

THE NAPOLEONIC WAR
IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES:
AN ESSAY AND CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY OF
THE MINTO COLLECTION

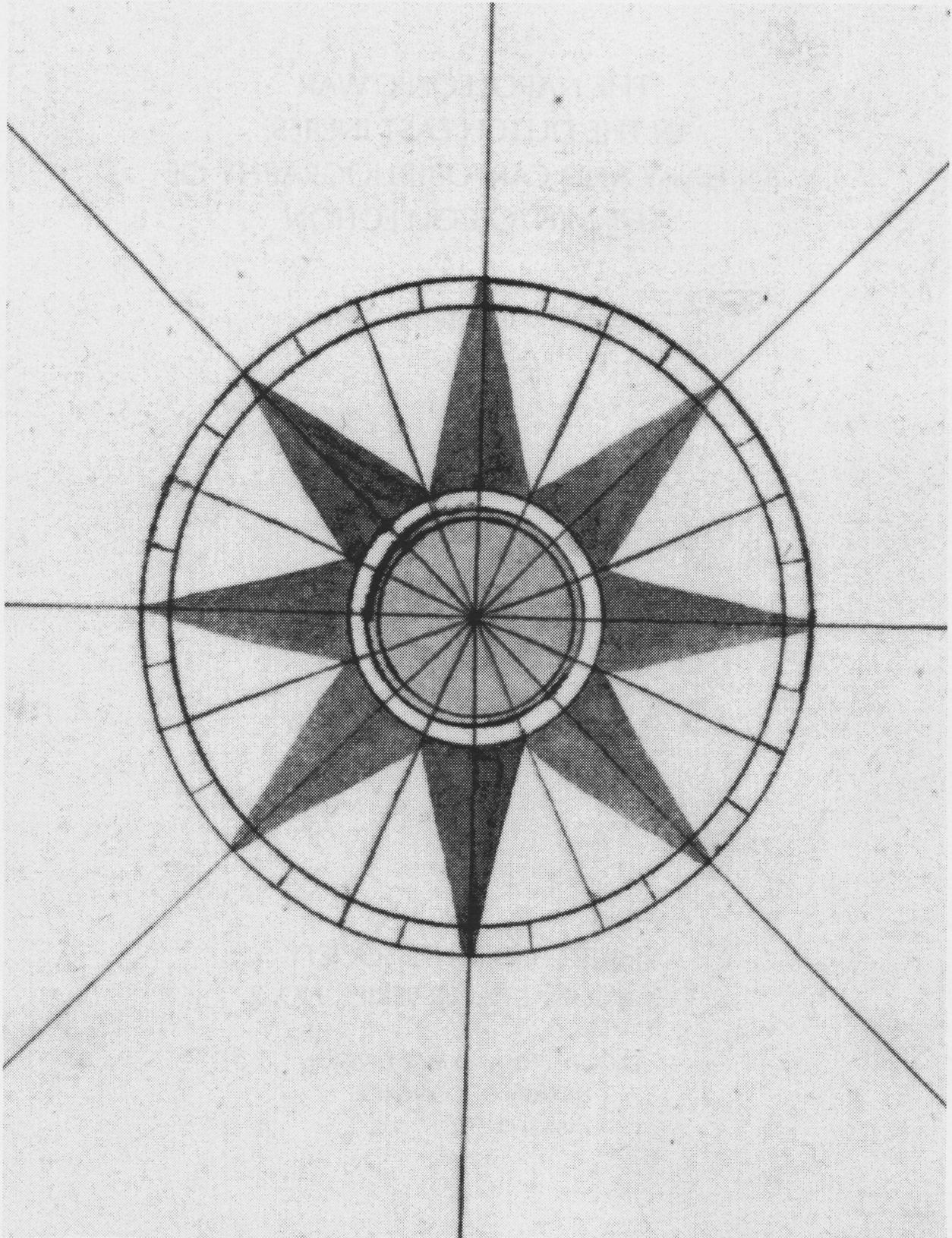
Compiled by John A. Wolter

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PREFACE

I am pleased to present the second publication in the Philip Lee Phillips Society Occasional Paper Series. While the first occasional paper was a short monograph dealing with the history of the Geography and Map Division during Phillips's tenure, this paper is a bibliographic study describing one collection of manuscript maps maintained as part of the Division's vault collections. One of our primary goals in establishing the Occasional Paper Series was to make our collections more widely known, by publishing cartobibliographies focusing on selected portions of the collections. This type of bibliographic study is certainly in keeping with the publication program initiated by Philip Lee Phillips. Not only were most of his publications cartobibliographies, but several, such as *A List of Geographical Atlases*, became standards in the field and are still used by map dealers, map collectors, and cartographic historians throughout the United States and around the world.

This particular cartobibliography was prepared by John A. Wolter, who served as Chief of the Geography and Map Division from 1978 to 1991, and Assistant Chief from 1968 to 1978. It was during this time that he became interested in the so-called Minto Collection. This small group of fourteen manuscript maps documents the British presence in the East Indies, especially Penang off the coast of Malaya, Java, Sumatra, and Ternate in the early 19th century during the Napoleonic Wars, when the British gained control of the lucrative trade of this part of Southeast Asia from the Dutch and their French conquerors. The maps pertain to a geographic area that is near and dear to Dr. Wolter's heart; he became intimately acquainted with these islands when he served in the Merchant Marine during and after World War II. An earlier version of the introductory essay was published in 1986 in one of the first issues of *The Portolan*, the newsletter of the Washington Map Society. The current study has been expanded to include additional references, an annotated bibliographic list of the maps in the Minto Collection, and three appendices describing related printed maps and secondary sources for further study of the mapping of this part of Southeast Asia.

The illustrations in this occasional paper have been produced using the large-format flatbed scanner donated to the Division by Tangent Engineering. Because of the large and rectangular shape of many of these maps, only selected portions of ten maps from the collection have been chosen for inclusion in this publication. The illustrations are identified by item number as listed in the collection bibliography. The full image of each of the selected maps will be made available through the Library of Congress's home page <lcweb@loc.gov> as part of the <Map Collections> found in the American Memory Project. Because of the MrSid compression technology donated to the Division by LizardTech, Inc., it will be possible to examine these maps on your home computer in as much or more detail than examining the actual maps in the Geography and Map Division Reading Room.

We are very grateful to the Philip Lee Phillips Society for providing the funding for this initial endeavor in which we have published a cartobibliography in conjunction with making a selection of the related maps available on the Internet.

Elizabeth U. Mangan
Acting Chief, Geography and Map Division
May 1999

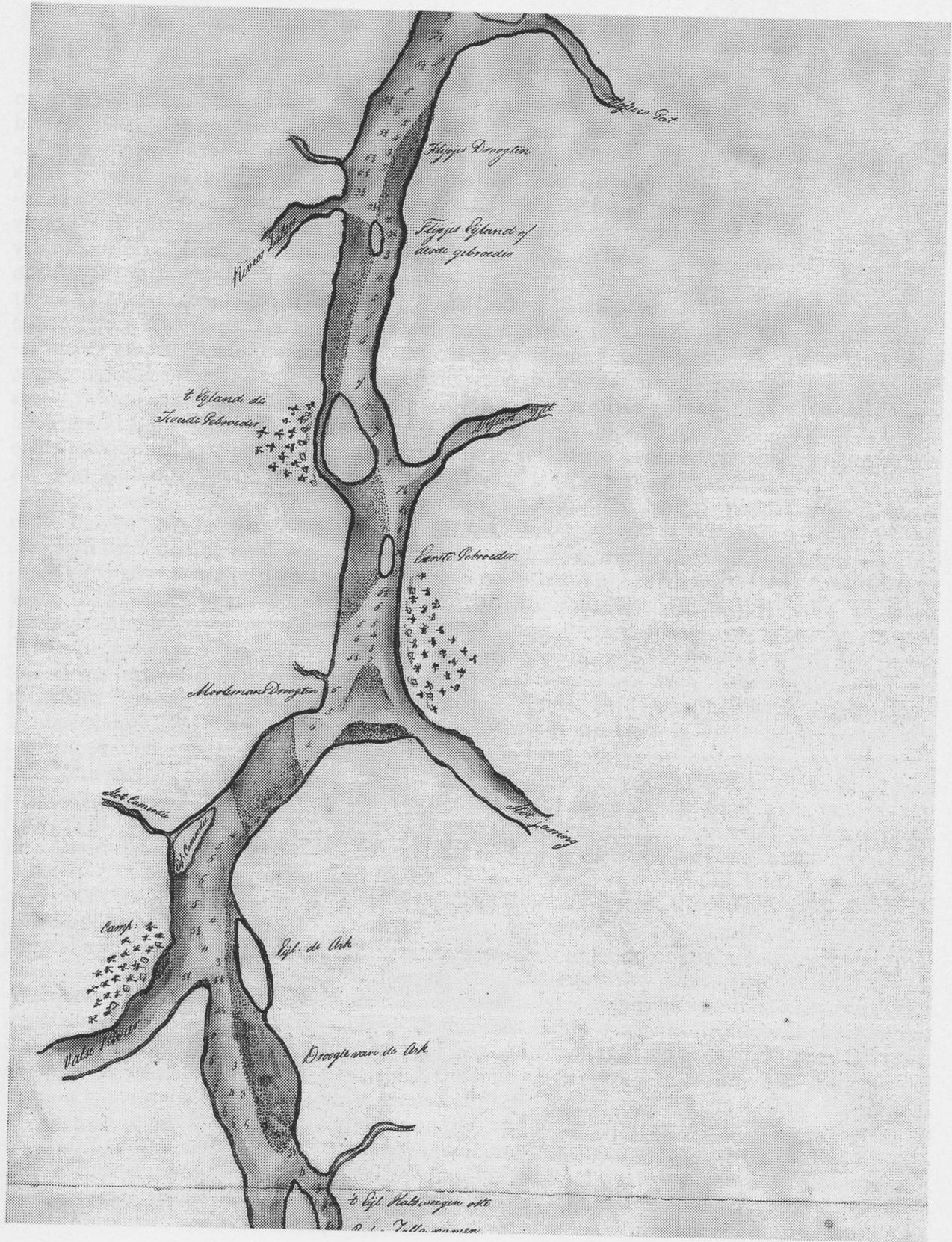
INTRODUCTION

A collection of thirteen colored manuscript maps showing various islands in the Indonesian archipelago and formerly in the possession of Gilbert Elliot, 1st Earl of Minto (1751–1814) and Governor-General of India from 1807 to 1814, was acquired for the Geography and Map Division by purchase in 1944. An additional colored manuscript map, “A Plan of Prince of Wales Island . . .” (Penang), also from Lord Minto’s collection, was subsequently purchased from London dealer William H. Robinson in 1946. The fourteen maps were gathered together, briefly described, given the tentative and unofficial designation of “Minto Collection,” and eventually were placed in the Division’s vault. The maps were most likely prepared just after the British conquest of Java in 1811. Over the past several years, I have attempted to find out more about their origin, compilers, and the story of their being collected together.¹ Andrew S. Cook, at the time Map Librarian, India Office Library and Records, was able to make a cursory examination of these maps during a visit to the Division in 1982. He copied the cartouches, signatures, and the preliminary catalog cards of the collection and compared them with similar items from the very large map and document collections in his institution. Much of what I have been able to discover about the maps began with the information that he so kindly supplied.² The Library’s maps clearly represent only a very small portion of the mapping taking place in Penang, Java, and other East Indian islands during the early 19th century.

It should be noted that there were at least three separate collections being developed in Java during the period of the British conquest: Colin Mackenzie’s, Thomas Stamford Raffles’s, and Lord Minto’s. Mackenzie (1753–1821), who was an ardent map collector, was chief engineer of the Java expedition and subsequently Surveyor General of India (1815–1821). After the withdrawal of the expeditionary force, Colonel Mackenzie was “employed in collecting and arranging the topographical and military reports and surveys of the former government.”³ His maps, for the most part, are now in the collections of the Survey of India in New Delhi. Thomas Stamford Raffles’s (1781–1826) maps were assembled during his early period in Penang and augmented and maintained as a private collection during his administration of Java and Singapore. Unfortunately, most of Raffles’s possessions, including his maps and his natural history collection, were subsequently lost when the ship *Fame* caught fire and sank in February 1824. Lord Minto’s maps in the Geography and Map Division were part of a much larger collection of maps and documents, probably formed during his short stay in Java in 1811. Most of Lord Minto’s maps are now in the British Library, India Office Library and Records.

British interest in the East Indies was of long duration, beginning as early as 1600 when the “Company of Merchants of London Trading in to the East Indies” was formed. Pulo Run in the Banda Islands was occupied in 1600; nutmeg and mace, indigenous to the Spice Islands and available nowhere else, were harvested and shipped to the West, bringing enormous profits to European traders and their Asian middlemen. Although the Company and Crown maintained their interest in the East Indies, the Dutch, stronger in number, finally drove them from the area. The massacre of the English and their servants on Amboyna in 1623, and the gradual loss of factories in Batavia, the Spice Islands, and from a small establishment in Malacca in 1667, signaled the end of British influence. Finally Bantam, a source of pepper, was abandoned by the British in the 1680s. Although Pulo Run was restored to England in 1665, it had been rendered worthless through war and the resulting destruction of the nutmeg plantations. The story of the East India Company is well and entertainingly told in a recent work by John Keay, *The Honorable Company: A History of the East India Company* (New York: Macmillan, 1994).

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The Establishment of Pulo Penang as a British Colony

Our story begins with the establishment of Pulo Penang as a British colony in the late 18th century. The beautiful island of Penang, which I first visited some 50 years ago, lies in the northern part of the Straits of Malacca. It is approximately fifteen miles long and ten miles wide, at the widest point. An area of roughly 100 square miles, it is separated from Kedah on the Malay peninsula by a narrow strait, which affords protection from the violence of the southwest monsoon. "The stillness of the water enabled vessels to shift their cargo and perform numberless operations without the slightest interference by wind or water."⁴

Most of the island is hilly and covered with dense vegetation, with several peaks rising to over 2,000 feet. It was virtually uninhabited when Capt. Frances Light, master of a ship trading between India and the Malay Peninsula, offered Penang to the East India Company on behalf of the Sultan of Kedah. Light, who had a good command of colloquial Malay, had assisted the Sultan in quelling some of the troubles in his dominion. As a result, "He was given the hand of a princess of the blood in marriage together with the island as her dower."⁵ As early as 1771, Light had recommended that the Company acquire the island. He made a second attempt in 1780, noting the growing danger of a Dutch monopoly on trade in the East Indies.

The island was finally ceded to the East India Company in 1786. In 1791, an agreement was made whereby the Kedah government would receive an annual payment of \$6,000 Mexican (Spanish) dollars, "so long as the English continue in possession of Palo Penang."⁶ The British flag was hoisted on August 12, 1786, the birthday of the then Prince of Wales who later became George IV. Pulo Penang was renamed Prince of Wales Island in his honor. The jungle was cleared at Panga Point and a settlement was begun. It was named Georgetown after George III. Major thoroughfares were named Light Street, Beach Street, Chulia Street, and Pitt Street, the latter for William Pitt, the Prime Minister. Fort Cornwallis was named after the then Governor-General of the East India Company, Charles Cornwallis (the Marquis of Cornwallis). Light evidently hoped to commemorate all those important to the success of the endeavor, including himself.

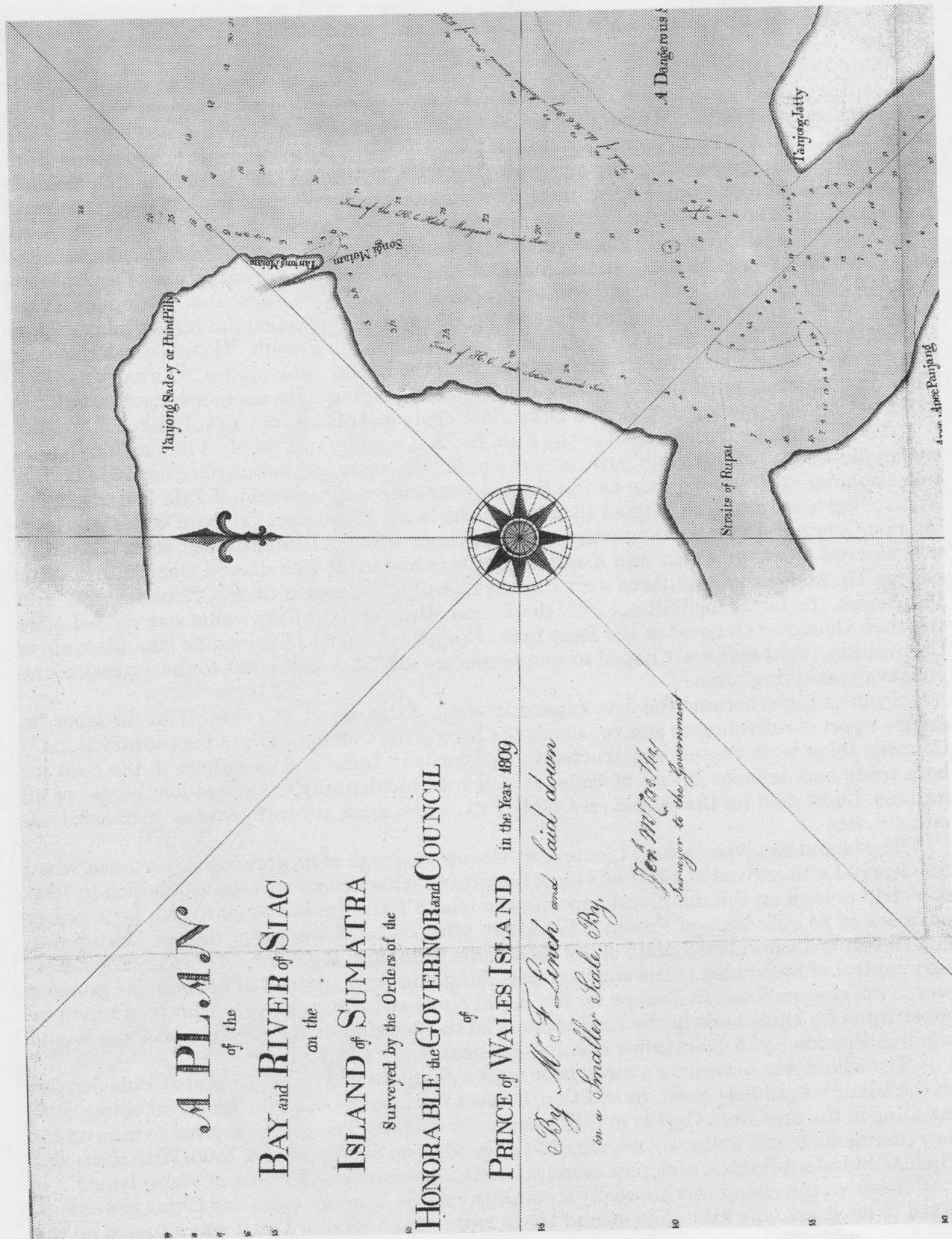
Francis Light became the first superintendent of the island as a reward for his labor "to secure a port of refreshment and repair for the King's, the Company's, and the country ships."⁷ Country ships were vessels constructed in shipyards in India and elsewhere in the East for both trade and defense. Prince of Wales Island was, incidentally, to be free for the use of all nations. Light died on the island on October 21, 1794, after several years of successful administration.

The island received its first Lieutenant-Governor, a sign of its growing importance, when Sir George Leith arrived in 1800. His most important achievement was the acquisition in 1804 of a strip of land on the mainland opposite the island from the Sultan of Kedah for a yearly payment of \$4,000. Named Province Wellesley after Richard Wellesley, Earl of Mornington and Governor-General designate of the East India Company, it gave the Company the necessary control of both sides of the channel, providing a natural, protected harbor. The growing scarcity of seasoned oak in Europe for the Royal Navy and the suggestion that teak might be substituted for ships built in the East influenced the decision to make Prince of Wales Island a fourth Presidency in 1804 (after Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta).

The island was to become a naval base with a shipyard and naval arsenal at Pula Jerejak on the island's southeast coast. In addition, it was to be headquarters for the naval officer commanding in the area from Ceylon to China. Adm. Sir Thomas Troubridge arrived to take up his new command, as did the new governor, Philip Dundas, on September 23, 1805. With them was Thomas Stamford Raffles, assistant secretary to the government of Prince of Wales Island.

However, the island was not really the halfway house between India and China it was supposed to be. It actually existed to defend trade, rather than territory, as it was situated on the

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north end of the Straits of Malacca—not a strategic location like Singapore, at the south end. It was useful, as Parkinson notes, “as a place at which to refit and water, as a trading station and as a minor naval base from which to protect English interests in the Malay archipelago.”⁸

In regard to the ship building program at Pulo Jerawak, a contract was let to one James Scott for a supply of timber, perhaps from Siac in Sumatra (see item no. 3) for the construction of a 1,200-ton Company ship and a frigate for the Royal Navy. Only these two vessels were built; thereafter, the shipyard was used primarily for repairs.

Raffles stayed in Penang as secretary for five busy years, producing weekly dispatches detailing a myriad of subjects with which the Council dealt. At the end of this period, he is quoted as saying, “I think five years as Secretary is as much as I can stand.”⁹ He was, of course, destined for great fame as the founder of Singapore, among other accomplishments. The island was useful as a base for potential operations against the Dutch, as noted by Col. Arthur Wellesley, the future Duke of Wellington, as early as 1797. Most of the plans for the island, however, were doomed to failure. The demise of Dundas in 1807, and most members of the Council shortly thereafter, simplified the decision of the Ministry to reduce Prince of Wales Island to its original status. Although no longer a presidency, it was used as a staging area for the British assaults on the islands of the Dutch East Indies, assaults which had been on-going for at least two decades.

The Java Expedition

British military and naval action against the Dutch possessions began in earnest as early as 1785, the year in which the Dutch Stadtholder, Prince William V of Orange, fled to England. There he ordered the United East India Company (Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie, V.O.C) to surrender all its East Asian possessions to the British to keep them from falling into French hands. Vice Adm. Peter Rainier captured the Moluccas in 1795, ordering Capt. Sir Thomas Pakenham to conquer Ternate, which he did after fierce resistance by the Dutch.¹⁰

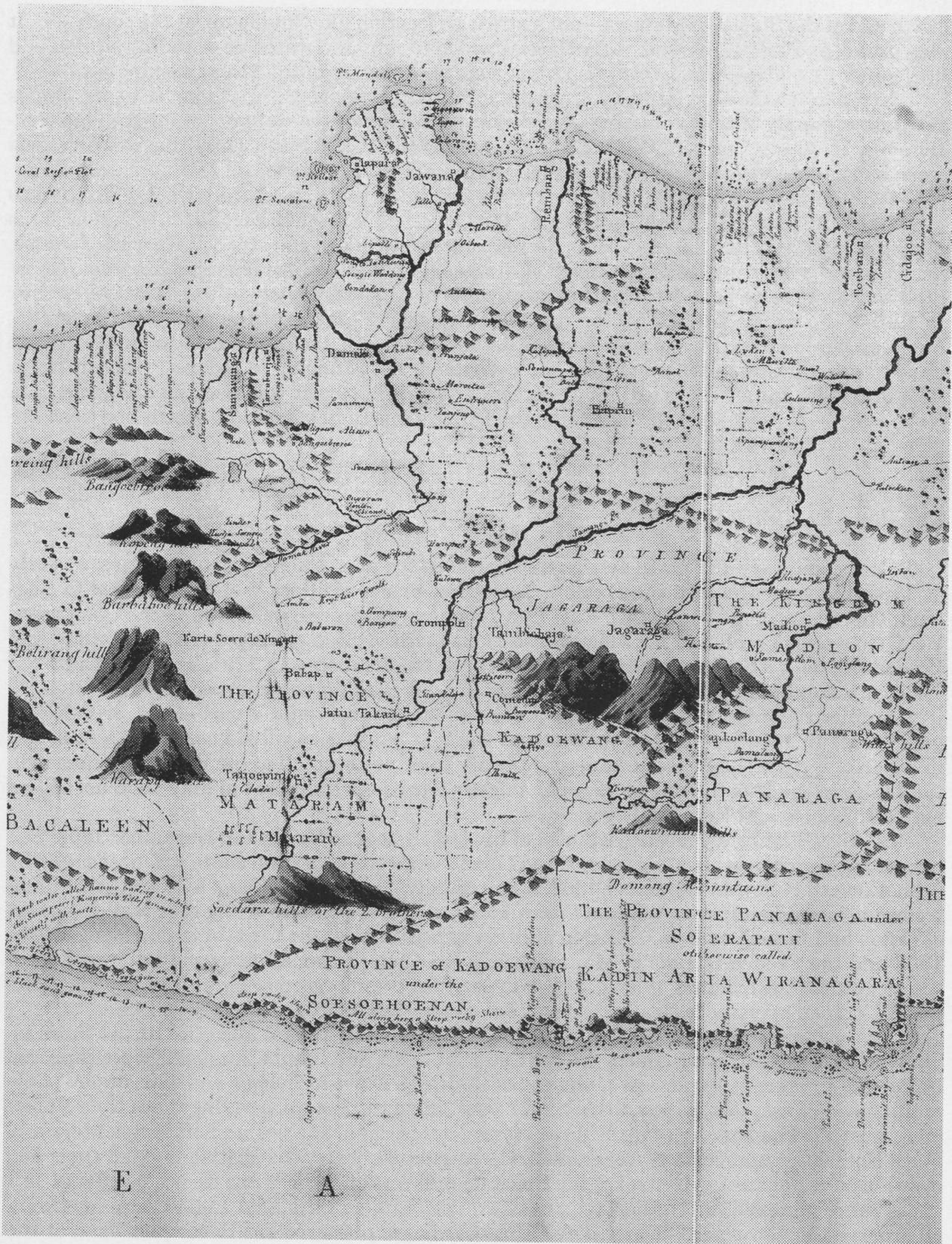
Rainier regarded the Moluccas as a permanent conquest and a part of the British Empire.¹¹ Late in 1800 he was poised to attack Batavia but was recalled because of Napoleon's invasion of Egypt. The Peace of Amiens, May 23, 1802, restored all of the British conquests in the Indies to the Dutch. For two years an uneasy truce held sway, but in May 1803 hostilities between France and England began anew.

Admiral Troubridge destroyed most of the Dutch fleet at Batavia in November 1806. The remaining Dutch vessels at Surabaya and Gresik were sunk and the shore defenses razed by Adm. Edward Pellew in December 1807. A British naval blockade of Java, Madura, and Sumatra began immediately with William Fitzwilliam Owen and others cruising the coasts in search of Dutch and French vessels.¹² British military expeditions to the Cape of Good Hope early in 1806 and the French islands of Mauritius and Bourbon in the summer of 1810, resulted in their capture. Destruction of most of the French fleet and vigorous pursuit of the very successful French privateers cleared the way for a move against the Dutch East Indies.

Everywhere victorious, British conquests continued. By the middle of 1810, the Spice Islands were again attacked. Amboyna, February 16, 1810, and Banda, August 9, were captured by British squadrons under the command of Captains Edward Tucker and Christopher Cole of the Royal Navy. A third expedition under Cole sailed to Ternate, arriving there from Banda on August 27. The Dutch put up stiff resistance, but in rapid succession Fort Kaiya Mora and Forts Kota Bora and Orange were taken. On August 31, 1810, the British hoisted their flag over Fort Orange taking control of the Spice Islands once again.¹³ (See item nos. 13 and 14.)

France annexed the Netherlands in late June 1810, and the East India Company Council ordered the Governor-General, Lord Minto, to begin preparations to conquer Java at the

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earliest possible opportunity. The command of the expedition, a joint action of the British crown and the Honorable East India Company, was given to Lt. Gen. Sir Samuel Auchmuty, Commander of the Madras army.¹⁴ The invading force of some 80 vessels was divided into three divisions. The first was at Penang on May 18, the second arrived shortly thereafter from Madras, and the third from Bengal. Nearly 12,000 men were engaged, including about 4,000 Europeans. The remainder were sepoy (native Indian troops) of the Madras and Bengal armies. At Penang, Malacca, and Panambangan, the troops were sent ashore from the transports for rest and relaxation.

On August 4, 1811, the first landing on Java took place at Chillinching on the north coast a dozen miles east of Batavia. (See item no. 9.) After a series of short engagements, a large Dutch and French force was driven to the fort at Cornelis, the strongest citadel in the Dutch East Indies. Batavia fell to the British on August 8 without resistance.

The Dutch Governor-General of Java, Lt. Gen. Jan Willem Janssens, who was in command of the combined forces at Cornelis, refused a summons to surrender. The British troops drove ahead and entrenched themselves almost beneath the guns of the fort. British colonels Robert Rollo Gillespie and George Gibbs stormed the fort at daybreak on August 26 "causing dreadful slaughter of the enemy and forcing the rest of them to surrender." (See item nos. 12 and 12A.)

Although about 5,000 men were taken prisoner, General Janssens with a small detachment escaped and fled to Buitenzorg about 30 miles south of Cornelis. The British pursued and Janssens fled once again east to Samarang. There he finally surrendered to a large force under General Auchmuty, giving up Java and its dependencies to Great Britain.

Lord Minto's achievement was given the highest approbation from the Court of Directors. Minto, who had accompanied the expedition in the *Modeste* frigate commanded by his son George, left Java on October 19, 1811, for Bengal, and he named Thomas Stamford Raffles Lieutenant-Governor as the representative of the Governor-General. Before Minto left, he noted that although it was not known how long the British would retain Java "while we are here let us do as much good as we can."¹⁵ This policy was admirably adhered to by Raffles during his tenure as Lieutenant-Governor.

One of Raffles's first acts was to request the acquisition of extant Dutch maps of the island and to begin new surveys. Serious differences took place between Raffles and Colonel Gillespie, who was now the commander of the military force, over the responsibility for mapping and its custody—the civil or military authorities. The officers who were employed on the surveys were Maj. William Thorn, Quartermaster General; Deputy Q. M. Gen. Capt. William Colebrook; and Lt. James Bayley.¹⁶ Raffles stated that it was "clearly and unequivocally defined . . . that the Topographical Surveys of the Island shall be . . . under the immediate eye of the government."¹⁷ He was supported by the government, and therefore the direction of all future surveys rested with him as Lieutenant-Governor.

This background explains a great deal about the dispersal of the collected maps into three and, perhaps, more collections. Certainly some of Maj. William Thorn's surveys, those of James Bayley, and a bit later of Godfrey Baker and of George Everest, who was the most famous of all Indian surveyors, are in collections other than the three mentioned previously.

Surveying of important harbors, fortifications, and coastal areas was increased considerably when orders for the evacuation of Java and its restoration to the Dutch were received.¹⁸ Rapid reconnaissance survey by the military surveyors was the general rule, although some excellent finished surveys were made by these officers and the Dutch surveyors under their jurisdiction.

The British occupation was peaceful and productive for the most part, except for Colonel Gillespie's conquest of the Kraton of Yogya and the deposition of the current Sultan for conspiracy in June 1812. A few minor incidents, including a sepoy conspiracy in central Java in

October 1815, were problematic for Raffles's government.¹⁹ Raffles handed over the government to his designated successor John Fendall and sailed from Java with his staff on March 25, 1816.

References

* I wish to thank the editors, Ronald Grim and Patricia Molen van Ee, for their suggestions and emendations; Edward Redmond for his always excellent reference assistance; James Flatness and Eileen McConnell for proofreading; Gene Roberts for preparing the illustrations for publication; and Myra Laird for preparing the text for publication. Thanks also to the chairpersons, Department of Geography and Regional Development, University of Arizona, and to Rhoda C. Ray, who kindly arranged visiting scholar privileges for me, including the use of their excellent library resources.

1. John A. Wolter, "The Minto Collection in the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division," *The Portolan*, no. 6 (April 28, 1986), pp. 7-12.

2. Andrew S. Cook, Letter to author, October 18, 1982.

3. R.E. Phillimore, *Historical Records of the Survey of India*, 5 vols. (Dehra Dun: Survey of India, 1945-1969). Reference in II: 135.

4. C.E. Wurtzburg, *Raffles of the Eastern Isles* (Singapore: Oxford University Press, 1984), p. 27.

5. Elisha Trapaud, *A Short Account of the Prince of Wales Island or Pulo Peenang in the East Indies Given to Capt. Light by the King of Ouedah* (London: John Stockdale, 1788), p. 2. A glowing description of the island and its site and situation were obviously intended to influence both the Company and Parliament.

6. Wurtzburg, *Raffles of the Eastern Isles*, p. 26.

7. Wolter, "The Minto Collection," p. 11.

8. C.N. Parkinson, *Trade in the Eastern Seas, 1793-1813* (London: Frank Cass, 1937), pp. 51-52. See also pp. 46-47 for an account of American involvement in the purchase of goods from French privateers. For a history of Georgetown, the chief settlement, see *Penang Past and Present* (Georgetown: Penang City Council, 1966). Although the emphasis is on post-World War II activities, there is interesting information on the early years, some of which conflicts with other general histories of the entire area.

9. Wurtzburg, *Raffles of the Eastern Isles*, p. 49.

10. Mount Rainer in Washington State is named after the Admiral.

11. C.N. Parkinson, *War in the Eastern Seas, 1793-1815* (London: George Allen and Unwin, 1954), p. 136.

12. E.H. Burrow, *Captain Owen of the African Surveys* (Rotterdam: A.A. Balkema, 1979), pp. 38-44. William Owen was the first British Admiralty hydrographic surveyor on the North American Great Lakes (1815-17).

13. Shiri R. Bakshi, *British Diplomacy and Administration in India* (New Delhi: Manshiram Manoharlal, [1972]), pp. 75-76.

14. Auchmuty (1756-1822), born in New York, was a loyalist officer who fought in the American Revolutionary War. He was made a Knight of the Bath for his service in the Java campaign.

15. *Lord Minto in India, Life and Letters of Gilbert Elliot, First Earl of Minto from 1807-1814*, ed. by the Countess of Minto (London: Longman, Green, 1880). The countess was Minto's great niece and obviously a great admirer of him. The selection of letters gives the reader a very good description of the Java expedition and Minto's subsequent efforts on behalf of the people of the islands. These edited volumes have been primary source material for a number of subsequent works.

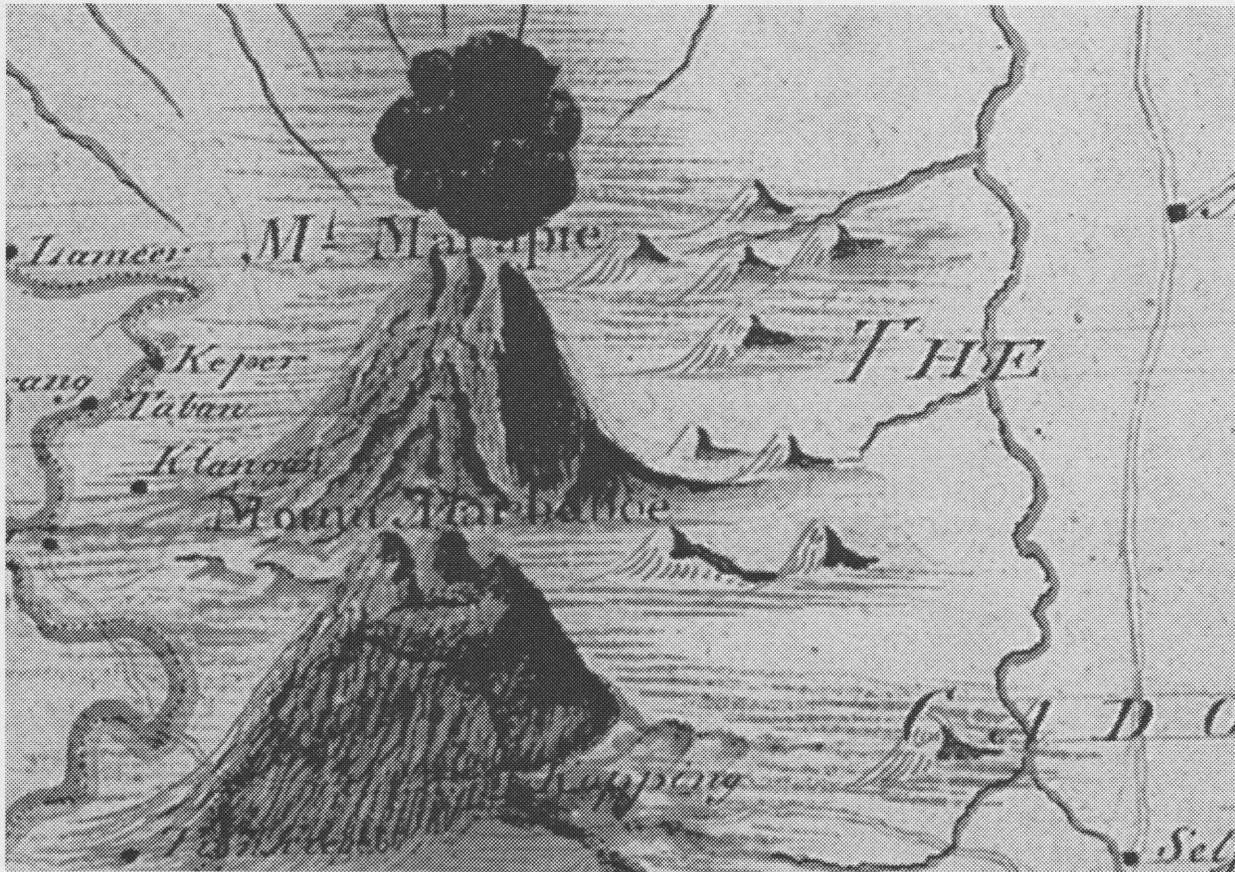
16. See William Thorn, *Memoir of the Conquest of Java . . .* (London: Printed for T. Egerton Military Library, 1815). This is a well-illustrated account with excellent maps, many of which supplement and complement those in the Library's Minto Collection. (See Appendix I) Major Thorn seems to have been an unofficial chronicler of the Java Expedition. His *Memoir . . .* and *Minto's Life and Letters . . .* are basic to an understanding of the expedition, its value, and successes. Thorn also wrote a short biography of the gallant Colonel Gillespie. See his *A Memoir of Major-General Sir R. R. Gillespie* (London: T. Egerton, 1816).

17. R.E. Phillimore, *Historical Records . . .*, II: 293.

18. Although the order in Council for the return of Dutch colonies was signed by the Prince Regent, later William IV, on December 7, 1815, the news did not reach Java until July 4, 1816!

19. The administration of Java by Raffles has been the subject of several works, among them: C.E. Wurtzburg, *Raffles of the Eastern Isles* (Singapore: Oxford University Press, 1984); John Bastin, *Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles* (Liverpool: Ocean Steam Ship Company Ltd, 1969); and earlier, D.C. Boulger, *The Life of Sir Stamford Raffles* (London, 1897); and Lady Sophie Raffles, *Memoir of the Life and Public Services of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles* (London, 1830). Of particular interest for its significance in the development of Indonesian studies, its illustrations, and maps is Raffles's own *The History of Java*, 2 vols. (London: Black, Parbury and Allen, 1817; reprint, Kuala Lumpur: Oxford University Press, 1965). For an interesting Javanese version of the British occupation, see *The British in Java, 1811-1816: A Javanese Account*, ed. by Peter Carey, Oriental Documents X (London: Oxford University Press, 1992).

Detail from item 6



THE COLLECTION

The maps in the Library of Congress's Minto Collection, as well as several related items, are described below. As previously noted, the map of Prince of Wales Island (item 1) was purchased from the London dealer William Robinson, Ltd., and accessioned in July 1946 (203 IE, 16 Jy '46). The remaining maps and charts (items 2–14) in the list, were purchased in 1944 and briefly described in the Library of Congress *Quarterly Journal of Acquisitions* 3, no. 4 (August 1946), p. 32. The two additional charts (items 15 and 16) were acquired in 1921 and 1961.

Where possible, comparison of the Library's maps has been made with entries in S.N. Prasad, ed., *Catalogue of the Historical Maps of the Survey of India, 1700–1900* (New Delhi: National Archives of India, 1977). Since the catalog information does not include size or in many cases the author, the reference is tentative. Additional comparisons can be made with the engraved maps and plans in William Thorn's *Memoir of the Conquest of Java* (London: T. Edgerton, 1815), as listed in Appendix I.

Important related collections in the British Library, India Office Library and Records, include the Raffles-Minto Manuscript Collection (Mss. Eur. F. 148, 48 vols.) described in John Bastin, *Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles* (Liverpool: The Ocean Steam Ship Company, 1969). In addition, the India Office Library, Raffles Family Collection (Mss. Eur. D. 742, 6 pp. typescript), describes miscellaneous manuscript and printed material deposited on loan in November 1970.

Andrew S. Cook has supplied additional references in his letter to the author of October 18, 1982. An illustration of William Fletcher's 1820 *Plan of Prince of Wales Island* is included in Cook's informative article, "Maps from a Survey Archive, the India Office Collection," *The Map Collector*, no. 28 (September 1984), pp. 27–32 (illustration on p. 31).

Important information about the Indian surveys, surveyors, and their accomplishments is found in R.H. Phillimore, *Historical Records of the Survey of India*, 5 vols. (Dehra Dun: Survey of India, 1945–1969). This monumental work is unsurpassed in recording the fascinating history of the Survey of India and its surveyors. A more recent study of the mapping of India during this time period is found in Matthew H. Edney, *Mapping an Empire: The Geographical Construction of British India, 1765–1843* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1997).

Information about marine surveyors was obtained from L. S. Dawson, *Memoirs of Hydrography, including Brief Biographies of the Principal Officers who have Served in the H. M. Naval Surveying Service Between the Years 1750 and 1885 . . .*, 2 vols. (Eastbourne: Henry W. Keay, 1885). This excellent source, includes short biographies of the principal marine surveyors and lists of charts prepared by them or under their direction. Prominent surveyors and explorers of other countries are also included, e.g., Kruzenshtern, Maury, Wilkes, etc.

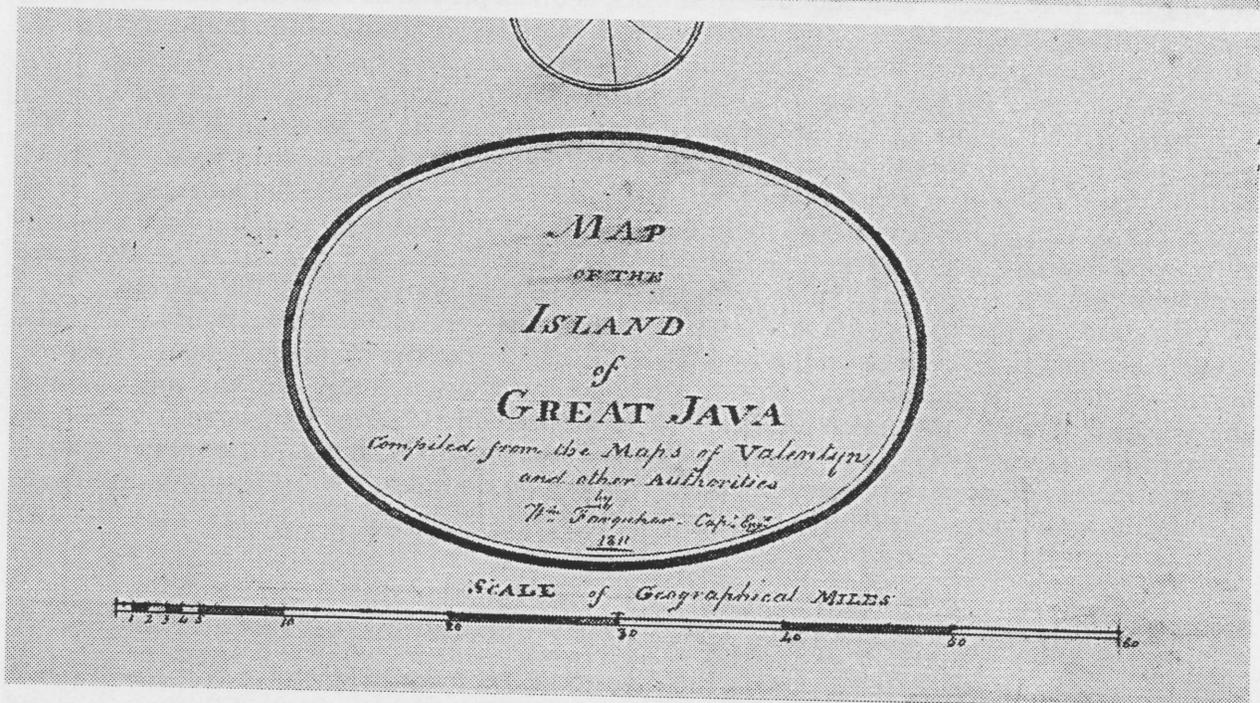
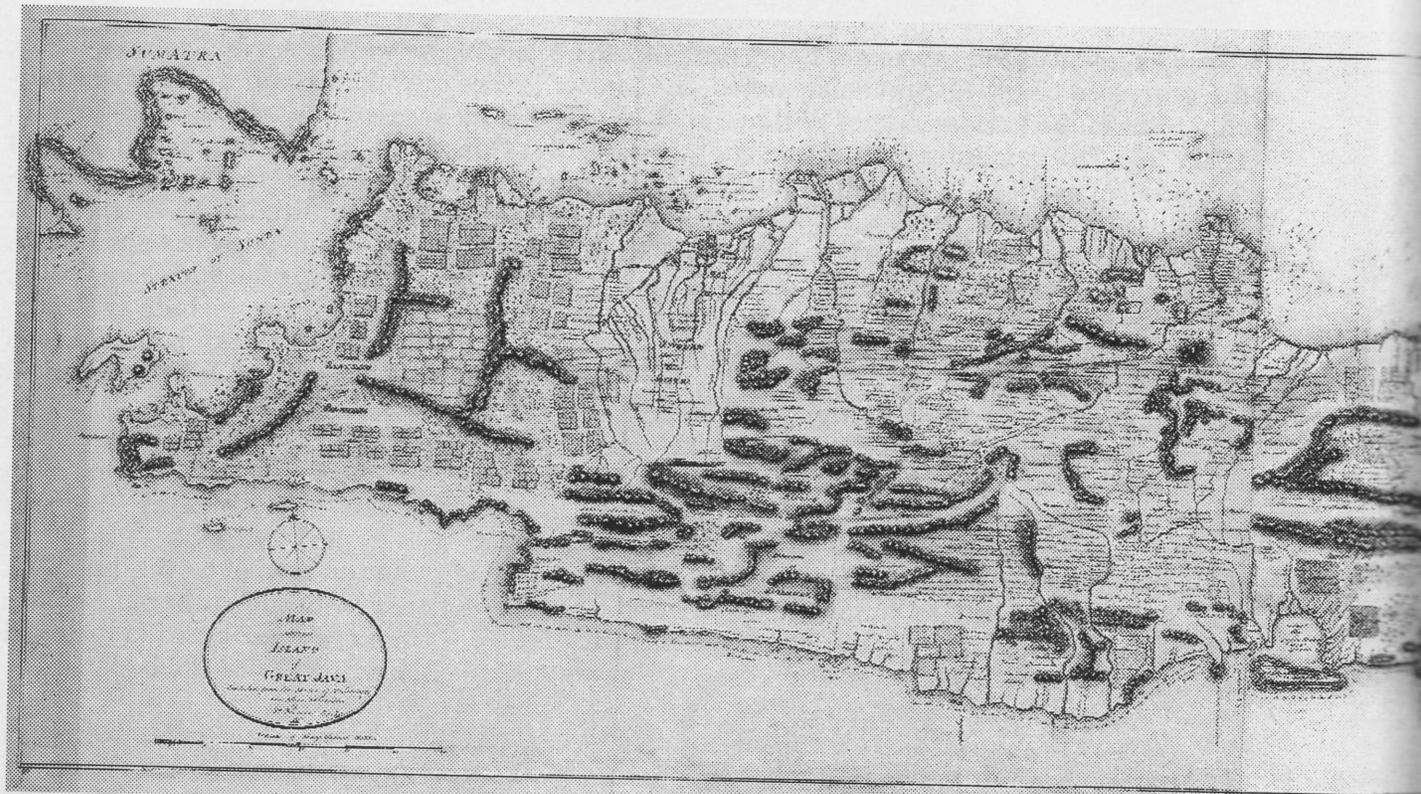
Clements R. Markham's *Memoir on the Indian Surveys* (London: W.H. Allen, 1871) is one of the most significant works on the hydrographic surveys of the Bombay Marine. However, Markham notes with great sorrow that "in 1800, tons of precious records in the Indian Office shared the fate of the Alexandrian Library . . . [destruction!]." Charles Rathbone Low, *History of the Indian Navy (1613–1863)* (London: Richard Bentley, 1877) has additional interesting information on the naval engagements of the Honorable Company's war vessels, particularly during the Java Campaign.

Malaya, Penang (Prince of Wales Island)

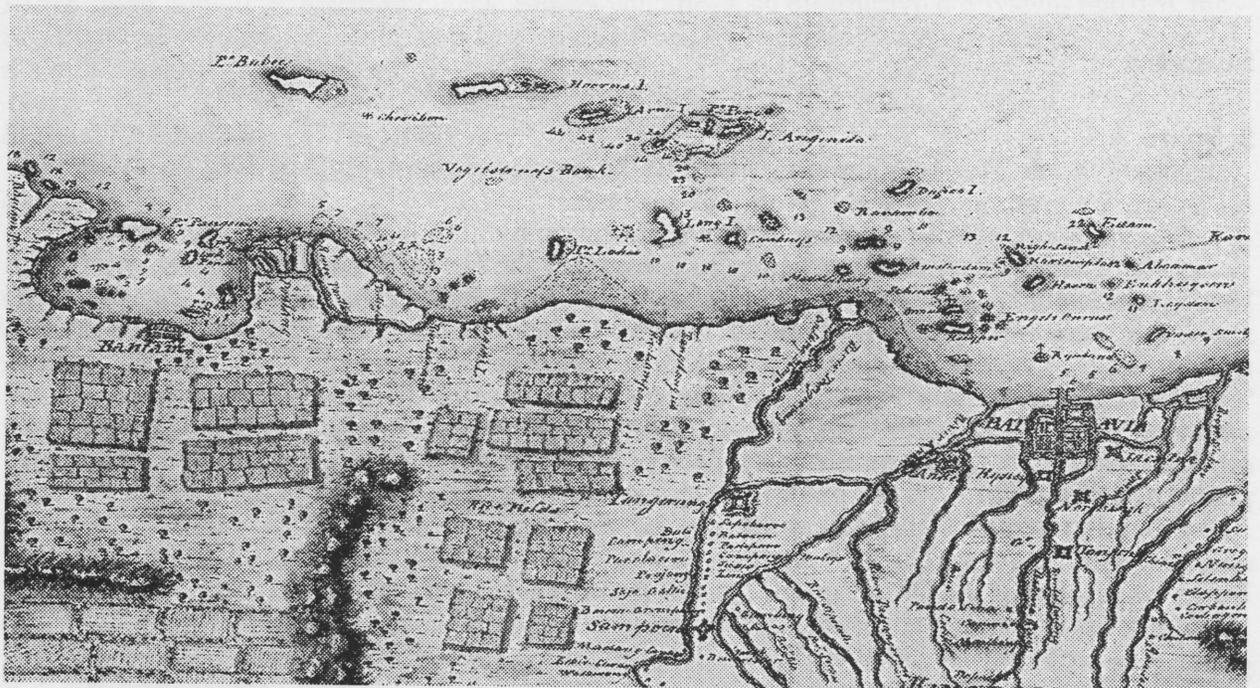
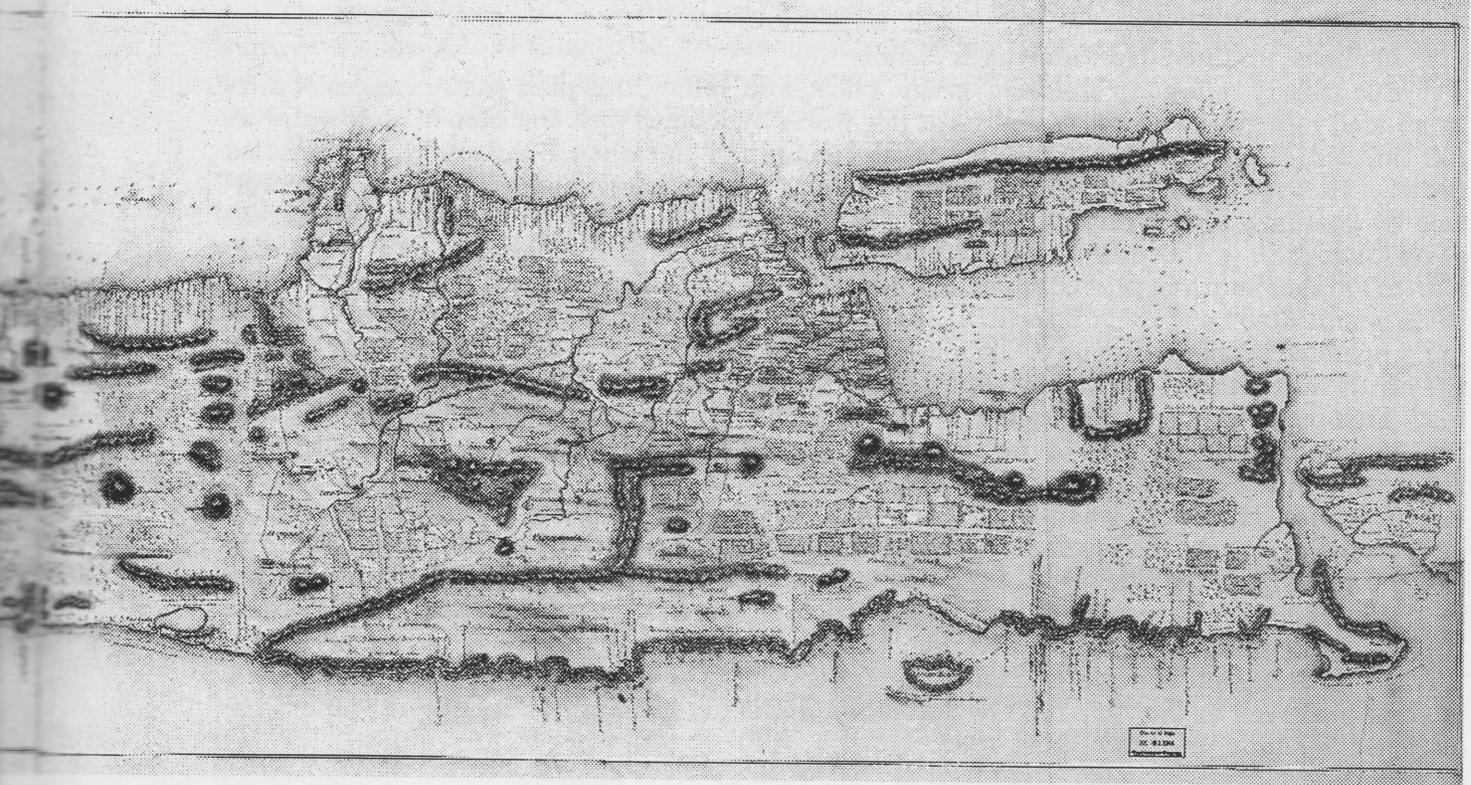
1. McCarthy, Jeremiah (d.1832)

A Plan of Prince of Wales Island and the harbour of Fort Cornwallis, exhibiting a view of the Queda Shore from the Carrian River to Quala Mooda Point, being the extent of coast

Item 10



Detail from item 10



Detail from item 10

granted the honorable company by the king of that country, surveyed agreeable to the orders of the honble., the governor and council in the year 1809, by their most obedient humble servant Jerh. McCarthy, surveyor to the government. Colored ms. Scale, 1:63,360. 117 x 59 cm.

Mounted on linen. No watermark visible.

Beautifully colored in shades of green, black, and yellow, this plan shows ranges of hills by shaded relief, denotes the shoreline at low water by a black line, the time of high water at full tide and change by Roman numerals, and soundings in fathoms. Bottom characteristics are also shown. Arrows point in the direction of the flood tide and fishing stakes are symbolized by a square. Buoys mark the limits of shoal water. The location of the signal tower on government hill is shown by a flagstaff, and the fort at Georgetown is marked at 5° 24' 42" North. Farther south in mid-channel, but opposite the southeastern point of Penang, the latitude is indicated as 5° 13' 25" North. A compass rose is placed just south of this latitude marking. Appended to the south end of the map are manuscript "Directions" for proceeding through the strait north and south and "Explanations" of symbols, colors, lines, and numbers on the map. This map/chart resulted from what was probably the first accurate survey of the island. The dealer who sold the map to the Library noted that "this map comes from the collection of the Earl of Minto at Minto House."

Jeremiah McCarthy was a marine surveyor employed by the East India Company Marine Board to survey the lower Hooghly River and the coast of Orissa, 1800–1805. In addition, he was appointed Surveyor to the Government of Prince of Wales Island, arriving there in March 1806 (Phillimore, II: 418). McCarthy also surveyed Georgetown in 1807. (See Great Britain, Colonial Office Library, *Catalogue of Maps, Plans and Charts* . . . [London, 1910], "Straits Settlements and Malay Peninsula, no. 2. A Plan of Georgetown, Prince of Wales Island, as surveyed in the year 1807 by Jeremiah McCarthy [tracing]. 32 inches to 1 mile.") He died on the island prior to August 1832.

Sumatra

2. Sparo, A.

Caart van de Rivier Palembang meetkundig opgenoomen in Jünÿ en Jülÿ Ao. 1769 door As. Sparo. Colored ms. No scale given. 162 x 48 cm.

Woven paper, muslin backing. No watermark visible.

A Dutch original, probably compiled and drawn in the United East India Company (V.O.C.) hydrographic office in Batavia, the chart shows soundings in the river. Contains compass rose; shows settlements, trees, plantations, etc., along the Moesi River; Palembang is about 56 miles upriver. There are several English annotations, showing the location of "King's Palace" and "Compr Logie" or "Dutch Factory" at north end of river, and "Bearings on Monapin Hill" at mouth of river. See William Thorn's memoir for a printed map of the river which closely resembles this entry and contains a reference to Monapin Hill on the upper right margin [Appendix I, plate 15].

Palembang in early times was the capital of a Hindu-Sumatra kingdom, which was colonized by the Arabs in the 13th century. It was a thorn in the side of both the English and Dutch (massacre of the Dutch in 1811) until its conquest by the Dutch in 1825.

3. Linch, F.

A Plan of the Bay and River of Siac on the Island of Sumatra, surveyed by the orders of the honorable the governor and council of Prince of Wales Island in the year 1809, by Mr. F.

Linch and laid down on a smaller scale, by Jerh. McCarthy, surveyor to the government. Colored ms. Scale, ca. 1:150,000. 137 x 72 cm.

Mounted on linen. No watermark visible.

The Siac River is on the east coast of Sumatra across the Straits of Malacca and slightly south of the latitude of Singapore. Shows soundings in the river and its entrance. The upper portion of the river is also shown. Datum is low water spring tide. "References" and "Directions" included. A striking blue-star, gold-center compass rose is located off shore.

The chart is also annotated to show areas of interest: "Princess Aug. Sophia Hill, a commanding situation for a settlement," "Thick forest of ship timbers on both sides," "Rajah's batteries," "Paddy fields and gardens," and "R. Mandau, famous for ship timbers of all sorts." Linch made this observation about the timber source in his survey report (India Office Records, G134120, pp. 1323-37). The *East India Register* for 1809, accurately reports that Linch would become the next deputy master attendant at Prince of Wales Island (Cook, Andrew S., Letter to author, October 18, 1982). Also shows vessel tracks for country ships: H. C. Ketch *Margaret* toward Siac, H. C. Boat *Active*, and H. C. Brig *Montrose* toward Prince of Wales Island. All of these are named near the mouth of the Siac River.

Java

4. A Map of the Island of Java [1808?]. Colored. ms. Scale, ca. 1:442,000. 90 x 254 cm.

Watermark: J. Whatman, 1808.

Similar to item no. 6 in style, content, and calligraphy, this map shows soundings and "The Meridian of Samarang." Oriented with north to the bottom. This is the largest map in the collection, drawn to a scale of 15 Dutch miles to a degree, and was probably copied from a Dutch original. The place names in Dutch are perpendicular to the coast. Colored in light green, red, and yellow, it shows state and district boundaries which are named in English. Dutch flags appear at fortified places. Shows volcanoes, so distinctive a physical feature, pictorially, that some have smoke and fire issuing from their cones. Prasad, F109/23-24, may be a similar map.

5. Blacker, Valentine (1778-1826)

A Map of the Islands of Java and Madura, [signed] V. Blacker [181-?]. Colored ms. Scale, ca. 1:633,600. 61 x 176 cm.

Watermark: J. Whatman 1806.

Provides navigational information, safe passages, anchorages, shoreline characteristics, shoals, danger spots, and soundings with bottom characteristics depicted along the coastlines of the islands. Shows provincial boundaries, with note: "The word watai in the Javanese language signifies a boundary or line of demonstration." Also depicts roads, rivers, vegetation, forests, and cultivated areas. Many notes are in English, e.g., "A backwater called Ranwe Gading in which the Soesoepoere (Emperor's Title) amuses himself with boats" appears in the Province of Bacaleen. Shows mountains pictorially. Place names are in English and Dutch.

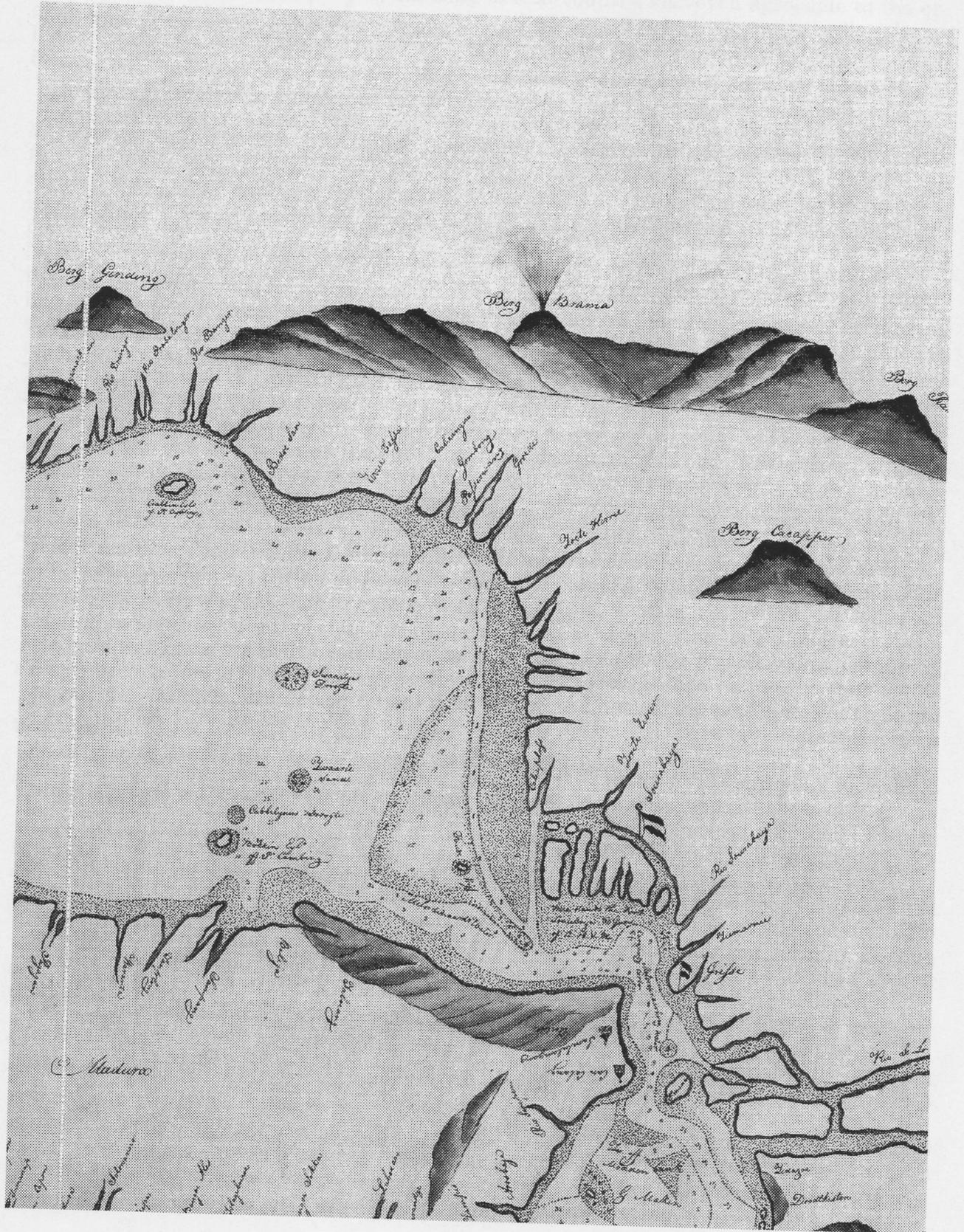
Valentine Blacker was Surveyor General of India, 1823-26. He evidently had several arguments with Mackenzie and others regarding the responsibilities of the Quartermaster General for Military Surveys (Phillimore II: 24).

6. A Map, part of the Island Java shewing the part of the country belonging to the chiefs of Souracarta and Djocjacarta [181-?]. Colored ms. Scale, ca. 1:440,000. 60 x 98 cm.

Watermark obscured.

Similar in style and pastel coloring to item no. 4. Shows "The meridian of Samarang."

Item 11



Divided into districts, "The Land Blora," "The Land Sokawatie," etc., which are named in English, although most place names are in Dutch. Probably copied from a Dutch original. Volcanoes shown pictorially as in item no. 4.

The author while sailing in the area, anchored off Samarang to discharge cargo and load bales of rubber. The landscape from the sea is just like it is portrayed on the map with smoke issuing from very large volcanic cones, 30–40 miles inland.

7. A Chart of the north coast of Java from Rambang to Batavia, copied from a Dutch manuscript in the possession of Thomas Raffles, Esq. 1811. Colored ms. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. 67 x 141 cm.

Watermark obscured.

An unfinished map, it shows soundings pencilled in along the coast. Oriented with north to the bottom. A yellow wash is used on coastal flats and shoals. The compass rose is partially completed. Place names in Dutch are written perpendicular to the coast. Dutch fortified places have flags. The Batavia anchorage with symbols has been added. Off shore islands are not named. This chart was copied from one of the maps acquired by Raffles from the very large United East India Company (V.O.C) collection in the Batavia hydrographic office.

8. [A Chart of the north coast of Java from Rambang to Batavia, 1811?]. Colored ms. Scale, ca. 1:505,000. 68 x 134 cm.

Watermark not shown.

A more finished variant copy of entry no. 7, it shows soundings along coast. Oriented with north at the bottom. Offshore islands are named. Dutch fortified places and towns are indicated by flags and house symbols in color. Mountains and conspicuous ranges of hills are shown in profile. Place names are written perpendicular to the coast. The entrance to Batavia harbor is indicated by breakwater and anchorage symbols.

9. Farquhar, William

[Map of Java], [signed] W.F., C. of E. 1811. Colored ms. Scale, ca. 1:1,950,000. 40 x 68 cm. No watermark visible.

An outline map illustrating in color the routes of the three divisions of the British invading force, it shows the "Route of the 1st. Div. from Samanap to Paserwang," "Route of the 2nd. Div. from Samanap to Sidayo," "Route of the 3rd. Div. from Samanap to make a Diversion along the coast," "Squadron of Frigates proceeding to make a Diversion at Bantam, Batavia," "A—Supposed Site of Fort Ludawick," "B—Supposed Site new Fort near Surabaya," and "C—Enemy's Batteries." It also shows the track of the "Main Body of the Expedition proceeding to Samanap." It includes few place names except those necessary to understand location.

Maj. William Farquhar (W.F.), an officer in an engineer regiment of the Madras Army, participated in the expedition as a volunteer. He reported the capitulation of the Dutch on behalf of the commander-in-chief; he later publicly complained of the lack of recognition of his services.

10. Farquhar, William

Map of the Island of Great Java compiled from the maps of Valentyn and other authorities by Wm. Farquhar, Capt. Engr. 1811. Colored ms. Scale, ca. 1:635,000. 46 x 175 cm.

Watermark: Portal & Bridges, 1801.

A large map which covers the area from Java Head to straits of Bally [sic], including Madura Island. It shows soundings along coast and offshore islands; mountain ranges are

shown by linear hachures. Cultivated areas are depicted in a stylized pattern, as are forests. Cultural features are also shown including cities, roads, and trails. Place names are profusely labeled, with many perpendicular to the coast including notes on coastal features, shoals, and anchorages. In English for the most part with many notes, "Kingdom of Bantam," "The word Wattas in the Javanese Language means a boundary," etc.

Similar in size and style to the map of Java on seven leaves (54 x 174 cm.) in Reiner Otens' *Atlas maior* . . . (Amsterdam: 1641-1729), vol. 7, pl. 50, which carries a similar reference to François Valentyn and others (Phillips 4257).

11. [Map of the coastline of northwestern Java from Baly to P. Mandalieque, including the island of Madura, 1811?]. Colored ms. No scale given. 32 x 52 cm.

Watermark obscured.

Using the same style as item nos. 7 and 8 with similar color, flags, house symbols, forts, etc., the map is either Dutch or copied from a Dutch original. Oriented with north to the bottom, it also shows soundings.

12. MacKenzie, Colin (1753?-1821)

Plan of the entrenched lines & redoubts of Cornelis; with the attacks, carried on against the enemy, from the 13th to the 26 August 1811; from actual survey. Respectfully presented to the right honble. Lord Minto, Governor General of India etc., etc., etc., by his most obedient servant C. MacKenzie, Ch. Engr. to the Expdn., 19th Octr. 1811. Colored ms. Scale, ca. 1:8,050. 84 x 41 cm.

Watermark: J. Whatman 1808.

This plan shows depots, a powder magazine, roads, routes of the British columns, fortifications of several types, vegetation, plantations, etc. It is a very detailed plan with symbols keyed to the accompanying reference sheets. (See item no. 12a.) Similar to Prasad F107/4-5 and F107/8-16.

MacKenzie was chief engineer of the Java Expedition. An avid collector of maps, manuscripts, and artifacts, most of his collection went to the Survey of India. He served as Surveyor General, 1815-1821.

12 a. Reference to the attacks on the enemy's posts at Meester Cornelis on 26th August 1811, [signed] C. MacKenzie, C. Engr. Expdn. to Java, 19th Octr. 1811. Ms., 4 p. 39 x 25 cm.

Watermark: J. Whatman 1809 and VEIC in four chambers of a heart; two sheets pasted together.

Also includes a separate sheet, "Reference to the Enemy's works," in the same hand. The two references are numbered and lettered to correspond to the plan, making an easily understood description of the assault and conquest of the most important citadel in the Dutch East Indies.

Dutch East Indies-Ternate

13. [Map of Hierie, Ternate, Tidore, Maytarra, Eilongan, and part of Gillolo (Halmahera) Islands, 1807]. Colored ms. Scale, ca. 1:125,000. 85 x 108 cm.

Watermark: J. Whatman, 1807.

An unfinished map which relates in part to item no. 14 (following), it is oriented with north to the left. Some fortifications are shown. Mountains are depicted in profile and shaded with grey wash. The shoal water off the coasts are indicated inside a dashed line with yellow tint.

14. Plan of Ternate [1807?]. Colored ms. Scale, ca. 1:15,500. 53 x 149 cm.

Watermark: J. Whatman, 1807 with fleur-de-lis and crown.

Oriented with north to the right, the plan shows soundings and shoal water stippled with a light blue wash. Shows fortifications including Fort Orange with the British flag, Sultan's batteries No. 1 and No. 2 with the anchorage under battery No. 1 and Fort Jalucco to the north, with the road to Forts Kota Bora and Kaiya Mora to the west. Notes include "1st landing place of the English, at the attack in 1801." The plan was compiled after August 31, 1810, when the Dutch surrendered to the British.

The following two maps of Java and portions thereof are filed in the single map vault collection, but are not part of the Minto Collection. They are also included in this listing because of their manuscript format.

15. Marum, P.V.

De Noord Zyde van't eÿland Iava. P.V. Marum, fecit, 1746. Colored ms. Scale, 1:850,000. 54 x 136 cm.

Watermark: fleur-de-lis and crown.

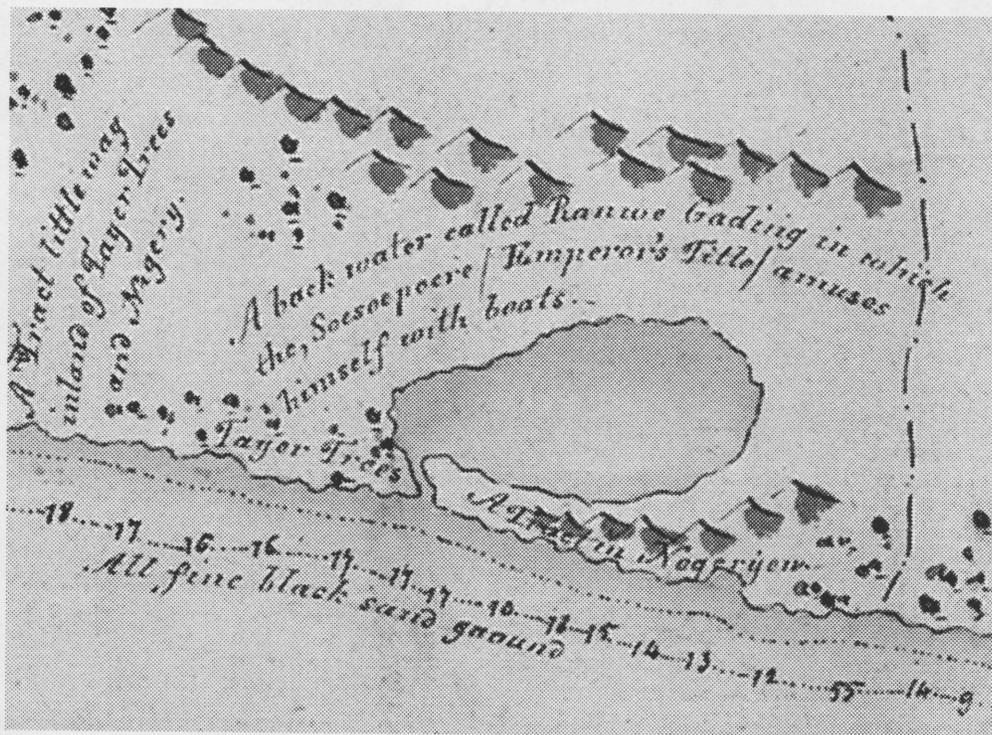
Covering an area extending from Java Head to Batavia including the Sunda Strait, the chart depicts soundings and anchorages. Includes a striking compass rose.

16. Isle de Java [17—]. Colored ms. No scale given. 48 x 53 cm.

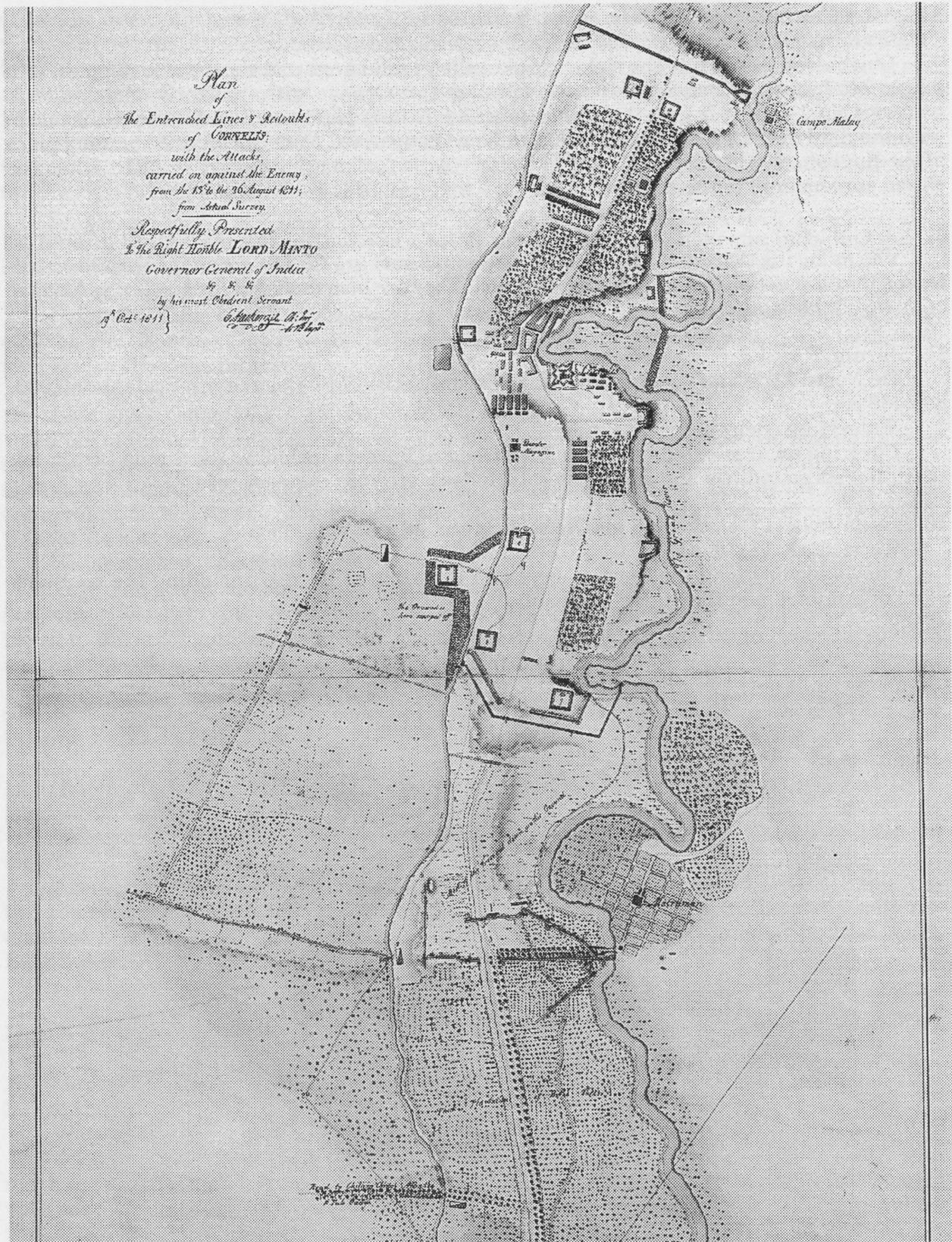
Watermark: Van der ley.

Shows towns along the coast of Java and a portion of Borneo, including the southern parts of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.

Detail from item 5



Item 12



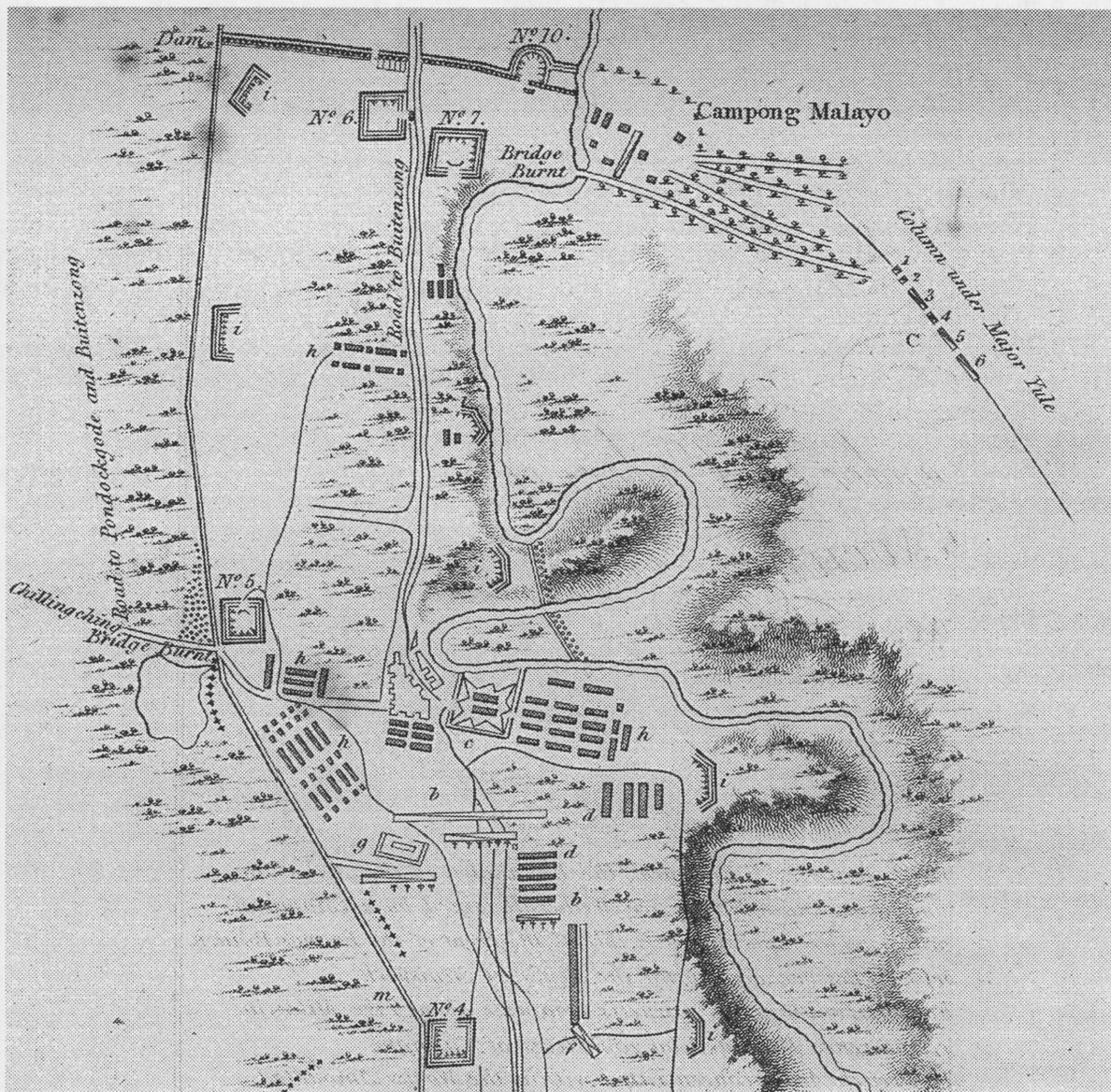
APPENDIX I:
LIST OF MAPS AND VIEWS IN WILLIAM THORN'S
MEMOIR OF THE CONQUEST OF JAVA (1815)

Listed below are the titles of the 35 plates (plans, charts, and views) that accompany William Thorn's *Memoir of the Conquest of Java; with subsequent operations of the British Forces in the Oriental Archipelago* (London: Printed for T. Egerton, Military Library, Whitehall, 1815). Because of the close relationship of several of these maps to the fourteen items in the Library's Minto Collection and their fragile condition, the folded maps and views (measuring over 30 x 23 cm) have been removed from the volume and filed flat with the Minto Collection in the Geography and Map Division Vault.

1. Sketch of the Island of Java from the latest and best documents extant. 46 x 119 cm.
2. Tract of the British fleets, of the expedition against Java. 1811. 30 x 45 cm.
3. [View of] Departure from High Islands, or 3rd rendezvous of the fleet. 30 x 23 cm.
4. [Plan of] The Army Brigaded. 30 x 23 cm.
5. The landing of the British Army at Chillinching on the Island of Java. 4th. Aug. 1811. 30 x 45 cm.
6. Route of the British Army, and correct plan of the environs of Batavia. 46 x 61 cm.
7. [View of] Town house at Batavia. 30 x 47 cm.
8. [View of] Castle and wharf at Batavia. 30 x 47 cm.
9. Plan of the action near Weltevreedeen, between the British Advance commanded by Colonel R.R. Gillespie, and the French Advanced Division, strongly posted under General Jumel. 10th. Augst. 1811. 30 x 23 cm.
10. Plan of attack on the fortified lines of Cornelis, taken by assault by the British Army under the orders of Lieut. General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, Commander in Chief. 26, August, 1814. 30 x 45 cm.
11. Plan of the environs of Samarang. 30 x 45 cm.
12. Sketch of the enemy's position on the retrenched heights at Jatty near Samarang, 10th Sept. 1811. 30 x 23 cm.
13. The Harbour of Grissee, and plan of the environs of Sourabaya. 46 x 30 cm.
14. Sketch of the tract pursued by the British Forces under the orders of Colonel Gillespie from Batavia. 21st March 1812. 46 x 30 cm.
15. Sketch of the River of Palimbang. 46 x 30 cm.
16. Sketch of the batteries at Borang, in the Palimbang River, taken possession of by the British troops, under Colonel Gillespie. 24th. April, 1812. 30 x 23 cm.
17. Sketch of the palaces, forts and batteries of Palimbang. 30 x 46 cm.
18. [View of] Fort, palace, and line of defence at Palimbang. 30 x 23 cm.
19. Sketch of the fortified Cratten, of the Sultan of Djoejo Carta, taken by assault 20th June, 1812, by the British forces commanded by Major General R.R. Gillespie. 30 x 46 cm.
20. [View of] Funeral of a Oey Hingho or Captain of the Chinese, at Batavia, as drawn on the spot. 44 x 55 cm.
21. [View of] Fort Cheribon. 30 x 23 cm.
22. [View of] Fort Taggal. 30 x 23 cm.
23. [View of] Samarang from the land side. 30 x 47 cm.
24. [View of] Fort Salatiga. 30 x 23 cm.
25. [View of] Water Palace at Djoejo Carta. 30 x 23 cm.
26. [View of] Fort Damack. 30 x 23 cm.

27. [View of] Fort Japara. 30 x 23 cm.
 28. [View of] Fort Joana. 30 x 23 cm.
 29. [View of] Fort Rambang. 30 x 23 cm.
 30. [View of] Gressie. 30 x 23 cm.
 31. [View of] Sourabaya River. 30 x 23 cm.
 32. [View of] Passarouang. 30 x 23 cm.
 33. Eastern Archipelago. Chart of the British Possessions, Dependencies on Java. 30 x 26 cm.
 34. [Plan of Amboyna]. 23 x 43 cm.
 35. [Plan of] Banda Isles. 30 x 23 cm.

Appendix I, plate 10



APPENDIX II: A SELECTION OF OTHER ENGLISH MAPS AND CHARTS OF PENANG

English maps and charts of Pulo Penang proper began to appear in the latter half of the 18th century. *A Sketch of Po Penang in the Strait of Malacca* by Captain Walter Alves, 1763, was published by Alexander Dalrymple in 1781, and included in Dalrymple and others [*Charts and Plans*], London, [1703–1807]. Dalrymple had been an East India Company servant until 1765 and was appointed Hydrographer in 1779. From 1759 to 1764, he traded in the Sulu archipelago, Borneo and on the coast of China. Howard T. Fry, *Alexander Dalrymple (1737–1808) and the Expansion of British trade . . .* (London: Frank Carr, 1970) gives an interesting account of his life, times, and accomplishments.

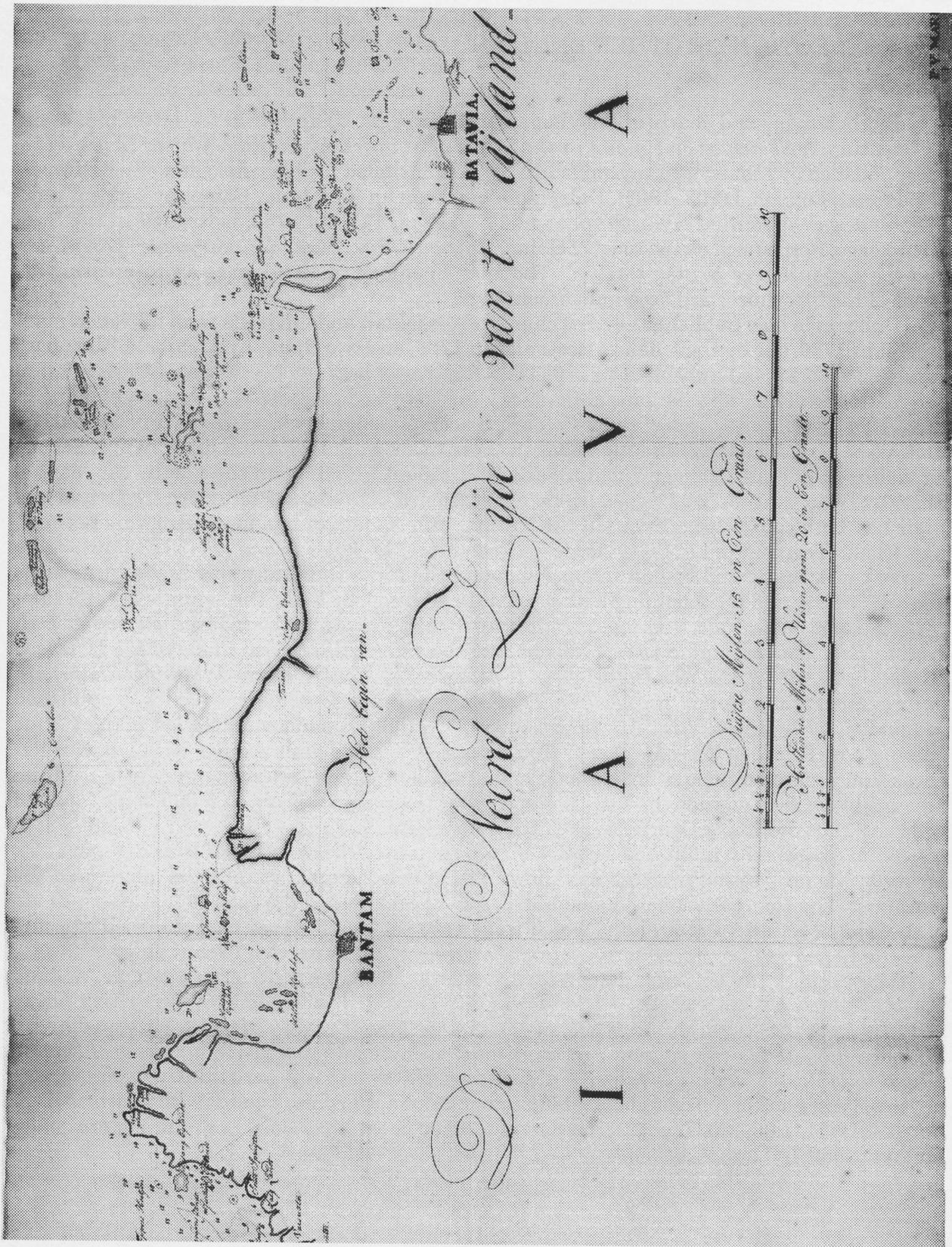
Dalrymple also published several charts of the island and environs from a French manuscript in 1786, one by Capt. James Scott also in 1786, and two charts by Archibald Blair, both surveyed in 1787 and published in 1807. The latter was presumably surveyed with Alexander Kyd's knowledge and perhaps assistance, since Kyd had been sent to survey the island in 1787. Kyd and his assistant William Colebrooke completed the work of surveying the harbor, the east side of the island, and the opposite shore in six weeks. Then, on his way to Calcutta, he visited Quida and Acheen (Achim), an independent kingdom on the northwest coast of Sumatra, whose sultan was a good friend of the American traders (Phillimore I: 47). Kyd and Blair had both conducted surveys in the Nicobar and Andaman Islands during this period.

Elisha Trapaud in his *Short Account of the Prince of Wales Island . . .* (1788), included a map of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans showing the route to Botany Bay and a large scale inset of Penang and the adjoining Malay coast. In addition, he listed the availability of *A Plan of the Strait within Pulo Penang . . . on a large scale, containing soundings, etc.*, by A. Dalrymple, Esq. This is Capt. Scott's 1786 chart of the same title, *A New Chart of the Northern Part of the Straits of Malacca from Acheen to Malacca, by Mons. d'Après de Mannevillette with improvements from Captn. Hall, Captn. Popham, and other navigators*, which was published in London, by Laurie & Whittle on September 17, 1798. It includes a detailed plan of "Pulo Penang now Prince of Wales Island . . ." on a scale of 1 inch equals 3 miles with keyed references and a note on population—about "4,000 residents. The itinerants may at a medium amount to a 1,000: so that the total population of Georgetown is about 5,000 souls," quoted from the 1804 edition of Laurie and Whittle's *Complete East India Pilot*.

John Arrowsmith published a *Chart of Pulo Penang or Prince of Wales Island . . .*, in 1805; however, the only soundings that are shown are in the channel between the island and the mainland. The configuration of the island closely approximates the colored manuscript map of the island and the Malay shore, which was surveyed in 1809. (See item no. 1.) It appears that the Library's map is the most accurately surveyed and compiled to that date.

Maps and charts of a later date in the Division's collections include, for example, William Fletcher's *Plan of Prince of Wales Island . . .* (1820) at a scale of 1:110,000; the British Admiralty Hydrographic Office, chart no. 1336, *Penang or Prince of Wales Island*, surveyed by Lt. T. Moore, R.N., 1832, with an inset of "the anchorage enlarged"; and the 1856 *Survey of Penang Island and Harbor*, by Lt. C.Y. Ward, I.N. (Indian Navy). Finally, particularly useful for the physical landscape of the island and adjoining mainland is *Penang Island & Butterworth*, Edition 1—SDFM, 1:63,360, Topographic Series L7010, Sheet 28 (Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya, 1962 and later editions).

Item 15



APPENDIX III: SELECTIONS FOR FURTHER READING

Mapping of the Southeast Asian waters by Europeans began with the Portuguese, although the earliest Europeans, Nicolo di Conti, Odoric of Pordenone, and at the beginning of the 16th century, Ludovico de Varthema have left accounts of their travels throughout the East. Their information was incorporated into maps by the cartographers of the period. The maps of the early 16th century show the islands of Java Major and Java Minor (Borneo?), Sumatra, and the Spice Islands, although with much distortion as to shape and no firm location indicated. The manuscript maps of the indigenous pilots and traders, who sailed throughout the area, also found their way into European hands and were incorporated into contemporary maps. A good overview of mapping in the region from earliest times is found in R.T. Fell, *Early Maps of South East Asia* (Singapore: Oxford University Press, 1988). Of particular interest are his chapters on "Mapping the Malay Peninsula" and "The East Indies," which contain enough information, briefly stated, to provide a beginning for those interested in pursuing the subject further. The collections of the Library of Congress contain copies of virtually all of the works cited by Fell.

The mapping of Southeast Asia is also discussed by Joseph E. Schwartzberg in, "Southeast Asian Nautical Maps" in J. B. Harley and David Woodward, eds. *The History of Cartography*, vol. 2, book 2, *Cartography in the Traditional East and Southeast Asian Societies* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1994), pp. 828–838, where Schwartzberg notes that the Portuguese used Javanese charts early in the sixteenth century. Cornelis Koeman in *The Sea on Paper: The Story of the Van Keulens and their 'Sea-torch'* (Amsterdam: Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, 1972) discusses the most important of the Dutch mapping houses. Günter Schilder in "Organization and Evolution of the Dutch East India Company's Hydrographic Office in the Seventeenth Century," *Imago Mundi* 28 (1976): 61–78 (see especially "The Hydrographic Office in Batavia," pp. 72–76) provided an interesting account of a little known aspect of Dutch hydrographic charting. Schilder included a reprint of an inventory of manuscript parchment charts (1688). The most interesting and informative work on Dutch overseas mapping is the beautifully illustrated volume by Kees Zandvliet, *Mapping for Money: Maps, Plans and Topographic Paintings and Their Role in Dutch Overseas Expansion during the 16th and 17th Centuries* (Amsterdam: Batavia Lion International, 1998). Of special interest is "Part II: The Dutch East India Company (V.O.C.)," pp. 86–164. Although dealing with an earlier period, the appendices, particularly that on the archive, pp. 265–275, is of importance in describing the difficulty of keeping together archival material as it passes from the defeated country to the conqueror, not unlike many such collections during and after World War II.

Since Dutch map makers were working at the Cape of Good Hope, Malacca, and the Moluccas, we can assume that many of the English maps in the Minto Collection were copied from Dutch manuscripts or engraved originals, in addition to other printed sources such as Van Keulen, d'Après de Mannevillette, Horsburgh, etc., that were available to Minto. Perhaps, some of the unsigned items in the collection were drawn by Dutch cartographers in the Batavia office. Research in the Minto-Raffles collections in the British Library India Office Library may confirm this connection.

W.F.J. Mörzer Bruyns's article "Navigation on Dutch East India Ships around the 1740s," *Mariner's Mirror* 78 (1992): 143–154, is worth perusing for a good examination of the navigational instruments and practices of the time. Andrew S. Cook, in "Alexander Dalrymple's *A Collection of Plans of Ports in the East Indies* (1774–1775): A Preliminary Examination," *Imago Mundi* 33 (1981): 46–64, and Andrew C.F. David, in "Alexander Dalrymple and the Emergence of the Admiralty Chart," in *Five Hundred Years of Nautical Science, 1400–1900*, ed. by Derek

Howse (Greenwich, England: National Maritime Museum, 1981), pp. 153–164, both discuss Dalrymple, his charts, his life as an hydrographer, and his East Indian interests. For further information on Dalrymple, see Andrew S. Cook's introductory essay, "Alexander Dalrymple: Research, Writing and Publication of the *Account*," in Alexander Dalrymple, *An Account of the Discoveries Made in the South Pacific Ocean Previous to 1764* (London, 1776; facsimile, Sydney: Hordern House, 1996).

There are many historical novels which are set in this period. The great C.S. Forester's Hornblower series immediately comes to the minds of aficionados of the period and genre. Of late, however, the Aubrey-Maturin series has brought well-deserved fame and not a little fortune to its author, the eminent and distinguished Patrick O'Brian, because of his marvelous grasp of the period in all its many factors. Two important recent works provide a deeper analysis of the subject. The first is Dean King, *A Sea of Words: A Lexicon and Companion for Patrick O'Brian's Seafaring Tales*, with introductory essays by John B. Hattendorf and J. Worth Estes (New York: Henry Holt, 1995). Although obviously related to O'Brian's novels, it is nevertheless an important and informative reference work. Hattendorf's essay, "The Royal Navy during the War of the French Revolution and Napoleonic War," pp. 5–36 is a valuable introduction to the men, vessels, and organization of the Royal Navy at that time, as is Estes's essay on naval medicine. His suggestions for further reading are useful and are highly recommended. The second and perhaps, more important volume is Dean King, *Harbors and High Seas: An Atlas and Geographical Guide to the Aubrey-Maturin Novels of Patrick O'Brian*, with John B. Hattendorf, maps by William Clipson and Adam Merton Cooper (New York: Henry Holt, 1996). This is an invaluable companion to the first seventeen books of this superb series of historical novels about the British Navy during the Napoleonic Wars and the United States' War of 1812. An introductory essay by John B. Hattendorf, "Not a Moment to Lose," is brief but informative on winds and weather, with diagrams and sailing routes, and navigation and navigational instruments of the time. The maps and diagrams are excellent and the illustrations are well chosen. For a brief, well-illustrated look at life in the Royal Navy of the period, one should also see O'Brian's *Men-of-War: Life in Nelson's Navy* (New York: W.W. Norton, 1995). Of particular interest in O'Brian's series of historical novels are No. 3, *HMS Surprise* (1973), and No. 5, *Desolation Island* (1976), which reproduces on p. 89, "A View of Fort Cornwallis on Prince of Wales Island, or Penang." This view appeared in the Spring 1813 edition of the *Naval Chronicle*, a periodical that was published twice a year from 1799–1818, and remains one of the most important sources of British naval activity during this period. In addition, see No. 6, *The Fortune of War* (1979); No. 13, *The Thirteen Gun Salute* (1989); and No. 14, *The Nutmeg of Consolation* (1991). The latter two novels have fascinating but of course, imaginary visits with Thomas Raffles in Batavia during his service as Lieutenant-Governor of Java.

Current reference map of Indonesia (Central Intelligence Agency, 1998), highlighted to indicate the islands covered by maps in the Minto Collection. George Town is the principal settlement on Penang (formerly Prince of Wales Island).



Compass rose from item 15

