  
 ' the first place to take care of the  
 ' Fleet, in the keeping the Ships in  
 ' such a Condition, that they may  
 ' be capable of Service in case of  
 ' meeting an Enemy, and securing  
 ' them in bad Weather, and there-  
 ' fore 'tis resolv'd that all Seamen be  
 ' call'd and requir'd to their Duties  
 ' aboard, and that our Boats be first  
 ' employ'd in watering the Fleet,  
 ' after which, if the Health of the  
 ' Men will dispence with any De-  
 ' tachment from our Ships, we shall  
 ' very readily offer our Boats to the  
 ' Assistance of the Publick Ser-  
 ' vice.

' Upon a Reconsideration of Sir  
 ' *George Rook's* several Instructions,  
 ' we cannot but observe that they all  
 ' tend to an Attempt of reducing and  
 ' taking the Town of *Cadiz*, in which,  
 ' we are to be aiding and assisting  
 ' with

A. C. 1702. *W* ' with our Ships and Bomb-Veffels,  
 ' as far as we can, with respect to  
 ' the Security of our Fleet ; but the  
 ' Season of the Year approaching,  
 ' that will render that Security very  
 ' precarious in this Place, and that  
 ' our Transports will be much more  
 ' expos'd to bad Weather than the  
 ' Men of War, we could wish to know  
 ' if there be any Prospect of effecting  
 ' that Service of taking *Cadix*, and  
 ' in what time it may be probably  
 ' perform'd.

A Council  
 of War of  
 Sea & Land  
 General  
 Officers,  
 Sept. 9.

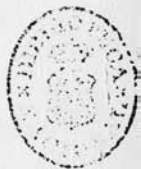
' Thereupon a Council of War, of  
 ' Sea and Land General Officers, was  
 ' held the next Day on Board the  
 ' *Royal Sovereign*, wherein, upon  
 ' Consideration that the taking the  
 ' *Matagorda*, was found a work of  
 ' so much Difficulty, and that if the  
 ' said *Fort* was taken, it would not  
 ' at all facilitate the Entrance of the  
 ' Fleet into the *Puntal*, it was judg'd  
 ' impracticable by the Land General  
 ' Officers to make an Attempt for  
 ' the reducing of *Cadix* with the  
 ' Land Forces that were here ; and  
 ' that

' that it would be a Work of confi- *A. C.*  
 ' derable time for a much greater 1702.  
 ' number of Troops, and it was there-  
 ' fore resolv'd that all the Magazines  
 ' that were at *Port Real*, *Port St.*  
 ' *Maries* and *Rota*, be burnt and de-  
 ' stroyed; and that the Army do  
 ' reembark from *Rota* as soon as pos-  
 ' sible, after the Fleet and Transport  
 ' Ships had been supplied with a suf-  
 ' ficient quantity of Water to prose-  
 ' cute their Voyage from thence;  
 ' and that then they should consider  
 ' what was farther to be done in the  
 ' Prosecution of her Majesty's Instru-  
 ' ctions.

The 6th of *September*, *Baron Spar*  
 with his Detachment, return'd to  
 the General Quarter, having first  
 set Fire to the Magazine at *Port-Roy-*  
*al*: And two Days after, the Prince  
 of *Hesse* sent the following Repre-  
 ' sentation to Admiral *Rook*.

SIR,

' Since the last Council of War the  
 ' 16th Instant (N. S.) where it  
 ' was



A. C.

1702.



The  
Prince of  
Hesse's Re-  
presenta-  
tion to Ad-  
miral Rook  
Sept. 19.

N. L.

' was resolv'd to re imbark the Army,  
 ' I would not have differ'd so long  
 ' what I am in Duty oblig'd to re-  
 ' present to your Excellency, and  
 ' what I take to be the Interest of  
 ' his Imperial Majesty, had it not  
 ' been for what your Excellency told  
 ' me then, to wit, that you had gi-  
 ' ven Orders for a Frigate that went  
 ' for *Faros*, to transport from thence  
 ' any Persons who desired to come to  
 ' me: I therefore waited to see if  
 ' any came, tho' I had in the Let-  
 ' ters I received from them, all Infor-  
 ' mations necessary concerning their  
 ' Commissions. They could only  
 ' by word of Mouth have farther  
 ' confirm'd their Message, and now  
 ' they are come, tho' I did not desire  
 ' them, by Reason that as Matters  
 ' stood, I might probably have en-  
 ' gag'd a great many Persons of Qua-  
 ' lity & Interest to be entirely ruin'd,  
 ' I hearing little else but murmuring  
 ' for a speedy Departure from hence,  
 ' as it is now resolv'd on. And for  
 ' the same Reasons I did not acquaint  
 ' your



' your Excellency with those Gentle- A. C.  
 ' men's being arriv'd in *Faros* to treat 1703.  
 ' with me ; only I publish'd a Paper  
 ' directed to all who complain'd, that  
 ' that none of the principal Persons  
 ' of this Kingdom were yet come in  
 ' to join the Army, of which I took  
 ' the Liberty to send a Copy to your  
 ' Excellency: But now, that in e-  
 ' very Point I may do my Duty, for  
 ' the Emperor's Interest, and that it  
 ' may not be said hereafter, that I  
 ' did not acquaint all the General  
 ' Officers by Sea and Land with the  
 ' Intelligence I had from the principal  
 ' Persons in this Kingdom of *Spain* ;  
 ' so that they not knowing such and  
 ' such Circumstances did not take  
 ' their Resolutions, and likewise that  
 ' the Fault of not alleving them may  
 ' not be laid on me, I am oblig'd to  
 ' tell your Excellency, that those Per-  
 ' sons (sent to me from the principal  
 ' Persons in *Madrid*) now here, do  
 ' not desire any thing more, than to  
 ' be assur'd of my staying in *Spain* ;  
 ' and assure me that so soon as they  
 ' be

A. C. 1072. be convinced of that, if we should  
 make any Motion from the Place  
 we should resolve to winter at, as  
 if we were to march towards the  
 Court; that then without Delay,  
 all the well-inclin'd would do their  
 Duty, and take up Arms in favour  
 of the *Austrian* Cause; proclaim  
 their lawful King, and driving out  
 of *Madrid* and the Kingdom, all  
 who should be contrary to his no-  
 ble Undertaking. Your Excellency  
 who is so zealous for the publick  
 Good, would be pleas'd to consider  
 it best; and tho' you should find it  
 impracticable to order a competent  
 Squadron, to stay here or in *St.*  
*Lucar*, to assist the Army, at least,  
 considering that the Orders and In-  
 structions your Exeellency has re-  
 ceiv'd from Her Majesty of Great  
*Britain*, shew the great Desire her  
 Majesty has to see the Emperor my  
 Master restor'd to his just Succession  
 of this Kingdom; Her Majesty's  
 Commands being to attempt *Ca-*  
*dix*, and if that succeeded to leave  
 there

' there so many Men of War as your *A. G.*  
 ' great Experience should think fit, 1702.  
 ' and if this Enterprize should not  
 ' have the desired effect, then to go  
 ' to the Groyn. But your Excellen-  
 ' cy finding by Occasion of the Coun-  
 ' cil of War of the 16th instant (N.  
 ' S.) in discoursing about this Mat-  
 ' ter, this last Point impossible, be-  
 ' cause of the advanc'd Season; And  
 ' the possessing a Port in *Spain*, be-  
 ' ing easily apprehended of what im-  
 ' portance it may be to the publick  
 ' Interest, for which this powerful  
 ' Fleet has been principally sent,  
 ' *Vigo* and *Port Vedere* being more  
 ' secure and better Harbours than  
 ' this Bay, if we had reduced *Ca-*  
 ' *dix*, as many Officers who have  
 ' been in those Places assure, I be-  
 ' lieve the great Zeal your Excel-  
 ' lency has to promote the *Austrian*  
 ' Cause will easily justifie you to her  
 ' Majesty of Great *Britain*, whose fa-  
 ' vourable Intentions for the Empe-  
 ' ror and the publick Interest are so  
 ' well known; so that your Excel-  
 ' lency

F

'lency

A. C. 1702.   
 ~~~~~  
 ' lency will expose your self no man-
 ' ner of way by putting the Army
 ' ashore in any of these Places, and
 ' leaving a competent Squadron with
 ' them till farther Orders from *En-*
 ' *gland*, and Advice from the Allies.
 ' The Execution of which will not
 ' only confirm the *Austrian* Interest,
 ' and bring to a desir'd End what
 ' those principal Persons of the Court
 ' of *Spain* desire, and for ever esta-
 ' blish again (through your Means,
 ' and to your Excellency's Eternal
 ' Glory in this Kingdom) its lawful
 ' Possessor; But *Portugal* will be
 ' oblig'd (the Army being so near a
 ' Neighbour to them) to declare in
 ' favour of the Allies, and to assist
 ' the Army with necessary Troops
 ' of Horse, wherein we are only
 ' wanting. On the other hand, if we
 ' should sail straight way for *England*,
 ' not only the *Austrian* interest would
 ' be lost for ever in this Kingdom,
 ' and with this all that are well in-
 ' clin'd to it, and their Dependants
 ' extirpated, but the Kingdom of
 Por-

' *Portugal* will declare again for *A. C.*
 ' *France* ; the Trade of *England* and 1702.
 ' their Allies will be very much im-
 ' pair'd, and both perhaps oblig'd
 ' to a shameful Peace : Which dan-
 ' gerous Consequences can only be
 ' prevented and remedied by your
 ' Excellencies well known Inten-
 ' tions for the publick Good. So that
 ' I hope to receive the Favour from
 ' your Excellency, that this my Re-
 ' presentation may be attended with
 ' such a Resolution as I expect, for the
 ' Interest of the Emperor my Ma-
 ' ster.

At the same time his Highness
 communicated to the Duke of *Or-*
mond, the forementioned Repre-
 sentation, to which he added the
 Letter following.

My Lord Duke,

' **A**ltho' there be no need to re-
 ' present to you the Interest of
 ' his Imperial Majesty, my Master,

F 2

The
 Prince of
Hesse's Ler-
 ter to the
 Duke of
Ormond.
 { in

A. C. 1702. *Note that the Original of this and the following Letter was in French.*

‘ in the present Conjuncture, ha-
 ‘ ving hitherto experienc’d, on all
 ‘ Occasions, your particular Zeal to
 ‘ advance it, as far as it lies in your
 ‘ Power : Nevertheless I should
 ‘ think my self wanting in my Du-
 ‘ ty, if seeing things go so very ill,
 ‘ and against the Expectation of eve-
 ‘ ry Body, I should not shew my
 ‘ Concern for it. Wherefore I
 ‘ would not fail to communicate to
 ‘ your Grace, the Representation I
 ‘ made to Admiral *Rook*, that, on
 ‘ your Part, you may support it by
 ‘ your Interest: Beseeching you, at
 ‘ the same time, to weigh the Im-
 ‘ portance of this Affair. And tho’
 ‘ I am very far from pretending to
 ‘ advise you, being thoroughly per-
 ‘ swaded of your good Conduct and
 ‘ Foresight in all things; yet, give
 ‘ me leave to tell you what I have
 ‘ seen practis’d in other Countries,
 ‘ where, in order to conquer and
 ‘ keep the same, much greater Ar-
 ‘ mies than ours have been subsisted,
 ‘ without any other Assistance. than
 ‘ what

' what Military Oeconomy has af- *A. C.*
 ' forded ; infomuch, that without *1702.*
 ' the Fleet, we might find means to
 ' live here, provided we try what
 ' *Xeres, St. Lucar,* with other neigh-
 ' bouring Village, after having bea-
 ' ten, or at least driven the Enemy,
 ' will be able to furnish : Of which
 ' we may make an Experiment these
 ' Eight Days, during which, the
 ' Fleet will be busie in taking in
 ' fresh Water. I pass over what the
 ' World will say if we return with-
 ' out Attempting any thing, and on-
 ' ly desire your Grace to let me know
 ' your Resolution in answer to all
 ' this, that I may justifie my self to
 ' his Imperial Majesty my Master,
 ' and that I may not be charg'd with
 ' neglecting my Duty.

This Letter occasion'd an inter-
 view between the Prince and the
 Duke of *Ormond*, and the next day
 the first wrote this Letter to his
 Grace,

A. C.


1702.

Another
Letter
from the
same to
the same.

My Lord,

U Pon the Representation, I
took the Liberty to make to
you Yesterday, in writing, to no-
tifie to you the Arrival of certain
Spanish Officers, sent by the prin-
cipal Men at *Madrid* to treat with
me, you thought fit to tell me, that
before any Resolution should be ta-
ken, you judg'd it necessary I
should enquire from them, upon
what Foot they come; what Com-
missions they have, and that they
would draw up a Project of what
they desire we shou'd do for the Sa-
tisfaction of those who sent them:
Whereupon I spoke again Yester-
day with them, about every thing
that you desire to know by me. I
find, that they are two Deputies of
the chief Men and Grandees of this
Kingdom, and of all the Nobility
residing at the Court of *Madrid*,
whose Names I do not set down
here, being so many, that they
would take up too much room;
and

and besides, 'tis fitter I should tell *A. C.*
 them, you [by Word of Mouth. 1072.
 The first of these Envoys, is a Per-
 son of Birth and Estate, who has
 serv'd above Thirty Years, and
 lately in the Quality of Colonel of
 Horfe: His Name is *Don Francisco*
de Santa Cruz. The second is a
 Captain of no less Credit and In-
 terest, call'd *Don Luis de Panedas*.
 They are accompanied with a Let-
 ter of Credence, in Cypher, sign-
 ed, in the Name of all, with the
Cross, which among the *Spaniards*,
 is the most authentick Assurance,
 and Badge of Truth: So that I may
 entirely rely upon their Informa-
 tions, being in substance, what I
 represented to you in my last,
 with the Copy of my Letter to Ad-
 miral *Rook*: To which I may add,
 that these two Persons, would not
 abandon all they have for *Chimæ-*
ras. They desire nothing more
 than to be assured, that the Army
 under your Command shall winter
 in *Spain*: I ask'd them, as you de-


A. C. 1702.  'fired it of me, what Place they
 'thought fittest? They answer'd,
 'that as to the Persons concern'd in
 'their Commission, all Places were
 'alike to them, and that they left
 'it entirely to your Grace's Judg-
 'ment. Thereupon I press'd them
 'to declare themselves, alledging
 'to them, that you would be glad
 'to hit upon their Inclinations, that
 'you might have the greater Assu-
 'rance of Success. They were at
 'last prevail'd to tell me, that to
 'obey your Orders, they thought
 'the present always to be the best ;
 'so that if in this fine Weather, the
 'Army marching to *St. Lucar*, you
 'should cause the Channel of the
 'River to be founded, where they
 'know the Galleons came formerly,
 'and as the same should be found,
 'Buoys and Signals should be set up
 'for the Safety of the Ships, they
 'should think *St. Lucar* a very ad-
 'vantageous Post, and by sending
 'for Horse from *Barbary*, we might
 'thereby open the way to the well-
 'af-

' affected, and in a short time be Ma- A. C.
 ' sters of all. That if you did not find 1702.
 ' this Proposal practicable, *Galicia*,
 ' being a very plentiful Country,
 ' in all things, the best Havens there
 ' were *Vigo* and *Port Vedere*, where
 ' we might intrench our selves, and
 ' draw Horses from *Portugal*, and
 ' perhaps the Declaration of that
 ' Kingdom for the Confederacy;
 ' and not being far from *England*,
 ' we might the more easily receive
 ' from thence not only Recruits, but
 ' likewise all things necessary for
 ' Subsistence; which however the
 ' Country it self would afford, if
 ' good Order were taken. They al-
 ' so propose, that by Reason that the
 ' Kingdoms of the Crown of *Arra-*
 ' *gon*, are entirely in his Imperial
 ' Majesty's Interest; that as soon as
 ' we should come there, they would
 ' receive us with open Arms, (of
 ' which they have full Assurance.)
 ' That so we should want neither
 ' Subsistence, Horses, nor Assistance,
 ' and above all, that the Winter
 ' Sea-

A. C.
1702.



Season is not rigorous for Ships in
 the *Mediterranean*, the best way of
 all would be to go to *Matta*, other-
 wise call'd *Lugar Nuova*, which is
 one of the best Roads in the World,
 and secured against all manner of
 Weather, within Three Leagues
 of *Alicant*, where we might win-
 ter, and within Six of *Altea*, which
 is also a safe Road, and abounding
 with extream good Water. And
 the *Arragoneſe* having turn'd away
 their Viceroy, and being govern'd
 by themselves, the two Kingdoms
 of *Valentia* and *Arragon*, with that
 of *Catalonia*, would fall all at once;
 and being but Sixty Leagues di-
 ſtant from *Madrid*, in 2 Months
 time we might be Maſters of all
Spain. Here is a Propoſal that
 highly deſerves to be well weigh'd,
 conſidering all its Circumſtances.
 They add, that the Reaſon why
 the principal Perſons at *Madrid*,
 cannot declare themſelves, is, that
 being already ſuſpected, and there-
 fore narrowly obſerved, and una-
 ble

• ble to raise Forces, they dare not *A. C.*
 • stir till you are settled in some place *1702.*
 • to winter here and support them ; 
 • but that then they will not fail to
 • shew themselves, as in reality they
 • are, for the Glory and Re-establish-
 • ment of the House of *Austria*. As
 • for the rest, I refer you in all things
 • to my Representation of Yesterday,
 • beseeching you to press the Reso-
 • lution according to the Importance
 • of the Affair, and the Preciousness
 • of Time. And that you may give
 • the more Credit to what these Gen-
 • tlemen say by my Mouth, by Vir-
 • tue of the Character with which
 • his Imperial Majesty has honour'd
 • me, of his Plenipotentiary for
 • *Spain*, I answer, for the Truth
 • of all that is here above mention'd
 • and related by these *Spanish* Gentle-
 • men, and confirm the same, both
 • in their Names, and in the Names
 • of those that sent them, by sign-
 • ing this present, being with much
 • Sincerity, &c.

The


A. C.
1702.

Sept. 9.
A Council
of Land
General
Officers


‘The same day, a Council of War of General Land-Officers was held, wherein, ‘Upon Consideration of a Letter from Sir *George Rook*, by which he desir’d his Grace the Duke of *Ormond*, and the rest of the General Officers Opinions as to the Bombardment of *Cadiz*, it was resolv’d and agreed, that they did all approve of the Resolutions of the Flag-Officers as to the Bombardment of *Cadiz*, but were of Opinion the Admiral should first send a Summons to the Town, to demand the Sum of a Hundred Thousand Pistoles, or what other Sum the Flag-Officers should think fit, to redeem the Place; and whereas they intended for several weighty Reasons to march the Army with all convenient speed to *Rota*, they resolv’d that the Admiral be acquainted therewith, and that then they should be ready to embark, wherever he pleased; which Resolution the Duke of *Ormond* did immediately send to the Ad-

Admiral, by the Lord *Tumbridge*. A. C.
 On the other hand, the Prince of *Hesse* being justly apprehensive that
 the Bombardment of the wealthy
 City of *Cadiz* would totally alienate
 the *Spaniards* (already sufficiently
 provok'd by the Plundering of
Port^o St. Maries) from the Confe-
 derates, his Highness sent the fol-
 lowing Letter to Sir *George Rook*.

S I R,
 ' YOU will pardon this Freedom,
 ' when doubtless, it is known
 ' to your Excellency, with that Cha-
 ' racter from his Imperial Majesty, I
 ' have the Honour to accompany this
 ' Expedition, so that where I find
 ' any Appearance against the Empe-
 ' ror my Master's Interest, I cannot
 ' but represent it to whom it may
 ' concern. Wherefore the principal
 ' Point being to endeavour by all
 ' means to make the *Spaniards* espouse
 ' as soon as possible the *Austrian*
 ' Cause, (to which they wou'd easi-
 ' ly have been mov'd, had it not
 ' been for the quite different Methods
 ' us'd

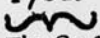
A. C. 1702.  us'd to gain them, to which it is now too late to remedy) and having understood Yesterday, that by a general Determination of all the Admirals, it is resolv'd to Bombard *Cadiz*, I doubt much if this may not alter the Concert of overcoming here; and if your Excellency is not entirely convinc'd that after this the Allies must never try to retrieve what has been lost by this Campaign, both by coming too late, and ill Dispositions. Therefore I beseech your Excellency to do me the Honour of acquainting me with the Reasons which oblig'd your Excellency to resolve the destroying of this Town, that I may not be answerable to the Emperor my Master for not discharging my Duty, in putting this important Matter to your Excellency's Consideration.

The next Day was held a Council of War of Flag-Officers, wherein, Upon reading several Letters from the Prince of *Hesse* to the Duke of *Ormond* and Sir *George Rook*, and a
 ' Re-

' Resolution of Land General-Officers *A. C.*
 ' of the Day before, and upon a due *1702.*
 ' and mature Consideration of them, 
 ' it was agreed and resolv'd, that
 ' tho' they had a great Esteem for the
 ' Person of the Prince of *Hesse*, and
 ' all due Respect and Honour to his
 ' Quality, yet they could have no
 ' Regard to his Memorial; not find-
 ' ing his Name mention'd in Sir
 ' *George Rook's* Instructions. And
 ' they did entirely agree with the
 ' Resolutions of the General Officers
 ' ashore of Yesterday, that not a Mo-
 ' ment of Time ought to be lost in
 ' Embarking the Forces; and in re-
 ' gard the swell of the Sea continu'd
 ' so as to render the Bombardment
 ' of *Cadiz* ineffectual, 'twas resolv'd
 ' to omit that Service; and that all
 ' the Ships, Transports, &c. be im-
 ' mediately order'd out to lie in the
 ' *Bay of Bulls*, in readiness to receive
 ' the Army aboard accordingly.

Now tho' the two Persons alrea-
 dy mention'd, were arriv'd from
Madrid, by the way of *Faros* in *Por-
 tugal*, with Advice that the Admi-
 rante of *Castille*, and several other

A. C. Grandees of *Spain*, were ready to
 1702. declare for the House of *Austria*:
 ~~~~~ And tho' Three Ambassadors from  
 the Emperor of *Morocco* came to offer  
 their Master's Assistance, on Condition  
 the Kingdom of *Grenada* should be yielded  
 to the *Moors*; yet little Dependance being  
 made on the first, and the Terms of the  
 Latter by no Means to be accepted; besides,  
 the *Spanish* Army encreasing apace,  
 many of the Confederates dying daily  
 of the Bloody Flux, Provisions growing  
 scarce, and the Admiral alledging, that  
 the Season was so far advanc'd, that he  
 could not tarry much longer in those  
 Seas, without apparent Danger to her  
 Majesty's Navy: All these Reasons, I  
 say, being consider'd, his Grace the  
 Duke of *Ormond*, (who was desirous  
 to winter in *Spain*, and loath to return  
 home without having perform'd some  
 signal Action) was forc'd to comply  
 with Necessity, and with a deep  
 Concern, which visibly prey'd on his  
 noble Spirit, to give his Orders  
 for a Retreat. Accordingly on the  
 12th

12th of *September* the Land-Forces *A. C.*  
 struck their Tents, and lay at their *1702.*  
 Arms, which being observ'd by the   
 Enemy, they drew up as if they *The Con-*  
 would attack the Confederates, who *federates*  
 standing firm to receive them, the *Retreat.*  
*Spaniards* contented themselves to  
 make several Random Shots, two  
 of which wounded, one Mr. *La Ra-*  
*biniere*, the Lord *Shannon's* Lieute-  
 nant Colonel, and the other, Cap-  
 tain *Davenish*. The next Day, in  
 the Morning, the Confederates be-  
 gan their March from *Santa Victoria*  
 towards *Rota*, the *Spaniards* keep-  
 ing them Company all the way, and  
 firing many small Shot amongst  
 them, but to no effect, and tho'  
 they had 1200 Horse, and Foot in  
 Proportion, yet the Disposition  
 made by his Grace was so good,  
 that it struck a Terror into them,  
 and made them keep at a Distance.  
 About Ten a Clock, as the Confe-  
 derates march'd, a Signal was gi-  
 ven, by which *St. Catherine's* Fort  
 was blown up, and entirely dem-  
 olish'd; (the Brass Guns having been  
 G taken

A. C.  
1702.




taken away, and the rest spik'd up) and about 4 in the Afternoon, after a resolute March, his Grace, with the Army, arriv'd at *Rota*, without the loss of one Man; though many fainted, and tir'd by the way, who were carried off in Boats. Marching along the Strand at *Rota*, his Grace was received by Colonel *Newton*, who with his Garrison of 300 Men had very well barricadoed the Avenues, but nevertheless was often alarm'd by the Enemy. Immediately upon his arrival at *Rota*, the Duke of *Ormond* sent the following Letter to Sir *George Rook*.

SIR,

The Duke  
of *Ormond*'s  
Letter to  
Admiral  
*Rook*.

‘ Since we could not do that Ser-  
vice at *Cadix* that was hop'd  
‘ for, it is my Opinion that we  
‘ should endeavour to take Port at  
‘ ——— or any part of *Spain*, that  
‘ may be thought practicable by a  
‘ Council of War; for I think it of  
‘ the last Consequence to the Queen  
‘ and Her Allies, that we should stay  
‘ and winter in some part of *Spain*,  
‘ and

' and there expect her Majesty's fur- *A. C.*  
 ' ther Orders; especially since the *1702.*  
 ' News of Prince *Eugene's* success in   
 ' *Italy*; which will of Consequence  
 ' make the *Spaniards* more ready to  
 ' shew their good Inclinations to the  
 ' House of *Austria*: But if we should  
 ' go back to *England*, without en-  
 ' deavouring to take Post in this  
 ' Kingdom, I fear there will be an  
 ' end of thinking any further At-  
 ' tempt on this Nation. This I hope  
 ' you will take into your serious  
 ' Consideration, we being ready to  
 ' stay in any Place where you can  
 ' leave us, with such a Number of  
 ' Ships as shall be judg'd necessary  
 ' for the Service.

To this Letter the Admiral sent the  
 next Day, the following An-  
 swer.

*My Lord Duke,*

' I Receiv'd your Grace's Letter of *Admiral*  
 ' Yesterday this Minute, and in *Rook's An-*  
 ' Answer thereto, I must presume to *swer.*  
 ' remind you, that you had a full  
 G 2 ' view

A. C. 1702. *view of all my Instructions from her Majesty, and the Secretary of State's Letter thereupon, on Saturday last, at a Council of War, which was suddenly broke up by an Alarm in your Grace's Camp. Your Grace, and the rest of your General Officers will have time to consider how far I am impower'd by those Orders to make a second Attempt; and what Reason your Grace has to expect Success after this first; for if the People of Spain had any Spirit, the first account of Prince Eugene's glorious Success in Italy, would inspire them with a Resolution to exert themselves; but if they cool upon this News, I doubt your Grace's Reception and Entertainment in another Place will be as cold and indifferent as it has been here. I think by the last Council of War, it was resolv'd that the Forces should embark with all Expedition; and the sooner that be executed (unless your Grace has a Prospect of wintering here) certainly the better; for the sooner*

er

er we shall be in a Condition to A. C.  
 prosecute any farther Attempt 1702,  
 that shall be agreed on, pursuant  
 to her Majesty's Instructions.

That Day, and the following,  
 (viz. the 14th. and 15th.) were  
 spent in shipping off part of the For-  
 ces; and the Prince of Hesse d'Arm-  
 stadt having assur'd the Duke of  
 Ormond, That Sir George Rook was  
 willing to assist them in a second At-  
 tempt, which his Grace thought abso-  
 lutely necessary for the Service, the  
 latter sent a Note to the Admiral,  
 to acquaint him how glad he was of  
 it, and that he desir'd nothing more  
 than that he would set them safe on  
 shore, either in the Island of Cadiz,  
 or wherever it should be thought reason-  
 able, with such a Number of Ships as  
 should be judg'd sufficient.

To this Letter, which was deli-  
 ver'd by the Prince of D'Armstadt's  
 own hand, on the 15th at Night,  
 Sir George Rook made answer, That  
 tho' he thank'd God, he always carried  
 a Spirit of Willingness and Desire to


A. C. improve and advance the publick Service of his Country, yet his Grace well knew it was out of his Power to undertake any thing in relation to a second Attempt with his Grace's Army without the Resolution of a Council of War, which he call'd that Morning, and he sent his Grace herewith a Copy of their Resolution, which was all he had to add to his real Respect and Duty to his Grace.

A Council  
of War,  
Sept. 16th.

Council of War of Flag-Officers, 16 Sept. 1702. Present, Sir George Rook, Vice-Admiral Hopson, Sir Stafford Fairborn, Lieutenant-Admiral Allemond, Vice-Admiral Pieterfon, and Rear-Admiral Waffenaer.


Upon reading his Grace the Duke of Ormond's Letter yesterday, and a due and serious Consideration thereupon, we are of Opinion, that it is not advisable to attempt Cadiz at this Season of the Year, after the Land General Officers have resolv'd and agreed, that it is impracticable with the Number of Forces under his Grace the Duke of Ormond's Command, in regard to  
that



that Resolution, nor the Security of the A. C.  
 Fleet, which will be infinitely expos'd 1702.  
 when the Rains and Out-winds set in;   
 but as to the landing his Army at . . . .  
 . . . . if the Weather prove fair we think  
 that may be done, but our great Ships  
 cannot come near that Shore, nor re-  
 main on that Coast; and we think the  
 Difficulties of landing the Horse and  
 Artillery will be very great, since the  
 Boats of our Ships cannot assist therein;  
 and as to any small Squadron of Ships  
 laying on that Coast in the approaching  
 Winter-Season, we judge it impossible,  
 but a Squadron may be order'd into  
 Lisbon, where they may clean and  
 cruize on the Coast for the Countenance  
 and Protection of our Army. And as  
 to . . . . . unless we can reach those  
 Points by the first of October (Old  
 Stile) we think it impossible to make  
 any Attempt on that Coast, with re-  
 gard to the shortness of Provision in the  
 Ships of the States General, and the  
 Winter Season, which usually renders  
 the Departure from the Coast very diffi-  
 cult. But if it shall be resolv'd to  
 struggle with those Difficulties, we  
 G 4 must

A. C. must immediately send away our great  
 1702. Ships, in hopes of their gaining a safe  
 Passage home. We have also consider'd  
 that which has been propos'd and what  
 Sir George Rook's Instructions dire-  
 rected as to . . . . ., and we cannot  
 but agree and conclude, (as we judge  
 all Seamen in the world will) that, be-  
 fore we can possibly reach that Post,  
 the time will be elaps'd, and the Season  
 of the Year so far advanc'd, that it  
 will render any Attempt on that Place,  
 unreasonable and impracticable.

The same Day, towards the Eve-  
 ning, Orders were given, that the  
 Boats from the Fleet should rendez-  
 vouz at *Rota*, by break of Day,  
 which was the time of Flood, to  
 take on Board the Remainder of the  
 Army; that the youngest Regiment  
 should march first; that the Rear-  
 Guard should be compos'd of En-  
 glish Grenadiers, commanded by  
 Colonel *Fox*, Lieutenant Colonel  
*Pierce*, and Major *Negus*: And that  
 the Company of Grenadiers of the  
 Guards that were posted at the  
 Wind-

Wind-Mill, should close the Rear, *A. C.*  
 and as they march'd, make good *1702.*  
 the Barrier, and set Fire to all the   
 combustible Stuff they should find,  
 on purpose to cover their Retreat.  
 The 17th towards Noon, the Army  
 being near embark'd, Orders were  
 sent to Colonel *Fox*, to form the  
 Rear-Guard and march, which was  
 soon done; and after halting a little  
 while in the Street for Colonel  
*Pierce*, who was posted just with-  
 out the Town, they then continued  
 their March, till they came to the  
 Market-Place, where they were  
 forc'd to stay about an Hour, till  
 the rest of the Troops were aboard.  
 During this second Halt, Colonel  
*Fox* had notice sent him, that the  
*Spaniards* were forcing through the  
 Barrier at *St. Lucar's Port*, which  
 Colonel *Rook*, (whose desire it was  
 to stay with the Rear-Guard) per-  
 ceiving, he immediately got leave of  
 Baron *Sparrr* to head a Party of the  
*Dutch*, that happen'd not to be  
 march'd, and to be nearest the Port:  
 No sooner had the *Hollanders* made  
 their

A. C. their Discharge, but the Enemy  
 1<sup>o</sup>72. gave way ; and just as Colonel *Rook*  
 had got to the Port, he met Colonel *Pierce* with another Detachment from the Market Place to sustain him. Thereupon Colonel *Pierce* order'd his Men to climb to the top of the Port, to clear the Street on the other side, which they did effectually, and regain'd the Barrier ; whilst the *Dutch* march'd down to the Water-side, to embark, and the rest to join Colonel *Fox* in the Rear. In this Dispute there were only Two Soldiers kill'd, and as many wounded with the Splinters of Grenadoes, on the Confederates side, and about Six or Seven *Spaniards* lay dead on the other side, and amongst them an Officer of Note. As soon as the *English* that clos'd the Rear were got into their Boats, a Regiment of *French* Foot fired briskly at them, but without hurting any body. And thus by the good Disposition wisely contriv'd by the Duke of *Ormond*, and prudently managed by Colonel *Fox*; the Land Forces


Forces made a safe Retreat, in fight *A. C.*  
of a numerous and enraged Enemy. 1702.  
After all the Men were got on Board the Fleet, a Flag of Truce  
was sent on Shoar, to offer the *Spaniards* the Prisoners we had taken,  
and demand those they had made;  
but they refus'd to receive theirs,  
saying, *They might keep to the English,*  
*as not being good Subjects to the King of Spain.* The Alcayde of  
*Rota*, being apprehensive, that should  
he continue there, he should be put  
to Death for surrendring that Place  
to the Allies, desir'd his Grace to  
take him on Board, and carry him  
to *England*, with his Kinsman, who  
was the Confederate's Guide from  
*Rota*, in their March to Port St. *Maries*,  
which his Grace did generously  
grant. The same Day a Council  
of War was call'd on Board the *Ranelagh*,  
where the Duke of *Ormond* was,  
for all the General Land Officers;  
and another on Board the *Sovereign*,  
for the Flag-Officers. These  
Consultations were held pursuant to  
some

A. C.  
1702.

Consults  
whether  
to winter  
in Spain, or  
return to  
England.

some Instructions lately receiv'd from *England*, wherein the Queen left it to the Prudence of the Commanders in chief, either to winter in some Part of *Spain*, with the Land Forces, and part of the Fleet, or to return home after having made a Detachment for the *west-Indies*? The Duke of *Ormond* warmly insisted on the first, and the Prince of *Hesse d'Armstadt* propos'd. the Town of *Vigo*, as having a very commodious Harbour, and being a Place seated in the most plentiful Corner of all *Spain*; but Sir *George Rook* and most of the Sea-Officers, who knew nothing, (no more than any Body aboard the Fleet) of Mons. *Chateaurenault's* being arriv'd at *Vigo*, with the *Spanish* Galleons, were of Opinion, that it was more for Her Majesty's and the Nation's Service, to send a Reinforcement to Admiral ~~Be~~ *How*; having Reason to suppose that the *French* had a very formidable Force in that part of the World. After some Messages between his Grace and Sir *George Rook*, a general

ral

ral Council of Sea and Land General *A. C.*  
 Officers was held on Board the *Ra- 1702.*  
*nelagh*; wherein were present Sir   
*George Rook*, Lieutenant-Admiral  
*Allemond*, Vice-Admiral *Hopson*,  
 Vice-Admiral *Vandergoes*, Vice-Ad-  
 miral *Pieterfon*, Sir *Stafford Fairbon*,  
 Rear-Admiral *Wassenaer*, Rear-Ad-  
 miral *Graydon*; His Grace the Duke  
 of *Ormond*, Sir *Henry Bellafys*, the  
 Lord *Portmore*, Baron *Sparr*, Sir  
*Charles Hara*, Brigadier *Palandt*,  
 Brigadier *Seymour*, and Brigadier  
*Hamilton*. 'In this Council it was  
 'debated; whether upon the Con-  
 'sideration of the Opposition and ob-  
 'stinate Inclination of the *Spaniards*  
 'in *Andalusia*, to oppose the House  
 'of *Austria*, and the Difficulties  
 'which might be expected from the  
 'Season of the Year, as appear'd by  
 'the Resolution of the Council of  
 'War of Flag-Officers of Yesterday,  
 'and the Aversion that they might  
 'reasonably expect to find from the  
 'People of any other Part of *Spain*,  
 'as well as the want of Intelligence  
 'which the Army had been wholly  
 'desti-

A. C.  
1702.



' destitute of since they had been a-  
 ' shore ; and that the *Dutch Troops*  
 ' could not be supply'd with Provi-  
 ' sions from their Fleet, for a lon-  
 ' gertime than a Month, and the  
 Diminutions of the Army by the De-  
 ' tachment for the *west-Indies* and  
 ' Sickness, it was reasonable to make  
 a second Attempt of landing in *Spain* ?  
 Which being fram'd in a Question,  
 and the Question put, all the Sea-  
 Officers subscrib'd the Negative, as  
 did all the Land-Officers, except the  
 D. of *Ormond* and *Baron Sparr*, who  
 remain'd firm for the Affirmative.  
 It was therefore resolv'd, ' That the  
 ' Fleet should take the first Oppor-  
 ' tunity, and make the best of their  
 ' way for *England*, and that the  
 ' Rendezvouz be appointed at *St.*  
 ' *Hellens*, till they shall receive Or-  
 ' ders for the disposing and landing  
 ' the Army : Whereupon the Prince  
 of *Hesse* sail'd for *Lisbon*, not a lit-  
 tle concern'd at the ill Success of  
 this Expedition in general, and of  
 his Negotiation in particular. The  
 same



same Day the Duke of *Ormond* dispatch'd the following Letter to Sir *Charles Hedges*, which he had begun to write at *Rota*, Three Days before.

SIR,

I Receiv'd yours of the 21<sup>st</sup>. of the last Month, by Captain *Urry*, and am very sorry that these new Instructions to Sir *George Rook*, cannot be of any use, since we could not do the Service at *Cadiz* that was hop'd for. Yesterday we march'd from Port St. *Maries*; the *Spanish* Horse kept us Company all the March, but durst not attack us. They were 1200, or thereabouts. We think of embarking to morrow or the next Day; and then tho' we shall find so strong a Garison in so good a Place as *Cadiz* is, yet I do think it of the last Consequence that we should attempt it, and endeavour if we can stay this Winter in some Port of *Spain*, at least till we have her Majesty's farther Orders. I do think . . . . . should  
' be

The D. of  
*Ormond's*  
Letter to  
Mr. Secre-  
tary *Hedges*

A. C.  
1702.



‘be thought of, for us to endeavour  
 ‘to take Port at, in case her Majesty  
 ‘should think of our staying here,  
 ‘and prosecuting of the War in this  
 ‘Kingdom, which cannot be done  
 ‘without Horse, as I was of Opini-  
 ‘on before I left *England*, and now  
 ‘find by Experience that I was not  
 ‘in the wrong. After I have made  
 ‘the Detachment for the *West-Indies*  
 ‘we shall want a Reinforcement, if  
 ‘her Majesty should think of carry-  
 ‘ing on the War in this Coun-  
 ‘try.

‘I would not close my Letter till  
 ‘I had got the Troops on Board,  
 ‘which we did Yesterday being the  
 ‘16th, without the Loss of any of  
 ‘our Men, and but two of the *Dutch*,  
 ‘tho’ the Enemy might have been  
 ‘very troublesome to us, if they had  
 ‘had Vigour. We sail to morrow  
 ‘for *England*, without the least  
 ‘thoughts of attempting any thing  
 ‘more in this Country, which I am  
 ‘sorry for, and could not sign the  
 ‘Council of War that took this Re-  
 ‘solution

' solution. We are now making the *A. C.*  
 ' Detachment for the *West-Indies*, 1702.  
 ' according to her Majesty's Dire-  
 ' ctions, which will be at least 2400  
 ' Men. I have nothing more to  
 ' trouble you with now, but to as-  
 ' sure you that I am yours, &c.

*Ormonde.*

The next Day, the Admiral made  
 a Signal to weigh, having a fine  
 Land-Breeze; but it dulling, he  
 came to an Anchor again; and on  
 the 19th, a Flag of Truce was sent  
 to Port St. *Maries*, with all the  
*French* and *Spanish* Prisoners unre-  
 deem'd, to the Number of 230,  
 for which the *Spaniards* return'd 22  
 Men they had taken from the Con-  
 federates. The same Morning the  
 Fleet weigh'd Anchor again, and  
 sail'd several Days with a small and  
 variable Wind. On the 23d. the  
 Disposition was made for the Squa-  
 dron to be sent into the *West-Indies*,  
 which being compleated on the  
 24th, the Admiral made his Signal  
 for them to depart. There were 6  
 H Men

A. C. Men of War, and 12 Transports, 1702. Captain *walker*, in the *Bedford*, being Commodore, and having on Board them Four Regiments, *viz.* Major General *Earl's*, Brigadier *Hamilton's*, the Lord *Donegal's*, and Lord *Charlemont's*, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel *Bristoe*.

The Admirante of *Castille* retires to *Portugal*.

The Information given by the Prince of *Hesse* at Port *St. Maries*, of several *Spanish* Grandees being inclin'd to join the Allies, was soon after conform'd by the Retreat of the Admirante of *Castille*, into *Portugal*. That Nobleman, who had a long time thwarted Cardinal *Portocarrero*, and favour'd the House of *Austria*, being oblig'd to accept the Embassy into *France*, which he justly look'd upon as a Pompous Exile, that he might cover his real Intention, had already sent away some of his Domesticks to *Paris*, and given them Orders to furnish a House for him. But upon the 11th of *September* (N. S.) having sent out with a Retinue of near 300 Persons,

sons, instead of going to *Paris*, he went directly to a House that had been prepar'd for his Reception near *Lisbon*. A. C.  
1072.

The News of the Fleet returning homewithout performing anything, had no sooner reach'd *England*, but it occasion'd a great Surprize amongst most People, a Construction amongst some few, and as many various Discourses and Reflections as there were different Parties in the Nation. The Disappointment of the Well-affects may be guess'd at, by considering what Scope Men generally give to their Hopes and Wishees, which, at this time, were strangely heightned by the Papers printed with publick Authority; for the *Gazetteers* had adventur'd to say, *That not only the French Men of war and Gallies in the Puntals, seem'd to be at the Mercy of the Confederates; but, that tho' the surrender of Cadiz was not altogether certain, yet from the Measures taken, there was Reason to expect News of good Suc-*

A. C.  
1702.



*cess.* On the other hand, the Disaffected had much ado to contain their secret Joy, or forbear boasting of having made righter Conjectures about this Expedition, than the rest.

The Queen's Concern upon this Occasion can hardly be express'd : Tho' it may easily be understood by the reflecting on the affectionate Zeal which her Majesty had shewn for the Good and Honour of the Nation, and the Interest of the common Cause : However without being in the least discompos'd by this Disappointment, upon Information of Monsieur *Chateaurenault's* being got into the Harbour of *Vigo*, Her Majesty immediately dispatch'd away two Expresses, one to Admiral *Rook*, with positive Orders to attempt the taking or destroying the *French* and *Spanish* Ships ; and another to Sir *Cloudesty Shovel*, to sail with his Squadron to reinforce the Grand Confederate Fleet.

On the 21<sup>st</sup> of September Sir *George Rook* coming home with the whole Fleet,


Fleet from before *Cadiz*, sent the *A. C. Eagle*, the *Sterling Castle*, and the *1702. Pembroke*, with some Transports, to water in *Lagos-Bay*, where arriving the 22d. about Five in the Afternoon. The Land-Officers on Board the *Pembroke*, went immediately ashore, having with them *Mr. Beauvoir*, a Gentleman of *Fersey*, Chaplain of that Ship. When they came to the Town of *Lagos*, they could find no Body understand 'em; which oblig'd them to rove in the Streets for some time, till the Chaplain espying a Gentleman, who by his fresh Countenance, and foreign Garb appear'd to be no *Portuguese*, he accosted him in *French*, which he speaks as readily as *English*. The Gentleman answer'd him in the same Language, proving to be the *French Consul*, *Mr. Beauvoir* by his genteel Address, and some Complements he pass'd upon the Civility of the *French Nation*, insinuated himself in the Consul's Favour, that the latter offer'd him his House, both for himself, and some of his Friends,

A. C. which the Chaplain gladly accep-  
 1702. ted, and there took up his Lodging.  
 He laid there two Nights, and had  
 the Opportunity of several Conver-  
 sations with the Consul, who boas-  
 tingly extoll'd the Power of *France*:  
 Adding that his most Christian Ma-  
 jesty would have such a strong Fleet  
 at Sea next Summer, that neither  
*English* nor *Dutch* should dare to stir  
 out of their own Harbours; and,  
 to prove his Assertion, he gave Mr.  
*Beauvoir* a broad Hint of *Chateaur-  
 naults* being safe not far off with the  
 Galleons.

On the 24th in the Evening,  
 Mr. *Beauvoir* was inform'd that a  
 Gentleman was come from *Lisbon*,  
 bound for the Fleet; and that he  
 design'd to go the next Morning on  
 Board one of the *English* Men of War.  
 This excited the Chaplains Curiosi-  
 ty, who thereupon sent to the Gen-  
 tleman to acquaint him, that if he  
 did not go on Board that Night, he  
 would lose his Passage, because the  
 Squadron was to sail at Four in the  
 Morning; that if he would please



to go off, he had a Boat at his Ser- A. C.  
 vice; that he should be wellcome 1702.  
 on Board the *Pembroke*, and that he  
 would be glad of his Company.  
 The Gentleman accepted the Invi-  
 tation, and whilst they were both  
 waiting on the Shore for the Boat,  
 Mr. *Beauvoir* ask'd him *what News?*  
*Great News* answer'd the Gentleman,  
*for Chateaurenault is at Vigo, with*  
*30 Men of War, and 22 Galleons.*  
 Much the same Number that the  
*French Consul* had mention'd to the  
 Chaplain; whose Curiosity encrea-  
 sing, he enquir'd farther, whence  
 he came, and who he was. The  
 Gentleman replied, that he was both  
 a *Spaniard* and a *German*, that he  
 came from *Lisbon*; was sent by the  
 Imperial Minister at that Court to  
*Faros*, in order to go on Board the  
 Fleet, which was thought to be  
 still before *Çadiz*. But coming to  
 that Place he found that the Fleet  
 was pass'd by, and being inform'd  
 of an *English Squadron* in *Lagos-Bay*,  
 he came to *Lagos Town* to get a Pas-  
 sage;

A. C. 1702.  sage; and that he had two Letters, one for the Prince of *Hesse*, and the other for Mr. *Metbuen* Junior, which contain'd the Particulars of this important News; and which he drew out of his Pocket and shew'd to Mr. *Beauvoir*. The latter easily read the Supercription, because it was a fine Moon-shiny-night; but knowing that the Prince of *Hesse* and Mr. *Metbuen* were gone out of the Fleet for *Lisbon*, he had so much Presence of Mind as to conceal it from that Messenger, lest he should refuse to go along with him: Leaving him therefore in his Error, he carried him on Board the *Pembroke*. When they came on Board, they found the Captain already a Bed; and the Messenger being tired out with his long Journey, went also immediately to Bed to refresh himself. However the Chaplain was bolted into the great Cabbin, awak'd Captain *Hardy*, who commanded the *Pembroke*, acquainted him with what he had learn'd from the *French* Consul; and told him he had brought a Gen-

Gentleman on Board, who confirm'd *A. C.*  
 the News of *Chateaurenault's* and *1702.*  
 the Galleons being at *Vigo*. The  
 next Morning, about Eight a Clock,  
 the Messenger being up, he confirm'd  
 to Captain *Hardy* the Chaplain's In-  
 formation, and produced his Let-  
 ters; but when he heard that the  
 Prince and Mr. *Methuen* were both  
 gone by Sea to *Lisbon*, he was much  
 surpriz'd, and earnestly desir'd to be  
 put on Shore; whereupon (though  
 they were then under sail far from  
*Lagos*) Captain *Hardy* sent his Boat  
 with him under *Cape St. Vincent*,  
 where he landed. At the same time,  
 Captain *Hardy* acquainted Captain  
*Wisbart*, who commanded the *Eagle*,  
 and all the Squadron, with what  
 Intelligence he had gain'd; upon  
 which Information a Consultation  
 of Captains was immediately held,  
 wherein it was resolv'd, that this  
 News was of that Importance, that  
 a Ship should be sent to acquaint Sir  
*George Rook* with it; and as Captain  
*Hardy* had the best Sailer, and was  
 Master of the Intelligence, Captain  
*Wisbart*

A. C. *wisbart* order'd him to sail a-head to  
 1702. find out the Fleet. He was upon so  
 difficult a piece of Work, that had  
 he not been a very experienced Sea-  
 Officer, and eminently zealous for  
 her Majesty's Service, he had never  
 compass'd it: For, not to mention  
 that the Fleet had many various  
 Courses by Reason of the variable-  
 ness of the Weather, of which he  
 must have a Journal in his Head;  
 the Head of his Ship was loose, which  
 endanger'd his Masts, his Ship very  
 leaky, and himself and all his Men  
 were induc'd to two Biskets a Day.  
 However, notwithstanding all these  
 Difficulties, and the pressing In-  
 stances of his Men to bear away for  
*England*, he cruized till the 6th of  
*October*, when he found the Fleet,  
 and acquainted Sir *George Rook* with  
 his News. The Admiral being ex-  
 trem glad of it, imparted the same  
 immediately to the *Dutch* Admiral,  
 declaring it his Opinion, that they  
 should all set Sail directly for *Vigo*.  
 The *Dutch* Admiral readily concur'd  
 with

with Sir *George Rook*, who the next *A. C.*  
 Day call'd a Council of Flag-Officers, 1702.  
 wherein it was resolv'd, 'That in  
 'regard the attempting and destroy-  
 'ing the *French* and *Spanish* Ships at  
 'Vigo, would be of great Advantage  
 'to her Majesty, and no less honou-  
 'rable to Her and her Allies, and  
 'tend, in a great Measure, to re-  
 'duce the exorbitant Power of  
 'France; the Fleet should make the  
 'best of their way to that Port, and  
 'fall on immediately with the whole  
 'Line, if there were Room sufficient  
 'for it, otherwise to attack the E-  
 'nemy with such Detachments as  
 'might render the Enterprize most  
 'effectual and successful. The same  
 Morning the *Dunwich* came into the  
 Fleet from *England*, by whom the  
 Duke of *Ormond* receiv'd the Queens  
 Order concerning Sir *Henry Bellasis*  
 and Sir *Charles Hara*, whereupon his  
 Grace sent Lieutenant Col. *Pierce*,  
 his *Aid de Camp*, to tell them not to  
 give themselves the trouble to come  
 to the Council of War: But after-  
 wards

Resolu-  
 tion taken  
 to attempt  
 the *French*  
 and *Spanish*  
 Ships at  
*Vigo*.


Sir *Henry*  
*Bellasis*  
 and Sir  
*Charles*  
*Hara*, put  
 under Ar-  
 rest.

A. C. wards finding them there, his Grace  
1702. put them both in Arrest.




Pursuant to the Resolution of the Council of War, the Fleet began to bind their Course towards *Vigo*; and the Admiral having immediately sent out two Frigats for Intelligence, they return'd on the 9th of *October*, at Night, with the Confirmation of Captain *Hardy's* Account; adding that the Enemies Ships lay up the River in *Rodundella* Harbour. The next Morning one of Sir *Cloudesty Shovel's* Squadron came into the Fleet, with advice that Sir *Cloudesty* was off of *Cape Finister*; whereupon he, was sent back with Orders for that Admiral to join the Grand Fleet. On the 11th in the Afternoon the Fleet came to an Anchor against *Vigo*, the Weather having prov'd so hazy, that the Town never discover'd them, till they were just upon it; and though they fired very thick from that Place, yet the Confederates took little notice of it.

The

The *French* Admiral, to do him *A. C.*  
 Justice, had taken all humane Pre- *1702.*  
 cautions to secure off his Ships and   
 the *Spanish* Flota: For he not only  
 had carried them up beyond a very  
 narrow Streight, defended by a Ca-  
 stle on the one side, and Platforms  
 on both sides of the Streight, where  
 he had planted his best Guns; but  
 had likewise laid athwart it a strong  
 Boom, made up of Masts, Yards,  
 Cables, Top-Chains and Casks, a-  
 bout Twelve Yards in Circumfe-  
 rence, and kept steady by Anchors  
 cast on both sides of it.

So soon as the *Confederate Fleet*  
 came to an Anchor, the Admiral  
 call'd a Council of the Sea and Land  
 General Officers, wherein it was  
 concluded, that since the whole Fleet  
 could not attempt the Enemy's Ships  
 where they lay, without apparent  
 Danger of running foul one upon  
 another, a Detachment of Fifteen  
*English*, and Ten *Dutch* Men of  
 War, with the Line of Battle, with  
 all the Fireships, should be sent in;  
 with Orders to use their best Endeavours

A. C. 1702.  vours to take or destroy the Enemy's Fleet; that the Frigats and Bomb-Vessels should follow the Rear of the Detachment; and that the great Ships should move after them, and go in, if there should be occasion; that the Army, should, at the same time, land and attack the Fort on the South-side of *Rodondella*, and thence proceed on, where they might most effectually annoy the Enemy; that, because it was not known what Depth of Water there might be, the Attempt should be made with the smallest Ships; and that to give the better Countenance to the Service, all the Flag-Officers should go in with the Squadron.

For the better Performance of these Resolutions, Sir *George Rook* with great Zeal and unwearied Vigilance, spent almost the whole Night in going from Ship to Ship in his own Boat, to give the necessary Directions, and to encourage both Officers and Seamen to discharge their Duty. The next Day about Ten in the Morning, the  
Duke



Duke of *Ormond* being landed in the sandy Bay, about a League from *Vigo*, with near 2500 Men on the South-side of the River, and without any Opposition; order'd the Grenadiers, under the Command of the Lord Viscount *Shannon*, and Colonel *Pierce*, to march directly to the Fort that guarded the Entrance into the Harbour, where the Boom lay, which they perform'd with great Alacrity and Courage. And his Grace himself, at the Head of the rest of the Forces, march'd on Foot over craggy Mountains to sustain the first Detachment. There appear'd at the same time, about 8000 *Spanish* Foot, between the Fort and the Hills, but they only made a faint shew of skirmishing at a Distance, and retir'd as the Grenadiers advanc'd; and the other likewise driving before them another Party of the Enemy, follow'd them to the Fort, and made themselves Masters of the lower Platform, on which were 38 Pieces of Cannon. Thereupon Lieutenant General *Churchill's*

A. C.

1702.



**A. C.** *Churchill's* Regiment advanc'd upon  
**1702.** the left, and took their Posts as they  
 saw most convenient. After the  
 Batteries were taken, the Enemy  
 retreated into an old Castle, or Stone  
 Tower, and fired from thence brisk-  
 ly upon the *English* for some small  
 time; but the Grenadiers plying  
 them warmly with their Hand Gra-  
 nadoes, and pelting them with their  
 Fuzees as soon as they appear'd on  
 the Wall, Monsieur *de Sorel* a stout  
*French* Captain of a Man of War,  
 who commanded in the Fort, ha-  
 ving encourag'd his Men to make  
 a desperate Push for their Lives,  
 open'd the Gate, intending to force  
 his way through the *English*, with  
 Sword in Hand; but the Grenadiers  
 rushing immediately into the Castle,  
 made themselves Masters of it, and  
 near 300 *French* Seamen and 50  
*Spaniards*, with their Officers, Pri-  
 soners at Discretion. A small Party  
 of the Enemy endeavour'd to make  
 their Escape through the Water,  
 but were stop't by a Detachment of  
 the *Dutch* headed by Captain *de Na-*  
*jac*

*jae*, a French Protestant, who serv'd A. C. as Volunteer near his Grace the Duke of Ormond. 1702.

Nor were those in the Fleet idle Spectators of all this: For as soon as the Land Forces were got on Shoar, the Admiral gave the Signal to weigh, which was accordingly done, the Line form'd, and the Squadron was briskly bearing up the Boom: But when the Van was got within Cannon shot of the Batteries, it fell calm, so that they were constrain'd to come to an Anchor again. However, not long after, it blowing a fresh Gale, Vice-Admiral *Hopson*, in the *Torbay*, being next the Enemy, cut immediately his Cables, clapt on all his Sails, and bearing up directly upon the Boom, amidst all the Enemy's Fire, broke through it at once; cast Anchor between the *Bourbon* and *L'Esperance*; (or Hope) two French Men of War, which Count *Chateaurenaud* had plac'd near the Boom, and with unparalell'd Resolution received several Broad-sides from them. The rest

Brave and memorable Action of Vice-Admiral *Hopson*.

I

of

A. C. of Vice-Admiral *Hopson's* Division,  
 1702. and Vice-Admiral *Vandergoes* with  
 his Detachment, having weigh'd  
 at the same time, sail'd abreast to-  
 wards the Boom, to add the great-  
 er Weight and Force to the Shock,  
 but being becalm'd, they all stuck,  
 and were oblig'd to hack and cut  
 their way through. A fresh Gale  
 blowing again, the *Dutch* Admiral  
 made so good use of it, that having  
 nick'd the Passage which the brave  
*Hopson* had made, he boldly went  
 in, and made himself Master of the  
*Bourbon*.

All this while Vice-Admiral *Hop-  
 son* was in extream Danger: For,  
 being clap'd on Board by a *French*  
*Fireship*, by which his Rigging was  
 presently set on Fire, he expected  
 every Moment to be burnt. But it  
 fortunately happened, that the  
*French* Vessel, which was a Merchant  
 Man, laden with Snuff, and made  
 up in hast into a Fireship, being  
 blown up, the Snuff partly extin-  
 guish'd the Fire, and preterved the

*En-*

*English* Man of War. However *A. C.*  
 Vice-Admiral *Hopson* received con- 1702.  
 siderable Damage in this memora-  
 ble Action : For besides the Having  
 his Fore-Top-Mast shot by the Board,  
 115 Men kill'd and drowned, and 9  
 wounded; most of his Sails were  
 burn'd and scorch'd, his Fore-yard  
 burnt to a Coal, and his Lar-board  
 and Shrouds Fore and Aft burn'd,  
 at the dead Eyes, insomuch that he  
 was forc'd afterwards to leave his  
 own Ship, and hoist his Flag on  
 Board the *Monmouth*. At the same  
 time, Captain *Bucknam* in the *As-*  
*sociation*, laid his Broad-side against  
 a Battery of 17 Guns, on the other  
 side the Harbour; so that for a consi-  
 derable while there was a continual  
 Firing of great and small Shot on  
 both sides, till the *French* Admiral  
 seeing the Platform and Fort in the  
 Hands of the victorious *English*, his  
 Fireship spent in vain, the *Bourbon*  
 taken, the Boom cut in pieces, and  
 the Confederate Fleet pouring in  
 upon him, he set Fire to his own  
 Ship, and order'd the rest of the

Captains, under his Command, to follow his Example; but he could not be so punctually obey'd, but that several Men of War and Gallies were taken by the *English* and *Dutch*, as you may see by the following List.

*French Ships in the Harbour of Redondella.*

**Ships taken.**

| Commanders.       | Ships Names.      | Men. | Guns. |
|-------------------|-------------------|------|-------|
| Monf. de Beaujeu. | <i>le Prompt.</i> | 500  | 70    |
| Mr. de Montbeau,  | <i>le Bourbon</i> | 410  | 68    |
| Mr. de Boissier,  | <i>le Ferme</i>   | 450  | 74    |
| Mr. l'Autier,     | <i>le Moderé</i>  | 300  | 54    |
| Mr. d'Aligre,     | <i>l'Assuré</i>   | 380  | 66    |
| Mr. de Cour,      | <i>le Triton</i>  | 253  | 42    |

Of these, the *Bourbon* only was taken by the *Dutch*, the rest were carried home by the *English*.

**Ships Burnt.**

|                         |                   |     |          |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-----|----------|
| Count de Chateaurenaud, | <i>le Fort</i>    | 500 | 76       |
| Mr. de Tricomhaut,      | <i>l'Oriflame</i> | 380 | 64       |
| Mr. de Chamelin,        | <i>le Solide</i>  | 350 | 56       |
| Mr. Grand Pré,          | <i>le Prudent</i> | 380 | 64 or 62 |

Mr.

|                   |                             |     |    |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Mr. Duplessis,    | <i>la Dauphine</i>          | 230 | 44 |
| Mr. de Polignac,  | <i>l'Entreprennant</i>      | 130 | 24 |
| Mr. de St. Osman, | <i>la Choquante</i>         |     | 8  |
| Mr. de Lescallet, | <i>le Favori, Fireship,</i> |     | 14 |

There were also Three *Gardes Marines* or Scouts Burnt.

Ships taken, but either sunk or run ashore and Bulg'd.

| Commanders                    | Ships                 | Men | G. |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----|----|
| LeMarq. de laGalisonniere     | <i>l'Esperance,</i>   | 420 | 70 |
| Mr. de Mongon,                | <i>la Sirene,</i>     | 280 | 62 |
| LeMarq. de Chateaur-<br>naud, | <i>le Superbe,</i>    | 450 | 70 |
| Mr. de Sorel                  | <i>le Volontaire,</i> | 250 | 46 |

*Spanish Men of War.*

| Commanders                         | Ships                        | Guns. |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|
| Don Manuel de Velasco,<br>General. | <i>Jesus Maria Joseph,</i>   | 70    |
| Don Josephus Checon,<br>Admiral.   | <i>la Buffoona,</i>          | 54    |
| Don Ferdin. Checon,                | <i>la Capit. de Assogos,</i> | 54    |

## Spanish Galeons.

|                                         |                                          |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Don <i>Visenti Alvarez</i>              | <i>Santo Christo di Maria-<br/>caja.</i> |
| Don <i>Francisco Blanco</i>             | <i>Santo Christo di buen<br/>Viajo.</i>  |
| Don <i>Alonzo Iparrere</i>              | <i>Santa Cruz.</i>                       |
| Don <i>Consimo Antonio</i>              | <i>Nostradama de Merce.<br/>Montag.</i>  |
| Don <i>Michael Camitee</i>              | <i>Santa Domingo.</i>                    |
| Don <i>Ignatio Ascono-<br/>britio.</i>  | <i>la Trinidad.</i>                      |
| Don <i>Anton. Gomes</i>                 | <i>St. Juan Baptista.</i>                |
|                                         | <i>d'Auresia.</i>                        |
|                                         | <i>Philippo Quinto.</i>                  |
| Don <i>Francisco Bara-<br/>gand.</i>    | <i>Nostra Senora de Mer-<br/>cedes.</i>  |
| Don <i>Juan Dungo.</i>                  | <i>Falafhe del General.</i>              |
| Don <i>Frebusia Bernar<br/>de vera.</i> | <i>la Sacra Familia.</i>                 |
| Don <i>Alonzo Lopez.</i>                | <i>Santa Cruz</i>                        |
| Don <i>Martin Moguera.</i>              | <i>Santa Susanna.</i>                    |

Of these Thirteen Galeons, (which carried from 20 to upwards of 30 Guns,) Four were taken by the *English*, Five by the *Hollanders*, and the rest were all destroy'd.

As



As the good Conduct of the *Land A. C.* **1702.**  
*Forces* contributed very much to the Success of this Enterprize, having contriv'd to assail the Fort, just as the Men of War bearing up to the Boom, pour'd in their Broad sides upon them, so did it wonderfully reconcile them to the *Seamen*, who before thought them useles; and created a great Friendship and Confidence between them both, for both were here Witnesses of their respective Resolution and Bravery, and afforded one another mutual Assistance.

Good Correspondence between the Sea and Land Forces.

This great and memorable Victory, was obtain'd, with very inconsiderable Loss: For, besides the Damage received by Vice-Admiral *Hopson*, as above mention'd, the *Kent* had only her Fore-Mast shot, and Boat-Swain wounded; the *Association*, her Main-Mast shot, and two Men killed; the *Barfleur* had her Main-Mast shot, two Men killed, and two wounded; and the *Mary* her Bolt-sprit shot. Of the Land Men, two Lieutenants, and about Forty

This Victory obtain'd with very little Loss

A. C. 1702. Soldiers were slain, Colonel *Pierce* was wounded with a Cannon shot from our own Men of War, in the Thigh, and Colonel *Seymour*, Colonel *Newton*, Mr. *Talmasb*, and about 30 private Men were also wounded.

Though the *French* lost the Day, yet it must be acknowledged, that they defended the Boom and the Fort with great Courage, till seeing themselves deserted by the raw and unexperienc'd *Spanish Militia*, they were forced to yield to the Fortune of War. The number of their slain was much the same with that of the Allies, but near Four Hundred of their Men were taken Prisoners, amongst them, *Monsieur d'Aligre*, Commodore of a Squadron, the *Marquis de la Galissoniere*, *Mr. de Sorel*, and several other Officers of Note; Count *Chateaurenaud*, and the *Spanish General*, with some others, made their Escape; but Don *Josephus Checon*, the *Spanish Admiral* was made Prisoner.

Hi-

History cannot determine the value of the Booty the Confederates gain'd in this bold and successful Attempt: Tho', 'tis not what they got, but what the Enemy lost, that is most to be regarded, and which indeed was very considerable. However, to make a reasonable Conjecture of both, it may be remark'd, that the *Spanish* Flota was universally acknowledg'd to be the richest that ever came from the *West-Indies* into *Europe*: That the Silver and Gold it had on Board was computed at Ten Millions of Pieces of Eight, of which, Eight Millions only were taken out of the Galeons, and secur'd by the Enemy, and the rest was either taken, or left in the Galeons that were burnt or sunk: And that the Goods were valued at Four Millions of Pieces of Eight more, one fourth Part of which was sav'd, near two destroy'd, and the other taken by the Confederates: Besides the Ships already mention'd, and a great deal of Plate and Goods belonging to private Persons, most part

A. C.

1702.




A. C.  
1702.

part of which was either taken or  
lost.



The Duke of *Ormond*, who by his Presence, where Danger threaten'd most, had encourag'd every body to do their Duty, march'd the same Night with his Forces to *Redondella*, being lighted in his way by the Enemy's Ships in Flames, which yielded a pleasant, tho' dismal Spectacle. His Grace took Possession of *Redondella* without any Resistance, most of the Inhabitants being fled; and tho' great Bodies of the *Spaniards* drew together on the Mountains, yet finding the Confederates in so good a Posture to receive them, they never durst venture to attack them. In this Place a great deal of Plate was found, belonging to the *French* Officers, which his Grace caus'd to be divided among the *English* and *Dutch* Officers. And 'tis remarkable, that *Monsieur Sorel*, one of the *French* Captains taken, claiming part of this  
Place

Place as his own, his Grace to sig- *A. C.*  
 nalize his Justice to the Victorious, 1702.  
 and his Generosity to the Vanquish'd,   
 gave Mr. *sorel* the value of his  
 Plate out of his own Pocket.

On the 14th, mutual Congratu-  
 lations by Letters past between the  
 Duke of *Ormond* and Sir *George Rook*,  
 on the Success of their Enterprize :  
 And at the same time his Grace ac-  
 quainted the Admiral with his De-  
 sign of marching to *Vigo*, and at-  
 tack the Place ; *which he doubted not*  
*he might easily take, and maintain*  
*himself there that winter, and be in*  
*a Readiness next Spring to pursue the*  
*Advantages they had now gain'd, and*  
*perhaps bring Portugal to a Declara-*  
*tion for the Allies. This, said his*  
*Grace, he would do, if Sir George would*  
*agree to it, and leave with him such a*  
*Number of Ships, and such a quantity*  
*of Provisions as might be thought ne-*  
*cessary : But upon the Admiral's An-*  
*swer, That he could not give the For-*  
*ces more than Six Weeks or Two Months*  
*Provisions, nor leave more than 5 or*  
*6 Frigats, which he could hardly think*  
*safe,*

A. C. safe, any longer than they were at  
 1702. Sea, considering that the French, who  
 had such Advantages, were not : His  
 Grace acquainted Sir George Rook  
 that he wou'd give o'er the thoughts  
 of going to *Vigo*, and wintering in  
 those Parts.

He em-  
 barks for  
 England.

On the 16th of *Octob.* Sir *Cloudestly*  
*Shovel*, with about 20 of her Maje-  
 sty's Ships, join'd the Grand Fleet  
 from *England*; the next Day the  
 Duke of *Ormond* with the Land For-  
 ces march'd from *Redondella*, and  
 on the 19th in the Morning, Sir  
*George Rook*, with Vice-Admiral  
*Hopson* and Ten Sail more of her Ma-  
 jesty's Ships, besides Tenders and  
 Transports, sail'd from *Vigo* Har-  
 bour with a fine Land Breeze, leav-  
 ing behind, Vice-Admiral *Shovel*,  
 and Rear-Admiral *Fairborn* and  
*Graydon*, with 27 more *English* Men  
 of War, besides Fireships, Bomb-  
 Vessels, Hospital-Ships, and the  
*French* and *Spanish* Prizes, which  
 when fitted, Vice-Admiral *Shovel*  
 was to bring them home, after ha-  
 ving quite destroy'd those Ships  
 which

which the Enemy run ashore, and the Fort the Confederates took at their Landing. On the 17th of November, Sir *George Rook* came into the Downs, and the same Day, at four in the Afternoon, the Duke of *Ormond* landed at *Deal*, and having dispatch'd the necessary Orders for the Disembarking and Quartering the Forces, went that Night to *Canterbury*, and arriving at *London* the next Day, was received with great and deserved Marks of Favour by her Majesty, and with the loud Acclamations of the People, his Grace's, and Sir *George Rook's* Success at *Vigo* having quite stifled the various Discourses and secret Murmurings about the Expedition to *Cadiz*.

A. C.  
1702.



A P-

A. C.

1702.



## APPENDIX.

*The Duke of Ormond's Answer to  
Sir George Rook, dated Redon-  
dell. Oct. 14<sup>th</sup>.*

SIR,

I Receiv'd the Favour of yours  
this Morning, and give you Joy  
of the Success the Fleet has had un-  
der your Command, and am very  
glad the Army had a share in so  
great a Piece of Service. I am ve-  
ry sorry to hear of your Indisposi-  
tion, and am much oblig'd to you  
for your Intention to do me the  
Favour of a Visit ; if I could have  
left the Troops, I would have fav'd  
you that Trouble. If you'll agree to  
our stay here, and to leave with us  
such a Number of Ships as may be  
thought necessary, I will march  
with the Army to *Vigo*, and attack  
the Place, which I don't doubt we  
may take, and maintain our selves  
there this Winter, till farther Or-  
ders from the Queen, and be in a  
Rea-



'Readiness to pursue the Advantages *A. C.*  
 ' we have now gain'd, and perhaps *1702.*  
 ' bring *Portugal* to a Declaration for  
 ' us. This we will do, if you will  
 ' consent to it, if not, I desire with  
 ' the soonest your Answer : I should  
 ' think it very much for the Service,  
 ' if *Mr. Methuen* should acquaint the  
 ' King of *Portugal* of this Success,  
 ' which I can't but fancy will make  
 ' him leave the *French* Interest, since  
 ' he has nothing to fear from it. I  
 ' am yours, &c.


P. S. Since I find you cannot af-  
 ford Provisions for the Prisoners in  
 the Fort, rather than let them starve,  
 I shall be constrain'd to give them  
 their Liberty.

The Admiral's Answer, *Royal Sove-*  
*reign*, 14th. 1702. past Nine at  
 Night.

*My Lord Duke,*  
 ' I Have just now receiv'd the fa-  
 ' vour of your Grace's Letter, of  
 ' this Day, and am ready and wil-  
 ' ling

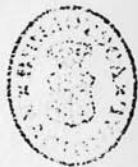
A. C.  
1702.

' ling to do every thing I can, that  
 ' may contribute to the Publick Ser-  
 ' vice ; and if your Grace think it so  
 ' to remain in this Part of *Spain* with  
 ' the Army, I will venture to leave  
 ' five or six Frigats with you ; tho'  
 ' I can hardly think those Ships safe  
 ' any longer than they are at Sea,  
 ' considering that the *French*, who  
 ' had such Advantages, were not ;  
 ' and I believe I can also leave your  
 ' Grace six Weeks or two Months  
 ' Provision for the Army, which is  
 ' the most I can do ; great part of  
 ' what was intended for that pur-  
 ' pose, having been sent to the *West-*  
 ' *Indies*, if your Grace has any Inten-  
 ' tions to continue here, I believe it  
 ' will be best to let the Guns remain  
 ' at the *Fort*, I shall order our Boats  
 ' to *Redondella* to morrow in the  
 ' Evening, to bring off the sick Men,  
 ' and then your Grace will have  
 ' time to determine, whether to  
 ' march to *Vigo*, or to the place you  
 ' propose for Embarking the Day  
 ' following ; and if you march to  
 ' *Vigo* ;

*Vigo*, I believe the Prisoners should A. C.  
 be sent to the other side, that they 1702.  
 may not reinforce that Garrison.   
 As soon as the Frigats come in from  
 Sir *Cloudesly Shovel's* Station, I shall  
 send an Express to *Lisbon*, to give  
 Mr. *Methuen* an Account of our  
 Success here, as I shall the *Pembroke*  
 to *England* on *Friday* Morning. I  
 am yours, &c. *George Rook.*

*The Duke of Ormond's Letter to the  
 Admiral from the Camp at Redon-  
 della, Oct. 15th.*

SIR,  
 I Have just now receiv'd yours in  
 answer to mine, and since I  
 find you cannot give the Forces  
 more than 6 Weeks or 2 Months  
 Provisions, nor leave more than 6  
 Ships, which you don't think safe,  
 I shall give over the Thoughts of  
 going to *Vigo*, and wintering in  
 these Parts. I intend to embark  
 to morrow in the Evening if the  
 Tide serve for us, at the Place  
 where the *Hope* and *Dartmouth* Fri-  
K
gats



A. C. 1702. *W* 'gats lye; and desire Boats may be  
 'ready to receive us. As to the  
 'Cannons you will be pleas'd to  
 'take them off when you think fit,  
 'Yours, &c. Ormond.

*Part of the Duke of Ormond's Letter to the Admiral, from Redondella, 16 Oct. 1702.*

..... Mr. *Wassanaer*, who is  
 'now with me, has also desir'd me  
 'to write to you concerning the Di-  
 'vision of the Cannon and Ammu-  
 'nition of the Fort among the *Dutch*:  
 'It was always my Opinion, they  
 'had a just Pretension to the third  
 'Part, and am very willing they  
 'should have it, Yours, &c. Ormond.

On the 17th of *October*, a Divi-  
 dend was made among the General  
 Officers, and the several Captains,  
 of the Mony, Plate, &c. found a  
*Redondella*.

Re:

## RELATION.

A. C.

1702.

De l'Expedition de Monsieur de Chateaurenault, depuis le mois de Septembre, 1701. jusqu'au même mois de l'Année, 1702.

## Ou LETTRE.

De Monsieur de Gatines, Intendant de Marine sur l'Escadre de Monsieur Chateaurenault, à un Ministre d'Etat en France, Datée de Vigo, à bord du Fort le — Septembre 1702. Et trouvée parmi les autres Papiers dudit Sieur de Gatines.

**J**E vous dois, Monsieur, par devoir, & par reconnoissance, & encore plus par mon Inclination, un Recit abrégé de tout ce que nous venons de faire dans notre Campagne de l'Amérique. Je n'ay garde de manquer à ces Occasions qui sont les seuls endroits de ma vie, où je puis un peu me revancher de toutes les bontez dont vous m'avez honoré jusques icy.

K 2

cy.

A. C. cy. Je m'en vay donc vous faire  
 1072. cette Relation la plus succincte que  
 je pourray, Monsieur, pour ne vous  
 point ennuyer, mais où je tâcheray  
 aussi, de ne rien obmettre pour pou-  
 voir satisfaire entierement vôtre Cu-  
 riosité, vous suppliant, de tout  
 mon Cœur, de ne dire à personne  
 que ce que j'ay l'honneur de vous  
 mander icy vienne de moy : Je ne le  
 dois qu'à vous seul.

J'ay eu l'honneur de vous mander  
 nôtre Partance de *Brest*, sous les  
 Ordres de Monsieur de *Chateaur-  
 nault*, nouveau Vice-Amiral de  
*France*, qui fut le 9 *septembre* de  
 l'Année dernière, 1701. Nous al-  
 lâmes de droiture à *Lisbone*, où les  
*Portugais* craignoient fort d'estre  
 Bombardéz par les Ennemis, pour  
 avoir Signé la Ligue avec les deux  
 Couronnes de *France* & d'*Espagne*.  
 Nous les r'assurâmes entierement  
 par nôtre Presence. Nous les ai-  
 dâmes à faire des bonnes Batteries,  
 des deux costez de leur Riviere; nous  
 leur laissâmes des Canions, des Mor-  
 tiers,

tiers; des Affûts, & des Boulets pour les garnir; des Cannoniers & des Bombardiers pour les servir; des Officiers pour les commander, & des Ingenieurs pour les continuer & perfectionner. Après avoir demeuré un mois entier dans la Riviere de *Lisbone*, les Nouvelles vinrent que les Ennemis avoient defarmé leurs plus gros Vaisseaux, & qu'ils n'estoient pas en estat d'entreprendre cette Année aucun Bombardement, Descente, ni Action considerable. Nous partismes de *Lisbone* le 20 Octobre, & arrivâmes à *Cadis* le 31 dudit Mois.

Monfieur le Comte d'*Estrées* nous y donna 14 Navires de Guerre de son Escadre assez mal armez & encore plus mal avitailés, qui avec autres 14 de *Brest* que nous avions, 5 Brulôts & deux Corvettes, composerent nôtre petite Armée Navale, dont je joins icy la Liste. Nous partismes de *Cadis* le 21 Novembre, pour venir croiser sur *Madere*, où nous devions trouver la Fregate l'*Entrepre-  
nante* qui nous y devoit apporter

A. C. des Ordres du Roy sur ce que nous  
 1702. aurions à faire ; & si nous ne la ren-  
 contrions pas, de nous rendre aux  
 Isles de l'*Amerique*, pour empescher  
 les Ennemis de rien entreprendre ni  
 sur les Colonies *Françoises*, ni sur  
 les *Indes d'Espagne* où ils s'étoient  
 vantez de faire un Etablissement  
 considerable, pour commencer a s'en  
 rendre les *Maitres*, qui est, dit on,  
 leur grand *Dessein*. Ils n'en scau-  
 roient former de meilleur, ni de plus  
 important.

Nous arrivâmes devant Madere  
 le 1 Decembre. Monsieur de *Cha-  
 teaurenault*, avoit ordre d'y atten-  
 dre la d. Frégate *l'Entreprenante*,  
 au moins 8 Jours de temps, & d'aller  
 chercher une Escadre Angloise qui  
 devoit croiser pour attendre la Flotte  
 d'*Espagne*, qui y devoit arriver en ce  
 temps là, sous l'Escorte de Monsieur  
 de *Coetlogon*. Il n'executa ni l'un ni  
 l'autre de ces deux Ordres, & c'est  
 le premier Bonheur qu'il a com-  
 mençé d'avoir, & qui ne l'a point  
 quitté pendant toute cette Cam-  
 pagne.



pagne. Vous en allez voir des Ef- A. C.  
fets surprenants & presque incroya- 1702.  
bles dans la suite de ce récit. Je ne  
croy pas, Monsieur, que l'Histoire  
nous puisse fournir d'Exemple d'un  
homme plus parfaitement & plus  
constamment heureux que luy. A-  
près avoir seulement demeuré une  
couple de Jours devant *Madere*, où  
nous n'eusmes aucunes nouvelles de  
cette Fregate ni des Ordres du Roy,  
& sans la mettre en peine de cher-  
cher les Ennemis, ni la flotte d'*Es-*  
*pagne*, dont il n'avoit rien appris ;  
il appareille pour les Isles de l'*Ame-*  
*rique*, & arrive le 1 Janvier de cette  
Année à la *Martinique*, n'ayant  
plus que pour — de vivres tout au  
plus. Il y a falu faire subsister les  
Equipages de *Cassave* & de viandes  
fraiches, pour pouvoir conserver de  
quoy s'en retourner en *Europe*. Nous  
avons trouvé dans cette Isle des  
Reffources incroyables de — &  
de Bestes à Corne. On eust traité  
un homme de Visionnaire qui se  
fust fait fort de les y faire trouver.

A. C. 1702. L'Intendant, les Commandans & les Habitants mesme ont esté surpris d'avoir peu fournir aux Consommations que nous avons fait. Jugez en s'il vous plaist Mr. par le seul Article des Bestiaux. Nous avions pour lors 13125. bouches dans nôtre Armée Navale & je trouye par le compte du Mutationnaire que nous avons consommé plus de ——— bestes à Corne, dans la *Martinique*. On ne croyoit pas qu'il y en eust la Moitié.

Les 25 & 28 du dit mois de *Janvier*, 1702. deux Fregattes arrivant de *France*, avec des Ordres du Roy, pour Monsieur de *Chateaurenauld*, par les quels il lui est enjoint très expressement, d'attaquer & bruler les *Barbades*, fameuse & principale Colonie *Angloise* de l'*Amerique*, d'aller ensuite faire la mesme chose aux petites Isles de *Montserrat*, *St. Christofle*, *Nevis* & *Antiques*; & s'il luy restoit assez de temps & de Vivres, de finir son Expedition par la *Jamaïque*. Il étoit en état de faire

re

re cela comme de prendre *Mastrie A. C.*  
 & la *Haye* avec son Armée Navalle. 1702.  
 Voila nôtre General bien embaras-  
 sé: On tient Conseils sur Conseils,  
 où il est enfin resolu & déterminé,  
 que la *Barbade* étant une *Entreprise*  
 trop forte & trop au Vent, la *Fa-*  
*maïque* au dessus de nos Forces & tou-  
 jours deffenduë par un grand nom-  
 bre de Vaisseaux de Guerre hors  
 d'Insulte, Que *Montserrat* mesme  
 est trop bien fortifié, trop difficile,  
 & deffendu par le Gouverneur Ge-  
 neral, qui y fait sa residence Ordi-  
 naire, & qui y à une bonne Garni-  
 son, on ne peut rien executer du  
 contenu dans l'Ordre du Roy, que  
 de prendre *St. Christofle*, & ruiner  
 entierement *Nevis* & *Antigues*, a-  
 près en avoir enlevé les Marchandi-  
 ses, & particulièrement les *Negres*,  
 qui y sont en grand nombre. Voila  
 une Expedition resoluë & arrestée.  
 Nous n'avions aucune des Provisions  
 nécessaires pour un Siege, ni pour  
 une Descente, ni sacs à terre, ni  
 chevaux de frize, ni Fascines, ni  
 Ef-

A. C. 1702. Eschelles, ni Piquets, ni Faux, ni Mantelets, ni trains de Canons, ni havresacs, ni gibernes. Je vous diray mesme que les Gardes de la Marine du Departement de *Rochefort* n'avoient pas apporté leurs armes avec eux. Il falut travailler nuit & jour à tout cela, du mieux qu'on pût. On regla les Attaques & les Commandemens; les Milices furent mandées de toutes les Parts, & les vivres preparez pour Elles; les Chaloupes ordonnées, & le jour de la Partance pris & arresté. C'auroit esté un très grand Malheur si l'on avoit suivy ce pauvre petit Dessein, si disproportionné aux grandes Idées du Roy. Les choses en cet état, le Ciel fait un vray Miracle en faveur de *Monsieur de Chateauneault*, pour le tirer de ce mauvais pas, dont il n'estoit pas peu embarrassé. *Monsieur de Hautefort*, commandant le Navire du Roy le *Mercur*, relasche à la *Martinique* le 8 *Fevrier*, coulant bas d'eau; & nous rapporte les Nouvelles suivantes de *Monsieur de Coetlogon*, dont nous

na-


n'avions encor pû sçavoir rien de cer- A. C.  
 tain, Qu'après avoir inutilement 1702.  
 attendu la flotte d'Espagne à la Ha-  
 vane; depuis le Mois d'Aoust, 1701.  
 jusques au 6 Janvier, 1702. & fait  
 tous ses Efforts pour la pouvoir ra-  
 mener en Europe, suivant ses Ordres,  
 pressé de la faim, de toutes sortes de  
 nécessités, & ses Navires mangés des  
 Vers, il avoit été obligé de partir  
 sans Elle de la Havane, ayant man-  
 dé au Viceroy du Mexique, & au  
 General de la Flotte, qu'il étoit ob-  
 ligé de s'en retourner en France,  
 forcé par la Nécessité, qui n'avoit  
 point de Loy. Mais qu'ils pou-  
 voient compter que le Roy leur en-  
 voyeroit bien tost une autre Escadre  
 pour convoyer la dite Flotte, & le  
 dit jour, 6 Janvier, le dit Sieur de  
 Coetlogon met à la Voile pour France,  
 avec les Neuf Vaisseaux de Guerre  
 de son Escadre, le dit Sieur de Haute-  
 fort y compris.

Mr.

A. C.  
1702.



*Mr. de Chateaurenault* embarrassé de sa triste Expedition, dont il ne dormoit pas, & sans attendre aucun Ordre ni de *France* ni d'*Espagne* prend la balle au bond, & se dit à luy mesme, qu'il ne doit plus penser à l'Execution de l'Ordre du Roy, ni au Resultat du Conseil de Guerre, & qu'il ne peut rendre un meilleur Service aux deux Couronnes qu'il a l'honneur de servir en qualité de Vice-Amiral & de Capitaine Général, que de se substituer en la Place de *Mr. de Coetlegon*, & d'aller chercher la Flotte de *Neuve Espagne* par tout où elle sera, pour la ramener en *Europe*. Il abandonne à l'Instant tous ses Preparatifs, il congédie les milices, les Gouverneurs & les Officiers de terre, & estant à la joye de son Coeur de se voir cette douloureuse espine hors du pied, il se dispose en un moment pour sa nouvelle Entreprise; il renvoye le 12 plus gros Navires de son Escadre en *France* n'en garde que 18 avec lui — Brutots & Fregates avec les quels ils se-  
met

met en Etat de partir pour la *Ha- A. C.*  
*vanne*. Nous luy remonstons tous, 1702.  
 & particulièrement feu Mr. de *Nes-*   
*mond*, Lieutenant General, homme  
 Sage & d'Entendement, son ancien  
 Amy & Camarade, qui s'embloit a-  
 voir quelque Credit auprès de luy,  
 qu'il a bien peu de vivres pour un si  
 long Voyage, & que c'estoit tenter  
 Dieu que d'esperer d'en avoir dans  
 des Pais ou il n'en croist point, &  
 où le peu qu'il y en a sont au poids  
 de l'Or. Il repond que le Seigneur  
 ne l'a jamais abandonné, qu'il trou-  
 vera de tout; & qu'étant à la *Ha-*  
*vanne*, il y fera vivre près de 7000,  
 hommes qui luy restoient de *Mabys*.  
 de *Cassave*, & de viande fraiche,  
 gardant un peu de Biscuit pour s'en  
 retourner en *Europe*. Il est de ceux,  
 comme dit *Philippes de Comines*, dont  
 les Chevaux portent le Maistre & son  
 Conseil.

Le 22 *Fevrier* il part de la *Mar-*  
*tinique*, avec tous les Vaisseaux, par-  
 ce que nous devons faire le mesme  
 chemin jusqu'à la veüe de *Portoric*,  
 où ceux nommez pour s'en retour-  
 ner

A. C. ner en *Franca* se devoient separer de  
1702. Nous, ce qu'ils firent le 2 *Mars*.

~ Nous continuons nostre route pour *St. Domingue*, où Monsieur de *Chateaurenault* comptoit de trouver beaucoup de vivres, Nous n'y trouvâmes rien du tout.

Nous partîmes de la coste de *St. Domingue* le 12 *Mars* pour aller à la *Havanne*. Le 24 nous prîmes une *Bellandre Angloise*, sur la quelle je trouvay 10 mille quelques *Piastras*, qui n'ont pas laissé de nous servir à nos *Depenses*. Le 26 Mr. le *Vice-Amiral* depescha le *Volontaire* commandé par Monsieur le *Chevalier de l'Annon* pour aller à la *vera Cruz*. Je m'embarquay sur cette *Fregatte* pour y aller chercher des *Vivres* & des *Munitions*, & pour presser la *Flotte* de se tenir preste à partir des que Monsieur le *Vice Amiral* paroistroit.

Il continua sa route pour la *Havanne*, où il arriva avec son *Escadre* le 8 *Avril*. Il n'y trouva ni *farines*, ni *Biscuit*, ni *vins*; fort peu



peu de la Volailles & à un prix ex-*A. C.*  
 cessif: Les poulles y valoient plus 1702.  
 d'un escu piece. Les Equipages fu-  
 rent reduits au *Mahys*, à la *Cassave*,  
 & à la viande fraiche, tant bonne  
 que mauvaife, qui n'a pas manqué.  
 Ils furent bien tost sur les dents, &  
 ilt n'auroient pu resister à cette Fa-  
 tigue jusqu'à la fin, sans que par un  
 coup du Ciel, sur une simple Lettre  
 que j'avois écrite, comme par hazard  
 au Commandant du Cap *François* à  
 la *Coste de St. Domingue*, par laquelle  
 je le priois de nous envoyer à la *Ha-*  
*vanne* tous les vivres & boiffons qu'il  
 pourroit attraper dans son Port: Ce  
 bon homme, nomme Monsieur de  
*Charitte*, fut assez hardy pour pren-  
 dre d'autorité 3 Navires Marchands  
 chargez de farine & de vins qu'il  
 nous envoya à la *Havanne*, où ce  
 secours redonna la vie à nos pau-  
 vres Equipages qui n'en pouvoient  
 plus.

Monsieur le Vice-Amiral partit de  
 la *Havanne* le 25 *Avril*, avec 5  
 Vaisseaux seulement, pour venir  
 chercher la Flotte à la *vera Cruz*,  
 ne


A. C.  
1702.



ne croyant pas que ce Port en püst contenir d'avantage ; & cependant il pouvoit facilement sçavoir, qu'il y pouvoit venir avec toute son Escadre & d'avantage. S'il trouve quelque Escadre Ennemie en allant c'est fait de luy ; s'il les trouve en revenant, c'est fait de luy & de la Flotte ; nous n'estions pas en Etat de rendre aucun combat considerable contre Six Vaisseaux de guerre seulement. Les Ennemis le laissent aller paisiblement à la *vera Cruz*, & revient à la *Havanne* ; & pour comble de bonheur, je trouve au dit lieu de la *vera Cruz*, tous les vivres dont j'ay besoin, du Biscuit, des Farines, des Legumes, de la Volaille & des Bestiaux. Sans ce secours inesperé, que les Espagnols ne croyoient pas eux mesmes que j'y peusse trouver, & celuy de *St. Domingue* dont je vous ay parlé cy devant, il eust falu degrader les Equipages à Terre, & envoyer chercher des vivres en *Europe*, pour ramener la Flotte & les Navires du Roy, qui auroient esté mangés des vers l'Année prochaine.

Si



A. C. 1702.  ments & les Preparatifs des Ennemis contre *Cadiz*; & le danger Evident qu'il y auroit d'atterer aux Costes d'*Espagne*, Il faut qu'il dirige sa route comme pour entrer dans le Golphe de *Gascogne*, & venir ensuite au Port du *Passage*, où s'il se trouvoit poursuivy par quelque Escadre superieure à la *Sienna*, entrer dans les Rades de la *Rochelle*, ce qu'il ne devoit faire qu'à la derniere extremité, & qu'il auroit soin de luy envoyer des Ordres Nouveaux par deux Fregattes qui croiseroient, en l'attendant, par les 44 à 45 degrez de Latitude, & par les Longitudes de 339 à 340, & 355 à 346 degrez. Vous allez voir encore comme il faut un vray Miracle pour luy faire quitter cette route, où, selon toutes les apparences, il devoit trouver les Ennemis, & pour l'obliger de venir icy, il ne trouve aucune des deux Fregattes qui devoient venir au devant de luy. Mais en passant à la hauteur du *Grand Banc*, le 23 Aoust dernier, où nous sommes ac-


ceuil,

ceuillis d'une Brume des plus épais- *A. C.*  
 ses, son bon Ange luy fait neant- 1702.  
 moins appercevoir, dans un petit E-  
 claircis d'une demie heure de temps,  
 deux Bâtimens qui venoient à Nous,  
 & qui mirent toutes leurs voiles hors  
 pour s'enfuir, dès qu'ils nous eu-  
 rent apperceu. On les chasse : on  
 en prend un. C'estoit un Pescheur  
 de Morues d'*Olone*, qui nous apprend  
 que la Guerre est declarée avec  
 l'*Angleterre*, depuis le mois de *May*  
 dernier ; que les *Anglois* & les *Hol-*  
*landois* ont des Escadres de tous Co-  
 stez pour attendre cette Flotte; qu'il  
 y en a 4 Principales: L'une qui croise  
 entre les *Açores* & le *Grand Banc* ;  
 la seconde qui garde la Coste de *Bar-*  
*barie*, l'ouvert du *Detroit de Cadix*  
 & le *Cap de St. Vincent* ; la 3 qu'il  
 avoit trouvé luy mesme, & dont il  
 avoit este chassé, composée de 14  
 Navires de Ligné, sept Fregattes &  
 quelques Brulots, la quelle croisoit  
 sur les Caps de *Finisterre* & d'*Orte-*  
*gall* pour nous fermer tous les Ports  
 de *Biscaye*, & entr'autres celuy du

A. C. du *Passage*, où nous devons aller ;  
 1702. & la 4 qui restoit à croiser sur les  
 ~~~~~ Costes de *France*, en cas que nous  
 prissions le Party d'y mener la Flotte.
 Sur cette nouvelle on assemble le
 Conseil de Guerre, où après quel-
 ques Dissentions, que j'auray l'hon-
 neur de vous expliquer de Bouche,
 on prend le Party de venir dans ce
 Port, où nous arrivons en ce mo-
 ment, avec autant de tranquillité
 & un aussy beau temps que si nous
 naviguions sur vostre bel Estang de
Minvilliers, où je voudrois bien estre
 à l'heure qu'il est, avec un bassin de
 vostre excellent laiçt doux, une de
 vos belles Salades bien vertes, &
 une Carpe grasse au courbouillon
 sec de -----pouces entre oeil &
 bat.

La Flotte que nous avons icy,
 Monsieur, est estimée riche de dix
 Millions d'Ecus en Argent & Or Mon-
 noyé, en barres & Lingots, & dix
 autres Millions d'Ecus en fruit,
 comme *Cochenille*, *Indigo*, *Vanille*,
Bois de Campesche, *Cuir* *Tabac*, &
 au-

autres Marchandises. Nous rame- *A. C.*
 nons sur cette Flotte Monsieur le 1702.
 Comte de *Montezuma* qui vient d'e-
 stre Viceroy du *Mexique*, avec sa
 femme qui estoit auparavant Veuve
 du Duc de *Sessa*, & dont il a des
 Enfans. Elle est de la Maison —
 sa famille & celle du Duc de *Sessa*
 son premier Mary, qui sont des pre-
 miers d'*Espagne*, estoient extreme-
 mez indignez contre Elle de ce se-
 cond Mariage, avec le dit Sieur de
Montezuma, qui estoit President de
Grenade, & d'une Naissance bien in-
 ferieure à ces deux Maisons. C'est
 ce qui les obligea d'acheter cette
 Vice royauté du *Mexique*, pour ac-
 querir une Dignité qui leur donne
 le Titre d'Excellence ; & où on dit
 qu'ils ont amassé un Million d'escus,
 qu'ils raportent avec eux, pendant 3
 Années seulement qu'ils ont exercé
 cet employ. Ils y auroient resté d'a-
 vantage sans une Jalousie qui a frap-
 pé bien tard l'Esprit du Conseil d'*E-*
spagne, & qui auroit peu produire
 des Effets bien dangereux, avant
 L 3 qu'ils

A. C. 1702.  qu'ils eussent eu le temps d'y remédier, si ces Gens là avoient esté capables de ce dont leurs Ennemis les ont fait soupçonner pour les faire rappeler ; Mais ces Pauvres Gens sont bien esloignez de cela. Voicy en peu de Mots ce qui a donné Lieu a tant des bruits qui ont couru sur cela. Ledit Sieur Comte de *Montezuma* s'appelle *Sarmiento* de son Nom, & ne porte l'autre, si fameux, qui est celuy des Anciens Roys *Indiens* du *Mexique*, que parce qu'un de ses Ancestres en avoit espousé une femme, dont il descent. Cependant quand ces pauvres *Indiens* ont entendu prononcer un Nom qui leur est si agreable, cela leur a fait faire des Reflexions sur leur ancienne Gloire & sur l'Etat miserable où ils sont reduits. Ils ont esté ravis de voir un Viceroy porter ce Nom si cher ; ils ont redoublé d'Affection, & d'Obeïssance pour luy ; & le Roy *d'Espagne* estant tombé Malade, dans cette conjoncture, de la Maladie dont il est mort, les Ennemis de ce Viceroy

Roy par compo
 nde par Mon
 Vice Amiral de
 Etats d'Amme

| National An-
nual | National An-
nual | National An-
nual | National An-
nual | National An-
nual | National An-
nual | National An-
nual |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 821 | 822 | 823 | 824 | 825 | 826 | 827 |
| 828 | 829 | 830 | 831 | 832 | 833 | 834 |
| 835 | 836 | 837 | 838 | 839 | 840 | 841 |
| 842 | 843 | 844 | 845 | 846 | 847 | 848 |
| 849 | 850 | 851 | 852 | 853 | 854 | 855 |
| 856 | 857 | 858 | 859 | 860 | 861 | 862 |
| 863 | 864 | 865 | 866 | 867 | 868 | 869 |
| 870 | 871 | 872 | 873 | 874 | 875 | 876 |
| 877 | 878 | 879 | 880 | 881 | 882 | 883 |
| 884 | 885 | 886 | 887 | 888 | 889 | 890 |
| 891 | 892 | 893 | 894 | 895 | 896 | 897 |
| 898 | 899 | 900 | 901 | 902 | 903 | 904 |
| 905 | 906 | 907 | 908 | 909 | 910 | 911 |
| 912 | 913 | 914 | 915 | 916 | 917 | 918 |
| 919 | 920 | 921 | 922 | 923 | 924 | 925 |
| 926 | 927 | 928 | 929 | 930 | 931 | 932 |
| 933 | 934 | 935 | 936 | 937 | 938 | 939 |
| 940 | 941 | 942 | 943 | 944 | 945 | 946 |
| 947 | 948 | 949 | 950 | 951 | 952 | 953 |
| 954 | 955 | 956 | 957 | 958 | 959 | 960 |
| 961 | 962 | 963 | 964 | 965 | 966 | 967 |
| 968 | 969 | 970 | 971 | 972 | 973 | 974 |
| 975 | 976 | 977 | 978 | 979 | 980 | 981 |
| 982 | 983 | 984 | 985 | 986 | 987 | 988 |
| 989 | 990 | 991 | 992 | 993 | 994 | 995 |
| 996 | 997 | 998 | 999 | 1000 | | |

LISTE des Vaisseaux du Roy qui composent l'Armée Navale, Commandée par Monsieur le Comte de *Chateaurenault*, Vice Amiral de *France*, avec un Abregé des Etats d'Armemens desdits Navires.

| Vaisseaux 28. | Officiers | Officiers
Mariniers
& Mate-
lots & Do-
mestiques | Gardes
de la
Marine | Sol-
dats | Nombre de
chaque
Equipage y
compris les
Off. Major | Mouffes | Canons | Pieds d'Eau
que tire chaque
vaisseau
sçavoir
avant arriere | | Rations
simples | Ra-
tions. |
|------------------|-----------|--|---------------------------|--------------|--|---------|--------|--|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Majors | | | | | | | | | | |
| * Le Merveilleux | 13 | 617 | 14 | 140 | 783 | 45 | 98 | 21 | 248 | 821 | 888 ¹ / ₂ |
| * Le Monarque | 11 | 460 | 10 | 110 | 591 | 30 | 88 | 20 | 23 ¹ / ₂ | 627 | 686 |
| * Le Vainqueur | 11 | 485 | 10 | 125 | 631 | 37 | 88 | 178 | 229 | 663 | 721 |
| Le Superbe | 8 | 360 | 8 | 82 | 458 | 26 | 66 | 16 ¹ / ₂ | 21 ¹ / ₂ | 483 | 527 ¹ / ₂ |
| Le Prompt | 8 | 412 | 8 | 80 | 508 | 29 | 66 | 16 ¹ / ₂ | 21 ¹ / ₂ | 535 | 581 |
| * Le Constant | 7 | 342 | 10 | 97 | 457 | 32 | 68 | 17 | 204 | 492 | 541 |
| * L'Invincible | 6 | 343 | 10 | 97 | 456 | 36 | 72 | 174 | 204 | 492 | 538 |
| L'Assuré | 8 | 298 | 7 | 75 | 388 | 29 | 60 | 14 ¹ / ₂ | 19 ¹ / ₂ | 416 | 456 |
| Le Ferme | 7 | 362 | 8 | 80 | 457 | 27 | 74 | 17 ¹ / ₂ | 204 | 482 | 527 |
| L'Espérance | 7 | 333 | 7 | 80 | 427 | 25 | 70 | 17 ¹ / ₂ | 19 ¹ / ₂ | 467 | 494 |
| L'Oriflame | 7 | 296 | 7 | 77 | 387 | 29 | 60 | 17 ¹ / ₂ | 19 ¹ / ₂ | 415 | 455 |
| Le Fort | 7 | 412 | 8 | 80 | 509 | 30 | 70 | 19 | 22 | 536 | 583 |
| * Le Capable | 6 | 283 | 7 | 60 | 356 | 20 | 56 | 14 | 19 | 377 | 415 ¹ / ₂ |
| * L'Excellent | 7 | 203 | 7 | 60 | 357 | 21 | 56 | 18 | 19 | 377 | 415 ¹ / ₂ |
| Le Modéré | 7 | 234 | 6 | 60 | 307 | 20 | 50 | | | 326 | 362 |
| * Le Bizarre | 8 | 318 | 7 | 75 | 408 | 32 | 64 | 16 | 19 | 438 | 482 |
| * Le St. Louis | 8 | 297 | 8 | 75 | 388 | 30 | 62 | 162 | 198 | 416 | 455 |
| Le Solide | 7 | 264 | 6 | 60 | 337 | 21 | 50 | 15 | 17 | 356 | 392 ¹ / ₂ |
| * Le Juste | 6 | 317 | 7 | 56 | 386 | 24 | 62 | 15 | 20 | 410 | 450 |
| Le Volontaire | 6 | 165 | 5 | 50 | 226 | 14 | 40 | 12 ¹ / ₂ | 138 | 241 | 266 |
| La Syrene | 6 | 313 | 7 | 60 | 336 | 23 | 56 | 16 | 192 | 409 | 448 ¹ / ₂ |
| Le Bourbon | 7 | 333 | 7 | 80 | 427 | 24 | 64 | 164 | 18 ¹ / ₂ | 440 | 482 ¹ / ₂ |
| * L'Orgueilleux | 10 | 520 | 10 | 120 | 660 | 39 | 88 | 184 | 233 | 695 | 752 ¹ / ₂ |
| La Dauphine | 4 | 165 | 5 | 50 | 224 | 14 | 40 | 134 | 144 | 250 | 274 ¹ / ₂ |
| * Le Trident | 6 | 280 | 6 | 64 | 356 | 28 | 52 | 158 | 196 | 384 | 422 |
| * Le Henry | 7 | 320 | 6 | 74 | 407 | 31 | 62 | 16 ¹ / ₂ | 21 ¹ / ₂ | 384 | 422 |
| * L'Eole | 8 | 315 | 5 | 60 | 388 | 30 | 60 | 16 | 21 ¹ / ₂ | 416 | 455 |
| Le Prudent | 5 | 298 | 7 | 75 | 385 | 29 | 60 | 152 | 20 | 420 | 462 |
| 5 Brulots | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L'Eveillé | 2 | 48 | | | 50 | 3 | 6 | 116 | 13 ¹ / ₂ | 54 | 59 |
| L'Indiscret | 2 | 40 | | | 42 | 5 | 6 | 108 | 13 ¹ / ₂ | 47 | 54 |
| Le Favory | 3 | 60 | | | 63 | 6 | 14 | | | 75 | 82 ¹ / ₂ |
| * Le Fourbe | 2 | 48 | | | 52 | 3 | 6 | | | 54 | 59 |
| * Le Zeripzée | 2 | 48 | | | 50 | 3 | 10 | | | 57 | 61 ¹ / ₂ |
| 2 Corvettes | | | | | | | | | | | |
| * La Choquante | 1 | 30 | | | 31 | | | | | 37 | 41 |
| L'Émeraude | 1 | 30 | | | 31 | | | | | 37 | 41 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 323. | 9730. | 212. | 2202. | 12367. | 795. | 842. | | | 13115. | 14353 ¹ / ₂ |
| | | | | | | | | | | 37 | 41 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 13078. | 14312 ¹ / ₂ |

Cette Liste est Extraite du Journal du Sieur de *Gatines*, lequel Journal fut pris à *Redondella* ; & vous devez noter que les Vaisseaux marquez d'une Etoile n'étoient pas dans ce Port.

ent

les T...
Navale
de Char...
avec un Abri...
Navires

| | | | |
|-----|----|----|----|
| 170 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 171 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 172 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 173 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 174 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 175 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 176 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 177 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 178 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 179 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 180 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 181 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 182 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 183 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 184 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 185 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 186 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 187 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 188 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 189 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 190 | 10 | 10 | 10 |

roy ont fait courir le bruit, qu'il fe-
 roit soulever tous les *Indiens*, & qu'ils
 retabliroient en sa faveur l'ancienne
 Monarchie du *Mexique*. Dès qu'il
 a sceu cela, il a demandé son Congé,
 qu'on luy a accordé tout aussy tost.
 C'est le meilleur homme du Monde,
 le plus Sage & le plus Moderé, très
 affectionné à sa Patrie, & bien inca-
 pable de ces Visions Chimeriques.
 C'est un très grand Bonheur pour
 luy de ce que nous arrivons en ce
 Port, où il a beaucoup de bien, &
 un Cousin Germain qui y comman-
 de en chef.

A. C.
 1702.

A. C.

1702.



AN ACCOUNT

Of Monsieur Chateaurenault's Expedition from his first sailing from Brest, in September, 1701, to his putting into the Harbour of Vigo, in September, 1702.

Being a LETTER

From Monsieur de Gatines, Intendant of Monsieur Chateaurenault's Squadron, to a Minister of State in France, dated Vigo, aboard the Fort, September, — 1702. And found at Redondella, among the rest of Monsieur Gatines's Papers.

I Ow you Sir, both in Duty and Gratitude, and yet more by my own Inclination, a short Account of all our Proceedings in our late Campaign in *America*; and I will not so far be wanting to my self, as to let slip this Opportunity which, perhaps, may prove the only in my whole

whole Life, wherein I may, in some measure, acknowledge all the Favours with which you have hitherto honour'd me. I will make this Relation as succinct as possible, though, at the same time, I shall endeavour not to omit any thing that may satisfy your Curiosity; earnestly beseeching you not to let any body know, that what I have now the Honour to write to you comes from me: For as I owe this Deference, so I speak to you alone.

A. C.

1702.



I had the Honour to acquaint you with our Departure from *Brest*, under the Command of Monsieur *Chateaufrenault* newly made Vice-Admiral of *France*, which was on the 9th of *September*, the last Year, 1701. We went straight to *Lisbon*, where the *Portuguese* were in great Apprehension of being Bombarded by the Enemy, for having signed the League with the two Crowns of *France* and *Spain*. We put them quite out of Fear by our Presence; help'd them

A. C.
1702.



them to raise good Batteries on both sides of their River; and left them some Cannons, Mortars, Carriages and Ammunition to furnish them, Gunners and Bombardiers to serve them; Officers to command them, and Ingeniers to pursue and perfect those Works. After we had staid a whole Month in the said River of *Lisbon*, News came that the Enemy had laid up and disarm'd their biggest Ships, and that they were not in a Condition to undertake this Year any Bombardment, Descent, or considerable Action: Whereupon we parted from *Lisbon*, the 20th of *October*, and arriv'd at *Cadiz*, the 30th of the same Month.

The Count d'*Estrees* gave us there 14 Ships of War of his Squadron, indifferently Mann'd, and still worse victualled, which together with 14 others from *Brest*, that we had with us, 5 Fireships, and 2 ——— Advice-Boats, made up our little Fleet, of which I here subjoin the List.

List. We parted from *Cadix* the *A. C.*
 21st of *November*, in order to go *1702.*
 and cruise about *Madera*, where we
 were to find the Frigate *l'Entreprenante*,
 which was to bring the *K's* Orders
 concerning our farther Proceedings; and
 if we should not meet with her, we were
 to go to the *Islands of America*, to hinder
 the *Enemy* from undertaking any thing,
 either against the *French Plantations*,
 or the *Spanish Indies*, where they had
 boasted they would make a considerable
 settlement, to facilitate the entire
 Conquest of them, which they say is
 their grand Design: And indeed they
 cannot form a better or more important.

The first of *December*, we came
 before *Madera*, where *Monfieur Chateaurenault*
 had orders to stay for the said Frigate
l'Entreprenante, at least 8 Days; and
 to go in Quest of an *English Squadron*,
 which was suppos'd to cruise thereabouts,
 waiting the *Spanish Fleet*, which was
 to come, about that time, from the west-
 In:

A. C.
1702.


Indies, under Convoy of Monsieur *Coetlogon*. Monsieur *Chateaurenault* executed neither of these two Orders: And this was the first good Turn of that Fortune which has ever attended him during this Campaign; you will see surprizing and almost incredible Effects of it in the sequel of this Relation: And I believe History can hardly furnish us with an Example of a Man more perfectly and more constantly fortunate than he. After having staid only two Days before *Madera*, where we heard nothing of that Frigate, nor of the King's Orders, and without troubling himself with seeking the Enemy or the *Spanish* Fleet, of whom he likewise had no Information, he sets Sail for the Islands of *America*, and on the first of *Jan*. this Year, arrives at *Martinico*, having Victuals but for a few Days. We were forc'd to subsist our Men with *Cassave* and fresh Meat, to save where-withal to return into *Europe*. We found in that Island incredible Supplies,

plies of Cattle, insomuch that both the Intendant, the Commanders and the Inhabitants were surpriz'd to have been able to furnish us.

On the * 25th and 28th of the said Month of *January*, 1702. two Frigats arriv'd from *France*, with Orders from the King, whereby Monsieur *Chateaurenault* was strictly commanded to attack, burn and destroy the *Barbadoes*, a famous and principal Colony of the *English* in *America*; to go afterwards and do the same in the little Islands of *Montserrat*, *St. Christopher*, *Nevis*, and *Antegoa*, and if Time and his Provisions permitted to end his Expedition with *Jamaica*. He was as well able to perform all this as to take *Maestricht* and the *Hague* with his Fleet. Hereupon our General is not a little embaras'd : We hold Councils upon Councils, wherein it is at last concluded and determin'd, that considering the *Barbadoes* was both too difficult, and too much to Windward, *Jamaica* much above our Strength,

A. C.
1702.

*Note that this was 5 Months before any War was declar'd between *England* and *France*.

A. C. 1072.  Strength, and always defended by a great many Ships of War, not to be insulted; that *Montserrat* itself is too well fortified and defended besides by the Governour General, who makes there his ordinary Residence, and has a good Garrison with him, it is not possible to execute any thing contain'd in the King's Orders, save only to take *St. Christopher*, and entirely destroy *Nevis* and *Antegoa*, after having plunder'd their Goods, and brought away the *Negroes*, who are in great Numbers there. Here is an Expedition fully resolv'd upon; tho', by the by, we had none of the necessary Provisions either for a Siege or a Descent: Neither *Earthsacks*, or *Chevaux-de-Frise*, nor Fascines nor Ladders, nor Stakes, nor Scithes, nor *Manteless*, nor Carriages for Ordnance, nor Knapfacks, nor *Gibernes*: And I must likewise acquaint you that the Guard-Marines] of the District of *Rochefort* had not brought their Arms with them. We were forc'd
to

to work Night and Day to supply A. C.
 all these as well as we could. The 1702.
 Attacks and Commands were dispe-
 sed and regulated; the Militia's sent
 for from all Parts, Provisions pre-
 par'd for them; the Boats order'd
 to be in Readiness, and a Day a-
 greed on and appointed to sail. It
 had been a great Misfortune if we
 had pursued this poor little Project
 so very disproportion'd to the *Great*
Ideas of the King. Things being at
 this pass, Heaven works a perfect
 Miracle in Favour of Monsieur *Cha-*
teauxrenaults, to get him out of this
 Plunge. Mr. de *Hautefort*, who
 commands the King's Ship the *Mer-*
cury, puts into *Martinico* the 8th of
February; being leaky, and brings
 us the following News of Mr. *Coet-*
logon, concerning whom we had
 not yet been able to learn any thing
 certain: That after having vainly
 expected the *Spanish Flota* at the
Havana from the Month of *August*,
 1701, to the 6th of *January*, 1702,
 and us'd all his Endeavours to bring
 it

A. C. 1702. it into *Europe*, according to his Orders, being press'd by want of Provisions, and all Necessaries, and his Ships Worm-eaten, he was oblig'd to come away without it from the *Havana*, having acquainted the Viceroy of *Mexico*, and the General of the Flota, how Necessity, which has no Law, forc'd him to return into *France*, but that they might be assur'd that the King would soon send them another Squadron, to convoy the said Fleet: And on the said Day, *January* the 6th, the said Monsieur *Coetlegon* sails for *France*, with the Nine Ships of War under his Command, including that of Monsieur *Hautefort*.

Monsieur *Chateaurenault* perplex'd with his sorrowful Expedition, which did not suffer him to sleep, without waiting for any Orders either from *France* or *Spain*, takes the Opportunity by the Forelock, and says to himself, that he ought not any more to think of executing the King's Orders, or the Result of the

the Council of War, and that he *A. C.*
cannot perform a better Service to *1702.*
the two Crowns, whom he has the
Honour to serve, in Quality of Vice-
Admiral and Captain General, than
by substituting himself into the
Place of Mr. *Coetlogon*, and going in
Quest of the Flota of *New-Spain*,
wherever it may be, in order to
bring it back into *Europe*. There-
upon he immediately leaves off all
his Preparations, sends home the
Militia's, Governours, and Land-
Officers, and being heartily joyful
to have remov'd so painful a Thorn
from his Side, he prepares himself
in a Moment for his new Enterprize,
sends the 12 biggest Ships of his
Squadron into *France*, and keeps on-
ly 18 with him, with some Fireships
and Frigats, and makes himself ready
to sail for the *Havana*. We repre-
sent to him, and particularly, the
late Monsieur *de Nesmond*, Lieutenane
General, a wise, discreet Man, his
ancient Friend and Comrade, who
seem'd to have some Interest with
M him,

A. C.

1702.

him, that his Provisions are very short for so long a Voyage, and that it were to dare Providence, to hope to find any quantity in Countries where there grows none, and where the little they have is worth its weight in Gold. He answers him, that the Lord has never forsaken him, and that being come to the *Havana*, he will subsist there with 7000 Men that remain'd with him, with *Mahys*, *Cassave*, and Fresh Meat, preserving some Bisket to return into *Europe*. He is one of those, whose Horse, as *Philip Comines* says, carries both the Master and all his Council.

On the 22d of *February*, he weighs from *Martinico*, with the whole Squadron, because we were to follow the same Course till we were in sight of *Porto-Ricco*, where those appointed to return into *France*, were to part from us, which they did the 2d of *March*. We continue our Voyage to *St. Domingo*, where
Mon.

Monſieur *Chateaurenault* expected to *A. C.*
find a great deal of Proviſions; but *1702.*
where we found none at all.

On the 12th of *March*, we parted
from *St. Domingo* to go to the
Havana. The 24th we took an *En-*
gliſh Bilander, aboard of which I
found 10000 Pieces of Eight, which
have ſupplied part of our Expences.
The 26th, the Vice-Admiral ſent
the *Voluntary*, commanded by the
Chevalier de L'Annon, to *Vera Cruz*.
I went aboard that Frigate, to fetch
Proviſions and Ammunition; and to
preſs the Fleet to be in readineſs to
ſail as ſoon as the Vice-Admiral
ſhould come in ſight.

He continued his Courſe to the
Havana, where he arrived with
his Squadron, the 8th of *April*. He
found there neither Meal, nor Bi-
ſket, nor Wines; very little Poul-
try, and theſe exceſſive dear, Pul-
lets being ſold for above a Crown a
piece. The Seamen were reduc'd

A. C. to *Mahys, Cassave,* and fresh Meat,
 1702. good or bad, which never fail'd.
 They were soon brought very low,
 and had never been able to undergo
 this Fatigue to the last, but that by
 a particular Favour of Heaven, up-
 on a single Letter, which I wrote,
 as it were by chance, to the Com-
 mander of *Cape Francis,* on the
 Coast of *St. Domingo,* whereby I
 desir'd him to send to us to the *Ha-
 vana,* all the Provisions and Drink
 which he could find in that Port:
 That good Man, nam'd *Monseigneur
 de Charitte* was so resolute as to
 seize by Authority Three Merchant-
 Ships, laden with *Meal* and *Wines,*
 which he sent us to the *Havana,*
 where this Supply recover'd our al-
 most expiring Seamen.

The Vice-Admiral sail'd from the
Havana, the 25th of *April,* with 5
 Ships only to fetch the *Flota* from
Vera Cruz, not thinking that that
 Harbour could contain more, tho'
 he might easily have been inform'd,
 that

that he might go in there with all *A. C.*
 his Squadron, and above. If he *1702.*
 meets with any Squadron of the E-
 nemy in his way thither, he is un-
 done; if he meets with them as he
 comes back, both he and the *Flota*
 are gone, for we were not able to
 maintain a Fight against Six *Men*
 of War only. The Enemy suffer
 him peaceably to go to *Vera Cruz*,
 and return to the *Havana*; and to
 compleat our good Fortune, I find
 at the said Place of *Vera Cruz*, all
 the Provisions I wanted, as Bisket,
 Meal, Pulse, Poultry and Cattle.
 Without this unexpected Supply,
 which the *Spaniards* themselves did
 not think I could find there, and
 that of *St. Domingo*, I have men-
 tion'd before, we had been oblig'd
 to put our Seamen ashore, and send
 for Provisions from *Europe*, to bring
 back the *Flota* and the King's Ships,
 which the next Year would have
 been eaten through by the Worms.

A. C.
1702.



If you would have still a more extraordinary Instance of the good Fortune of this General, here's a very singular one, which I desire you to consider. He sails from the *Havana* the 25th of *April*: The next Day after his Departure the Sickness gets into the Ships that stay there; we lose 30 Officers, and above a Thousand Seamen. *Mr. Chateaufort* arrives at *Vera Cruz* the 5th of *May*, which is the Season of those Epidemick Distempers, that generally carry off the 3d part of the *Europeans*. This Disease shews respect to him, & appears at *Vera Cruz*, a full Month later than ordinary. The very next day after his Departure from thence, it begins to commit its usual Havock, and when he arrives at the *Havana*, with the Fleet, which was the 8th of *July*, the Distempers and Mortality cease among us.

At

At our Arrival at the *Havana*, the *A. C.*
 Vice-Admiral receives the King's 1702.
 Orders, whereby his Majesty in-
 forms him, that considering the
 great Armaments and Preparations
 of the Enemy against *Cadix*; and
 the evident Danger there would be
 in landing on the Coasts of *Spain*;
 he must steer his Course as if he
 would enter the Gulf of *Gascony*,
 and afterwards put into the Port of
Passage; or, if he found himself
 pursued by a Squadron superior to
 his, go into the Road of *Rochel*;
 which however he ought not to do,
 but upon the last Extremity; and
 that his Majesty would take care to
 send him fresh Orders by two Fri-
 gats, which should cruize, waiting
 for him, between the 44th and 45th
 Degrees of Latitude, and the Lon-
 gitudes of 339 or 340, and 345 or
 356 Degrees. Mark, how nothing
 less than a perfect *Miracle* could
 make him quit this Course, in
 which, in all Probability, he must
 have fallen in with the Enemy, and

A. C. 1702. how to oblige him to come hither, he meets with neither of the two said Frigats. But as we sail'd by the *Great Shoale* on the 23d of *August* last, where we were surpriz'd with one of the thickest Fogs, his good Angel nevertheless made him discover, by the Favour of a clear Weather which lasted not above half an Hour, two Ships that were making towards us, and which clap'd on all their Sails to sheer off, as soon as they had perceiv'd us. We give them Chace, and take one of them, which happen'd to be a Cod-Fisherman of *Olove*, who inform'd us, that the War was declar'd with *England* since *May* last; that the *English* and *Dutch* have Squadrons up and down waiting for this Fleet; That there are four principal ones, to wit, one that cruises between the *Azores* and the *Great Shoale*; the second which hovers over the Coast of *Barbary*, the opening of the Streights of *Cadiz* and *Cape St. Vincent*; the third, which he had met him-

himself, and by which he had been
 chas'd consisting of 14 Capital Ships,
 Seven Frigats, and some Fireships,
 which cruised about the Capes *Fi-*
nister and *Ortegal*, to shut up to us
 all the Ports of *Biscay*, and particu-
 larly that of *Passage*, to which we
 were bound; and the 4th, which
 cruised near the Coasts of *France*,
 in case we design'd to steer that way.
 Upon this Information, a Council
 of War is call'd, wherein after some
 Differences, which I shall have the
 Honour to explain to you by word
 of Mouth, the Resolution is taken
 to come into this Harbour, where
 we arrive this Moment, with as
 much Tranquillity and as fair Wea-
 ther, as if we were sailing on your
 fine Pond at *Minvillieys*, where I
 could wish I were at present, with a
 Dish of your excellent sweet Milk,
 one of your fine green Sallads,
 and a fat long Carp well dres-
 sed.

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


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The *Flota* we have here, is esteem'd worth Ten Millions of Crowns in Silver and Gold, either minted, or in Ingots, and two Millions more in Commodities, as *Cutcheneal*, *Indigo*, *Vanillas*, *Compechio-Wood*, *Hides*, *Tobacco*, &c. We bring back with us the Count of *Montezuma*, late Viceroy of *Mexico*, with his Wife, who was before the Relict of the Duke of *Sessa*, and by whom he has Children. She is of the Family of ———, which together with that of the Duke of *Sessa*, her first Husband, who are of the first Nobility in *Spain*, were extreamly incensed against her, upon the account of this second Marriage, with the said *Montezuma*, who was President of *Granada*, and of a Birth much inferior to both these Houses. This oblig'd them to buy the Vice-Royalty of *Mexico*, a Dignity which gave them the Title of Excellency, and where, 'tis said, they have got a Million of Crowns, which they bring home with them, only during three Years

Years they have exercis'd that Em- A. C.
 ployment. They would have con- 1702.
 tinued longer in it, but for a Jealou- 
 sie which the Council of *Spain* have
 conceiv'd very late. and which might
 have produc'd very dangerous Ef-
 fects, before they could have had
 time to prevent it, if those Persons
 had been capable of what their E-
 nemies have made them to be sus-
 pected, to cause them to be recall'd ;
 but those good People are very far
 from any such Design. This is, in
 short, what has given Occasion to
 the many false Reports that have
 been spread abroad about it. The
 said Count *Montezuma*, is call'd
Sarmiento by his proper Name, and
 bears the other which is so famous,
 as being that of the Ancient Kings
 of *Mexico*, only because one of his
 Ancestors had married one of that
 Family, from whom consequently
 he descends. However, as soon as
 these poor *Indians* had heard a name
 which is so very agreeable to them,
 that Sound has made them reflect on
 their ancient Glory, and the mis-
 erable

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rable Condition to which they are now reduc'd. They have been overjoy'd to see a Viceroy bear so dear a Name; they have redoubled their Affection and Submission to him, and, the King of *Spain* being fallen sick in this Conjunction, of the Distemper which ended in his Death, the Enemies of this Viceroy have rais'd a Report, that he would cause all the Indians to revolt, and that they would restore in his Favour the ancient Monarchy of *Mexico*. As soon as he was inform'd of it, he demanded to be recall'd, which was presently granted. He is the best, the wisest and discreetest Man in the World; extremely well-affected to his Country, and incapable of those Chimerical Visions. 'Tis a great Piece of Fortune for him that we come into this Harbour, where he has a great Estate, and a Cousin German who commands here in chief,

FINIS.





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