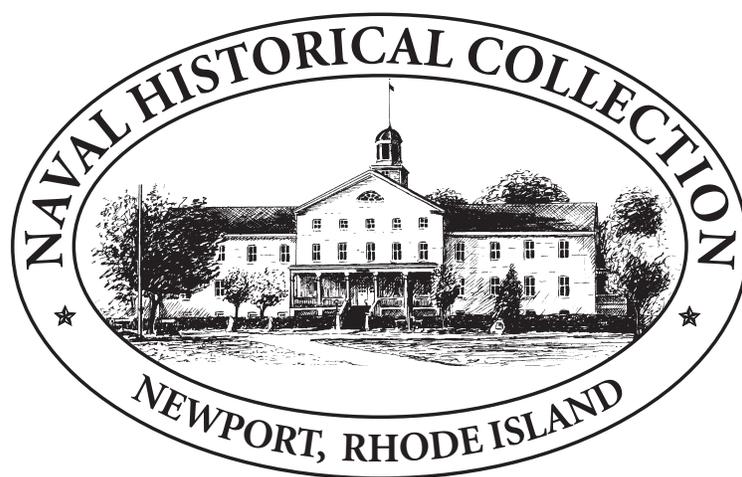


Register of the Papers of SIR JAMES HAWKINS WHITSHELD



Naval War College
Newport, RI



**REGISTER OF THE PAPERS OF
Admiral of the Fleet
SIR JAMES HAWKINS WHITSHELD
Bart., G.C.B., Royal Navy**

MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION 279

**Compiled by
John B. Hattendorf, D.Phil.**

**Manuscript Register Series
No. 34**

**Naval Historical Collection
Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island
2008**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Captain Lawrence A. Kurtz, USN (ret.), of Punta Gorda, Florida, a graduate of the Naval Warfare Course in the Naval War College Class of 1960 and a member of the Naval War College Foundation, generously donated this collection of books and manuscripts in 2003. Captain Kurtz inherited these original materials from his stepfather, a descendant of Admiral of the Fleet Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, Royal Navy. In addition, Captain Kurtz included in this donation the results of his own research in Britain at The National Archives (formerly the Public Record Office, Kew), the British Library, and the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich.

I am grateful for the assistance of Mr. Lee Feldman and Lieutenant Trevor Tucker, USNR, in calendaring the letter books in the collection.

J.B.H.

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Sir James Hawkins Whitshed (1762–1849) was born James Hawkins in 1762. He was the third son of James Hawkins, the Anglo-Irish Protestant Bishop of Raphoe, County Donegal, and his wife Catherine Keene Hawkins.

James Hawkins was first entered onto the books of HM sloop *Ranger* in 1773, at the age of 11, when that vessel was serving on the Irish Station. Later, his name was carried on the books of the guard ship at Plymouth, HMS *Kent*. He served in a variety of vessels as a midshipman, first going to sea in HMS *Aldborough* in North American waters. Promoted to Lieutenant in 1778, he served in HMS *Amazon* in home waters and later that year joined Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney's flagship, HMS *Sandwich*. While in *Sandwich*, Whitshed was at the "Moonlight Battle" off Cape St. Vincent on 16 January 1780 in which Rodney defeated eleven Spanish ships-of-the-line and eased the pressure for British forces defending Gibraltar. Promoted, he took command of the sloop *San Vincente*, while at Gibraltar, and sailed with Rodney to the West Indies, seeing action on 17 April 1780, when Rodney encountered the fleet of twenty-three ships-of-the-line under the comte de Guichen. The day after the battle, Rodney appointed Hawkins to command of HMS *Deal Castle*, a 20-gun frigate, in which he remained until the autumn of 1780. During a hurricane, she was driven from her anchorage at St. Lucia and wrecked on the coast of Puerto Rico, 11 October 1780. The crew got ashore, with only three men killed, but were then taken prisoner by the Spanish for two months. Following exposure during the storm, Hawkins became seriously ill from fever. After his release, a court martial acquitted him of any negligence in the loss of the vessel. Following this episode, Hawkins returned to England, in July 1781, he took command of HMS *Ceres*. While in command of *Ceres*, Hawkins was charged with delivering General Sir Guy Carleton to New York to succeed General Sir Henry Clinton as commander-in-chief of the British Army in North America, which he did on 6 May 1782. A year and a half later following the recognition of American independence and the evacuation of British forces from New York, Hawkins returned Carleton to London in December 1783. For the following three years, Hawkins commanded the frigate HMS *Rose*, based at Leith, on the east coast of Scotland.

With the end of the war, Hawkins studied at Oxford, where he attended many lectures on astronomy, but does not appear to have matriculated as a member of the University. During his time in Oxford, he also traveled widely the continent, spending considerable time in Russia, Denmark, and the Baltic. In 1791, in accordance with the will of a cousin, he assumed the name of his maternal grandmother, Whitshed, allowing him to inherit the properties that had once belonged to Lord Chief Justice William Whitshed (1679–1727). James Hawkins Whitshed married Countess Sophia Henrietta Bentinck (1765–1852) on 11 December 1791. She was the daughter of Captain John Albert Bentinck, RN, (died 1775), and a great granddaughter of the Dutch and English nobleman Hans Willem Bentinck, first Earl of Portland (1649–1709), the favorite of King William III.

Together, James Hawkins Whitshed and his wife, Sophia, had two sons and four daughters. The couple's eldest son, James Hawkins Whitshed (ca. 1795–1813) followed his father into the Royal Navy, and was killed while serving as a midshipman in HMS *Berwick*. Their second son, St. Vincent Keene Hawkins-Whitshed (1801–1870), succeeded his father as baronet in 1849. St. Vincent Keene Hawkins-Whitshed's oldest son, James Hawkins Whitshed (b. 1834), served as a naval cadet in 1846–47, but died young. St. Vincent Keene Hawkins-Whitshed's second son and namesake (1837–1871), the third baronet, died leaving a daughter, and no male heirs to continue the baronetcy. The third baronet's daughter and the admiral's great granddaughter,

Elizabeth Alice Frances Hawkins-Whitshed (1860–1934), was a pioneer of British mountaineering, a photographer, and author who published works under her various married names: Mrs. Fred Burnaby, Mrs. Main, and Mrs. Aubrey Le Blond.

In 1793 at the outbreak of the War of the French Revolution, Whitshed left Oxford and was appointed to command the 74-gun HMS *Arrogant*. In her, he served under Rear-Admiral George Montagu in May and June 1795. In 1795, he transferred to command HMS *Namur*, one of the ships under Rear-Admiral William Parker that were detached from the Channel Squadron in 1797 to reinforce Admiral Sir John Jervis off Lisbon. While on this duty, Whitshed participated in the battle of Cape St. Vincent on 14 February 1797, when Jervis defeated a larger Spanish Fleet under Admiral José de Córdoba. For their participation in this battle, the captains each received a gold medal and the thanks of Parliament.

Whitshed returned to the Channel Fleet, and took command of the 74-gun HMS *Ajax* and then 98-gun HMS *Formidable*. Promoted to Rear-Admiral in February 1799, he flew his flag in the 100-gun HMS *Queen Charlotte*, while commanding a squadron of four ships-of-the-line sent to reinforce the British Mediterranean Fleet, when the French squadron at Brest eluded the British blockade and got to sea. Later, Whitshed's squadron returned to the waters off Brest to serve under Admiral Lord Keith, then returned to the Channel, where he shifted his flag to the 90-gun HMS *Temeraire* until 1801.

With the renewal of the war in 1803, Whitshed was appointed naval advisor to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and took charge of the defense of the Irish coast and the organization of the Irish Sea Fencibles, an organization of naval officers and volunteer seamen who guarded against French invasion. While on this duty, he was promoted to vice-admiral in 1804 and, in 1807, appointed commander-in-chief (C-in-C) at Cork, where he remained until 1810. On leaving that post, he was promoted to full Admiral and left active service.

Sources:

John Knox Laughton, 'Whitshed, Sir James Hawkins, first baronet (1762–1849)', revised by Andrew Lambert, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2004).

David Syrett and Richard L. Di Nardo, *The Commissioned Sea Officers of the Royal Navy, 1660–1815*, revised edition. Occasional Publications of the Navy Record Society, vol. 1 (London: Navy Records Society, 1994).

T.A. Heathcote, *The British Admirals of the Fleet, 1734–1995: A Biographical Dictionary*. (London: Leo Cooper, 2002).

CAREER OUTLINE

- 1762 Born, Raphoe, County Donegal, Ireland
- 1773–1774 HMS *RANGER*, SLOOP
- 1774–1775 HMS *KENT*, 3RD RATE
- 1775–1778 HM Schooner *CANADA*
HMS *ROMNEY*, 4TH RATE
HMS *ALDBOROUGH*, 6TH RATE
HMS *DIAMOND* AND *RAINBOW*, 5TH RATE
- 1778 **Promoted to lieutenant, 4 September 1778**
- 1778–1779 HMS *AMAZON*, 5TH RATE
- 1779–1780 HMS *SANDWICH*, 2ND RATE
- 1780 **Promoted to Commander, 10 February 1780**
- 1780 HM Sloop *SAN VINCENTE*
- 1780 **Promoted to Captain, 18 April 1780**
- 1780 Commanded HMS *DEAL CASTLE*, 6TH RATE
- 1781–1783 Commanded HMS *CERES*, 5TH RATE
- 1784–1786 Commanded HMS *ROSE*, 6TH RATE
- 1789–1791 At Oxford and travelling in Europe
- 1793–1795 Commanded HMS *ARROGANT*, 3RD RATE
- 1795–1797 Commanded HMS *NAMUR*, 2ND RATE
- 1797 Commanded HMS *AJAX*, 3RD RATE
- 1797–1799 Commanded HMS *FORMIDABLE*, 2ND RATE
- 1799 **Promoted to Rear-Admiral of the White, 14 February 1799**
- 1800–1801 HMS *QUEEN CHARLOTTE*, 1ST RATE
- 1801 **Promoted to Rear-Admiral of the Red, 1 January 1801**
- 1801–1802 HMS *TEMERAIRE*, 2ND RATE
- 1803–1804 **Naval Advisor to the Government of Ireland**

- 1804 **Promoted to Vice-Admiral of the Blue, 23 April 1804**
- 1805 **Promoted to Vice-Admiral of the White, 9 November 1805**
- 1808–1810 Commander-in-Chief, Cork, Ireland
- 1808 **Promoted to Vice-Admiral of the Red, 28 April 1808**
- 1810 **Promoted to Admiral of the Blue, 31 July 1810**
- 1812 **Promoted to Admiral of the White, 12 August 1812**
- 1815 Appointed Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath [K.C.B.], 12 April 1815
- 1821 Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth
- 1821 **Promoted to Admiral of the Red, 19 July 1821**
- 1830 Appointed Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, [G.C.B.], 1 December 1830
- 1834 Created Baronet, 16 May 1834
- 1843 Created Baron of the Kingdom of Hanover
- 1844 **Promoted to Admiral of the Fleet, 8 January 1844**
- 1849 Died at his home in Cavendish Square, London, 28 October 1849

DESCRIPTION OF PAPERS
Manuscript Collection 279

BOX 1

Files:

1. ***Regulations and Instructions Relating to His Majesty's Service at Sea.*** Established by His Majesty in Council. Eleventh Edition. London: printed in the year M.DCC.LXXII [1772]. Bound in leather. Signature on front fly-leaf: "Capt". Hawkins" and on Title Page: "James, Hawkins".
2. **George Bridges Rodney, *Letters relative to the capture of Saint Eustatius, 1781.* Introduction and index by K.G. Davies. Shannon Ireland: Irish University Press, 1972.** A published facsimile copy of a pamphlet *Letters from Sir George Bridges Rodney now Lord Rodney to his Majesty's Ministers, &c. &c. relative to the Capture of St. Eustatius and its Dependencies . . .* (London: printed by A. Grant, MDCCLXXXIX [1789]).
 - Letter of 27 April 1781, page 76: Hawkins mentioned as acquitted for loss of HMS *Deal Castle* and sent home with dispatches, recommended to their Lordships as "an active and brisk officer".
3. **Vellum-bound Correspondence Book (8 × 13), containing copies of orders given and received June 1784–4 February 1786 by James Hawkins Whitshed, Captain of H.M.S Rose, containing:**

Given

- Copies of orders to Commanding Officers designating his command over the fleet while aboard HMS *Rose*. (June 1784)
- Copy of order to W.M. Thomson to supply the HMS *Rose* with the necessary amount of water so that she may return to sea to complete orders as intended (5 July 1784)
- Copy of order initiating the prevention of the illegal practice of running brandy (14 July 1784)
- Numerous orders calling for the survey of all remaining supplies from twelve month accounts and appropriate reports filed (September 1784–October 1785)
- Copy of order calling for a 21 gun salute in celebration of the anniversary of His Majesty's coronation at one o'clock (21 September 1784)

- Numerous orders that the ship's surgeon examine the seamen who are ill and determine if they are fit for duty (October 1784–January 1785)
- Numerous orders to discharge men who have failed the physical examination as administered by the ship's surgeon. (October 1784–January 1785)
- Numerous orders to inspect and report on rigging and cables that may no longer operate safely and properly. (December 1784–December 1785)
- Numerous orders calling for the repairs of various vessels that were inspected and had items deemed unfit for duty. (December 1784–December 1785)
- Numerous orders calling of the survey of food and drinks suspected of being unfit for consumption. (January–August 1785)
- Copy of order calling for the prevention of running of illegal spirit, teas, and other contraband. (24 February 1785)
- Copy of order to Commanding Officer designation his command over HMS *Racehorse* (July 1785)
- Copy of order instructing HMS *Racehorse* to ensure the safety of the fishery ships from any dangers they may face while performing their duties. (27 July 1785)
- Copy of order instructing HM *Sloop* to report to Sheerness for refitting (14 August 1785)
- Copy of order calling for a 19 gun salute to mark the anniversary of H.M. coronation (21 September 1785)
- Copy of order calling for a 21 gun salute to mark the anniversary of H.M. accession to the Crown. (24 October 1785)
- Copy of order calling for 19 gun salute to mark the anniversary of Gun Powder Treason (4 November 1785)

Received

- Order from Mark Milbanke, Vice Admiral of the Blue, C-in-C Plymouth, to execute the Seaman, Thomas Jones by hanging, at 12 a.m. 9 June, 1784 (7 June 1784)
- Order from Mark Milbanke, Vice Admiral of the Blue, C-in-C Plymouth, to discharge John Wills to *Blenheim* to serve out this three month prison sentence. (9 June 1784)

- Order from Mark Milbanke, Vice Admiral of the Blue, C-in-C Plymouth, to discharge Seaman Thomas Bates from the service. (10 June 1784)
 - Orders for all ships that have ported in the Mediterranean Sea, instructions on quarantines on all ships, cargo, and personnel (28 August 1784)
 - Orders on how to muster those billets as to accept funds for the poor widows of commissioned Warrant Officers. (7 September 1784)
 - Order to expedite the time spent in port to get HM ships back out to sea as soon as possible. (1 April 1785)
 - Order to discharge Mr. Blackwood, to transmit information to the Navy Board. (21 July 1785)
 - Order to take command of the HMS *Racehorse*, in order to eliminate the illegal trade of brandy and other goods. (2 February 1785)
 - Order to carry out punishment of Seaman Stewart on Saturday, 19 November, at 11 o'clock a.m. (18 November 1785)
 - Order to discharge Midshipmen Burrowes (23 November 1785)
 - Order to return with ship to Plymouth, for the decommissioning of the HMS *Rose*. (6 February 1786)
4. ***The Dublin Chronicle*. Vol. IV, 1 June–29 July 1790. Numbers, 484–509.**
- Incomplete run; numbers present: 484–487, 489, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 503–506, 508–509.
5. ***The Dublin Chronicle*. Vol. IV, 27 January 1791–31 March 1791**
- Incomplete run; numbers present: 587–597, 599–600, 603–605, 608, 610, 612.

BOX 2

Files:

1. ***The Dublin Chronicle*. Vol. IV, 2 April 1791–Vol. V, 2 June 1791**
 - Incomplete run; numbers present: 615–617, 621–623, 626–629, 631–634, with additional issues after number 634 for the dates 21, 24, 31 May and 2 June 1791 all having the upper right hand corner, where the issue numbers are located, torn off.
2. **Paperback booklet of manuscript sailing instructions (8" × 13"), presented to Captain James Hawkins by Jn Law, HMS *Robust*, [3rd Rate, 74 guns], 30**

April 1791, containing 63 numbered pages with descriptions of the following:

- Madeira Islands, pg 1
- Canary Islands, pg 2
- Cape De Verde Islands, pg 3
- Bearing and Distances of the West Indian Islands, pg 6
- The Caribbee Islands, pg 8
- St. Vincente, pg 12
- Granada, pg 14
- St. Lucia, pg 16
- Tobago, pg 18
- Dominico, pg 21
- Mariagallante, pg 23
- Antigua, pg 25
- Montserrat, pg 28
- Nevis, pg 29
- St. Christophers, pg 29
- Anguilla, pg 31
- Virgin Gorda, pg 32
- Remarks for the Round Rocks Passage, pg 33
- Remarks about Jamaica, pg 37
- Shoals and Keys at Port Royal, pg 38
- Gulf of Florida and Windward Passage, pg 41
- Coast of North America, pg 42 [including Halifax, pp. 42–45; Bay of Fundy, pp. 45; New York, pg 46; Cape Cod, pg 47; course and distance of the Coast of Nova Scotia and New England, pg. 47–48; Nantucket Shoals, pg 49; Rhode Island, pg 49; Long Island Sound, pg 50; New York, pg

- 52–53; Chesapeake Capes, pg 56–57; Carolina Coast, pg 58, Charleston, pg 58; Tybee Island, pg 60]
- Remarks on the Bay of Fundy, pg 60–61
 - Bahama Islands, pg 62–63
3. **Signal-Book for the Ships of War, 1795.** Bound and printed copy of 83 pages with no illustrated flags or other manuscript additions.
 4. **Instructions for the Conduct of the Ships of War, &c, 1795. Explanatory of, and relative to the Signals contained in the Signal-book herewith delivered.** Bound and printed copy of 48 numbered pages with no manuscript annotations or illustrations.
 5. **Paperback booklet (8" × 13"), containing copies of the general instructions for Courts Martial.** Transcripts of documents dated between 1743 and 1798, as follows:
 - General Instructions, pgs 1–3
 - Opinion of the Judges respecting Captain Coffin, pg 4
 - Dr. Paul’s opinion respecting an equal number of votes, pg 5
 - Dr. Harris’s opinion when a member cannot attend from illness, pgs 6–7
 - Order for trying a man by Courts Martial, pg 8
 - Appointment of Judge Advocate and Provost Martial, pg 9
 - Notice to prisoners and witnesses, pg 10
 - Minutes, pg 11
 - Sentence, pg 12
 - Order for Punishment, pg 13
 - Order for Surgeon to attend, pg 14
 - Order for Provost Martial to release the Prisoner, pg 14
 - Sentence for prevarication, pg 15
 - Sentence for different punishments, pg 16
 - Order for the Provost Martial to hang a man, pgs 17–18

- Sentence for Mutiny, pg 18
 - Order and Sentence, pg 19
 - Order and Pardon, pgs 20–21
 - Orders of the Earl of St. Vincent, 1798, pgs 21–23
 - Council of War, pg 24
- 6. Instructions for the Conduct of the Ships of War, Explanatory of, and relative to the Signals contained in the Signal-book herewith delivered, 1798.** Bound and printed copy of 63 numbered pages with no manuscript annotations or illustrations.
- 7. Canvas-bound Correspondence Book (8" × 13"), containing copies of letters written and received between 25 April 1798–21 February 1799 by James Hawkins Whitshed, commanding HMS *Formidable*:**

Sent

- Copies of letters requesting personnel to fill open billets under his command (April, 1798)
- Copy of a letter giving the status of ships under his command (30 April 1798)
- Copy of letter requesting that Donald Gotten be given the title of Masters Mate, or at least the title of Midshipmen (30 April 1798)
- Copies of letters containing triplicates of allotments for those who are entitled them, and naming the seaman and marines who should no longer receive allotments (May–June 1798)
- Copy of a letter stating the inquiry into a letter supposed to have been written by Lieutenant [Philip] Beaver (22 June 1798)
- Copy of letter to widen the channels of the ship, and to secure the barricading of the ship. No less than 230 hammocks are in a dangerous position on the vessel (7 June 1798)
- Copies of letters requesting a 20 ton iron ballast for his vessel. Referring to the experience of the last cruise, he feels is a necessary improvement. (August 1798)
- Copy of letter removing Thomas Tool from his position of Corporal (21 August 1798)

- Copy of a letter notifying Admiral Bridport that HMS *Ethalion* had arrived in the Hamoaze and that HMS *Triton* had sailed the previous evening (24 November 1798).
- Copy of letter explaining why he was late requesting the necessary supplies for his vessel (2 December 1798)
- Copy of letter reporting of the demotion of James Wilkes, Corporal of Marines to the station of Private (10 December 1798)
- Numerous letters giving muster reports, status reports, and pay files for sailors under his command (December 1798–February 1799)

Received

- Copies of letters responding to request for additional sailors (April 1798)
- Copies of letters responding to the calling for muster logs, sick lists, and pay changes (April 1798–January 1799)
- Copy of letter instructing the delay of widening the ships channel until a more favorable time (8 June 1798)
- Copy of letter approving the demotion of Thomas Tool to the rank of Private (24 August 1798)
- Copy of letter denying the request for an additional 20 tons of iron ballast for his vessel. (25 August 1798)
- Copy of letters acknowledging the movement of vessels under his command. (November 1798)
- Copy of letter granting necessary supplies, however asking that future requests be made further in advance (29 November 1798)

BOX 3

Files:

1. **Vellum-bound Correspondence Book (8" × 13"), containing manuscript copies of orders given and received, 26 April 1799–14 June 1801, by James Hawkins Whitshed, Rear Admiral of the White, on board *Queen Charlotte*:**

Given

- A copy of distinguishing signals and vanes to be used by the squadron, including double pendants (undated frontispiece)
- A copy of order to the captains of the *Repulse*, *Captain*, *Defiance*, *Bellona*, *Phoenix* and *Ethalion*, placing them under Whitshed's command and ordering that the signals and instructions of Lord Bridport are to be used until further notice, as well general sailing order in case of separation, an Order of Battle and Order of Sailing for the squadron. (6 May 1799)
- Copy of an order issued to Captain Young of the *Ethalion* to proceed to Cape St. Vincent to obtain all possible information regarding the French fleet, seen off Cape St. Mary and rendezvous w/ the squadron in Lagos Bay (20 May 1799)
- Order adding the *Caroline*, and later *Atlas*, *Caesar*, *Magnificent*, *Resolution* and *Temeraire*, to the squadron under Whitshed's command (21 May 1799) Numerous orders related to surveys, provisioning, manning, appointment, discharges, repairs, etc. issued by Whitshed, including lists of all sails, tackle and stores to be surveyed.
- Copy of an order appointing Sir James Saumarez in *Caesar*; commodore of a squadron consisting of *Atlas*, *Magnificent*, *Resolution* (24 December 1799)
- Copy of an order placing *London*, *Pompee*, *Ramillies*, *Hector* and *Montague*, and later *Venerable*, *Robust* and *Magnificent*, *Marlboro*, *Elephant*, *Cambrian*, *Naiad*, *Superbe* and *Alcmene* under Whitshed's command (on board *Temeraire* in Spithead 8 February 1800). Following repair, watering and provisioning, many of the ships are then re-dispatched to join St. Vincent off Brest.

Received

- Copies of orders, as noted above, to Whitshed to hoist his flag in *Queen Charlotte*, muster his squadron and proceed to rendezvous off Cadiz with St. Vincent, or failing that to proceed to Gibraltar, and to immediately report any news of the French fleet lately sailed from Brest (3 May 1799)
- Orders placing Whitshed under the command of St. Vincent and later Lord Keith, Bridport, Gardner, St. Vincent (1 June 1799)
- Copy of an order from Lord Keith, ordering training of men from all ships in landing and small-arms techniques, specifying their formation into companies of 60 with a lieutenant and four midshipmen for each (3 June 1799)
- Order from Lord Bridport, directing that crews not be allowed ashore without proper officers, due to complaints from locals regarding the

depredation of their orchards. In particular, officers should prevent spare trousers and bags from being taken on shore. (9 October 1799)

- Copy of an order from Lord Bridport directing all captains to carefully examine the crews of all captured ship to identify mutineers from HMS *Danae*, given up to the enemy after the crew was “seduced by some French prisoners” on board. A list of names of all mutineers is attached (April 1800)
- An order, noting the “scarcity of corn” (10 April 1800) and an order increasing payments for bread saved from allowances to and directing that pursers maintain detailed lists of savings and directing that ship’s company’s be informed that “during the present scarcity of grain, as small a quantity of bread as possible should be consumed.” (14 April 1800)
- Copy of an order from Lord St. Vincent, ordering all ships of the line to keep station, in particular noting that sail should be increased in small proportions, the moment the ship is perceived to drop, with special notice being taken for the officers of the middle watch to preserve close order at daybreak (13 May 1800)
- Order from Lord St. Vincent pardoning one James Riley, convicted of desertion, due to St. Vincent recently being appointed commander of the Squadron “confident that it will operate to prevent a crime never meant to be overlooked in the future.” (14 May 1800)
- Order from St. Vincent directing Whitshed to Cawsand Bay to oversee provisioning and watering of all ships of the squadron sent there (27 June 1800)
- Numerous orders from St. Vincent to all ships of the squadron on a variety of topics, ranging from limits on the sails to be rigged on ships boats and quantity of oakum to be kept on board, to inoculation against disease to disapproval of the practice of pursers “issuing a greater quantity of spirits of wine to individuals than the stated allowance.” Other orders concern reporting of “seditious expressions made use of in the wardroom”, “introduction of any women of notorious ill-fame into the Ward room of any ship,” and the “thoughtless” turning away of victualling hoys loaded with beer water and provisions. (September 1800)
- Copy of an order directing, that in view of the embargo imposed by Russia on all English ships, that particular economy be used related to cables and cordage, and that twice-laid rope will be issued for all ordinary purposes. Rope worn out for use as braces, clew lines, etc. shall be saved for other uses and that rope shall be made on board from junk and condemned hawsers. (30 November 1800)

- Copy of an order to take and bring in all Russian merchant vessels (17 December 1800)
- Copy of an order from Lord William Cornwallis (now in command) informing all captains and officers that it has been determined that prize money is not subject to a “duty upon income.” (13 March 1801)
- Copy of an order that all Russian officers serving aboard British ships should be discharged and sent to London under parole (20 March 1801)
- Copy of an order announcing the orders in council revoking the embargo against Russian, Danish and Swedish vessels (14 June 1801)

2. Vellum-bound Correspondence Book (8" × 13"), containing copies of letters written and received 4 May 1799–9 June 1801 by James Hawkins Whitshed, Rear Admiral of the White, on board *Queen Charlotte*:

Sent

- Acknowledgement of various Admiralty orders and routine reports related to the ship’s complement, condition, fitting, etc.
- Copy of a letter to Evan Nepean stating “I am just arrived off [Gibraltar]. Earl St. Vincent having sailed from hence, I will lose no time in trying to form a junction with his fleet.” Whitshed reports that both the French and Spanish fleets have passed the Gut and St. Vincent has sailed in pursuit of them. (19 May 1799)
- Copy of a letter reporting intelligence on the movements of the French fleet, consisting of 29 sail, seen between Majorca and Minorca on the 13th steering to the NE. He also reports that the Spanish fleet met with a heavy gale and “several of them are much crippled.” (21 May 1799)
- Copy of a letter to St. Vincent announcing Whitshed’s imminent appearance with his squadron and included intelligence and a report received from Capt. Bowen reporting that the French force has been diminished by at least five sail and perhaps more, “a more sanguine mind would perhaps conclude a much greater number disabled.” Bowen also reports information obtained from a Swedish freighter, boarded by a French frigate off Majorca. The Swedish captain reports that the French force was 13 days out of Brest and that he did not observe any troops aboard the frigate. He also reports falling in with a damaged Spanish line of battle ship and frigate and later with a group of three line of battle Spanish ships and three frigates in the area of Cape Palos, all appearing to have lost various masts in a storm. He also reports an encounter with another merchantman whose master reported an encounter with another fleet between Majorca and

Minorca, consisting of 33 sail (most of them ships of the line that were supposed to be French). (21 May 1799).

- Copy of a letter indicating that Whitshed shifted his flag to *Barfleur* (19 July 1799) and a separate letter stating his intention to then shift his flag to the *Temeraire* (Torbay 13 October 1799)
- Copies of numerous requests to the Admiralty for stores, particularly cables, and for re-ballasting of the “extremely crank” *Temeraire* at the earliest opportunity. Whitshed later reports that he has left Sir James Saumarez, senior Captain, in command of the *Caesar*, *Atlas*, *Magnificent* and *Resolution* in Torbay and directed Captain [Peter] Puget to Spithead (24 December 1799)
- Copies of letters indicating that, after sailing to St. Helena, Whitshed returns to Torbay, taking command of the squadron based there that now includes *Temeraire*, *London*, *Venerable*, *Pompee*, *Ramillies*, *Hector*, *Saturn*, *Achille Royal* *George* and *Ajax*.
- Copy of a report to St. Vincent regarding the results of Whitshed’s investigation, with Captain Thornborough of the complaints stated in a letter to the Admiralty signed “*Robust’s* Ships Company.” Whitshed reports that having examined the entire ship’s company, man by man, he can find only “31 seamen, landsmen and boys who have the smallest cause of complaint to offer, all disavowing the Letter.” While he reports that those few complaints made are chiefly against Mr. Bennet, Masters Mate, for beatings, he encloses a list of complaints and complainants, but concludes “it was fully impressed on my mind that the causes of this discontent arose from Mr. Bennet’s improper conduct and heightened, I fear, not a little by a general relaxation throughout from the highest to the lowest class of officer.” (25 August 1800)

Received

- Copy of a parole statement for French prisoners of war serving under Rear Admiral Perri [Jean-Baptist Perée], captured on 10 June 1799 by a squadron under the command of Lord Keith
- Numerous statements of condition, repairs, etc. for various ships, including *Queen Charlotte*, *Barfleur* and *Temeraire*, as well as copies of orders, requests for provisions, surveys, discharge, promotions, transfer, etc. received from various ships and captains.
- Copy of a letter from Captain Elphinstone of *Hector* reporting a collision with an unnamed three-decker and the damage resulting from the incident (15 July 1799)

- Copy of a letter stating “having received information that seven vessels are fitting out at the port of Cherbourg with combustible matter . . . the several captains under your command should keep themselves continually on their guard, to keep guard boats and armed vessels properly stationed every night and not to suffer any vessels to approach . . . without having been properly boarded and carefully examined.” (10 July 1800)
 - Copy of a letter from Whitshed to Capt. [George] Countess of HMS *Robust* stating “To my very great astonishment I find that there is neither Mate or Master or provisions for them on board of the two vessels laden with provisions for the Fleet . . . despite the request for a convoy. You will . . . proceed to join his Lordship as I do not think it right you should be detained for their abominable neglect.” (10 July 1800)
 - Copy of a letter from St. Vincent ordering Whitshed to “carefully investigate” a letter received from the ship’s company of the *Robust* and report on his findings. The letter from the ship’s company states “It is with the greatest reluctance that we are obliged to put your Lordship to this trouble to redress the Grievances we now lye under in regard to our ill treatment . . . since [this captain] has joined us, the ship is nearly commanded by a Masters Mate whose name is Bennet . . . there is scarcely a day that this ship is not in the utmost confusion . . . particularly towards night as the Masters Mate generally gets drunk towards night . . . he says he will make some of us jump overboard and the remainder he will make miserable . . . the greatest part of the ship’s company are men that have been in his Majesty’s service during the War and shewed their loyalty . . . if we complain to the Captain of anything its no use . . . the scarcity of water and fire for firing there is plenty in the ship . . . we humbly solicit your Lordship to redress these Grievances as soon as possible.” (9 August 1800)
 - Copy of a letter received from Marsden stating that Whitshed should “recommend to officers under your command, who may . . . preside at courts martial . . . in case any man should be capitally convicted, not to insert in the body of the sentence any recommendation to Mercy . . . but to communicate the same by letter that the Person convicted may be kept in ignorance of such recommendations until their Lordships may think proper to make the same known.” (20 November 1800)
 - A copy of an order promoting Whitshed to Rear Admiral of the Red Squadron (1 January 1801)
3. **Sir Home Popham, *Telegraphic Signals; or Marine Vocabulary*. London: printed for T. Egerton, Military Library, near Whitehall, 1803.** Printed letter of dedication to the Right Honorable John Earl Spencer, dated *Romney*, Sheerness, 2 May 1803, with an Introduction dated 1 Nov 1800 and an

addition to the introduction dated April 18, 1803. As printed, with neither flags colored nor with any manuscript additions or notes.

4. Leather-bound Correspondence Book (8" × 12³/₄"), containing copies of letters and orders received 20 September 1803–1 November 1804 by James Hawkins Whitshed, Rear Admiral of the Red, Dublin, containing:

- Extract of letter from Rt. Hon. William Wickham to Lt. General Fox, noting "Admiral J.H. Whitshed has just arrived in this Country for the purpose of taking such steps as may be necessary for the better defense of the Bays, Harbours, Rivers and Coast . . ." (21 September 1803)
- Numerous letters from officers acknowledging receipt of orders and requests for officers lists, musters, numbers of men raised and their disposition.
- Numerous copies of correspondence received related to the establishment of signaling stations, telegraphing systems and flag staffs on the Irish coast.
- Correspondence received regarding surveys of various portions of the coast, harbors, etc. with regard to stationing of gunboats at various positions.
- Correspondence from Evan Nepean denying a request for additional funds for two adjutants (28 September 1803)
- A letter from St. Vincent supporting the plan for stationing of gunboats in the different rivers and bays, but noting "Sea Fencibles must be resorted to for manning them, as it will be morally impossible to attach any other description of people to such as service, who will desert faster than we can provide them . . ." (1 October 1803)
- A letter from Evan Nepean with orders to a Captain Bowen to proceed with procurement (through hiring rather than purchase) of the proposed gunboats and fitting out of them expeditiously, but with careful attention to expense (4 October 1803)
- Letter from St. Vincent in the gunboat project noting questions regarding the ability of the Ordinance store in Ireland to provide necessary supplies for arming the vessels; "your letter on the subject of the lieutenants to serve in the gunboats was not very encouraging as to the character of the persons named . . ." and recommending the Sea Fencibles as a source of officers and noting "if gun boats are appointed in the manner you proposed to the Board, they must be placed under Lord Gardner." (4 October 1803)
- A number of copies of correspondence from various secretaries of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland approving the plan for manning of signal stations and acquiring, manning provisioning and arming gunboats, letters from

- the Ordnance Department regarding supply of cannon, powder, shot, etc., the primary armament being 18-pounder carronades, etc.
- Copies of correspondence regarding the state of existing lighthouses and signal posts along the coast, receipt of bunting and other supplies from Henry Debieg, Assistant Engineer
 - Copy of a letter from Adm. Gardner regarding the gunboat project expressing the opinion that “their Lordships will find themselves very much mistaken—this is a business that ought not to have been deferred to this late period when we may daily expect the enemy upon the coast . . .” (7 October 1803)
 - A copy of a letter regarding the gunboat project from St. Vincent related to manning: “a very well informed person has communicated to a member of this Board that in the neighborhood of Wicklow, Wexford and Waterford few, if any, of the inhabitants are to be confided in . . .” (10 October 1803)
 - A series of copies of cross-correspondence between The Admiralty, Sir Evan Nepean, and Captain W. McGwire, dispatched to Liverpool to hire vessels for the gunboat project. It appears that after authorizing the hiring (and after McGwire, in fact had hired six vessels) the Admiralty then reversed itself, issuing an order to McGwire to “refrain from making any purchases, their Lordships’ having made another arrangement for furnishing the vessels for this service . . .” (6 October 1803). McGwire then attempts to return the vessels and retrieve the bills of payment issued for them, but the owners refuse to take them back, saying the bills had already been deposited and alterations made to the decks of some of the vessels (15 October 1803). McGwire is then ordered to “hasten” the vessels to Dublin and report to the Admiralty on their condition (17 October 1803)
 - A series of correspondence regarding various proposals by McGwire for the arming of the gunboats, the request for cannon and carronades. McGwire is finally directed to consult with Captain Bowen, who is dispatched to Liverpool and reports “I visited McGwire’s squadron and found them nearly in the state he has described to you . . .” He goes on to state the difficulty of hiring additional vessels (flats), as “the owners are totally unacquainted with the mode of hiring vessels as transports and as I cannot possibly get any of them to fix on terms.” (28 October 1803).
 - A letter from McGwire noting “I have great pleasure in acquainting you that I have this day completed the crews of the flats, and not a man Irish.” (4 November 1803.)
 - A letter from the Admiralty noting that the Lords “reason to believe that by the Captain of *Redbridge*, Schooner, in the Mediterranean, a great part, if not the whole of the private signals used on board his Majesty’s ships have

- fallen into the hands of the enemy . . . ,” ordering a change of signals and noting that officers under the rank of commander have been permitted to take or otherwise obtained copies of the signal book and ordering the recall all copies of signal books that may be in possession of officers for whom they are “not intended.” (4 November 1803)
- Copy of a letter to Captain McGwire from Evan Nepean informing him that the masters and men he has hired to man the gunboats cannot be paid at rates higher than what is allowed to “person of the same classes employed on board Ships of War,” ordering him to discontinue hiring on those terms and to “get rid of those you have engaged the moment you can do so . . . ” and ordering McGwire back to Dublin and placing Captain Bowen in command of the operation. (16 November 1803)
 - A copy of a letter regarding the appointment of Captains and Commanders to the Sea Fencibles in Ireland to command various districts and the gunboats assigned to them. (24 November 1803)
 - A letter from Evan Nepean stating “seamen or seafaring men liable to be impressed cannot be allowed to enroll themselves as Sea Fencibles” as it would “materially interfere with the manning of the Fleet” and that captains should not allow it (6 December 1803)
 - A letter from Wickham, secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, suggesting that the public service might be better served if Captain Beaufort, recently appointed to the Sea Fencibles, would be allowed to continue to assist Mr. Edgeworth (30 November 1803)
 - A series of letters related to impressments of seamen and enforcement, in Ireland, of an act of Parliament directing that members of the Irish militia who had previously served in the Royal Navy should be discharged and handed over for service in the Navy.
 - A letter from Evan Nepean directing that the gunboat fleet should be formed into three divisions, and a lieutenant appointed for each division, rather than each vessel (later countermanded)(29 December 1803)
 - A letter from the secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, regarding the selection of defensive positions along the coast of Ireland “as it appears from intelligence recently received from London . . . of the Enemy’s project of attempting an invasion of Ireland by Saint George’s Channel” and since “the approach of the enemy’s vessels upon the Eastern Coast may be rendered in many places very difficult by establishing certain field works or Towers.” (27 December 1803).

- Order from Nepean directing “on no account whatever to employ [Lieutenant] George Lusk in any situation . . . he not being capable of any charge.” (10 January 1804)
- Correspondence and order related the stationing of light sailing vessels off the northern coast of Scotland “for the purpose of obtaining the earliest information of the arrival of the enemy fleet . . .,” under the command of “one of the most intelligent lieutenants.” (January, 1804)
- Transcribed copy of a letter from a Mr. Stowe, containing intelligence information received from one of the London Trinity pilots. The pilot, having been in the New Diep[pe] harbor, reports that many large ships (many upwards of 800 tons and none less than 300 tons) are collecting in the harbor. He states “they are all fitted for transporting troops” and reports that he saw more than 100 hundred of them and one inscribed No.190. He also reports two 74- and two 60-gun ships, a 28-gun frigate and an 18-gun brig observed in the same road. He adds “we have a report that Buonaparte was on Thursday last at Boulogne”, and that “there are upwards of 200 vessels in Flushing bound to the grand Rendezvous of Boulogne.” (7 January 1804)
- A letter from Marsden of the Admiralty, regarding the previous order about Lusk stating “the prohibition of employing this officer was announced to you so decidedly in consequence of his having lately been found quite unfit for any Service on account of epeliptic (*sic*) fits . . .” (20 January 1804)
- Correspondence related to a request from Whitshed to the Lord Lieutenant that sailors be admitted to the Army’s General Hospitals, including a lengthy negative response from the Army Medical Board in Dublin (13 January 1804) stating “this proposal . . . would entirely change the existing Medical administration of the Navy and Military Hospitals in Great Britain and Ireland . . . [and] this ought not to be lightly done to answer a local purpose . . .”
- Correspondence from the Admiralty regarding the appointment of lieutenants to command the 19 (later 20) gunboat squadron, in divisions assigned to coastal protection and directing that they should be appointed from a list (enclosed) of unemployed naval lieutenants resident in Ireland. (30 January 1804)
- Copy of a letter from [Lieutenant] George Lusk (see above) requesting an appointment as a Captain in the Sea Fencibles, claiming acquaintance through his grandfather who was “round the world with Lord Anson,” forwarded to Whitshed “to do what you think proper.” (22 March 1804).

- Copy of an order from the Admiralty regarding the issuance of press warrants for the Sea Fencibles and stating “that their Lordships cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of great attention to the description of Men enrolled in the Sea Fencibles” and instructing Whitshed to give “the most positive orders” to his captains to press “any Men who are not positively protected by law.” (17 April 1804). Followed by later correspondence with the Lord Lieutenant and various legal authorities regarding whether members of the Sea Fencibles are exempt from service in the Army of Reserve and whether they are subject to impressments (29 April 1804)
- Copy of a letter of promotion appointing Whitshed Vice Admiral of the Blue Squadron. (23 April 1804)
- Copy of a letter from representatives of the Board of Revenue expressing a willingness to discuss the advantages that might accrue to the public safety of placing some additional revenue cutters in Ireland under the command of the Navy and including a list of revenue vessels already under the commands of Admirals Whitshed and Gardner (21 July 1804)
- Numerous copies of correspondence related to the establishment, repair, manning and provisioning of additional signal stations in Ireland, including correspondence regarding repair expenses, the negotiation of Admiralty bills of exchange in payment of services, the appointment of officers and a naval business agent, the readiness condition of various signal stations and a list of 19 identified and surveyed signal stations along the SW coast, dated 15 August 1804.

BOX 4:

Files:

1. A leather-bound Order Book (10" × 15"), containing copies of received and sent orders and letters, on board HMS *Trent*, Cork Harbor 9 June 1807–1 May 1809, containing:

- Order for James Hawkins Whitshed, Vice Admiral of the White and C-in-C Cork and coast of Ireland to hoist his flag aboard HMS *Trent* (9 June 1807)
- A list of ships under his command and their commanders
- Numerous routine orders related to sailing instructions, maintenance, provisioning, discharges, promotions and manning
- A number of sailing orders dispatching ships under his command, including the Sloop *Helena* and other vessels, to search for and convoy the homeward-bound West Indies fleet, in response to information received from the Admiralty that 15 sail of French privateers are seeking to intercept and capture the merchantmen (21 July 1807)

- An order dispatching the HMS *Helena* in pursuit of *Aleig* (sp?) of 14 guns, based on an extract of secret intelligence received from the Admiralty that states “the *Aleig*, a remarkably fast sailor, is on the point of sailing and is to go North about.” Enclosed is a copy of the numeral flags as altered by Rear Adm Cochrane in consequence of the capture of HMS *San Lucia*, (25 August 1807)
- General orders for capture of all Danish merchants vessels, as ships are able to fall in with (30 August 1807)
- An order directing the prize masters of all Danish shipping held in port to muster their crews on deck every evening at sunset to “prevent any disorderly conduct from taking place on shore, from their mixing with the English seamen or the Inhabitants in Public Houses,” on pain of losing their daily subsistence. (15 October 1807)
- A general order directing that all those being held aboard the Danish merchantmen be removed to naval vessels and considered prisoners of war (15 November 1807)
- Orders for a cruise by HMS *Druid* in response to the sighting of a large French schooner 8 leagues off Kinsale Harbor (3 December 1807)
- Orders to seize and send into port any Russian vessel that ships may be able to fall in with (11 December 1807)
- Orders to HMS *Fortunee* and HMS *Virginie* to cruise in response to intelligence that a French squadron, consisting of one three-decker, 4 two-deckers and a frigate escaped from Rochefort on 17 December, (23 January 1808). Similar order to HMS *Niobe* (26 January 1808)
- Order to the captain of HMS *Argus* to accompany a convoy to Spithead and then report for repairs and refitting, in consequence of “having reported to me that you were obliged to throw 11 guns overboard at sea in a heavy gale.” (15 February 1808)
- Order to HMS *Vengeance* to proceed to port for refitting, in consequence of damage suffered in action with the Dutch frigate *Guilderland* (27 May 1808)
- Order to Captain of HMS *Druid* to discharge one Frederick Leets, said to be an American and to report if he has been impressed, when and by whom, in response to an application by the American Consul to the Admiralty (30 December 1808)
- Order to HMS *Dryad* for a cruise in response to reports of a group of French privateers (one of 32 guns, one of 20 guns and one of 16 guns) to

be cruising between Scilly and Ushant and to have captured a number of merchant vessels (15 January 1809)

- A general order directing stricter attention be paid to the Admiralty order establishing uniforms to be worn by Masters Mates and Midshipmen, based on patterns to be sent, but not to consider this order as “intended to prevent the Young Gentlemen from wearing uniform jackets and all Petty Officers Round Hats.” (27 April 1809)

2. Leather-bound Letter Book, containing outgoing correspondence copies (On board HMS *Trent*, Cork Harbor, 19 August 1808–1 November 1809), containing:

- Acknowledgements of numerous misc. Adm. Orders, condition reports submitted, and copies of sailing and provisioning, and convoy orders issued
- A list of declared deserters from the Sloop *Helena*, Capt. Worth (29 August 1808)
- A response to the Adm. Request for an explanation of the extended detention of the tender *Perseverance* (20 October 1808)
- An order discharging a Richard Cox from the *Resolute*, but noting that, although an American citizen, he was not impressed (29 October, 1808)
- A request for instructions on the handling of supplies on board the victualer *Campion*, bound for the Lisbon Squadron, the *Campion* having been seized for smuggling and other breaches of the Revenue Laws. (31 October, 1808)
- Orders directing a cruise off the Skellings to locate the sloop *Concord* captured by a French privateer (8 November 1808) and later stating that the *Concord* was not captured, but deserted by her crew and taken into possession by the master of a merchant schooner from Valencia (12 November 1808)
- Numerous letters regarding the establishment of signaling stations at various coastal locations, the difficulties of procuring timbers for them, etc.
- Orders for a cruise to locate vessels carrying timber for various Dockyards that sailed from the St. Lawrence River unescorted and which remain unaccounted for (31 January 1809)
- An order directing Captain Brace in HMS *Virginie* to convoy 60 sail of merchant vessels bound for the West Indies as far as Madeira, in consequence of a letter from Adm. Young related to the activities of the French privateer, *Visible Gironde* (26 February 1809)

- An order dispatching a number of ships to search the Irish coast for the French fleet, reported to have escaped from Brest, based on reports from Captain Bowles of *Medusa* (28 February 1809)
- A condition report of repairs required by *Resolute*, due to gales, and requesting instructions from the Admiralty on whether the merchant fleet of 70 sail, bound for the West Indies, should sail immediately, based on the reports of the French Fleet's escape from Brest (1 March 1809)
- A report to the Admiralty of information received from the Master of merchant vessel *Maxwell*, who reported that he fell in with 100 sail of transports steering for Martinique on the 29th instant, and was informed that an attack on that island was imminent. (4 March 1809)
- A report to the Admiralty of information received that the escaped French squadron was at Rochefort, and the West Indies convoy was therefore being dispatched with escorts immediately. (6 March 1809)
- A report to the Admiralty of the reported capture of the French Brig *l'Aventure* by HMS *Fortunee* under Capt. Vansittart (6 April 1809)
- Numerous entries related to the removal of the wreck of the merchant ship *Britannia* from Cork harbor, in consequence of the obstacle the wreck presented to shipping, including survey reports, and orders to blow up the wreck.
- A copy of the bearings for the hidden rock, on which HMS *Valiant* struck (1 November 1809)

BOX 5

Files:

1. ***Regulations and Instructions relating to His Majesty's Service at Sea, Established by His Majesty in Council, 1808.*** Leather bound printed volume with no signature or manuscript marks.
2. **Manuscript Track Chart (7" × 9") for HMS *Virginie*, 5th rate, 38-guns, 24 February–22 March 1808,** South and West of Ireland to Bristol Channel.
3. **Three Manuscripts, ca. 1808**
 - Letter from Captain J. Coode, H.M. Sloop *Brisk* at Cork to Vice Admiral Whitshed, 4 August 1808. Recommending Quartermaster John Newton for a Gunner's Warrant.
 - Whitshed's notes on a letter cover addressed to him, dated "16 Oct 08"
 - Whitshed's notes on a letter cover addressed to him, undated.

4. **Manuscript Track Chart (7" × 9") for HM Sloop *Brisk*, January, 1809.** South of Ireland and the Bristol Channel.
5. **Manuscript Track Chart (9" × 13") for HMS *Helena*, 1 August–23 September 1809.** From Ireland to the coast of Galicia, Spain, and Lisbon. Signed “H. Worth, Capt.”
6. **Manuscript Track Chart (8¾" × 11") for HMS *Brisk*, December 1809, January–February 1810. John Coode, Esq, Com.** South of Ireland.
7. **Manuscript Track Chart (9" × 12") for HMS *Fortunee*, 9 April–10 June, 1810.** Between Ireland and Cape Ortegal; West of the Bay of Biscay; Signed “J. Vansittart”
8. **Manuscript Track Chart (9" × 11½") for HM Sloop *Jalouse*, 4–[26] August 1810.** From Cork to Kerry Head.
9. **Manuscript Track Chart (9½" × 13¼") for an unidentified vessel on unidentified dates.** In and out of Cork between the 10th of one month and the 19th of the next month.
10. **Three Letters received.**
 - Letter from Office of Ordnance, acknowledging receipt of report of surveys on gunners’ stores. (1 April 1822)
 - Letter from Navy Office, acknowledging receipt of Reports of surveys on Boatswain and Carpenters’ stores (10 April 1822)
 - Letter from Admiralty Secretary John Barrow, advising Whitshed that the Admiralty had appropriated HMS *Active* to take the Earl of Huntington, his two daughters, an aide de camp, and four servants, to Huntington’s new post as Governor of Dominica, and had ordered the fitting of suitable accommodation in *Active* for that purpose. (10 April 1822)
11. **Paperback booklet (8" × 15"), “An Index to the Minute Book from February 27, 1822 to the [blank]”.**
 - An alphabetical index, with tabs A to Z, of Whitshed’s correspondence and orders to ships of war from February 1822 to unspecified date.
12. **Photocopy of King William IV’s Warrant to the Earl Marshall signifying the granting of Arms to Admiral of the Red Sir James Hawkins-Whitshed, GCB, Baronet of Killinacarrick, Co. Wicklow, and Jobstown, Co. Dublin, Ireland.**
 - Copy of the original document retained by the donor.

13. **Hardcover, 1/8 leather-bound Naval Cadet's journal (8" × 15"), entitled "J. H. Whitshed. Logs of St Vincent. Thetis."** Kept by James Hawkins Whitshed, the grandson of Admiral Whitshed, 1846–47.
- "A Log of the Proceedings of HMS *St. Vincent*, 120, bearing the Flag of Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart, Commanded by Sir Richard Grant, Knt. Captain, Commencing 17th March 1846, Ending 4th January 1847. Kept by James Hawkins Whitshed, Naval Cadet"
 - "A Log of the Proceedings of HMS *Thetis*, 36. Commanded by Henry L. Codrington, Esq., CB, Captain. Commencing 5th January 1847, Ending 14th September 1847. Kept by James H. Whitshed), Naval Cadet."
14. **N.A.M. Rodger, *Naval Records for Genealogists*. London: Public Record Office, 1984.**
15. **Lawrence A. Kurtz, Captain U.S. Navy (ret.), "Admiral of the Wooden Navy: A Biography."** Bound photocopy of typescript biography of Whitshed, copyright 1998, prepared by the donor for members of the family and as a guide to this collection. 249 pages with additional unnumbered pages for appendices.

BOX 6

File:

1. *The Queen's Regulations for the Government of Her Majesty's Naval Service. (London: Printed by William Clowes and Sons, Stamford Street, for her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1844).* 381 pages + 149 numbered pages of appendices. Leather bound with Admiralty Seal in gold leaf on cover. Gold lettering on spine: 'Queen's Regulations & Admiralty Instructions', "1844".

BOX 7

[J. F. W. Des Barres], *Charts of Several Harbors and divers parts of the Coast of North America from New York to the Gulph of Mexico Collected from Surveys deposited at the office The Right Hon^{ble} the Lords Comm^{rs} for Trade & Plantations and others Composed and Published, By Command of Government for the use of the Royal Navy of Great Britain by J. F. W. Des Barres Esq. MDCCLXXVIII [1778].*

Folded lengthwise and bound (14" wide × 33" tall). One board missing with following plates present, some torn and damaged:

1. Title page
2. Bay of Chaleurs
3. Miramichi Bay
4. Harbors of Rishibucto and Buctush on the West Shore of the Gulph of St. Lawrence.

5. The Magdalen Isles in the Gulph of St. Lawrence
6. Hillsborough Bay
7. Three Rivers Harbor
8. A Chart of the N.E. Coast of Cape Breton Island from St. Ann Bay to Cape Morien.
9. A Chart of the South East Coast of Cape Breton Island. Surveyed under the Direction of The Right Hon^{ble} Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations. Samuel Holland Esqr. Surveyor of the Lands of the Northern District of N. America. And his assistants Mr. Thomas Wright, Jn^o. Pringle, W^m Brown, Geo Sproul, Tho^s Hanson &c. Published by Command of Government by Jos. Fred. W. Des Barres Esq^r, 30th July 1779.
10. A Chart of New York Harbour . . . 19 May 1779. Includes two views
11. Nautical Directions to Sail into the Harbour of New York &c.
12. Sketch of Operations of His Majesty's Fleet and Army under the Command of Vice Admiral the R.H. Lord Viscount Howe and General Sir W^m Howe, 1776.
13. [Five Sketches of Various viewpoints of New York]
14. [Chart of Western Long Sound and part of the north coast of Long Island from Manhattan to Huntington Bay]
15. Oyster Bay and Huntington Bay
16. [Two charts on one sheet]: Part of Hudson's River; A Plan of Fort Montgomery & Fort Clinton . . .
17. A Chart of Delaware Bay . . . June 1st 1779.
18. [Two charts on one sheet]: "A Plan of Delawar River from Bombay Hook to Ridley Creek . . . June 1st 1779". "A Plan of Delwar River from Chester to Philadelphia shewing the position of His Majesty's Ships on the 15th Nov^r 1777 . . ."
19. The Harbour of Charles Town in South Carolina . . . " [includes inset view of the town].
20. Port Royal in South Carolina. [torn at bottom]
21. [Chart of Savannah River, Inlets and Bays to the South on the Georgia coast]. Torn
22. [Chart of inlets on the Georgia coast from the Savannah River, at the north going inland to the Parish of St. George and the intersection of the "Indian Boundary Line", and South along the coast to the St Mary's River, Inlet St Mary, and Fort Prince William on Cumberland island at the border with East Florida.]

LARGE FILE FOLDERS IN MAP CASE:

(16" × 20" FOLDERS)

1. **Appointment of James Hawkins Whitshed, Esq. as Rear Admiral of the White Squadron of His Majesty's Fleet, 14 February 1799.** On vellum with seal and stamp. Signed: Spencer, Arden, Young, Evan Nepean
2. **Appointment of Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, Esqr, as Vice Admiral of the Blue Squadron of His Majesty's Fleet. 23 April 1804.** On vellum with seal and stamp. Signed St Vincent, Ph Stephens, T. Troubridge, Wm Marsden.

3. **Appointment of James Hawkins Whitshed, Esq., as Admiral of the Blue Squadron of His Majesty's Fleet, 28 April 1808.** On vellum with seal and stamp. Signed Bickerton, Wm Johnstone Hope, Palmerston, John Barrow.
4. **Appointment of James Hawkins Whitshed, Esqr, as Admiral of the Blue Squadron, 31 July 1810.** On vellum with seal and stamp. Signed Yorke, Bickerton, Coker
5. **Appointment of Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, KCB, Admiral of the White, as Commander in Chief at Spithead and Portsmouth, 1 Jan 1821.** On vellum with seal and stamp. Signed: Melville, Wm Johnstone Hope, G. Warrender, John Barrow.
6. **Appointment of Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, KCB, as Admiral of the Red Squadron, 19 July 1821.** On vellum with seal and stamp. Signed: Warrender, Cockburn, Hotham
7. **Appointment of Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, Bart, GCB, Admiral of the Red, as Admiral and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Fleet [*i. e.*, Admiral of the Fleet], 8 January 1844.** On vellum with seal and stamp. Signed: Haddington, W.H. Gage; Sidney Herbert
8. **Manuscript chart of bay with soundings, undated.** 12" × 20. One place name noted: "Sidney." This appears to be the area of Sydney, Cape Breton Island, in present-day Nova Scotia.

(32" × 39" FOLDERS)

9. **"Carte des Entrees du Suyder Zee et de l'Embs avec les isles, Bancs, et Costes Comprises entre la Hollande et la Frise orientale."** 26" by 36" chart of the Dutch coast and Zuider Zee, ripped with missing section in center fold. Marked in lower right corner, "H. van Loon Sculp." Probably Herman van Loon chart of 1753.
10. **"J^r Carte Particuliere des Costes de Bretagne Depuis Granville jusques au Cap de Frehel. Comme elle paroist à Basse Mer dans les Grandes Marées"** 25" × 36, northern coast of Brittany, including Mont St Michel and St Malo. Apparently *Le Neptune Francois*, 1693 or a later printing
11. **Two charts of Normandy, (25½" × 36"),** by Jacques Nicolas Bellin (1703–1772). Paris, 1753.
 - **"1. Carte Particuliere des Cotes de Normandie depuis Dieppe jusqu'a la pointe de la Percée en Bessin."** Shows Harfleur and the mouth of the Seine to Rouen and Pont de l'Arche.
 - **"2me carte Particuliere des Costes de Normandie Contenant les Costes du Contenin depuis la Pointe de la Percée jusqu'a Granville ou sont comprises les isles de Jerzey, Grenezey, Cers, & Aurigny. Avec les Iles de Brehat. Comme elles paroissent a basse Mer dans les Grandes Marées."** Shows Cherbourg. Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney

APPENDIX

FURTHER RESOURCES FOR RESEARCH IN OTHER COLLECTIONS

NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM
Caird Library, Manuscripts Dept.
Greenwich
London SE10 9NF
United Kingdom

- PDW/3: Letter book, in and out letters, Capt James Hawkins, HMS *Rose*, 1784–5
- RUSI/NM/215: St Vincent letter to Capt Hawkins Whitshed, *Formidable*, *Ville de Paris*, 2 May 1798, in the old Berth
- PDW/2: Correspondence to Sir James Whitshed about the possibility of a mutiny in the Channel Fleet, 1800. Including letters to and from Lord St Vincent and Capt T. Troubridge.
- PDW/1: Collection of papers including order of battle, signal instructions and directions for approaching Brest, 1800–01
- MSS/76/012: Admiral Sir James Hawkins Whitshed Letter Book No.4, 1823 to 1824
- MSS/77/034: Admiral Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, Probate of Will dated 1849

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF ENGLAND, WALES, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM
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United Kingdom

- ADM 50/110 J.H. Whitshed. 10 June 1807–9 June 1810
- E 133/63/21 Hand v. Whitshed. Eliz.–Victoria
- FO 64/160 Lord Albert Conyngham, St. Vincent Whitshed, Consuls J. Defonblanque, Alexander Gibsone, Frederick Chatfield, 1829
- FO 82/18 Henry W. Williams Wynn, Lord Erskine, Hamilton Hamilton, Hon. J. Bloomfield, St. Vincent Whitshed, Domestic, Count Mandelsloh, etc. 1824–1825

BRITISH LIBRARY
St Pancras
96 Euston Road
London NW1 2DB
United Kingdom

Sir James Hawkins Whitshed. Admiral, first Bart.

Add.34906 f. 368: Letter to Lord Nelson, 1798

Add.34933 f. 143: Admiralty despatch to Whitshed, 1799

Add.35742f. 78: Admiralty despatch to Whitshed, 1803

Add.35745 f. 30: Correspondence with the 3rd Lord Hardwicke, 1803–1804.

Add.35751 ff. 20, 90, 158, 383: ”

Add.35752 f. 214: ”

Add.35753 f. 107: ”

Add.35746 f. 246: Letter to Evan Nepean, 1804. Copy

Add.35746 f. 251: Letters to Lord Melville 1804. Copies.

Add.35752 f. 293: Orders to, concerning the Sea Fencible Service in Ireland, 1804.

Add.38323 f. 145b: Letter to, from the 2nd Earl of Liverpool, 1811.

Add.40364 ff. 284, 287: Letters to Sir R. Peel, 1824

Add.43057 f. 248: Letter to Lord Powis, 1829.

Add.41370 f. 44: Letter to Sir T. B. Martin, 1849

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF IRELAND
Department of Manuscripts
Kildare Street
Dublin 2
Republic Of Ireland

Ms 1,392: 18 letters to and by Sir Arthur Wellesley some on politics, largely to Admiral James Hawkins Whitshed. 1799–1809.

Mss 14,917–9: Out letter books of Admiral James Hawkins Whitshed, naval adviser to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Dublin. 1803–6.

Mss 14,917–22: Letter books, log books and papers. 1799–1810, 1822

Ms 14,920: Memorandum of orders, letters etc., Feb–Oct 1822, issuing from the office of Admiral James Hawkins Whitshed, commander in chief at Portsmouth.

Ms 14,921: Orders issued 1809–10 by Admiral James Hawkins Whitshed, commander-in-chief at Cork.

Ms 14,922: Logs of proceedings of HMS *Queen Charlotte*, *Barfleur* and *Temeraire*, 799–1800, in a fleet under Admiral James Hawkins Whitshed.

GO [Genealogy Office] Ms 169 p. 154–7 and Ms 177 p.296–7 relate to the Hawkins family, later Hawkins Whitshed of Rathfriland, Co Down, and of Dublin and Killincarrig, Co Wicklow.

RICE UNIVERSITY
Woodson Research Center
Fondren Library
PO Box 1892
Houston TX 77251-1892
United States Of America

MS. 226 Sir James Hawkins Whitshed Papers, 1812–1822. Two items:

a. Leather bound sketchbook (5½" × 7½") with 27 leaves and 2 stubs in which Whitshed made pencil sketches and ink annotations of various vessels and scenes of naval life (1812–1813), includes an apparent self-caricature in uniform holding his sword "Mr Whitshed"; two whimsical coastal sketches with individuals in them, with some dated sketches: "Nov 7th 1812, Palace" "Nov 25th, a felucca;" "Dec 1 1812, a Spanish fishing boat;" "Jan 3 1813, HMS Weymouth," etc.

b. Leather bound minute book (15 ½" × 10") with 130 leaves and three inserted items, kept while commander-in-chief, Portsmouth (1821–1822). 130 leaves listing letters received and sent out by Whitshed, summarized and with notations of action taken: "A careful list of letters received and sent by Whitshed, plus a summary of the day's events." Includes as inserts: two sketches of a naval engagement and an order of battle written in Spanish.

DIRECTORY LISTING:

Whitshed's name appears in the following published directory:

a. Members List of the Society for the Improvement of Naval Architecture.

[Appended to *An Address to the public from the Society for the Improvement of Naval Architecture. Inst. 14th April, 1791. (London?, 1792?).*]

Captain Whitshed's residence address is shown as "Sackville Street, London".

Source: Shelfmark Bodley G. Pamph. 2068(2).

KNOWN PORTRAITS OF ADMIRAL SIR JAMES HAWKINS WHITSHED AND HIS WIFE:

1. Whitshed, James Hawkins, Sir, Admiral of the Fleet, 1762–1849

by Frederic Cruikshank, Artist;

Richard Smith, Engraver

Engraving, stipple: H 336mm × W 244mm

National Maritime Museum, Greenwich; Negative Number: A5398a

2. Whitshed, James Hawkins, Esq., Admiral of the White, 1762–1849

by James Northcote, Artist;

Samuel William Reynolds, Engraver and publisher: 1799.

Mezzotint: H357mm × W255mm: Parts H 634mm × W 479mm

National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, Negative Number: 9573

3. Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, Bart GCB, Admiral of the Fleet, 1762–1849

Richard Smith, Richard, Engraver;

Frederick Cruickshank, printer

Engraving, stipple: H 331mm × W 246mm: Parts H 340mm × W 257mm

National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, Museum Negative Number:

PU4550

4. James Hawkins Whitshed, Esq., Rear Admiral of the White

Produced by James Northcote, Artist;

Samuel William Reynolds, Engraver and Publisher: 1799

Mezzotint: H 355mm × W 255mm: Parts H 383mm × W 297mm

National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, Negative Number: PU4695

5. “Commemoration of the 14th February 1797”

One of 21 small individual oval portraits.

Line engraving by William Henry Worthington and James Parker, after a painting by Robert Smirke. Published by Robert Bowyer, 1803.

National Portrait Gallery, London. Number NPG D17017

6. Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, 1st Bt

by Henry Bone, after James Northcote

pencil and ink drawing squared in ink for transfer, 1799 (exhibited 1800)

4 7/8 in. × 4 in. (123 mm × 102 mm)

National Portrait Gallery, London: NPG D17580

7. Sophia Henrietta Whitshed (née Bentinck). Wife

by Henry Bone, after James Northcote

pencil drawing squared in ink for transfer, after 1800 (exhibited 1800)

45/8 in. × 3½ in. (116 mm × 89 mm)

National Portrait Gallery, London: NPG D17756

8. Sophia Henrietta Whitshed (née Bentinck). Wife

by Henry Bone, after James Northcote

pencil drawing squared in ink for transfer, after 1800 (exhibited 1800)

5¼ in. × 4 in. (133 mm × 101 mm)

National Portrait Gallery, London: NPG D17762