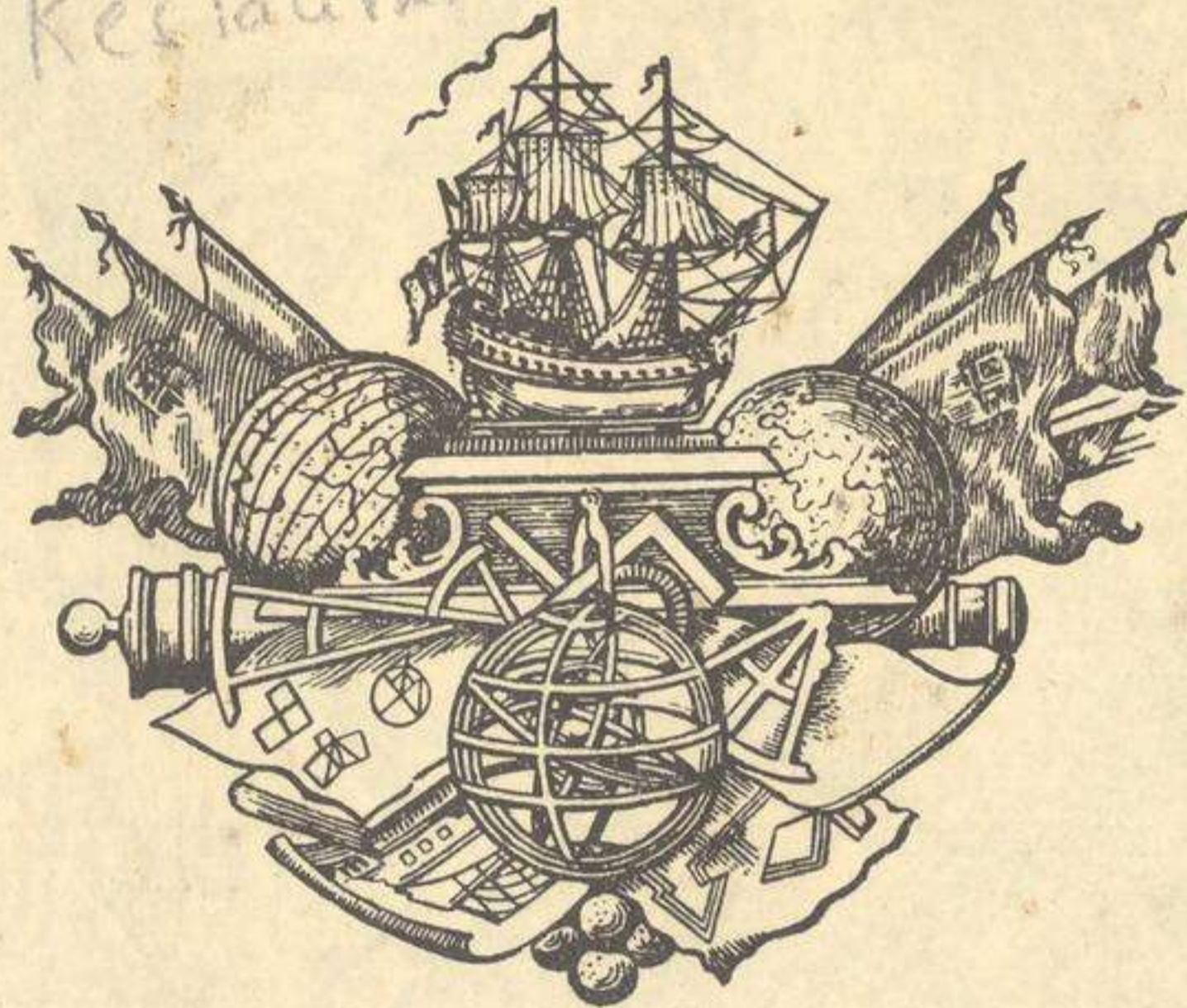


Restaurado

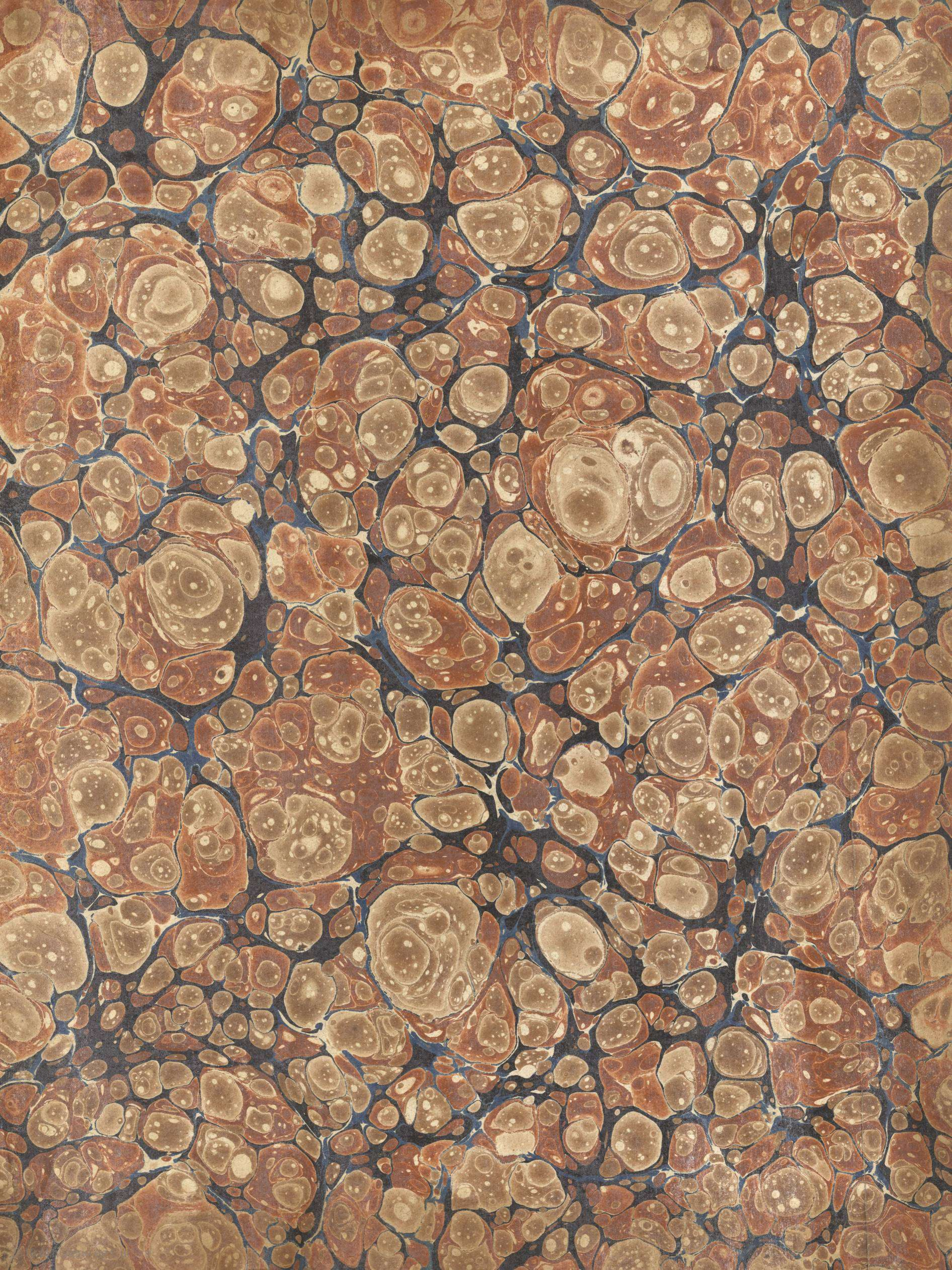


## MUSEO NAVAL

BIBLIOTECA

IMPRESOS

N.º INVENTARIO	324
Signatura	508 10827
Fecha de la adq.	1933
Precio	A - 10395



900

15  

---

10  
98-400048

Regalado à ésta Direccion Hidrográfica por el  
Almirantazgo de Sondres, y recibido en 19 de Octubre de 1817.



# Contents

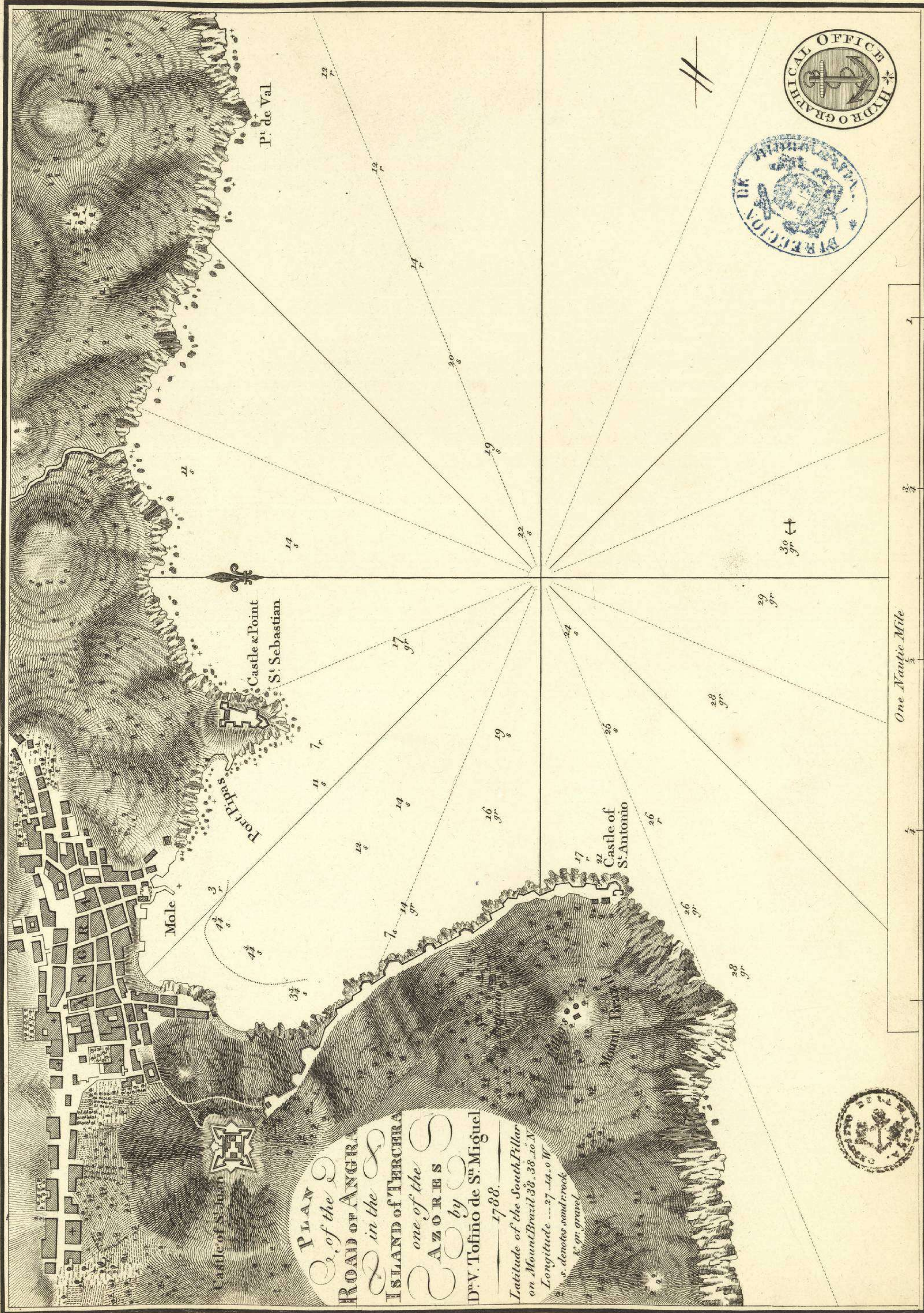
	Plate
Plan of the Road of Angra in the Island of Terceira one of the Azores.....	1
Plan of Porto Praya in the Island of S. <sup>t</sup> Jago one of the Cape Verd Islands.....	2
Plan of English Road, Island of Bonavista; and that of Palmira Road, Isle of Sal.....	3
Sketch of S. <sup>t</sup> Paul's Rocks called also Penedo de S. <sup>t</sup> Pedro.....	4
The Bay and Harbour of S. <sup>t</sup> Luiz, Marinhm.....	5
The Harbour of Bahia or S. <sup>t</sup> Salvador on the Coast of Brazil.....	6
Sketch of the Entrance of Monte Video and adjacent Coast with the Island Flores.....	7
Plan of the Port and Portuguese Fort of Colonia del Sacramento in the interior of Rio de la Plata.....	8
Sketch of Cape Palmas; shewing the situation of a dangerous Sunken Rock off it (Supposed Colley's Rock).....	9
Plan of the entrance to S. <sup>t</sup> Paul de Loando; on the West Coast of Africa.....	10
Map of War and S. <sup>t</sup> Anna de Chaves Bays; Island of S. <sup>t</sup> Thomas on the Coast of Africa.....	11
The Harbour of S. <sup>t</sup> Antonio Princes Island on the Coast of Africa.....	12
Benguela Bay.....	13
A Survey of the North West Side of S. <sup>t</sup> Helena.....	14
Saldanha Bay.....	15
Plan of Mossel Bay on the South Coast of Africa.....	16
Plan of Plettemberg Bay on the South Coast of Africa.....	17
Plan of Algoa Bay on the South Coast of Africa.....	18
The Bay of S. <sup>t</sup> Lucia on the South-eastern Side of Madagascar.....	19
The Island of Barbuda.....	20
The Island of Sombrero.....	21
A Survey of Culebra or Passage Island.....	22
The Island of Saba.....	23
Plan of Port Carenage in the Island of S. <sup>t</sup> Lucia.....	24
Admiralty Bay in the Island of Bequia one of the Grenadines.....	25
The Island of Navassa; between S. <sup>t</sup> Domingo and Jamaica.....	26
A Survey of Morant Keys, situated S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ l. 10 or 11 Leagues from the S.E. end of Jamaica.....	27
Plan of Port Morant.....	28
The Anchorage at Morant Bay Jamaica, and the Coast from Belvidere Point to Fisherman's Bay.....	29
The Anchoring Places at Old Harbour, Long's Wharf, Salt River, Peake Bay and Walker's Bay.....	30
The Anchorage at Blewfields, Jamaica.....	31
The Anchorage at Spanna la Mer, Jamaica; and the Shoals between it & John's Point.....	32
The Harbour of Lucea, on the North Side of Jamaica.....	33
Mosquito Cove on the North Side of Jamaica.....	34
Montego Bay Jamaica.....	35
Martha Brae, Jamaica.....	36
S. <sup>t</sup> Anns Bay Jamaica.....	37
Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	38
The Island of Grand Cayman.....	39
A Survey of Paguet Harbour Newfoundland.....	40
Croque Harbour, Newfoundland.....	41
A geometrical Survey of S. <sup>t</sup> Lunaire Bay, Newfoundland.....	42



LIBRARY







PLAN  
 of the  
 ROAD OF ANGRA  
 in the  
 ISLAND of TERCERA  
 one of the  
 AZORES  
 by  
 D<sup>o</sup> V. Tofino de S<sup>o</sup> Miguel  
 1788.

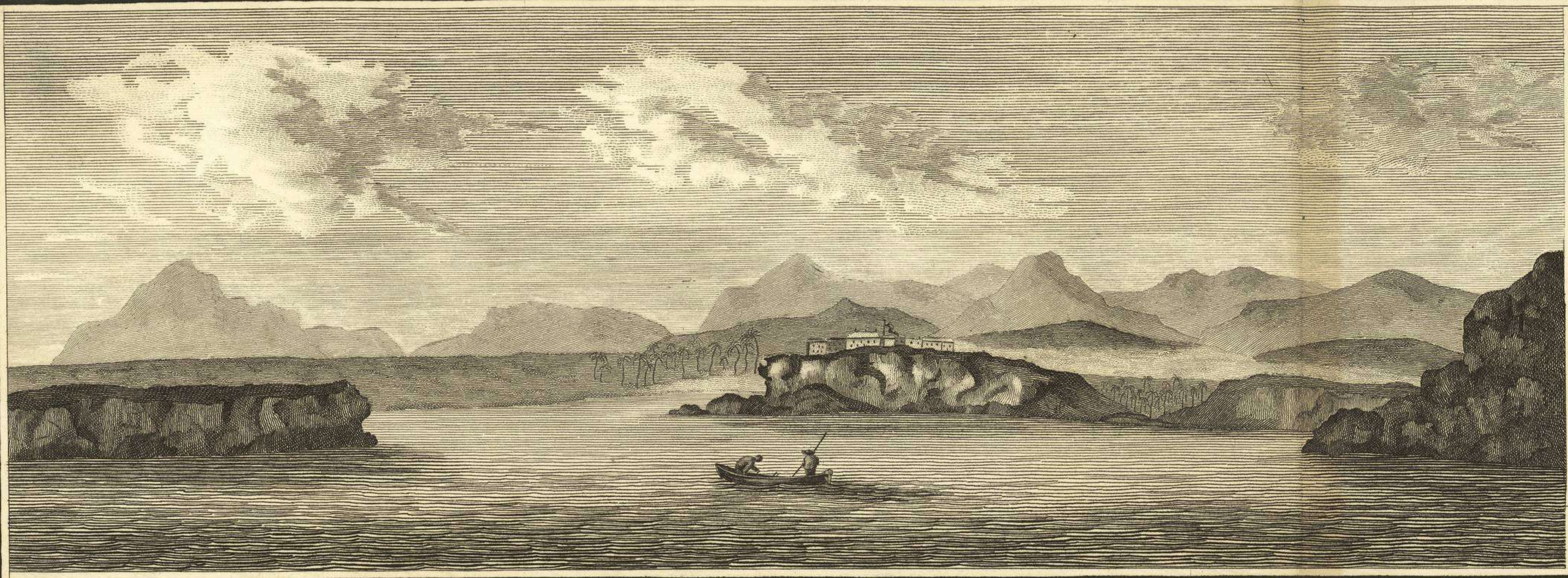
Latitude of the South Pillar  
 on Mount Brai 38. 38. 10 N  
 Longitude ... 27. 14. 0 W  
 s. denotes sand rock  
 & gr. gravel



One Nautic Mile

Published according to Act of Parliament by Capt. Hurd R.N. Hydrographer to the Admiralty 4<sup>th</sup> April 1816.

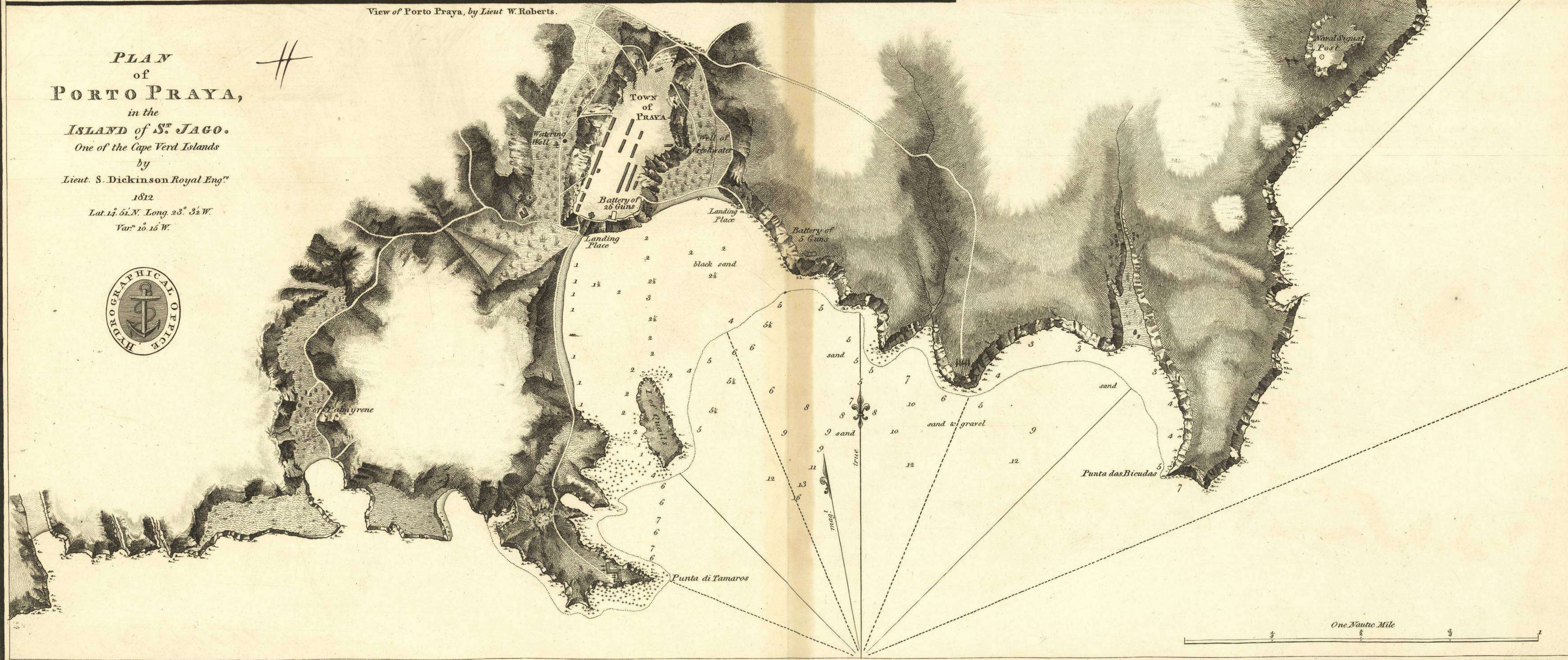
M. Walker Sculpt.



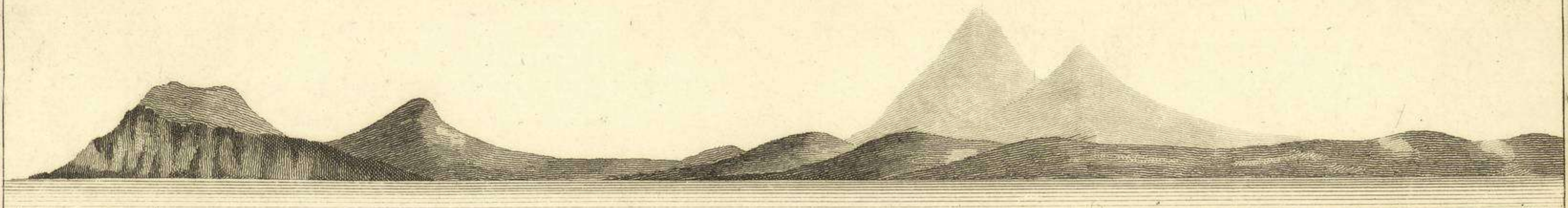
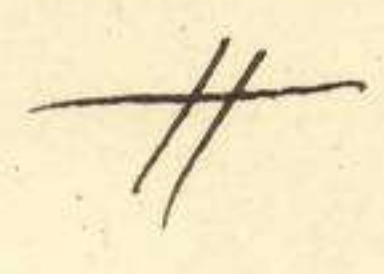
View of Porto Praya, by Lieut. W. Roberts.

PLAN  
of  
**PORTO PRAYA,**  
in the  
**ISLAND of S.<sup>a</sup> JAGO.**  
One of the Cape Verd Islands  
by  
Lieut. S. Dickinson Royal Eng<sup>r</sup>  
1812  
Lat. 14° 51' N. Long. 23° 32' W.  
Var. 10. 16' W.

H

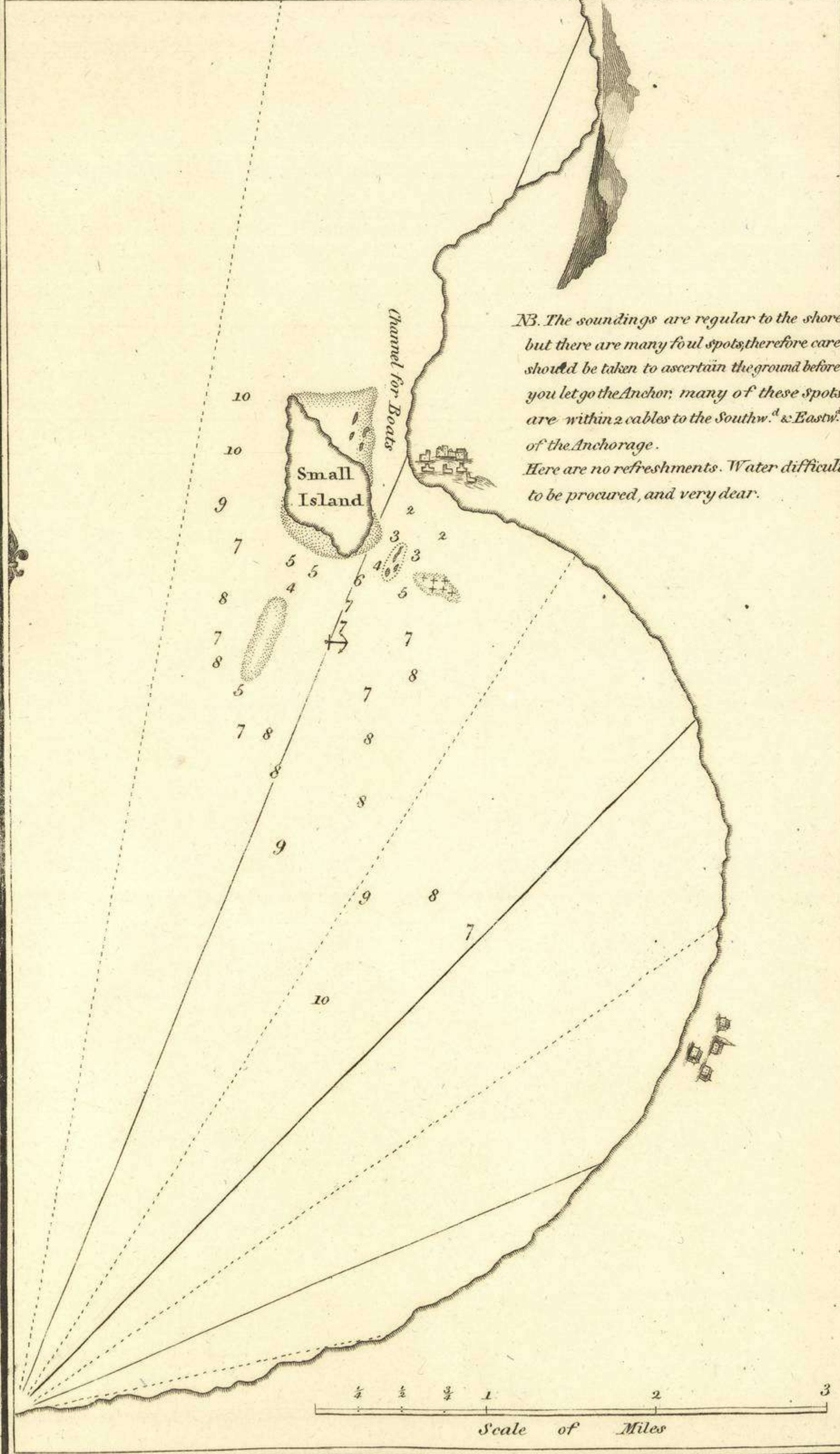


View of Bluffhead & Peak, from the Anchorage in Palmyra Road; the Peak bearing NE b.N.



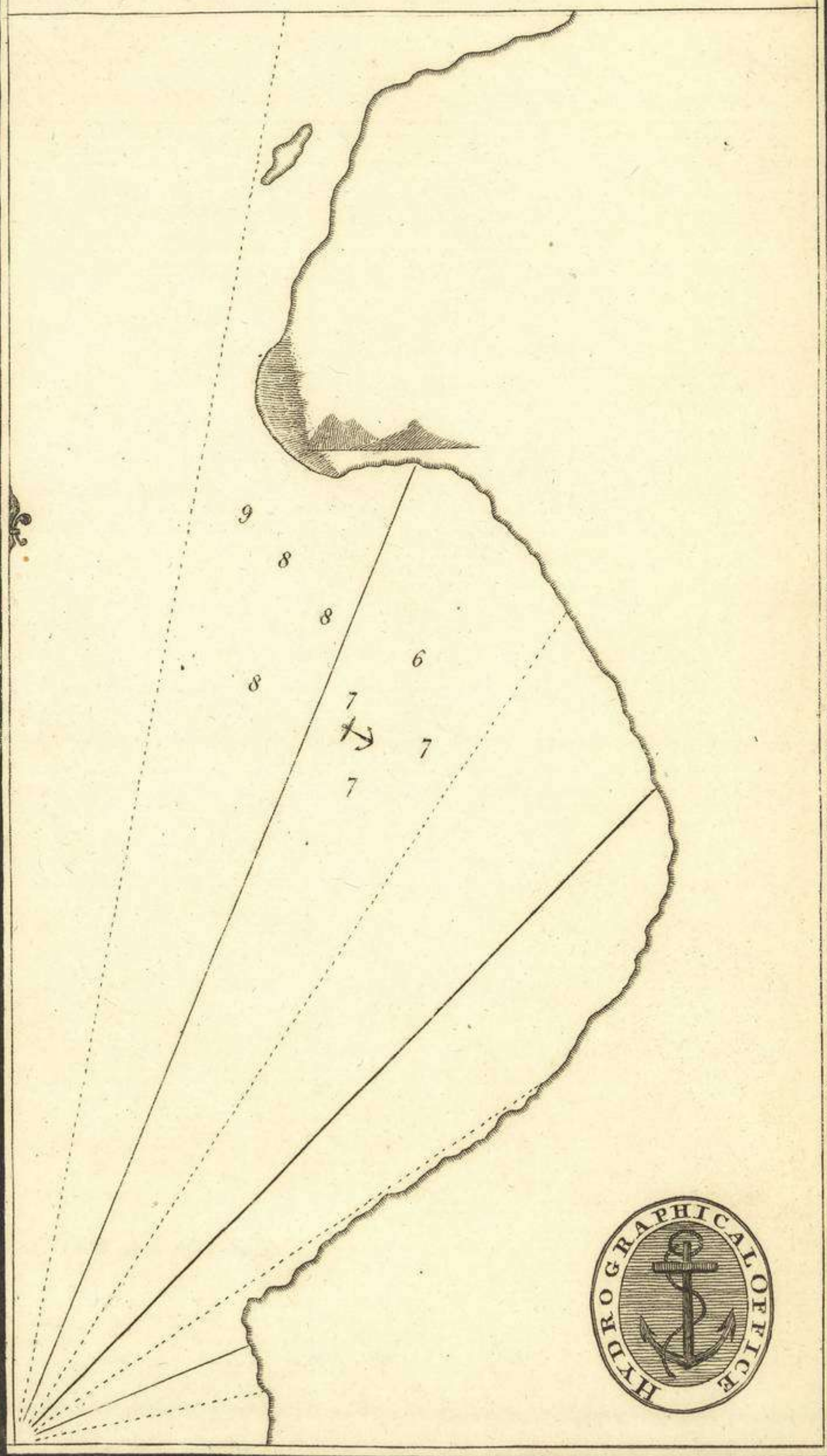
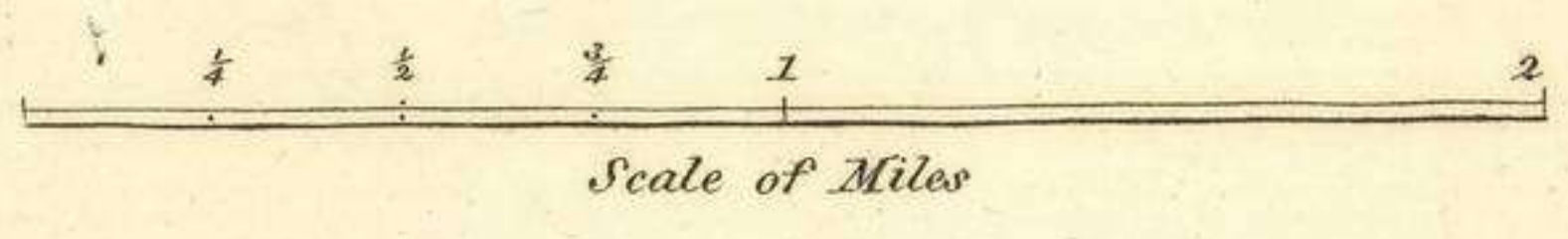
**PLAN of ENGLISH ROAD, ISLAND of BONAVISTA.**

*It is a safe Anchorage during the Summer months, while you have the NE breezes, Vessels generally haul close round Small Island and pass within the reef, in order to avoid the necessity of making a Tack to get to the Anchorage; the best mark for which, is the Town open with the NE end of the Island & the highest part of the Island about N b E p<sup>r</sup> Compass; The Reef generally shews itself but a stranger when this is not the case, will do well to stand outside, rounding it at about 1½ or 2 miles from the Island & coming no nearer than 6 f<sup>m</sup>s and after once opening the Town taking care not to shut it in again*



**PLAN of PALMYRA ROAD; ISLE of SAL.**

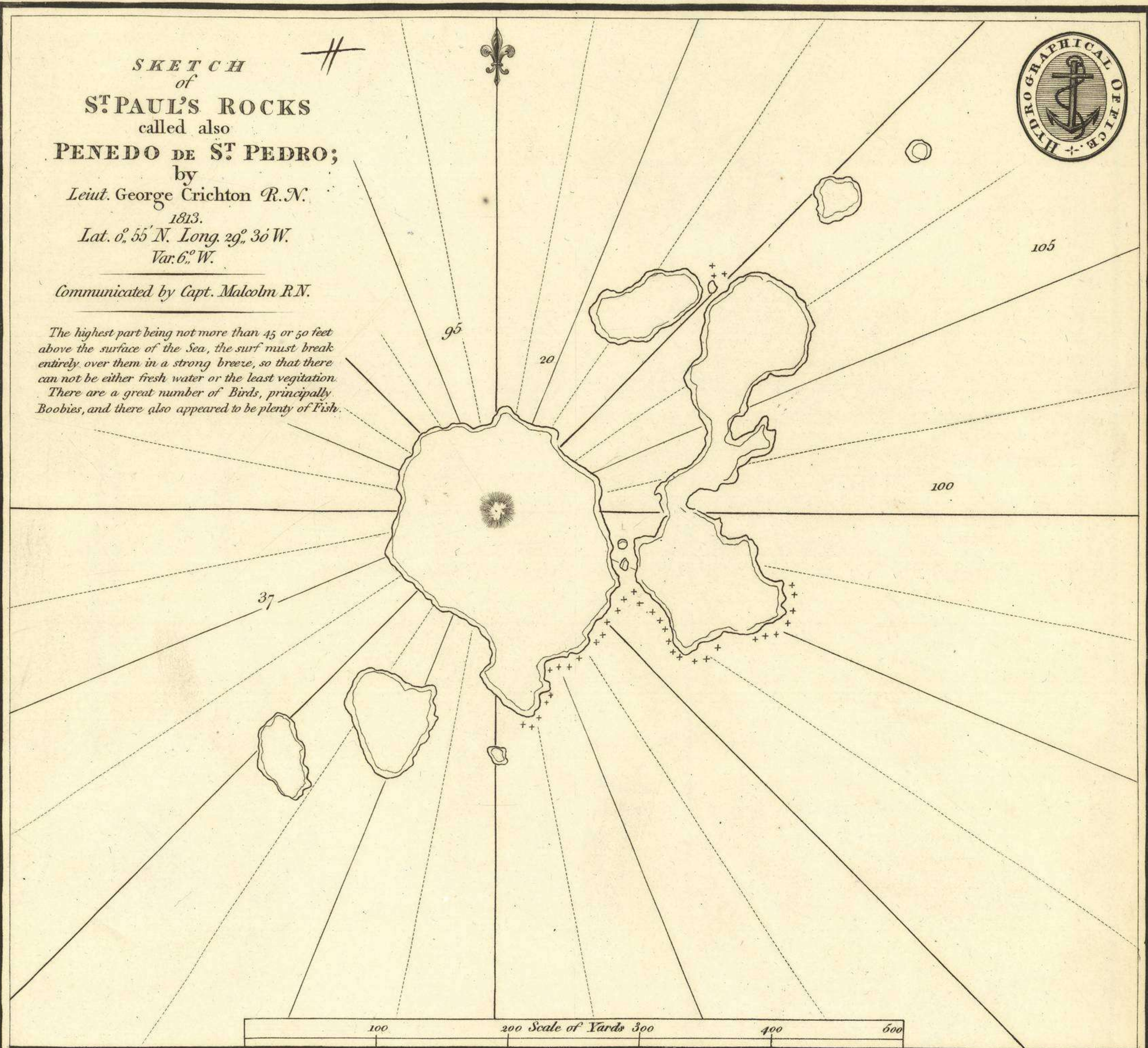
*It is a safe Anchorage during the North East breezes; the Bay is perfectly clear and has plenty of Fish and Turtle, but no watering place, nor could that article be procured by sinking casks in the sand.*



SKETCH  
 of  
**ST. PAUL'S ROCKS**  
 called also  
**PENEDO DE ST. PEDRO;**  
 by  
*Leut. George Crichton R.N.*  
 1813.  
*Lat. 0° 55' N. Long. 29° 30' W.*  
*Var. 6° W.*  
 Communicated by *Capt. Malcolm R.N.*



*The highest part being not more than 45 or 50 feet above the surface of the Sea, the surf must break entirely over them in a strong breeze, so that there can not be either fresh water or the least vegetation. There are a great number of Birds, principally Boobies, and there also appeared to be plenty of Fish.*

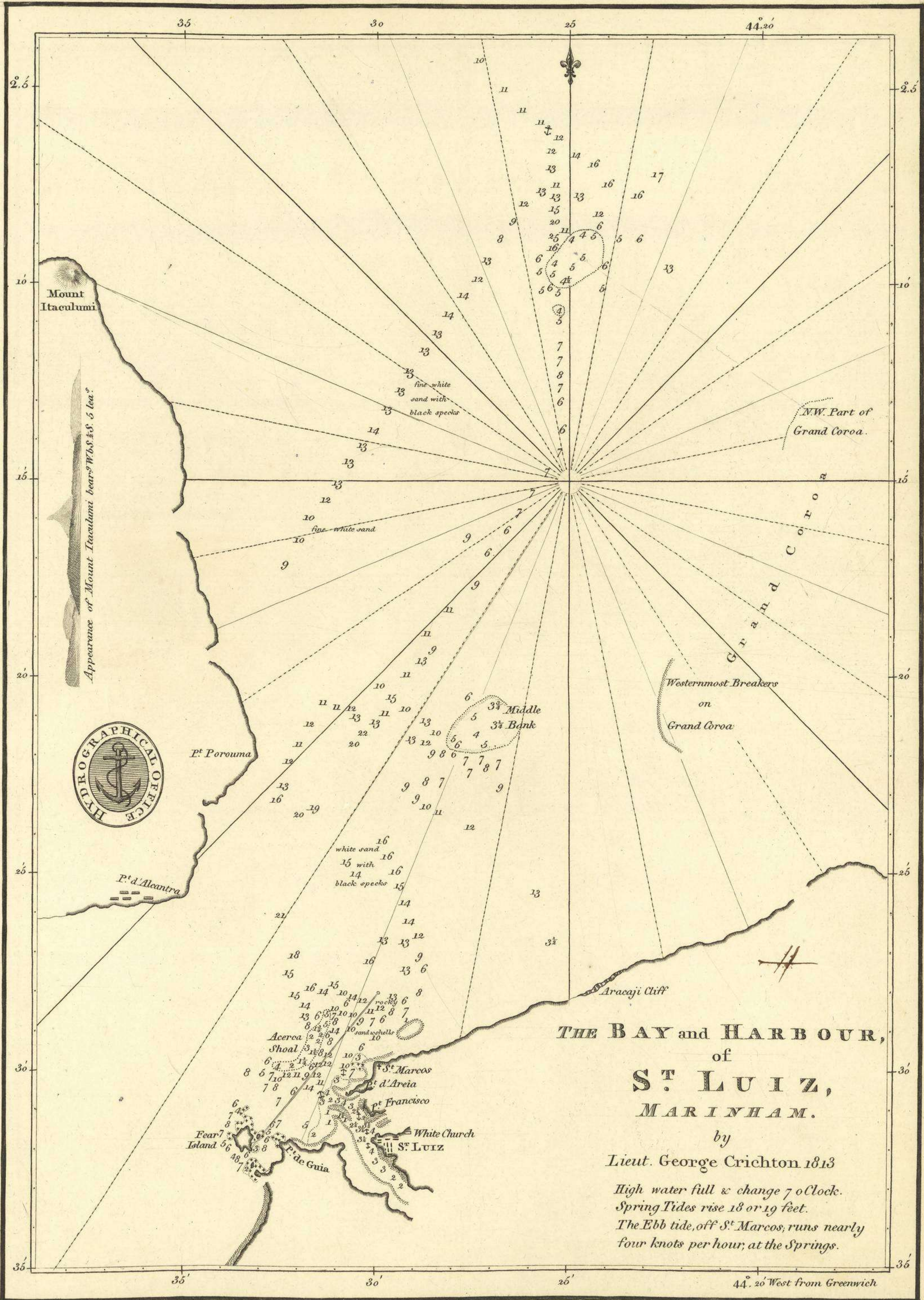


*Appearance of the Rocks bearing N.W.W. distant 3 miles.*



*Published according to Act of Parliament by Capt. Hurd R.N. 10<sup>th</sup> March 1815.*

*J. Walker Sculpt.*



THE BAY and HARBOUR,  
of  
**S. T. LUIZ,**  
MARINHAM.

by  
Lieut. George Crichton 1813

High water full & change 7 o'clock.  
Spring Tides rise 18 or 19 feet.  
The Ebb tide, off S. t. Marcos, runs nearly  
four knots per hour, at the Springs.

44. 20 West from Greenwich

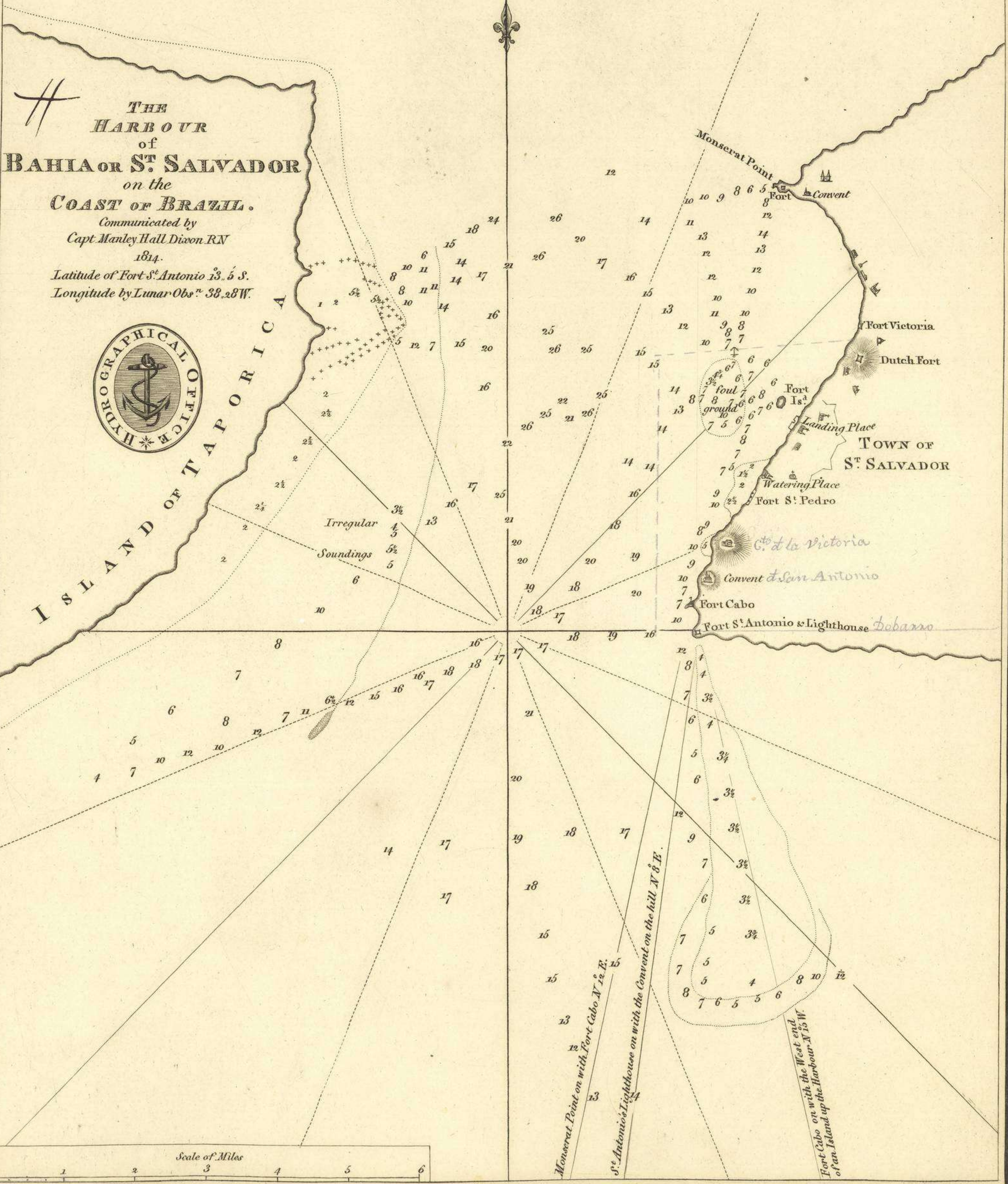
Published according to Act of Parliament April 12. 1814 by Capt. Hurd R.N. Hydrographer to the Admiralty.

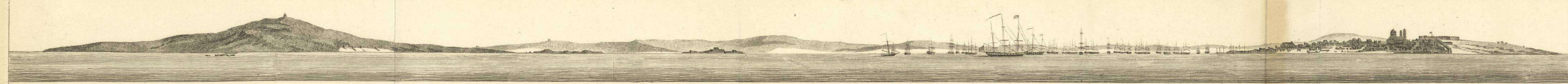
J. Walker Sculpt.

View of the Town from the Anchorage



View of the entrance of the Harbour

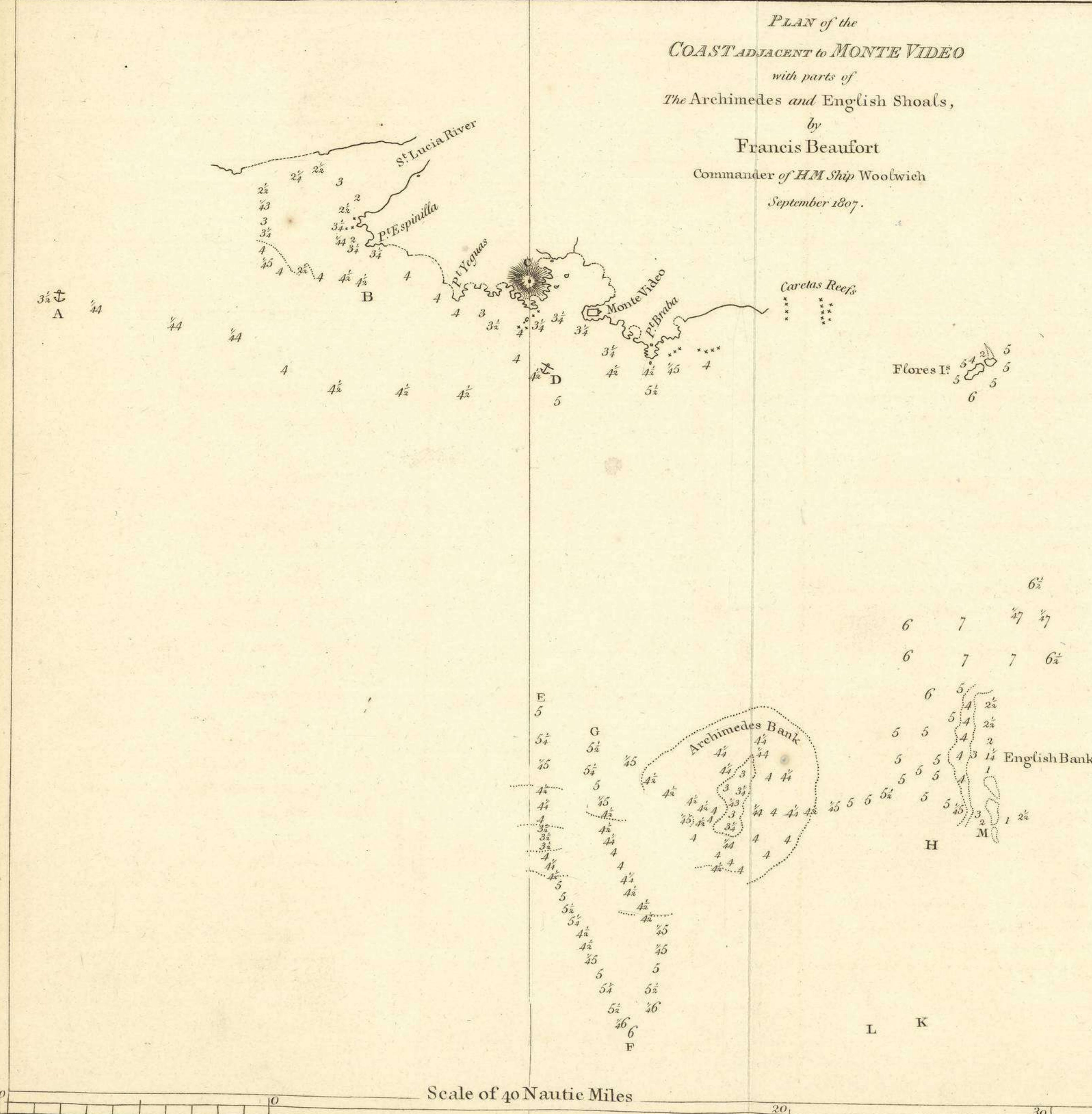




View from the outer Anchorage M. of the Harbour of Monte Video. The Mount and Light house on the left, The Town and Citadel on the right.



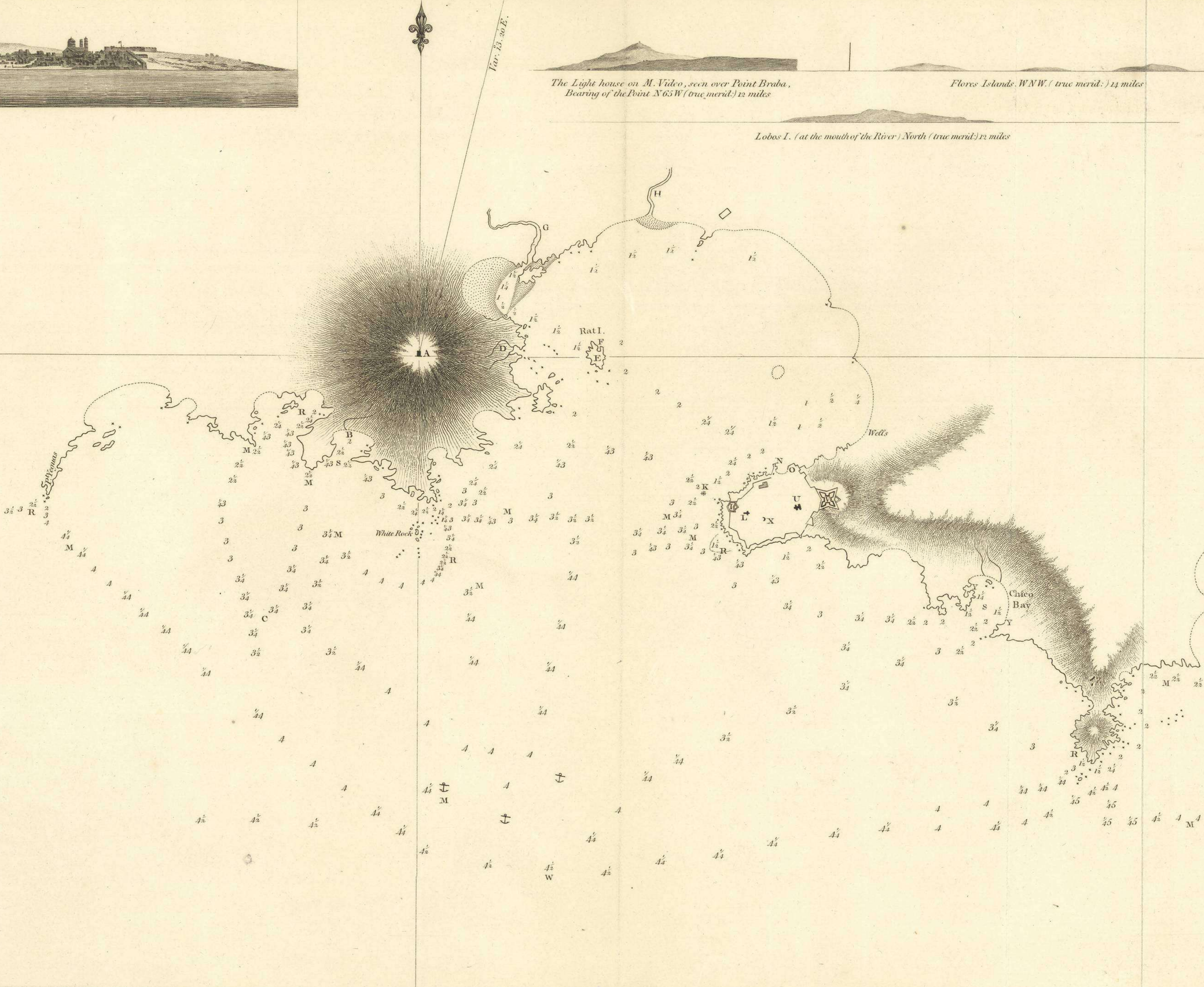
PLAN of the  
COAST ADJACENT to MONTE VIDEO  
with parts of  
The Archimedes and English Shoals,  
by  
Francis Beaufort  
Commander of H.M. Ship Woolwich  
September 1807.



- References
- A The Homeward bound Fleet of Transports, in Sept. 1807 filled their Fresh Water here
  - B The Panela Rock on which the Pretty La's Transport was lost, and HMS Thisbe touched & laid down in this situation by the Master of the Thisbe. It is so small that I searched for it during three hours in vain with 2 boats
  - C Monte Video Hill and Light house. Latitude of the latter by my obs.  $34^{\circ} 52' 53'' S.$  and Longitude by the mean of several lunar observ.  $56^{\circ} 0' W.$  Its perpendicular Altitude is 445 feet. From thence a most admirable Lookout may be kept. I saw the Daphne coming from Maldonado, and distinguished her to be an English Frigate, one hour before she could see this Mount from her deck.
  - D The Anchorage off the Town of Monte Video, for large Vessels
  - E, F, G This double line of Soundings laid down by the Log. The Point E nearly ascertained by bearings of the Mount, and G by the same, with Latitude observed at Anchor.
  - H The Protector Gun-brig, in Nov. 1806, in 6 feet water, beating across a hard Sand for twenty hours, laid down by rough bearings of the Walkers Wreck, and estimated distances, extracted from her Log book
  - K The Walker first took the ground here, according to the report of the Master of the Triton Transport
  - L Hereabouts the Protector in Oct. 1806, shoaled from 7 to 3 fathoms and tacked off. Laid down by bearing of Walker (Logbook)
  - M The Wreck of the Walker Transport, nearly high and dry at low water, bedded in a very compact hard sand
  - N High blue Mountain, seen distinctly from the Anchorage D
  - O A peaked Mountain, which I believe is the Pan d'Azucar of the Spanish Charts. These two Mountains are laid down by bearings taken from C and from M
- Rocky Coast  
Sandy Bites, or Bays  
Intermediate parts of the Coast, which I had not time to ascertain or lay down accurately
- The Archimedes and English Banks I have represented by two dotted lines, the outer one in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms and the inner one in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms. These show at first sight where the Water suddenly or gradually shoals one fathom. I found universally within the outer dotted line Sand, without it Mud, in general in this River. Sand is a sure indication of shoaling the depth of water
- The dotted lines which cross the Track E F G may possibly join the Archimedes opportunity of ascertaining the fact.
- In settled Weather the Tides rise and fall from 4 to 6 feet, and off Monte Video it is high Water at full and change at Noon. The Soundings are therefore inserted at what I consider the low Water of the Springs; but a severe South West Gale may possibly empty the River seven or eight feet more, producing a most violent Current out. The effects of a North Easter are exactly opposite; but I believe in a less degree; and I have reason to think that the Boundaries of the Sand Banks in this River are affected by these strong Currents

SKETCH of the ENTRANCE  
of  
MONTE VIDEO  
and  
ADJACENT COAST  
by  
Francis Beaufort  
Commander of H.M. Ship Woolwich  
August 1807.  
Variation  $13, 20 E$

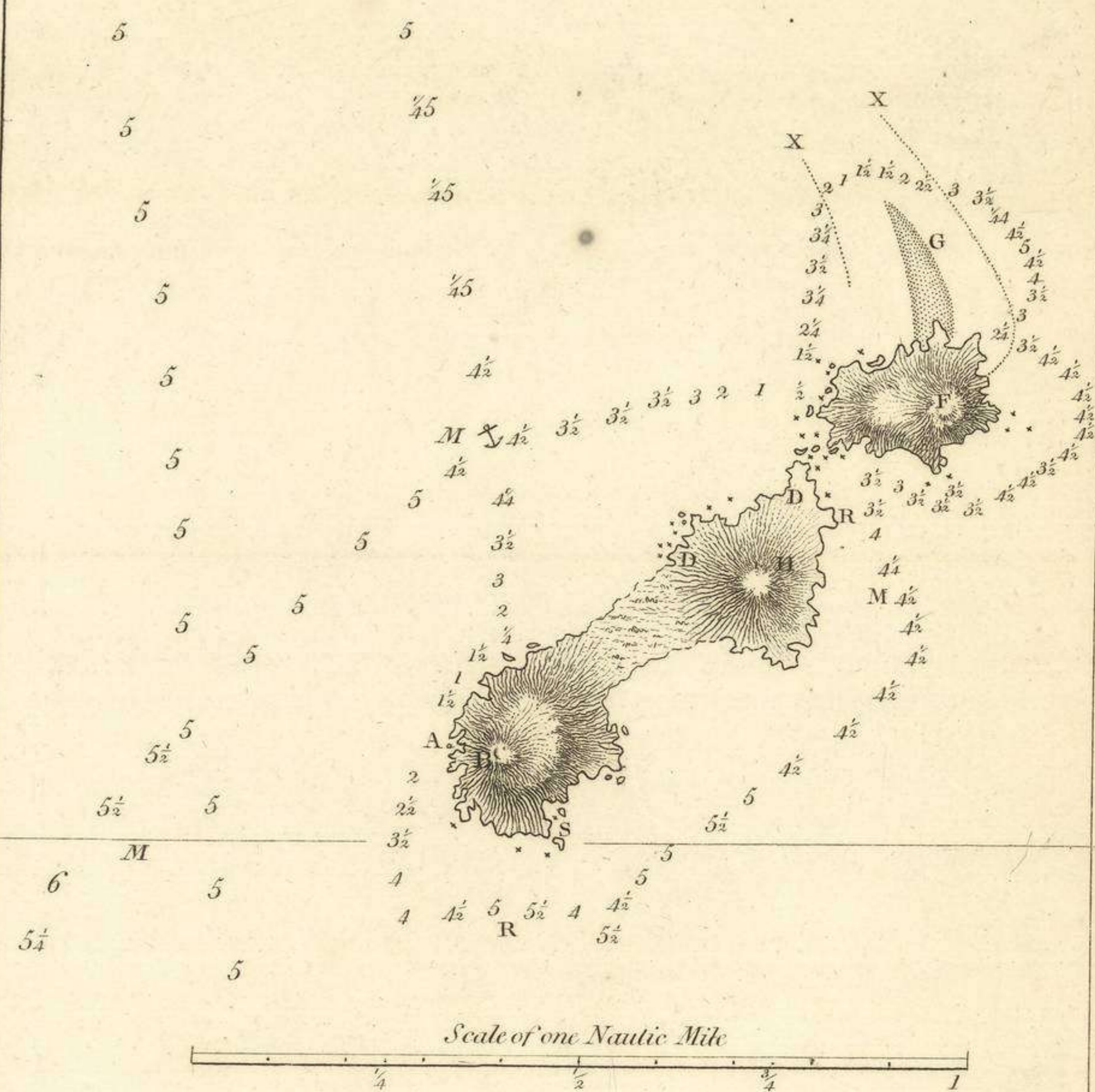
- References
- A The Light house, elevated above the level of the Sea about 445 feet to the top of the Lanthorn
  - B Excellent Water, conveniently situated for filling, with a clean smooth water Beach, for shipping it
  - C Woolwich anchored here for the purpose of watering in the above Cove
  - D Another snug watering Creek, adapted to Ships in the Harbour
  - E An old Blockhouse, on Rat Island, with some Guns round it
  - F A Tank of Water, but no Well on the Island
  - F Landing Place
  - G Salt water Rivers
  - H Fort St. Philip, surrounded by a dry Ditch mounting about 20 Guns, with Barracks for upwards of 500 men
  - K A Rock on which the water generally breaks
  - (Flag Staff of Fort St. Philip (I) on the Battery of New Church (L) Marks; and outside Gun of the next Battery to the Mole (N) situated with Face of New Work (O))
  - L New Church, unfinished
  - M Denotes soft muddy Bottom
  - N Small Mole or Landing Place for Boats
  - O New unfinished Work of strong Masonry, Bomb proof, and 35 feet high; extends about 220 yards
  - P H.M.S. Polyphemus, at  $\ddagger$  R. Admiral G. Murray
  - R Rocky foul ground
  - S Sandy Bottom
  - U The Cathedral Church, 240 feet long and about 120 high. The Cupola is elevated above the Sea about 20 feet
  - V The Citadel surrounded by a deep dry Ditch mounting about 50 Guns and Mortars & containing Barracks for upwards of 1000 men
  - W H.M.S. Woolwich at  $\ddagger$
  - Y Good Landing Places, in Chico Bay with the Wind off Shore
  - Z Salting Houses, on the Ridge of Point Braba, conspicuous at a distance
  - $\ddagger$  The best and most convenient Anchoring ground. Farther East, or farther in shoar the Mud is looser
- Attention must be paid in the shoal parts of this River, to the difference of the specific gravities of Salt and Fresh Water



The Light house on M. Video, seen over Point Braba, Bearing of the Point  $N 65 W$  (true merid) 12 miles

Flores Islands WNW (true merid) 14 miles

Lobos I. (at the mouth of the River) North (true merid) 12 miles



SKETCH of the ISLANDS  
FLORES  
by  
Francis Beaufort  
Commander of H.M. Ship Woolwich  
August 1807.

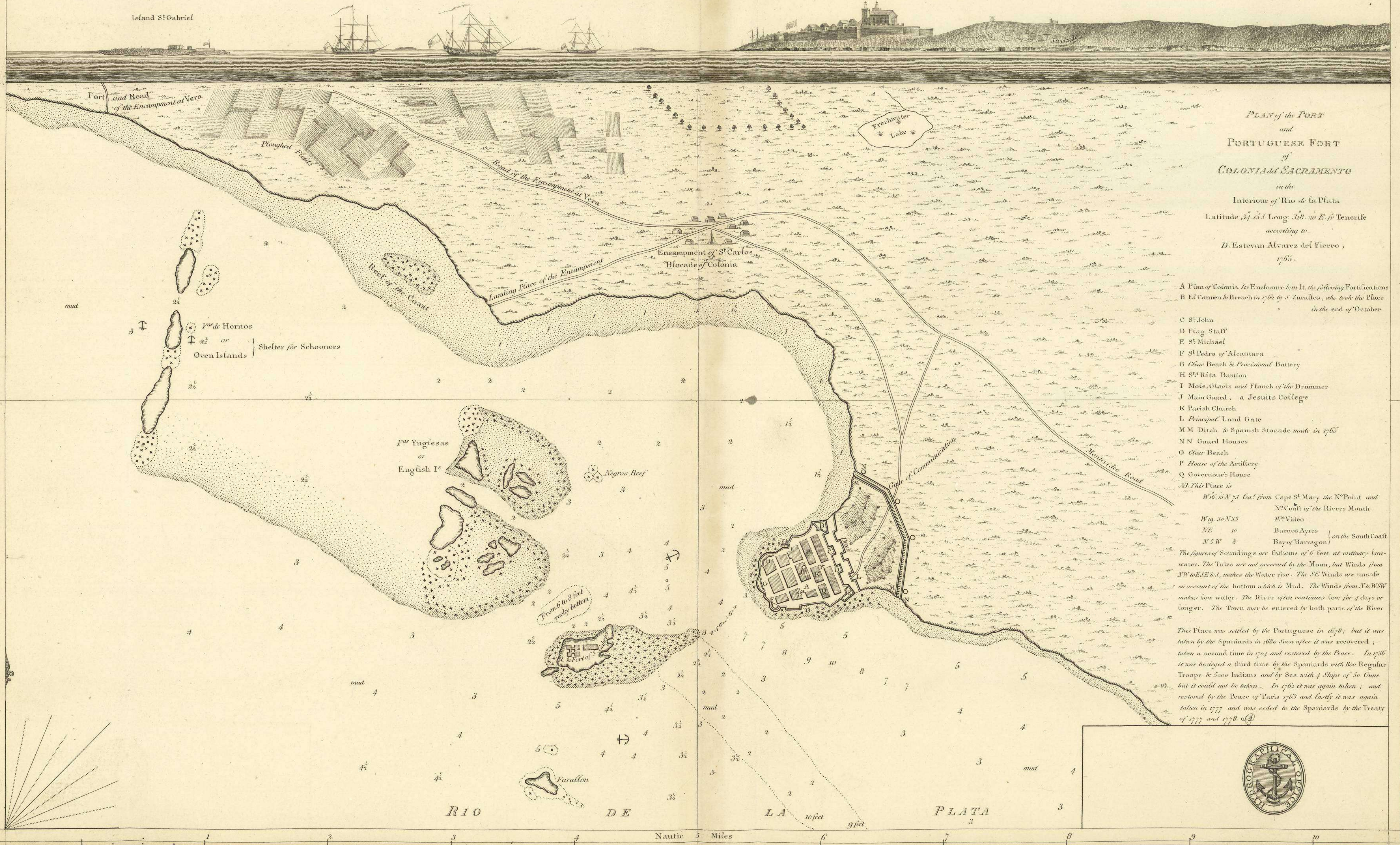
- References
- A Good Cove for Landing
  - B A small Well of fresh water, about one third up the hill C
  - C The South West Hummock bare Rock about 30 feet above the Sea
  - D A little Soil on which there is an abundant wild vegetation
  - E Low Marsh, over which the Sea breaks in very bad weather
  - F The North East Hummock, bare Rocks 30 feet, or there about above the Sea
  - G The Sea breaks as far as this Spit is marked
  - H The Middle Hummock, about 20 feet above the Sea
  - M Muddy soft bottom
  - R Rocky bottom
  - S The chief resort of the Seals
  - W View of these Islands at Sunset; they bore WNW (true) 14 miles
  - X had not time to ascertain the extent of the Shoal X, but from the appearance of the Water from the Mast-head I conclude it runs off at least a mile
- The Number of Sea Gulls on these Islands is prodigious they are also frequented by Seals and Sea Lions, and I saw a few white Rabbits
- It is said that one of Sir B. Pophams Squadron struck on a Rock of the SW point of these Islands, but I could not find it.

From a MS belonging to Admiral Arthur Phillip

Portuguese Ships

Colonia del Sacramento

Istland St Gabriel



PLAN of the PORT  
and  
PORTUGUESE FORT  
of  
COLONIA del SACRAMENTO  
in the  
Interior of Rio de la Plata  
Latitude 34. 15. S Long: 50. 20 E. fr Tenerife  
according to  
D. Estevan Alvarez del Fierro,  
1765.

A Plan of Colonia del Enclosure & in It, the following Fortifications  
B Et Camen & Breach in 1762 by S. Zavallas, who took the Place  
in the end of October

- C St John
- D Flag Staff
- E St Michael
- F St Pedro of Alcantara
- G Clear Beach & Provisional Battery
- H St Rita Bastion
- I Mole, Glais and Flauck of the Drummer
- J Main Guard, a Jesuits Colledge
- K Parish Church
- L Principal Land Gate
- M M Ditch & Spanish Stocade made in 1765
- NN Guard Houses
- O Clear Beach
- P House of the Artillery
- Q Governour's House
- AB This Place is

W 16. 15 N 73 Ca' from Cape St Mary the N<sup>o</sup> Point and  
N<sup>o</sup> Coast of the Rivers Mouth  
W 19 30 N 33 M<sup>o</sup> Video  
NE 10 Buenos Ayres  
N 5 W 8 Bay of Barragon } on the South Coast

The figures of Soundings are fathoms of 6 feet at ordinary low water. The Tides are not governed by the Moon, but Winds from NW to ESE & S, makes the Water rise. The SE Winds are unsafe on account of the bottom which is Mud. The Winds from N to WSW makes low water. The River often continues low for 4 days or longer. The Town may be entered by both parts of the River

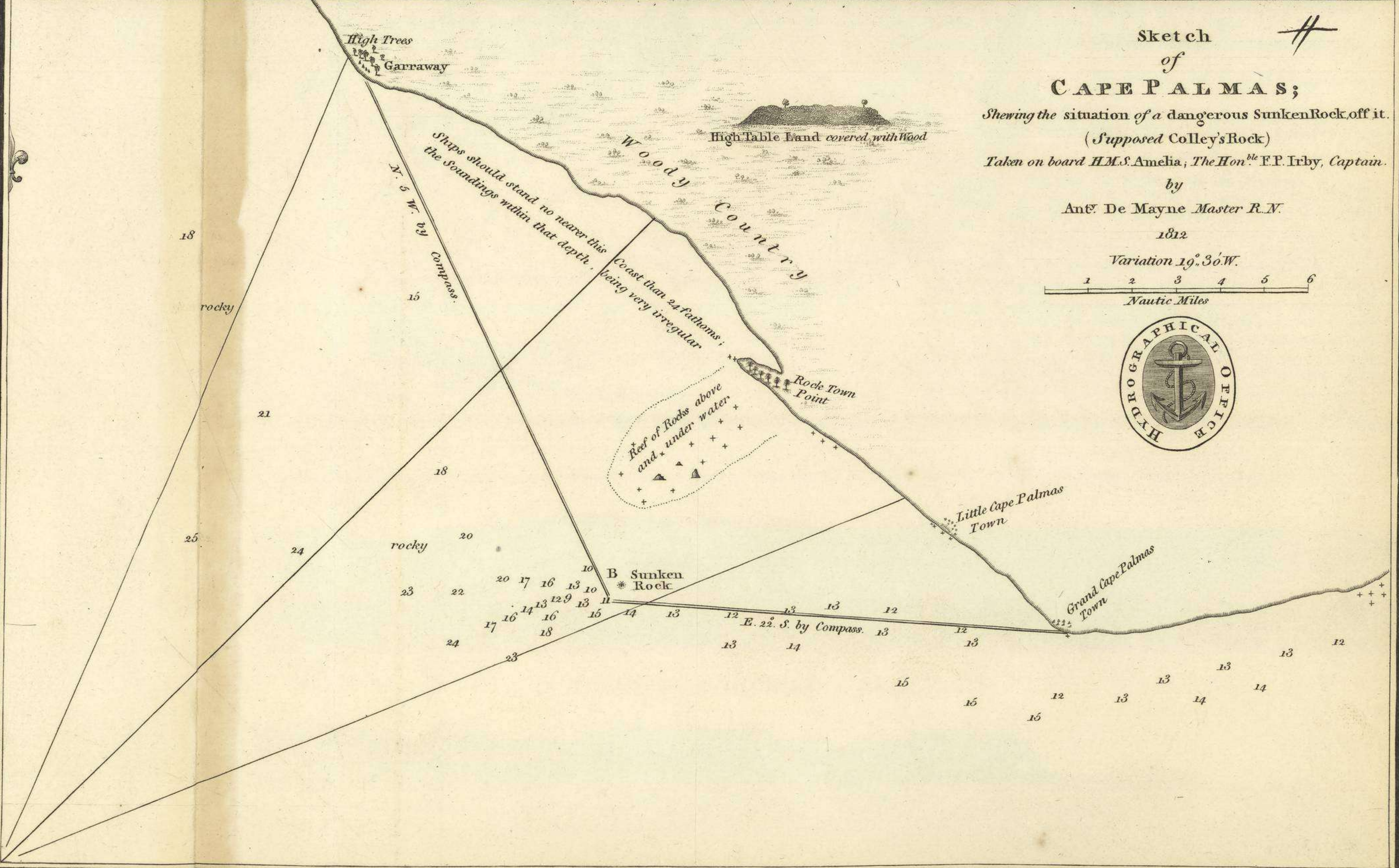
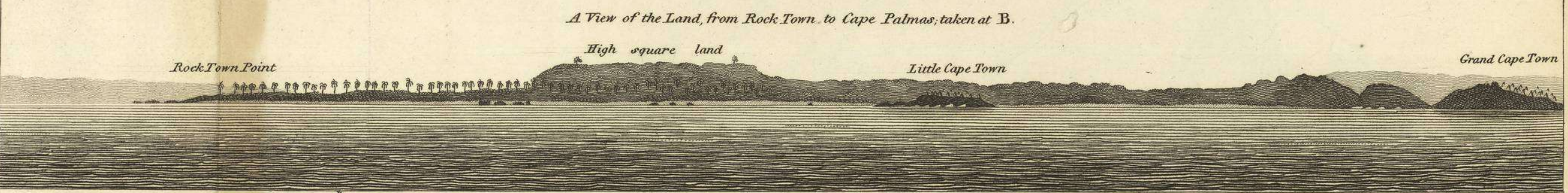
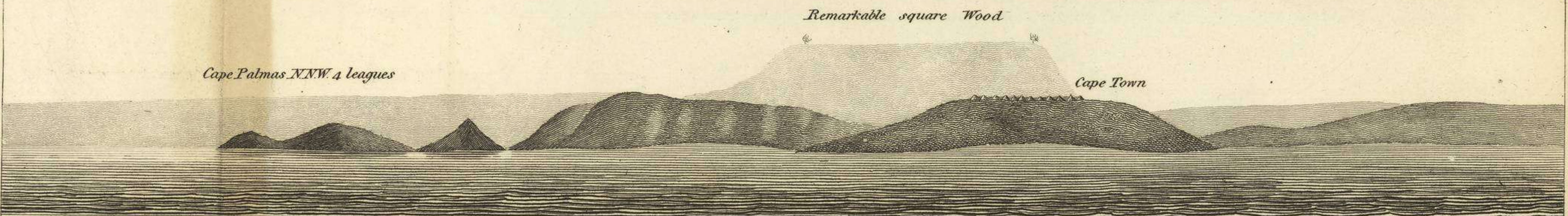
This Place was settled by the Portuguese in 1678; but it was taken by the Spaniards in 1680 soon after it was recovered; taken a second time in 1704 and restored by the Peace. In 1736 it was besieged a third time by the Spaniards with 800 Regular Troops & 5000 Indians and by Sea with 4 Ships of 50 Guns but it could not be taken. In 1762 it was again taken; and restored by the Peace of Paris 1763 and lastly it was again taken in 1777 and was ceded to the Spaniards by the Treaty of 1777 and 1778 (A)



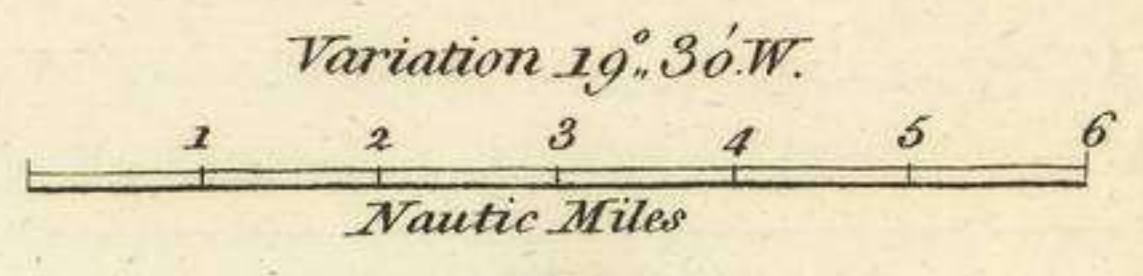
RIO DE LA PLATA

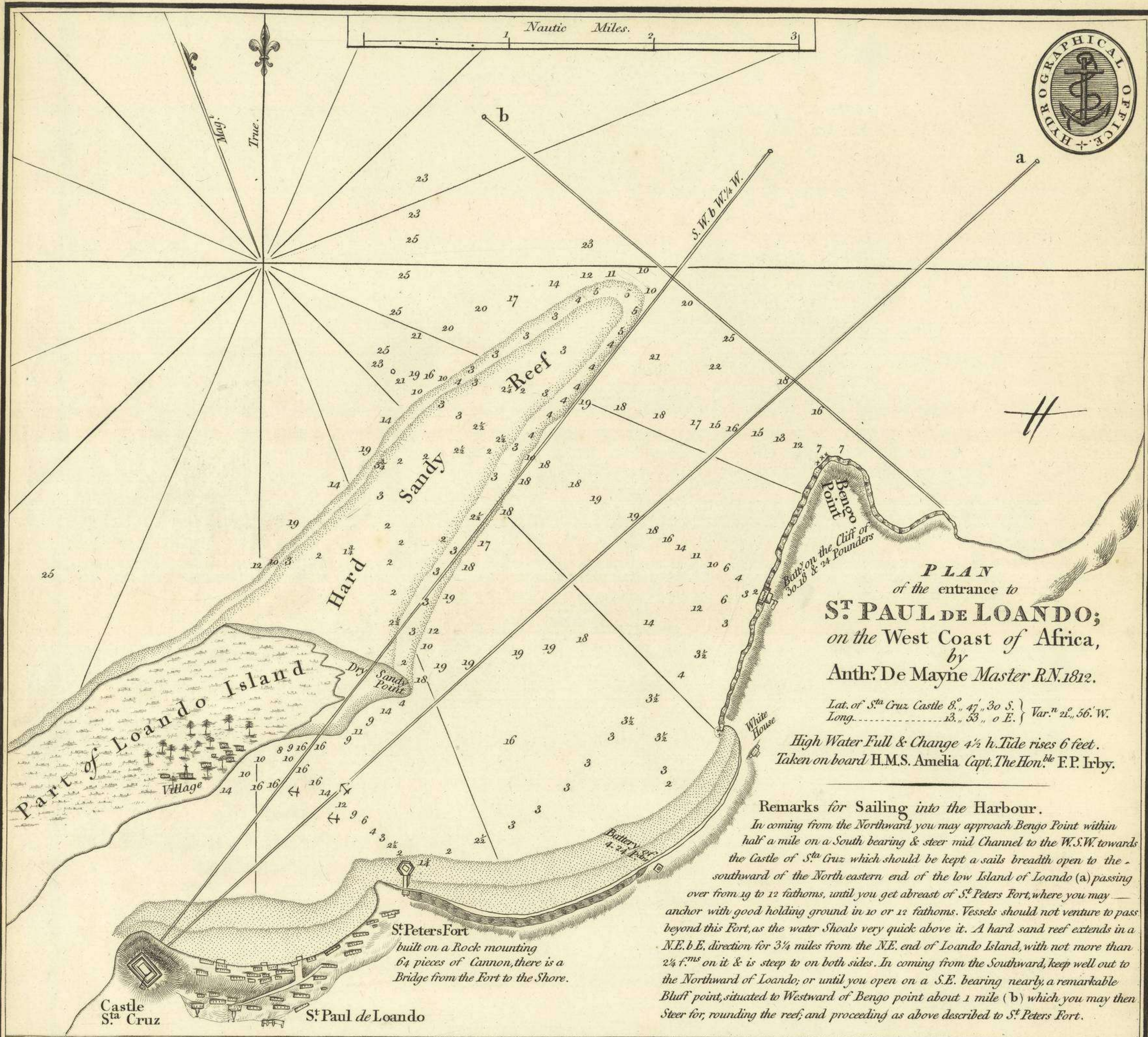
Nautic Miles



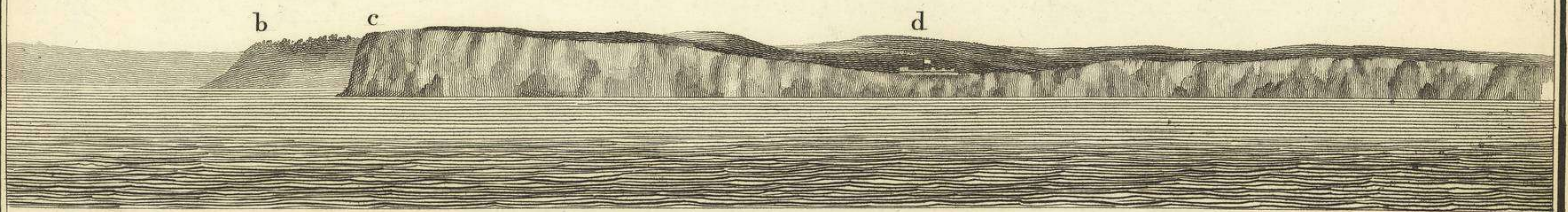


Sketch  
of  
**CAPE PALMAS;**  
Shewing the situation of a dangerous Sunken Rock off it.  
(Supposed Colley's Rock)  
Taken on board H.M.S. Amelia; The Hon.<sup>ble</sup> F.P. Irby, Captain.  
by  
Ant. De Mayne Master R.N.  
1812

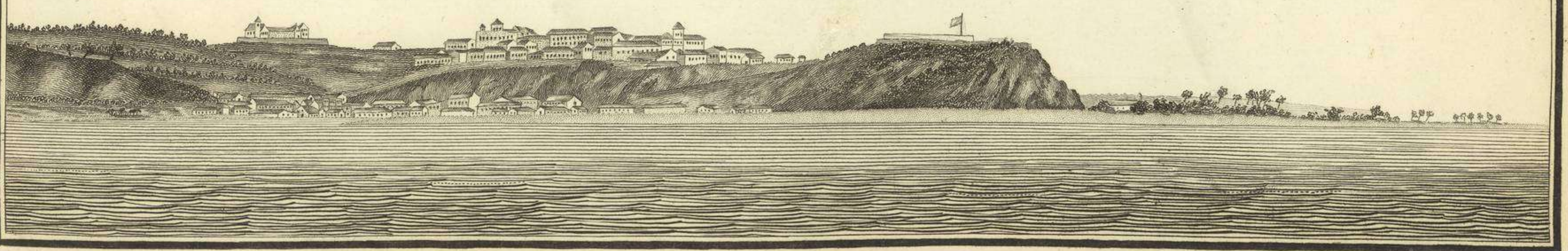


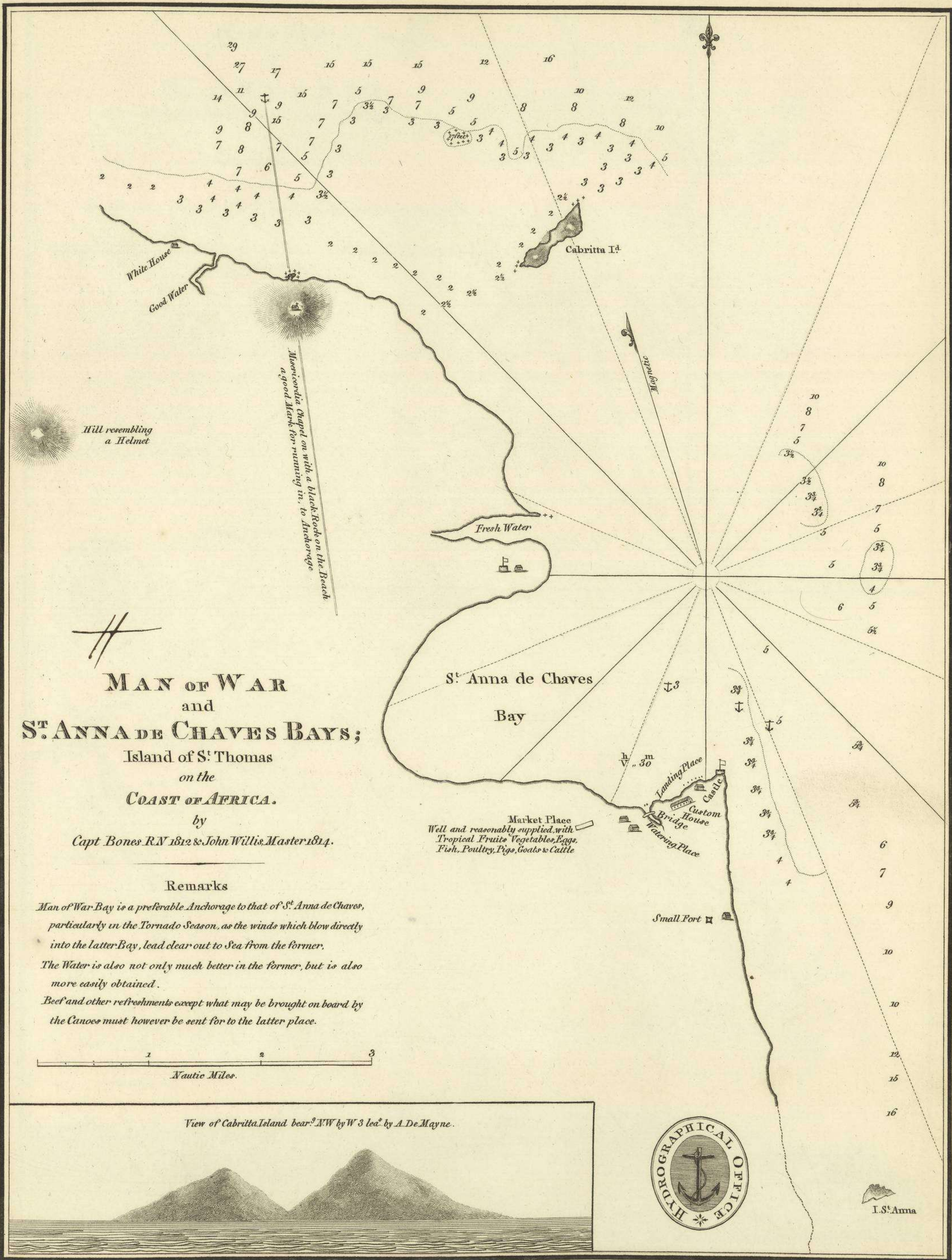


b. The Point in Bengo Bay, open of Bengo Point, the Mark to clear the Reef coming from the Southward. c. Bengo Point. d. The Fort in the Cliff.



View of the Town of St. Paul de Loando.





**MAN OF WAR**  
and  
**ST. ANNA DE CHAVES BAYS;**  
Island of St. Thomas  
on the  
**COAST OF AFRICA.**

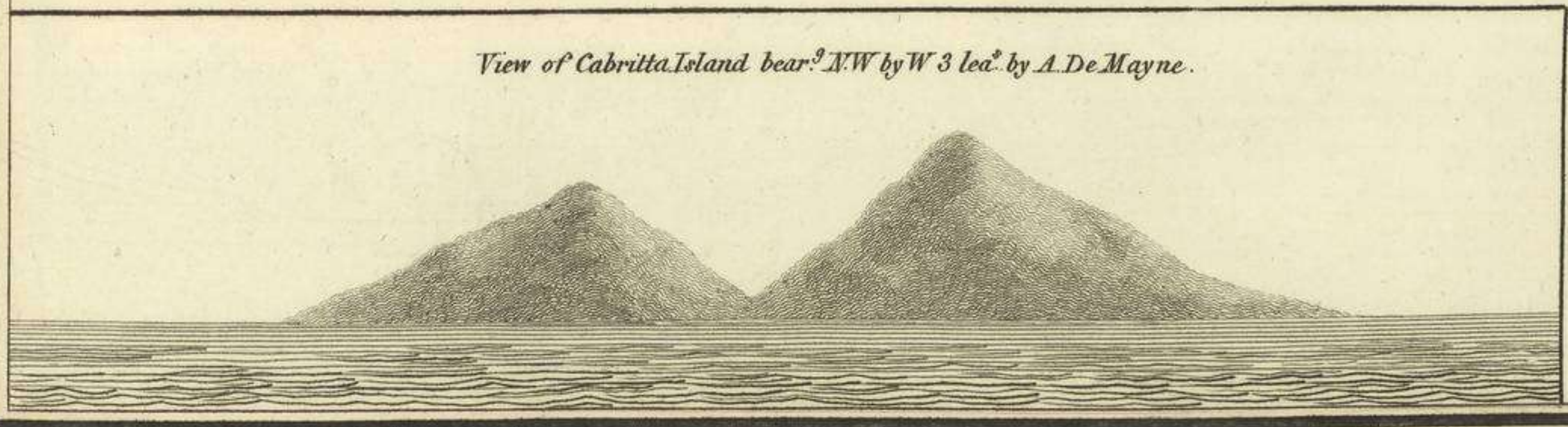
by  
*Capt. Bones R.N. 1812 & John Willis, Master 1814.*

**Remarks**

*Man of War Bay is a preferable Anchorage to that of St. Anna de Chaves, particularly in the Tornado Season, as the winds which blow directly into the latter Bay, lead clear out to Sea from the former.*  
*The Water is also not only much better in the former, but is also more easily obtained.*  
*Beef and other refreshments except what may be brought on board by the Canoes must however be sent for to the latter place.*



*View of Cabritta Island bear. 2 N W by W 3 lea. by A. De Mayne.*



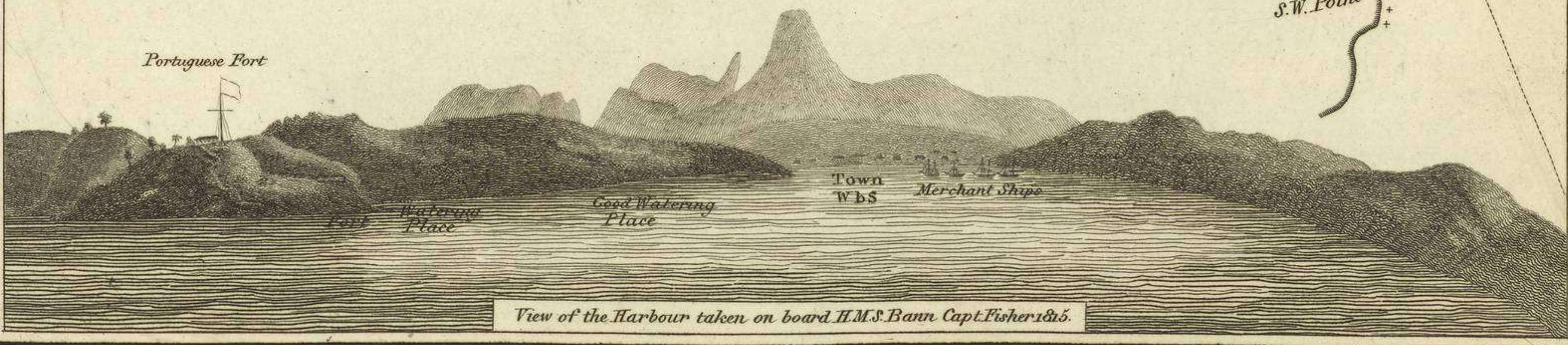
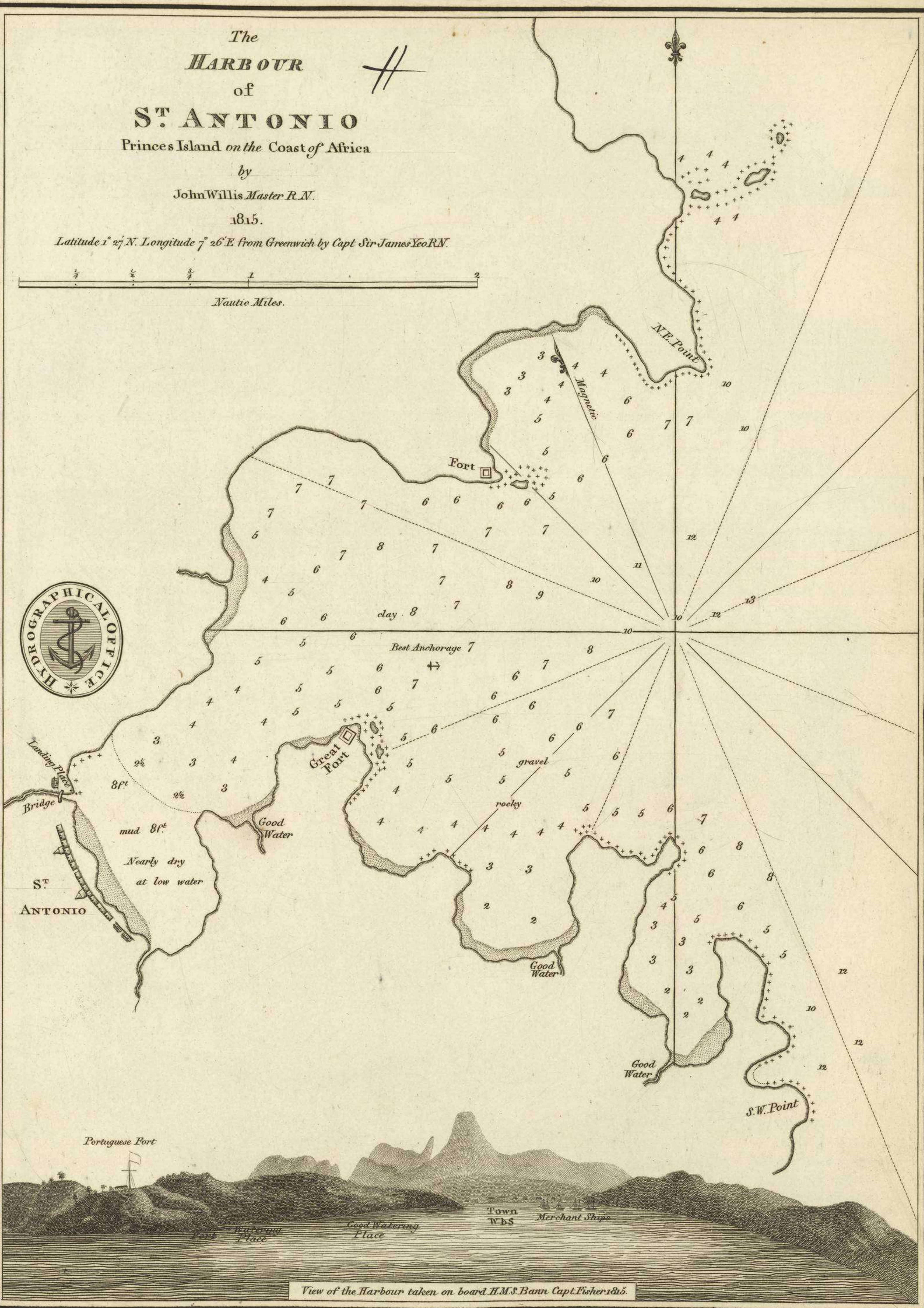
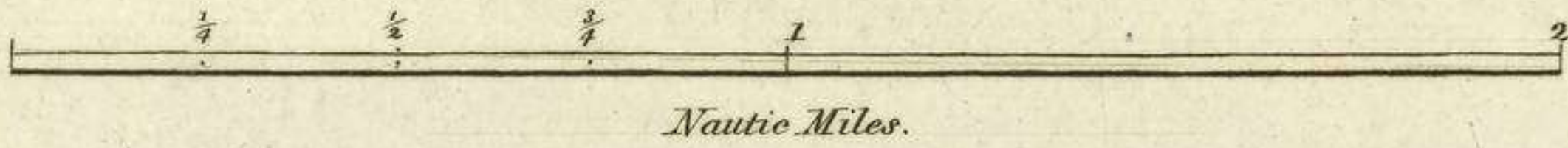
I. St. Anna

The  
**HARBOUR**  
 of  
**ST ANTONIO**  
 Princes Island on the Coast of Africa

by  
 John Willis Master R.N.

1815.

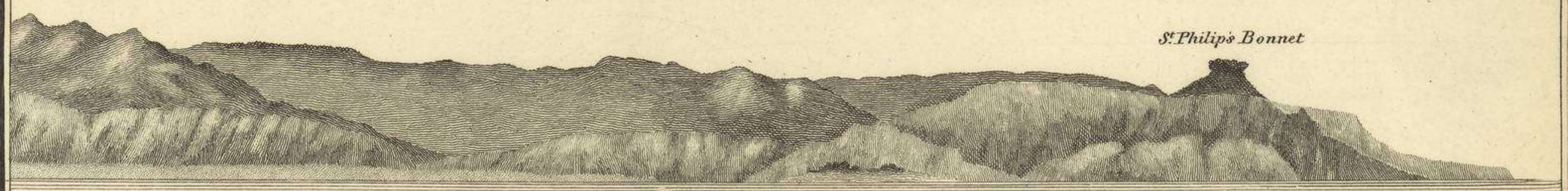
Latitude  $1^{\circ} 27' N$ . Longitude  $7^{\circ} 26' E$  from Greenwich by Capt Sir James Yeo R.N.



Published according to Act of Parliament by Capt Hurd R.N. Hydrographer to the Admiralty 18<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup>. 1816.

J. Walker Sculp<sup>t</sup>.

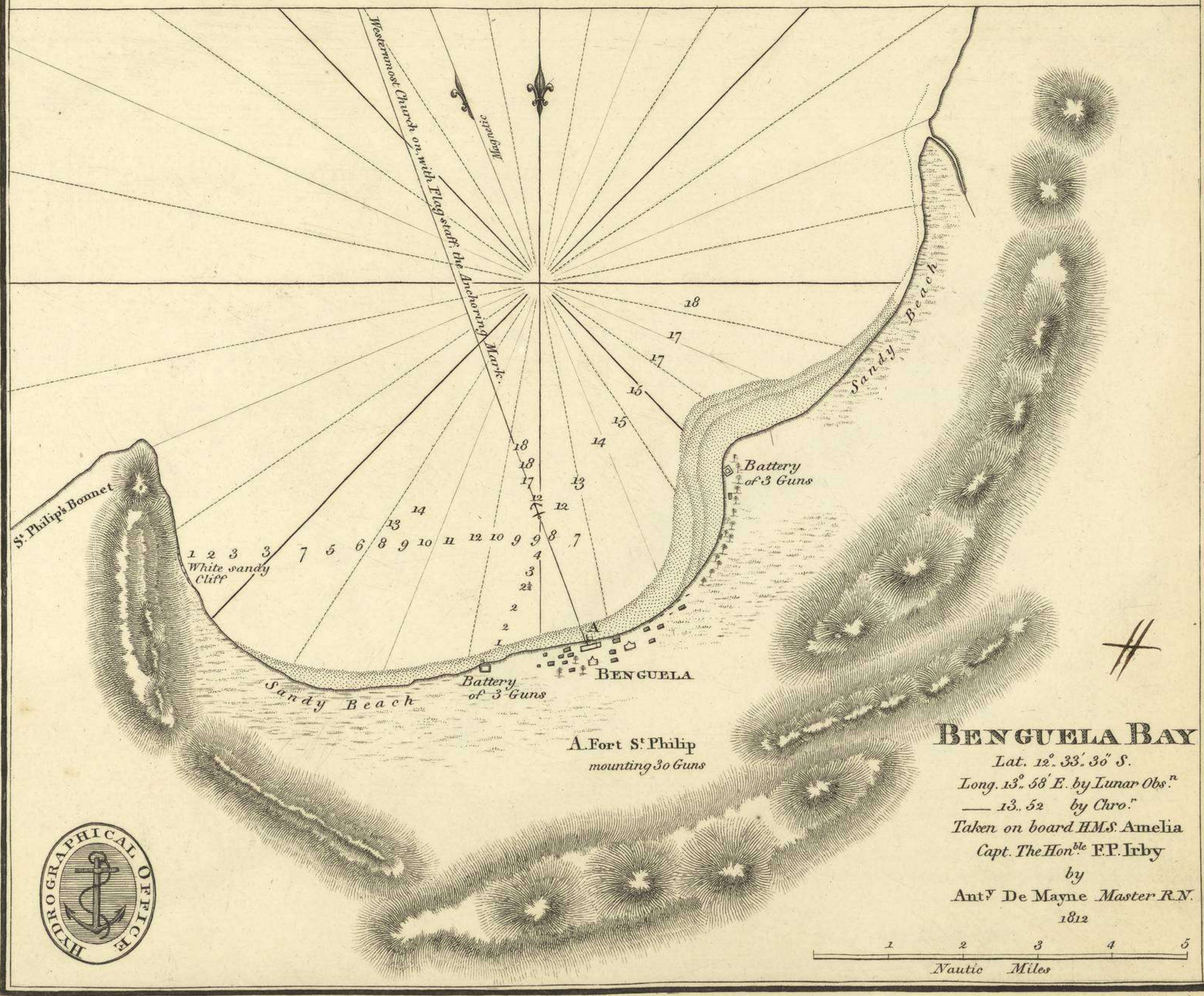
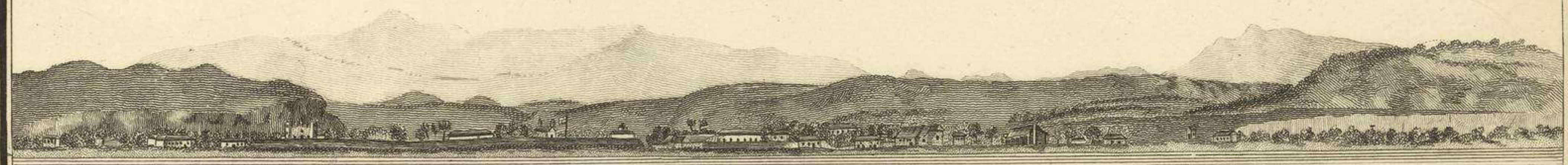
View of the High Land on the S.W. side of Benguela Bay.



View of the South side of Benguela Bay . a St. Philip's Bonnet S.W. 5 leagues.

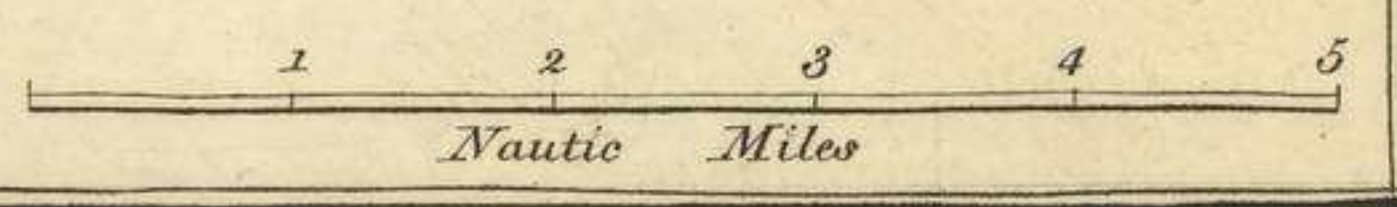


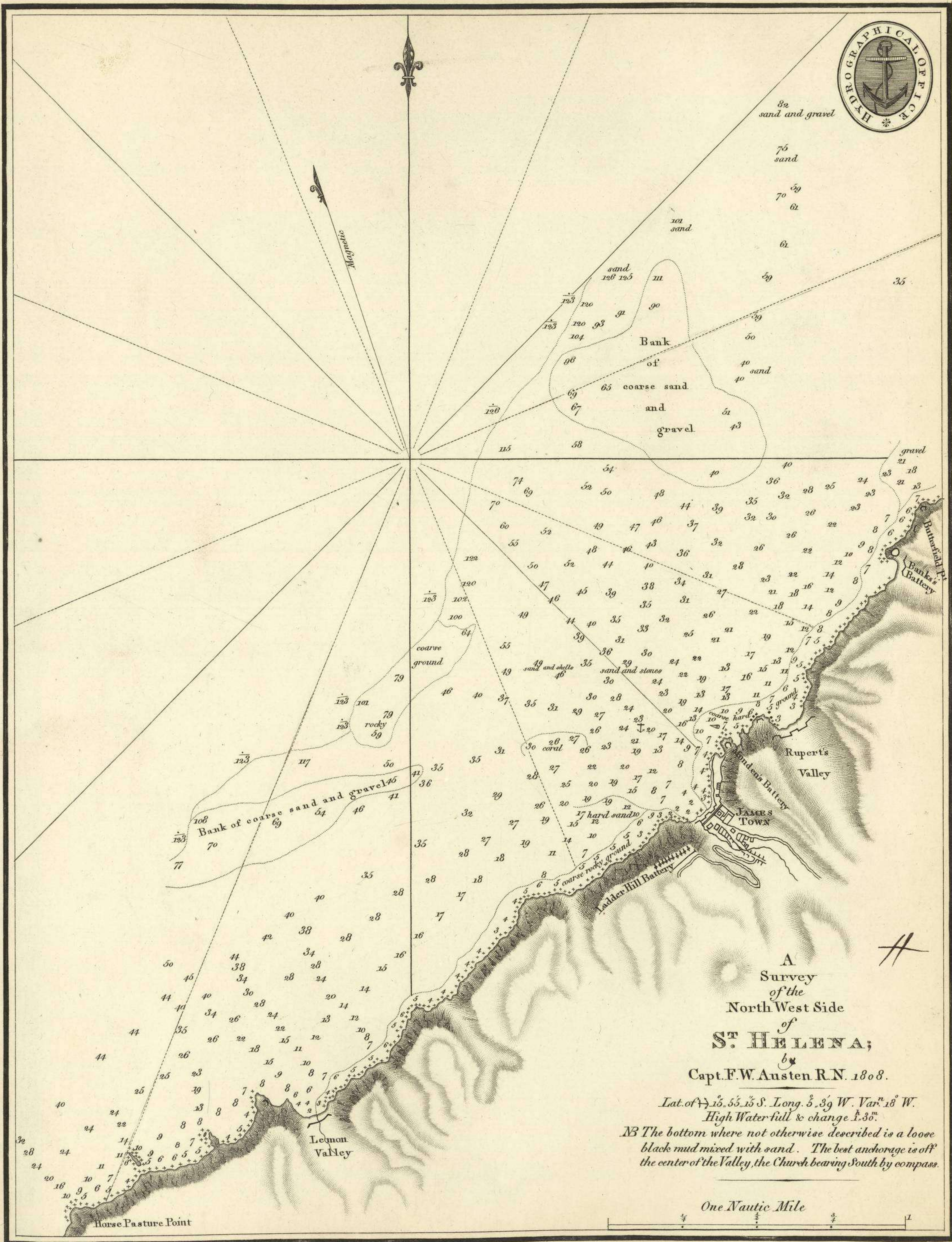
View of the Town of St. Philip de Benguela.



**BENGUELA BAY**

Lat. 12. 33. 30" S.  
 Long. 13. 58' E. by Lunar Obs.<sup>n</sup>  
 — 13. 52 by Chro.<sup>n</sup>  
 Taken on board H.M.S. Amelia  
 Capt. The Hon<sup>ble</sup> F.P. Irby  
 by  
 Ant<sup>y</sup> De Mayne Master R.N.  
 1812





A  
Survey  
of the  
North West Side  
of  
**ST. HELENA;**

by  
Capt. F. W. Austen R.N. 1808.

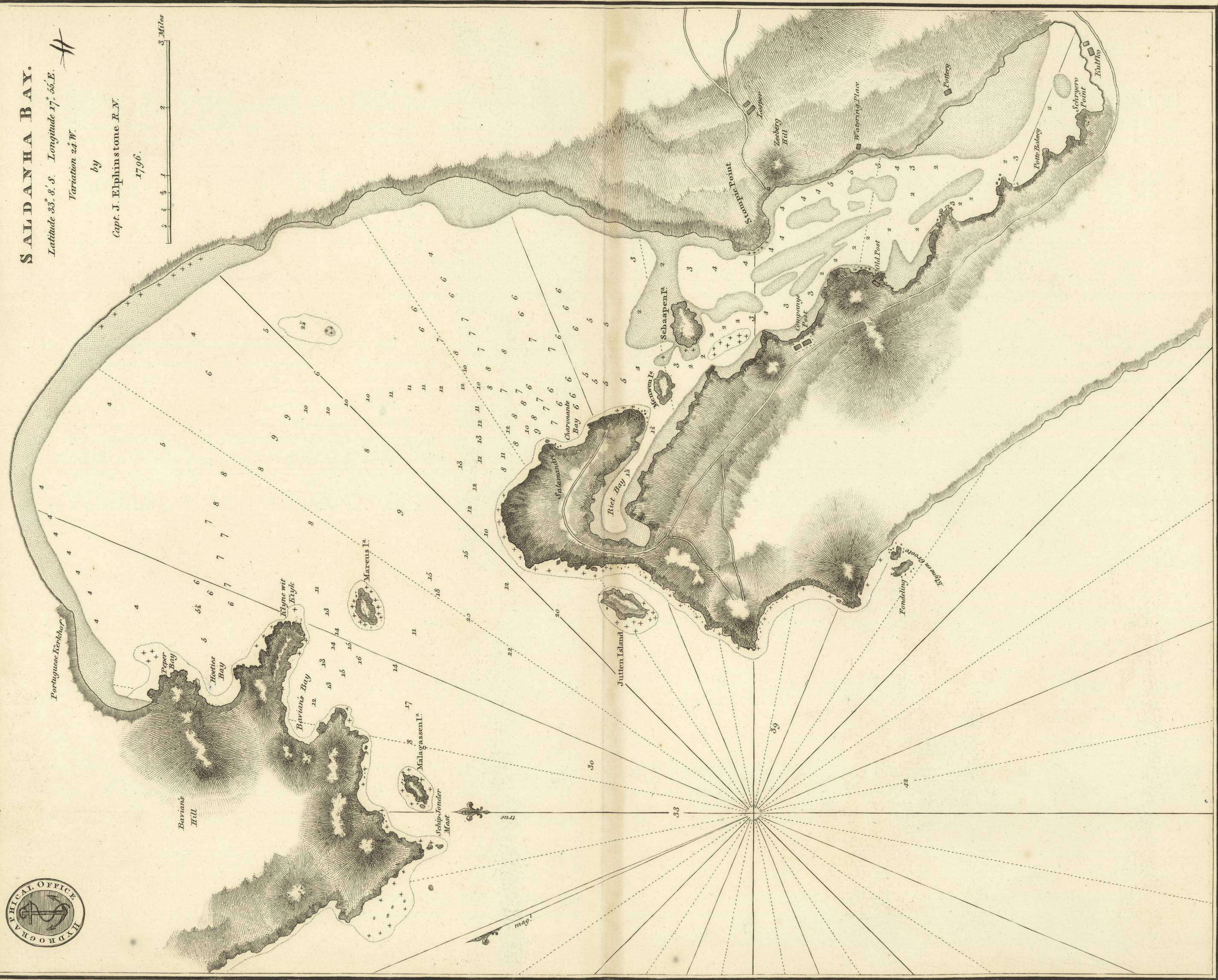
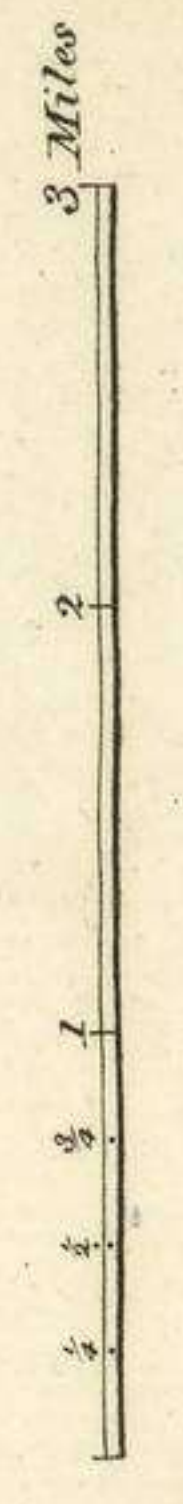
Lat. of  $15^{\circ} 55' 15''$  S. Long.  $5^{\circ} 39' W.$  Var.  $18^{\circ} W.$   
High Water full & change  $1.30^m$

NB The bottom where not otherwise described is a loose black mud mixed with sand. The best anchorage is off the center of the Valley, the Church bearing South by compass.

One Nautic Mile

**SALDANHA BAY.**  
 Latitude 33° 8' S. Longitude 17° 55' E.  
 Variation 24' W.

by  
 Capt. J. Elphinstone R.N.  
 1796.



Hydrographical Office Published according to Act of Parliament by Capt. Hurd on Oct. 1853.

J. Walker Sculp.

PLAN of MOSSEL BAY  
on the  
SOUTH COAST OF AFRICA.

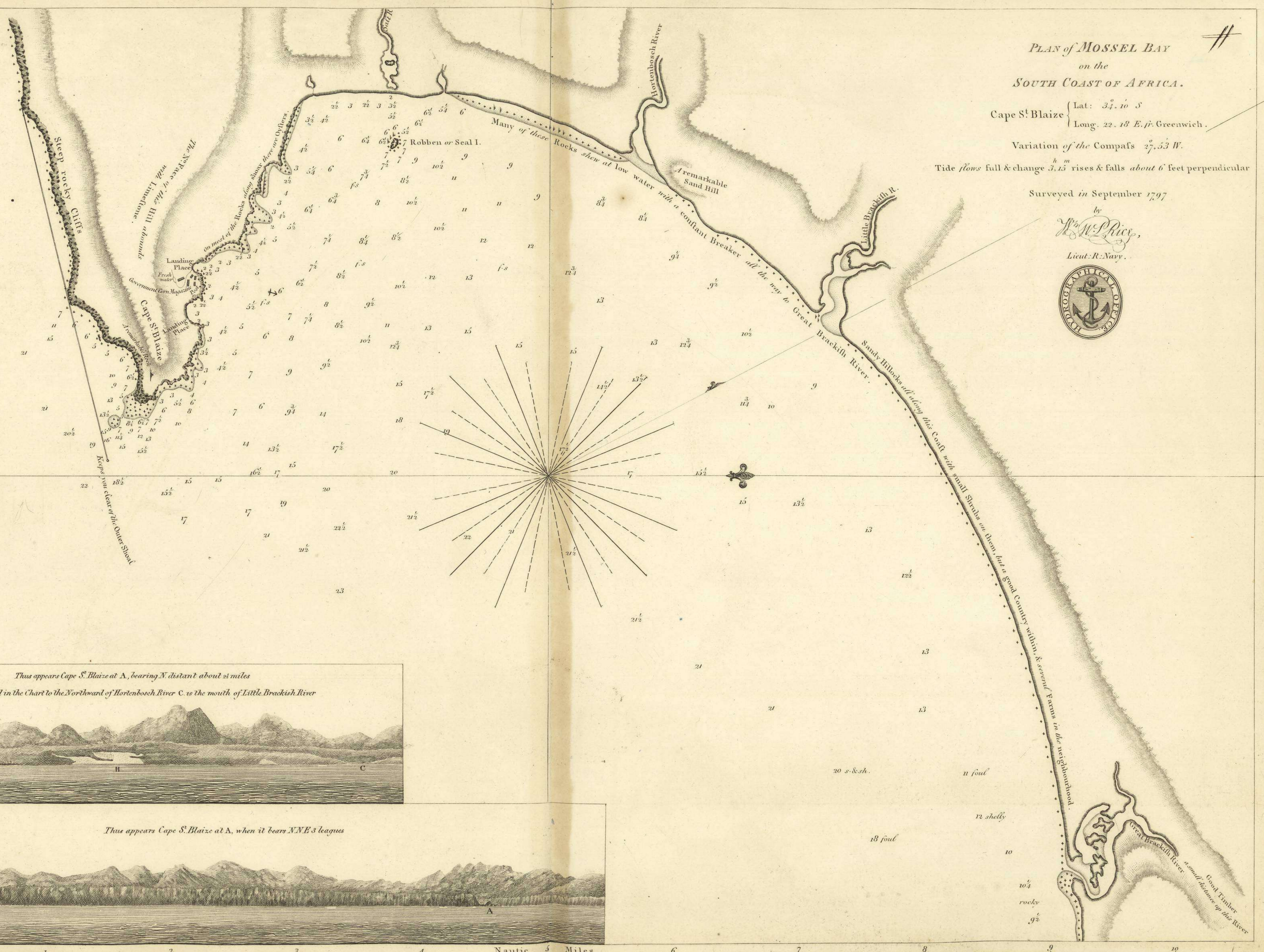
Cape S<sup>t</sup> Blaize { Lat: 34. 10 S  
Long: 22. 18 E. fr. Greenwich.

Variation of the Compaſs 27. 53 W.

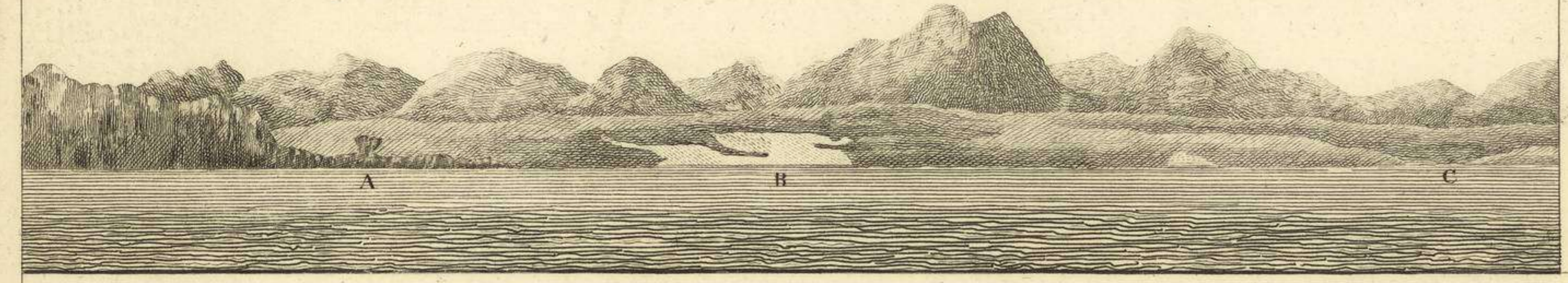
Tide flows full & change 3. 15 rises & falls about 6 feet perpendicular

Surveyed in September 1797

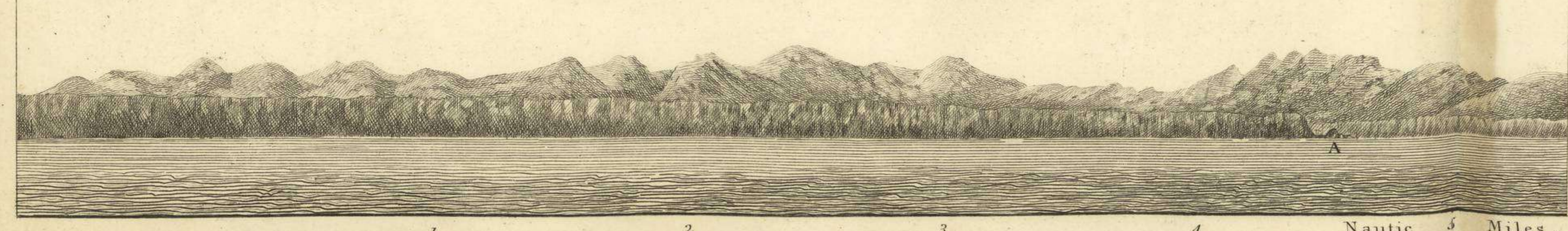
by  
W. M. Price,  
Lieut. R. Navy.



Thus appears Cape S<sup>t</sup> Blaize at A, bearing N distant about 21 miles  
B is the Sand Hill marked in the Chart to the Northward of Hortensbosch River C is the mouth of Little Brackish River



Thus appears Cape S<sup>t</sup> Blaize at A, when it bears NNE 3 leagues



Nautic Miles.



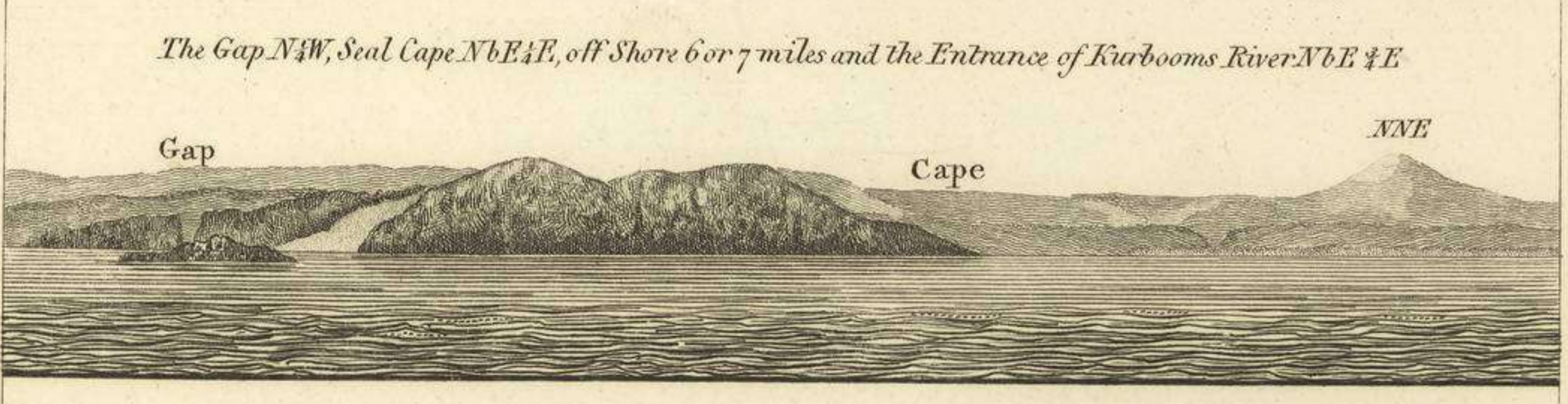
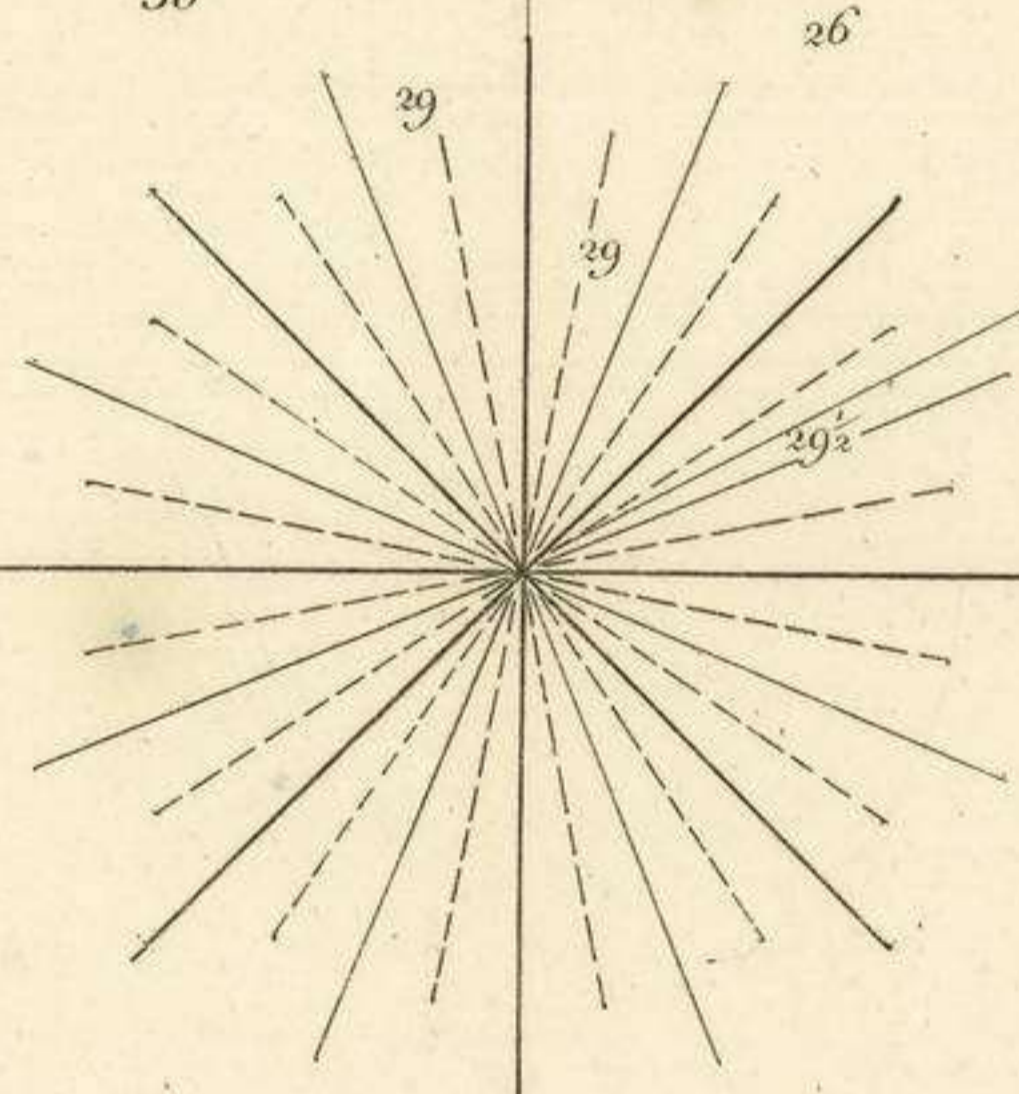
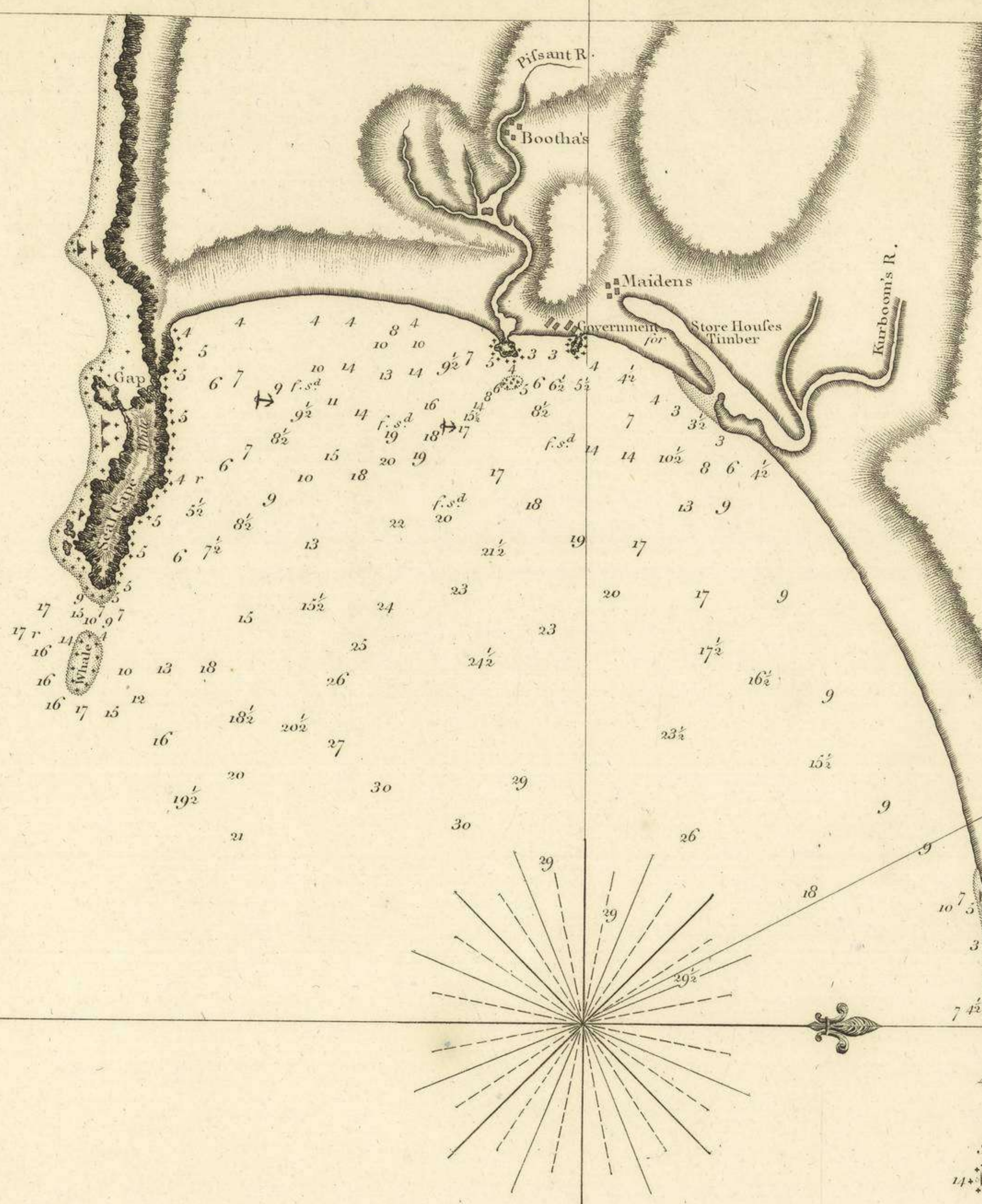
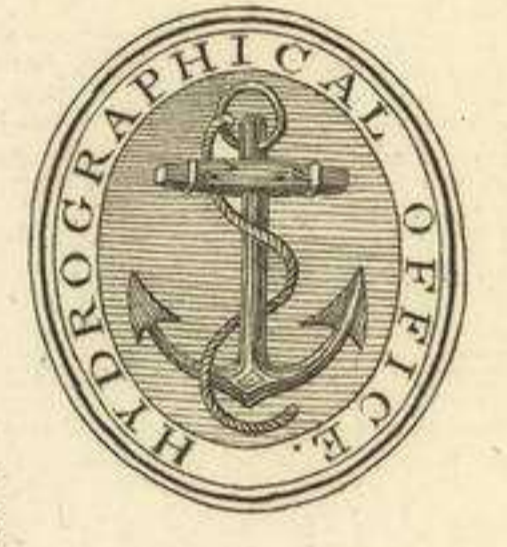
PLAN of PLETTENBERG BAY  
on the  
SOUTH COAST of AFRICA.

Seal Cape { Lat: 34. 6. 30 S.  
Long: 23. 48. E.

Tide flows full and change 3. 10. m  
rises and falls 5 or 6 feet  
no regular stream of Tide; but a  
Southerly Current, generally in the  
morning, between the Whale Rock  
and Seal Cape.

Variation 27. 12 W.  
Surveyed in July and August

1797  
by  
Wm Price,  
Lieut. R. Navy.



# PLAN of ALGOA BAY on the SOUTH COAST of AFRICA.

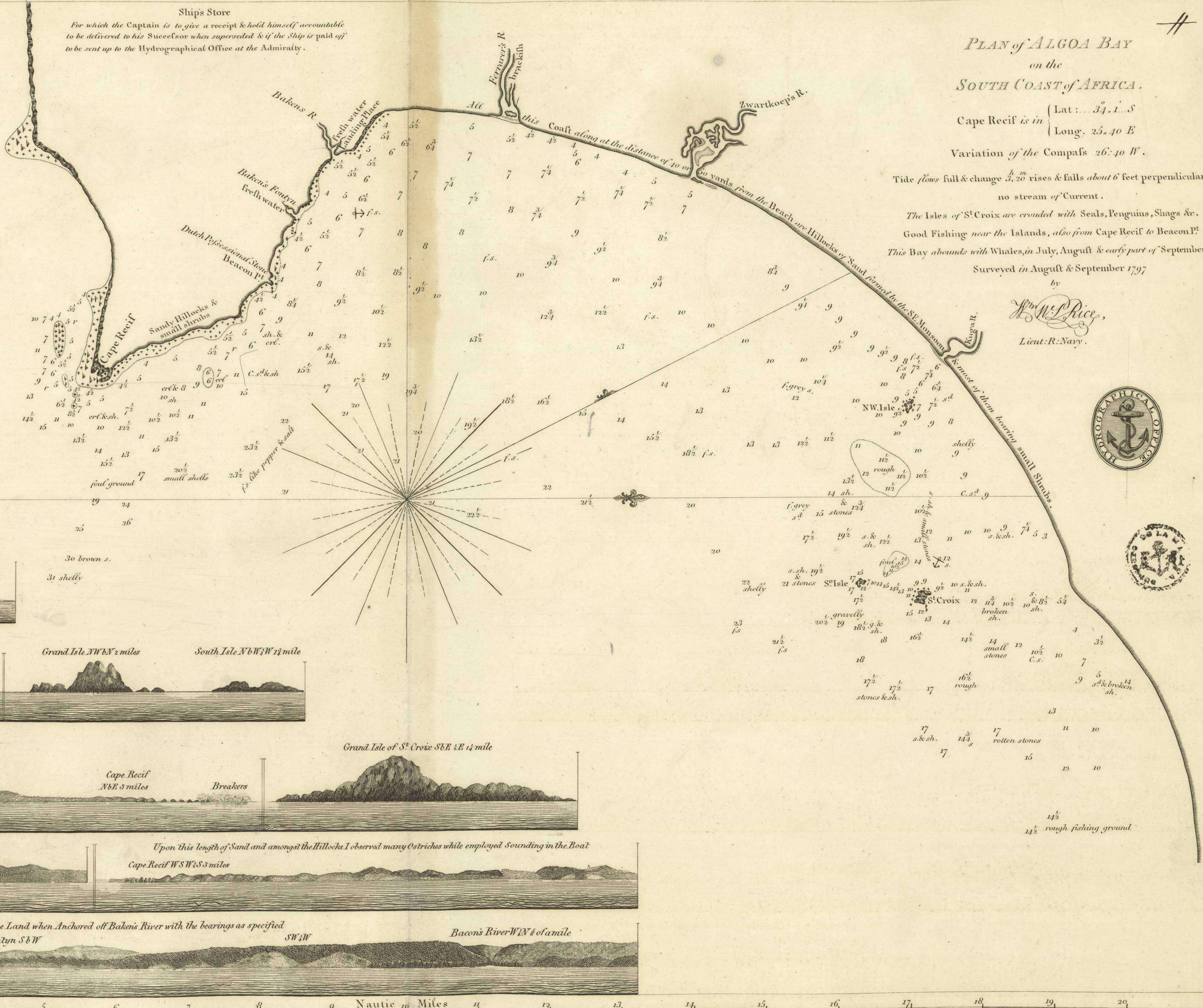
Cape Recife is in { Lat: 34. 1. S  
Long: 25. 40 E  
Variation of the Compass 26: 40 W.

Tide flows full & change 3, 20 rises & falls about 6 feet perpendicular  
no stream of Current.

The Isles of S<sup>t</sup> Croix are crowded with Seals, Penguins, Shags &c.  
Good Fishing near the Islands, also from Cape Recife to Beacon P<sup>t</sup>  
This Bay abounds with Whales, in July, August & early part of September.  
Surveyed in August & September 1797  
by  
Wm. McRae,  
Lieut: R. Navy.

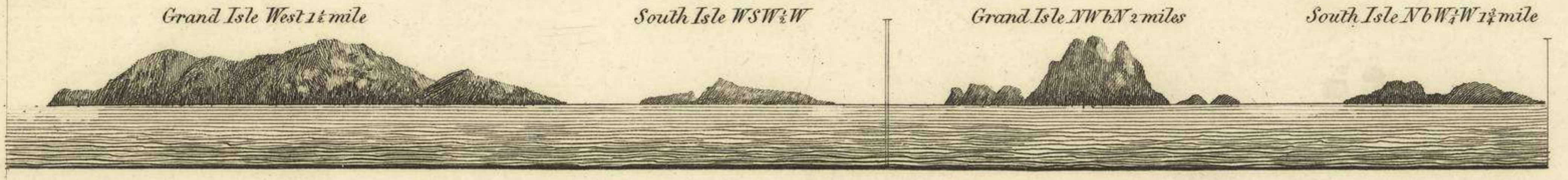


**Ships Store**  
For which the Captain is to give a receipt & hold himself accountable  
to be delivered to his Successor when superseded & if the Ship is paid off  
to be sent up to the Hydrographical Office at the Admiralty.



NW Isle taken on S<sup>t</sup> Isle

30 brown s.  
31 shelly



Grand Isle NW 1/2 W 2 miles

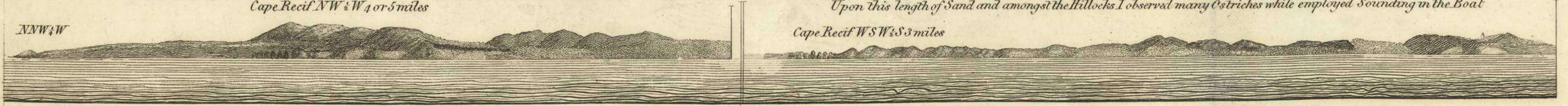
South Isle NBW 3/4 W 1 1/2 mile



Cape Recife NNE 3 miles

Breakers

Grand Isle of S<sup>t</sup> Croix SSE 1/4 E 1 1/2 mile



Cape Recife NW 1/4 W 4 or 5 miles

Upon this length of Sand and amongst the Hills I observed many Ostriches while employed Sounding in the Boat  
Cape Recife WSW 3/4 S 3 miles

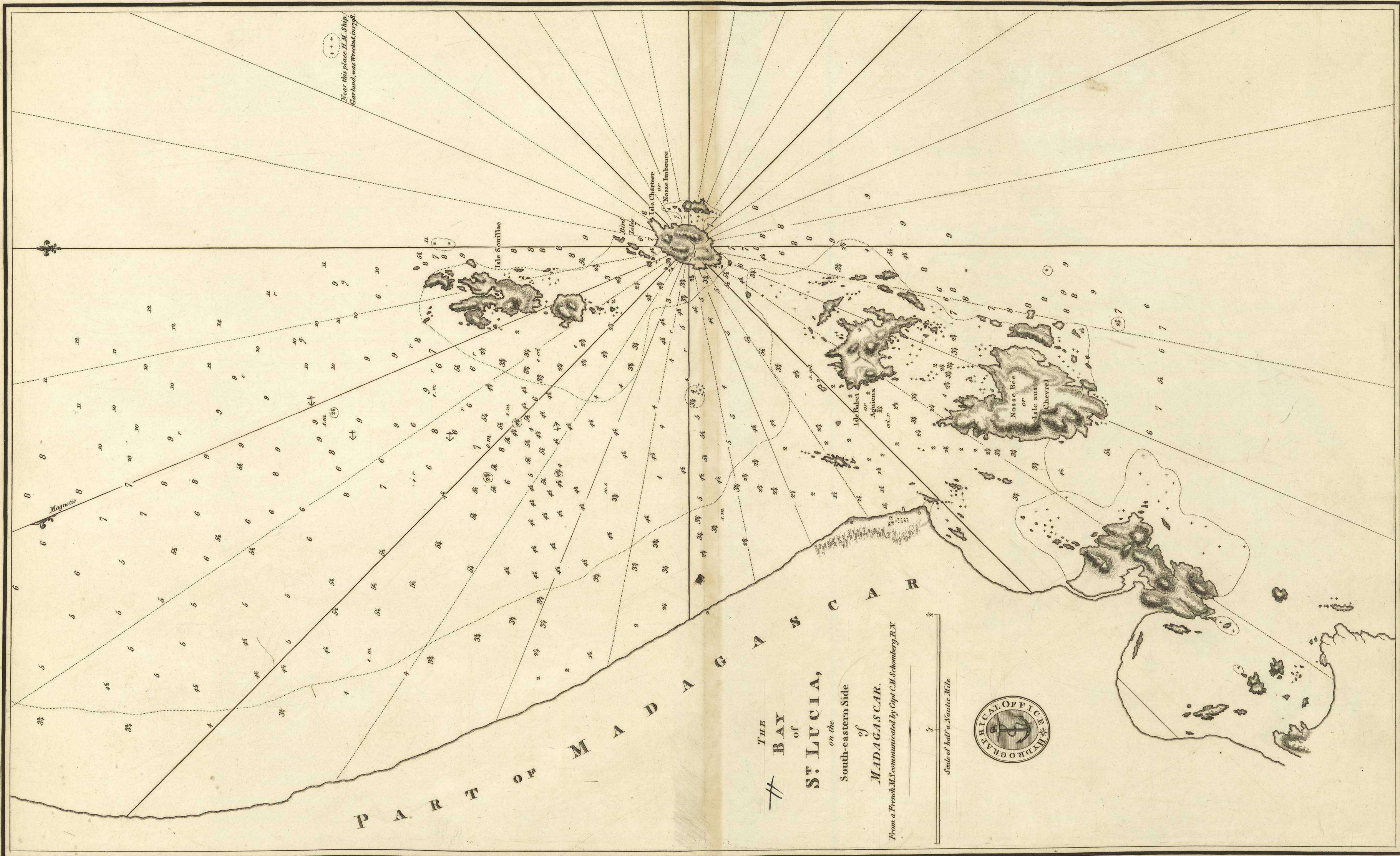


Beacon P<sup>t</sup> S 1/2 E 1/2 E

Thus appears the Land when Anchored off Bakens River with the bearings as specified  
Bacon's Fontyn SW 1/4 W

Bacon's River W 1/4 N 1/4 of a mile

Nautic Miles



Near this place I.L.M. Ship  
Garland, was Wrecked in 1798.



Scale of half a Nautical Mile

THE BAY of  
ST. LUCIA,  
on the  
South-eastern Side  
of  
MADAGASCAR.

From a French M.S. communicated by Capt C.H. Schomburgk R.N.

Published according to Act of Parliament by Capt. Isaac R.N. Hydrographer to the Admiralty, 21<sup>st</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1857.

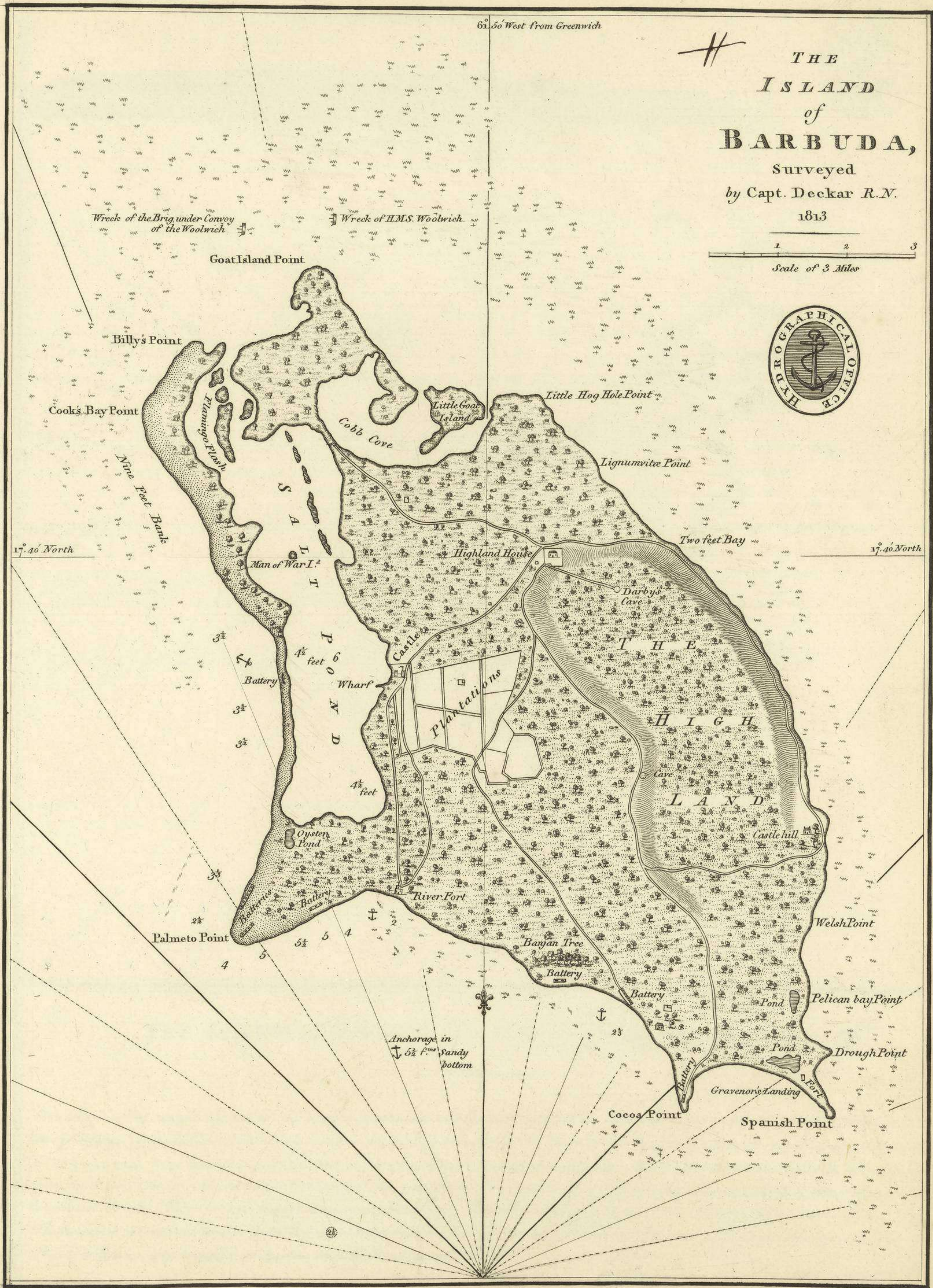
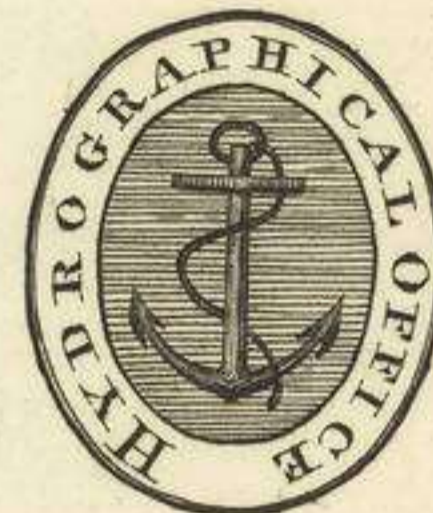
Walker, Sculp.

61° 50' West from Greenwich

# THE ISLAND of BARBUDA,

Surveyed by Capt. Decker R.N. 1813

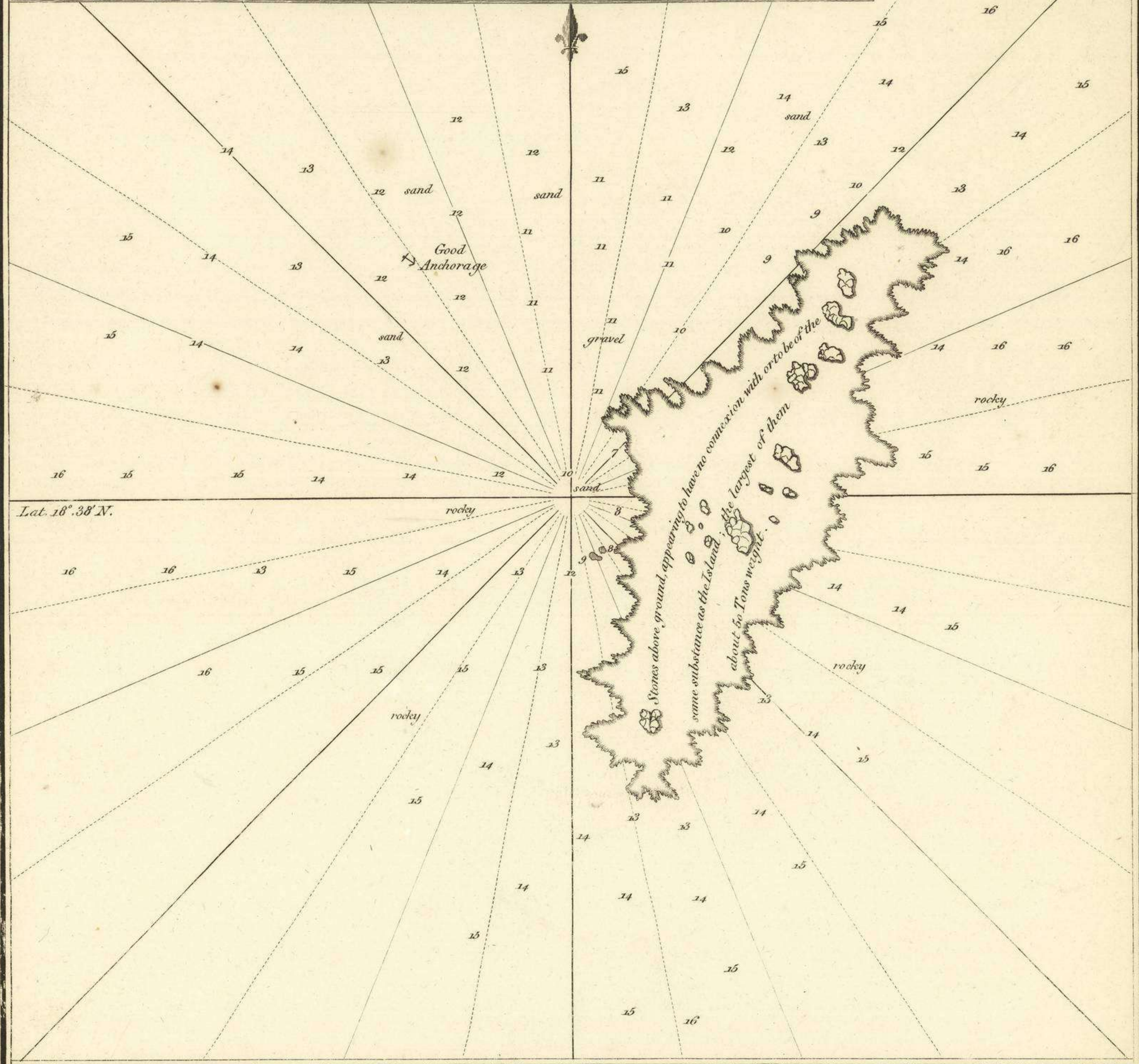
Scale of 3 Miles



Published according to Act of Parliament April 20<sup>th</sup> 1814 by Capt. Hurd R.N. Hydrographer to the Admiralty

J. Walker Sculp<sup>t</sup>.

Appearance of the Island, bearing N. E. distant 5 miles by Capt. Hodge.



Lat. 18° 38' N.

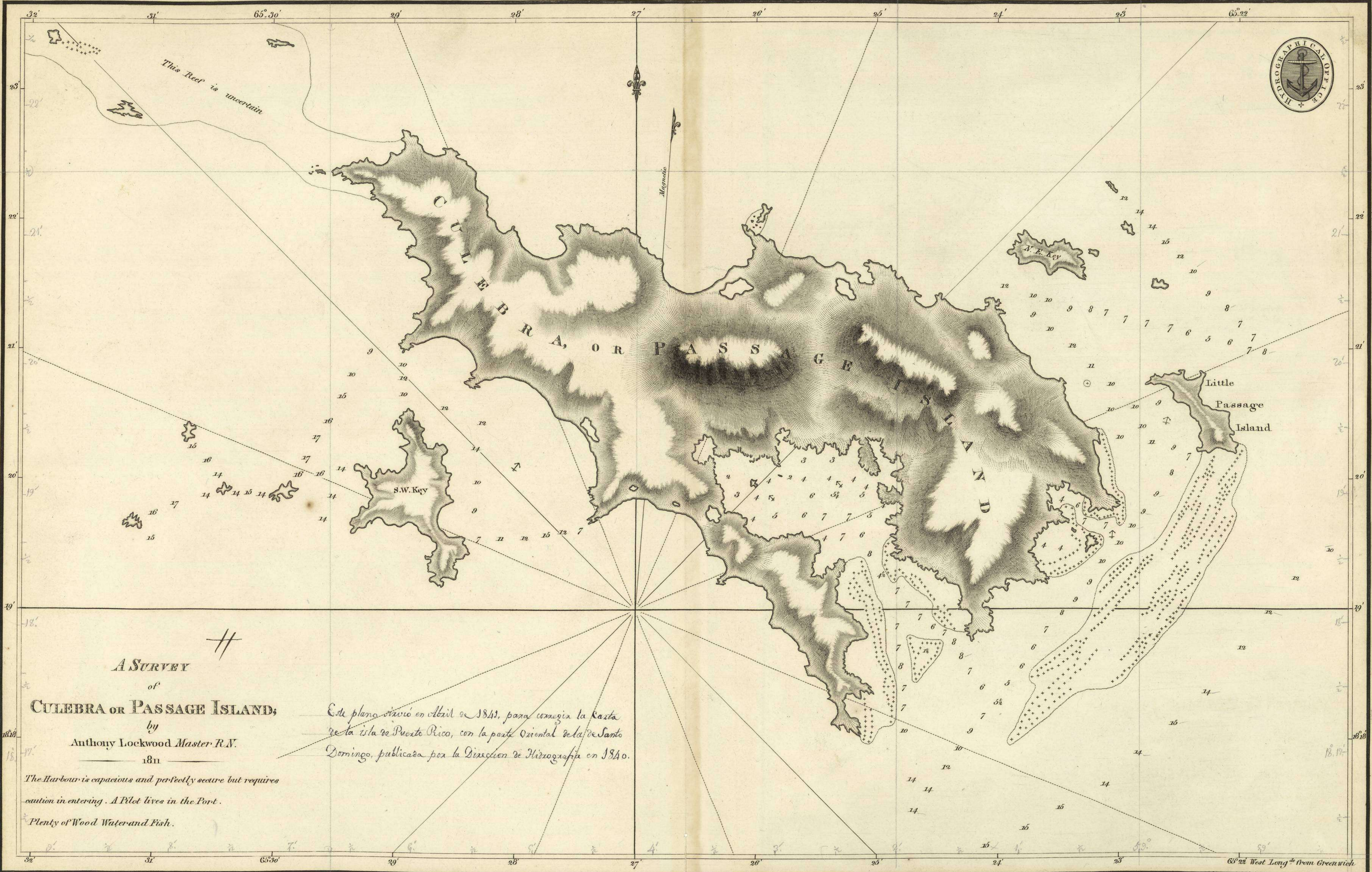
THE ISLAND of SOMBRERO. Surveyed by Capt John Hayes R N 1810. H

This Island is flat, rugged and without soil except a small patch near the center, on which is a little grass, some weeds and a kind of Samphire, but there is nothing growing above a foot high, except a few Prickly Pear Plants. It abounds in a vegetable substance growing out of the Rocks, in form and size, very similar to a Melon; but is covered with prickles, and has a salt taste. It is overrun with Lizards perfectly black and about sixteen inches long; there are also some Land Crabs & Shell Fish, and the Sea Birds frequent it by thousands, depositing their eggs during the breeding season, in the cavities of the rocks: There is no fresh water in any part, except what may be found in the hollows of rocks after a fall of rain, but which is soon evaporated. The Soundings are very regular all round with good Anchorage on the Western side, in 6 and 7 fathoms close to the rocks, and not more than 18 or 20 three miles off. There is no Beach of any description, or any place where Turtle can get on shore.

Nautic Miles . 1 2 3

Published according to Act of Parliament by Capt Hurd R N Hydrographer to the Admiralty Oct. 7<sup>th</sup> 1815.

J Walker Sculp.



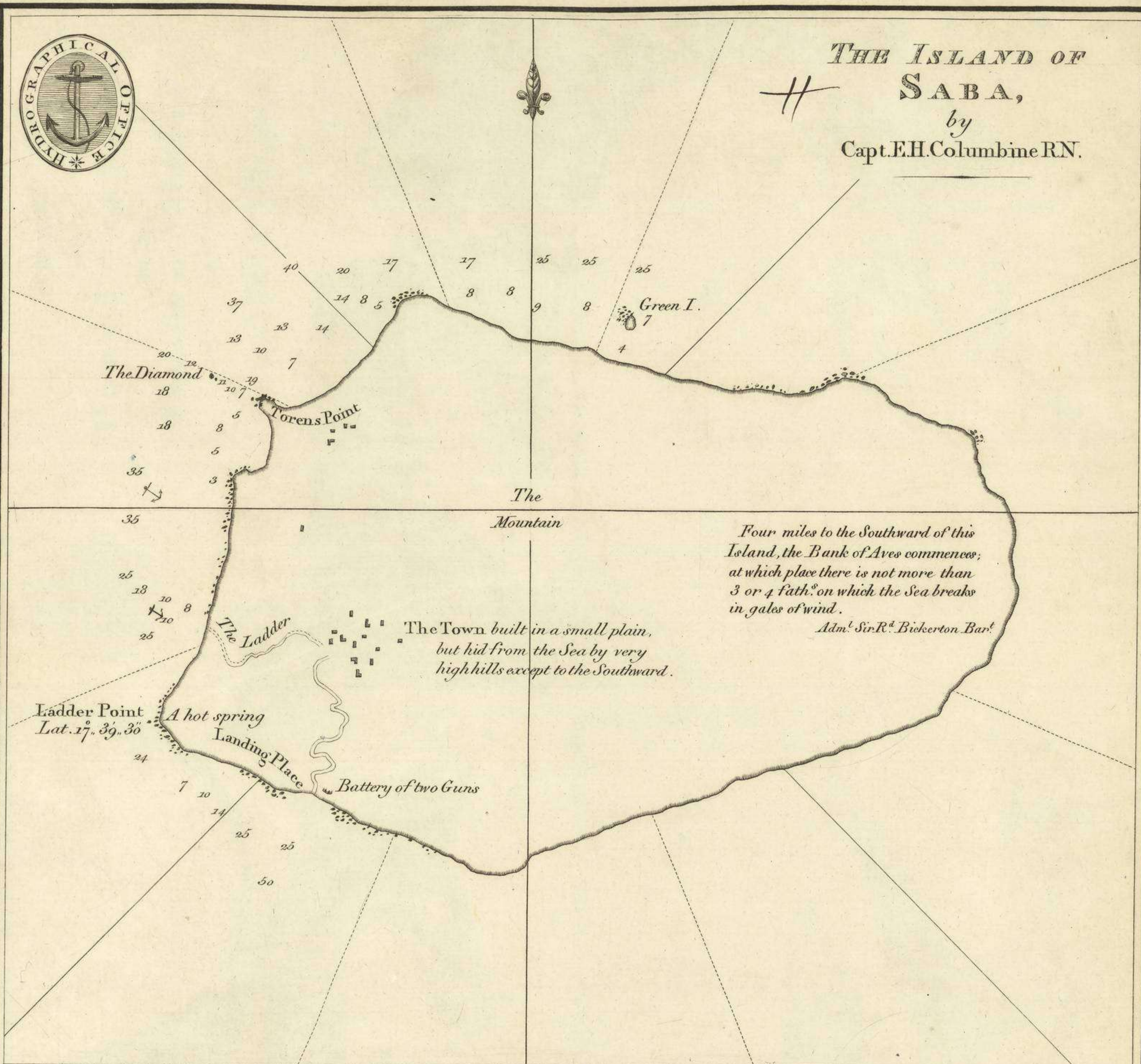
*A SURVEY*  
 of  
**CULEBRA OR PASSAGE ISLAND;**  
 by  
 Anthony Lockwood Master R.N.  
 1811

*Este plano sirvió en Abril de 1811, para corregir la Carta  
 de la isla de Puerto Rico, con la parte Oriental de la de Santo  
 Domingo, publicada por la Direccion de Hidrografia en 1810.*

*The Harbour is capacious and perfectly secure but requires  
 caution in entering. A Pilot lives in the Port.  
 Plenty of Wood Water and Fish.*



H  
**THE ISLAND OF SABA,**  
by  
Capt. E.H. Columbine R.N.



Four miles to the Southward of this Island, the Bank of Aves commences; at which place there is not more than 3 or 4 fath. on which the Sea breaks in gales of wind.  
Adm. Sir R. Bickerton Bart.

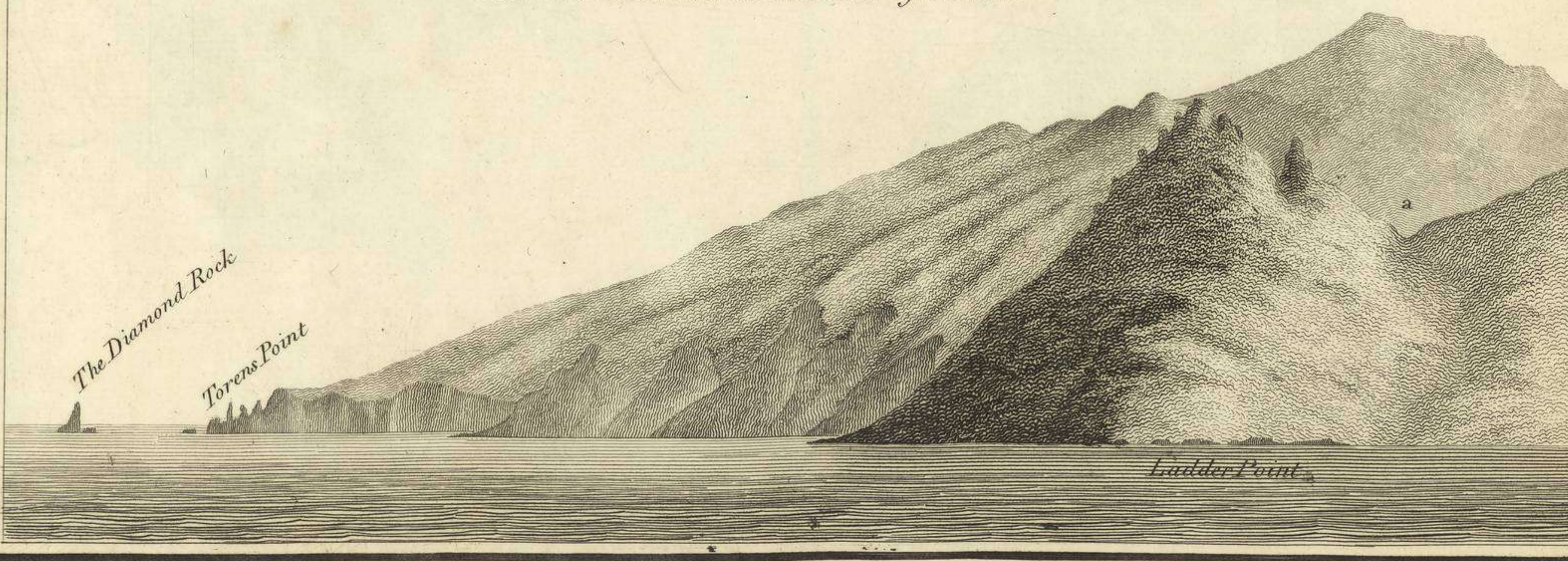
The Town built in a small plain, but hid from the Sea by very high hills except to the Southward.

Ladder Point  
Lat. 17° 39' 30"

A hot spring  
Landing Place  
Battery of two Guns



View of part of the Island. Ladder Point, bearing N.E. distant 1 league.  
Below a is the Town, hid from the Sea by the hills.

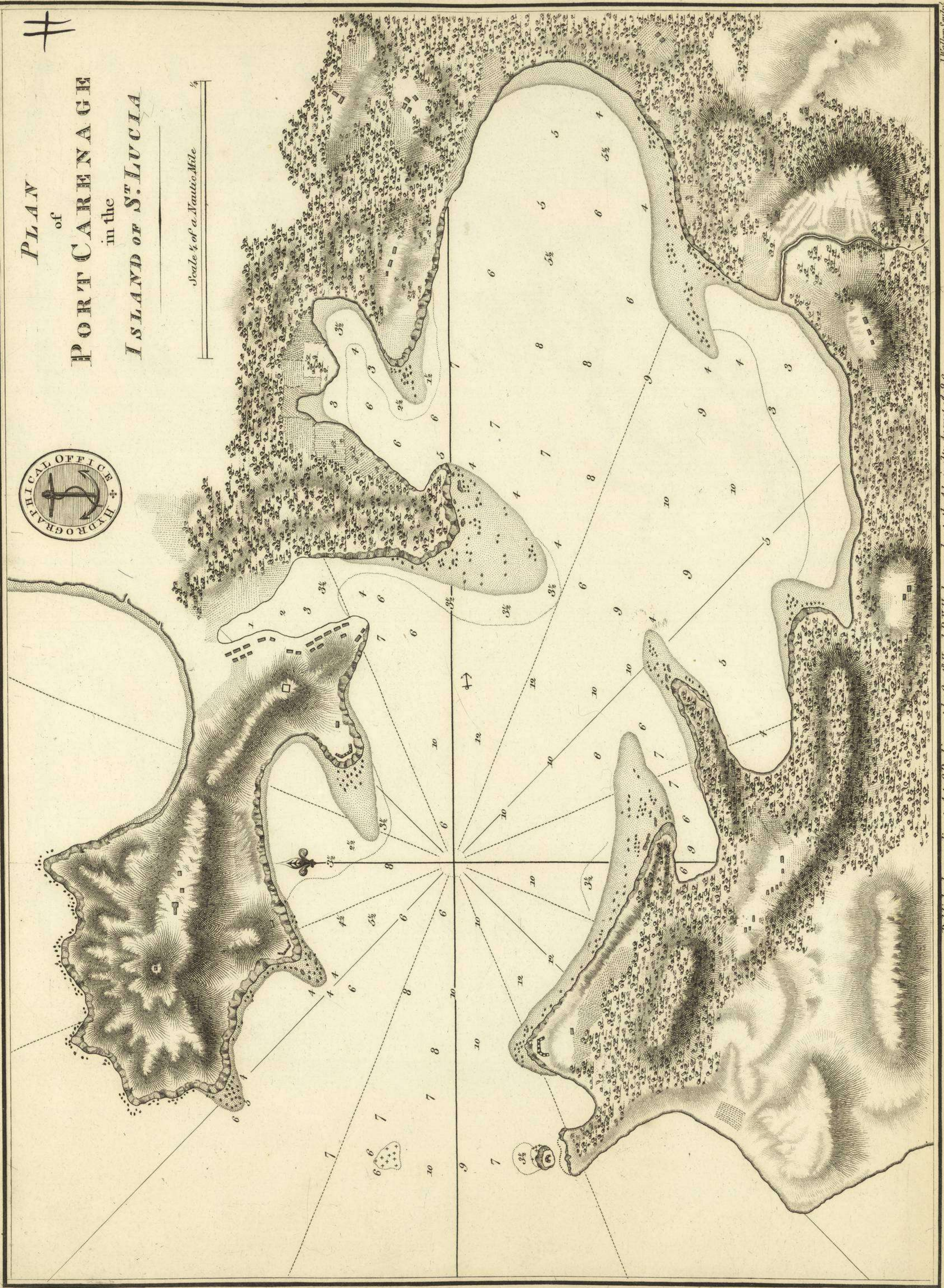




PLAN  
of  
PORT CARENA GE  
in the  
ISLAND of ST. LUCIA



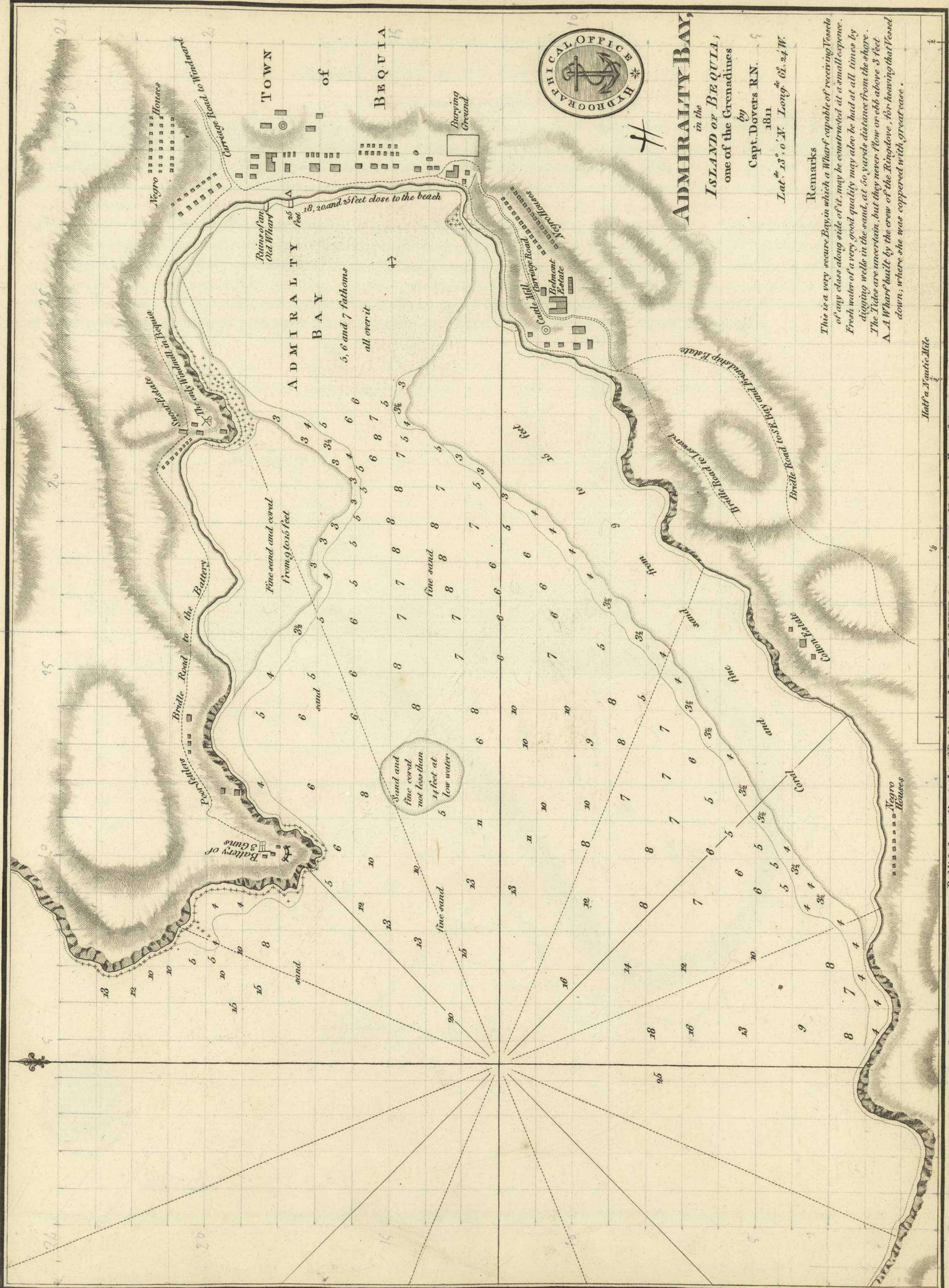
Scale  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a Nautic Mile



Published according to Act of Parliament by Capt. Thos. R.N. Hydrographer to the Admiralty August 2<sup>d</sup> 1826.

J. Walker Sculp.





**ADMIRALTY BAY,**  
*in the*  
**ISLAND of BEQUIA,**  
 one of the Grenadines  
*by*  
 Capt. Dovers R.N.  
 1811  
*Lat. 13° 0' N. Long. 62° 24' W.*

**Remarks**  
 This is a very secure Bay, in which a Wharf capable of receiving Vessels of any class along side of it, may be constructed at a small expense. Fresh water of a very good quality may also be had at all times by digging wells in the sand, at 50 yards distance from the shore. The Tides are uncertain, but they never flow or ebb above 3 feet. A Wharf built by the crew of the Ringdove, for heaving that Vessel down, where she was coppered with great ease.

Half a Nautic Mile

Published according to Act of Parliament by Capt. Hard R.N. Hydrographer to the Admiralty 1<sup>st</sup> Oct. 1816.

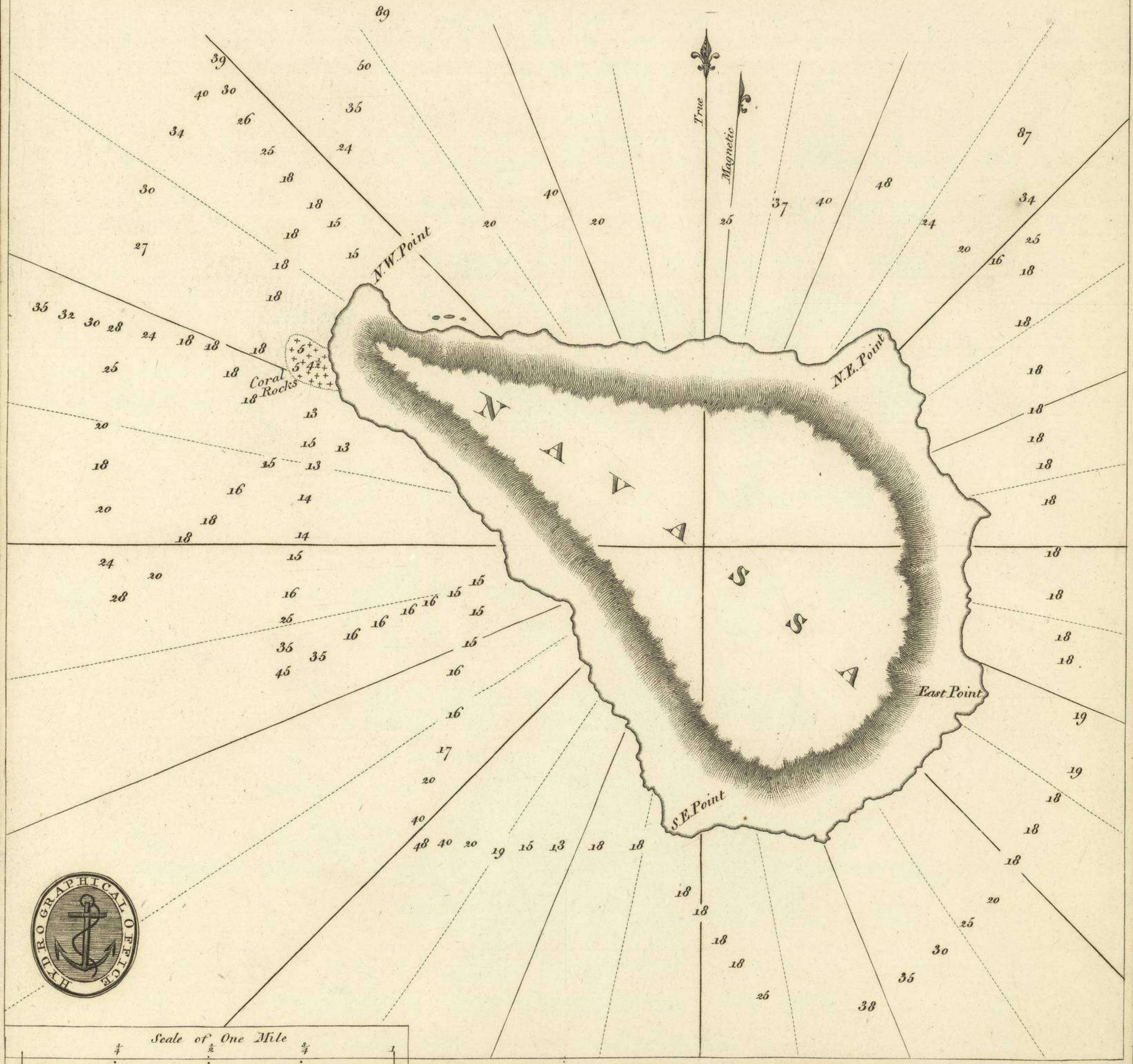
J. Walker Sculp.

# THE ISLAND of NAVASSA; between ST. DOMINGO and JAMAICA.

by Francis Owen Master R.N. 1803.

Latitude 18° 23' 44" N. Longitude 75° 9' 30" W.

This Island is a flat level rock, apparently of volcanic origin, is covered with small shrubs & above 300 feet in height. It may be seen on a clear day from the deck of a line of battle Ship about 7 leagues. Every part thereof shews a rocky perpendicular cliff except a small space on the Northern side which is but little above the surface of the Sea. From the Western extremity of the Island a Coral reef stretches to the westward for about 100 fms on which is only 27 feet, with 15 fms all round it. In every other part of the Island there is 12 fms close to the shore. On the Western & Southern sides Soundings from 16 to 40 fms fine sand extend to the distance of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile on which you may Anchor & lay smooth in a strong Sea breeze. On the North side the bottom is rocky & the bank does not extend beyond  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile. In crossing this Island on its Eastern side at the distance of about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a mile you will have 34, 25 & 18 fms and at  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile 38 & soon after no ground with 75 fms. At the distance of  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the East end no bottom will be found with 230 fms. The NW end brought to bear about N. or NbE & the S.E. point ESE or a little southerly you may Anchor in 16 fms fine sand about half a mile from the Shore. On the Island are great quantities of Sea Fowls, & round the rocks Cod & red Snappers in great abundance. Between Navassa & Cape Tiberon there is a small bank of fine white sand with plenty of Fish thereon the depth is from 14 to 16 fms with the following bearings, Navassa  $W\frac{1}{2}S$ , Cape Tiberon  $EbS\frac{1}{2}S$  & Cape Donna Maria  $NE\frac{1}{2}E$  by Compass.



Published according to Act of Parliament by Capt Hurd R.N. Hydrographer to the Admiralty 6th July 1814.

J Walker Sculpt.

# A SURVEY OF MORANT KEYS, #

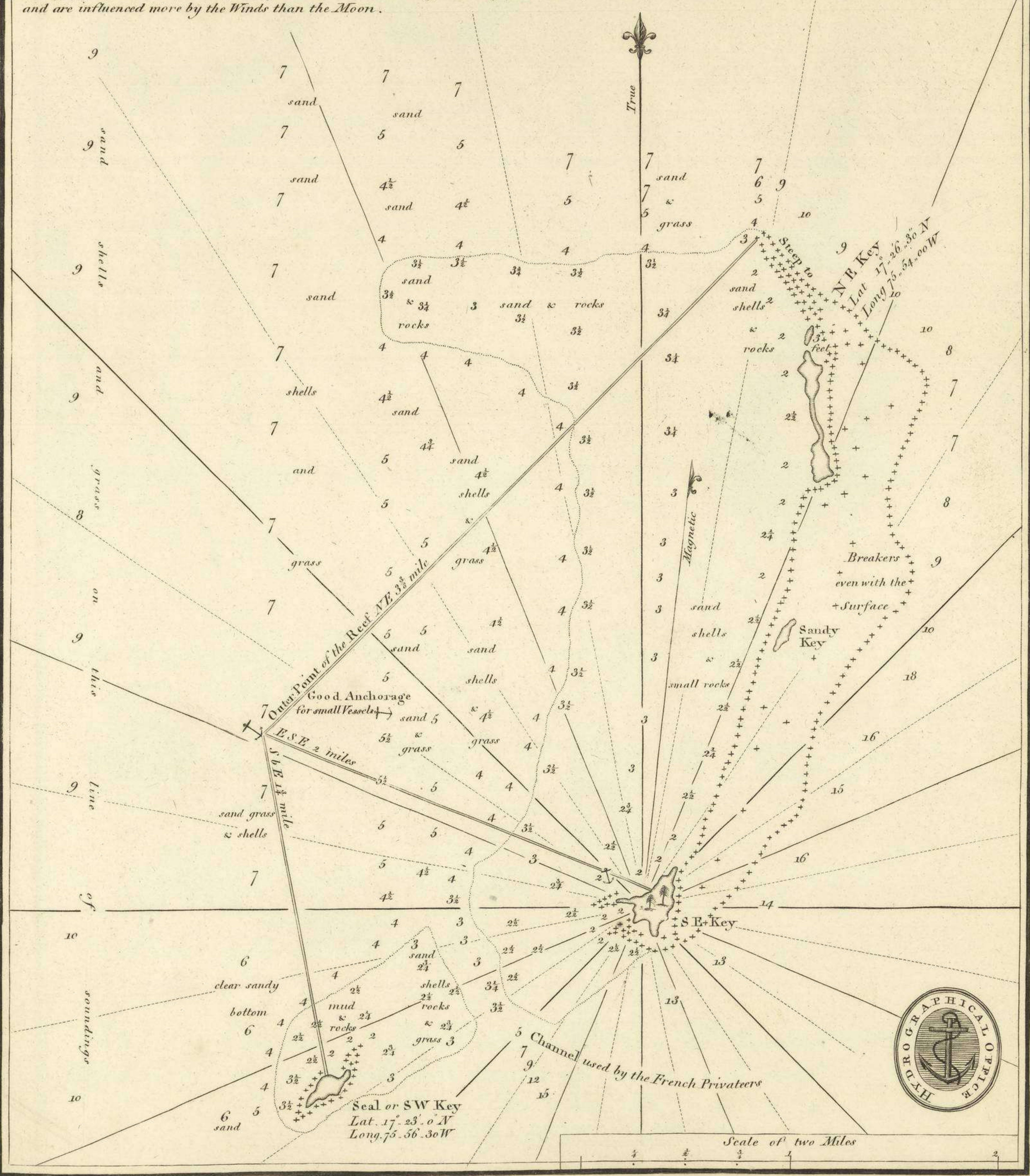
Situated S. S. E  $\frac{1}{4}$  E, 10 or 11 Leagues from the S.E. end of Jamaica, by Lieut. J. J. Rorie R.N. in 1804.

### Remarks

These Keys not being more than 10 feet above the surface of the water, render them extremely dangerous to Navigate, added to which, the position assigned to them in the Charts, is erroneous, & has been the cause, of various Shipwrecks. The SE Key, on account of two Cocoa Nut Trees growing thereon, is the most conspicuous; having the appearance of a Vessel with two Masts; They afford good shelter against the prevailing Winds in this part of the World viz, those from the NE to S.E. Much use has been made of this situation during a War by French Privateers; and latterly His Majestys Ships, have frequently used it for various purposes.


### Directions

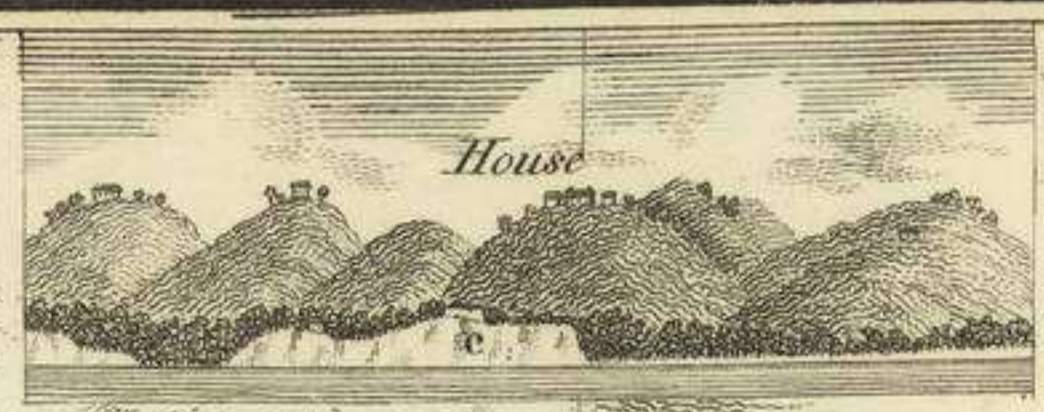
In Steering for these Keys from the Northward the one with the Trees becomes first visible, which you may venture to approach with your lead till you get into 7 or 8 fms where the bottom (except in blowing weather) becomes visible: you must then Steer West or W b S keeping the same Soundings till you bring the Trees on a SE bearing by Compass, when you may safely haul up for the Anchorage choosing your own depth of Water. NB. The Tides at no period rise or fall more than 2 feet and are influenced more by the Winds than the Moon.



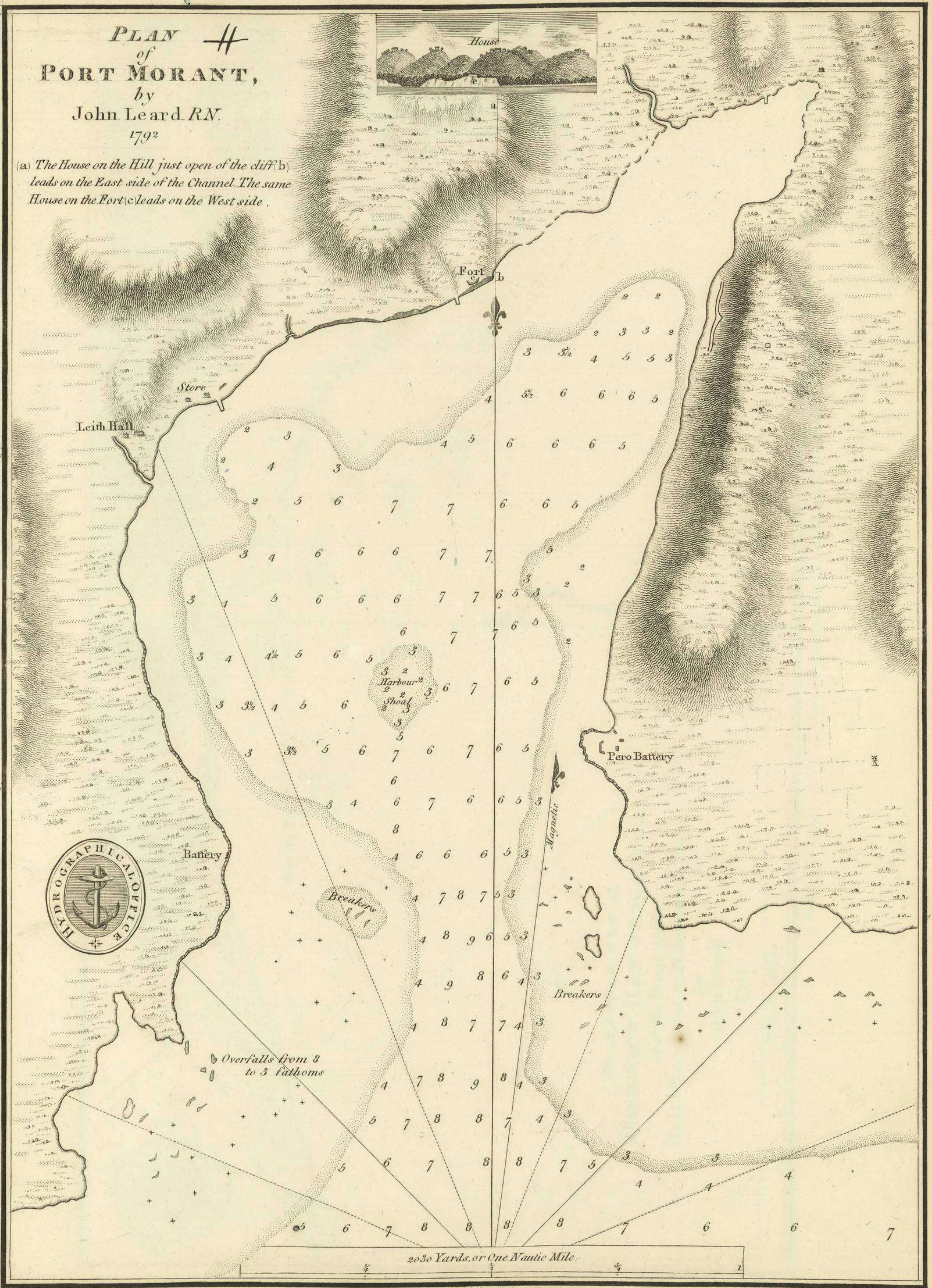
Published according to Act of Parliament by Capt Hurd R.N. Hydrographer to the Admiralty 4<sup>th</sup> June 1814.

J. Walker Sculp<sup>t</sup>.

PLAN   
 of  
**PORT MORANT,**  
 by  
 John Leard R.N.  
 1792

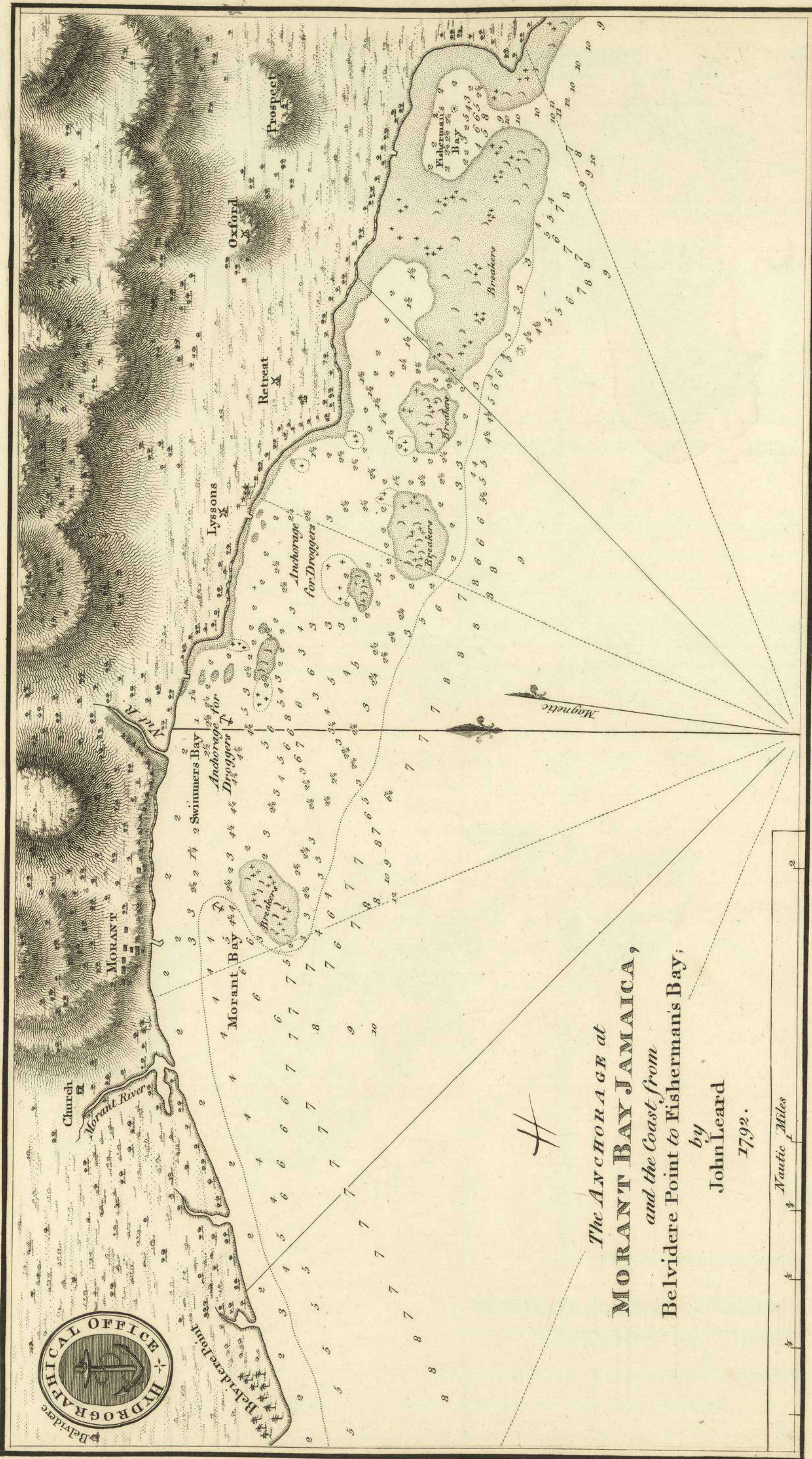


(a) The House on the Hill just open of the diff (b) leads on the East side of the Channel. The same House on the Fort (c) leads on the West side.



Published according to Act of Parliament by Capt Hurd R.N. Hydrographer to the Admiralty 26<sup>th</sup> June 1815.

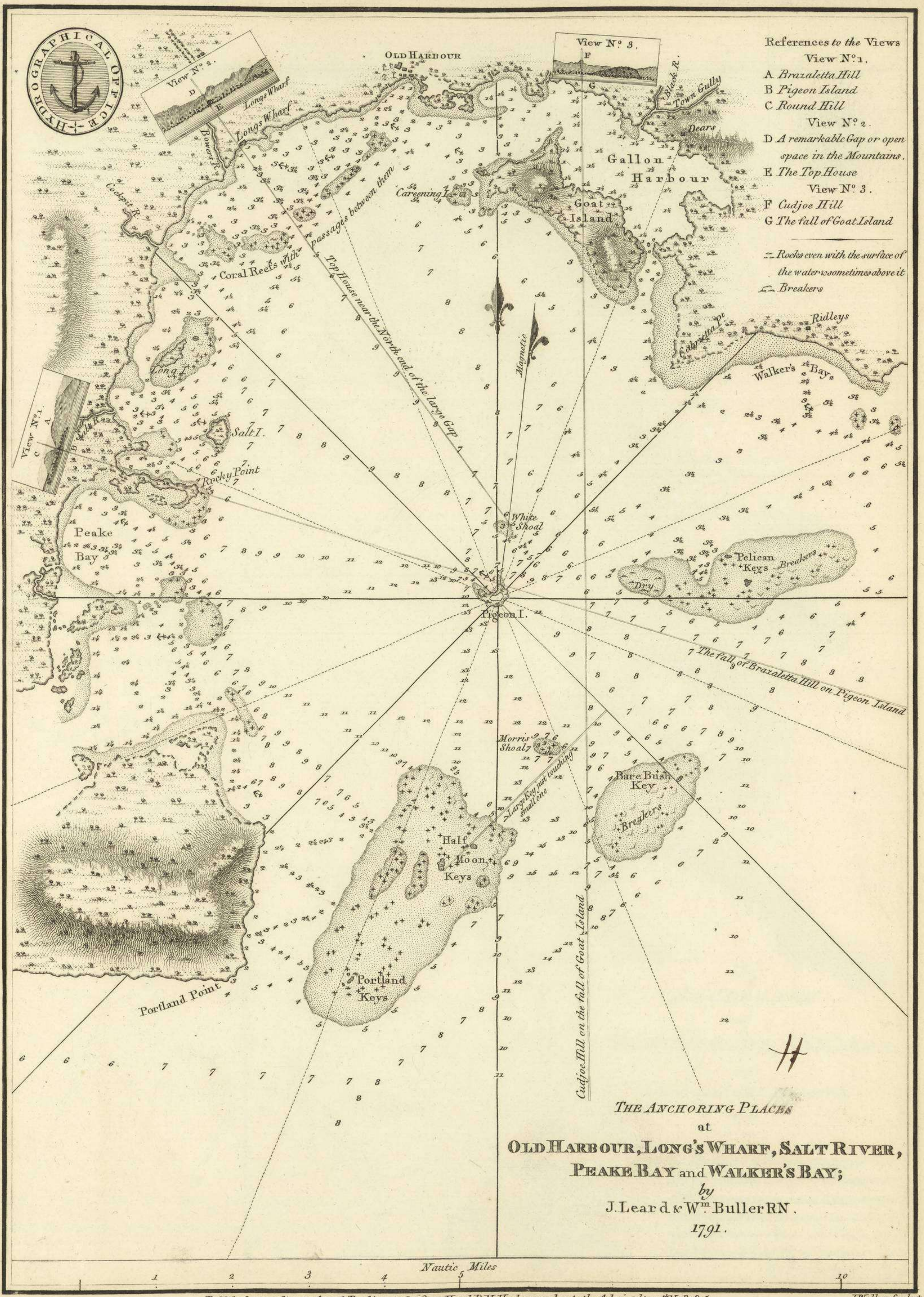
J. Walker Sculp<sup>t</sup>.



*The ANCHORAGE at*  
**MORANT BAY JAMAICA,**  
*and the Coast from*  
 Belvidere Point to Fisherman's Bay;  
*by*  
**John Leard**  
 1792.



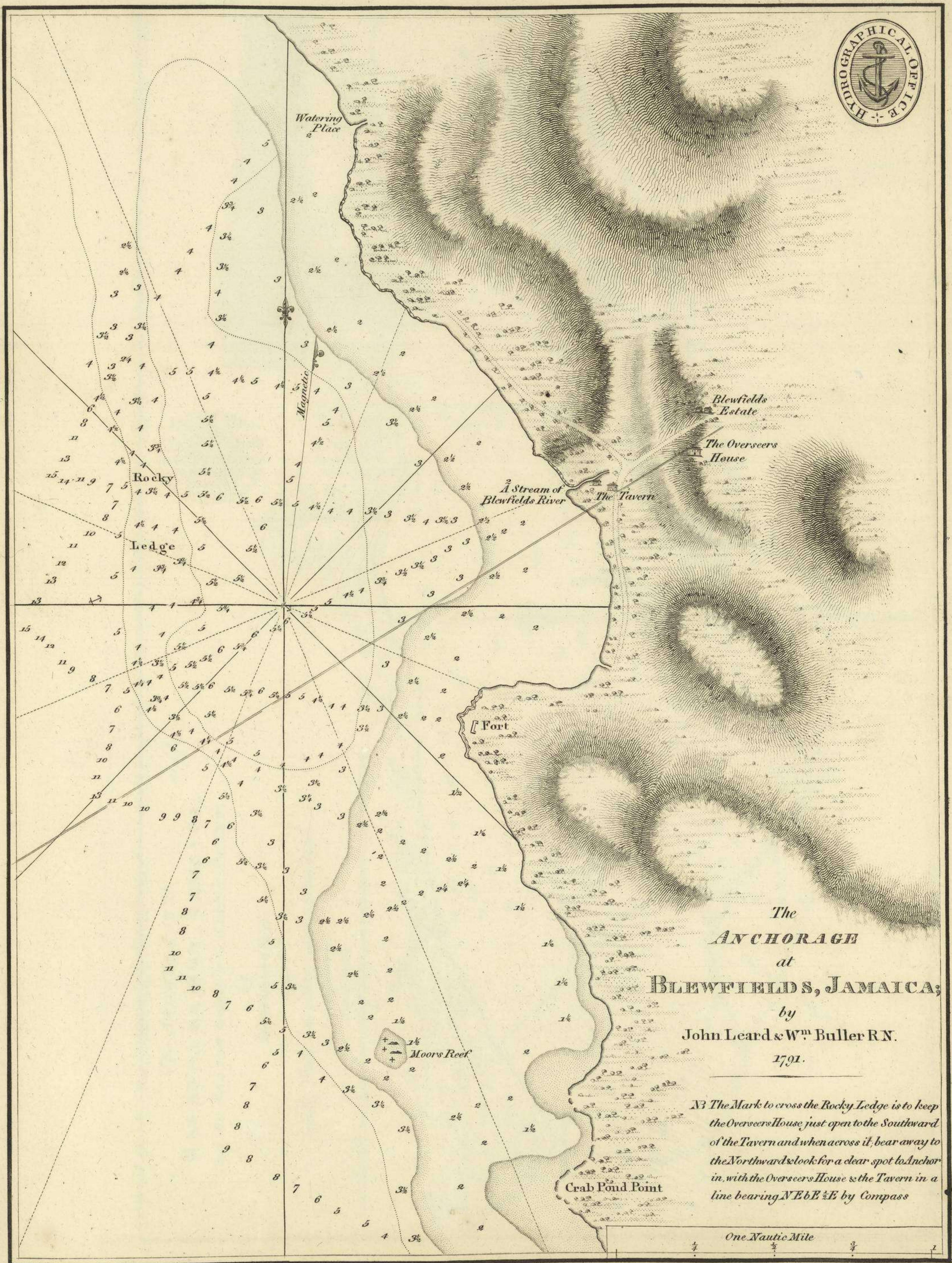
Published according to Act of Parliament by Capt Hurd R.N. Hydrographer to the Admiralty 31. July 1815. J. Walker Sculp



- References to the Views
- View N<sup>o</sup> 1.
  - A Brazaletta Hill
  - B Pigeon Island
  - C Round Hill
  - View N<sup>o</sup> 2.
  - D A remarkable Gap or open space in the Mountains.
  - E The Top House
  - View N<sup>o</sup> 3.
  - F Cudjoe Hill
  - G The fall of Goat Island

— Rocks even with the surface of the water & sometimes above it  
 ~ Breakers

THE ANCHORING PLACES  
 at  
 OLD HARBOUR, LONG'S WHARF, SALT RIVER,  
 PEAKE BAY and WALKER'S BAY;  
 by  
 J. Lear d & W<sup>m</sup> Buller RN.  
 1791.



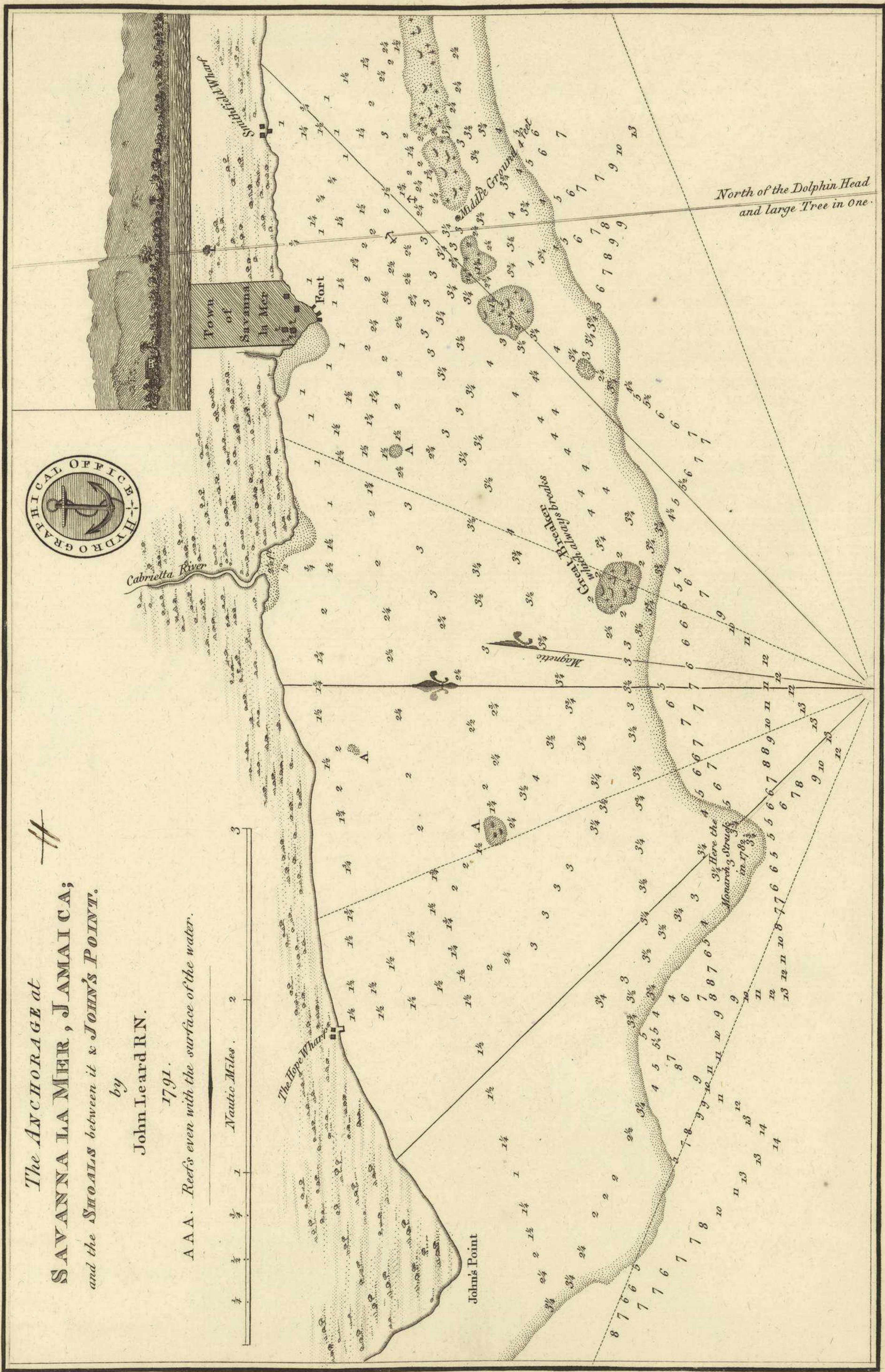
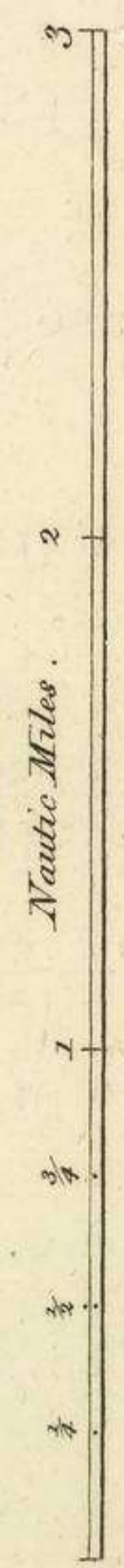
Published according to Act of Parliament by Capt Hurd R.N. Hydrographer to the Admiralty 27<sup>th</sup> July 1816.

J Walker Sculpt.

*The ANCHORAGE at*  
**SAVANNA LA MER, JAMAICA;**  
*and the SHOALS between it & JOHN'S POINT.*

by  
**John Leard R.N.**  
 1791.

AAA. Reefs even with the surface of the water.

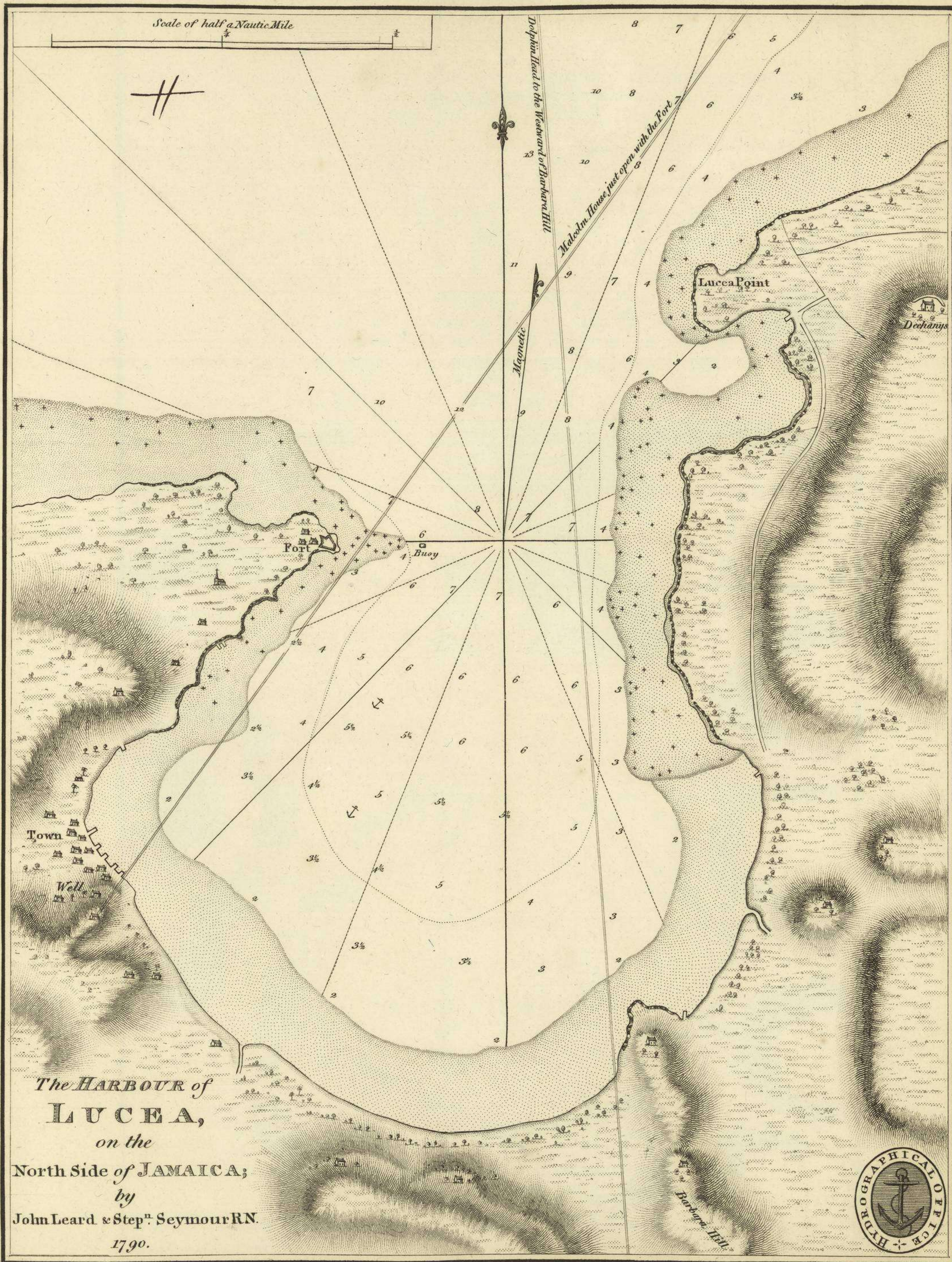


North of the Dolphin Head  
 and large Tree in One.

Published according to Act of Parliament by Capt Hurd R.N. Hydrographer to the Admiralty 14<sup>th</sup> Sept 1816.

Walter Scaup.



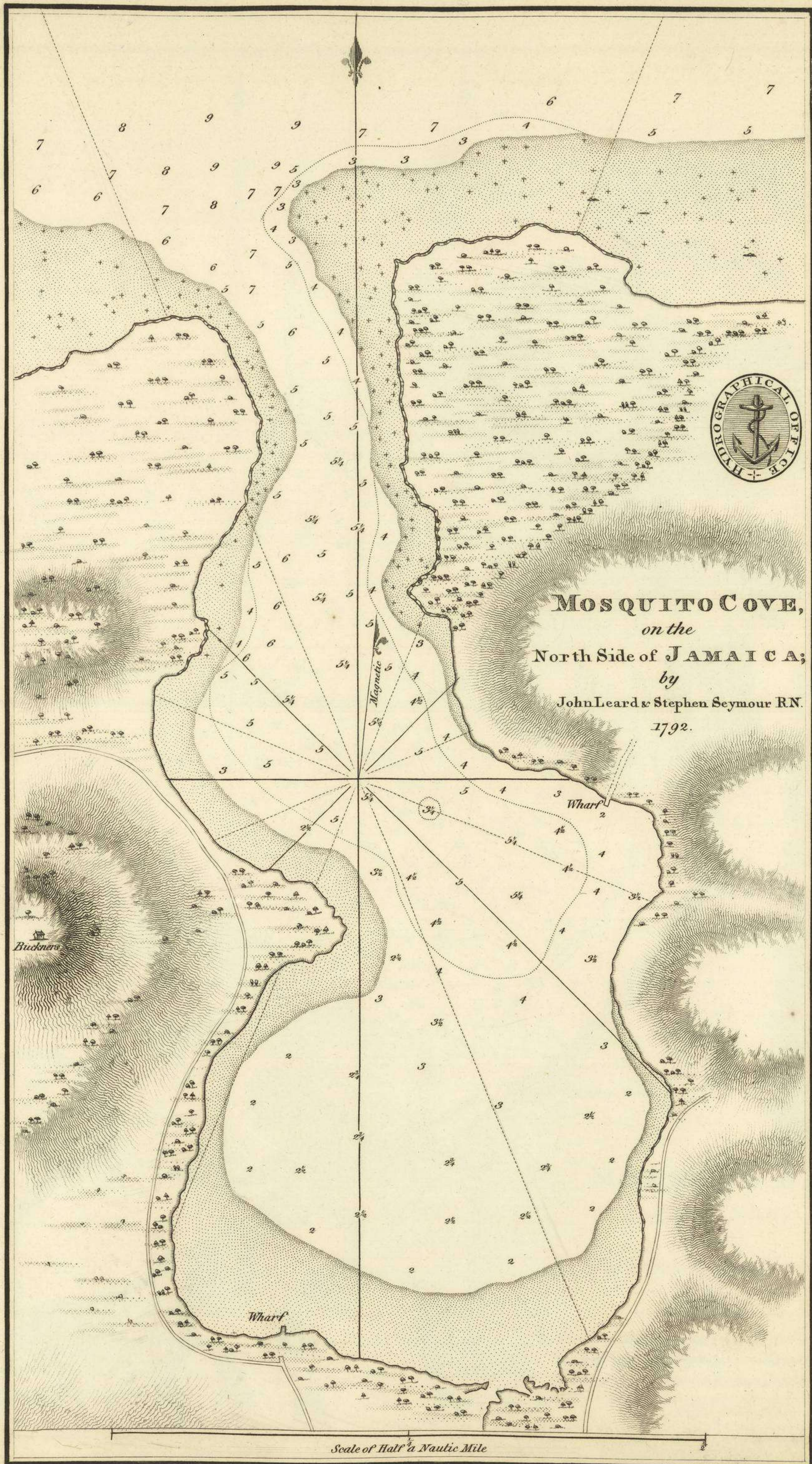


*The HARBOUR of*  
**LUCEA,**  
*on the*  
 North Side of JAMAICA;  
*by*  
 John Leard & Step<sup>n</sup> Seymour RN.  
 1790.



*Published according to Act of Parliament by Capt Hurd RN Hydrographer to the Admiralty 14<sup>th</sup> July 1815.*

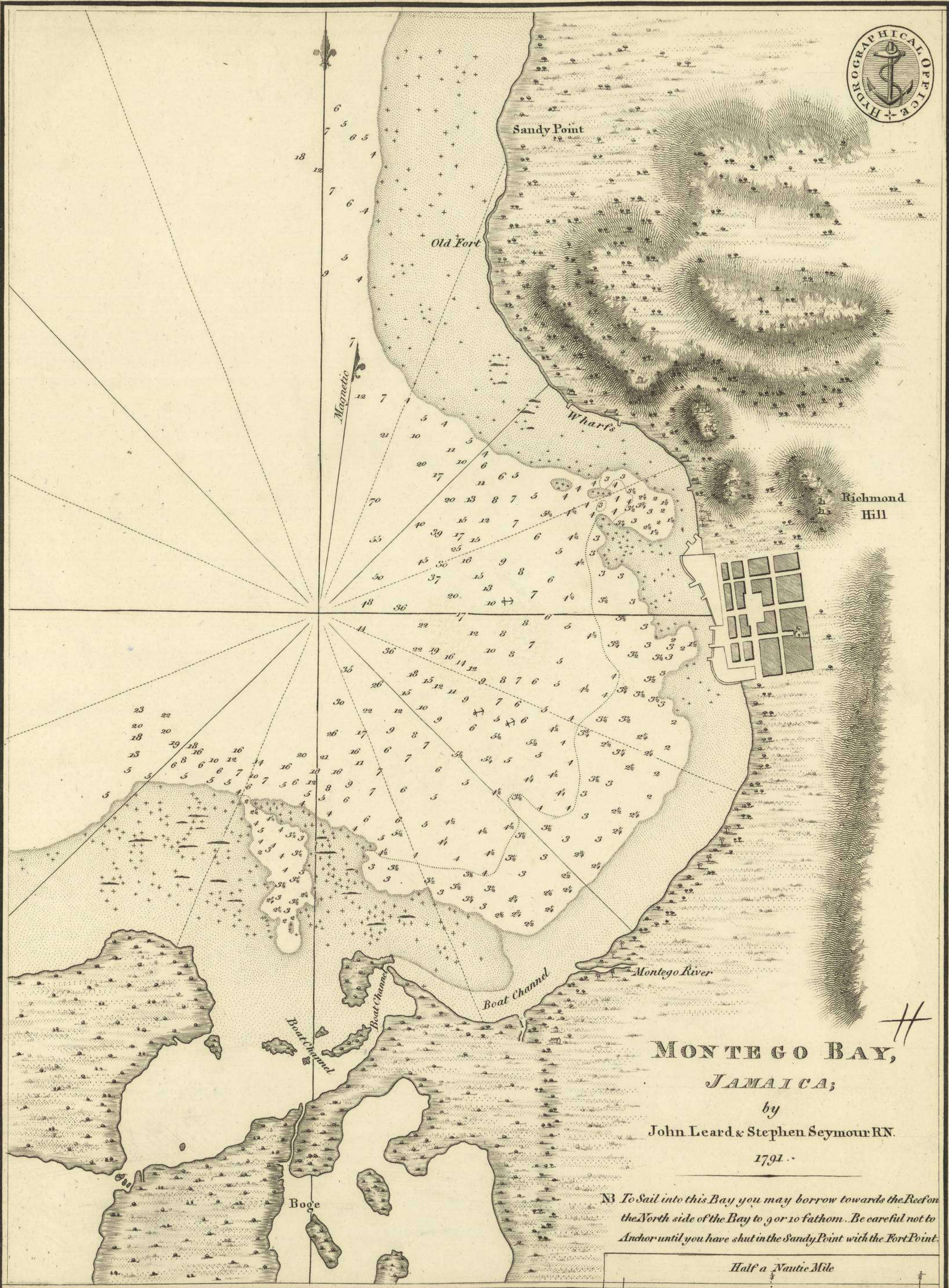
*J. Walker Sculp<sup>t</sup>.*



MOSQUITO COVE,  
 on the  
 North Side of JAMAICA;  
 by  
 John Leard & Stephen Seymour RN.  
 1792.

Scale of Half a Nautic Mile

Published according to Act of Parliament by Capt Hurd RN Hydrographer to the Admiralty 1<sup>st</sup> Aug<sup>r</sup> 1815. J. Walker Sculpt.



# MONTEGO BAY, JAMAICA;

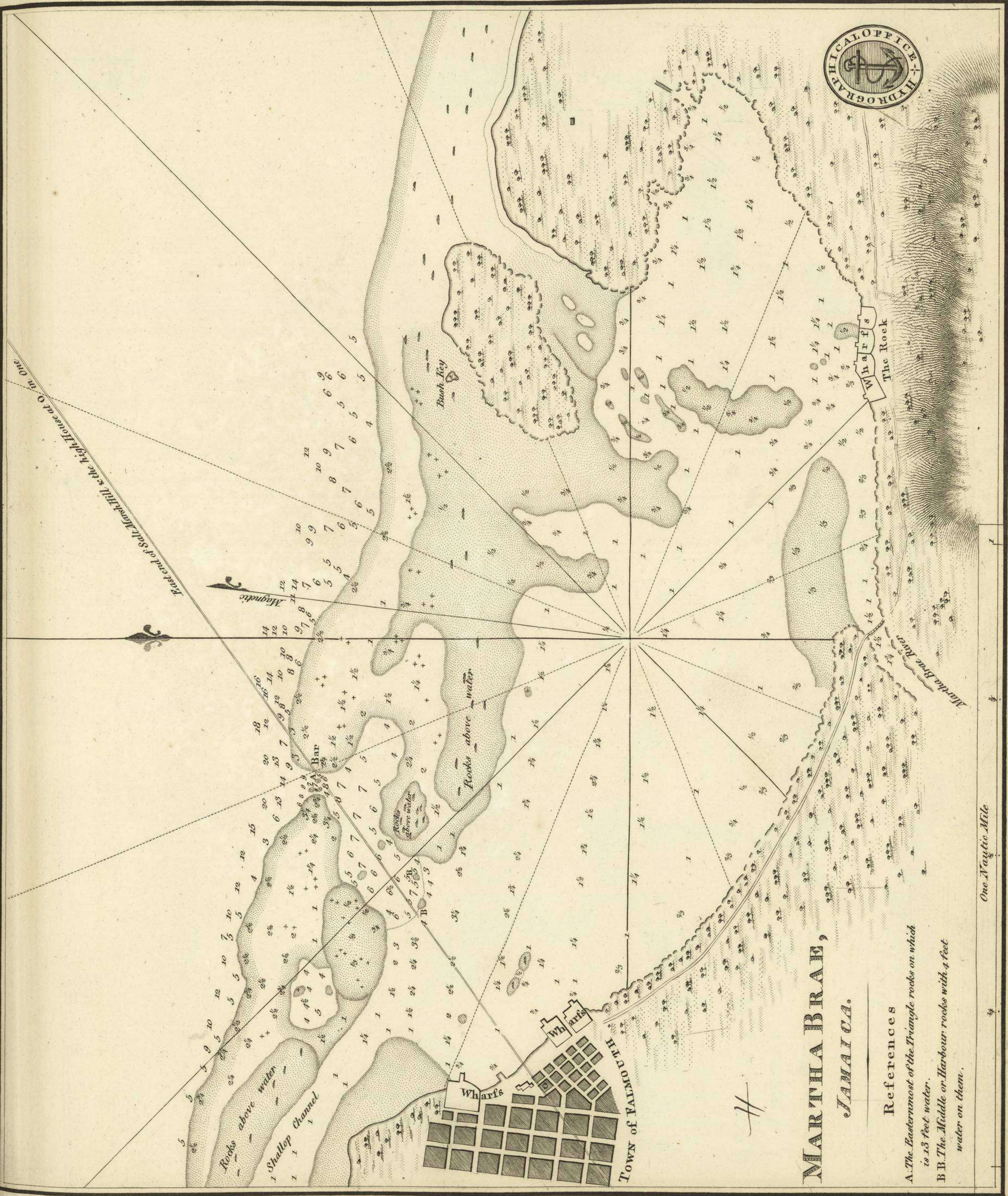
by  
John Leard & Stephen Seymour RN.  
1791.

*NB To Sail into this Bay you may borrow towards the Reef on the North side of the Bay to 9 or 10 fathom. Be careful not to Anchor until you have shut in the Sandy Point with the Fort Point.*

Half a Nautic Mile

Published according to Act of Parliament by Capt Hurd R.N Hydrographer to the Admiralty 19<sup>th</sup> July 1815.

J Walker Sculpt.



**MARTHA BRAE,  
JAMAICA.**

**References**

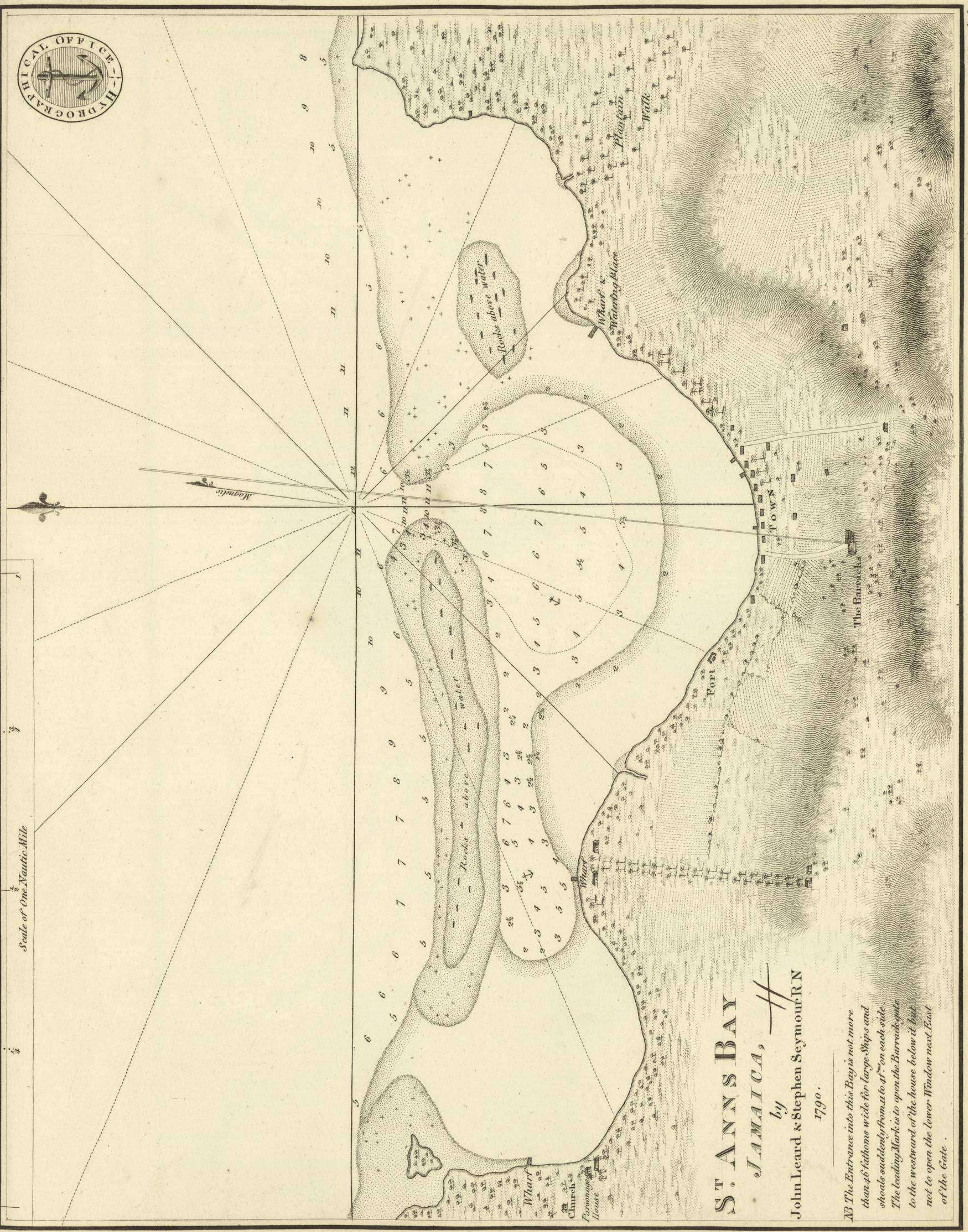
- A. The Easternmost of the Triangle rocks on which is 13 feet water.
- B. The Middle or Harbour rocks with 4 feet water on them.

One Nautic Mile

Published according to Act of Parliament by Capt Hurd R.N. Hydrographer to the Admiralty 10 July 1845.

J. Walker Sculp.

*Race end of Salt Knap Hill & the High Horse at O in One*



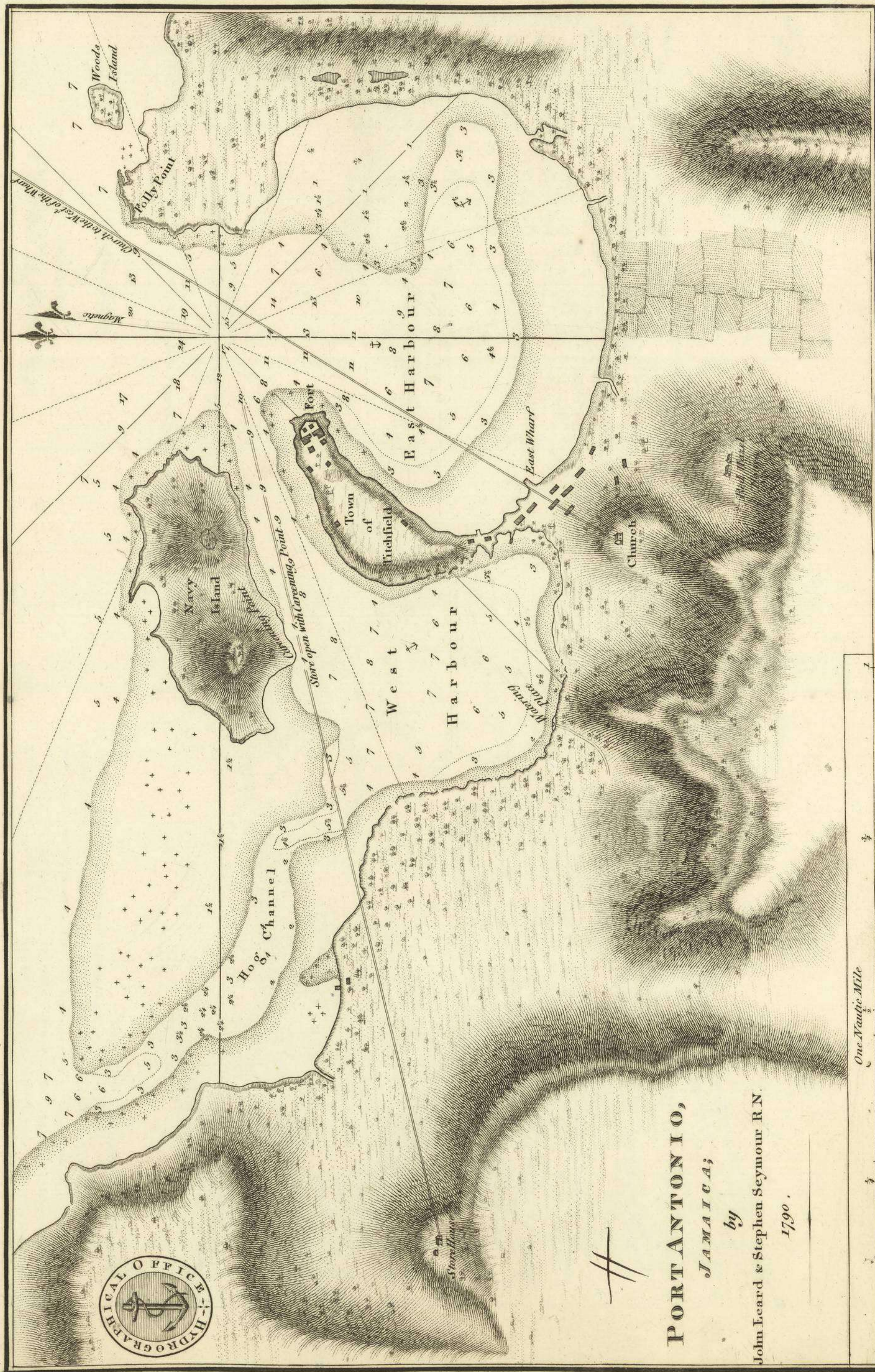
Scale of One Nautic Mile

**ST. ANNS BAY**  
*JAMAICA,*  
by  
John Leard & Stephen Seymour R.N.  
1790.

*All The Entrance into this Bay is not more than 46 fathoms wide for large Ships and shoals suddenly from 11 to 47 on each side. The leading Mark is to open the Barrack gate to the westward of the house below it but not to open the lower Window next East of the Gate.*

Published according to Act of Parliament by Capt. Hard R.N. Hydrographer to the Admiralty 24<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>r</sup> 1865.

J. Walker Sculp<sup>t</sup>.



+

**PORT ANTONIO,  
JAMAICA;**

by

John Leard & Stephen Seymour R.N.

1790.

One Nautic Mile

Published according to Act of Parliament by Capt. Thurl R.N. Hydrographer to the Admiralty 14<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1825.

J. Walker Sculp.

THE ISLAND

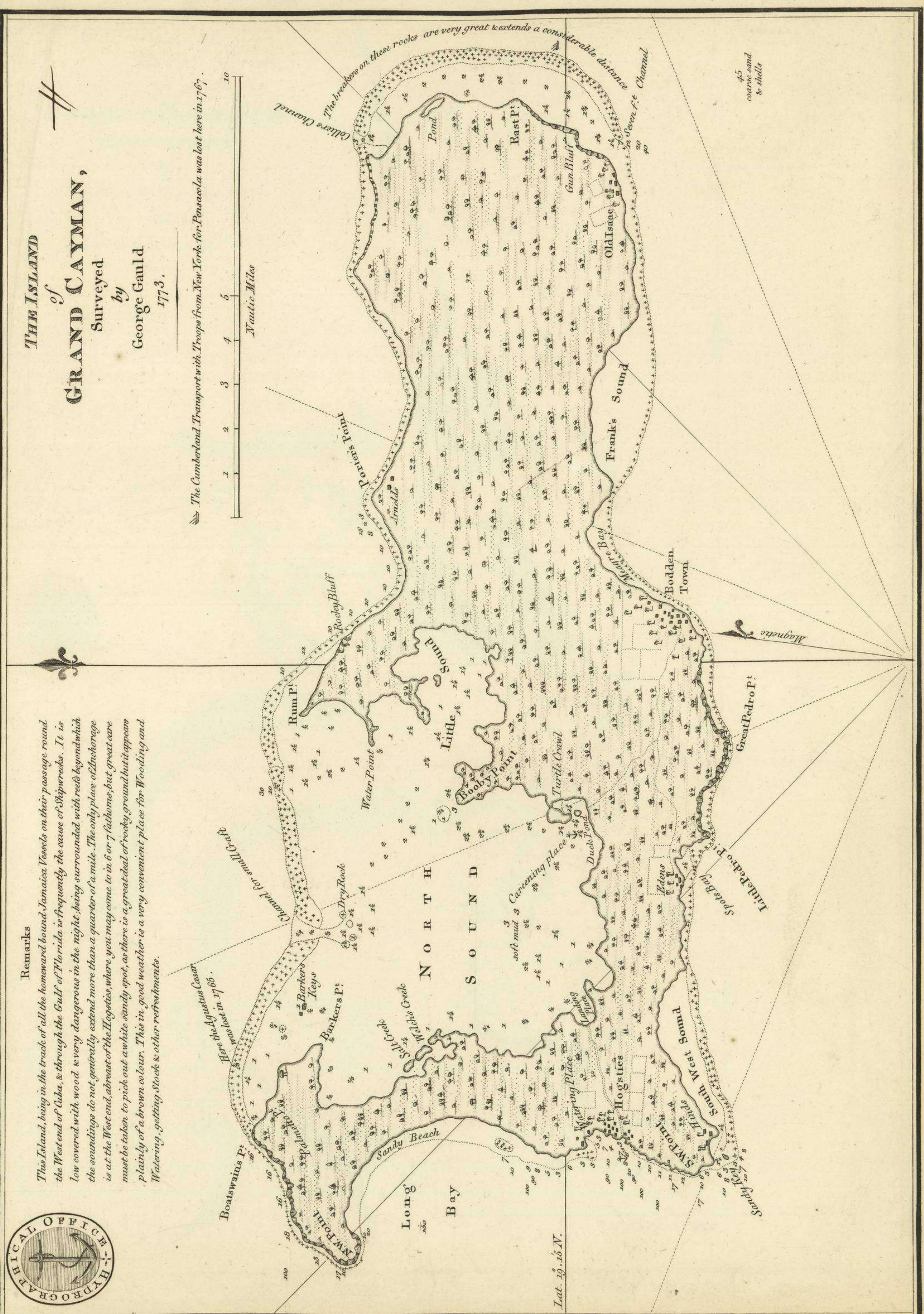
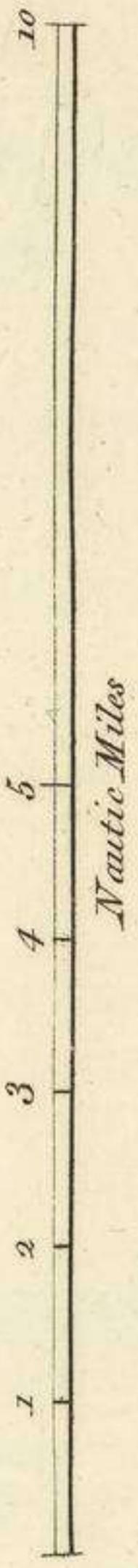
of GRAND CAYMAN, Surveyed

by George Gauld 1773.

Remarks

This Island, being in the track of all the homeward bound Jamaica Vessels on their passage round the West end of Cuba, & through the Gulf of Florida is frequently the cause of Shipwrecks. It is low covered with wood & very dangerous in the night, being surrounded with reefs beyond which the soundings do not generally extend more than a quarter of a mile. The only place of Anchorage is at the West end, abreast of the Hogsties, where you may come to in 6 or 7 fathoms, but great care must be taken to pick out a white sandy spot, as there is a great deal of rocky ground but it appears plainly of a brown colour. This in good weather is a very convenient place for Wooding and Watering, getting Stock & other refreshments.

The Cumberland Transport with Troops from New York for Pensacola was lost here in 1767.



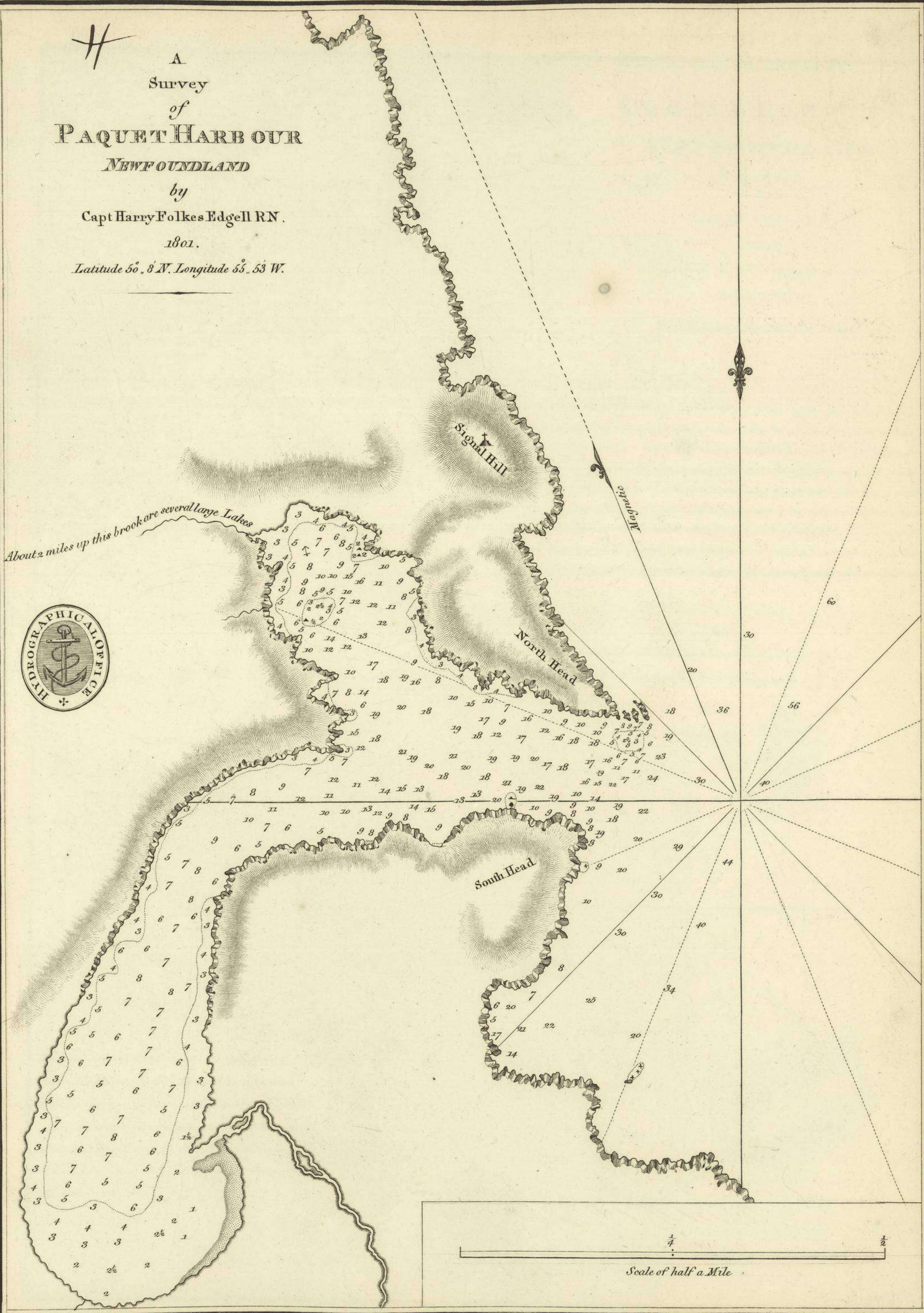
H  
 A  
 Survey  
 of  
**PAQUET HARBOUR**  
 NEWFOUNDLAND

by  
 Capt Harry Folkes Edgell RN.

1801.

Latitude 50°. 8' N. Longitude 53°. 53' W.

About 2 miles up this brook are several large Lakes



Published according to Act of Parliament by Capt. Hurd R.N. Hydrographer to the Admiralty 4<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1815.

J. Walker Sculp.



# CROQUE HARBOUR, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Surveyed  
by  
George Thomas RN  
1808

Latitude 51° 3' N Longitude 55° 53' W

Variation 33° 0' W

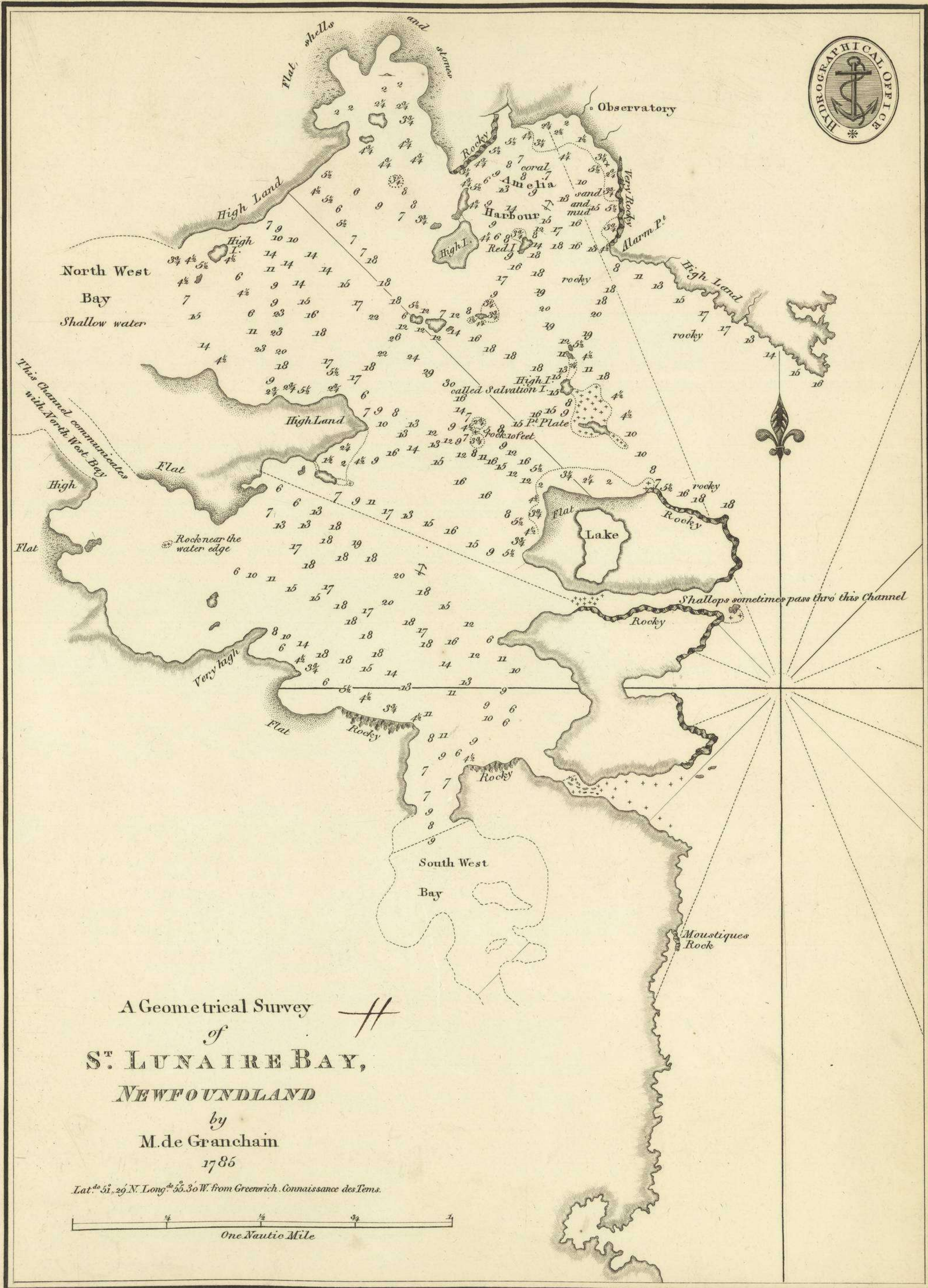
It is High water  $\frac{1}{2}$  T. Tide rises 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

The entrance to this Harbour bears NW by compass from an Island named Groais distant from the main land about 3 leagues, which Island is high and in extent between 7 and 8 miles in a NNE and SSW direction having also a similar Island to the Southward of it called Bell Isle distant 3 miles. When the North part of Bell Isle is clear of the Southern part of Groais, you are to the southward of Croque Harbour which Marks cannot fail of pointing out to those unacquainted with this Coast the fair way to the opening into it, particularly as the headland forming the South side of the entrance is bare of trees and has a round appearance with some rocks always visible about 40 yards to the SE of it. The Shores of this Harbour are steep and though it appears narrow a frigate may work into it. The Anchorage is excellent the bottom being a good holding ground of black or rather slate coloured mud.



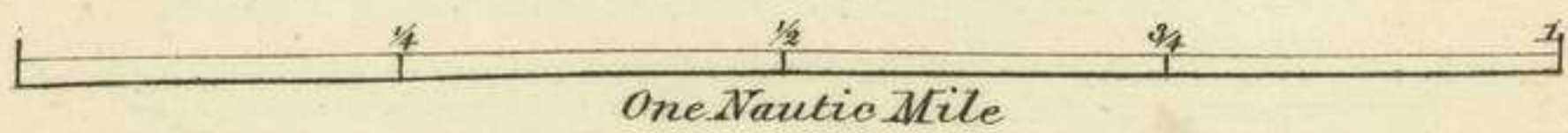
This part is covered with the dwarf Pine, which is a native of this Country, there appears to be no natural soil but what is produced from rotten and decayed leaves, which makes a substance that is always wet and spongy, the trees do not attain to any size, the largest in the neighbourhood not being 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  foot in diameter, and the wood when full grown is not good.





A Geometrical Survey  
 of  
**ST. LUNAIRE BAY,**  
**NEWFOUNDLAND**  
 by  
 M. de Granchain  
 1786

Lat. 51. 29. N. Long. 55. 30. W. from Greenwich. *Connaissance des Temps.*



Published according to act of Parliament by Capt. Hurd R.N. Hydrographer to the Admiralty Sept. 23. 1816.

J. Walker Sculp.

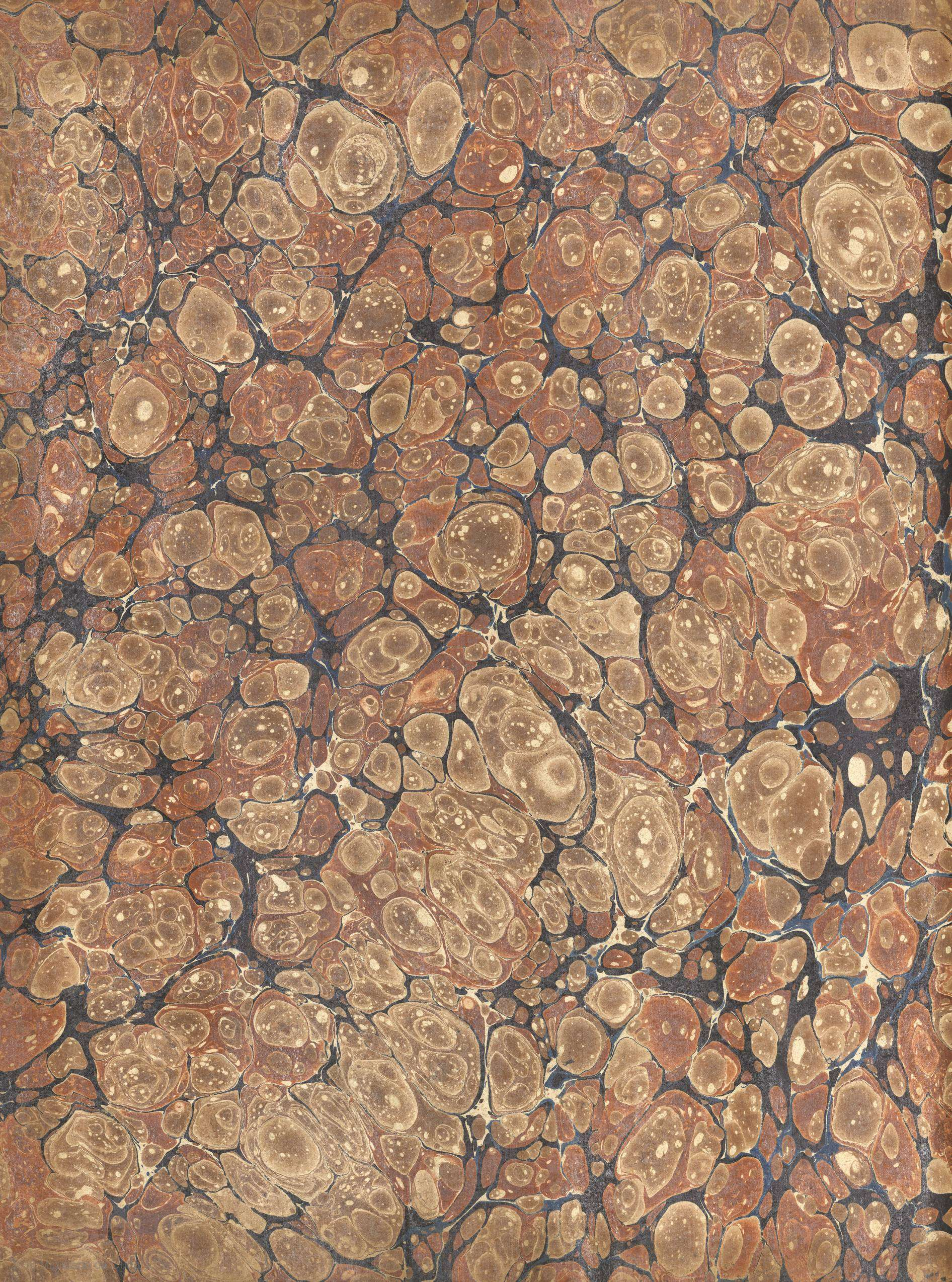




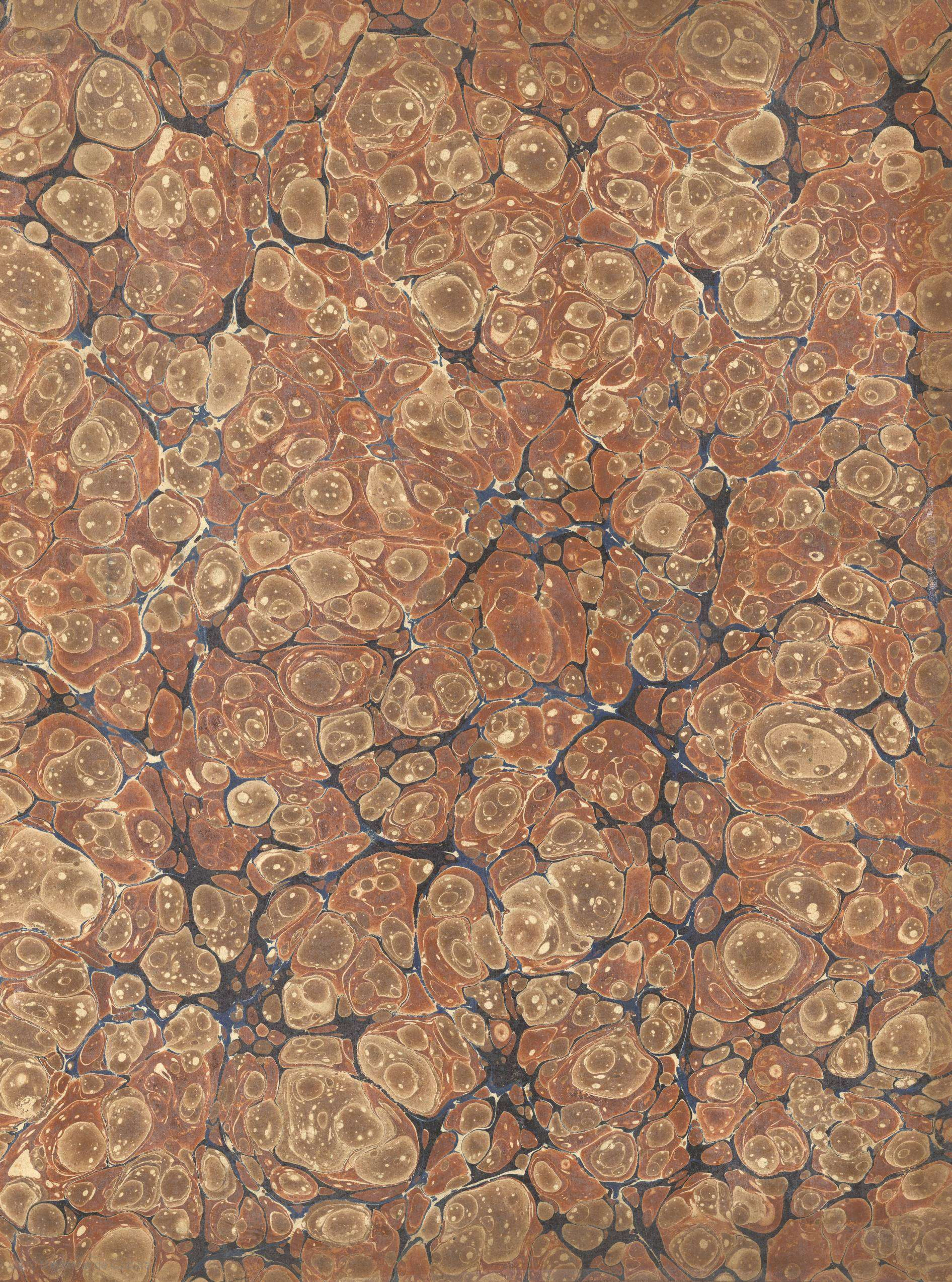


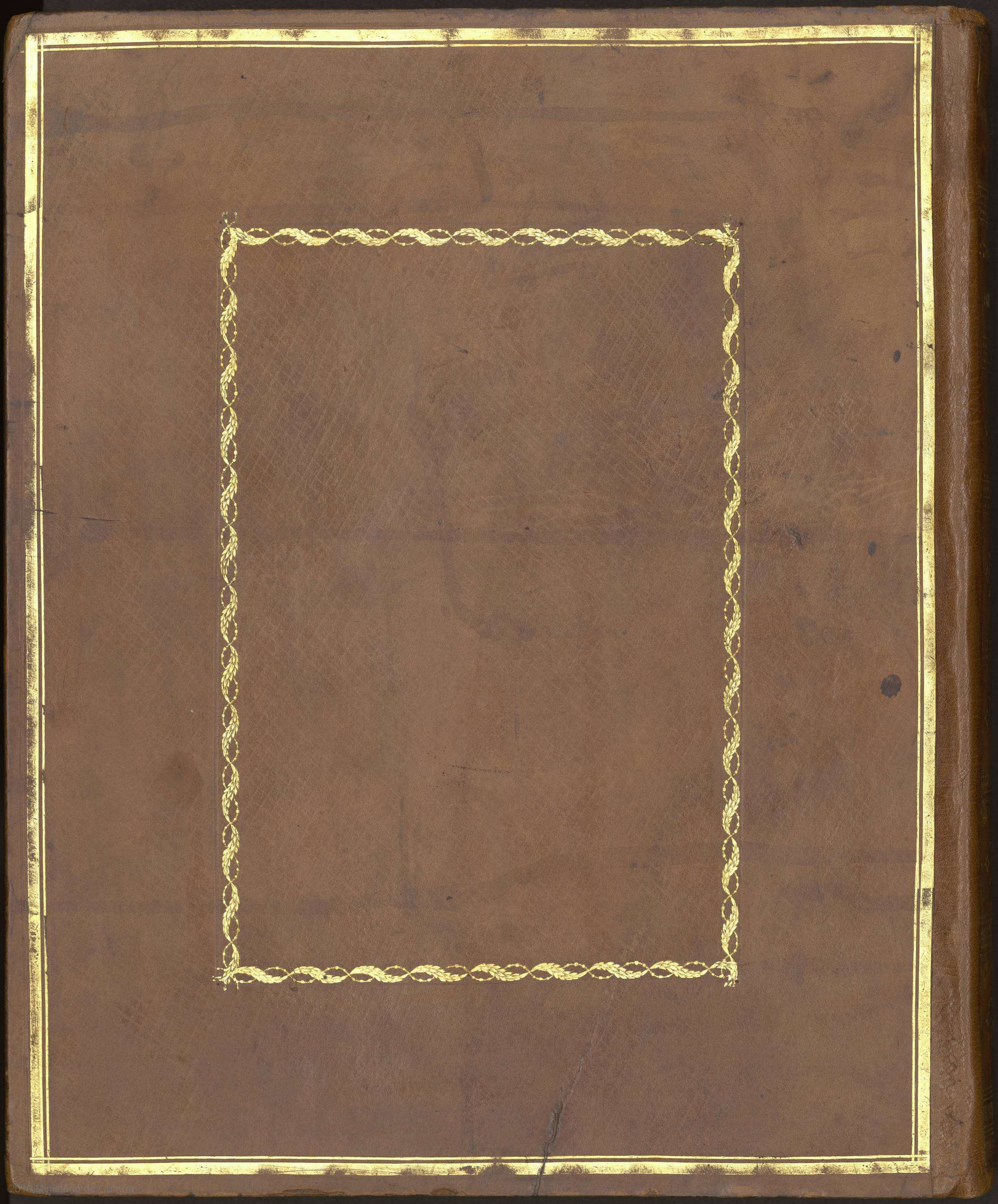






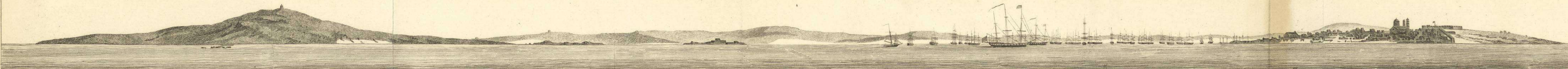






GENERAL

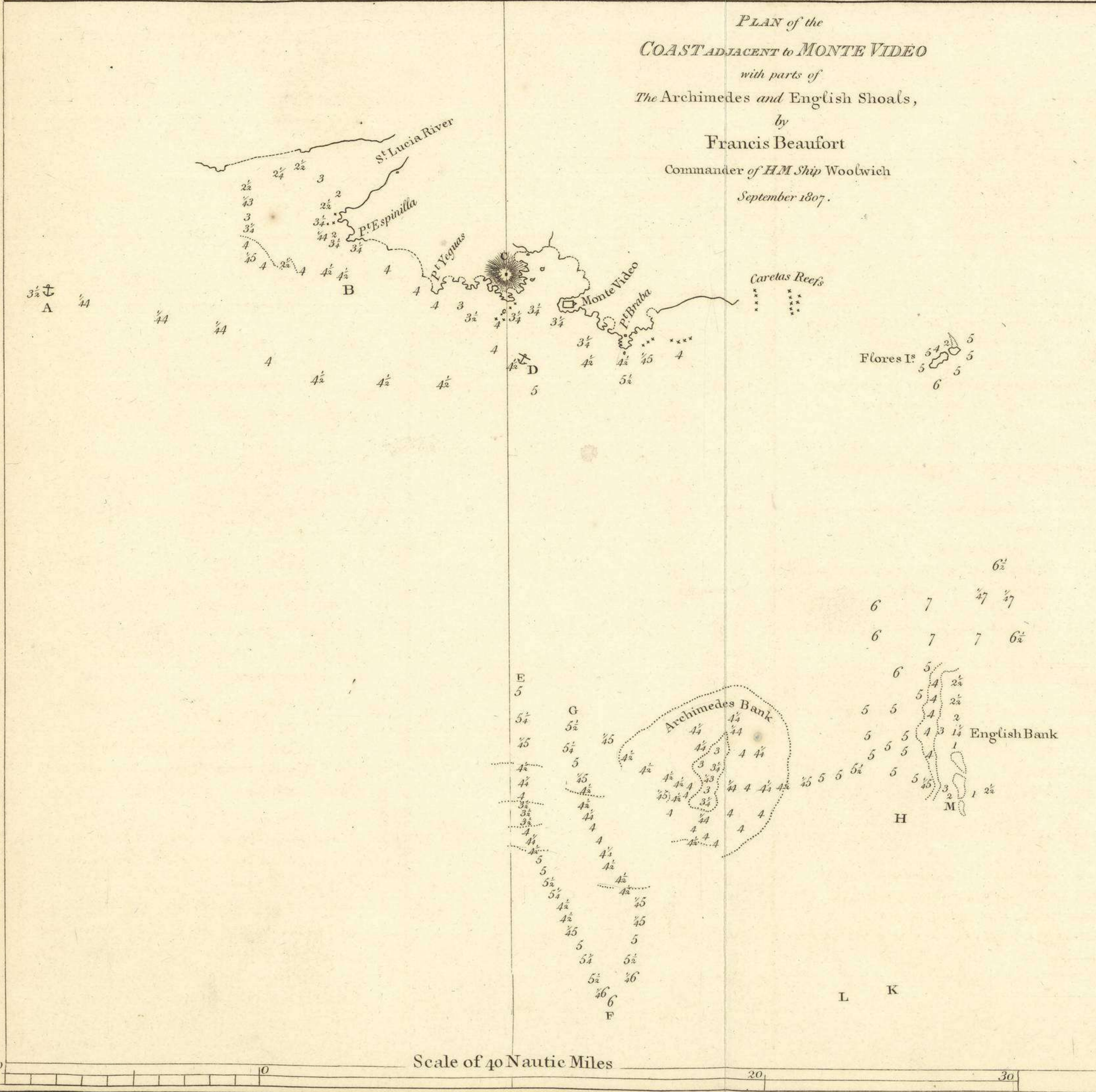
ATLAS



View from the outer Anchorage M. of the Harbour of Monte Video. The Mount and Light house on the left, The Town and Citadel on the right.



PLAN of the  
COAST ADJACENT to MONTE VIDEO  
with parts of  
The Archimedes and English Shoals,  
by  
Francis Beaufort  
Commander of H.M. Ship Woolwich  
September 1807.

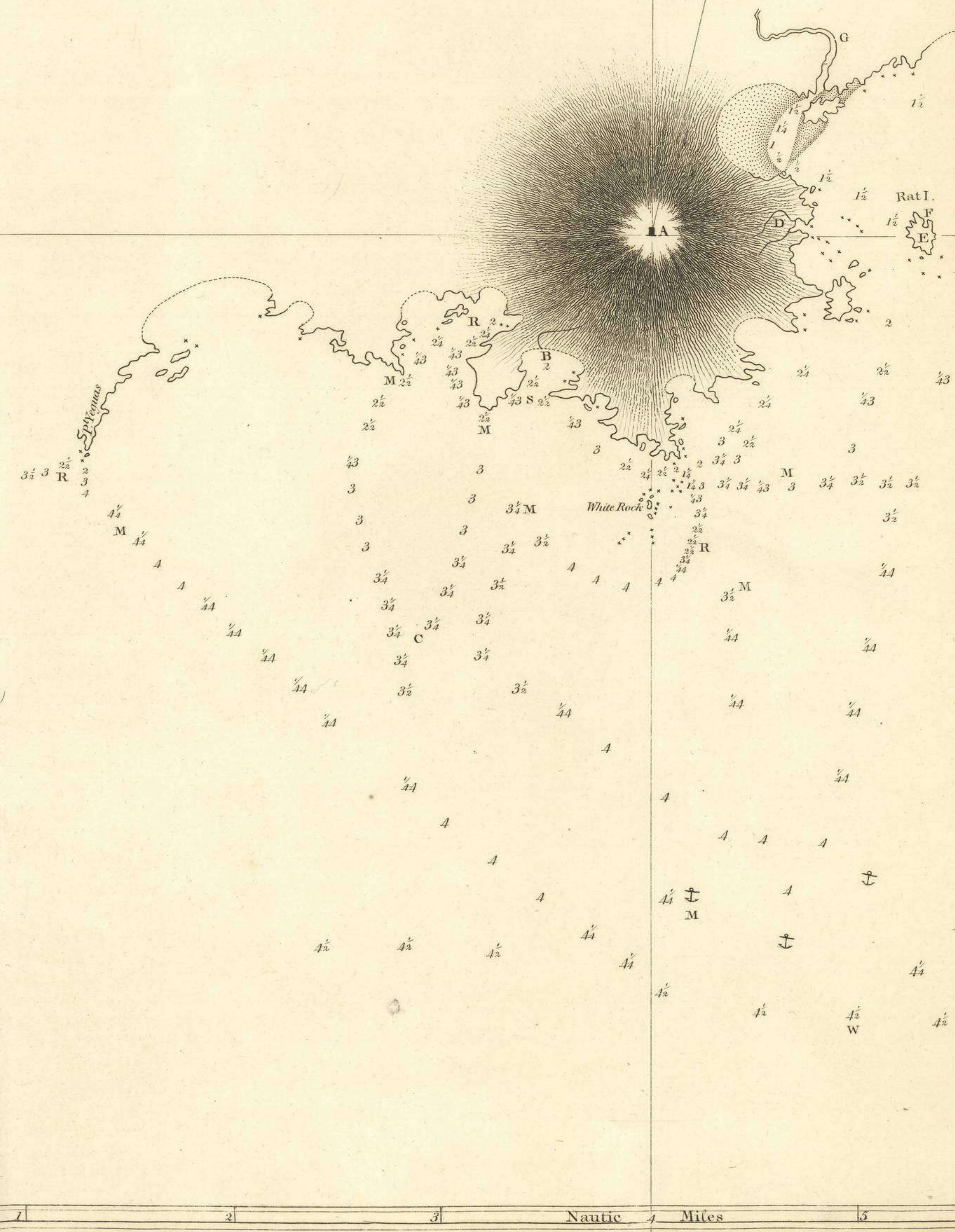


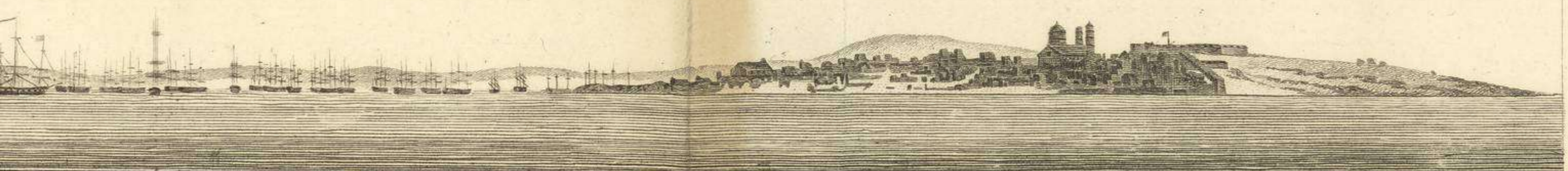
- References
- A The Homeward bound Fleet of Transports. in Sept. 1807 filled their Fresh Water here
  - B The Panefa Rock. on which the Pretty (a's) Transport was lost, and HMS Thisbe touched is laid down in this situation by the Master of the Thisbe. It is so small that I searched for it during three hours in vain with 2 boats
  - C Monte Video Hill and Light house. Latitude of the latter by my obs.  $34^{\circ} 52' 58.8''$  S. and Longitude by the mean of several lunar observ<sup>s</sup>  $56^{\circ} 0' W$ . Its perpendicular Altitude is 445 feet. From thence a most admirable Lookout may be kept. I saw the Daphne coming from Maldonado. and distinguished her to be an English Frigate. one hour before she could see this Mount from her deck.
  - D The Anchorage off the Town of Monte Video. for large Vessels
  - E. F. G. This double line of Soundings laid down by the Log. The Point E nearly ascertained by bearings of the Mount: and G by the same. with Latitude observed at Anchor.
  - H The Protector Gun-brig. in Nov. 1806, in 6 feet water. beating across a hard Sand for twenty hours. laid down by rough bearings of the Walker's Wreck. and estimated distances. extracted from her Log book
  - K The Walker first took the ground here. according to the report of the Master of the Triton Transport
  - L Hereabouts the Protector in Oct. 1806. shoaled from 7 to 3 fathoms and tacked off. Laid down by bearing of Walker's Logbook
  - M The Wreck of the Walker Transport. nearly high and dry at low water. bedded in a very compact hard sand
  - N High blue Mountain. seen distinctly from the Anchorage D
  - O A peaked Mountain. which I believe is the Pan d'Azucar of the Spanish Charts. These two Mountains are laid down by bearings taken from C and from M
- Rocky Coast.  
Sandy Bites. or Bays
- Intermediate parts of the Coast, which I had not time to ascertain or lay down accurately
- The Archimedes and English Banks I have represented by two dotted lines. the outer one in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms and the inner one in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms
- These show at first sight where the Water suddenly or gradually shoals one fathom.
- I found universally within the outer dotted line Sand, without it Mud, in general in this River. Sand is a sure indication of shoaling the depth of water
- The dotted lines which cross the Track E F G may possibly join the Archimedes opportunity of ascertaining the fact.
- In settled Weather the Tides rise and fall from 4 to 6 feet. and off Monte Video it is high Water at full and change at Noon. The Soundings are therefore inserted at what I consider the low Water of the Springs: but a severe South West Gale may possibly empty the River seven or eight feet more. producing a most violent Current out.
- The effects of a North Easter are exactly opposite; but I believe in a less degree: and I have reason to think that the Boundaries of the Sand Banks in this River are affected by these strong Currents

SKETCH of the ENTRANCE  
of  
MONTE VIDEO  
and  
ADJACENT COAST  
by  
Francis Beaufort  
Commander of H.M. Ship Woolwich  
August 1807.

Variation  $13, 20 E$

- References
- A The Light house. elevated above the level of the Sea about 445 feet to the top of the Lanthorn
  - B Excellent Water. conveniently situated for filling. with a clean smooth water Beach. for shipping it
  - C Woolwich anchored here for the purpose of watering in the above Cove
  - D Another snug watering Creek. adapted to Ships in the Harbour
  - E An old Blockhouse. on Rat Island. with some Guns round it
  - F A Tank of Water. but no Well on the Island
  - G Landing Place
  - H Salt water Rivers
  - I Fort St. Philip. surrounded by a dry Ditch mounting about 20 Guns. with Barracks for upwards of 500 men
  - K A Rock on which the water generally breaks
  - L New Church. unfinished
  - M Denotes soft muddy Bottom
  - N Small Mole or Landing Place for Boats
  - O New unfinished Work. of strong Masonry. Bomb proof, and 35 feet high: extends about 220 yards
  - P HMS Polyphemus. at R. Admiral G. Murray
  - R Rocky foul ground
  - S Sandy Bottom
  - U The Cathedral Church. 220 feet long and about 120 high
  - V The Citadel surrounded by a deep dry Ditch mounting about 50 Guns and Mortars & containing Barracks for upwards of 1000 men
  - W HMS Woolwich at anchor
  - Y Good Landing Places. in Chico Bay with the Wind off Shore
  - Z Salting Houses. on the Ridge of Point Braba. conspicuous at a distance
- The best and most convenient Anchoring ground - Further East, or further in shore the Mud is looser
- Attention must be paid in the shoal parts of this River. to the difference of the specific gravities of Salt and Fresh Water



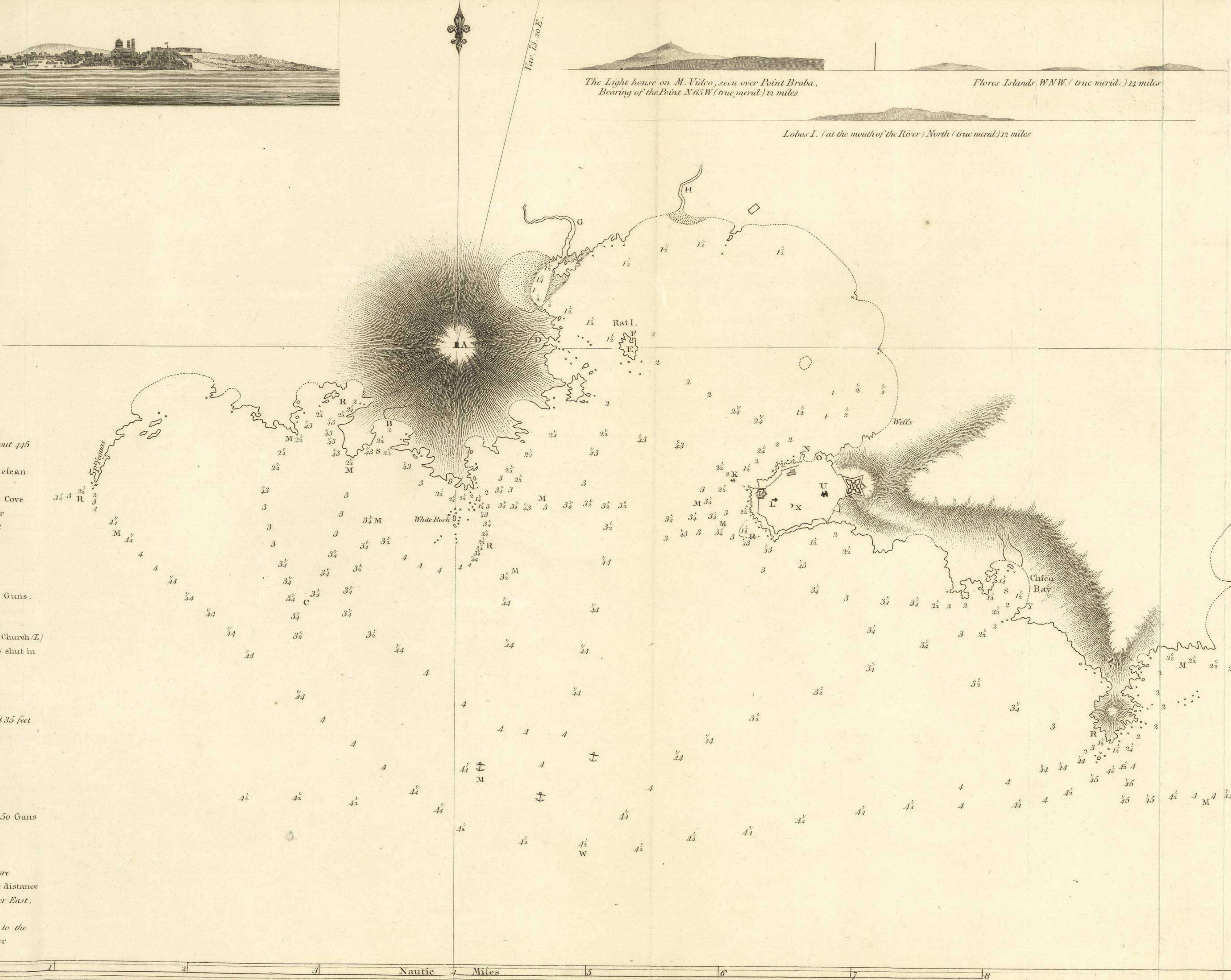


SKETCH of the ENTRANCE  
of  
MONTE VIDEO  
and  
ADJACENT COAST  
by  
Francis Beaufort

Commander of H.M. Ship Woolwich  
August 1807.  
Variation 13. 20 E

References

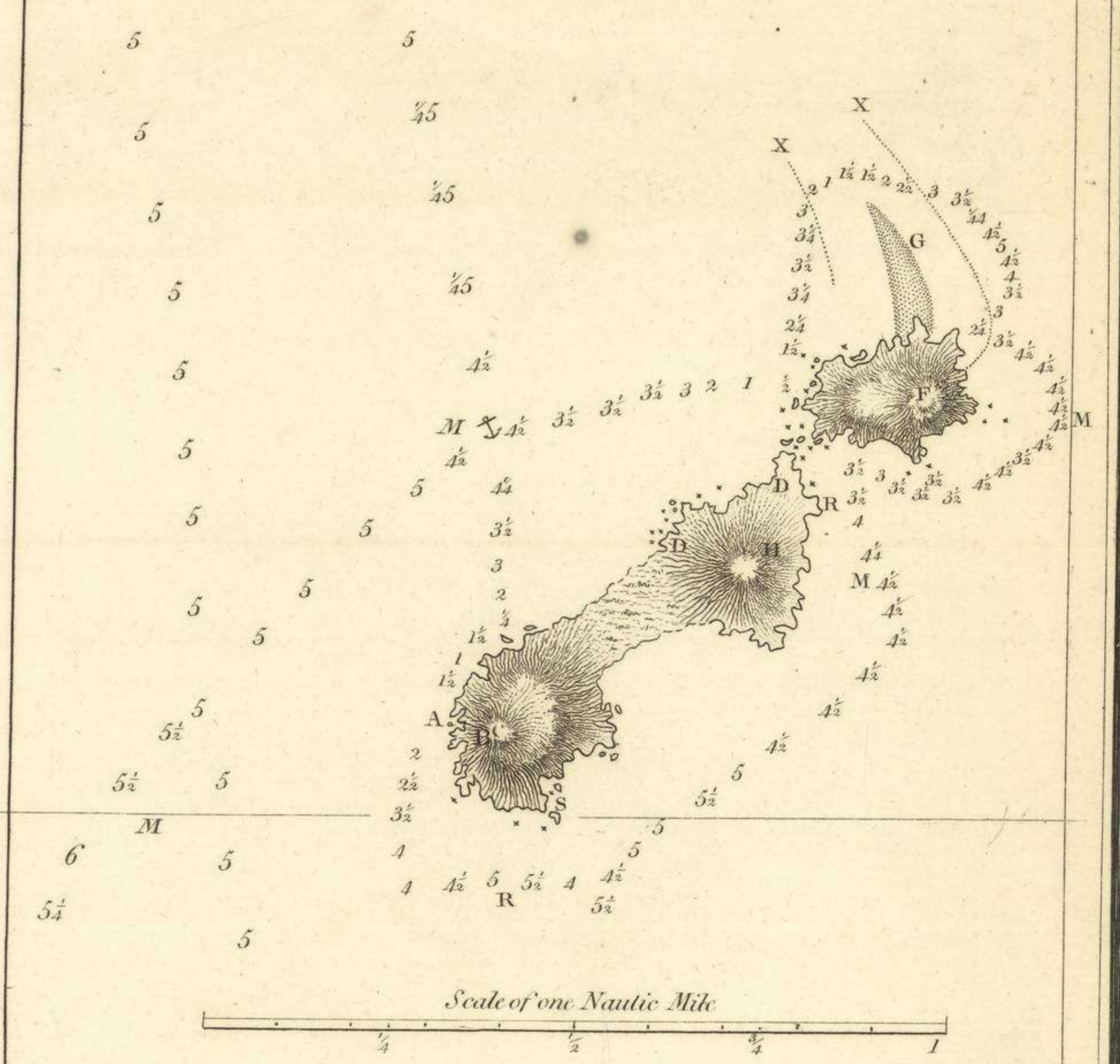
- A The Light house, elevated above the level of the Sea about 445 feet to the top of the Lanthorn
- B Excellent Water, conveniently situated for filling, with a clean smooth water Beach, for shipping it
- C Woolwich anchored here for the purpose of watering in the above Cove
- D Another snug watering Creek, adapted to Ships in the Harbour
- E An old Blockhouse, on Rat Island, with some Guns round it  
A Tank of Water, but no Well on the Island
- F Landing Place
- G Salt water Rivers
- H Fort St Philip, surrounded by a dry Ditch mounting about 20 Guns, with Barracks for upwards of 500 men
- K A Rock on which the water generally breaks  
(Flag Staff of Fort St Philip (I) on the Bellfry of New Church (L) Marks and outside Gun of the next Battery to the Mole (N) shut in with Face of New Work (O))
- L New Church, unfinished
- M Denotes soft muddy Bottom
- N Small Mole or Landing Place for Boats
- O New unfinished Work, of strong Masonry, Bomb proof, and 35 feet high: extends about 220 yards
- P H.M.S Polyphemus, at  $\nabla$  R. Admiral G. Murray
- R Rocky foul ground
- S Sandy Bottom
- U The Cathedral Church, 240 feet long and about 120 high  
The Cupola is elevated above the Sea about 210 feet
- V The Citadel surrounded by a deep dry Ditch mounting about 50 Guns and Mortars & containing Barracks for upwards of 1000 men
- W H.M.S Woolwich at  $\nabla$
- Y Good Landing Places, in Chico Bay with the Wind off Shore
- Z Salting Houses, on the Ridge of Point Braba, conspicuous at a distance
- $\nabla$  The best and most convenient Anchoring ground - Farther East, or farther in shoar the Mud is looser  
Attention must be paid in the shoal parts of this River, to the difference of the specific gravities of Salt and Fresh Water



The Light house on M. Video, seen over Point Braba.  
Bearing of the Point N 65 W (true merid.) 12 miles

Flores Islands, WNW (true merid.) 14 miles

Lobos I. (at the mouth of the River) North (true merid.) 12 miles



SKETCH of the ISLANDS

FLORES

by Francis Beaufort

Commander of H.M. Ship Woolwich.  
August 1807.

References.

- A Good Cove for landing
- B A small Well of fresh water, about one third up the hill C
- C The South West Hummock bare Rock, about 39 feet above the Sea
- D A little Soil on which there is an abundant wild vegetation
- E Low Marsh, over which the Sea breaks in very bad weather
- F The North East Hummock, bare Rocks 36 feet, or there about above the Sea
- G The Sea breaks as far as this Spit is marked
- H The Middle Hummock, about 30 feet above the Sea
- M Muddy soft bottom
- R Rocky bottom
- S The chief resort of the Seals
- W View of these Islands at Sunset; they bore WNW (true) 14 miles
- X had not time to ascertain the extent of the Shoal X, but from the appearance of the Water from the Mast-head I conclude it runs off at least a mile  
The Number of Sea Gulls on these Islands is prodigious they are also frequented by Seals and Sea Lions, and I saw a few white Rabbits  
It is said that one of Sir H. Pophams Squadron, struck on a Rock of the SW point of these Islands, but I could not find it.