

Messrs Hooper  
& Baxter

Office of Ordnance  
July the 14 1719

His Majesties Ships mention'd in  
the Margin being order'd to sail to Gibraltar  
to reinforce the Squadron Commanded by Capt<sup>n</sup>  
Cavendish, without any loss of time, you are forthwith  
to supply them with a proper Proportion of Gunners  
Stores for a Voyage to the Mediterranean, and by  
to morrow night's Post you shall have a Proportion  
for Justification.

Norwich  
Advice  
Toyal Sloop

Yours  
Gentle  
Your most Humble Servant  
Bell Jones

July 14<sup>th</sup> 1719  
Ordered to Saile to Gibraltar  
to reinforce Capt Cavendish's  
Squadron viz  
Norwich  
Advice  
Tryall Sloop  
For y<sup>e</sup> Mediterranean

Date stamped 14/LY

---

On His Majesties Service  
To MeSs<sup>rs</sup> Hooper and Baxter  
belonging to the Office of Ordnance  
att  
Portsmouth

---

Mess<sup>rs</sup> { Hooper &  
Baxter

Office of Ordnance  
July the 14<sup>th</sup> 1719

[Norwich](#)  
[Advice](#)  
[Tryal Sloop](#) }

His Majesty's ships mentioned in  
the margin being ordered to sail to Gibraltar  
to reinforce the Squadron Commanded [by Capt<sup>n</sup>](#)  
[Cavendish](#), without any loss of time, you are forthwith  
to supply them with a proper proportion of Gunners  
stores for a voyage to the Mediterranean, and by  
tomorrow nights post you shall have a proportion  
for justification.

I am  
Gent<sup>n</sup>  
Your most humble servant  
*Bell Jones*

---

Copyright (C) Ray Bessant 2022. All Rights reserved. The purchaser has permission to copy and store this document for their personal use only. Purchase of this file does not allow the distribution of the document to any third person or for any purpose other than personal use. This applies to all accompanying documents and files.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle\\_of\\_Cape\\_St.\\_Vincent\\_\(1719\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Cape_St._Vincent_(1719))

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philip\\_Cavendish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philip_Cavendish)

## Battle of Cape St. Vincent (1719)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*For other battles in the same place, see [Battle of Cape St. Vincent](#).*

The **Battle of Cape St Vincent** was a minor naval engagement of the [War of the Quadruple Alliance](#), fought on 20 December 1719 near [Cape St. Vincent](#) between a squadron of two British [ships of the line](#) and a frigate, under Commodore Philip Cavendish and a squadron of the Spanish ships of the line *Conde de Tolosa*, *Hermione* and *Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe* under Don Rodrigo de Torres sent from Santander to Cádiz to avoid its capture by the Anglo-French forces patrolling the [Bay of Biscay](#).

The Spanish squadron, which had captured a British [frigate](#) and a [sloop](#) few days before the battle, forced the British fleet to withdraw to [Gibraltar](#) with about 40 casualties after 5 hours of combat, arriving to Cádiz on 2 January 1720. [Pedro Messía de la Cerda](#), future captain of the ship of the line *Glorioso* during his [famous voyage](#) carrying gold from the [Spanish Main](#) to Spain and Viceroy of [New Granada](#), took part in the action aboard one of the Spanish ships.<sup>[3]</sup>

### Ships involved  [ [edit](#) ]

- British squadron
  - HMS *Norwich* (50 guns)
  - HMS *Advice* (50 guns)
  - HMS *Dover* (40 guns)
- Spanish squadron
  - HMS *Conde de Tolosa* (64 guns)
  - HMS *Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe* (62 guns)
  - HMS *Hermione* (50 guns)

## Philip Cavendish

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Admiral Philip Cavendish** (died 1743) of Westbury, Hampshire, was a Royal Navy officer and politician who sat in the [House of Commons](#) between 1721 and 1743. He went on to be [Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth](#).<sup>[1]</sup>

### Biography  [ [edit](#) ]

Cavendish was the illegitimate son of [William Cavendish, 1st Duke of Devonshire](#) M.P. He joined the navy and was a lieutenant RN in 1694 and captain in 1701. From 1705, he was porter of [St James's Palace](#). He married Anne Carteret, daughter of [Edward Carteret](#).<sup>[2]</sup> In 1719, he led a British squadron at the [Battle of Cape St Vincent](#).

Cavendish was put forward to succeed his father-in-law, Edward Carteret, as [Member of Parliament](#) for [Bere Alston](#) on the Hobart interest. He was elected at a by-election on 29 April 1721 but was unseated on petition on 6 June 1721. He was returned unopposed as MP for [St. Germans](#) on the Government interest at the [1722 general election](#). He did not obtain a seat at the [1727 general election](#) although his father-in-law tried to put him forward for Harwich. In 1728 he became a rear-admiral, and in 1732 a vice-admiral.<sup>[2]</sup>

At the [1734 election](#), Cavendish was returned unopposed with [Sir Charles Wager](#) as MP for [Portsmouth](#) on the Admiralty interest. He voted consistently with the Government. In 1736 he was promoted to Admiral and was also promoted to serjeant-porter of St James's Palace, holding the office for the rest of his life. At the [1741 general election](#) he was elected in a contest as MP for Portsmouth. After Walpole's fall he was appointed a [Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty](#) as a naval member of [Board of Admiralty](#) in March 1742 and was classed as 'for Pelham' in October 1742.<sup>[2]</sup>

Cavendish died without issue on 14 July 1743.<sup>[2]</sup>

Philip Cavendish	
<b>Born</b>	?
<b>Died</b>	14 June 1743
<b>Allegiance</b>	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Great Britain
<b>Service/branch</b>	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Royal Navy
<b>Years of service</b>	1694–1743
<b>Rank</b>	Admiral of the Blue
<b>Commands held</b>	Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth