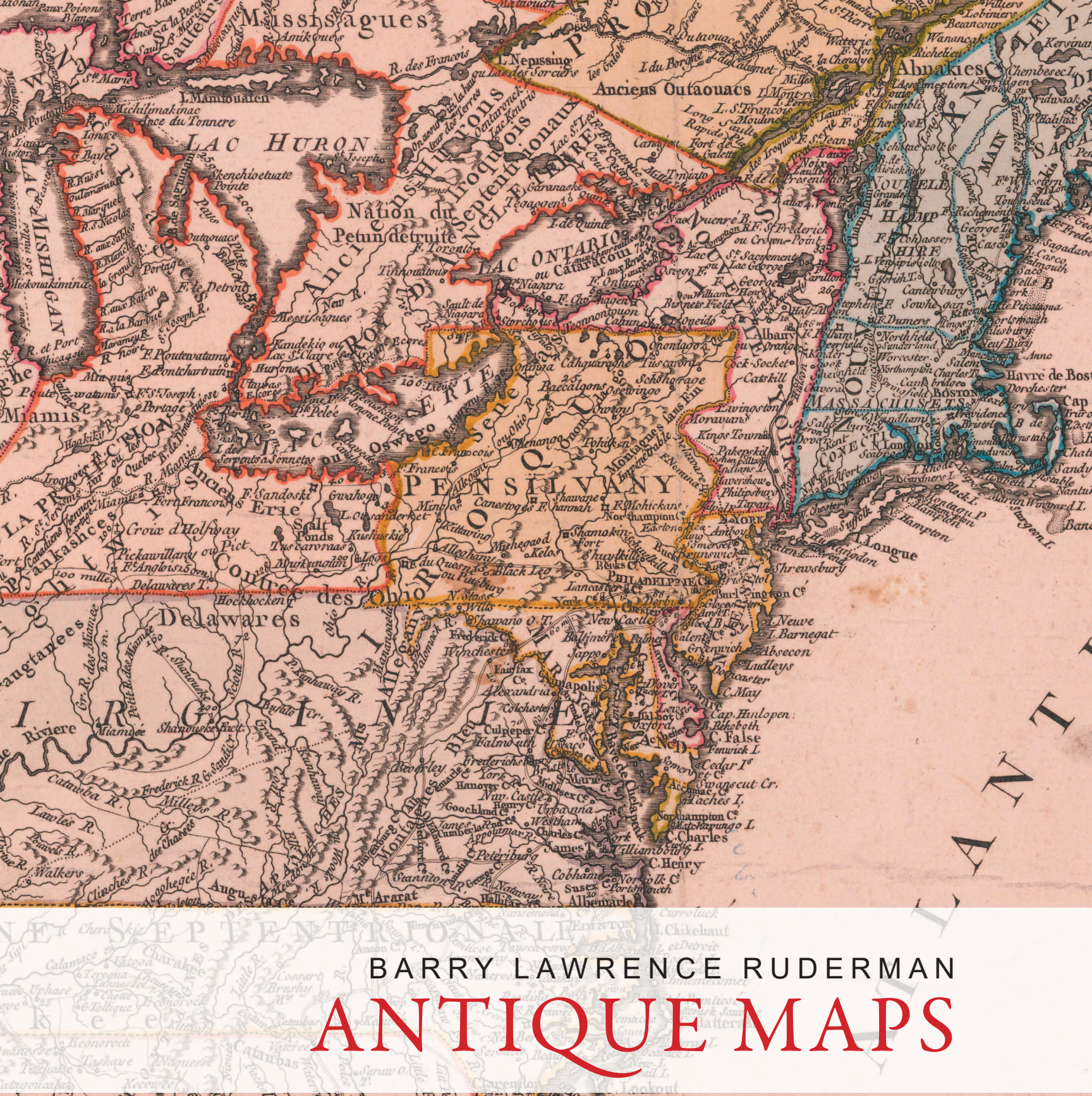

BARRY LAWRENCE RUDERMAN

ANTIQUE MAPS

Catalog List

1 . (#53640) - Carte Nouvelle de L'Amerique Angloise Contenant La Virginie, Mary-Land, Caroline, Pennsylvania..	SOLD
2 . (#77866) - L'Amerique, Divisee Selon Letendue De Ses Principales Parties, Et Dont Les Points Principaux Sont Placez Sur Les Observations De Mes.rs . . . 1717	SOLD
3 . (#71089) - A New and Exact Map of the Dominions of the King of Great Britain on ye Continent of North America . . .	SOLD
4 . (#59953) - La Riviere De Missisipi, et ses Environs dan L'Amerique Septentrionale. Mis au jour par N. de Fer Geographe de sa Majeste Catolique 1715	$ 39,500.00
5 . (#72622) - [Rare First State] Novissima Tabula Regionis Ludovicianae Gallice dictae la Louisiane . . .	$ 2,400.00
6 . (#64255op) - Carte De La Louisiane Et Du Cours Du Mississipi . . . Juin 1718 [1st State!]	SOLD
7 . (#61193) - Partie Meridionale De La Riviere De Missisipi, et ses Environs dan L'Amerique Septentrionale . . . 1718	$ 11,000.00
8 . (#74465) - A New Map of the English Empire in America viz Virginia New York MaryLand New Jarsey Carolina, New England Pennsylvania Newfoundland New France &c . . . 1719	$ 2,400.00
9 . (#73913) - Carte De La Nouvelle France, ou se voit le cours des Grandes Rivieres de. S. Laurens & de Mississipi . . . Floride . . . Louisiane. . . Virginie . . . Marie-Lande . . . Nouvelle Yorck . . . Nouv. Angleterre . . .	SOLD
10 . (#73950) - Amplissimae Regionis Mississipi Seu Provinciae Ludovicianae A R.P. Ludovico Hennepin Francisc Miss In America Septentrionali Anno 1687 . . .	$ 2,200.00
11 . (#62962) - Virginia Marylandia et Carolina In America Septentrionali Britannorum industria exculta repraesentate	Not Available
12 . (#58190) - Carte De La Louisiane et du Cours du Mississipi Dressee sur un grand nombre de Memoirs entr' autres sur ceux de Mr. Le Maire . . .	SOLD
13 . (#54171) - Le Cours du Fleuve Missisipi, selon les Relations les plus moderns. A Amsterdam chez J.F. Bernard . . . 1737	SOLD
14 . (#71713) - Mappa Geographica, Regionem Mexicanam Et Floridam Terrasque adjacentes, ut et Anteriores Americae Insulas, Cursus itidem et Reitus Navigantium versus flumem Missisipi . . .	$ 1,350.00
15 . (#72419) - A Map of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands with the Adjacent Parts	SOLD
16 . (#75866) - Carte de La Louisiane cours du Mississipi et Pais Voisins Dediee a M. le Comte de Maurepas . . . 1744	SOLD
17 . (#62892) - A Map of the British Empire in America, from the Head of Hudson Bay to the Southern Bounds of Georgia, with the intervention of Canada	$ 675.00
18 . (#71230) - Carte Des Nouvelles Decouvertes Au Nord de la Mer de Sud, Tant a l'Est de la Siberie et du Kamtchatcka, Qu'a l'Ouest de la Nouvelle France, Dressee sur les Memoires . . . 1750	SOLD
19 . (#73394) - Carte Des Pays connus sous le nom de Canada dans laquelle sont distinguees les possessions francoises, & angl.	SOLD
20 . (#64175) - Pensylvania Nova Jersey et Nova York cum Regionibus Ad Fluvium Delaware In America Sitis, Nova Delinatione ob oculos posita . . .	SOLD
21 . (#51958) - [Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York] Speciel Land Charte von Pensilvanien, Neu Jersey, Neu York und von denen drey Land-schafften an dem Delaware Fl. In America in Englischer Spr. gedruckt A. 1749 In Europa duffgelegt in Teutsch Spr. zu Francfurt am M. A. 1750.	$ 42,500.00

22 . (#78982) - A Chart of North and South America, including the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, with the nearest Coasts of Europe, Africa, and Asia	$ 42,500.00
23 . (#78983) - A Map of the British and French Dominions in North America, With the Roads, Distances, Limits, and Extent of the Settlements, Humbly Inscribed to The Right Honourable the Earl of Halifax, And other Right Honourable The Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations, By their Lordships. Most Obliged and very humble Servant Jno. Mitchell . . . 1755	SOLD
24 . (#78454) - A general Map of the Middle British Colonies, in America; Viz Virginia, Màriland, Dèlaware, Pensilvania, New-Jersey, New-York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island... [with:] Geographical, Historical, Political, Philosophical and Mechanical Essays. The First, Containing an Analysis Of a General Map of the Middle British Colonies in America...	SOLD
25 . (#72898) - A New and Accurate Map of North America (wherein the Errors of all preceding British, French and Dutch Maps, respecting the rights of Great Britain, France & Spain, & the Limits of each of His Majesty's Provinces are Corrected) Humbly Inscribed to the Honorable Charles Townshend, one of the Right Honorable Lords Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain &c. By his Most Obliged, most Obedient and Very Humble Servant Huske.	SOLD
26 . (#65785) - Canada Louisiane et Terres Angloises . . . Novembre MDCCLV	SOLD
27 . (#71740) - Carte de La Louisiane et Des Pays Voisins Dediee a M. Rouille Secretairr 'd Etat ayant le Departement de la Marine . . . 1750 . . . Sur de Nouvelle Observations on a corrigee les Lacs, et leurs Enviorns. 1755.	SOLD
28 . (#75750) - Charte von dem Engellaendischen u. Franzoesischen Besitzungen in Nord America...	SOLD
29 . (#73812) - [An English Propaganda Map In French] Carte Des Possessions Angloises & Francoises Du Continent De L'Amerique Septentrionale 1755.	SOLD
30 . (#63924) - Recens Edita totius Novi Belgii, in America Septenrionali siti, delineatio cura et sumptibus . .	$ 2,800.00
31 . (#48039) - An Accurate Map of North America, Describing and Distinguishing The British, Spanish and French Dominions on this great Continent: According toThe Definitive Treaty Concluded At Paris 10th Feby. 1763. . . .	SOLD
32 . (#55250) - A Chart of the Sea Coast of New Found Land, New Scotland, New York New Jersey with Virginia and Maryland-- Sold By George Grierson at the two Bibles in Essex Street Dublin	SOLD
33 . (#57883) - Partie De L'Amerique Septentrionale, qui comprend le Canada, la Louisiane, le Labrador, le Groenland, la Nouvelle Angleterre, la Floride, &c. . . 1771 (North America - 2 sheets)	SOLD
34 . (#66082) - A Chart of North and South America, including the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, with the nearest Coasts of Europe, Africa and Asia.	SOLD
35 . (#66428) - A general Map of the Middle British Colonies in America, viz. Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, Connecticut and Rhode-Island: of Aquanishuonigy the Country of the Confederated Indians. . . And of Part of New-France. . . By Mr. Lewis Evans. . .	SOLD
36 . (#67197) - [Inscribed on verso with reference to the life of Anne Grant] The Seat of War in the Middle British Colonies containing Virginia, Maryland . . . / A General Map of the Middle British Colonies In America, containing Virginia, Maryland, The Delaware Counties,...Corrected from Governor Pownall's Late Map 1776	SOLD
37 . (#78958) - A Map of the Middle British Colonies In North America First Published By Mr. Lewis Evans of Philadelphia in 1755; and since corrected and improved . . . By T. Pownall . . . March 25th 1776	SOLD
38 . (#43232) - [Revolutionary War Broadside Map] Allgemeine Charte von Nord America als den Sitz des Krieges zwischen den Konigl. Engl. Truppen u:den Provinzialen	SOLD

39 . (#38127) - A New and Correct Map of North America, with the West India Islands, Divided according to the last Treaty of Peace, Concluded at Paris, 10th Feby. 1763, wherein are particularly Distinguished, The Several Provinces and Colonies which Compose The British Empire . . . 1777	SOLD
40 . (#70166) - British Dominions in America agreeable to the Treaty of 1763; Divided into several Provinces and Jurisdictions, By Thos. Kitchin Geogr.	SOLD
41 . (#51418) - British Dominions in America agreeable to the Treaty of 1763; Divided into several Provinces and Jurisdictions, By Thos. Kitchin Geogr.	$ 4,200.00
42 . (#58273) - Carte De L'Amerique Septle. Pour servir a l'intelligence de la Guerre entre les Anglois et les Insurgents . . . 1777	SOLD
43 . (#64522) - Carte Nouvelle Des Possessions Angloises En Amerique dressee pour l'intelligence de la guerre . . . 1777	$ 1,700.00
44 . (#33284op) - Carte du Theatre de la Guerre actuel entre les Anglais et les Trieze Colonies Unies de l'Amerique Septentrionale dresse par J.B. Eliot Ingenieurs des Etats Unis 1778	Not Available
45 . (#49191) - Partie Septentrionale Des Possessions Angloise en Amerique, Pour servir d'intelligence a la Guerre presente, entre les Anglois e leurs Colonies. Dressee sur les meilleurs Cartes du Pays tarduite de l'Anglois . . . 1778	SOLD
46 . (#69631) - The Coast of Nova Scotia, New England, New-York, Jersey, The Gulph and River of St. Lawrence. The Islands of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, St. John, Antecosty, Sable &c. and Soundings thereof;	$ 26,500.00
47 . (#72245) - Carte De L'Amerique Septentrionale Depuis La Baye D'Hudson Jus Qu'au Mississipi: pour servir aux Essais Historiques et Politiques Sur la Revolution de cette Partie du Monde.	SOLD
48 . (#73656) - Carte De La Louisiane Et Du Cours Du Mississipi Avec Les Colonies Anglaises. Revue, Corrigee et considerablemt. Augmentee en 1782 . . .Par Guillaume De L'Isle...	$ 2,200.00
49 . (#59441) - The American Atlas, or a Geographical Description of the Whole Continent of America.	SOLD
50 . (#65803) - Amerique Septentrionale avec les Routes, Distances en miles, Villages et Etablissements Francois et Anglois Par le Docteur Mitchel Traduit de l'Anglois . . .1777	SOLD
51 . (#73506) - A New Map of North America, with the West India Islands, Divided according to the Preliminary Articles of Peace, Signed at Versailles, 20 Jan. 1783, wherein are particularly Distinguished The United States, and the Several Provinces, Governments &ca, which Compose the British Dominions . . . 1783	SOLD
52 . (#67979) - Map of the United States in North America: with the British, French and Spanish Dominions adjoining, according to the Treaty of 1783.	SOLD
53 . (#62841) - The West Indies, including Part of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, East Florida, West Florida, Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico with Part of the Coast of South America: From the Bay of Honduras, to the Mouth of the Orinoko. From the Latest and Best Authorities and Actual Observations . . . Augt. 1, 1783 . . .	SOLD
54 . (#41651) - A New and Correct Map of North America with the West India Islands, Divided According to the Last Treaty of Peace ... 20th of Jan. 1783 ... Particularly Distinguished the Thirteen Provinces which Compose the United States . . . [With annotations describing Cumberland, Tennessee, Kentucky etc.]	$ 4,800.00
55 . (#55181) - Notes on the State of Virginia [with the map:] A Map of the country between Albemarle Sound, and Lake Erie, comprehending the whole of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and Pensylvania, with parts of several other of the United States of America. Engraved for the Notes on Virginia.	$ 27,500.00
56 . (#71444) - The United States of America with The British Possessions of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland divided with the French and also The Spanish Territories of Louisiana and Florida according to the Preliminary Articles of Peace ... 1783	SOLD

57 . (#73260) - An Accurate Map of the United States of America according to the Treaty of Peace of 1783	$ 875.00
58 . (#50850) - Bowles's New One-Sheet Map of the Independent States of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pensylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut & Rhode Island. &c. Comprehending also the Habitation & Hunting Countries of the Confederate Indians; by Lewis Evans.	$ 2,400.00
59 . (#72437) - [United States] Gli Stati Uniti Dell'America Delineati Sulle ultime Osservazioni . . . 1797	SOLD
60 . (#73348rd) - Carte Générale Des Etats-Unis de l'Amerique Septentrionale Divisée en ses 17 Provinces.	SOLD

LA LOUISSIANE
LA FLORIDE
Issati Orientaux
Issati Occidentaux
Isfati
Les Panis
Les Panisbousa
Les Ilinois
Les Cenis
Les Espagnols commercent dans ces Quartiers.
Pays des Chaouanons
Pays des Chicachas
Baye de Spiritu Santo
Embouchures du Missisipi au jour d'huy de S.t Louis
Debarquement de M.r de la Salle et ou ils aborderent en Janvier 1685. M.r de Beaujeu et luy ne peurent retrouver l'entrée du Missisipi.
Grand Lac ou les Sauvages ne Navigent point par ce que la Lame y est trop Grosse.
Fort Louis apelé cy devant F. Crevecœur
Village des Tamaroa ou des Caouquia dans ce Village il y a aussi des Metchigamias
Cap St Antoine
Cap a l'Irondelle
Source d'Eau Salée
Roche d'Crisal
Fort de Biloxy
Pascagoula
Pensacola
Apalachites
Apalattes
Alibamous
Nadchez
Ouma
Colapissa
Ouacha
Chicachas
Chaouenons
Couih
Caouitas
Mobile
Missisipi R.
R. des Ilinois
R. de la Roche
R. de la Barbue
R. des Chepoussea
R. des Ozages ou des Missouris
R. du Serpent
R. de la Madeleine
R. de la Providence
R. de Basquemelle
R. au Raisin
R. au Canot
R. du Parisien
R. de Cenis
R. Verte
R. St Pierre
R. St Louis
R. des Outaouacs
R. des Mascoutens
R. des Ilinois
R. de Chicagou
R. d'Ouabache
R. aux Oies
R. de Mobile
R. del Norte ou Rio Bravo
Lac des Illinois
Lac des Sioux Occidentaux
Lac de Missisucaga
Lac Pepin ou des Pleurs
Lac des Tintons
Lac Dauphin
Lac des Illinois
Lac des Outaouacs
Lac des Hurons
Lac des Napissings
Lac des Missisagues
Lac Ontario
Lac Erie
Lac Huron
Lac Michigan
Lac Supérieur
Lac du Labirinte
Les Abitibis
Les Sauteurs
Mission de St Marie
Portages des Recollets
Portage
Saut de St Antoine de Padoue
Fort l'Huillier
Fort de Chartres
Fort des Miamis
Fort de St Jerôme
Habitations de Sanap et Pekitanoui
Habitations des Ajabuez des Pauroute et des Otoctata
Riv. et Villages des Panis
Les Mianis
les Checagou
les Ilinois
les Missouris
les Ozages ou ily a 200. Cabanes
les Panimaha
les Panimahas
les Paoulaova
les Acansea
les Apana
les Panissa
les Choumans
les Conoatinno
les Natchez
les Tioux
les Ouma
les Colapissa
les Bahamos nation errante
les Temerlouens ou les Paoytes Peuples Errants
les Caouitas
les Couih
les Mogoulacha
les Alibamous
les Apalattes
les Cosachi
les Chaouenons
les Villages des Caouitas
les Villages des Ass emonon
les Villages des Natchez
les Villages de Mohomi
les Villages de la Mobile
les Villages de la nat. des Chiquitas
les Villages des Apalatchites
les Villages des Tahogara
les Villages des Tali
les Villages des Chicachas
les Villages des Couih
les Villages des Ouacha
les Villages des Tonnigua
les Villages des Yatasches
les Villages des Ouachita
les Villages des Natchitochez
les Villages des Pons
les Villages de Tonnigua
les Villages de Tenegrigua ruine
les Villages de Natchitochez
les Villages de Natchitochez
les Villages de Natchitochez

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RARE MAP OF THE ENGLISH COLONIES IN AMERICA

1

Carte Nouvelle de L'Amerique Angloise Contenant La Virginie, Mary-Land, Caroline, Pennsylvania..

Amsterdam / 1700

DIMENSIONS
36.5" x 23.5"

COLOR
Hand Colored

CONDITION
Good

STOCK NO.
53640

AUTHOR
Pierre Mortier

DESCRIPTION

Decorative example of the second state of this detailed 2-sheet map of the British Colonies in North America, credited to Nicolas Sanson but in reality drawn directly from Robert Morden's rare New Map of the English Empire In America, first published in circa 1698 in London.

Among other noteworthy features, Burden identifies the map as "the first printed plan of an English colonial city in a non-English map." The map focuses on the British Colonies in North America. Burden notes:

The most notable feature here is the mountain range extending from the Florida peninsula northwards into Michigan. This plateau remains, although the legend found on the Morden describing [the mountain range] does not. The original source for this curious feature is unknown. . . the map's English origins are clearly seen, including the Copper Mine near present day Chicago, and Mines of Iron besides the Ohio River , both originating from Thevenot, 1681. The unusual depiction of Green Bay, the broader northern portion of the Delaware peninsula, the boundaries of Pennsylvania extending far to the north, the altered Cape Cod and the inset plan of Boston Harbor are all features found on the Morden map.

Mortier's map illustrates several popular geographical errors of the late 17th Century. The mouth of the Mississippi River is pushed far to the west, into Texas. This feature appeared on maps for only about 30 years, the result of a hoax perpetrated by La Salle in an attempt to make a settlement at the mouth of the river look strategically important-in being near to the Spanish ports in Mexico-thus lending added weight to his plan of developing a French Empire along the great North American inland waterways. Also shown are 'Ashley Lake,' the 'Savana,' and the 'Desert Arenosa,' the three notorious errors derived from the reports of John Lederer.

The three states of this map can be dated as follows:

- First state: no plate number at bottom right corner (1700)
- Second state: plate number 81 at bottom right corner (circa 1710)
- Third state: chez Jean Covens et Corneille Mortier imprint in top left and top right titles.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Old Color. Lower margin added. Greens have oxidized, with some minor cracking and very minor loss, expertly stabilized on verso.

PIERRE MORTIER

Pierre, or Pieter, Mortier (1661-1711) was a Dutch engraver, son of a French refugee. He was born in Leiden. In 1690 he was granted a privilege to publish French maps in Dutch lands. In 1693 he released the first and accompanying volume of the Neptune Francois. The third followed in 1700. His son, Cornelis (1699-1783), would partner with Johannes Covens I, creating one of the most important map publishing companies of the eighteenth century.

THE "ORIGINAL BEAVER MAP" OF THE AMERICAS

2

L'Amerique, Divisee Selon Letendue De Ses Principales Parties, Et Dont Les Points Principaux Sont Placez Sur Les Observations De Mes.rs . . . 1717

Paris / 1713 (1717)

DIMENSIONS
62" x 44"

COLOR
Outline Color

CONDITION
Good

STOCK NO.
77866

AUTHOR
Nicolas de Fer

DESCRIPTION

Rare example of the "Original Beaver Map," one of the most influential maps of North America published at the end of the 17th Century.

De Fer's wall map of America is one of the most important and well regarded maps of its time, incorporating late 17th Century Jesuit information from the Mississippi River and Great Lakes regions, as well as a massive depiction of California as an Island. The map is surrounded by images of natives and scenes from varying parts of the continents including two industries important to the old world, Beavers, for their pelts and the Newfoundland cod fishery. The two text panels describe the various regions including Louisiana, Florida and the English colonies.

The map is the first map to include a vignette of Beavers in Canada, which was later used by Herman Moll for his famous Beaver Map of the British Dominions in North America. According to Dahl, de Fer's map was engraved by van Loon, but the decorative vignettes were all designed, etched and engraved by Nicolas Guerard. The beaver scene shows dozens of industrious creatures against a backdrop of Niagara Falls, which Guerard most likely based on Hennepin's first printed view of the falls, published a year earlier in 1697.

RARITY

The first issue, from 1698, is extremely rare. Dahl calls it almost unknown. Neither Tooley nor McLaughlin cite any edition prior to 1705.

Jacques-Francois Benard, de Fer's son-in-law published a later edition in 1739-40.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Old color. Restored, with some soiling. Laid on linen.

REFERENCE

Dahl, Map Collector #29:22-26; Tooley, #70; McLaughlin, #165;

NICOLAS DE FER

Nicholas de Fer (1646-1720) was the son of a map seller, Antoine de Fer, and grew to be one of the most well-known mapmakers in France in the seventeenth century. He was apprenticed at twelve years old to Louis Spirinx, an engraver. When his father died in 1673, Nicholas helped his mother run the business until 1687, when he became the sole proprietor.

His earliest known work is a map of the Canal of Languedoc in 1669, while some of his earliest engravings are in the revised edition of Methode pour Apprendre Facilement la Geographie (1685). In 1697, he published his first world atlas. Perhaps his most famous map is his wall map of America, published in 1698, with its celebrated beaver scene (engraved by Hendrick van Loon, designed by Nicolas Guerard). After his death in 1720, the business passed to his sons-in-law, Guillaume Danet and Jacques-Francois Benard.

DESCRIPTION DE L'AMERIQUE,
L'AMERIQUE, DIVISEE SELON LETENDUE DE SES PRINCIPALES PARTIES
ET DONT LES POINTS PRINCIPAUX SONT PLACEZ SUR LES OBSERVATIONS DE MES.rs DE L'ACADEMIE ROYALE DES SCIENCES
Dressée Par N. de Fer Geogr.e de Sa MAIESTE CATHOLIQUE.
LA MER
DU SUD, ou PACIFIQUE
DU NORD.
MER DE CANADA
MER DU BRESIL
MER MAGELANIQUE
DESCRIPTION DES PROVINCES DE L'AMERIQUE SEPTENTRIONALE
DESCRIPTION DES PROVINCES DE L'AMERIQUE MERIDIONALE

SEMINAL MAP OF BRITISH COLONIES IN AMERICA

3 *A New and Exact Map of the Dominions of the King of Great Britain on ye Continent of North America . . .*

London / 1715 (ca 1730)

DIMENSIONS
24″ x 40″

COLOR
Outline Color

CONDITION
VG

STOCK NO.
71089

AUTHOR
Herman Moll

DESCRIPTION

Fine example of Moll's seminal map of the British Colonies in America, the first large-scale map to show English developments in North America and the first to show the American postal routes.

Moll's map was the first and one of the most important illustrations of the ongoing dispute between France and Great Britain over boundaries separating their respective American colonies. Pritchard notes that "The map was the primary exponent of the British position during the period immediately following the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713." All territory south of the St. Lawrence River and eastern Great Lakes is shown as British. Numerous notations relating to territorial claims, Indian tribes, the fur trade, and the condition of the land cover the face of the map. This map shows the early eighteenth-century postal routes in the British colonies and is frequently called the first American postal map.

Moll's "Beaver Map" is one of the most accurate of the period. It is notable for being among the first and most important cartographic documents relating to Anglo-French disputes over the boundaries separating their respective American colonies. Even the insets are of great importance, most notably Indian Agent Thomas Nairne's important and early map of South Carolina, along with a map showing the English, French and Indian settlements in the Carolinas and a plan of Charleston Harbor.

The most striking feature of Moll's map is the vignette showing Niagara Falls with beavers at work. The view of Niagara Falls, without the beavers, was first published in Utrecht in 1697, as part of Louis Hennepin's Nouvelle decouverte d'un tres grand Pays Situe dans l'Amerique. In 1713, Nicholas de Fer, cartographer to the French King, copied Hennepin's view and added the famous beavers on his "Carte de La Mer du Sud & de La Mer du Nord." Beaver pelts were a significant part of a highly successful American fur trade, an industry that was used to promote settlement in America. The industrious nature of beavers, moreover, symbolized the notion that control of the land, and the wealth created therefrom, was brought about by hard work.

Moll was one of the most well-known cartographers in England of his generation. Moll emigrated from the Netherlands to England around 1680, settling in London, where he established his own shop in 1689. Moll's style grew increasingly distinctive as his career progressed, and his maps remain noted for their elaborate design and clarity of lettering. He was also known for including numerous legends on his maps that give historical information about the geography, inhabitants and general features of the areas shown.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Original outline hand-color. Two sheets joined as one.

HERMAN MOLL

Herman Moll (c. 1654-1732) was one of the most important London mapmakers in the first half of the eighteenth century. Moll was probably born in Bremen, Germany, around 1654. He moved to London to escape the Scanian Wars. His earliest work was as an engraver for Moses Pitt on the production of the English Atlas, a failed work which landed Pitt in debtor's prison. Moll also engraved for Sir Jonas Moore, Grenville Collins, John Adair, and the Seller & Price firm. He published his first original maps in the early 1680s and had set up his own shop by the 1690s.

Moll's work quickly helped him become a member of a group which congregated at Jonathan's Coffee House at Number 20 Exchange Alley, Cornhill, where speculators met to trade stock. Moll's circle included the scientist Robert Hooke, the archaeologist William Stuckley, the authors Jonathan Swift and Daniel Defoe, and the intellectually-gifted pirates William Dampier, Woodes Rogers and William Hacke. From these contacts, Moll gained a great deal of privileged information that was included in his maps.

Over the course of his career, he published dozens of geographies, atlases, and histories, not to mention numerous sheet maps. His most famous works are Atlas Geographus, a monthly magazine that ran from 1708 to 1717, and The World Described (1715-54). He also frequently made maps for books, including those of Dampier's publications and Swift's Gulliver's Travels.

THE FRENCH PRESENCE IN NORTH AMERICA

4 *La Riviere De Missisipi, et ses Environs dan L'Amerique Septentrionale. Mis au jour par N. de Fer Geographe de sa Majeste Catolique 1715*

Paris / 1715

DIMENSIONS
25" x 18"

COLOR
Uncolored

CONDITION
VG

STOCK NO.
59953

AUTHOR
Nicolas de Fer

DESCRIPTION

Nicolas De Fer's Landmark 1715 Map of the Mississippi River Valley and the French Regions in the Interior of North America.

Fine example of De Fer's rare map of the southern part of the French regions in North America, one of the most important maps of the region and one of the earliest maps to incorporate the reports of Jesuit missionaries and explorers active in the early 18th Century.

In 1715, Nicolas De Fer produced this printed version of the 1701 manuscript map by Guillaume De L'Isle, entitled Carte des Environs du Missisipi. That manuscript is generally credited as the first detailed depiction of the New Iberville geography of North America. Curiously it was never published in printed form by De L'Isle.

De Fer's map is perhaps the most important and influential printed regional map of the period, providing significantly updated cartographic information in a number of regions. It is the first printed map to provide the updated treatment of the Mississippi River, which was later made famous by De L'Isle in his 1718 Carte de la Louisiane et du cours du Missisipi. . . De Fer's map pre-dates De L'Isle's map by 3 years, making it the first to include the updated information along the Gulf Coast transmitted to France by Francoise Le Maire and the first to incorporate the revised and improved mapping of the region to the west of the Great Lakes derived from French missionary source.

De Fer's map was the first to provide a graphic depiction of the vast and rich commercial potential of French Louisiana, for which commercial rights would soon be ceded to John Law's Company of the West.

De Fer's map was of great contemporary importance, delineating many of the Spanish settlements which just then appearing in the region. Henry Popple would later utilize De Fer's map to delineate Spanish settlements on the Rio Grande and territory west of the Mississippi Valley.

The map is also notable for its early depiction of the Carolina Trading Path from Charleston to the Mobile and Mississippi Rivers.

The map incorporates the reports of French explorers and missionaries in America in the late 17th and early 18th Centuries, whose work is incorporated in the map, including Hennepin, de La Salle, Tonti, Justel, des Hayes, and Jolliet. Perhaps most notable is the contributions of Francois le Maire, a Jesuit Missionary in Louisiana, whose job from 1706 to 1720 included the review and transcription of explorers' journals, accounts (and maps), which were recorded in his memoirs and then transmitted back to France. Many of these reports and maps were obtained from Spanish sources.

RARITY

The map last appeared in a dealer catalog in June 2005 (Richard Arkway, Catalog 62, #17). We also locate an example in a Goodspeed Catalog in 1961, where the cataloguer noted "this does seem to be described in Phillips nor in Wheat's Mapping the Transmississippi West. " We find no record of the map appearing at auction.

Due to its extreme rarity the 1715 first state of De Fer's map is known only to a small number of students of cartography. However, as it precedes De L'Isle's Louisiane, it is an important link in the evolution of geographical knowledge of the Mississippi River Valley and of the southern United States.

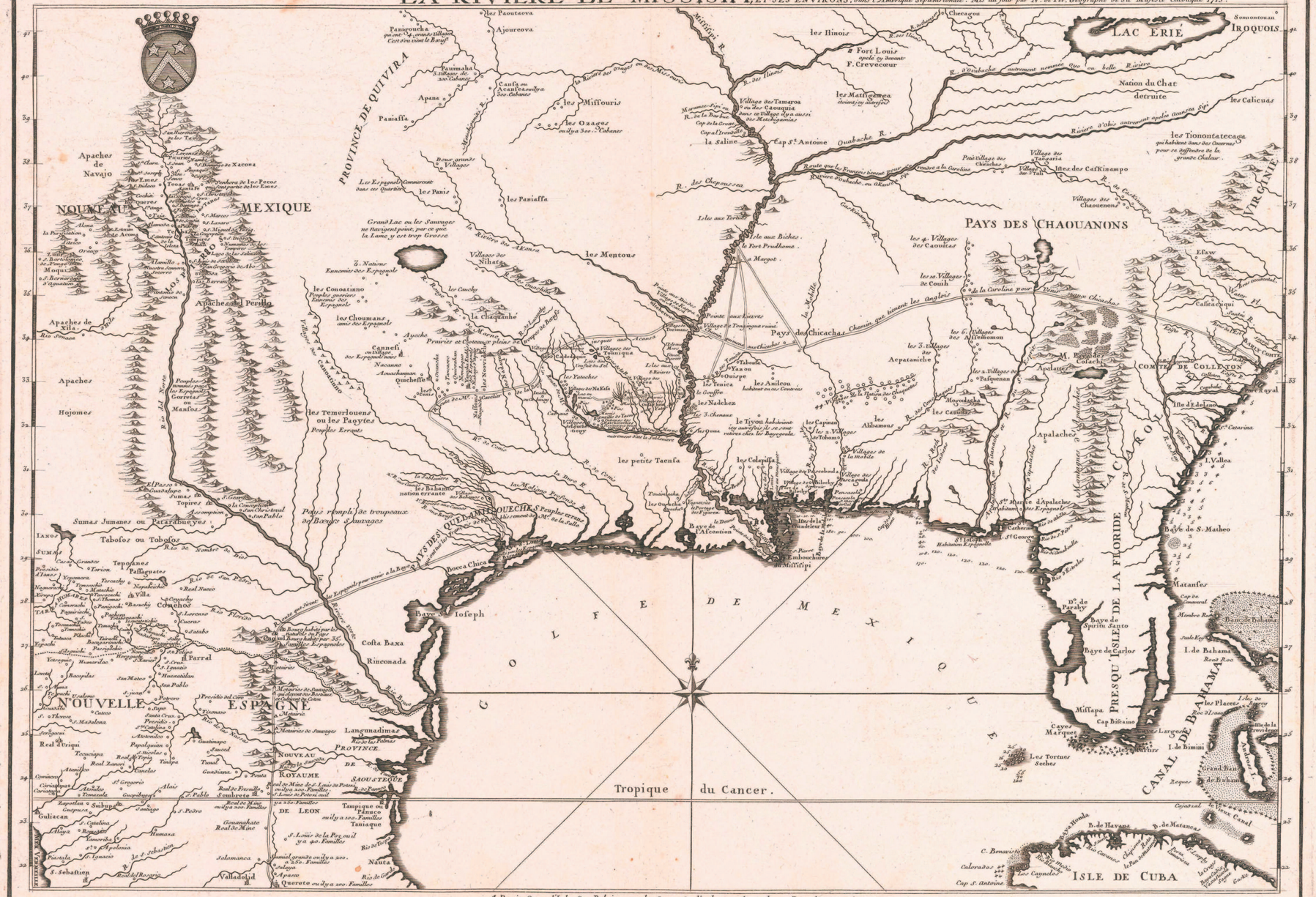
CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Minor foxing.

REFERENCE

Cumming, Southeast #169. (1718 second state); Holland, Mississippi River, pp. 96-100; Akerman, "Nicholas de Fer, Le cours du Missisipi..." in Mapline 119-120, Fall 2012, pp. 2-3.

LA RIVIERE DE MISSISIPI, ET SES ENVIRONS, dans l'Amerique Septentrionale. Mis au jour par N. de Fer, Geographe de sa Majesté Catolique 1715.


NOUVEAU MEXIQUE
Apaches de Navajo
Apaches del Perrillo
Apaches de Xila
Apaches
Hojomes
Moqui
Xongopavi
Xongopavi
Xongopavi

DE L'ISLE'S MAP OF FRENCH LOUSIANA

5 *[Rare First State]. Novissima Tabula Regionis Ludovicianae Gallice dictae la Louisiane . . .*

Nuremberg / 1718

DIMENSIONS
16.5" x 12.5"

COLOR
Hand Colored

CONDITION
VG

STOCK NO.
72622

AUTHOR
Christopher Weigel

DESCRIPTION

Rare first state of Christoph Weigel's edition of De L'Isle's map of French Louisiana.

The map is based on De L'Isle's seminal map of the French possession of Louisiana that drew together the cartographic work of the previous half century. It presents a detailed view of the Gulf region and the Mississippi, and the exploration routes of De Soto, Cavelier, Tonty, Moscoso and Denis. Numerous forts including Mission de los Teijas are shown throughout.

The vignette shows a scene which includes Scottish financier John Law. John Law (1671-1729), is best known for his role in establishing the Banque Générale in France in 1715 and founding the Compagnie de l'Occident for the exploitation of the resources of French Louisiana after Antoine Crozat had surrendered his charter in 1717. Initially, Law's reputation caused the stock in the Compagnie de l'Occident to sell readily, and the organization soon enlarged the scope of its activities by absorbing other commercial companies, its name than being changed to the 'Company of the Indies'. Enormous profits were anticipated and the increasing demand for its stock led to wild speculation. The anticipated immense and immediate profits were not realized, and soon the scheme revealed itself as a purely speculative venture. In 1720 the company failed, the bubble burst, and the stockholders lost their entire investment, many being completely ruined, leaving the French nation on the verge of bankruptcy.

RARITY

There are two states of the map:

State 1: Lacking New Orleans and the privilege in the cartouche
State 2: New Orleans and privilege included
State 1 is rare on the market. The only recorded example in a public collection is in the Royal Library of Copenhagen.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Old color. Minor toning and a bit of soiling.

THE FIRST PRINTED MAP TO NAME TEXAS

6

Carte De La Louisiane Et Du Cours Du Mississipi . . . Juin 1718 [1st State!]

Paris / 1718

DIMENSIONS
25.5" x 19"

COLOR
Outline Color

CONDITION
VG

STOCK NO.
642550p

AUTHOR
Guillaume De L'Isle

DESCRIPTION

"The Mother and Main Source of All the Later Maps" of the Mississippi River and Interior Parts of the United States and The First Map to Name Texas

First state of De L'Isle's seminal map, one of the most important and influential maps of the 18th Century.

De L'Isle 's map is "the first large-scale map accurately showing the lower Mississippi River and surrounding areas" and the first printed map to properly locate and name 'Texas.' "The most important notation to Texas history [on the map]... was that appearing along the Trinity: 'Mission de los Tiejas, etablie in 1716.' . . . This phrase marked the first appearance of a form of the name Texas on a printed map, and thus Delisle has received proper credit for establishing Texas as a geographic place name."

One of the most widely copied and influential maps ever produced. The map contains the first indications of the explorations of De Soto, Caveli-er, Tonty, Moscoso and Denis. It included the best depiction of the Mississippi River to date, for the first time presenting a roughly accurate delinea-tion of its entire length, as well as a semblance of accuracy about many of its tributaries. It was also the first map to include the name Texas with the legend "Mission de los Teijas," indicating a Mission established in 1716.

Delisle's maps had an immense impact on the history of cartography, and none more so than this map. It was based on years of research, using all the latest reports of travels, explorations and surveys in the region. Delisle was particularly well placed with respect to gathering information on North America, using De L'Isle's connections in the French Court to access the best available published and unpublished accounts and maps of the New World.

De L'Isle's map was the first accurate delineation of the Mississippi Valley system and "the first print-ed map to show Texas."

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Evidence of old folds and some minor toning.

GUILLAUME DE L'ISLE

Guillaume De L'Isle (1675-1726) is probably the greatest figure in French cartography. Having learned geography from his father Claude, by the age of eight or nine he could draw maps to demonstrate ancient history. He studied mathematics and astron-omy under Cassini, from whom he received a superb grounding in scientific cartography—the hallmark of his work. His first atlas was published in ca. 1700. In 1702 he was elected a member of the Academie Royale des Sciences and in 1718 he became Premier Geographe du Roi.

De L'Isle's work was important as marking a tran-sition from the maps of the Dutch school, which were highly decorative and artistically-orientated, to a more scientific approach. He reduced the impor-tance given to the decorative elements in maps, and emphasized the scientific base on which they were constructed. His maps of the newly explored parts of the world reflect the most up-to-date information available and did not contain fanciful detail in the absence of solid information. It can be fairly said that he was truly the father of the modern school of cartography at the commercial level.

De L'Isle also played a prominent part in the recalculation of latitude and longitude, based on the most recent celestial observations. His major contribution was in collating and incorporating this latitudinal and longitudinal information in his maps, setting a new standard of accuracy, quickly followed by many of his contemporaries. Guillaume De L'Isle's work was widely copied by other mapmakers of the period, including Chatelain, Covens & Mortier, and Albrizzi.

REFERENCE

Schwartz/ Ehrenberg, pp. 140-41. Martin & Martin, Maps of Texas, pl. 19, pp. 98-99. Cumming, Southeast, no. 170. Kohl,Lowery Collection, p. 230;

CARTE DE LA LOUISIANE ET DU COURS DU MISSISIPI

Dressée sur un grand nombre de Memoires entrau.tres sur ceux de M.r le Maire Par Guill.aume Delisle del Academie R.le des Scien.ces

Vers ce lieu su rapport des Indiens les Espagnols le passent a gue sur leurs chevaux le Missouris allant traiter avec des Nations situées vers le Nordouest du de aportent du fer jaune cest ausi quils lexpriment

Riviere de Palmes

Fort basti par les Espagnols en 1720

Villa nueva de S.t Marina de Gracias fondée en 1721

Presidio del Norte ou de S.t Juan Bapt.e

Presidio de Conchos

Presidio del Passo de S.t Pierre

Presidio de Rio Grande

Presidio de Sancen

Presidio de Rio de Flores

Presidio de la Punta

Mines de Plomb

Mines de Cuivre

Mines de Mercure

Mines de Fer

Mines de Charbon de terre

Mines de Sel

Mines d'Argent

Mines d'Or

Mines de Turquoises

Mines de Pierres precieuses

Mines de Perles

Mines de Cristal de roche

Mines de Pierre de Taille

Mines de Pierre de Meule

Mines de Pierre de Chaux

Mines de Pierre de Plastre

Mines de Pierre de Marbre

Mines de Pierre de Jaspe

Mines de Pierre de Porphire

Mines de Pierre de Serpentine

Mines de Pierre de Granit

Mines de Pierre de Grais

Mines de Pierre de Gypse

Mines de Pierre de Talc

Mines de Pierre de Mica

Mines de Pierre de Ardoise

Mines de Pierre de Charbon

Mines de Pierre de Sel

Mines de Pierre de Fer

Mines de Pierre de Cuivre

Mines de Pierre de Plomb

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Mines de Pierre de Pierre de Pierre de Pierre de Pierre de Pierre de Turquoises

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*Mines de Pierre

7

DE FER'S LANDMARK MAP OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER VALLEY

Partie Meridionale De La Riviere De Missisipi, et ses Environs dan L'Amerique Septentrionale . . . 1718

Paris / 1718

DIMENSIONS
25" x 18.5"

COLOR
Hand Colored

CONDITION
VG+

STOCK NO.
61193

AUTHOR
Nicolas De Fer

DESCRIPTION

De Fer's Landmark Map of the Mississippi River Valley and the French Regions in interior of North America.

Fine example of De Fer's rare map of the southern part of the French regions in North America, prepared by De Fer for the French Company of the West (John Law & the Mississippi Bubble), one of the most important maps of the region and one of the earliest maps to incorporate the reports of Jesuit missionaries and explorers active in the early 18th Century.

De Fer's map is perhaps the most important and influential regional map of the period, providing significantly updated cartographic information in a number of regions. The map is the first printed map to provide the updated treatment of the Mississippi River, which was later made famous by De L'Isle in his Carte de la Louisiane et du cours du Missisipi. . . . De Fer's map pre-daes De L'Isle's map, making it the first to include the updated information along the Gulf Coast transmitted to France by Francoise Le Maire and the first to incorporate the revised and improved mapping of the region to the west of the Great Lakes derived from French missionary sources.

While its cartographic details rival the contemporary maps of Guillaume De L'Isle for primacy, De Fer's map was almost certainly the more commercially influential work at the time it was published, having been commissioned by John Law's Compagnie d'Occident (Company of the West), to provide a graphic depiction of the vast and rich commercial potential of French Louisiana, for which commercial rights had just been ceded to Law's Company of the West.

De Fer first began work on his map in 1715, when he issued his La Riviere de Missisipi, et ses Environs, dans l'Amerique Septentrionale ..., based upon a 1701 manuscript map by Guillaume De L'Isle. The 1715 map is essentially the proof state for the lower half of the 2-sheet map, lacking the internal embellishments intended to demonstrate the wealth of the region.

With the founding of John Law's Company of the West and Law's being granted by the King of France the rights to commercial control of Louisiana in August 1717, Law commenced an advertising and promotional campaign to attract investors for his new company. A visual tool was undoubtedly needed to help potential investors understand the scope and commercial potential of France's holdings in Louisiana. To fill the need, De Fer was commissioned to create such a map.

While the 1715 map had been quite plain in its depiction of the southern regions, the 1718 edition is expanded to include the Upper Mississippi and Great Lakes, and lavishly embellished with vignettes highlighting the rich hunting grounds, fur trade and ample watercourses which could be found in the region, undoubtedly to persuade potential investors of the commercial potential of the region and Law's enterprise.

De Fer's map was of great contemporary importance. Henry Popple would later utilize De Fer's map to delineate Spanish settlements on the Rio Grande and territory west of the Mississippi Valley. De Fer's Great Lakes model was utilized well into the 18th Century, most notably serving as the model for the first edition of John Mitchell's monumental map of North America. Perhaps of greatest historical significance, it was undoubtedly a very useful selling tool for John Law, helping him raise significant sums of money for his venture, which would later end with a massive commercial failure known as the Mississippi Bubble.

RARITY

Examples of the 2-sheet and 4-sheet version of De Fer's map are extremely rare on the market. This Partie Meridionale appears a bit more often, but is still relatively scarce.

REFERENCE

Cumming 169.

PARTIE MERIDIONALE DE LA RIVIERE DE MISSISIPI, ET SES ENVIRONS, dans l'Amerique Septentrionale. Mis au jour par N. de Fer, Geographe de sa Majesté Catolique 1718.

LA LOUISIANE
Les Illinois
LAC ERIE
PAYS DES CHAOUANONS
PROVINCE DE QUIVIRA
NOUVEAU MEXIQUE
NOUVELLE ESPAGNE
Les Cenis
Les Mentous
Les Missouris
Les Ozages
Les Panimahas
Les Paniassa
Les Illinois
Les Matigoncas
Les Tamaroa
Les Chepoussa
Les Mascoutens
Les Kikapous
Les Outagamis
Les Sakis
Les Renards
Les Folles Avoines
Les Puans
Les Iroquois
Les Sonontouans
Les Tionontatecaga
Les Calicuas
Les Chaouanons
Les Chicacha
Les Natchez
Les Tensa
Les Colapissa
Les Abihamous
Les Apalaches
Les Acapatamiche
Les Caouitas
Les Couitas
Les Yatasses
Les Ouacha
Les Anilcou
Les Tioux
Les Cappinas
Les Thomas
Les Bayogoula
Les Mougoulachas
Les Caouitas
Les Tohomes
Les Ouma
Les Oumas
Les Quinipissa
Les Bilocchi
Les Chetimachas
Les Attacapas
Les Opelousas
Les Akokisa
Les Karankawas
Les Cocos
Les Tonkawas
Les Lipans
Les Apaches de Navajo
Les Apaches de Xile
Les Apaches
Les Apaches du Perillo
Les Hojomes
Les Temerlouens ou les Paoytes
Les Nadaco
Les Cadodaquis
Les Nassonis
Les Natchitoches
Les Yscanis
Les Ouachitas
Les Arkansas
Les Quapaws
Les Tunicas
Les Houmas
Les Bayagoulas
Les Mobiliens
Les Pascagoulas
Les Chacchias
Les Chickasas
Les Alibamons
Les Abikas
Les Coosades
Les Talapouches
Les Apalachites
Les Timucuas
Les Ais
Les Calusa
Les Jaga
Les Tekesta
Les Guales
Les Yamasi
Les Westo
Les Chiscas
Les Tegesta
Les Mayaca
Les Jororo
Les Acuera
Les Utina
Les Potano
Les Ocale
Les Tocobaga
Les Pohoy
Les Mocoso
Les Caloosa
Les Mayimi
Les Tequesta
Les Jeaga
Les Ais
Les Matecumbe
Les Carlos
Les Guanahacabibes
Les Indiens Guanahatabeyes
Les Indiens Ciboneys
Les Indiens Taynos
Les Indiens Lucayes
Les Indiens Caribes
Les Indiens Siboneys
Les Indiens Guanahatabeys
Les Indiens Arawaks
Les Indiens Ciguayos
Les Indiens Macoris
Les Indiens Higuey
Les Indiens Soco
Les Indiens Yao
Les Indiens Maisi
Les Indiens Baracoa
Les Indiens Guantanamo
Les Indiens Bayamo
Les Indiens Manzanillo
Les Indiens Cubanacan
Les Indiens Sabana
Les Indiens Camagüey
Les Indiens Trinidad
Les Indiens Sancti Spiritus
Les Indiens Remedios
Les Indiens Caonao
Les Indiens Habana
Les Indiens Matanzas
Les Indiens Cardenas
Les Indiens Guamuhaya
Les Indiens Cienfuegos
Les Indiens Jagua
Les Indiens Bahia Honda
Les Indiens Pinar del Rio
Les Indiens Guane
Les Indiens Isla de la Juventud
Les Indiens Isla de Pinos
Les Indiens Isla de Cayo Largo
Les Indiens Isla de Cayo Coco
Les Indiens Isla de Cayo Guillermo
Les Indiens Isla de Cayo Romano
Les Indiens Isla de Cayo Santa Maria
Les Indiens Isla de Cayo Sabinal
Les Indiens Isla de Cayo Paredon Grande
Les Indiens Isla de Cayo Paredon Chico
Les Indiens Isla de Cayo Cruz del Padre
Les Indiens Isla de Cayo Cruz del Padre Chico
Les Indiens Isla de Cayo Cruz del Padre Grande
Les Indiens Isla de Cayo Cruz del Padre Mediano
Les Indiens Isla de Cayo Cruz del Padre Pequeño
Les Indiens Isla de Cayo Cruz del Padre Mediano
Les Indiens Isla de Cayo Cruz del Padre Grande
Les Indiens Isla de Cayo Cruz del Padre Chico

8

BRITISH COLONIES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI

A New Map of the English Empire in America viz Virginia New York MaryLand New Jarsey Carolina, New England Pennsylvania Newfoundland New France &c . . . 1719

London / 1719

DIMENSIONS
23.5" x 20"

COLOR
Hand Colored

CONDITION
VG

STOCK NO.
74465

AUTHOR
John Senex

DESCRIPTION

An old colonial era map of eastern North America west to the Mississippi River. This is one of the earliest obtainable English maps to focus on the whole of the region, focusing on what would become the United States by the end of the 18th Century.

This map of the eastern part of North America features a prominent, entirely fictitious, mountain range extending from Michigan into Florida, connecting with the Appalachians along the way. The map is based on numerous Jesuit and French sources of information on the Great Lakes and Canada. The error was perpetuated on maps into the nineteenth century.

The English colonies are shown drawn on recent cartography such as the Hermann map of Virginia and Reed map of William Reed's manuscript map of New England, and the recent grants of Pennsylvania and West New Jersey.

The map is a close copy of the Morden & Browne map of the same name, issued in 1695, which is a great rarity on the market. The map includes a wonderful treatment of the Great Lakes, a fascinating transcontinental mountain range from Michigan to Florida, wonderful depiction of the Mississippi River and terrific detail in the British Colonies. Morden's map was an early example of English maps prepared to attack French claims to the lands in the interior parts of North America. Compiled during the War of the League of Augsburg, or King William's War (1689-97), Morden's original map showed the English extending westward, into the regions traditionally claimed by the French. In addition to the Midwest, much of Canada is shown as English. The English colonies along the Atlantic Seaboard are carefully delineated according to English sources, but Canada, the Mississippi Valley, and the Great Lakes are based on French sources, including the maps of Dablon (1672) and Thevenot (1681).

An inset map of Boston Harbor appears next to the title cartouche, based on Thomas Pound's A New Mapp of New England from Cape Codd to Cape Sables (1691).

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Narrow margins.

JOHN SENEX

John Senex (1678-1740) was one of the foremost mapmakers in England in the early eighteenth century. He was also a surveyor, globemaker, and geographer. As a young man, he was apprenticed to Robert Clavell, a bookseller. He worked with several mapmakers over the course of his career, including Jeremiah Seller and Charles Price. In 1728, Senex was elected as a Fellow of the Royal Society, a rarity for mapmakers. The Fellowship reflects his career-long association as engraver to the Society and publisher of maps by Edmund Halley, among other luminaries. He is best known for his English Atlas (1714), which remained in print until the 1760s. After his death in 1740 his widow, Mary, carried on the business until 1755. Thereafter, his stock was acquired by William Herbert and Robert Sayer (maps) and James Ferguson (globes).

FINE FULL COLOR MAP OF COLONIAL NORTH AMERICA

9

Carte De La Nouvelle France, ou se voit le cours des Grandes Rivieres de. S. Laurens & de Mississipi . . . Floride . . . Louisiane. . . Virginie . . . Marie-Lande . . . Nouvelle Yorck . . . Nouv. Angleterre . . .

Amsterdam / 1719

DIMENSIONS
19" x 16.5"

COLOR
Hand Colored

CONDITION
VG+

STOCK NO.
73913

AUTHOR
Henri Chatelain

DESCRIPTION

Fine full color example of Henri Chatelain's map of the inhabited parts of North America, based upon Nicholas De Fer's landmark 4 sheet map published in 1718.

At the top left of the map is large scale map of the Mississippi Delta and Mobile Bay, based upon the 1699 voyage of Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville. The inset also appears on De Fer's rare 4 sheet map of 1718, upon which this map is based.

D'Ibeville explored the mouth of the Mississippi and its many tributaries, including the Red River in Arkansas. This map was first issued in Volume 6 of Chatelain's 7 volume Atlas Historique, published between 1705 and 1720. Heidenreich and Dahl surmised that the original 4 sheet De Fer map was issued to promoted the recently established Compagnie Francoise Occident and reinforce French opinion in the 1713 boundary settlement. The settlement was initially successful in promoting French emigration to America. However, the financing side of the company, conceived by John Law to help finance the debt left by Louis XIV, led to a wild burst of speculation and ultimate collapse. This episode is often referred to as the Mississippi Bubble.

Chatelain's one sheet version of De Fer's map proved very successful and was copied by Van Keulen and Ottens. The map includes a a nice plan and view of Quebec, and fine detail in the Great Lakes and Mississippi. The map features vignettes and notes throughout and a dozen sailing ships, Indian Villages, etc.

RARITY

Verner & Stuart Stubbs #11.

HENRI CHATELAIN

Henri Abraham Chatelain (1684-1743) was a Huguenot pastor of Parisian origins. Chatelain proved a successful businessman, creating lucrative networks in London, The Hague, and then Amsterdam. He is most well known for the Atlas Historique, published in seven volumes between 1705 and 1720. This encyclopedic work was devoted to the history and genealogy of the continents, discussing such topics as geography, cosmography, topography, heraldry, and ethnography. Published thanks to a partnership between Henri, his father, Zacharie, and his younger brother, also Zacharie, the text was contributed to by Nicolas Gueudeville, a French geographer. The maps were by Henri, largely after the work of Guillaume Delisle, and they offered the general reader a window into the emerging world of the eighteenth century.

CARTE DE LA NOUVELLE FRANCE, où se voit le cours des Grandes Rivieres de S. LAURENS & de MISSISIPI Aujourd'hui S. LOUIS, Aux Environs des-quelles se trouvent les ETATS, PAÏS, NATIONS, PEUPLES &c. de la FLORIDE, de la LOUÏSIANE, de la VIRGINIE, de la MARIE-LANDE, de la PENSILVANIE, du NOUVEAU JERSAY, de la NOUVELLE YORCK, de la NOUV. ANGLETERRE, de L'ACADIE, du CANADA, des ESQUIMAUX, des HURONS, des IROQUOIS, des ILINOIS &c. Et de la Grande Ile de TERRE NEUVE: Dressée sur les MEMOIRES les plus NOUVEAUX recueillis pour L'ETABLISSEMENT de la COMPAGNIE FRANÇOISE OCCIDENT

Tom: VI. N° 23. Pag: 91.
LES COSTES DE LA LOUISIANE DEPUIS LA BAYE DE L'ASCENSION JUSQUES ACELLE DE S.T JOSEPH; ou se trouvent les Embouchures des Rivieres Missipi ou de S.t Louis; et de la Riviere de Panuque &c. avec les Isles, Ports et Nations qui en Dependent des François.
LES COSTES DE LA LOUISIANE
Golfe de Mexique
Golfe de Mexique
Baye de Hudson
Baye de Hudson
Baye de Hudson
Nouvelle Terre de Iaques
TERRE DE LABRADOR
LABRADOR, Par les Espagnols
NOUV. BRETAGNE, Par les Anglois.
ESTOTILANDE, Par les Danois. Descouvert l'an 1550. par Antt Zen.
DETROIT DE HUDSON
DETROIT DE DAVID
GROENLANDE
TERRE DES GRANDS ESQUIMAUX
Cette Baye fut descouverte par Daniel Anglois en 1586.
TERRE DES PETITS ESQUIMAUX
Nation des Ourmamiouecks
Nation des Timaramins
Nation des Outaouas Sounguechronons
Nation et Lac Guapchasson
Nation et Lac Nipigon
Nation des Christinaux
Nation des Assinibouels ou Afenipoulacs
Nation des Alepimiscos
Nation des Kilistinons
Les Abitibis
Les Sauteurs
Les Hurons
Les Algonquins
Les Illinois
Les Panis
Les Panimboula
Les Ilinois
Nation du Chat detruite
Les Panimahas
Les Tioumatetecqua
Les Chaouanons
Pays des Chaouanons
LA LOUISSIANE
LA FLORIDE
NOUV. MEXIQUE
NOUV. ESPAGNE
PROVINCE DE QUIVIRA
Isiati Occidentaux
Isiati Orientaux
Golfe de St Laurens
L'ISLE DE TERRE NEUVE
Les Environs de Quebec, Ville Capitale de la Nouvelle France avec Plan d'Icelle, situé sur la Riviere de S.t Laurens a 308. degrez 15. Minutes de Longitude, et a 46. degrez 55. Minutes de Latitude Septentrionale.
QUEBEC
VEUE DE QUEBEC
GRANDE MER DU NORD
LES ISLES LUCAYES
GOLFE DE MEXIQUE
Tropique du Cancer
ISLE DE CUBA
Baye de Spiritu Santo
Baye de S.t Louis et de la Conception
Baye de S.t Louis ou de la Conception
Baye de S.t Louis ou de la Conception
Baye de S.t Louis ou

FULL-COLOR EXAMPLE OF HOMANN'S MISSISSIPPI

10

Amplissimae Regionis Mississipi Seu Provinciae Ludovicianae A R.P. Ludovico Hennepin Francisc Miss In America Septentrionali Anno 1687 . . .

Nuremberg / 1720

DIMENSIONS
22.5" x 19"

COLOR
Hand Colored

CONDITION
VG+

STOCK NO.
73950

AUTHOR
Johann Baptist Homann

DESCRIPTION

Striking full-color example of Homann's map of the Course of the Mississippi River, based upon the reports of Hennepin, who explored the upper Mississippi and Great Lakes regions as a Jesuit Missionary in the late 1600s.

The map follows the work of De L'Isle in his seminal map covering the same region. The Mississippi is oddly misprojected, with the Ohio and several other rivers splitting to the east and tracking near a vignette showing Indians hunting long-horn buffalo.

The western rivers, including the Missouri, are equally inaccurate. The map shows a number of explorers' routes throughout the southwest and Louisiana and annotations regarding various regions. Many Indian Tribes and early forts named. Florida is an archipelago. Nice detail in Texas.

The title cartouche shows Father Hennepin with allegorical figures depicting his exploration of the New World.. The vignette shows an early representation of an American bison flanked by Indians.

Homann's "Louisiana Province" is one of the most attractive early maps of the American interior, as well as being politically provocative. The map illustrates the eastern half of the future United States, focusing on the region called "La Louisiane," control of which was actively contested by Spain and France throughout the 1700s.

Homann's maps is drawn from Guillaume De L'Isle's seminal Carte de la Louisiane et du Cours du Mississipi of 1718. Delisle's labeling of the territory west of the Appalachians as

La Louisiane assumed a French proprietorship that provoked angry protests from the Spanish and British governments. Homann repeated the label on the present map, thus

perpetuating a cartographic battle in which the mapmakers of each country issued publications showing their preferences toward political claims.

The map includes a very early form of the word Texas, seen in the legend reading Mission de las Teyas, etablie en 1716 near present-day San Antonio. Routes of early explorers are shown and dated, with the locations of Indian tribes and of many early settlements.

Homann dedicated the map to the French priest Louis Hennepin, who explored the Great Lakes regions and claimed to have reached the mouth of the Mississippi River. The dedication is actually a reinforcement of French proprietorship of the Louisiana region.

One of the most interesting and decorative regional maps of America from the period.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Original hand-color. Small repaired tear from the bottom edge just inside the neatline near the vertical centerfold.

REFERENCE

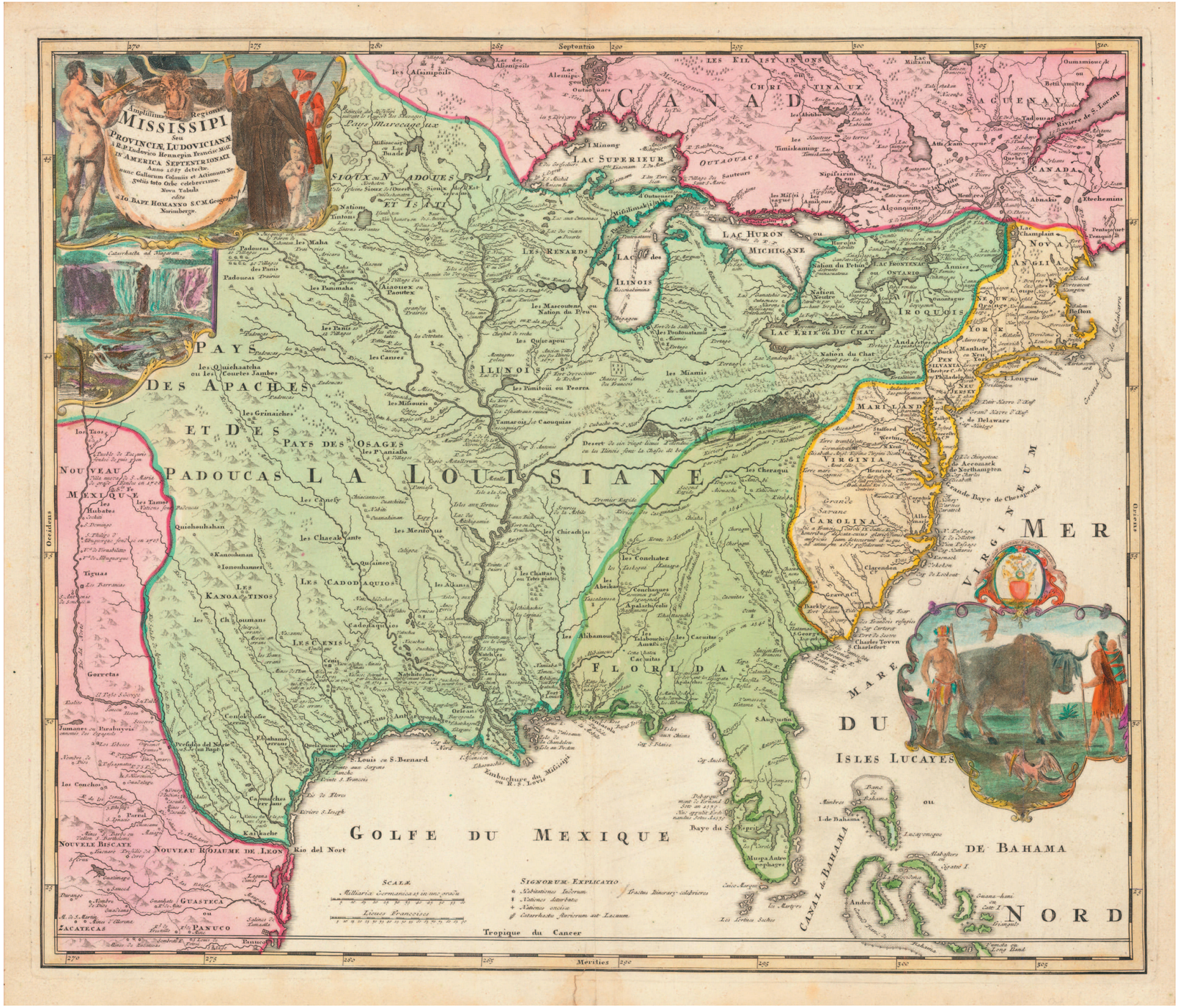
Goss 49; Cumming 170; McCorckle 720.1; Sellers & Van Ee 102; Day 401; Lowery 475; Wheat 144.

JOHANN BAPTIST HOMANN

GJohann Baptist Homann (1663-1724) was a mapmaker who founded the famous Homann Heirs publishing company. He lived his entire life in Bavaria, particularly in Nuremberg. Initially, Johann trained to become a priest before converting to Protestantism and working as a notary.

In 1702, Johann founded a publishing house that specialized in engravings. The firm flourished, becoming the leading map publisher in Germany and an important entity in the European map market. In 1715, Johann was named Imperial Geographer to the Holy Roman Empire by Charles VI and made a member of the Prussian Academy of Sciences. Most importantly for his business, his reputation and contacts gained him imperial printing privileges which protected his publications and recommended him to customers. Johann is best known for this Grosser Atlas ueber die ganze Welt, or the Grand Atlas of the World, published in 1716.

After Johann died in 1724, the business passed to his son, Christoph (1703-1730). Upon Christoph's early death, the company passed to subsequent heirs, with the name of the company changing to Homann Erben, or Homann Heirs. The firm continued in business until 1848.


Amplissimæ Regionis
MISSISSIPI
seu
PROVINCIÆ LUDOVICIANÆ
A R.P. Ludovico Hennepin Francisc. Miss.
IN AMERICA SEPTENTRIONALI
Anno 1683 detectæ.
nunc Gallorum Coloniis et Actionum Xe
Solis toto Orbe celeberrimæ.
Nova Tabula
editæ
a Io. Bapt. Homanno S.C.M. Geograph.
Norimbergæ.
CANADA
LAC SUPERIEUR
LAC HURON ou MICHIGANE
LAC des ILINOIS
LAC FRONTENAC ou ONTARIO
LAC ERIE ou DU CHAT
LES ILINOIS
LA LOUISIANE
PAYS DES APACHES ET DES PADOUCAS
PAYS DES OSAGES
LES CADODAQUIOS
LES CENIS
FLORIDA
GOLFE DU MEXIQUE
MER DU NORD
VIRGINIA
MARILAND
CAROLINA
IROQUOIS
ISLES LUCAYES ou DE BAHAMA
CANAL de BAHAMA
NOUVEAU MEXIQUE
NOUVELLE BISCAYE
NOUVEAU ROJAUME DE LEON
Rio del Nort
Tropique du Cancer
Septentrio
Meridies
Occidens
Oriens

11

FINE DARK IMPRESSION OF COLONIAL MID-ATLANTIC

Virginia Marylandia et Carolina In America Septentrionali Britannorum industria exculta repraesentate

Nuremberg / 1720

DIMENSIONS
23.5″ x 19.5″

COLOR
Hand Colored

CONDITION
VG

STOCK NO.
62962

AUTHOR
Johann Baptist Homann

DESCRIPTION

Nice example of JB Homann's map of Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina and South Carolina.

One of the most decorative maps of the area, intended to promote German immigration to America. Germantown Teutsche Statt is placed at the headwaters of the Rappahannock. A number of early counties shown in the Carolinas. Nice detail in the interior of Virginia and Maryland for the period. New Jersey is divided into East and West New Jersey. The region in the west is Florida, extending to Lake Erie. Shows Indian tribes and place names, rivers, bays, coastal soundings, early settlements and other details.

Embellished by one of the most decorative cartouches to appear on a map of the region, showing figures from regional history and local trade with the English. The Atlantic is Mare Virgini [or] Sea of Virginy.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Old hand-color. Nice dark impression.

REFERENCE

Cummings 156; Papenfuse 24.

VIRGINIA
MARYLANDIA
et
CAROLINA
IN AMERICA SEPTENTRIONALI
Britannorum industria excultæ
repræsentatæ
a
Ioh. Bapt. Homann S.C.M. Geog.
Norimbergæ.
PENSYLVANIA
PARS
MARY
LAND
CARO-
LINA
FLORI-
DÆ
PARS
NEW JERSEY
EAST
WEST
THE NORTH SEA
MARE VIRGINIANUM anglice the SEA of VIRGINY
APALACHE LACVS
Septentrio
Meridies
Occidens
Oriens
More of
Erieou
Castle
Eriech-
ronon:
Pohatan
Attiouandarons
Capitanasses
Konekotays
Minquaas
Sasquesahanough
Philadelphia
Sauwanoos
Tok Wogh
Smyths Fales
Baltimore County
Cecil County
Delaware Bay
Cuscara
Wanchese
Rappahanock C.
Stafford C.
Charles C.
Kent C.
Middlesex C.
Glocster C.
Henrico C.
City C.
Isle of Wight C.
Nanfemond C.
Lower Norfolk C.
Corotvk
C. Charles
The Great of Chesapeake Bay
C. Henry
Weapemeok
ALBEMARLE COUNTY
Secotan
C. Hattara
CLARENDON COUNTY
CRAVEN COUNTY
Carolina
C. Feare
Cofachiqui
Ahalague
Chrift Anna Fort
Militaria Germanica
Warana
Wankongs
Tappaans
Sankhicans
Aquamachiques
Narasticons
Remogens
Matanckonsies
Morrat
Waoranecki
Quirepe
Quyrepey
Pechaims
Weke
Makimatics
Long Island
Staten Island
Hudsons River
Delaware River
Susquehanah River
Potomack River
Rappahanock River
James River
York River
Chowan River
Roanoke River
Neus River
Cape Fear River

ONE OF THE EARLIEST APPEARANCES OF NEW ORLEANS

12

Carte De La Louisiane et du Cours du Mississipi Dressee sur un grand nombre de Memoirs entr' autres sur ceux de Mr. Le Maire . . .

Amsterdam / ca 1730

DIMENSIONS
23.5″ x 17.5″

COLOR
Outline Color

CONDITION
VG

STOCK NO.
58190

AUTHOR
Johannes Covens & Cornelis Mortier

DESCRIPTION

Nice old color example of Covens & Mortier's fine edition of Guillaume De L'Isle's seminal map, the most significant map of the Mississippi Valley and Great Lakes published in the early part of the 18th Century.

De L'Isle's map was a towering landmark in the history of the mapping of North America. It significantly improved the depiction of the Mississippi River Valley and was the first map to name Texas (1st edition) and New Orleans (2nd edition).

Delisle's map had an immense impact on the history of cartography, and none more so than this map. It was based on years of research, using all the latest reports of travels, explorations and surveys in the region. Delisle was particularly well placed with respect to gathering information on North America, using De L'Isle's connections in the French Court to access the best available published and unpublished accounts and maps of the New World.

De L'Isle's map contains the first indications of the explorations of De Soto, Cavelier, Tonty, Moscoso and Denis. It included the best depiction of the Mississippi River to date, for the first time presenting a roughly accurate delineation of its entire length as well as a semblance of accuracy about many of its tributaries. It was also the first map to include the name Texas with the legend "*Mission de los Teijas*," indicating a Mission established in 1716.

Covens & Mortier faithfully copied De L'Isle's second edition (the first map to include New Orleans).

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Old color.

JOHANNES COVENS

Johannes Covens (1697-1774) was a Dutch geographic publisher based in Amsterdam. He is best known for his collaboration with fellow publisher Cornelis Mortier (1699-1783).

In 1721, Mortier forged a partnership with Covens, who had recently married Cornelis' sister. They published under the joint name of Covens & Mortier. In 1774, upon the death of his father, Johannes Covens II (1722-1794) took over his father's share. In 1778, the company changed its name to J. Covens & Zoon, or J. Covens & son.

Covens II's son, Cornelis (1764-1825), later inherited the business and brought Petrus Mortier IV back into the fold. Petrus was the great-grandson of Petrus Mortier I. From 1794, the business was called Mortier, Covens & Zoon, or Mortier, Covens, & Son.

The business specialized in publishing French geographers including Deslisle, Jaillot, and Sanson. They also published atlases, for example a 1725 reissue of Frederik de Wit's Atlas Major and an atlas, with additions, from the works of Guillaume Delisle. There were also Covens & Mortier pocket atlases and town atlases. The company profited from acquiring plates from other geographers as well. For example, the purchased Pieter van der Aa's plates in 1730. Finally, they also compiled a few maps in house. At their height, they had the largest collection of geographic prints ever assembled in Amsterdam.

CORNELIS MORTIER

Cornelis Mortier (1699-1783) was a Dutch publisher who specialized in geography. Cornelis' father, Pierre Mortier the Elder (1661-1711), had obtained a privilege in 1690 to distribute the works of French geographers in the Netherlands. After his widow continued the business for several years, Cornelis took over in 1719.

In 1774, upon the death of his father, Johannes Covens II (1722-1794) took over his father's share. In 1778, the company changed its name to J. Covens & Zoon, or J. Covens & Son. Covens II's son, Cornelis (1764-1825), later inherited the business and brought Petrus Mortier IV back into the fold.

CARTE DE LA LOUISIANE ET DU COURS DU MISSISSIPI

Dressée sur un grand nombre de Memoires entr'autres sur ceux de M^r. le Maire Par GUILL^me DE L'ISLE de l'Academie R^le des Sciences.

EARLY DERIVATIVE OF SEMINAL NORTH AMERICAN MAP

13

Le Cours du Fleuve Missisipi, selon les Relations les plus moderns.
A Amsterdam chez J.F. Bernard . . . 1737

Amsterdam / 1737

DIMENSIONS
17" x 15"

COLOR
Uncolored

CONDITION
VG

STOCK NO.
54171

AUTHOR
J.F. Bernard

DESCRIPTION

Important early derivative of Louis Hennepin's seminal map of North America.

Benard's map provides an excellent treatment of the region from the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes eastward to the eastern seaboard. Along the Mississippi, Benard provides excellent details of Indian villages in the Upper Mississippi Valley along with settlements all the way down, although the mouth of the River is pushed far to the west of its true course, consistent with the error on the Hennepin map. As a result, the mouth of the Mississippi is in Texas.

The Great Lakes are treated in a massive, exaggerated form. Fort Miamis is shown near present day Chicago. A water course is shown from the Mississippi to Lac Illinois (Michigan), with only a short portage. A number of early place names and Indian tribes are shown in and around the Great Lakes region. The course of the Hohio (Ohio) River is truly fascinating, beginning in modern day Arkansas and extending nearly due east in the direction of the Chesapeake, following the Mons Apalache (Appalachian Mountains), which extend west to the Iowa Illinois border.

The massive lake first seen on the LeMoyne map is still present. Several early settlements in the interior of the Southeast include Vitacucho, Tascaluca (Tuscalosa), Edelano (Georgia), and Pouhantan (on the Chesapeake), as well as Cap Carlos (Tampa), Cap Floride (Miami), Cap Canaveral, St. Augustin and St. Matheo. Cape Cod is Hollandia and Lang Eyland (Long Island, NY) is an island.

This map is a later version of Hennepin's map, which appeared in Histoire des Yncas - Rois du Perou with L'Histoire de la Conquete de la Floride with Nouvelle Découverte d'un Très Grand Pays, situé dans l'Amerique, a set of volumes with accounts of America written by Hennepin and Garcilaso de la Vega, and published in Amsterdam, and/or possibly Paris, in 1737. De la Vega's mother was an Inca; he lived during the latter 16th century and is one of the most important early Spanish writers on America.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Narrow right margin. Trimmed to neatline at top right.

REFERENCE

McCorkle #737.1,

Lieues Communes de France
25 50 75 100 125 150
Lieues d'Allemagne
15 30 45 60 75 90
Lieues d'une Heure de Chemin
20 40 60 80 100 120
BAYE DE HUDSON
La Brador
Lac des Poux
Lac des Assenipoils
Chongaskabi ou Nations de Forts
Port Nelson
Cap Henriette Marie
NOUVELLE
Les Manétons
Ouade Batons
Gens de Rivieres
Outoulibis
Fort pour Empecher les Assenipoils
Lac St. Ioseph
Nation du Chien
Changas
Ketoh
Lac
Nadoueſſans
Issatu
Tinthonha ou Gens de Prairies
Lac Piscoutagamy
Anglois
Lac Timagaming
les 7 Isles
Acoutamiskan
Lac des Tibitibis
Tadousac
St. Laurent ou de Canada
Gaſpeſie
R. Michipicoton
Cristinaux
FRANCE ou CANADA
Lac Supérieur
Lac S. Jan
Quebec
Orleans
les 3 Rivieres
Lac St. Pierre
Pontagoret
Saut
Saut de St. Antoine de Padoue
Portage
Missilimakinac
Outchibuegs
Cantolet
Lac Huron ou Ukaregnondi
Lac des Illinois
Baye de Puans
Lac Champlain ou Iroquois
Mont Real
St. Lieus
Naroa
Village des Iroquois
Fort de Frontenac
Lac Ontario ou de Frontenac
Milieu Isle
Long sault
Horikan
Change
Boston
Plymout
Hollandus
Malabarra
NOUVEAU PAIS BAS
NOUVELLE ANGLETERRE
Village des Grands
Tegarondies
Isonnontouans
Aguehes
Portage
Kitchigo
Outagan
Kikapaus
Poudoutamis
Fort de Crevecoeur
Fort des Miamis
Portage
Chariton de Fer
Cap St. Clair
Cap St. Antoine
Riviere Ouye
Mons Apalaches
Apalache
Caroline
Pouhatan
Chesapeak Bay
C. de Trafalga
Penence
Lang Eyland
C. de May
R. de Zud
MER DU NORT
Erieckronois
LAC D'ERIE OU DU CHAT
LA VIRGINIE
Coca
Tascaluca
Edelano
Vitacucho
St. Matheo
St. Augustin
Cap de Canaveral
Bahama
Bimini
Lucaioneque
Cap Florida
Canal de Bahama
Cap Carlos
C. d'Aguada
Roques
FLORIDE
Akansa
Coenis
Taensa
Nouv. Orleans detroit a l'Angl.
les Koroa
Baye de Spirito Sancto
Embouchure du Missisipi
GOLFE DE MEXIQUE
NOUVEAU MEXIQUE
Mines de Ste Barbe
Quinipissa
Sablonniere R.
Quoaquis
Riviere de la Magdelaine
PARTIE DE NOUVELLE ESPAGNE
R. Ouabache
R. des Illinois
R. Noire
les Illinois
R. Ouenta
Massourites
R. Tamaroa
Chiquacha
Nocho
Riviere
R. Chegagua
R. Outaouacs
R. Francois
R. Moingona
Lac Mayaing
Saut
Saut des Marie
Sauteurs
R. de la Tourmente
R. St. Francois
Le Boeuf
Lac de la Providence
Lac de Pleurs
Le COURS du FLEUVE MISSISIPI, Selon les Relations les plus modernes.
A AMSTERDAM chez I. VE BERNARD

14

DECORATIVE ADAPTATION OF DE L'ISLE'S 1703 MAP

Mappa Geographica, Regionem Mexicanam Et Floridam Terrasque adjacentes, ut et Anteriores Americae Insulas, Cursus itidem et Reitus Navigantium versus flumem Missisipi . . .

Augsburg / 1740

DIMENSIONS
25.5" x 19.5"

COLOR
Hand Colored

CONDITION
Good

STOCK NO.
71713

AUTHOR
Matthaus Suetter

DESCRIPTION

Nice example of Seutter's decorative adaptation of De L'Isle's important map of 1703.

The map provides a view of North America from the Great Lakes through the West Indies. The British colonies are confined east of the Appalachian Mountains, France controls the Mississippi valley and Florida, and Spain possesses Mexico and New Mexico. Political divisions as dictated by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. While geographically nearly identical to Delisle's chart, this map is very decorative with the lower-left corner filled with a huge sea battle and the Atlantic filled with four inset plans of Panama, Havana, Carthagena and Vera Cruz.

The details of the Mississippi Valley were the most radical departure from earlier maps, accurately depicting the information provided by the French Jesuits in North America in the late 17th Century. Nice detail along the Rio Grande and in Texas.

Very little is known about the creator of this rare print, Frederick Hess. He is known to have also produced a lettersheet with different views (Baird 232). Reps locates two copies of an 1874 printing (Library of Congress and the Oakland Museum), but makes no mention of this 1875 printing.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Original hand-color, cartouche and decorative vignettes in later hand-color. Minor foxing mostly in top margin. Marginal dampstain at the bottom edge. The map has numerous, but fairly unobtrusive, wormholes.

REFERENCE

Martin & Martin 97; Lowery 328 (both referencing Lotter's reissue of the map in 1770).

REFERENCE

Matthäus Seutter (1678-1757) was a prominent German mapmaker in the mid-eighteenth century. Initially apprenticed to a brewer, he trained as an engraver under Johann Baptist Homann in Nuremburg before setting up shop in his native Augsburg. In 1727 he was granted the title Imperial Geographer. His most famous work is Atlas Novus Sive Tabulae Geographicae, published in two volumes ca. 1730, although the majority of his maps are based on earlier work by other cartographers like the Homanns, Delisles, and de Fer.

Alternative spellings: Matthias Seutter, Mathaus Seutter, Matthaeus Seutter, Mattheus Seutter

ICONIC CATESBY MAP OF SOUTHEAST, BAHAMAS, ETC.

15 | *A Map of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands with the Adjacent Parts*

London / 1743 (ca 1815)

DIMENSIONS
24" x 17"

COLOR
Hand Colored

CONDITION
VG

STOCK NO.
72419

AUTHOR
Mark Catesby

DESCRIPTION

Striking example of the Mark Catesby's rare map of the Southeastern part of North America, extending from the Eastern Seaboard to the Mississippi River and north to include the southern part of Virginia.

The map appears in both the English and German versions of Catesby's work. The English version of this map appears in two separate states. On the first state of 1743, the territory on both sides of the Mississippi was colored green, as the entire region was then in the hands of the French. In the second state (1771), the color scheme was altered to show the political realignment brought about by the Treaty of Paris in 1763. The territory on the east bank of the Mississippi, which had been acquired by Britain, was colored green; the territory to the West, which had been acquired by Spain, was colored blue.

This is also one of the earliest maps to name the Colony of Georgia.

Catesby's map was based largely on Henry Popple's A Map of the British Empire in America with the French and Spanish Settlements adjacent thereto." The subscribers to Mark Catesby's celebrated Natural History received this map bound into their volumes to illustrate the area with which Catesby dealt in his famous work illustrating plants, animals, birds, fish, and insects of America. This scarce map, embellished with a seaweed and seashell covered cartouche, is considered by many to be one of the most highly prized maps of the colonial South.

Catesby's Natural History of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands was the first natural history of American flora and fauna. First issued between 1731 and 1743, this work would eventually include 220 prints, which for the first time systematically illustrated American birds, animals and plants. Following his studies in South Carolina and a year in the Bahamas, Catesby returned to England. There he spent the next two decades writing, engraving and publishing his Natural History of the Carolinas, Florida, and the Bahama Islands. It was not only the first fully-illustrated natural history of North America, but also a major contribution to both art and science.

RARITY

This is the second state of the map with the color scheme altered to show the political changes of the Treaty of Paris in 1763.

On the first state (1733-54), French Louisiana, on both sides of the Mississippi, was colored green. On the second state (1771-c.1815), the territory east of the Mississippi is colored green showing the part of Louisiana that had been acquired by Britain; the territory to the west, which now belonged to Spain, is colored blue.

There are two states of the map. The first state includes all green coloring in the body of the map.

The second state, which dates from 1771, has the area west of the Mississippi in blue.

A late edition of the second state of the map is known to exist, printed on Whatman Paper, circa 1815. This map is on earlier 18th Century paper and therefore published circa 1771.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Minor offsetting.

REFERENCE

Cumming, W.P. (SE) 210; Schwartz & Ehrenberg p.151-2.

A MAP OF
CAROLINA, FLORIDA
AND THE
BAHAMA ISLANDS
with the Adjacent Parts.
PART OF VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEOR-GIA
FLORI-DA
LOUISIANA
THE ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
THE TROPIC OF CANCER
LUCAYOS OR BAHAMA ISLANDS
CUBA
HISPA-NIOLA
DOMINGO
PORTO RICO
JUCATAN
THE
Bay of Campe-che
Bay of Honduras
Cape Catoche
Cape Fear
Cape Hatteras
Cape Charles
Cape Henry
C. Lookout
C. Carteret
St Augustine
Apalatche Bay
Ascension Bay
Mouth of the River Mississipi
Havana
Bahama Bank
Lucayos or Abaco I.
Great Cayman
Little Cayman
Port Royal
Jamaica
Charokees
Chaovanons
Echete
Ouanahinan
Pimuisa
The Southern Bounds of Carolina by the last Charter
A Scale of Miles 60 to a Degree
W. Hours
W. from Londo

16

CHARLEVOIX'S EXPLORATIONS IN NORTH AMERICA

Carte de La Louisiane cours du Mississipi et Pais Voisins Dediee a M. le Comte de Maurepas . . . 1744

Paris / 1744

DIMENSIONS
22" x 15.5"

COLOR
Hand Colored

CONDITION
VG

STOCK NO.
75866

AUTHOR
Jacques-Nicolas Bellin

DESCRIPTION

Detailed large format map of the settled portions of North America, extending from New England and the Great Lakes to Florida and west to the Rio Grande River and Spanish New Mexico.

Extending to Santa Fe, Taos, New Mexico and the known regions of the Missouri Valley, Charlevoix's map provides a remarkable overview of the regions of the future United States then known to French Explorers and Fur Traders in the first half of the 18th Century.

The map tracks to the sources of the Mississippi River and depicts 4 of the 5 Great Lakes (excluding Lake Superior), providing the most up to date compilation of information on the hydrographical basin of the Mississippi River, Ohio River and the major river systems between the Mississippi River Valley and the Apalaches (Appalachian) Mountains.

The map is one of Bellin's earliest maps of any part of North America. The map was produced to illustrate the regions described in Charlevoix's Histoire et description générale de la Nouvelle France. The map was compiled in part from the Chausseg-ros de Lery manuscripts and is also noteworthy for the fictitious mountain range in Michigan. Rich with Indian information, notes, early French forts and other early features.

In 1720 the Duke of Orleans sent the Jesuit scholar and explorer Pierre François-Xavier de Charlevoix to America to record events in New France and Louisiana and determine the best route to the Pacific Ocean. Charlevoix gathered geographic information from fur traders in Quebec and traveled through the Great Lakes and down the Mississippi River. After he returned to France, Charlevoix published his views on North America in his Histoire et description générale de la Nouvelle France, which has become one of the most important works on North America during the period prior to the French & Indian (Seven Years) War.

Thomas Jefferson owned a copy of Charlevoix's Histoire et description générale and recommended it, along with the accounts of Hennepin and Lahontan, as a "particularly useful species of reading." He referred to Charlevoix's book as he developed his own ideas of Louisiana and the Northwest.

JACQUES-NICOLAS BELLIN

Jacques-Nicolas Bellin (1703-1772) was among the most important mapmakers of the eighteenth century. In 1721, at age 18, he was appointed hydrographer (chief cartographer) to the French Navy. In August 1741, he became the first Ingénieur de la Marine of the Depot des cartes et plans de la Marine (the French Hydrographic Office) and was named Official Hydrographer of the French King.

During his term as Official Hydrographer, the Depot was the single most active center for the production of sea charts and maps, including a large folio format sea-chart of France, the Neptune Francois. He also produced a number of sea-atlases of the world, e.g., the Atlas Maritime and the Hydrographie Francaise. These gained fame, distinction, and respect all over Europe and were republished throughout the 18th and even in the succeeding century.

Bellin also came out with smaller format maps such as the 1764 Petit Atlas Maritime, containing 580 finely detailed charts. He also contributed many of the maps for Bellin and contributed a number of maps to the 15-volume Histoire Generale des Voyages of Antoine François Prévost or simply known l'Abbe Prevost.

Bellin set a very high standard of workmanship and accuracy, thus gaining for France a leading role in European cartography and geography. Many of his maps were copied by other mapmakers of Europe.

17

PRE-MITCHELL MAP OF NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES

A Map of the British Empire in America, from the Head of Hudson Bay to the Southern Bounds of Georgia, with the intervention of Canada

London / 1850

DIMENSIONS
11.5" x 9.5"

COLOR
Hand Colored

CONDITION
VG

STOCK NO.
62892

AUTHOR
Jacques-Nicolas Bellin

DESCRIPTION

Very rare pre-Mitchell map of the British Colonies in North America, published pursuant to Act of Parliament in November 1750, for Owen's Magazine of Magazines.

The map shows the northeast from Newfoundland to Georgia and west to just beyond Lake Erie, Lake Huron and Hitanachi or St. Esperit River (an early name for the Apalachicola River).

Of perhaps greatest note is the lack of reference to any French Forts west of the Alleghany mountains in the Ohio Valley, as this had not yet become a major subject of contention.

The configuration of the Del-Mar-Va peninsula is very unusual. The boundary line for Pennsylvania does not include Delaware (given to Maryland) and extends only just past the Susquehanna with a mysterious lake to the west. Numerous Indian tribes are named and a couple more mystery lakes shown in the south.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Several repaired tears and minor discoloration along one fold.

REFERENCE

(McCorkle #750.3); Jolly, D.C. (Brit Per) MOM-2.

A MAP of the BRITISH EMPIRE in AMERICA, from the Head of HUDSONS BAY to the Southern bounds of GEORGIA, with the intervention of CANADA.

CANADA
OUTAOUACS
Algonquins
Iroquois
LAKE HURON
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
NEW ENGLAND
NEW YORK
PENSILVANIA
MARYLAND
VIRGINIA
CAROLINA
GEORGIA
APALACHE
Nation of Chat
Onontaeronon
Onontaeronnon
Onontaeronnons
Onontaeronnons Mountains
Apalachian Mountains
Village of Saogarias
Village of the Chaouenons
Country of Costachi
Hatiqua
Bemarin
Canago
Onabache Chis, or Belle R.
Ouiasonthi
Acansea R.
the Caticuas
the Tionontateraga
the Streights
the Andastoguis
the Tomoras
Ganatchio L.
Niagara Cataract
Gandastagone
Teiragon
Gandaraque
Onontague
Simontawan
Tionontate
Ouabache R.
Apalache R.
Missisipi R.
Chaouanon R.
Cherokee R.
R. Sapola
R. Wallea
R. Seloy
St. Mathews B.
St. Maria d'Apalache
Charles Town
New London
Graveat C.
Philadelphia
Newcastle
Baltemore
Dorrington
Annapolis Royal
Halifax
Port Royal
Boston
Salisbury
Ipswich
Dover
Exeter
Kittery
Portsmouth
Piscataqua
Salem
Charlestown
Middlesex
Cambridge
Dorchester
Suffolk
Northampton
Windsor
Hartford
Middleton
Milford
Long I.
Southampton
Rhode I.
Connecticut
Martins Vineyard
C. Cod
C. Sable
Sable I.
Banks of Nova Scotia
Great Bank of Malabarr
Fundy Bay
Gulf of St. Laurence
River of St. Laurence
SAGUENAY
Quebec
Montreal
Fort Sorel
Abenakis
Fort Chambly
Fort St. Therese
Lake Champlain
Fort George
Montagues
Tadoussac
Gaspe
Isle de Bic
Isle aux Coudres
Isle of Orleans
Isle Percee
Isle Bonaventure
Isle de la Magdelaine
Isle Miscou
Chaleurs Bay
Nauchonac
Fletchemins
Jemasee
Acadie
Nova Scotia
Penobscot
Canseau
Canseau B.
Port Dauphin
Port Toulouse
Port Dauphine
Port Toulouse B.
Port Dauphine B.
St. Peters
St. Peters B.
St. Anns
Spanish Port
I. Breton
C. Breton
Louisbourg
Placentia
Placentia B.
Trinity B.
Trinity
Bonavista
C. Bonavista
Bird I.
Prelay B.
Fort Trinity
Great Bay de Verd
Great Bank of Newfoundland
Newfoundland
Eskimaux
Baccalaos I.
Conception B.
Port St. John
Formose
C. Raz
Port Rafrafiez
Raonack I.
C. Hatteras
C. Lookout
Longs I.
C. Fair
C. Carteret
C. May
Delaware B.
Chesapeak
C. Henry
Albemarle C.
Hatteras
Sapan
Akenatzi
Occanock
Clarendon
Sabor
Catsafachiqui
Lake Mitchigamea
Lake Tamaroa
Lake Ouabache
Lake Ouiatanon
Lake Michigan
Lake Illinois
Lake Superior
Lake Tracy
Lake Alemipigon
Lake Nipissing
Lake Temiskaming
Lake Abitibis
Lake Labrinte
Lake Tawinagamack
Lake Mistassins
Lake Assiniboels
Lake Winipigon
Lake Ontario
Lake Erie
Lake Huron
Lake Champlain
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Illinois

MOST COMPLETE MAP OF NORTH PACIFIC TO DATE

18

Carte Des Nouvelles Decouvertes Au Nord de la Mer de Sud, Tant a l'Est de la Siberie et du Kamtchatcka, Qu'a l'Ouest de la Nouvelle France, Dressee sur les Memoires . . . 1750

Paris / 1752

DIMENSIONS
25" x 18"

COLOR
Outline Color

CONDITION
VG+

STOCK NO.
71230

AUTHOR
Philippe Buache / Joseph Nicolas De L'Isle

DESCRIPTION

This is a fine example of a first edition of the landmark De L'Isle-Buache map of the North Pacific, exhibiting the recent Russian discoveries for the first time on a printed map.

The map shows North America and Russia arrayed from the North Pole. An advertisement in the upper left corner explains that this map not only shares new geographic discoveries, it also improved upon the stereographic projection. Rather than show meridians and parallels meeting in right angles, the chart includes the curve of the earth, with latitude lines radiating in an arc, making it possible to show more area.

A large sea is in the interior of North America. A series of lakes nearly connects Baffin's Bay to the Mer du Sud, suggesting a Northwest Passage. To the north are glacial mountains while to the west are a series of archipelagoes and several large lakes. Further west, Russia appears well delineated, with the exception of a "Grande Terre" supposedly discovered by the Russians in 1723.

In the top two corners are oval frames containing portrayals of indigenous peoples: to the right a North American native, to the left a Kamchatkan. In the middle is a decorative title cartouche proclaiming the novelty of this map. It also mentions that the map was made by two of the most important mapmakers of the mid-eighteenth century. One was Philippe Buache, premier gèographe du roi, gèographe adjoint to the Acàdemie Royale des Sciences and son-in-law of the famous geographer Guillaume De L'Isle. The other was Joseph Nicholas De L'Isle, astronomer, geographer, and brother to Guillaume. J. N. De L'Isle presented the map to the Acàdemie Royale on April 8, 1750; it was printed in June of 1752.

PHILIPPE BUACHE

Philippe Buache (1700-1773) was one of the most famous French geographers of the eighteenth century. Buache was married to the daughter of the eminent Guillaume Delisle and worked with his father-in-law, carrying on the business after Guillaume died. Buache gained the title geographe du roi in 1729 and was elected to the Academie des Sciences in the same year. Buache was a pioneering theoretical geographer, especially as regards contour lines and watersheds. He is best known for his works such as Considérations géographiques et physiques sur les découvertes nouvelles dans la grande mer (Paris, 1754).

REFERENCE

Tooley, R.V. (Amer) p.35, #105; Wagner, H. (NW) 566; Schwartz & Ehrenberg p.161; Nebenzahl, K. (Silk Road) #5.5A.

Warren Heckrote and Edward H. Dahl, "George le Rouge, Vitus Bering, and Admiral la Fonte: a Cautionary Tale about "Cartographic Firsts"" The Map Collector 64 (autumn 1993): 18-23.

Lucie Lagarde, "Le Passage du Nord-Ouest et la Mer du l'Ouest dans la Cartographie Francaise du 18e Siecle," Imago Mundi 41 (1989): 19-43.

Mary Sponberg Pedley, The Commerce of Cartography: Making and Marketing Maps in Eighteenth-Century France and England (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2005).

H. R. Wagner, "Apocryphal Voyages to the Northwest Coast of America," Proceedings of the AAS XLI (1931): 179-234.

Glyndwr Williams, "An eighteenth-century Spanish investigation into the apocryphal voyage of Admiral Fonte," Pacific Historical Review 30, no. 4. (1961): 319-327.

AVERTISSEMENT.
L'On a employé dans la construction de cette Carte une méthode particuliere pour décrire les Méridiens et les Parallèles, qui est telle, que malgré la grande étendue de la Terre que représente cette Carte, tant en Longitude qu'en Latitude, les degrés du méridien, y sont par tout égaux et ils coupent tous les Parallèles à angles droits, et enfin les degrés du méridien ont par tout le rapport le plus approché qu'ils peuvent avoir avec les degrés des parallèles; d'sorte que l'on peut se servir dans toute l'étendue de cette Carte, et en tous sens, d'une même échelle de lieuës et de Journées, ce que l'on ne peut pas faire dans la projection Stéréographique, ou dans toute autre méthode que l'on a employée jusqu'ici pour la construction des Cartes d'une assez grande étendue.
ECHELLES DE LIEUES.
Lieuës communes de France de 25. au Degré.
Lieuës dont 8. pour une Journée de voyage.
Milles d'Angleterre et de Russie de 60. au Degré.
Lieuës Marines de France de 20. au Degré.
Verst de Russie dont 105. font un Degré.
Lieuës Marines d'Espagne de 17 ¾ au Degré.
CARTE
DES
NOUVELLES DÉCOUVERTES
AU NORD DE LA MER DU SUD,
Tant à l'EST de la SIBERIE
et du KAMTCHATKA,
Qu'à l'OUEST de la NOUVELLE FRANCE.
DRESSÉE
Sur les Mémoires
de Mr. DELISLE, Professeur Royal
et de l'Académie des Sciences.
Par Philippe Buache de la même Académie
ET PRÉSENTÉE
à l'Académie, dans son
Assemblée publique du 8. Avril 1750
par Mr. De l'Isle
Parties des Etats du Comte de Kh des Eluts Calmues
MER GLACIALE
TERRES DÉCOUVERTES PAR LES RUSSES
DE LA COMPAGNIE DU KAMTCHATKA
PARTIE SEPTENTRIONALE DE LA MER DU SUD
MER DU NORD
MER DE L'OUEST
Longitude de PARIS, prise de l'Observatoire
Longitude absolue prise du 1er Méridien de l'Isle de Fer
Longitude à l'Orient de PARIS
Longitude à l'Occident de PARIS
Publiée sous le Privilège de l'Académie des Sciences.
Se vend à PARIS, Quay de l'Horloge du Palais, avec les Cartes de Guill. Delisle et de Phil. Buache.

IMPORTANT EARLY GREAT LAKES MAP

19 *Carte Des Pays connus sous le nom de Canada dans laquelle sont distinguees les possessions francoises, & angl.*

Paris / 1753 (1755)

DIMENSIONS
26.5" x 19"

COLOR
Outline Color

CONDITION
VG

STOCK NO.
73394

AUTHOR
Didier Robert de Vaugondy

DESCRIPTION

Second state of De Vaugondy's rare separately issued map of the Great Lakes, Canada, and British and French Colonies in North America.

This rare separate issue map by Robert de Vaugondy depicts the region of North America east of the Great Lakes. First published in 1753, the map dates to a period of conflicting colonial claims, with the French and the British each asserting claims to the Ohio Valley and Trans-Appalachian West.

In Mary Pedley's work on the De Vaugondy Family, Bel et Utile, six pages is dedicated to the remarkable history of this map. Pedley notes that this map, which was dedicated to the Comte d'Argenson, Louis XV's Minister of War, created an international incident with the British delegation to the Acadia Boundary commission, which viewed the map as a government inspired attempt by the French to push back the boundaries of British Acadia toward the Atlantic Peninsula. The English viewed the map as propoganda in the boundary dispute, which suspicion was fueled by an advertisement in the Mercure de France, which attested to the accuracy and official sources for the information in the map. The controversy was so strong that DeVaugondy had to print a retraction.

The map was in fact based upon observations by the Marquis de Chabert in 1750 and 1751, reported to the Academy of Sciences in 1752, and published in 1753. The resulting debate rhetoric included Thomas Jefferys and Phillipe Buache. The second state of the map incorporates information from a contemporary manuscript map of the Ohio River in the Depot de la Marine, which corrects the course of the River and adds the French Forts south of Lake Erie.

A copy of this map was part of George Washington's collection at the time of "The Final Sale of the Relics of George Washington . . . " as cataloged by Stan V. Henckels for sale on April 21-23, 1891, item #620.

STATES

State 1: Ohio River trends due west, mirroring the coast of Lake Erie above it, with no topographical details on either side of the Ohio and its Tributaries.

State 2: Ohio River now trands southwest ending near the outer scrollwork in the cartouche. Significant topographical additions are made, to illustrate the hills and river valleys on either side of the Ohio and its major tributaries.

RARITY

It is curious to note that the map was not incorporated into De Vaugondy's Atlas Universel, and as a result is therefore quite rare on the market.

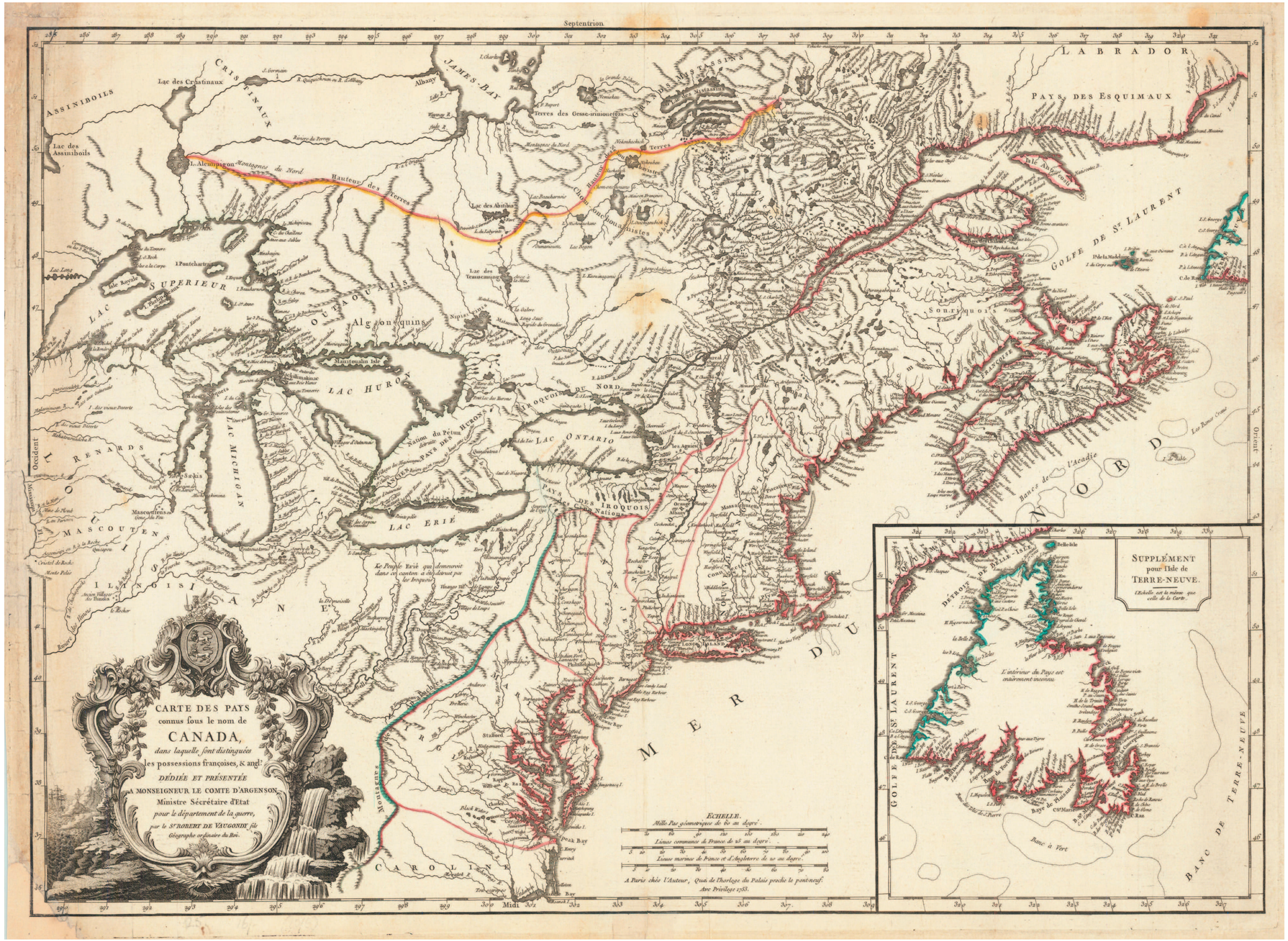
CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Minor restoration at lower right corner, just touching printed image

DIDIER ROBERT DE VAUGONDY

Didier Robert de Vaugondy (ca. 1723-1786) was the son of prominent geographer Gilles Robert de Vaugondy and Didier carried on his father's impressive work. Together, they published their best-known work, the Atlas Universel (1757). The atlas took fifteen years to create and was released in a folio and ¾ folio edition; both are rare and highly sought-after today. Together and individually, father and son were known for their exactitude and depth of research.

Like his father, Didier served as geographer to King Louis XV. He was especially recognized for his skills in globe making; for example, a pair of his globes made for the Marquise de Pompadour are today in the collection of the Municipal Museum of Chartres. Didier was also the geographer to the Duke of Lorraine. In 1773, he was appointed royal censor in charge of monitoring the information published in geography texts, navigational tracts, and travel accounts.


Septentrion
Occident
Midi
LABRADOR
PAYS DES ESQUIMAUX
Détroit de Belle-Isle
Golfe de St. Laurent
Sonriquois
Canibas
Etchemins
Abenaquis
Mer du Nord
Bancs de l'Acadie
Lac des Christinaux
Lac des Assiniboils
Assiniboils
Christinaux
James-Bay
Albany
Lac Supérieur
Lac Alempigon
Montagnes du Nord
Hauteurs des Terres
Lac des Abitibis
Lac des Teaus-camaing
Outaouais
Algonquins
Lac Huron
Lac Michigan
Lac Erié
Lac Ontario
Pays des Hurons
Pays des Iroquois
Nations
Iroquois du Nord
Renards
Mascoutens
Illinois
Pays de la Louisiane
Mer de l'Ouest
Caroline
Mohicanes
Virginie
Le Peuple Erié qui demeuroit dans ces cantons a été détruit par les Iroquois
L'intérieur du Pays est entièrement inconnu
Banc de Terre-Neuve
Banc à Vert
CARTE DES PAYS
connus sous le nom de
CANADA,
dans laquelle sont distinguées
les possessions françoises, & angl.
DÉDIÉE ET PRÉSENTÉE
A MONSEIGNEUR LE COMTE D'ARGENSON,
Ministre Sécrétaire d'Etat
pour le département de la guerre,
par le Sr ROBERT DE VAUGONDY fils
Géographe ordinaire du Roi.
ECHELLE.
Mille Pas géometriques de 60 au degré.
Lieues communes de France de 25 au degré.
Lieues marines de France et d'Angleterre de 20 au degré.
A Paris chés l'Auteur, Quai de l'horloge du Palais proche le pont neuf.
Avec Privilege 1783.
SUPPLÉMENT
pour l'Isle de
TERRE-NEUVE.
L'Echelle est la même que celle de la Carte.

SEUTTER'S MAP OF MIDDLE BRITISH COLONIES

20

Pensylvania Nova Jersey et Nova York cum Regionibus Ad Fluvium Delaware In America Sitis, Nova Delinatione ob oculos posita . . .

Augsburg / ca. 1750

DIMENSIONS
19.5" x 22.5"

COLOR
Hand Colored

CONDITION
VG

STOCK NO.
64175

AUTHOR
Matthaus Seutter

DESCRIPTION

Nice example of Seutter's map of the Middle British Colonies, based upon Lewis Evans' extremely rare map of 1749.

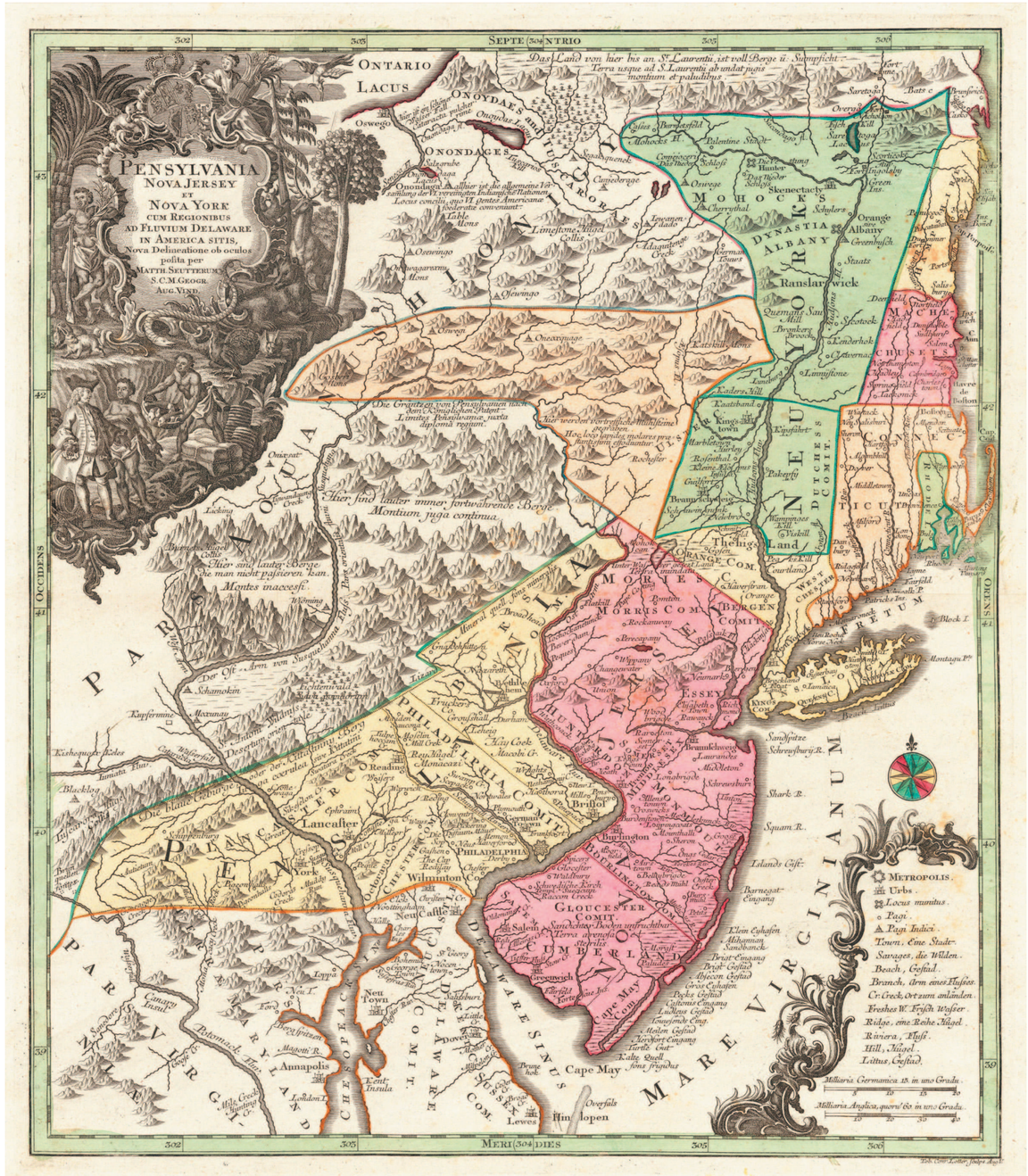
Seutter's map is a notable pre-Revolutionary War era map based on Lewis Evans' map of 1749, one of the first and most important maps of the region. This German version had wider circulation than the Evans map and therefore significant influence on the European view of the colonies. It extends from New England to the estuaries of the Delaware and Chesapeake.

The British Colonies are confined east of the Appalachian Mountains and are depicted with some interesting, and not entirely accurate, boundary configurations. New Hampshire's entire eastern border is the Atlantic Ocean. Massachusetts is just below New Hampshire, but does not include Boston or Cape Cod, which are shown as part of Connecticut. New York is divided into three sections and includes the western part of Massachusetts and Vermont.

The map is graphically engraved to show mountains, forests, colonial settlements and Indian villages.

Two ornate cartouches fill opposite corners of the map. The title cartouche includes an elaborate engraving featuring William Penn bartering with the natives and indigenous flora and fauna.

Conrad Lotter engraved the map for his father-in-law Mattaeus Seutter, probably in 1750. After 1756 when he took over the business and the title was changed to credit Lotter as the maker.



RARE GERMAN EDITION OF LANDMARK 1749 MAP

21

Speciel Land Charte von Pensilvanien, Neu Jersey, Neu York und von denen drey Land-schafften an dem Delaware Fl. In America in Englischer Spr. gedruckt A. 1749 In Europa duffgelegt in Teutsch Spr. zu Francfurt am M. A. 1750.

Frankfurt / 1750

DIMENSIONS
18″ x 23.5″

COLOR
Hand Colored

CONDITION
VG

STOCK NO.
51958

AUTHOR
Lewis Evans

DESCRIPTION

Fine example of the German edition of Lewis Evans' important map, A map of Pensilvania, New-Jersey, New-York, and the three Delaware Counties, published on March 25, 1749 in Philadelphia. Evans' map is generally considered to be the first printed map of Pennsylvania made in America and his work was influenced by Benjamin Franklin.

Evans's map was one of the most important Colonial American maps of the middle of the 18th Century and was compiled utilizing information obtained by Evans in his travels and from a number of colonial American sources, many of whom never published printed examples of their maps, making this map a fascinating conduit for the work of several early surveyors whose work is no longer extant.

This Frankfurt edition, published in 1750, was meant to encourage German immigration to Pennsylvania.

Klinefelter explains that this Frankfurt edition was the "highest compliment" ever paid abroad to the 1749 Evans map. A newly commissioned comparison of the English and German text reveals small, yet interesting, differences. First, certain of the anecdotal notes have been moved when the text was reordered and placed in numbered blocks. Text block 6, which discusses where indigenous peoples, by their own tradition, found corn, tobacco, squash, and pompions, has been moved from a geographic location (near the Onwganixom Mountains) to be justified with the left border. Other changes include an explanation of English terms, such "the tide runs to" and "the time of high water", and the conversion of English miles to German miles via equatorial degrees.

RARITY

The map is of the utmost rarity. The only confirmed copies are held by the Library of Congress (acquired in or before 1929) and the University Library Johann Christian Senckenberg in Frankfurt. The original 1749 Evans has appeared only twice on the market in the past fifty years (Sothebys 1991: $30,800 and Streeter 1967: $5,500).

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Old color. Several minor expert repairs on verso.

LEWIS EVANS

Little is known about Lewis Evans (1700-1756) before he appeared in Benjamin Franklin's shop on November 27, 1736. He bought a copy of Edward Cocker's Arithmetick, which was recorded in Franklin's shop notebook and gives the first indication of Evans' interests and location. His will reveals that he was born in Llangwnadl, Wales, but he also traveled widely in Europe as a young man. In 1738, he executed one of his earliest cartographic works, A Map of that Part of Bucks County, released by the Indians to the Proprietaries of Pensilvania in September 1737.

Evans trekked extensively throughout the American colonies, working as a surveyor. In 1743, Evans accompanied John Bartram and Conrad Weiser on a trip to Lake Ontario. Some of his wanderings are evident on this map, for example in the length and detail of the Susquehanna River and in the area around Shamokin. On these trips, Evans gathered geographic information from indigenous peoples and the few Europeans who lived on the then frontier of America.

REFERENCE

Brückner, Martin. "The Material Map: Lewis Evans and Cartographic Consumer Culture, 1750–1775." Common-Place [www.common-place.org] 8, no. 3 (2008).

Evans, Lewis. Geographical, Historical, Political, Philosophical and Mechanical Essays. Philadelphia: B. Franklin and D. Hall, 1755.

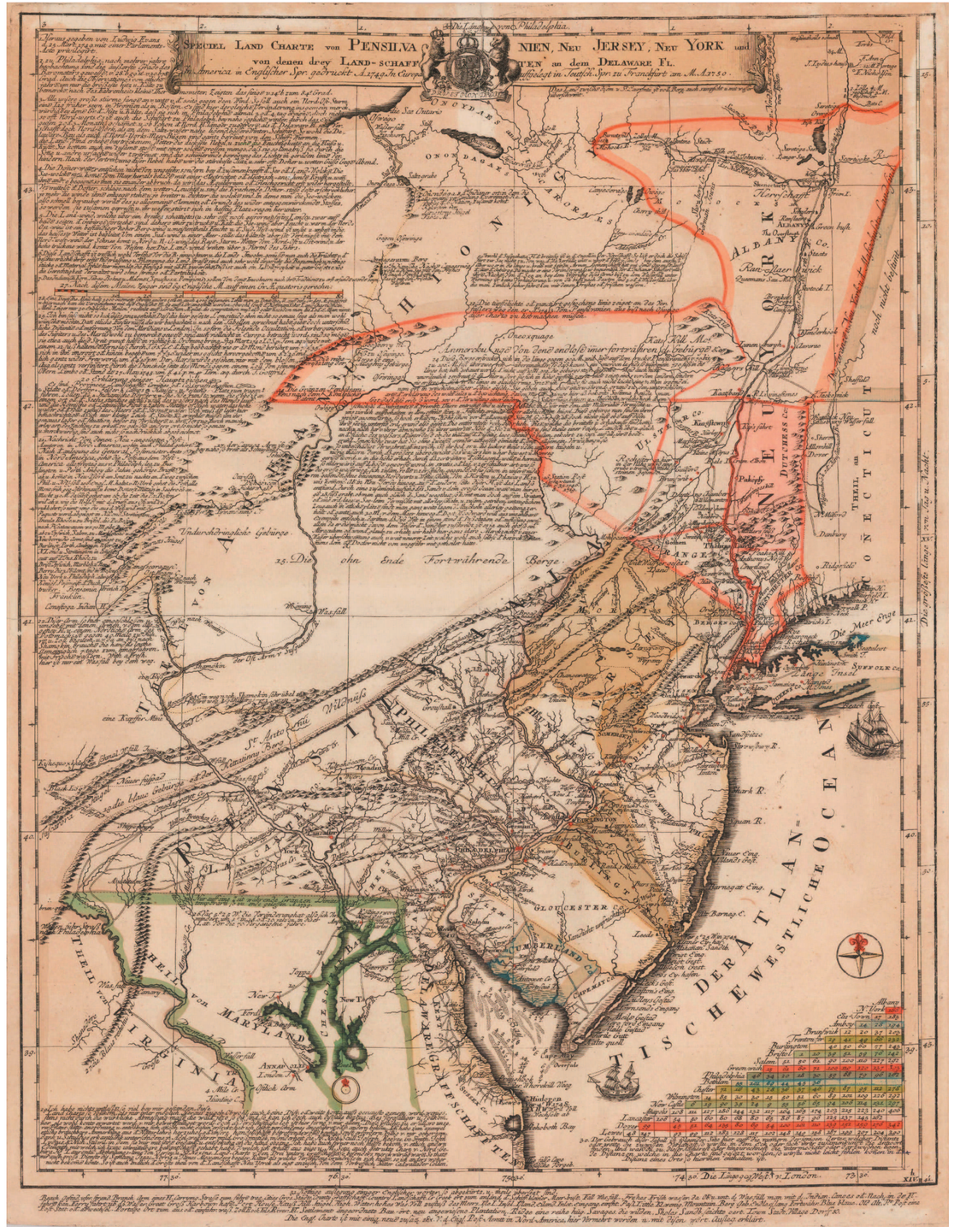
Franklin to Alexander, 15 August 1745, https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Franklin/01-03-02-0012

Gipson, Lawrence Henry. Lewis Evans. Philadelphia: Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1939.

Hallock, Thomas. "Between Accommodation and Usurpation: Lewis Evans, Geography, and the Iroquois-British Frontier, 1743–1784." American Studies 44, no. 3 (2003): 121–46.

Lingelbach, William E. "Franklin and the Lewis Evans Map of 1749." Library Bulletin of the American Philosophical Society for 1945 (1945): 45–55.

Klinefelter, Walter. "Lewis Evans and his Maps." Transactions of the American Philosophical Society 61, no. 7 (1971): 3-65.



RARE AND DETAILED MAP OF THE AMERICAS

22 *A Chart of North and South America, including the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, with the nearest Coasts of Europe, Africa, and Asia*

London / 1753

DIMENSIONS
44″ x 63″ (joined)

COLOR
Outline Color

CONDITION
VG+

STOCK NO.
78982

AUTHOR
Thomas Jefferys / Braddock Mead

DESCRIPTION

Extremely rare and historically important first edition, second state, of John Green's seminal chart of the Americas and the adjacent seas, first published in London by Thomas Jefferys in 1753.

The influential map, in six sheets, was one of the most detailed maps of the Americas available to that date. Green wrote a pamphlet to accompany the map, *Remarks in Support of the New Chart of North and South America;* in Six Sheets. The essay offered a biting indictment of his fellow mapmakers and a ringing endorsement for his own careful geographic composition.

Green's map was innovative and showed the latest discoveries, including those of the Russians along the coast of what is today Alaska. For example, this map is widely considered the first to assign the name Bering to the strait between Asia and North America, i.e. "Behring's Straits" or the Bering Strait today. Bering refers to Vitus Behring, who led two expeditions (1728-30, 1733-43) that probed Kamchatka and Alaska and the waters in between.

Many other explorers' routes are also plotted, with illustrations of exploration dating from the sixteenth century onward. The reason for including so many is explained in a note in the Pacific, "These Tracks of Shipping are inserted to make known the Navigation of this Ocean and encourage the discovery of a Passage on this side Northward." There are many other notes and commentaries, particularly surrounding Hudson's and Baffin Bays, revealing Green's meticulous research and interest in a Northwest Passage.

Green includes many fascinating geographic features that appear fantastical to the modern eye, but which were valid cartographic ideas in the eighteenth century. As just two examples, on the west coast of North America, Green has hypothesized a River of the West headed inland from an "opening discovered by Martin D'Aguilar in 1603." Martin de Aguilar was a Spanish captain who sailed with Sebastian Vizcaino on a reconnaissance expedition up the California coast in 1602-3. Aguilar, commanding the Tres Reyes, was blown off course, to the north. When the seas calmed, Aguilar reported that he had found the mouth of a large river. Eighteenth-century geographers, including Joseph Nicholas Delisle and Philippe Buache, conjectured that the river was the entrance to the Sea of the West. Green prefers a river to a sea, but still thinks there might be something in stories of Aguilar's journey.

The second example of interest is the tiny island just off the east coast of Patagonia, Pepy's Island. Pepys Island is named for Samuel Pepys, Secretary to the Royal Navy in the late seventeenth century. The island was first sighted by pirates in 1683 but would prove to be chimerical by the 1760s. In the 1750s, however, the island was an accepted geographic fact, even though no one had ever set foot there.

There are many comparative tables that dot the charts. These show Green's calculations of latitude and longitude as compared to those of other mapmakers, particularly the widely-acclaimed French mapmakers like Buache and Jacques-Nicolas Bellin. He also mentions his improvements on the work of the popular English mapmakers Herman Moll and John Senex.

RARITY

Stevens & Tree 4, state 2 of 4.

The states can be differentiated as follows:

1. full imprint outside lower right border
2. [1763] imprint has "Geographer to the Prince of Wales" erased and Charing Cross address added; the plate heavily re-engraved, with extended title with Jeffery's name.
3. 1768: with the joint imprint of Sayer & Jefferys. Other changes made.
4. 1775: imprint of Sayer and Bennett substituted. The plate is heavily reengraved.

The first state of the map with the pamphlet made $126,000 at the Heckrotte Sale in 2015.

The third state sold at Sotheby's in 2007 for $21,250.

All pre-1775 states are very rare.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Six sheets joined as three. There is substantial overlap in the printed image, and the images could be cut down and overlain to make one comprehensive image.

COLONIAL DOMINIONS OF NORTH AMERICA

23

A Map of the British and French Dominions in North America, With the Roads, Distances, Limits, and Extent of the Settlements, Humbly Inscribed to The Right Honourable the Earl of Halifax, And other Right Honourable The Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations, By their Lordships. Most Obliged and very humble Servant Jno. Mitchell . . . 1755

London / 1755

DIMENSIONS
75″ x 55″

COLOR
Hand Colored

CONDITION
VG+

STOCK NO.
78983

AUTHOR
John Mitchell

DESCRIPTION

A handsome example of the 1755 first edition of John Mitchell's monumental map of North America, widely regarded as the single most important and influential map in American history.

First issued in 1755, Mitchell's map holds a special place in American history as both a visual artifact that shaped American history and a central document in the treaties that defined the boundaries in the northern part of North America for the next 200+ years.

The present example is the extremely rare first edition, third state of the map, with two towns "Leicester" and "Worchester" in Massachusetts. The map was revised to the fourth state in 1755 to '57 with the addition of large tables and text panels in the Atlantic.

Mitchell's Map of the British and French Dominions in North America . . . is widely regarded as the most important map in American history. Prepared on the eve of the French & Indian War, it was the second large format map of North America printed by the British (after Popple's 1733 map) and included the best up-to-date information of the region. Over the next 200 years, it would play a significant role in the resolution of every major boundary dispute involving the northern border of the then British Colonies, and later the United States. It was also the map-of-record at the birth of the United States and continued in this role through the early life of the country.

As noted by Benjamin Franklin in his April 9, 1790 letter to Thomas Jefferson, Mitchell's map was the central reference point in negotiating boundaries between Britain and the newly independent United States under the Treaty of Paris in 1783.

I can now assure you that I am perfectly clear in the Remembrance that the Map we used in tracing the Boundary was brought to the Treaty by the Commissioners of England, and that it was the same that was published by Mitchell about 20 years before."

RARITY

All states of the Mitchell are rare on the market. Prior to this example, which was acquired in 2021, there has not been a recorded example of the second state of the map at auction for over 30 years. We offered an example of the map for sale in 2011.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

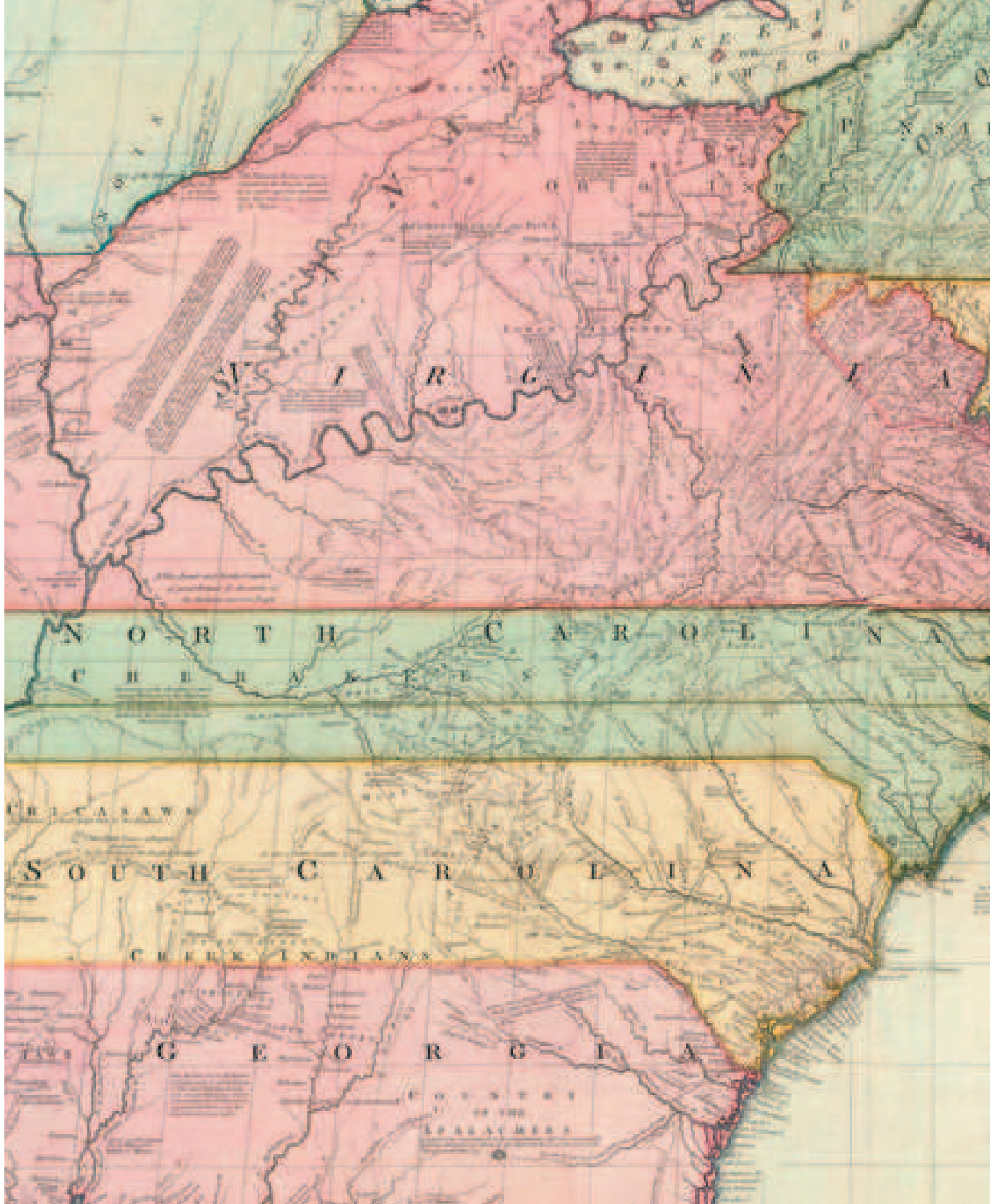
Eight sheets joined as one. Original outline hand-color with later wash hand-color. Expert reinstatement of image at or below the longitude numbers in the bottom graticulated border. Imprint reinstated as well as a small amount of cartography around "B St Joseph" in the lower-left corner. Very small (~1/16 inch) paper extension between the leftmost top and bottom sheets.

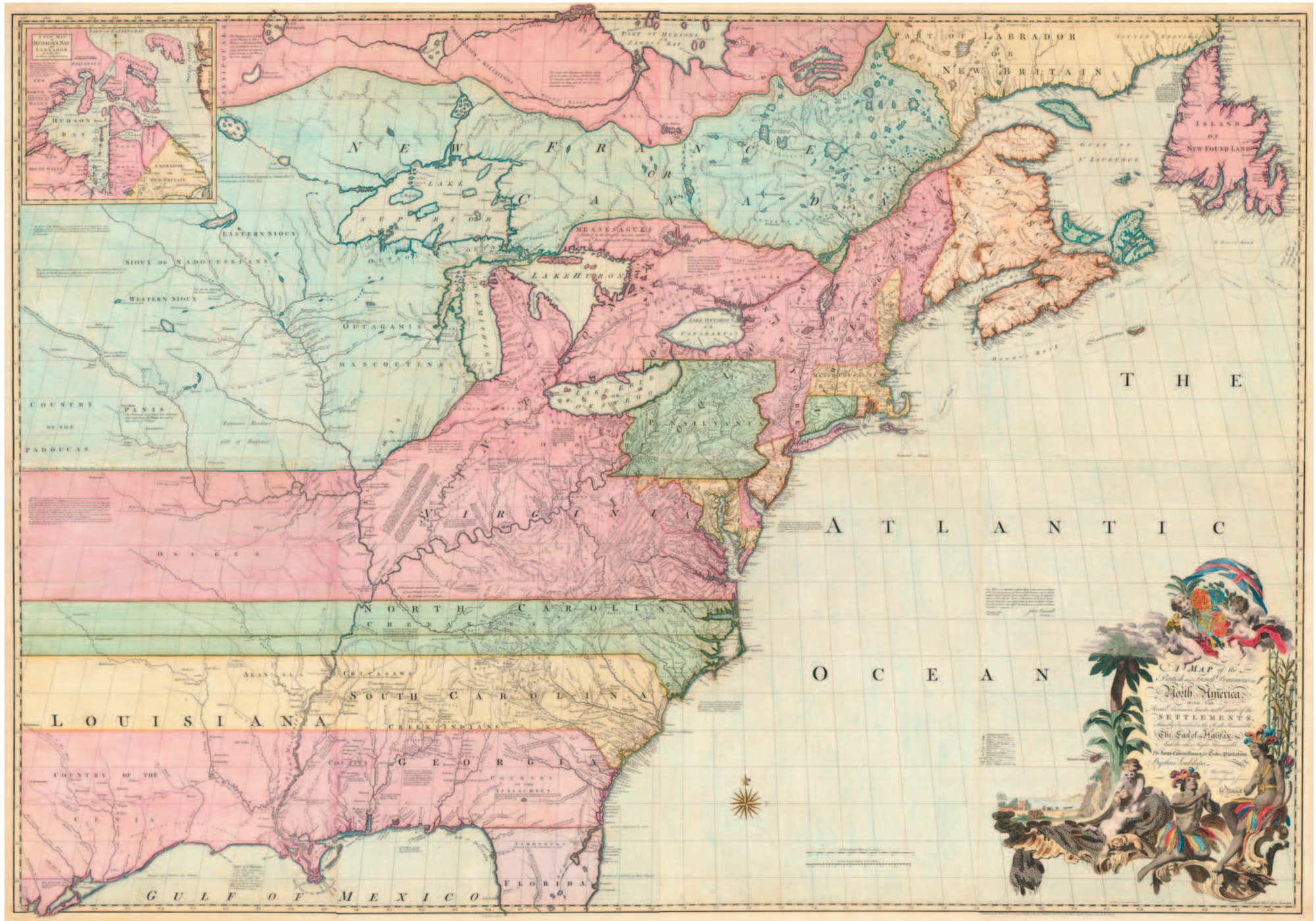
JOHN MITCHELL

John Mitchell (1711-1768), a respected British physician, botanist, chemist, biologist, and surveyor, lived for a time in Virginia, but returned to England in 1746, where he remained until his death. Mitchell initially conceived of his map of North America in order to present the British public with a single large format image of all the colonies, in order to illustrate the extent of the French threat to the British claims in North America. Mitchell completed his first draft of the map in 1750. However, because Mitchell was limited to publicly available sources of information, this initial effort was rather crude, even in Mitchell's own opinion. As word of Mitchell's work spread, the Board of Trade and Plantations retained Mitchell to make a new map, using the official manuscript and printed maps and reports in the Board's possession, including maps by Fry and Jefferson, Christopher Gist, George Washington, John Barnwell, and others. The Board also instructed all colonial governors to send detailed maps and boundary information for Mitchell's use.

REFERENCE

Pritchard & Taliaferro, Degrees of Latitude 33 (state 3); Cumming 293; Stevens and Tree 54c; Suarez, Shedding the Veil 56; Ristow, A La Carte, John Mitchell's Map of the British and French Dominions in North America, pp 102-113.




NEW FRANCE OR CANADA
PART OF LABRADOR OR NEW BRITAIN
ISLAND OF NEW FOUND LAND
GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE
HUDSONS BAY
LABRADOR OR NEW BRITAIN
PART OF HUDSONS BAY
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE HURON
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
MESSESAGUES
EASTERN SIOUX
SIOUX OR NADOUESSIANS
WESTERN SIOUX
OUTAGAMIS
MASCOUTENS
COUNTRY OF THE PADOUCAS
PANIS
PENSILVANIA
VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
CHEROKEES
SOUTH CAROLINA
CREEK INDIANS
GEORGIA
COUNTRY OF THE CENIS
LOUISIANA
FLORIDA
GULF OF MEXICO
THE ATLANTIC OCEAN
A MAP of the British and French Dominions in North America
SETTLEMENTS
Chs. Earl of Halifax

24

IMPORTANT PRE-REVOLUTIONARY AMERICAN MAP

A general Map of the Middle British Colonies, in America; Viz Virginia, Màriland, Dèlaware, Pensilvania, New-Jersey, New-York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island... [with:] Geographical, Historical, Political, Philosophical and Mechanical Essays. The First, Containing an Analysis Of a General Map of the Middle British COlonies in America...

Philadelphia / 1755

DIMENSIONS
25.5" x 19"

COLOR
Hand Colored

CONDITION
VG+

STOCK NO.
78454

AUTHOR
Lewis Evans

DESCRIPTION

Lewis Evans' A General Map of the Middle British Colonies, along with the maps of Henry Popple (1733) and John Mitchell (1755), is considered the most important and influential American map of the 18th century. Printed by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia in 1755, the Evans map is the only of the three to have been published in America by an American. Both Evans' and Mitchell's maps were intended to spur western expansion into the Trans-Allegheny, Ohio Valley, and regions westward, and in response to French encroachments.

The present map is an example of the first state in old hand-color with single-family provenance dating to at least 1909.

Evans' map provided the best early depiction of the Ohio Country while documenting competing British, French, and Native American claims in a region destined to be the flashpoint of the French and Indian War. In this regard, it is of particular note for treating the Iroquois Confederacy as a geopolitical power in its own right, with its own internal political structure, territory (here known as "Aquanishuonigy") and diplomatic interests.

To borrow from the Pennsylvania Gazette proposal for the map, published on July 17th, 1755:

THIS Map includes the country between Rhode-Island on the east side, and the falls of Ohio on the west; and from Lake St. Pierre, in St. Lawrence river, on the north, to the line divided Carolina and Virginia on the south: And is printed on one sheet of imperial paper, 30 inches broad, and 22 inches high, and is engraved in a manner perfectly neat and correct.

Evans' map provides an overview of colonial America just before the formal outset of hostilities of the French and Indian War. The possibility of war had certainly been on Evans' mind when the map was conceived, as the frontier had not been without altercations before that point. The tenor of press about the map changes significantly from the summer of 1755 to the fall of that year. Initially the proposals for the map focus on its authoritativeness and excellent coverage. A few months later, it becomes clear that the map is highly sought after because of its relevance for the war.

One of the Evans map's great contributions was its original depictions of the natural resources of the interior. In particular, it is the earliest mapping of petroleum and coal resources in this country. It is the first document to mention oil at the birthplace of the oil industry, western Pennsylvania.

Because of its immediate and widespread importance within the Colonies, the Evans map became an essential tool for the Founding Fathers. Beginning prior to the French & Indian War and continuing well after the American Revolution, Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Adams, and all of the Founding Fathers regularly circulated and referenced Evans' map as a primary tool for visualizing the nation and the American frontier.

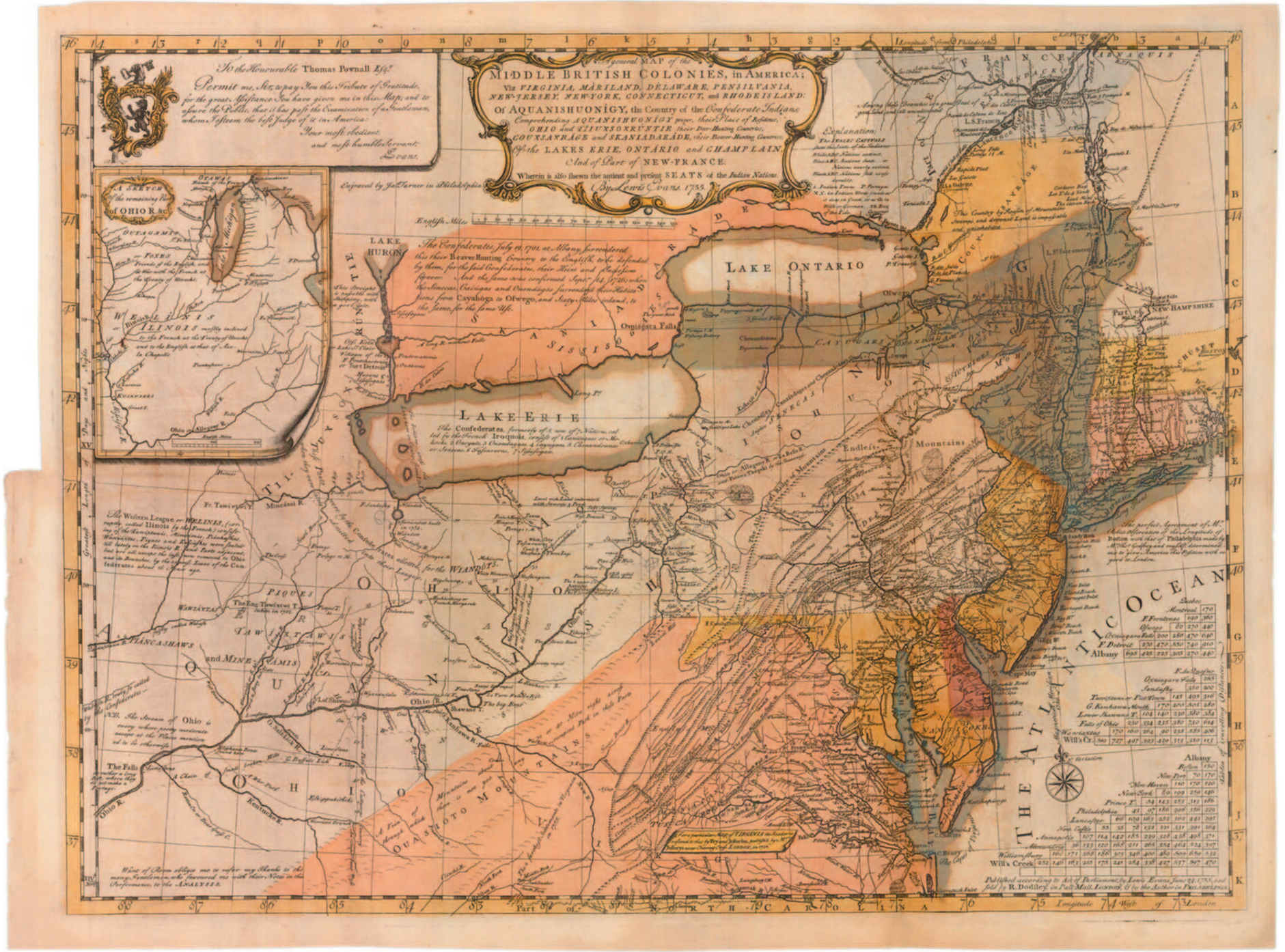
George Washington's papers show that he thought highly of the map and used it repeatedly in official business. An inventory of his library shortly after his death corroborates this, as a copy of the map is recorded there.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

[Map:] Original hand-color in full. Two small areas of expert reinstatement at fold intersections: "Bra" in "East Branch of Sur-quehanna R", and "Bedford" just east of "Tappaan's Sea". Paper with wide margins and binding tab at lower-left. Scant pencil manuscript (e.g., "now Pittsburg" at "F. du Quesne"). A few small areas of leafcast reinforcement of folds on verso. [Book:] Small quarto. Expertly bound to style in ¼ calf with calf tips over 1750s marbled paper boards. iv, 32 pages. (Endpapers renewed with 18th-century paper.) The Analysis is housed in a modern ¼ black morocco over black cloth clamshell case.

REFERENCE

Wheat & Brun: Maps And Charts Published In America Before 1800, 298 (ill.); Stevens: Lewis Evans, II, (pl. II); Schwartz & Ehrenberg: Mapping Of America, p.168 (ill.); Cumming: Exploration Of North America, p. 65 (ill.); The World Explored, 55; McCorkle: New England In Early Printed Maps, 755.15 (ill.); Pritchard & Taliaferro, Degrees of Latitude, p. 172; Klinefelter, "Lewis Evans and His Maps", Transactions of the American Philosophical Society; Eavenson, "Who Made the 'Trader's Map'", The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, p. 420-438.


To the Honourable Thomas Pownall Esq.r
Permit me, Sir, to pay You this Tribute of Gratitude, for the great Assistance You have given me in this Map; and to assure the Public, that it has past the Examination of a Gentleman, whom I esteem the best Judge of it in America:
Your most obedient, and most humble Servant:
Evans.
A General MAP of the
MIDDLE BRITISH COLONIES, in AMERICA;
Viz. VIRGINIA, MARILAND, DELAWARE, PENSILVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, CONNECTICUT, and RHODE ISLAND:
Of AQUANISHUONIGY, the Country of the Confederate Indians:
Comprehending AQUANISHUONIGY proper, their Place of Residence,
OHIO and TIUSSOXRUNTIE their Deer-Hunting Countries,
COUNSAYRAGE and SKANIADARADE, their Beaver-Hunting Countries;
Of the LAKES ERIE, ONTARIO and CHAMPLAIN:
And of Part of NEW-FRANCE.
Wherein is also shewn the antient and present SEATS of the Indian Nations
By Lewis Evans. 1755.
Engraved by Jas Turner in Philadelphia
A SKETCH of the remaining Part of OHIO R.r &c.
Explanation:
The Italic Capitals show the Seats of the Indians.
Villages marked thus ⊙
Nations nearly extinct.
Nations not totally destroyed.
Nations that never left their Seats.
Indian Towns.
Forges.
Trading Houses.
Indian Towns, found as yet only on French, or on Us in both or German.
The Rivers of the Lakes.
English Miles
LAKE HURON
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
The Confederates, July 6, 1701, at Albany, surrendered this their Beaver Hunting Country to the English, to be defended by them, for the said Confederates, their Heirs and Successors forever. And the same was confirmed Sept.r 4.th 1726; when the Senecas, Cayugas and Onondagas surrendered their Habitations from Cayahoga to Oswego, and Sixty Miles inland, to the same, for the same Use.
Oswego
Onnigara Falls
Long Pt.
Detroit
Fort Detroit
Fr. Tawi ees
Miegami R.
Ohio R.
Kentucke R.
Scioto R.
Wabash R.
Illinois R.
Mississippi
The Western League, or ILLINIS, (corruptly called Illinois by the French,) consisting of the Kanistinoes, Minetaree, Pondoufkies, Nerrecisses, Pegues and Kickapoos were settled lately on the Rivers Ye and Ouabache, but are all except the last now removed to Ohio Iroquoise about 1750 by the several Bands of the Confederates about the Lakes.
PIQUES
MINE-AMIS
Ouabache
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Lake Champlain
Hudson's River
Delaware R.
Susquehanna R.
Potomack R.
Rappahannock R.
Chesapeake Bay
Virginia
Maryland
Pensilvania
New-Jersey
New-York
Connecticut
Rhode Island
New Hampshire
Massachusetts
Canada
Part of NORTH CAROLINA
Mountains
Endless
Longitude West of London
THE ATLANTIC OCEAN
Published according to Act of Parliament, by Lewis Evans, June 24.th 1755, and sold by R. Dodsley, in Pall Mall, London; & by the Author in Philadelphia.

PROGENITOR OF THE ANTI-GALLICAN MAP

25 *A New and Accurate Map of North America (wherein the Errors of all preceding British, French and Dutch Maps, respecting the rights of Great Britain, France & Spain, & the Limits of each . . .*

London / 1755

DIMENSIONS
19.5" x 16"

COLOR
Hand Colored

CONDITION
VG+

STOCK NO.
72898

AUTHOR
John Huske

DESCRIPTION

Rare original hand-color example of John Huske's map of the British colonies in North America, an important antecedent of the famous Anti-Gallican Map, which provided important details about French forts on the colonial frontier that was integral to the latter map. This is one of the great 1755 anti-French maps that helped drum up domestic support for the British cause in the French & Indian War.

The map covers the British colonies in North America west to between 100 and 95 degrees W longitude. The Province of New York stretches west to include all of the Upper Midwest and much of modern-day Canada, as well. Likewise, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia all extend west of the Mississippi River. Interestingly, South Carolina is shown as consisting of two sections, a "North Part of South Carolina" and a "South Part of South Carolina", sandwiching Georgia in between. This is a very unusual configuration.

Huske's was one of a barrage of maps of eastern North America that were issued in 1755 as the French & Indian War got underway in the colonies. These maps followed two main cartographic models; the one laid out by the French mapmaker D'Anville; and later, the model elaborated by John Mitchell in his A Map of the British and French Dominions in North America... These two models are readily differentiated by looking at Lake Superior; in D'Anville-type maps, Lake Superior is thin and pointy (as here), in the Mitchell-type maps, it is far more bulbous.

Huske's map follows the D'Anville paradigm but makes important changes to the French mapmaker's cartography with the intention of advancing British claims against "French encroachments". To this end, Huske expands the claimed territory of the British provinces and lists a plethora of menacing French frontier forts. These forts, in their characteristic dotted-line boxes, would be repurposed in the Anti-Gallican Map.

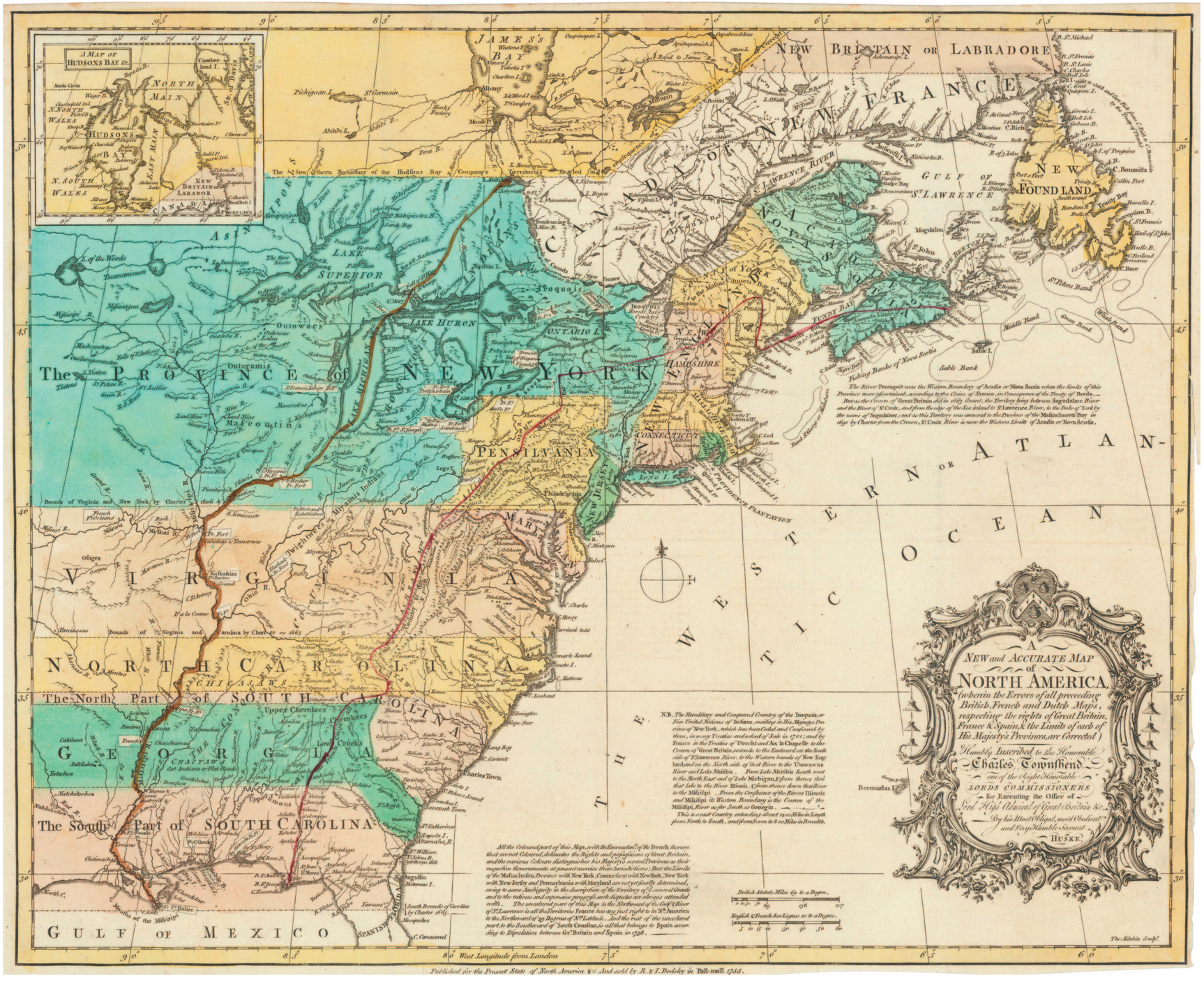
For some time, it was assumed that the Anti-Gallican Map pre-dated the Huske and that the latter was a derivative of the former. Careful analysis shows this not to be the case. Most importantly, Huske's map was first issued on September 9th, 1755 (See Public Advertiser ad from that day), whereas the Anti-Gallican was issued first in late December. In essence, the Anti-Gallican Map was a combination of the Huske polemical fort mappings with the Mitchell model.

The present map was intended to be included in John Huske's The present state of North America, &c., but was not included in most copies of the book and was apparently primarily available separately. It also appears In William Douglass's A summary, historical & political, of the first planting . . . & present state of the British settlements in North-America, published in London in 1760. The last example of these books to include the map to appear at auction were in 1973 for the Huske pamphlet and 1952 for the Douglass book.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Original hand-color in full. Folding, as issued.

Henley Factory
Moose Ft
Perai R.
Nodaway R.
Askatich L.
L. St. Ignace
L. Beaubarnois
Company's Territories settled in
L. Abitibi
L. Labyrinth
L. Begon
L. Dumaniouets
Tenniscaming L.
Mine B.
Nipissin L.
Bonds of Canada
Ouiatanon R.
Iroquois
L. Toronto
Frontier French Forts
Chambly
Fr. Frs
Niouar B.
ONTARIO L.
Ofwego
Onondago
Companies Mohocks
Onondago
Oneida
Tinaouatoua
Petunes destroy'd
French Fort
Fall of Niagara
Fr. Ft
Onondago
Sources of the Ohio
Seneca
Shenango
Ohio R.
Mingos
Tohikon
Owego
Mohickon
Onondos
Bufflers T.
Alligany
Shanopins
Log's T.
Shamokin
Reading
Philadelphia
York
Chester
Baltimore
Joppa
Annapolis
Newcastle
Delaware Co.ies
Winchester
Long Falls
Alexandria
Colchester
Bristol
Thornton R.
Rappahannock R.
Fredericksburg
Williamsburg
James R.
Black Waters
James I.
C. Charles
C. May
C. Hindopen
False C.
Delaware R.
Chesapeak B.
Susquehanna R.
Ohio R.
Allegany Mountains
Southward Branch
Northward Branch
Shawanese
Mohickons
Minisinks
Amikous
Maskoutens
Mississagues
Manitoualin I.
Michilimakinac
LAKE HURON
Bahouanan
St. Joseph
St. George
L. & R.
Toloskagamagh L.
Achoupekabigan
Algonkin R.
Fall
Trois Rivieres
St. Pierre
Montreal
Lachine
Fr. Ft
Longueil
Chambly
Fr. Ft
Champlain
Lake
Iroquois Hereditary Country
Fr. Ft
Oswegatchie
Onondago
Oneida
Onondago Companies Mohocks
Fr. Ft
Fr. Ft
Fr. Ft


A MAP OF HUDSONS BAY &c.
NORTH MAIN
HUDSONS BAY
EAST MAIN
N. SOUTH WALES
NEW BRITAIN OR LABRADOR
CANADA
JAMES's BAY
NEW BRITAIN OR LABRADORE
NEW FRANCE
NOVA SCOTIA or ACADIE
NEW FOUND LAND
GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE
CANADA
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE HURON
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE MICHIGAN
The PROVINCE of NEW YORK
NEW HAMPSHIRE
CONNECTICUT
PENNSYLVANIA
MARYLAND
VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
The North Part of SOUTH CAROLINA
The South Part of SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
GULF OF MEXICO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Bounds of Virginia and New York by Charter 1606
Bounds of Virginia and Carolina by Charter 1665
The Southern Boundary of the Hudsons Bay Company's Territories Settled 1719
The River Pentagoit now the Western Boundary of Acadie or Nova Scotia when the limits of this Province were ascertained, according to the Claim of France, in Consequence of the Treaty of Breda ... But as the Crown of Great Britain had in 1663 Granted, the Territory lying between Sagadahoc River and the Riuers of St Croix, and from the Cape of the Sea Island to St Lawrence River, to the Duke of York by the name of Sagadahoc; and as this Territory was annexed to the Province of the Massachusets-Bay in 1691 by Charter from the Crown, St Croix River is now the Western Limit of Acadie or Nova Scotia.
N.B. The Hereditary and Conquered Country of the Iroquois, or Five United Nations of Indians, residing in His Majesty's Provinces of New York, which has been Ceded and Confirmed by them, in every Treaties made of late in 1701; and by France in the Treaties of Utrecht and Aix la Chapelle to the Crown of Great Britain, extends to the Eastward on the South side of St Lawrence River, to the Western bounds of New England, and on the North side of that River to the Outawaus River and Lake Nbitibis. From Lake Nbitibis South west to the North East end of Lake Michigan, & from thence down that lake to the River Illinois, & from thence down that River to the Mississipi. From the Confluence of the Rivers Illinois and Mississipi its Western Boundary is the Course of the Mississipi River as far South as Georgia.
This is exact Country extending about 1200 Miles in Length from North to South, and from Seven to 800 Miles in Breadth.
All the Coloured part of this Map, with the Encroachm.ts of the French thereon that are not Coloured, delineates the Right & and Possessions of Great Britain, and the various Colours distinguishes his Majesty's several Provinces as their respective Governments at present exercise their Jurisdictions; But the Limits of the Massachusets, Province with New York, Connecticut with New York, New York with New Jersey and Pennsylvania with Maryland are not yet finally determined, owing to some Ambiguity in the description of the Territory of Coverted Grants and to the tedious and expensive progress such disputes are always attended with. The uncoloured part of this Map to the Northward of the Gulf & River of St Lawrence is all the Territories France has any just right to in N.o America to the Northward of 49 Degrees of N.o Latitude. And the rest of the uncoloured part to the Southward of South Carolina, is all that belongs to Spain according to Stipulation between Gr. Britain and Spain in 1738.
British Statute Miles 69 to a Degree.
English & French Sea Leagues 20 to a Degree.
West Longitude from London
A NEW and ACCURATE MAP of NORTH AMERICA, (wherein the Errors of all preceeding British, French and Dutch Maps, respecting the rights of Great Britain, France & Spain, & the Limits of each of His Majesty's Provinces, are Corrected) Humbly Inscribed to the Honorable Charles Townshend, one of the Right Honorable LORDS COMMISSIONERS for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain &c. By his Most Obligd, most Obedient and Very Humble Servant HUSKE.
Bermudas I.
The Kitchin Sculp.t
Published for the Present State of North America &c And sold by R. & I. Dodsley in Pall-mall 1755.

IMPORTANT EARLY FOUR SHEET MAP OF NORTH AMERICA

26

Canada Louisiane et Terres Angloises . . . Novembre MDCCLV

Paris / 1755

DIMENSIONS
44.5″ x 35″ (joined)

COLOR
Uncolored

CONDITION
VG+

STOCK NO.
65785

AUTHOR
Jean-Baptiste Bouguignon d'Anville

DESCRIPTION

Fine example of this important early four sheet map of North America published by D'Anville.

The map extends from James Bay to Florida and as far west as the Mississippi River. Portions of the map are drawn from John Mitchell's seminal map of North America which appeared earlier in the same year.

D'Anville's map shifts the emphasis of Mitchell's work to the French dominated regions, omitting Mitchell's legend, and Mitchell's references to English factories in the disputed trans-Allegheny area. Instead, D'Anville draws on French sources for additional details not shown on Mitchell's map.

The map provides exceptional early detail along the lower portion of the Missouri (alternately the "Pekitanoui") and the upper waters of the Mississippi. The Keweenaw peninsula is named as Kiaonan, and Isle Royale is called I. Minong. The area is filled with scores of Indian tribes and villages named and located.

As noted by map scholar R.V. Tooley:

To illustrate the cartography of the second half of the eighteenth century, a d'Anville map is essential. He dominated not only French but all contemporary geographers. He was one of the foremost to leave blank spaces in his maps where knowledge was insufficient ... His representation of the Great Lakes is superior to that of his contemporary, John Mitchell.

D'Anville's map would become the basis for numerous future mappings, most notably by Jeffereys and Sayer & Bennett.

The present example includes the rare fourth sheet comprising the inset of the St. Lawrence River, which is often found lacking due to its irregular shape.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

4 sheets, unjoined.

JEAN-BAPTISTE BOUGUIGNON D'ANVILLE

Jean-Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville (1697-1782) was one of the foremost French geographers of the eighteenth century. He carried out rigorous research in order to create his maps, which greatly developed the technical proficiency of mapmaking during his lifetime. His style was also simpler and less ornate than that of many of his predecessors. It was widely adopted by his contemporaries and successors.

The son of a tailor, d'Anville showed cartographic prowess from a young age; his first map, of Ancient Greece, was published when he was only fifteen years old. By twenty-two, he was appointed as one of the King's géographes ordinaire de roi. He tutored the young Louis XV while in the service to the Crown. However, royal appointment did not pay all the bills, so d'Anville also did some work for the Portuguese Crown from 1724. For example, he helped to fill out Dom João V's library with geographical works and made maps showing Portugal's African colonies.

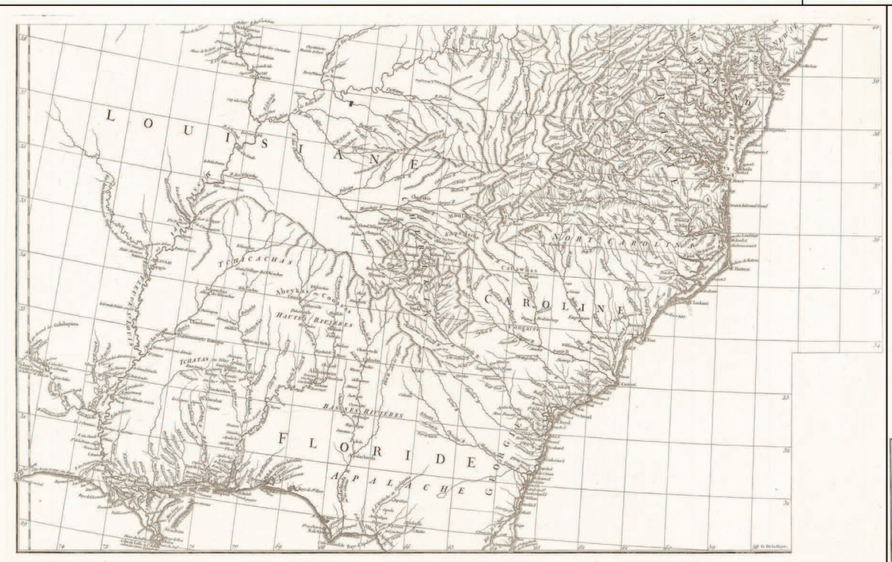
D'Anville disapproved of merely copying features from other maps, preferring instead to return to the texts upon which those maps were based to make his own depictions. This led him to embrace blank spaces for unknown areas and to reject names which were not supported by other sources. He also amassed a large personal map library and created a network of sources that included Jesuits in China and savants in Brazil. D'Anville's historical approach to cartography resulted in magnificently detailed, yet modern and academic, maps. For example, his 1743 map of Italy improved upon all previous maps and included a memoir laying out his research and innovations. The geographer also specialized in ancient historical geography.

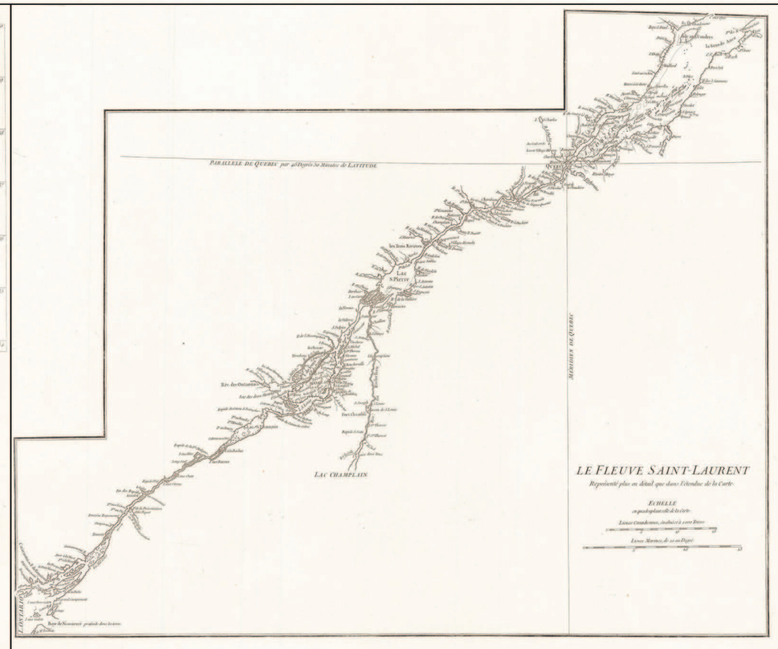
In 1773, d'Anville was named premier géographe de roi. In 1780, he ceded his considerable library to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to be used for as a reference library for diplomats. D'Anville is best known for several maps, including his map of China, first published in 1735, and then included with Du Halde's history of that country (the Hague, 1737). His map of Africa (1749) was used well into the nineteenth century.

OUVELLE FRANCE
LAC DES GRANDS MISTASSINS
Pays plats
Pays montueux
Pays montueux
EMBOUCHURE DU FLEUVE St LAURENT
GOLFE DE St LAURENT
Isles de la Madeleine
Baye de Chaleurs
Baye de Gaspé
Baye de Chaleur
Baye de Nepisiguit
Baye de Chatel
Baye des Orphelins
Monts Notre Dame
Mamelles de Matane
Riv. de Saguenay
Riv. Sguenay
Riv. S. Jean
Riv. Sloan
Pte aux Pistoles
Pte aux Roches
Pte au Bouleau
Pte au Boudet
Pte au Sumac
Pte aux Canots
Pte aux Epinettes
Pte aux Tonnerres
Pte aux Sauvages
Pte aux Sapins
Pte aux Pins
Pte aux Pommiers
Pte aux Pruches

CANADA
LOUISIANE
ET
TERRES ANGLOISES
PAR LE S.r D'ANVILLE
JAMES BAY
CANADA OU N
LAC SUPERIEUR
ALGONQUINS
LAC HURON
LAC MICHIGAN
LAC ERIE
MIAMIS
ILINOIS

ESKIMAUX
OUVELLE FRANCE
GOLFE DE S.t LAURENT
TERRE NEUVE
Pays d'Acadie
LONG ISLAND


LOUISIANE
CAROLINE
FLORIDE
APALACHE
NORT CAROLINE
TOMACHAS
BASSES RIVIERES


PARALLELE DE QUEBEC par 48 Degrés 50 Minutes de LATITUDE
LAC CHAMPLAIN
MERIDIEN DE QUEBEC
LE FLEUVE SAINT-LAURENT
Représenté plus en détail que dans l'Etendue de la Carte.
ECHELLE

BELLIN'S REVISED MAP OF FRENCH LOUSIANA

27

Carte de La Louisiane et Des Pays Voisins Dediee a M. Rouille Secretairr 'd Etat ayant le Departement de la Marine . . . 1750 . . . Sur de Nouvelle Observations on a corrigee les Lacs, et leurs Enviorns. 1755.

Paris / 1755

DIMENSIONS
24″ x 19″

COLOR
Hand Colored

CONDITION
VG+

STOCK NO.
71740

AUTHOR
Jacques Nicolas Bellin

DESCRIPTION

Scarce large-format map of the French, Spanish, and British colonized portions of North America, extending from New England and the Great Lakes to Florida and west to the Mississippi River.

The land is full of rivers, settlements, names of Native American tribes, and mountain ranges. One of the latter, located in what is today Michigan, is entirely fictitious. There are also notes; for example, in the far north of the map it says, "We do not know the sources of the Mississippi nor the Missouri." The source and configuration of these large rivers was an important political, economic, and geographic question of this period.

In addition to the work of Delisle, it is clear that Bellin consulted sources that depended on Indigenous informants. Also, the map was compiled in part from the Chaussegros de Léry manuscripts. Gaspard-Joseph Chaussegros de Léry was a French-Canadian military engineer. During his work he visited many areas throughout New France, leaving several manuscript maps and plans.

Particularly in New France, there are many forts—outposts of empire. As just one example, "F de Cataracouy ou Frontenac," is Fort Frontenac, founded in 1673 by the French at the place where the St. Lawrence River leaves Lake Ontario, called Cataraqui. It was initially named for the place and then renamed after Louis de Buade de Frontenac, Governor of New France, who oversaw the construction of the fort. It was razed in 1689 and then rebuilt in 1695. Then, the British destroyed the fort in the Seven Years' War (1758). They rebuilt it in 1783. Today, the site is used by the Canadian military.

In the lower right is a cartouche dedicating the map to a M. Rouillé. Antoine-Louis Rouillé was the Secrétaire d'Etat à la Marine, or Secretary of State of the Navy, from 1749 to 1754.

The map is one of Bellin's earliest maps of any part of North America. The map was originally produced for Charlevoix's Histoire et description générale de la Nouvelle France. Pierre-François-Xavier de Charlevoix was a Jesuit priest, teacher, and author. The Histoire was his master work, first published in 1744.

Bellin significantly revised and updated the map in 1750 and 1755; his changes are most evident in the improvements made to the Great Lakes region. The coverage of the map was also extended to show all of Florida.

REFERENCE

KAP

CARTE DE
LA LOUISIANE
ET DES
PAYS VOISINS
Dédiée a M. Rouillé Sécretaire d'Etat
ayant le Département de la Marine
Par le Sr Bellin Ingt ordre de la Marine
1760.
ECHELLES
Lieues communes de France de 25 au Degré.
Lieues Marines de France et d'Angleterre.
Sur de Nouvelles Observations
on a corrigé les Lacs et leurs
Environs 1755.
GOLPHE DU MEXIQUE
Longitude du Meridien de l'Ile de Fer.
LA LOUISIANE
MEXIQUE
NOUVEAU ROYAUME DE LEON
VASTES PAYS ENTIEREMENT INCONUS
NOUVELLE FRANCE
LAC SUPERIEUR
LAC HURON
LAC ERIE
L. ONTARIO
LAC MICHIGAN ou des ILLINOIS
PAYS DES CANSES
PAYS DES OSAGES
PAYS DES CHOUANONS ET DES CHERAQUIS
PAYS DES ILLINOIS
PAYS DES MASCOUTENS
PAYS DES PANIS
PAYS DES PADOUCAS
PAYS DES APACHES ET NOUVEAU MEXIQUE
PAYS DES SIOUX DE L'OUEST
PAYS DES PANimahas
PAYS DES Padoucas
PAYS DES Chacacantes
PAYS DES Caouquias
PAYS DES Missouris
PAYS DES Canses
PAYS DES Osages
PAYS DES Chouanons
PAYS DES Cheraquis
PAYS DES Illinois
PAYS DES Mascoutens
PAYS DES Panis
PAYS DES Renards
PAYS DES Sakis
PAYS DES Miamis
PAYS DES Iroquois
PAYS DES Virginie
PAYS DES Maryland
PAYS DES Caroline
PAYS DES Georgie
PAYS DES Floride
Fleuve Missisipi
le Missouri
la Rivière Rouge
la Rivière Bravo ou du Nord
la Rivière des Illinois
la Rivière Ohio ou la Belle
la Rivière Colbert
la Rivière de Mississipi
la Rivière de Tennessi
la Rivière de Cherokee
la Rivière de Mobile
la Rivière de Pascagoula
la Rivière de Perdido
la Rivière de Pensacola
la Rivière de St Joseph
la Rivière de St Pierre
la Rivière de St Jerome
la Rivière de Guadeloupe
la Rivière de Medina
la Rivière de Nueces
la Rivière de Colorado
la Rivière de Trinité
la Rivière de Neches
la Rivière de Sabine
la Rivière de Rouge
la Rivière de Mississipi
la Rivière de Tennessi
la Rivière de Cherokee
la Rivière de Mobile
la Rivière de Pascagoula
la Rivière de Perdido
la Rivière de Pensacola
la Rivière de St Joseph
la Rivière de St Pierre
la Rivière de St Jerome
la Rivière de Guadeloupe
la Rivière de Medina
la Rivière de Nueces
la Rivière de Colorado
la Rivière de Trinité
la Rivière de Neches
la Rivière de Sabine
la Rivière de Rouge
Baye S. Louis ou St Bernard
Baye de St Joseph
Baye de Mexique
Baye de la Mobile
Baye de St Esprit
Baye de St Jean Ponce
Baye de la Floride
Baye de la Havane
Baye de la Trinité
Baye de la Neches
Baye de la Sabine
Baye de la Rouge
Baye de la Mississipi
Baye de la Tennessi
Baye de la Cherokee
Baye de la Mobile
Baye de la Pascagoula
Baye de la Perdido
Baye de la Pensacola
Baye de la St Joseph
Baye de la St Pierre
Baye de la St Jerome
Baye de la Guadeloupe
Baye de la Medina
Baye de la Nueces
Baye de la Colorado
Baye de la Trinité
Baye de la Neches
Baye de la Sabine
Baye de la Rouge
CANAL DE BAHAMA
Padoucas
Quiohouhahan
Kanouhahan
Tigua
Nre Dame du Secours
S. Antoine de Senecu
Socorro
Parral
Nacogdoches
Cadodaquios
Natchitoches
Yatchets
Natchez
Tonicas
Chickachas
Chickasas
Chickasaws
Chickasaw
Chickasaw
Chickasaw

18TH CENTURY COLONIES IN NORTH AMERICA

28 *Charte von dem Engellaendischen u. Franzoesischen Besitzungen in Nord America…*

Leipzig / 1755

DIMENSIONS
9.5″ x 7″

COLOR
Hand Colored

CONDITION
VG+

STOCK NO.
75750

AUTHOR
Johann George Schreiber

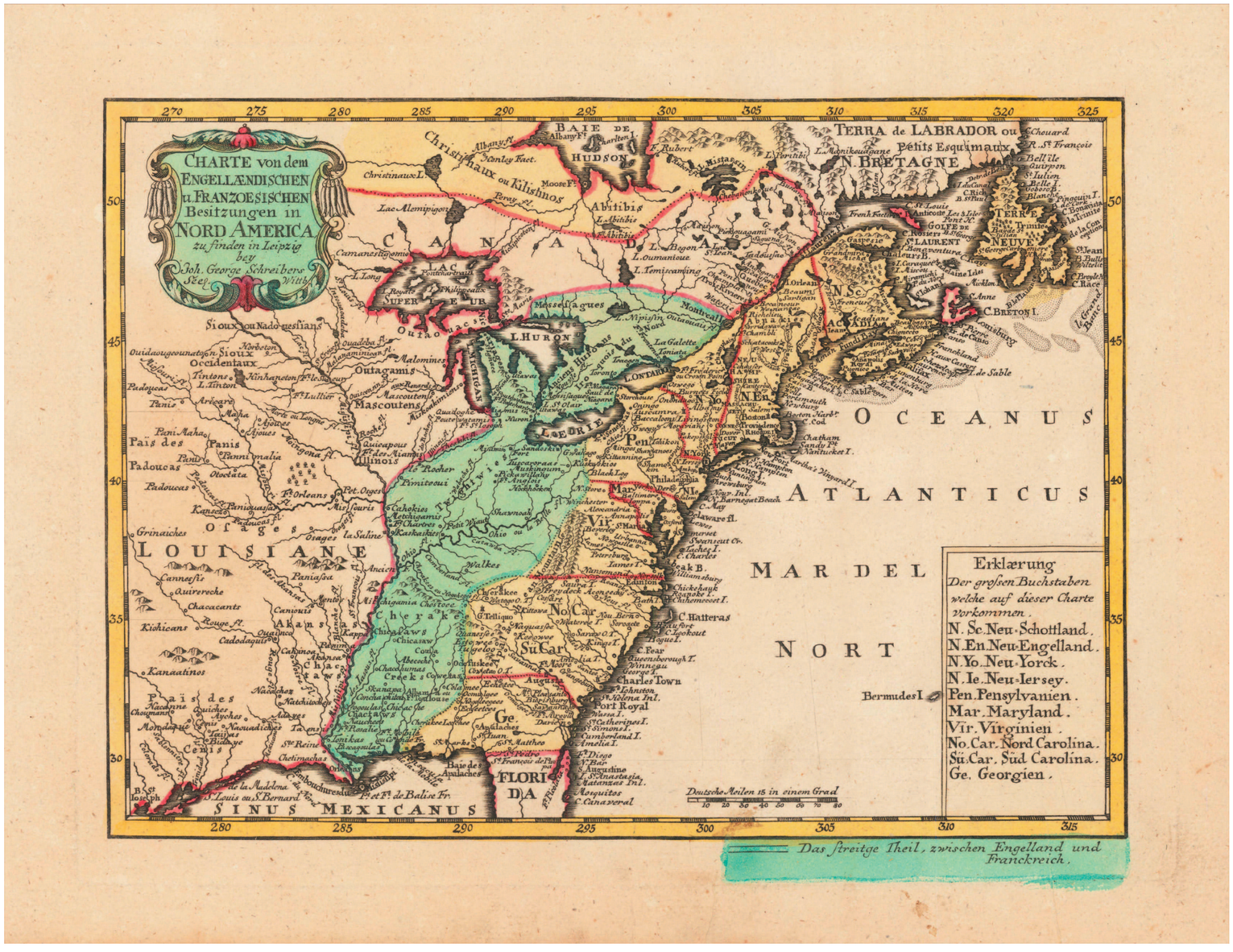
DESCRIPTION

An interesting detailed 18th Century map of the British and French Colonies in North America, published in Leipzig.

The map highligths the disputed regions in North America, identified in green and explained in the bottom margin.

The map also provides the location of a number of indigenous tribes. The shape of Lake Superior is quite curious.

From Schreiber's Atlas Selectus.



COLONIES AT THE START OF THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR

29

Carte Des Possessions Angloises & Francoises Du Continent De L'Amerique Septentrionale 1755.

London / 1755 (1756

DIMENSIONS
23" x 17"

COLOR
Hand Colored

CONDITION
VG+

STOCK NO.
73812

AUTHOR
Thomas Kitchin / Jean Palairet

DESCRIPTION

Fine example of Jean Palairet's scarce, early map of the British and French Colonies in North America, meant to accompany his pamphlet, *A CONCISE DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGLISH and FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN North-America, For the better explaining of the MAP published with that Title. BY J. PALAIRET, Agent of their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces, &c.*

The map was first published in London in 1755. There are five known states of the map, all of which are seldom seen on the market. This is a third state.

The map depicts the eastern portion of North America, including Labrador and the southern portion of Hudson Bay. To the south, it includes a sliver of Florida and the Gulf of Mexico. The map extends southwest to what is here called New Mexico, part of the Spanish empire. Running along the western border is a tantalizing note labeling those lands as "grand pais inconnus", or a great unknown country.

While primarily a political map meant to depict boundaries and divisions, there are also many topographical details on the map. Palairet's map is one of the earliest folio sized maps of the colonies to incorporate the information from John Mitchell's seminal eight-sheet map.

Dotted lines show the extent of colonies, often with a note explaining the date and name of the treaty which created it. In addition to French, Spanish, and British claims, the names of indigenous groups are also included, marking their important presence on and claim to the land.

In under 70 pages in the accompanying pamphlet, Palairet explains the main areas under dispute between France and England. These were also illustrated in the map, which includes an Explication in the lower right corner explaining the color-coded possession of colonies in North America. In the preface of his pamphlet, Palairet notes:

The method in which I have coloured it, will easily discover the English and French Possessions, as well the countries that are now the subject of contest between those two nations, as the forts which the French have built, or taken in the midst of the English Colonies, and in the countries claimed by the English.

The map depicts the English Colonies in yellow, the French Colonies in green, and the disputed territories in pink. Also marked are a series of forts built by the French or taken from the English, which are described in the n.b. annotation, below the Explication.

Palairet's accompanying pamphlet was published simultaneously in English and French, while the map, especially in later states, has English and French explanations. Both were intended for a broad audience; they provide a fascinating picture of the North American colonies on the eve of the Seven Years' War.

RARITY

This is a scarce and informative map that details the beginning of a consequential moment in American, and world, history.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

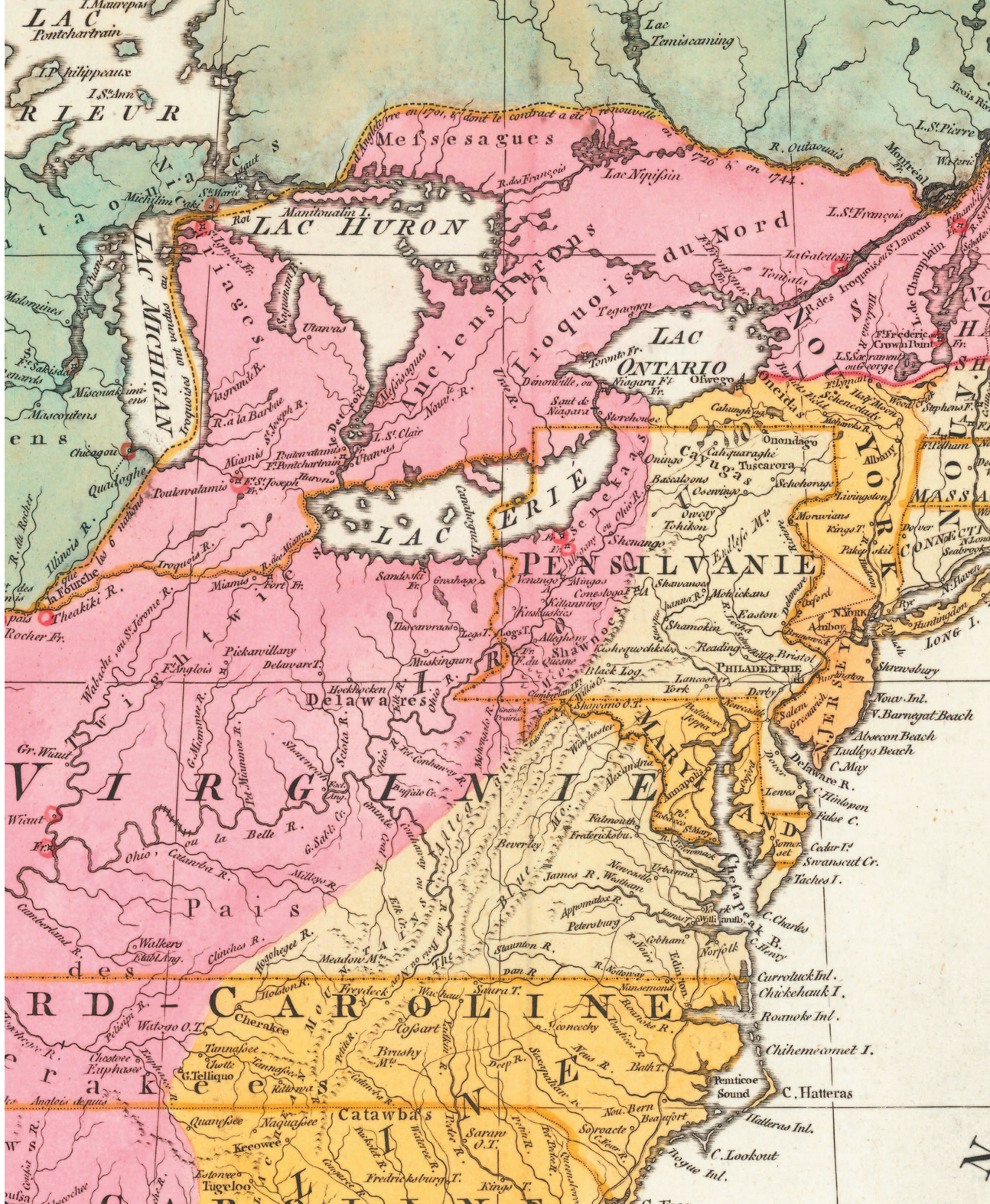
Original hand-color in full.

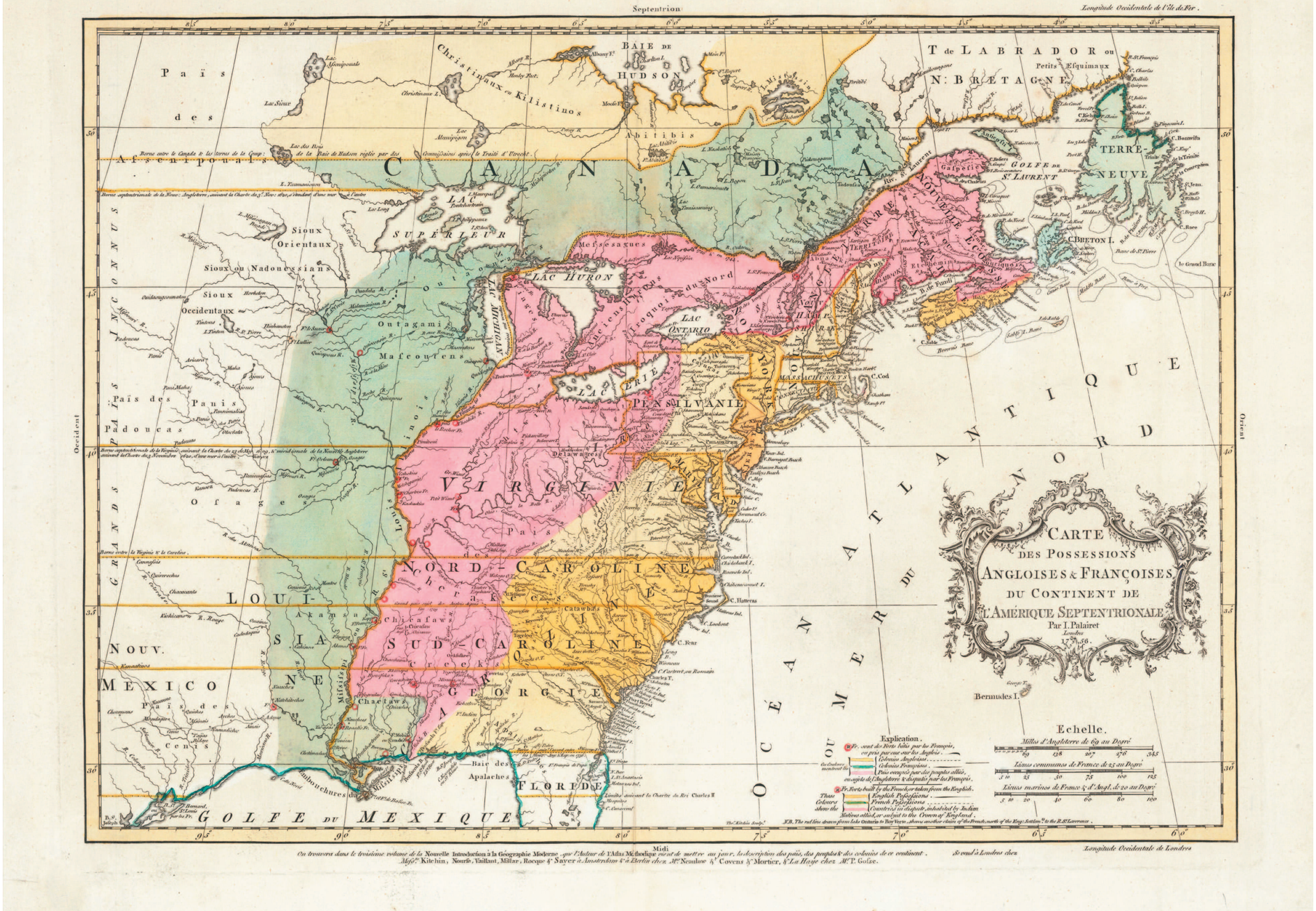
REFERENCE

Many thanks to Ashley Baynton-Williams for his help in researching the states of this map. McCorkle, B.B. (New England) 755.22; Van Ee, 57.Daniel Baugh, The Global Seven Years' War, 1754-1763 (Harlow: Pearson Education, 2011). KAP.

THOMAS KITCHIN

Thomas Kitchin (1719–1784) was a British cartographer and engraver. Born in Southwark, England, Kitchin was the eldest of several children. He was apprenticed to the map engraver Emanuel Bowen from 1732 to 1739, and he married Bowen's daughter, Sarah, in December 1739. By 1741 Kitchin was working independently and in 1746 he began taking on apprentices at his firm. His son Thomas Bowen Kitchin was apprenticed to him starting in 1754. By 1755 Kitchin was established in Holborn Hill, where his firm produced all kinds of engraving material, including portraits and caricatures. He married his second wife, Jane, in 1762. Beginning in 1773 Kitchin was referred to as Hydrographer to the King, a position his son also later held. He retired to St. Albans and continued making maps up to the end of his life.





On trouvera dans le troisième volume de la Nouvelle Introduction à la Géographie Moderne, que l'Auteur de l'Atlas Méthodique vient de mettre au jour, la description des païs, des peuples & des colonies de ce continent.
Mess.rs Kitchin, Nourse, Vaillant, Millar, Rocque & Sayer à Amsterdam & à Berlin chez M.rs Neaulme & Covens & Mortier, & La Haye chez M.r T. Gosse.

Se vend à Londres chez

EARLY DECORATIVE MAP OF NEW ENGLAND

30

Recens Edita totius Novi Belgii, in America Septenrionali siti, delineatio cura et sumptibus . .

Augsburg / ca. 1757

DIMENSIONS
22.5″ x 19.5″

COLOR
Hand Colored

CONDITION
Good

STOCK NO.
63924

AUTHOR
Tobias Conner Lotter

DESCRIPTION

Nice example of Lotter's map of New England, including a fine early view of New York City.

Conrad Lotter's edition of one of the most decorative maps of the region produced during the 17th and 18th Centuries. The genesis of this map was studied in great detail by Tony Campbell in an article entitled *The Jansson-Visscher Maps of New England,* which appears as Chapter 8 of *Tooley's Mapping of America.*

Lotter's map is based upon Jan Jansson's map of 1651. Seutter replaces the Restitutio view of New York City with a new view of New York entitled Neu Jorck sive Neu Amsterdam, with a key to the view in Latin.

Above the view is an elaborate scene depicting natives and gods presenting a tribute to the English monarch George II. The course of the Delaware and Hudson are separated, unlike early editions of the map. This is the first map in the series to show the boundaries of Massachusetts, New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania with printed lines, as earlier examples had previously left the delineation of the boundaries to the colorist. Philadelphia is shown as a set of houses in relief, rather than a ground plan.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Minor repair at upper left corner. A few mended edge tears.

REFERENCE

Tooley, Maps 24, 25, 26, 26a, 27, 28.

TOBIAS CONNER LOTTER

Tobias Conrad Lotter (1717-1777) is one of the best-known German mapmakers of the eighteenth century. He engraved many of the maps published by Matthaus Seutter, to whose daughter Lotter was married. He took over Seutter's business in 1756. Lotter's son, M. A. Lotter, succeeded his father in the business.

AMERICÆ SEPTENTRIONALIS PARS
NOVÆ FRANCIÆ PARS
NOVA ANGLIA sive NEU ENGELLAND
NOVA BELGICA sive NEU NIEDERLAND
TRIONALIS
Modus munendi apud Mahikanenses
Canomakers
Armeomecks
Aiter Modus apud Minnessincks
Sennecaas
Gacheos
Capitanasses
Matanacouses
Konekotays
Terra Bachami
NEU JORCK
Minquaas
Minquaas
Sasquesahanocks
Tockwoghs
Kuscarawaoks
Mahikans
Horikans
Nawaas
Sequins
Conittekock
Waranawankongs
Terra alta
Wecquaesgeck
Pachami
Quinipeck
Morricans
Pegatoos
Wapanoos
Sanhicans
Insula longa
Matouwacs
Aquanachuonck
Mahwacanecs
Tadoussac
Quebecq
Canada
Mont Royal
Lac S. Pierre
Quebec
Magna Vallis
Flumen S. Laurentii
Flumen Canadense
Flumen Norumbegum
Charioquet
Matouowesarini
Hochelaga
Anticosti
Acadie
Almouchiquois
Pemmaquid
Penobscot
Kennebeca
Ancocisco
Mer douce
Iroquois
Mare Australe
Adrian Blocks Eylant
Nieuwich Chicopesie Eylant alli Martinus Vineard
Die Nord See
Neu Jorck sive Neu Amsterdam
RECENS EDITA totius NOVI BELGII, in AMERICA SEPTENTRIONALI siti, delineatio cura et sumtibus TOB. CONR. LOTTERI, Sac. Cæs. Maj. Geographi. August. Vind.
Cum Gratia et Privil. S. R. I. Vicariatus in parte Rheni, Suevise, et Norici Francorici.
Milliaria Germanica Communia.

BOWEN & GIBSON'S ICONIC MAP OF NORTH AMERICA

31

An Accurate Map of North America, Describing and Distinguishing The British, Spanish and French Dominions on this great Continent: According toThe Definitive Treaty Concluded At Paris 10th Feby. 1763. . . .

London / 1736

DIMENSIONS
45.4" x 40.5"

COLOR
Outline Color

CONDITION
VG+

STOCK NO.
48039

AUTHOR
John Gibson & Emmanuel Bowen

DESCRIPTION

Rare separately issued 1763 edition of Bowen & Gibson's important 4-sheet map of North America, one of the most enduring wall maps of North America published in the second half of the 18th Century.

This edition was issued at the conclusion of the French & Indian War and still includes a reference to the French Dominions in North America, unlike subsequent editions where the word French is removed from the title.

The map is one of the best large format representations of the British Colonies, from a British perspective, at the conclusion of the French & Indian War. The claims of the Carolinas, Virginia and Pennsylvania extend to the Mississippi, following the defeat of the French and the Treaty of Paris in 1763. A massive Louisiana appears West of the Mississippi, and Spain dominates Texas and Upper California.

A large inset shows a full size reproduction of the seminal Kino map, which proved California not to be an island. There is also a large inset of Baffin's and Hudson's Bay. The elaborate cartouche is without doubt one of the most decorative cartouches to appear on an 18th Century map of North America. The extensive annotations in the Atlantic Ocean set forth the various articles of the Paris Treaty, which settled the French & Indian War--which Seymour Schwartz notes to be the bloodiest conflict on American soil during the 18th Century.

Excellent detail throughout the map, including Indian Tribes, towns, forts, rivers, villages, mountains, lakes, trading places, portages, and a host of other important early colonial information.

This is the extremely rare second state of the map, pre-dated only by the rare separately issued edition by Bowen & Gibson in 1755. Even more unusual is that this example was originally dissected and laid on linen. We are not aware of any other surviving examples in this format.

While later editions of this map were included in atlases by Kitchin, Jefferys and Sayer & Bennett in later decades, the early states are of the utmost rarity. We are aware of only one example coming to market in the past 30 years, which was sold by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Dissected and laid on original linen. Housed in a modern clamshell box.

REFERENCE

Tooley 49(b).

JOHN GIBSON

John Gibson flourished in London from 1748 to 1773. He was most likely born ca. 1724. As a young man he was apprenticed to John Blunbell of the Stationers Company, and then to John Pine. He was made free of the Company in 1748. Gibson proved a talented geographer and engraver who produced numerous maps, especially for books and magazines. He worked in collaboration with other map sellers such as Emanuel Bowen and John Roque. His best-known work was the pocket atlas, The Atlas Minimus (1758). Although little is known about his life beyond his publications, he was imprisoned for debt in King's Bench from May to June of 1765.

EMMANUEL BOWEN

Emanuel Bowen (1694?-1767) was a British engraver and print seller. He was most well-known for his atlases and county maps. Although he died in poverty, he was widely acknowledged for his expertise and was appointed as mapmaker to both George II of England and Louis XV of France. His business was carried on by his son, Thomas Bowen. He also trained many apprentices, two of whom became prominent mapmakers, Thomas Kitchin and Thomas Jeffreys.

A Particular Map of Baffin and Hudson's Bay
THE ARCTIC CONTINENT
Baffins or Bylots Bay
Hudson Bay
Atlantic or North Sea
Labrador
Terra de Labrador or New Britain
Gulf of St Laurence
Newfoundland
Great Canada
Nova Scotia
A Accurate Map of North America
Describing and Ascertaining the British Spanish and French Dominions on that great Continent
according to the Definitive Treaty
concluded at Paris the 10th Feb. 1763
Also all the
West India Islands
belonging to and possessed by the several European Princes and States
The whole laid down according to the latest and most authentick Improvements
Engraved by Eman. Bowen Geogr. to His Majesty
And John Gibson Engraver
Teguayo Grande or Teguas Nation
New Mexico
Louisiana
Pensilvania
Virginia
North Carolina
South Carolina
Georgia
Western Ocean
Gulf of Mexico
New Kingdom of Leon
Bahama or Lucayo Islands
Atlantic Ocean
Caribbee Islands
Hispaniola or St Domingo
Antilles
Caribbean Sea
Little Antilles
Terra Firma
South America
California
New Mexico
Sea of Old California
Port of California
South Sea
The Pacific Ocean
or
Great South Sea
Bay of Honduras
Gulf of Mexico
THE SCALES
EXPLANATION

"PIRATED DUBLIN" SEACHART OF NORTHEAST COAST

32

A Chart of the Sea Coast of New Found Land, New Scotland, New York New Jersey with Virginia and Maryland-- Sold By George Grierson at the two Bibles in Essex Street Dublin

Dublin / 1737 (1767)

DIMENSIONS
22" x 17.5"

COLOR
Uncolored

CONDITION
VG

STOCK NO.
55250

AUTHOR
George Grierson

DESCRIPTION

A rare chart of the coastline adapted from the work of Cyprian Southack and Mount & Page and published in a Dublin edition of the English Pilot. The Fourth Book.

The chart depicts the northeast coastline and nearby waters from Nova Scotia to the Chesapeake. Designed for use at sea, it provides considerable information on soundings, banks and shoals, and other navigational hazards. All the major coastal features are present, though some in surprisingly distorted form.

While previously believed to have been issued in 1747, a unique copy of the complete pilot in the Boston Athenaeum suggests that this chart was first issued in a 1730 Dublin edition of The English Pilot. The Fourth Book published by George Grierson. Grierson in turn, copied a chart issued by Samuel Thornton in 1706. The present example was issued in the 1767 reissue of the Dublin printing by Grierson's son Boulter Grierson.

RARITY

All Grierson charts are rare, the present one particularly so: We locate no record of another example having appeared on the market, though the firm of Arkway offered a copy of the full atlas for $58,000 in 2002.

Co-owned with Boston Rare Maps.

REFERENCE

McCorkle, New England in Early Printed Maps, #749.3. Sellers & Van Ee, Maps and Charts of North American and the West Indies, #725. For a capsule biography of Grierson and the attribution of the engraving to James Barlow, see Worms and Baynton-Williams, British Map Engravers, pp. 48-49, 283-284.

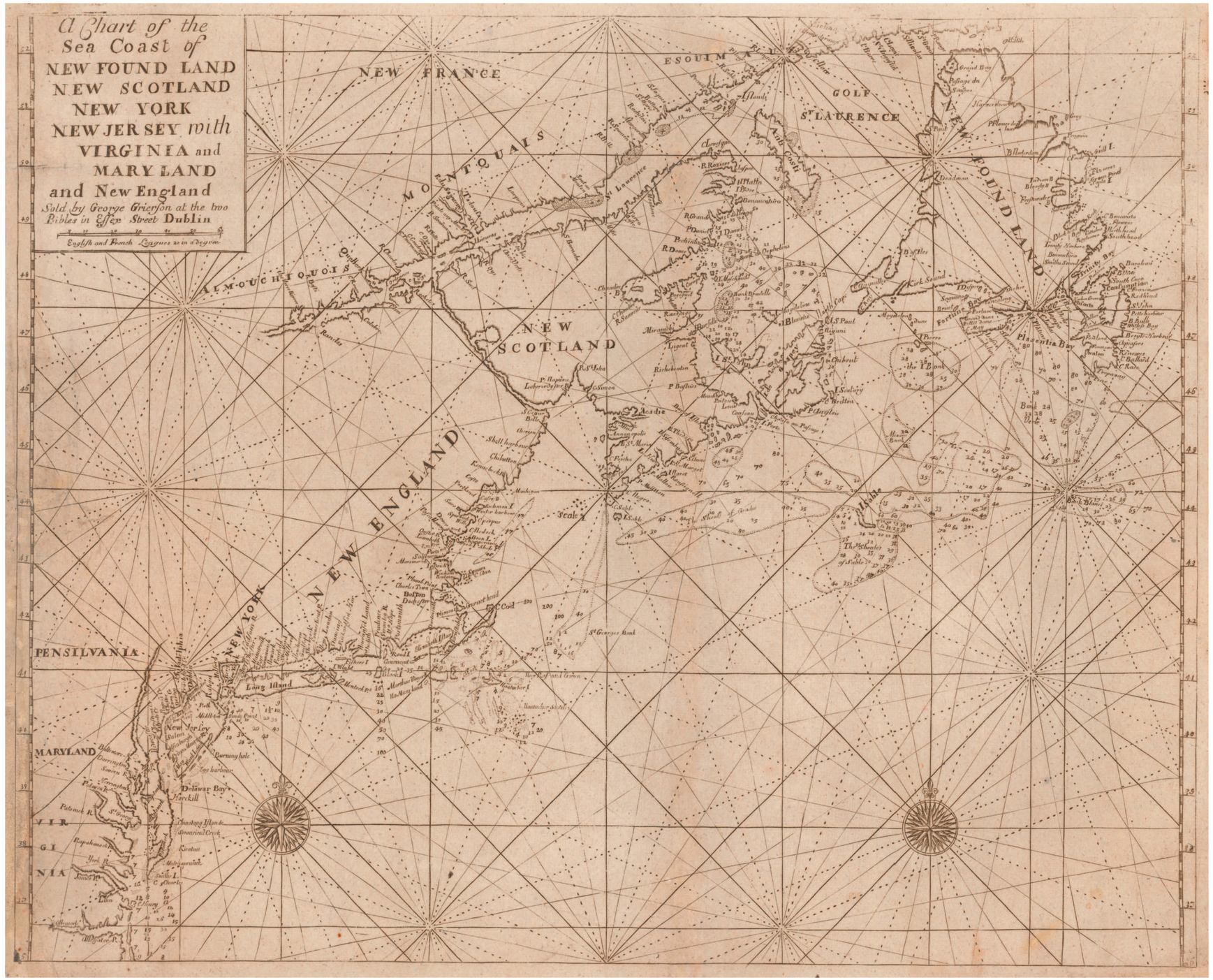
GEORGE GRIERSON

Scotish born George Grierson was one of the most important publishers, editors and mapmakers in 18th-century Ireland. Dublin was then one of the most important cities in the British Empire, being a bustling port and a financial and services center. Its publishing sector remained underdeveloped however, hampered by ongoing political instability, a relatively strict regime of official censorship, and the overwhelming market dominance of London printers. Particularly with respect to cartographic printing, Dublin's footprint was miniscule, and even most surveys of Ireland being printed in England. Grierson stepped into the void and more than any other figure transformed Dublin into major printing hub.

Much misinformation has been written about Grierson, and one easily gains the erroneous impression that he was some sort of disreputable fly-by-night journeyman printer subsisting on the piracy of others' intellectual property. In reality, he was an innovative entrepreneur, the leading publisher in Ireland, and a respected member of the Dublin upper class. While he printed works originated by others, he always did this within copyright laws and always with attribution. In this sense, he was no different than any map maker who issued his own edition of a map previously published (a common and well-accepted practice).

Grierson started out printing Bibles and other religious texts, but eventually moved into printing classics and literature. He produced important editions of Milton's Paradise Lost and Jonathan Swift's Gulliver's Travels. His series of affordable pocket-sized books, Grierson's Classics, were bestsellers of the era.

Grierson died in 1753, but his printing business was continued, first by his eldest son George, who died in 1755 and was succeeded by his younger brother Boulter (d. 1771). Boulter reissued the English Pilot in 1767, with no changes to the plates, a copy of which supplied the chart of New England offered here.


A Chart of the Sea Coast of
NEW FOUND LAND
NEW SCOTLAND
NEW YORK
NEW JERSEY with
VIRGINIA and
MARYLAND
and New England
Sold by George Grierson at the two Bibles in Essex Street Dublin
English and French Leagues 20 in a Degree
NEW FRANCE
ESQUIMAUX
GOLF
St LAURENCE
NEW FOUND LAND
MONTEQUAIS
ALMOUCHIQUOIS
NEW SCOTLAND
NEW ENGLAND
NEW YORK
PENSILVANIA
MARYLAND
VIR GI NIA
Delaw Bay
Long Island
Cape Cod
Scale 1
Placentia Bay

BRITISH & SPANISH COLONIES OF NORTH AMERICA

33 *Partie De L'Amerique Septentrionale, qui comprend le Canada, la Louisiane, le Labrador, le Groenland, la Nouvelle Angleterre, la Floride, &c. . . . 1771 (North America - 2 sheets)*

Paris / 1771

DIMENSIONS
17" x 12"
(each sheet)

COLOR
Outline Color

CONDITION
VG

STOCK NO.
57883

AUTHOR
Rigobert Bonne

DESCRIPTION

Detailed 2 sheet map of the British and Spanish colonies in North America, which appeared in Lattre's *Atlas Moderne*, published in Paris.

The map extends north to Baffin's Bay and west to Lake Ouinipigon (Winnipeg), the known course of the Missouri River and Texas, providing a nice image of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi Valley on the eve of the American Revolution.

The various lines denote the boundaries of Canada, Mexique (New Spain), the lands of the Hudson's Bay Company and Louisiana. Curiously, no line is shown differentiating Canada from the remaining British Colonies. The boundaries of the British Colonies and East and West Florida are not shown.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

2 sheets, unjoined. Some minor soiling and color offsetting.

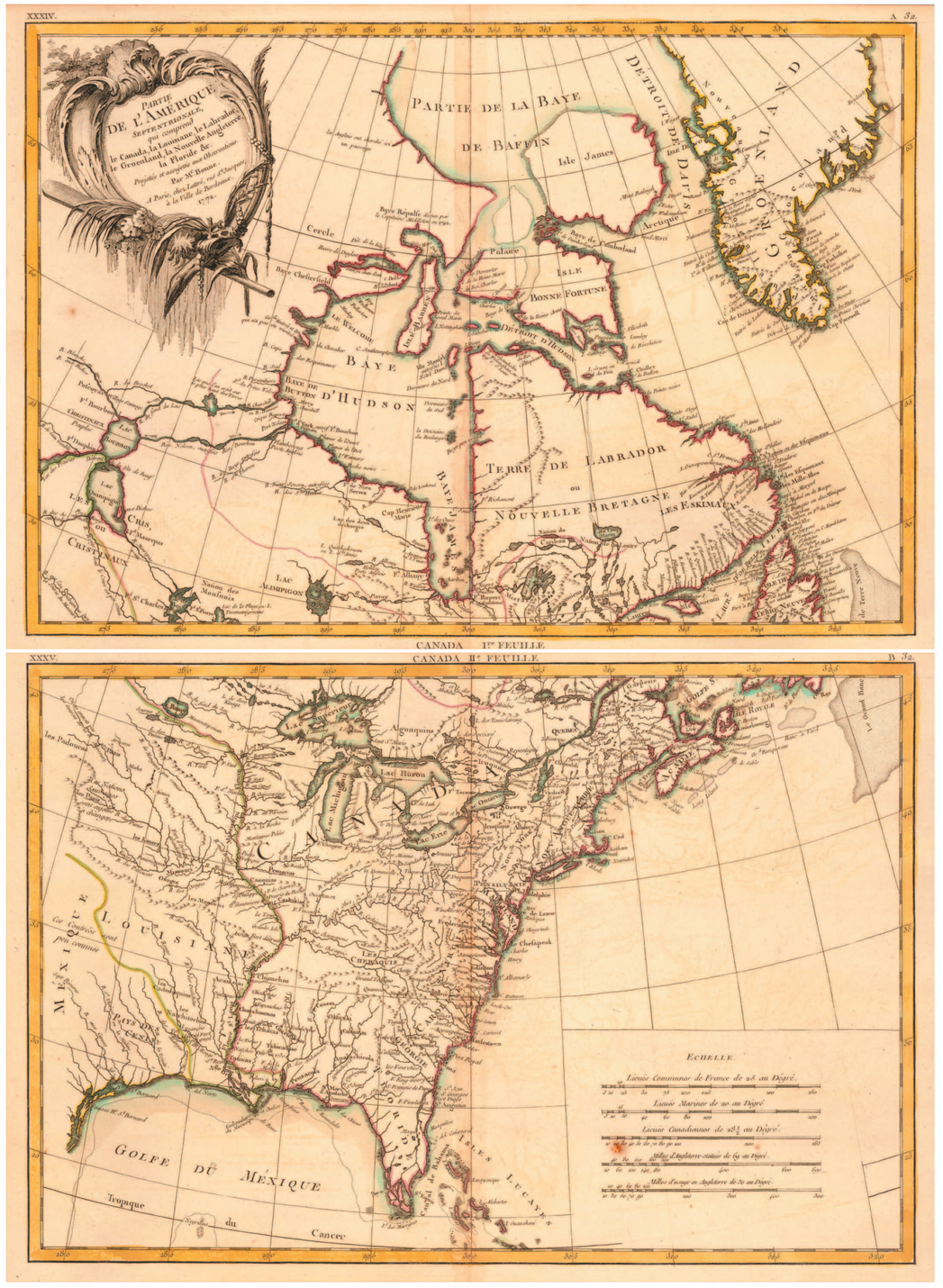
REFERENCE

McCorkle, New England in Early Printed Maps, #749.3. Sellers & Van Ee, Maps and Charts of North American and the West Indies, #725. For a capsule biography of Grierson and the attribution of the engraving to James Barlow, see Worms and Baynton-Williams, British Map Engravers, pp. 48-49, 283-284.

RIGOBERT BONNE

Rigobert Bonne (1727-1794) was an influential French cartographer of the late-eighteenth century. Born in the Lorraine region of France, Bonne came to Paris to study and practice cartography. He was a skilled cartographer and hydrographer and succeeded Jacques Nicolas Bellin as Royal Hydrographer at the Depot de la Marine in 1773. He published many charts for the Depot, including some of those for the Atlas Maritime of 1762. In addition to his work at the Depot, he is best known for his work on the maps of the *Atlas Encyclopedique* (1788) which he did with Nicholas Desmarest. He also made the maps for the Abbe Raynals' famous *Atlas de Toutes Les Parties Connues du Globe Terrestre* (1780).

More than his individual works, Bonne is also important for the history of cartography because of the larger trends exemplified by his work. In Bonne's maps, it is possible to see the decisive shift from the elaborate decorations of the seventeenth century and the less ornate, yet still prominent embellishments of the early to mid-eighteenth century. By contrast, Bonne's work was simple, unadorned, and practical. This aesthetic shift, and the detail and precision of his geography, make Bonne an important figure in mapping history.



DETAILED SIX SHEET CHART OF THE AMERICAS

34 *A Chart of North and South America, including the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, with the nearest Coasts of Europe, Africa and Asia.*

London / 1775

DIMENSIONS
49″ x 19″
(largest sheet)

COLOR
Outline Color

CONDITION
VG

STOCK NO.
66082

AUTHOR
Bradock Mead

DESCRIPTION

This is a nice example of the 1775 edition of this important six sheet chart of North and South America, originally compiled by John Green (a.k.a. Bradock Mead), a Dubliner, whose scandal-fueled lifestyle stood in marked contrast to his meticulous scientific approach to cartography.

First issued in 1753, the 1775 edition is the first to radically revise the information in the map, most notable in the Northern Pacific, Arctic Bering Straits and Northwestern Parts of America, where virtually every bit of the map has been revised.

The map is a remarkable compilation of the most important discoveries, from the mythical discoveries of the Chinese and Spanish explorers from the earliest times to the most modern and well documented of the explorations in the early and mid 18th Century.

Dozens of explorers' routes are plotted, with illustrations of at least 75 associated sailing vessels. The reason for including so many is explained in a note in the Pacific, "These Tracks of Shipping are inserted to make known the Navigation of this Ocean and encourage the discovery of a Passage on this side Northwest." There are many other notes and commentaries surrounding Hudson and Baffin Bays, revealing Green's meticulous research and the careful additions of later editors.

In particular, the 1775 edition adds significant revisions in the area of Alaska. Alaska is represented by a large island labeled Alaschka. The voyages in Alaskan waters include those of "Three Russian Ships" (1648), Bering (1741), Chirikov with De L'Isle (1741), and Sindo (1764-1768). There is also considerable change in the Pacific, where the discoveries of Wallis, Bougainville, and Cook have added Tahiti and New Zealand in more detail. The same is true of the Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic. Interestingly, the Solomon Islands, which on the original map were labeled as "Inhabited" are labeled here as "Imaginary Isles." Pepys Island, off the coast of Argentina, is also now labeled as imaginary.

Of particular interest are the comparative tables of charts that show the variations in latitude and longitude between this chart and those of Bellin, D'Anville, and others. Green was particularly aware of the competitive nature of the international map market and used his research to set himself apart. He also used the most recent information. For example, a table in what is now British Columbia gives the latitudes and longitudes of sixteenth century Spanish journals so that the reader could compare them to the coast as plotted, coordinates for which were taken from a Spanish chart stolen by Anson when he took the Covadonga treasure galleon in 1743.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Original outline hand-color. Six sheets, joined as three.

REFERENCE

G. R. Crone, "John Green. Notes of a Neglected Eighteenth Century Geographer," Imago Mundi 6 (1949): 85-91.

G. R. Crone, "Further Notes on Bradock Mead, alias John Green, an eighteenth century cartographer," Imago Mundi 8 (1951): 69-70.

John Green, Remarks, in support of the New chart of North and South America; in Six Sheets (London: Thomas Jeffreys, 1753).

RIGOBERT BONNE

John Green is an alias for Bradock Mead (ca. 1688-1757). Raised in Dublin, his brother Thomas, served as Lord Mayor of the city in 1758-9. While in Dublin, he published The construction of maps and globes (London: 1717). He also became involved with a plot to kidnap an heiress. He escaped, but others in his group were not so lucky. He came to London and took on the name Rogers and worked as an amanuensis.

He was active in London from at least the early 1720s to 1755. Later, as Green, he translated du Halde's Description géographique de la Chine into English for the publisher Edward Cave. He also worked on Astley's voyage collection. However, he fell out with both men. From the 1730s onward, he worked periodically with Thomas Jeffreys, Geographer to Frederick Price of Wales and later to King George III. In 1757, he committed suicide by jumping from a third-story window.

BRITISH COLONIES OF NORTH AMERICA

35

A general Map of the Middle British Colonies in America, viz. Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, Connecticut and Rhode-Island: of Aquanishuonigy the Country of the Confederated Indians. . . And of Part of New-France.

London / 1755 (1775)

DIMENSIONS
26″ x 19″

COLOR
Outline Color

CONDITION
VG

STOCK NO.
66428

AUTHOR
Robert Sayer / Thomas Jefferys / Lewis Evans

DESCRIPTION

A nice example of the Sayer-Jefferys London issue of Lewis Evans' seminal map of the British Colonies in North America.

Along with the maps of Henry Popple and John Mitchell, Lewis Evans' map is considered among the most important and influential American maps of the 18th Century, and is the only one of the three to have been published by an American. Both Evans and Mitchell's maps were intended to spur western expansion into the Trans-Allegheny, Ohio Valley and regions westward, and in response to French encroachments.

Evans' map provided the best early depiction of the Ohio country, while documenting competing British, French and native American claims in a region destined to be the flashpoint of the French and Indian War. In this regard it is of particular note for treating the Iroquois Confederacy as a geopolitical power in its own right, with its own internal political structure, territory (here known as "Aquanishuonigy") and diplomatic interests.

The map is filled with details meriting closer study. It locates hundreds of European and native American settlements, depicts the network of roads and trails, and provides an immense amount of information about the navigability of rivers and important portages. The many other notations include for example, Dartmouth College, the location of "elephant bones," "Antique Sculptures," salt and limestone deposits, and petroleum in western Pennsylvania and coal in Ohio.

Evans' map became the standard for nearly 50 years, being re-issued by Jefferys, Bowles, Kitchen and others. The map is a milestone both for its political significance and extension of cartographic knowledge in the region. Governor Pownall re-issued an updated edition of the map taken from the original Evans plate, with an addition of New England and a group of tables, naming townships in the Colonies. Pownall had been a great supporter of Evans and pledged the proceeds from the map to Evans' daughter. The cartographic importance of the map and its place in the history of cartography are substantial.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Old outline hand-color. Some toning and mat stain, most imperfections in the margins and easily matted-out.

REFERENCE

Pritchard and Taliaferro, Degrees of Latitude, p. 172 (discussing the Philadelphia edition of 1755). Sellers & Van Ee, Maps and Charts of North America and the West Indies, #712. Stevens & Tree, "Comparative Cartography" (in Tooley, ed., Mapping of America), #30e.

ROBERT SAYER

Robert Sayer (ca. 1724-1794) was a prominent London map publisher. Robert's father was a lawyer, but his older brother married Mary Overton, the widow of prominent mapmaker Philip Overton and the proprietor of his shop after his death. Mary continued the business for roughly a year after her marriage and then, in early 1748, it passed to Robert. Robert became a freeman of the Stationers' Company later that year; his first advertisement as an independent publisher was released in December.

Sayer benefited from Overton's considerable stock, which included the plates of John Senex. In the 1750s, Sayer specialized in design books and topographical prints, as well as comic mezzotints.

Sayer's business continued to grow. In 1760 he moved further down Fleet Street to larger premises at 53 Fleet Street. In 1766, he acquired Thomas Jefferys' stock when the latter went bankrupt. In 1774, he entered into a partnership with John Bennett, his former apprentice. The pair specialized in American atlases, based on the work of Jefferys. They also began publishing navigational charts in the 1780s and quickly became the largest supplier of British charts in the trade.

Bennett's mental health declined, and the partnership ended in 1784. As Sayer aged, he relied on his employees Robert Laurie and James Whittle, who eventually succeeded him. He spent more and more time at his house in Richmond. In 1794, he died in Bath.

A general MAP of the MIDDLE BRITISH COLONIES in AMERICA:

Viz. VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, DELAWARE, PENSILVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, CONNECTICUT and RHODE-ISLAND: of AQUANISHUONIGY the Country of the Confederate Indians Comprehending AQUANISHUONIGY proper, their Places of Residence, OHIO and TIUCHSOCHRUNTIE their Deer Hunting Countries, COUCHSACHRAGE and SKANIADARADE their Beaver-Hunting Countries, Of the LAKES ERIE, ONTARIO and CHAMPLAIN,

EXHIBITING

the ANTIENT and PRESENT SEATS of the INDIAN NATIONS

Published by LEWIS EVANS at Philadelphia

Corrected and Improved with the Addition of the Line of Forts on the Back Settlements.

By Thos Jefferys Geographer to the KING.

A SKETCH of the remaining Part of OHIO R.&c

Explanation.

The Italic CAPITALS shew the antient and present Seats of the Indians. The arrows having an S. annexed to the Name, pt. S. to the present Seat and etc. to those that are extinct.

A.A. Indian Towns.

F. Portages.

T.R. Roads of the Tides.

The Confederates July 19. 1701 at Albany, surrender'd their their Beaver-Hunting Country to the English to be defended by them, for the said Confederates, their Heirs and Successors for ever, and the same was confirmd Sept. 14. 1726 when the Sinnakes, Cajugas and Onondagas surrendred their Habitations from Cayahoga to Owego and sixty Miles inland to the English for the same Use and Purpose.

The Confederates formerly of five now of seven Nations, call'd by the French Iroquois, consist of 1 Canangues or Mohocks, 2 Onoutsiz Onondagues, 4 Cajugues, 5 Chenandoanes or Sinecas, 6 Tuscarorus, 7 Skoyoguas.

The Western League or WELINIS call'd by the French an-ogué Illinois consisting of the Tawichtaws, Illinois, Pimi-ankashaws, Wawiachtas, Piques and Kickapoos were settled lately on the Illinois River and Parts adjacent, but are all except the last, now removed to Ohio and its Branches by the expired Lease of the Confederates above fifteen Years ago.

The Confederates allotted for their Hunting

The Falls or rather a long Rift where they do not make a Portage.

The Outawais or Turaws under Pretence of Leave from the Confederates to hunt on the 3rd Isle of Lake Erie, being intercepted by the French in 1752 fell upon the English Traders there, took others they killed at Sandusky Warriors and 1754 Englishmen and carried away 120 Englishmen Prisoners with all their Effects to the French. This Insult of the French with other Injuries which soon followed, drew on Hostilities down to 1758 when encouraged the French to establish themselves at Sanundat, Presqu'Isle, Mad Creek, Winango and Fort du Quesne. But it is to be hoped the British Majesty will no longer be kept unacquainted with the Consequence of the Country being between the British Colonies & the Lakes, let not that be thought a remote Contingency, for if the French settle on the Back of our Colonies, the English must either become subject & dependent as little Tribes, or else have their Throats cut & then all their Success to extend the latter, by natural & apparent Steps will be exceedingly to extend to the former.

Part of NEW ENGLAND

Part of NEW HAMPSHIRE

THE ATLANTIC OCEAN

	Quebec	Montreal	Frontenac	Oswego	Niagara Falls	Detroit	Albany
Quebec		170	390	460	470	670	695
Montreal	170		220	290	300	500	525
Frontenac	390	220		70	80	280	305
Oswego	460	290	70		150	350	375
Niagara Falls	470	300	80	150		200	225
Detroit	670	500	280	350	200		425
Albany	695	525	305	375	225	425	

	Fort Frontenac	Oswego	Niagara Falls	Irondequoit	Tiorichtarni or Pique Town	Canaderaga Mount.	Lower Shawanese T.	Falls of Ohio	Warriskiatas	Will's Cr.
Fort Frontenac		70	80	150	185	270	284	430	470	509
Oswego	70		150	220	255	340	354	500	540	579
Niagara Falls	80	150		70	105	190	204	350	390	429
Irondequoit	150	220	70		175	260	274	420	460	499
Tiorichtarni or Pique Town	185	255	105	175		85	99	245	285	324
Canaderaga Mount.	270	340	190	260	85		14	160	200	239
Lower Shawanese T.	284	354	204	274	99	14		146	186	225
Falls of Ohio	430	500	350	420	245	160	146		40	79
Warriskiatas	470	540	390	460	285	200	186	40		39
Will's Cr.	509	579	429	499	324	239	225	79	39	

	Albany	Boston	New-Port	New-Haven	New-York	Prince T.	Philadelphia	Lancaster	Newcastle	Annapolis	Marlsborough	Williamsburg	Wills's Cr.
Albany		170	170	170	140	160	209	205	264	297	347	397	470
Boston	170		70	120	146	186	235	244	301	334	384	434	507
New-Port	170	70		120	146	186	235	244	301	334	384	434	507
New-Haven	170	120	120		96	136	185	194	251	284	334	384	457
New-York	140	146	146	96		90	139	148	205	238	288	338	411
Prince T.	160	186	186	136	90		89	98	155	188	238	288	361
Philadelphia	209	235	235	185	139	89		57	114	147	197	247	320
Lancaster	205	244	244	194	148	98	57		57	90	140	190	263
Newcastle	264	301	301	251	205	155	114	57		33	83	133	206
Annapolis	297	334	334	284	238	188	147	90	33		50	100	173
Marlsborough	347	384	384	334	288	238	197	140	83	50		50	123
Williamsburg	397	434	434	384	338	288	247	190	133	100	50		73
Wills's Cr.	470	507	507	457	411	361	320	263	206	173	123	73	

Sold by R. Sayer in Fleet-street & T. Jefferys, Charing Cross Price 2/6

Published as the Act directs 25 June 1775.

BATTLE-READY MAP OF THE MIDDLE COLONIES

36

[Inscribed on verso with reference to the life of Anne Grant] The Seat of War in the Middle British Colonies containing Virginia, Maryland . . . / A General Map of the Middle British Colonies In America, containing Virginia, Maryland, The Delaware Counties

London / 1755 (1776)

DIMENSIONS
26″ x 19″

COLOR
Outline Color

CONDITION
VG

STOCK NO.
67197

AUTHOR
Lewis Evans / Sayer & Bennett

DESCRIPTION

Fine example of the scarce "Holster Atlas" edition of Lewis Evans' highly important map of the Middle British Colonies, at the start of the American Revolution.

This edition of the map was prepared specifically for Jeffreys' American Military Pocket Atlas, an atlas published for use by British officers during the American Revolution in a size which would fit into the saddlebags of a mounted soldier. Because of its use primarily as a battlefield source, it is among the most interesting and historically important of the later editions of Evans' map.

The present example has an unusual inscription on the verso which seems to refer to Anne Grant, also known as Mrs Anne Grant of Laggan (1755–1838), a Scottish poet and author best known for her collection of mostly biographical poems, Memoirs of an *American Lady* (1808). She is also known for her earlier work, *Letters from the Mountains* . . .(1806). Grant's father, Duncan Macvicar, served as a British officer in America from 1757 to 1768, a large portion of which was spent with the 55th Regiment in New York. The inscription reads:

best Map for Albany The Flats New York Ticonderoga Lake Champlain all mentioned in letters on America by Mrs. Grant daughter of an officer of the 55 also for Fort Erie & for Washington taken & burnt by Gen: Robt Ross 1814 -- September 12, 1814 the above Gen: Robert Ross was killed in Battle near Baltimore

The reference to "The Flats" is a reference to the home of Madame Margarita Schuyler (1701–1782), in which the Grant family lived for several years.

Along with John Mitchell's map of North America, the Evans map is considered the most important American map of the eighteenth century. Both maps were intended to spur western expansion into the Trans-Allegheny, Ohio Valley and other westward regions and were in response to French encroachments. Evans' map became the standard for nearly fifty years, being re-issued in this and other pirated editions by Jefferys, Bowles, Kitchen and others.

The map is a milestone both for its political significance and extension of cartographic knowledge in the region. Governor Pownall re-issued an updated edition of the map taken from the original Evans plate, with the addition of New England and a group of tables naming townships in the Colonies. Pownall had been a great supporter of Evans and pledged the proceeds from the map to Evans' daughter. The cartographic importance of the map and its place in the history of cartography are substantial. An essay on this map is available by emailing us a request.

The detail on this map is extensive, and the notes are fascinating. The dense settlements of the coast give way to the mountains of Appalachia to the west. Notes relate to treaties made with Native American tribes, the passability of mountain ranges, or anything else that might be of use to an explorer or a mounted officer.

The maps also includes an inset map of the northern midwest to Lake Superior, labeled as the "upper parts of Canada."

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Old folds, as-issued in the Holster Atlas. Some folds and fold intersections reinforced on verso. Some light toning and soiling. Manuscript note on verso referencing historical events that took place on the map.

REFERENCE

Stevens & Tree 30(g).

SAYER & BENNETT

Sayer & Bennett refers to the partnership of Robert Sayer (ca. 1724-1794) and John Bennett (fl. 1760-d.1787), which lasted between 1774 and 1783. Bennett had been Sayer's apprentice. The pair specialized in American atlases, based on the work of Thomas Jefferys, who plates had been acquired by Sayer when Jefferys went bankrupt in 1766. They also began publishing navigational charts in the 1780s and quickly became the largest supplier of British charts in the trade. However, in 1783 Bennett lost control of his mental faculties and the partnership dissolved as a result. Sayer's business was later passed to his employees, Robert Laurie and James Whittle.

SEMINAL MAP OF MIDDLE BRITISH COLONIES

37

A Map of the Middle British Colonies In North America First Published By Mr. Lewis Evans of Philadelphia in 1755; and since corrected and improved . . . By T. Pownall . . . March 25th 1776

London / 1755 (1776)

DIMENSIONS
32.5" x 19.5"

COLOR
Outline Color

CONDITION
VG+

STOCK NO.
78958

AUTHOR
Lewis Evans / Thomas Pownall

DESCRIPTION

Pownall's 1776 state of Lewis Evans's 1755 A Map of the Middle British Colonies. . ., the most important American map of the 18th century, alongside Mitchell's A Map of the British and French Dominions. . . also first published in 1775. Both maps were intended to spur western expansion into the Trans-Allegheny, Ohio Valley, and other westward regions in response to supposed French encroachments. The presented Evans map would become the standard for continued cartography of the northwest and Appalachian areas for nearly fifty years. The map was re-issued in this and a number of pirated editions by Jefferys, Sayer Kitchen, Bowles, and others.

Unlike the pirated editions, Pownall's map is issued from the original Evans plate, with an addition of New England and a group of tables, naming townships in the Colonies. It bears Evans' Tribute of Gratitude… in the upper left corner. Pownall had been a great supporter of Evans and pledged the proceeds from the map to Evans' daughter. The plate was engraved by James Turner in Philadelphia, Evans' map is a milestone both for its political significance and extension of cartographic knowledge in the region.

Lewis Evans (1700-1756) was originally commissioned by the Pennsylvania legislature to secretly compile a map of the British Colonies. Evans has previously produced several other credible maps and had traveled with and examined a number of the great Indian traders of the day, helping him to compile a map of incomparable detail for the period. Unfortunately, Evans's map was overshadowed by his outspoken political opinions, which quickly alienated his peers both because of his willingness to cede certain regions north of the St. Lawrence to the French and because of his contentious relationship with Governor Morris of Pennsylvania, which ultimately led to Evans being imprisoned for libel, where he died in 1756.

One has only to read Evans's Analysis to readily realize the extreme difficulty of making a map of this vast country on a small scale of about thirty-six miles to the inch on anything like correct lines. It is evident that he drew the map with the most conscientious desire for accuracy, and the "Analysis" reveals the extraordinary amount of information he had collected for the purpose. In his concluding remarks, Evans makes some curious and slighting allusions to the ambitions of Massachusetts towards independence, most interesting and prophetic in the light of subsequent events. But the main object of his book seems to have been to direct particular attention to the advantages of a colony on the Ohio and the retrieving of the country encroached on by the French. Some copies of the map were probably issued in advance of the publication of the "Analysis" for the map is stated, in the imprint, to have been published on June 23, 1755, whereas the Preface to the Analysis is dated August 9.

The map evidently excited considerable attention in the Colonies, and, according to what Governor Pownall says in 1776, 2 it was for a long time generally accepted as the standard authority for settling boundaries, purchases, etc., on account of the extreme care and accuracy with which it had been prepared.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Original hand-color in outline. Two sheets joined. Fold split in left and minor tear in image expertly repaired.

REFERENCE

Streeter, Lewis Evans His Map, pp.17-28; Schwartz & Ehrenberg, p.162, pl. 98; Klinefelter, The Maps of Lewis Evans, 1971.

SAYER & BENNETT

Xxx

To the Honourable Thomas Pownall Esq.r

Permit me, Sir, to pay You this Tribute of Gratitude, for the great Assistance You have given me in this Map; and to assure the Public, that it has past the Examination of a Gentleman, whom I esteem the best Judge of it in America:

Your most obedient, and most humble Servant

Evans.

A MAP of the MIDDLE BRITISH COLONIES in NORTH AMERICA.

First Published by M.r Lewis Evans, of Philadelphia, in 1755; and since corrected and improved, as also extended, with the Addition of New England, and bordering Parts of Canada; from Actual Surveys now lying at the Board of Trade.

By T. Pownall MP.

with a Topographical Description of such Parts of North America as are contained in this Map.

Printed & Published according to Act of Parliament for J. Almon in Piccadilly, London. March 25.th 1776.

Engraved by Ja.s Turner in Bridle Alley

Explanation: The Italic Capitals from the Seats of the Indians. Black ABC Antient State ... or Nations nearest extinct. Black ABC Nations still exist, but decayed. S. Indian Towns. P. Portages. N.S. in Indian Words Sandusca or Sop to finish, or such as Welsh or German ... TR Road of the Ind.s

A Sketch of the remaining part of Ohio R. &c.

The Western League or Welinis, (corrupt. called Illinois by the French) consisting of the Sawiantawis, Mosimeys, Kanhaways, Wawiatas, Piques and Kuskuskies were seated high up on the Illinois R. and Lands adjacent, but are all, except the last, now removed to Ohio and its Branches, by the effects of Love or Conquest, to the Confederates about 16.e Years ago.

The Confederates, July 19. 1701, at Albany, surrendered this their Beaver-Hunting Country to the English, to be defended by them, for the said Confederates, their Heirs and Successors. And the same was confirmed Sept.r 14. 1726, when the Senecas, Cayugas and Onondagas surrendred their Habitations from Cayahoga to Ofwego, and Sixty Miles Inland, to the same, for the same Use.

The Confederates, formerly of 5, now of 7, Nations, called by the French Iroquois, consist of 1 Cantuges or Mohocks, 2 Oneguts, 3 Onondagues, 4 Cayugas, 5 Chenandoanes or Senecas, 6 Tuscaroras, 7 Sasquesahanocks.

The Confederates, formerly of 5, now of 7, Nations, called by the French Iroquois, consist of 1 Cantuges or Mohocks, 2 Oneguts, 3 Onondagues, 4 Cayugas, 5 Chenandoanes or Senecas, 6 Tuscaroras, 7 Sasquesahanocks.

The Eng. Tiwixtwi T. taken in 1750, by the French.

Fr. Tiwixtwi T.

Mineami R.

Wawiatas Kiskuskies Great I. Pinnashaws Pa. Kuskuskies Old Town Ohio or Allegeny R. Scioto R. Wabash R. Miami R. Illinois R. Mississippi R.

Lake Huron Lake Erie Lake Ontario Lake Champlain Lake George Lake Winnipiseogee

Ohio R. Allegeny R. Monongahela R. Kanhawa R. Shawanese R. Sciota R. Cuyahoga R. Sandusky R. Miami R. Wabash R. Illinois R. Mississippi R. Susquehanna R. Delaware R. Potomack R. Rappahannock R. James R. Roanoak R. Mohawk R. Hudson R. Connecticut R. Kennebeck R. St. Lawrence R. Cataraqui R. Niagara R. Detroit R. St. Clair L.

Ofwego Oswegatchie Niagara Falls Fort Detroit Fort Pontchartrain Fort Frontenac Fort Schlosser Fort Erie Fort Niagara Fort Oswego Fort Stanwix Fort Edward Fort Miller Fort Ann Fort Anne Fort Hunter Fort Johnstown Fort Herkimer Fort Dayton Fort Schuyler Fort Pitt Fort Cumberland Fort Loudoun Fort Augusta Fort Duquesne Fort Granville Fort Shirley Fort Halifax Fort Frederick Fort Edward Augusta Fort Lyttleton Fort Prince George Fort Dobbs Fort Johnson Fort Chiswell Fort Moore Fort Granville Fort Bedford Fort Ligonier Fort Burd Fort Necessity Fort Cumberland Fort Loudoun Fort Augusta Fort Duquesne Fort Granville Fort Shirley Fort Halifax Fort Frederick Fort Edward Augusta Fort Lyttleton Fort Prince George Fort Dobbs Fort Johnson Fort Chiswell Fort Moore Fort Granville Fort Bedford Fort Ligonier Fort Burd Fort Necessity

Mountains Endless Mountains Blue Ridge Allegeny Mountains Laurel Hill Chestnut Ridge Kittatinny Mountains Shawanese Mountains Cumberland Mountains Iroquois Mountains Ouasioto Mountains

Counties of New Jersey: B Bergen, E Essex, H Hunterdon, M Middlesex, Mo Monmouth, B Burlington, G Gloucester, S Salem, C Cumberland, CM Cape May, Mo Morris, S Sussex

Distances of travelling Distances

	Quebec	Montreal	F. Frontenac	Oswego	Niagara Falls	Detroit	Albany
Quebec		180	390	440	640	840	440
Montreal	180		300	270	470	670	270
F. Frontenac	390	300		80	280	480	440
Oswego	440	270	80		200	400	440
Niagara Falls	640	470	280	200		200	640
F. Detroit	840	670	480	400	200		840
Albany	440	270	440	440	640	840	

	Fort Augusta	Fort Pitt	Fort Cumberland	Fort Loudoun	Fort Dobbs	Fort Chiswell	Fort Moore	Fort Granville
Fort Augusta		265	350	300	405	505	580	630
Sandusky	265		350	300	405	505	580	630
Tawixtawi or Pict Town	350	350		135	405	505	580	630
G. Kanhawa Mouth	300	300	135		405	505	580	630
Lower Shawanese T.	405	405	405	405		200	275	325
Falls of Ohio	505	505	505	505	200		275	325
Hannia Xas	580	580	580	580	275	275		150
Will's Cr.	630	630	630	630	325	325	150	

	Albany	Boston	New Port	New Haven	New York	Prince T.	Philadelphia	Lancaster	New Castle	Annapolis	Alexandria	Williamsburg	Will's Creek
Albany		150	170	120	150	146	206	256	229	307	307	470	
Boston	150		70	170	120	184	243	293	266	344	344	507	470
New Port	170	70		140	190	254	313	363	336	414	414	577	540
New Haven	120	170	140		50	114	173	223	196	274	274	437	400
New York	150	190	50	100		64	123	173	146	224	224	387	350
Prince T.	184	243	254	114	64		59	109	82	160	160	323	286
Philadelphia	41	97	186	206	256	229		50	23	101	101	264	227
Lancaster	66	109	163	252	362	442	295		73	151	151	314	277
New Castle	55	35	78	172	221	331	204	73		78	78	241	204
Annapolis	107	114	142	185	230	328	238	408	371				
Alexandria	30	133	120	168	211	265	251	464	524	307			
Williamsburg	108	171	268	186	303	346	400	480	530	650	532		
Will's Creek	252	146	163	215	175	241	284	338	427	537	507	470	

Townships in Cumberland Co.

1 Pownalborough 2 Town 3 Gardinerstown 4 Hallowell 5 Winthrop 6 Readfield 7 Monmouth 8 Leeds 9 Turner 10 Minot 11 Poland 12 Danville 13 Bridgton 14 Harrison 15 Otisfield 16 Raymond 17 Windham 18 Falmouth 19 Cape Elizabeth 20 Scarborough 21 New Casco 22 Yarmouth 23 Harpswell 24 Brunswick 25 Boston 26 Pembroke 27 Gloucester 28 Portsmouth 29 Marblehead

Townships in Lincoln Co.

1 Pownalborough 2 Town 3 Gardinerstown 4 Georges 5 Broad Bay 6 Bristol 7 Gloucester 8 Rumford 9 Bridgton 10 Falmouth 11 Scarborough 12 New Casco 13 Yarmouth 14 Harpswell 15 Brunswick 16 Boston 17 Pembroke 18 Gloucester 19 Portsmouth 20 Marblehead

Townships in York County

1 Kittery 2 Berwick 3 Lebanon 4 Pearsboro 5 Buxton 6 Wells 7 Arundel 8 Biddeford 9 Pepperellborough 10 Phippsburgh York Co.s Town

Townships in New Hampshire Province B.

1 Kingston 2 Witham 3 Pelham 4 Nottingham 5 Hunkshide 6 Hollis 7 Hawen 8 New Ipswich 9 Rindge 10 Richmond 11 Hinsdale 12 Swanzy 13 Winterseland 14 Alstead 15 Marlow 16 Bellsborough 17 Bradford 18 Fishersfield 19 Pembroke 20 Boscawen 21 Merrimack 22 Dunstable 23 Hollis 24 Hemstead 25 Kensington 26 Poe 27 Hampton 28 Barnstow 29 Exeter 30 Hampton 31 Seabrook 32 Salisbury 33 Kensington 34 Pembroke 35 Keene 36 Gilsum 37 Winterseland 38 Alstead 39 Marlow 40 Swanzy 41 Acworth 42 Merrimack 43 Bradford 44 Fishersfield 45 Sutton 46 Hemstead 47 Bradford 48 Newbury 49 Almsbury 50 Haverhill 51 Methuen 52 Brocut 53 Sandwertown 54 Canterbury 55 London 56 Brentwood 57 Salisbury 58 New Britain 59 New Chester 60 Plymouth 61 Boothbarrough 62 Holderness 63 Grafton 64 Canterbury 65 Plainfield 66 Lebanon 67 Hanover 68 Dorchester 69 Rumney 70 Campton 71 Sandwich 72 Tamworth 73 Eaton 74 Effingham 75 Thornton 76 Shalburne

Townships in Massachusets Bay Province A.

County of Hampshire A.: 1 Granby 2 Deputy 3 Belcham 4 Hertzenbrow 5 Greenwich 6 Brimfield 7 Kingstown 8 Pelham 9 Sunderland 10 Hadley 11 Hatfield 12 Springfield 13 Town 14 Westfield 15 Westfield 16 Brimfield 17 Granville 18 Westfield

County of Worcester B.: 1 Dudley 2 Stourbridge 3 Weston 4 Hardwicke 5 New Braintree 6 Gunsbo in Dorchester 7 Lunenburg 8 Bolton 9 Harrenbrough 10 Westborough 11 Hopkinton 12 Grafton 13 Hubbardston 14 Fitchburgh 15 Leominster 16 Rutland 17 Sutton 18 Worcester C.Town 19 Lyre 20 Brookfield 21 Brookfield 22 West Ring 23 Rutland 24 Holden

County of Middlesex C.: 1 Townshend 2 Hollis 3 ? 4 Dunstable 5 Chelmsford 6 Reading 7 Malden 8 Medford 9 Stoton 10 Hillerica 11 Woglend 12 Bedford 13 Presbetary 14 Lexington 15 Woburn 16 Marlborough 17 Stow 18 Concord 19 Waltham 20 Weston 21 Sudbury 22 Bolton 23 Cambridge C.Town

County of Suffolk D.: 1 Roxbury 2 Dorchester 3 Milton 4 Braintree 5 Weymouth 6 Hingham 7 Boston C.Town

Townships in Rhode Island Colony

1 Smithfield 2 Providence 3 Warwick 4 Greenwich 5 North Kingston 6 Portsmouth 7 Middletown 8 Newport 9 Jamaica 10 Scituate 11 Gloucester 12 West Greenwich 13 Exeter 14 Westerly 15 Richmond 16 South Kingston 17 New Shoreham or Block Island 18 Tiverton 19 Little Compton

The Romish Characters mark the Hills, on New Hampshire

I. Penny Hill. M. Sable Rock Mountain. III. Pocket or Hill. IV. Chappee Mountains

Townships in Essex E.: 1 Beverly 2 Town C.Town 3 Middleton 4 Topsfield 5 Andover 6 Bradford 7 Boxley 8 Newbury 9 Almsbury 10 Haverhill 11 Methuen 12 Brocut

County of Bristol F.: 1 Attleborough 2 Bekeshill alias 3 Sea Bend 4 Barrington 5 Swanzy 6 Dighton 7 Taunton C.Town 8 Raynham 9 Easton 10 Norton 11 Berkley 12 Freetown 13 Fairhaven

County of Plymouth G.: 1 Kingston 2 Abington 3 Bearbery 4 Kingston 5 Bridgew.r 6 Pembroke 7 Bridgewater 8 Middleborough 9 Rochester 10 Wareham 11 Plymp.ton 12 Plymouth C.Town

Part of North Carolina

Longitude 74 West of London

Longitude from Philadelphia

RARE GERMAN BROADSIDE MAP OF NORTH AMERICA

38 *Allgemeine Charte von Nord America als den Sitz des Krieges zwischen den Konigl. Engl. Truppen u:den Provinzialen*

Hamburg / 1776

DIMENSIONS
23.5" x 19.5"

COLOR
Hand Colored

CONDITION
VG

STOCK NO.
43232

AUTHOR
Thomas Albrecht Pingeling / T.C. Ritter

DESCRIPTION

First state of an remarkably rare German broadside map showing the British colonies in North America, one of the earliest separately-issued broadside maps of the colonies published during the American Revolutionary War. It is quite possibly the earliest such broadside map published outside Britain.

The map was undoubtedly published to advise the German public of the progress of the Revolutionary War—German troops were hired by the British to fight in America. On the other side of the conflict, certain factions of the German public harbored pro-American, anti-imperialist sentiments.

While the format of the map appears to be very similar to the "Theatre of War" map published by Sayer & Bennett, this map actually pre-dates the Sayer & Bennett broadside. In fact, it is based on Jonathan Lodge's "A General Map of North America being the SEAT of WAR, between the King's Troops, and the Provincials. . .," which was "Printed according to Act of Parliament on Jany 27, 1776."

Roughly 30,000 German troops, known as Hessians, served in the American Revolution. They were hired by the British to fight alongside the British regular troops. While many of the soldiers were from Hesse-Cassel, hence the Hessian moniker, troops actually came from a variety of German states.

It was common in eighteenth-century warfare to hire foreign troops on a large scale to fight in wars around the world. Indeed, soldiers were a major export of Hesse-Cassel and other German states—Hesse Cassel gained thirteen years of tax revenue by renting its troops to the British in the American Revolution. This allowed taxes to remain low at home and provided for public works programs that otherwise would not have been funded.

German soldiers were considered to be disciplined fighters and were respected by adversaries. This is because they were trained from a young age. At age seven they were registered for military service; men 16-30 were reviewed each year for possible induction to fight. While some men were exempt thanks to jobs that were considered vital to the state, others could be pressed into service if they were unemployed, bankrupt, or in legal trouble. In return, soldiers and their families received tax breaks, relatively high wages, and possible plunder bonuses.

At the end of the war, at least 3,000 Hessians decided to stay and start lives in the United States.

RARITY

This is the first of two known states of the map. The map is of rare in both states, with only a few examples located in German (5, state 1), Switzerland (1, state 1), France (1, state 2), and American institutions; at least one of these lacks the text. The British Library also has an example, but the imprint is not listed in their catalog.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

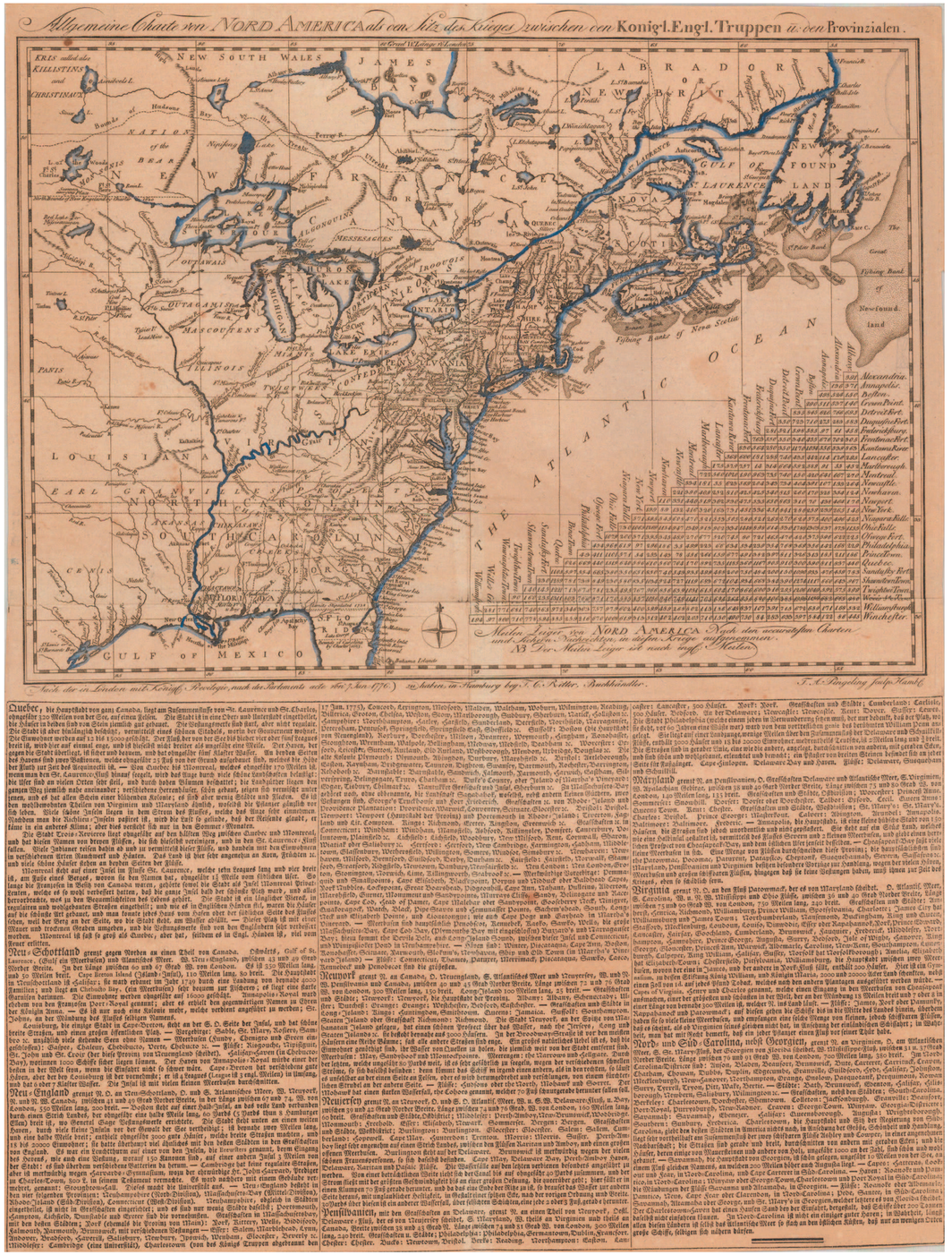
Separately published broadside map.

REFERENCE

"Hessians," Digital Encyclopedia of the Washington Library, mountvernon.org. KAP

THOMAS ALBRECHT PINGELING

Thomas Albrecht Pingeling (1727-1803) was a Hamburg-based engraver. The son of an engraver, Gottfried Christian Pingeling, Thomas started working for his father in 1751. He took over the business upon his father's death in 1769 and their workshop was considered the most important in Hamburg in the second half of the eighteenth century. They had many international clients and especially strong ties with London and St. Petersburg. Later, he entered into partnership with his student, Johann Thomas Hagemann. The shop specialized in illustrations and title vignettes, as well as bookplates. They also published many maps, charts, and views.



INFLUENTIAL WALL MAP OF NORTH AMERICA

39

A New and Correct Map of North America, with the West India Islands, Divided according to the last Treaty of Peace, Concluded at Paris, 10th Feby. 1763, wherein are particularly Distinguished, The Several Provinces and Colonies which Compose The British Empire . . . 1777

London / 1777

DIMENSIONS
46″ x 40″

COLOR
Hand Colored

CONDITION
VG

STOCK NO.
38127

AUTHOR
Robert Sayer

DESCRIPTION

First "Pownall" edition of this influential wall map of North America, issued shortly after the commencement of the Revolutionary War in 1777, and including the revisions compiled by Governor George Pownall.

Originally issued separately by Bowen & Gibson in 1755, this map was periodically updated following the conclusion of the French and Indian War and the American Revolution. Beginning in 1775 it was bound into some of the most influential American Atlases of the era, including those issued by Jefferys, Faden, and Sayer & Bennett. Artilce IV of the 1763 Definitive Treaty is engraved in the upper right corner of the map. Articles V, VI, VII, IX, XVII and XVIII are detailed off the eastern coast of North America, while the XXth Article appears in the Atlantic Ocean.

This 1777 edition of the map is the first to have been updated to include surveys compiled by Governor George Pownall, including information from Evans' and other indigenous sources. Included on the map is an inset of Hudson's Bay and an inset based upon Fra. Eusebio Kino's explorations to the mouth of the Colorado River.

The map is packed with Indian place names in the west, forts along the Mississippi and west of the Appalachians, and full compliment of annotations on early roads, explorations and other geographically specific facts. The title cartouche is very decorative and features three Indian figures, mammals, a bird and a reptile. A visually striking example of this four sheet wall map of North America, which is rarely found in such superb condition.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

4-sheet map, joined. Restoration along central vertical fold line, including some minor facsimile work.

REFERENCE

Stevens & Tree 49.

40

REVOLUTIONARY WAR MAP OF AMERICAN COLONIES

British Dominions in America agreeable to the Treaty of 1763; Divided into several Provinces and Jurisdictions, By Thos. Kitchin Geogr.

London / 1777

DIMENSIONS
21″ x 17″

COLOR
Outline Color

CONDITION
VG+

STOCK NO.
70166

AUTHOR
Andrew Dury

DESCRIPTION

Andrew Dury's rare double-page engraved map of the American colonies, published during the Revolutionary War. This example in subtle, but pleasing, old outline hand-color.

Dury's British Dominions in America is closely based on Mitchell's monumental map of the American colonies. It shows Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia stretching all the way to the Mississippi River. Pennsylvania extends north of Lake Erie.

The map pays particularly close attention to the Indian tribes of the interior, especially in the South and west of the Appalachian Mountains.

The present map was first prepared after the French and Indian War and was issued the until the 1780s. This war-dated issue is rare. The present map is not to be confused with the Kitchin map that appeared in Gutherie's Geography in the early 1780s; that map is more common.

There are two states of the map, one dated 1768 and one dated 1777.

RARITY

The map is quite rare on the market. We note only 1 example in British or American Auctions in the past 20 years (Swann 1996, $6,440) and none appearing in dealer catalogs. OCLC locates only 1 example in an American Institutional Collection (Clements/U of Michigan) and 2 in German Libraries. The Gilder-Lehrman collection shows a copy of the map.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Not in Phillips, A List of Maps of America.

ANDREW DURY

Andrew Dury (fl. 1766-1777?) was a British map and print publisher who operated out of Duke's Court on St. Martin's Lane in London. He was an accomplished mapmaker but substantially less successful than contemporaries such as Thomas Jefferys or William Faden, and his maps are relatively quite rare. Dury's name is most commonly associated with Rennell's large Indian maps. Dury was also responsible for Revolutionary War era plans of Boston and Philadelphia, as well as a series of maps related to the Russo-Turkish War of 1768-74.

NEW SOUTH WALES
JAMES'S BAY
CANADA
LABRADOR
NEW BRITAIN
NEWFOUNDLAND
GULF OF ST LAWRENCE
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE HURON
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK
NEW ENGLAND
NOVA SCOTIA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
PROV.ce of WEST FLORIDA
PROV.ce of EAST FLORIDA
GULF OF MEXICO
MEXICO
East Florida Continued.
GULF OF Carlos or Juan Ponce Bay
Hope Ferdinand Soto landed in 1539
Extensive Meadows full of Buffaloes
Country full of Mines
Lake Athapuscow
Lake of the Woods
Lake Alemipigon
Sauteurs or Ethiaghicks
Mascoutens
Pickawillanees
Frankasho
Twightwees
Wawiachtanos
Low Shawnese
Cherokees
Creek Indians
Chickasaws
Natchez
Apalachites
Yuchees
Bermudas Is.
Bahama I.
Lucaya I.
Florida Pt.
Cape Florida
Great Bank of Bahamia
Sable Island Bank
Green Bank
Peter's Bank
Great Bank of Newfoundland
Cape Breton I.
Anticosti I.
Magdalen Is.
British Statute Miles.
British Marine Leagues.
BRITISH DOMINIONS IN AMERICA
agreeable to the Treaty of 1763;
Divided into the several PROVINCES, and JURISDICTIONS.
By Thos. Kitchin Geog.r
Publish'd by Andrew Dury, Dukes Court, St. Martins Lane.
London.
Published as the Act directs June 4. 1777.
price 1/6.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR MAP OF NORTH AMERICA

41 *British Dominions in America agreeable to the Treaty of 1763; Divided into several Provinces and Jurisdictions, By Thos. Kitchin Geogr.*

London / 1777

DIMENSIONS
21″ x 17″

COLOR
Outline Color

CONDITION
VG

STOCK NO.
51418

AUTHOR
Andrew Dury

DESCRIPTION

Andrew Dury's rare double-page engraved map of the American colonies, published during the Revolutionary War. This example in subtle, but pleasing, old outline hand-color.

Dury's British Dominions in America is closely based on Mitchell's monumental map of the American colonies. It shows Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia stretching all the way to the Mississippi River. Pennsylvania extends north of Lake Erie.

The map pays particularly close attention to the Indian tribes of the interior, especially in the South and west of the Appalachian Mountains.

The present map was first prepared after the French and Indian War and was issued the until the 1780s. This war-dated issue is rare. The present map is not to be confused with the Kitchin map that appeared in Gutherie's Geography in the early 1780s; that map is more common.

There are two states of the map, one dated 1768 and one dated 1777.

RARITY

The map is quite rare on the market. We note only 1 example in British or American Auctions in the past 20 years (Swann 1996, $6,440) and none appearing in dealer catalogs. OCLC locates only 1 example in an American Institutional Collection (Clements/U of Michigan) and 2 in German Libraries. The Gilder-Lehrman collection shows a copy of the map.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Not in Phillips, A List of Maps of America.

ANDREW DURY

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GOD OF WAR WITNESSING BIRTH OF THE U.S.

42 *Carte De L'Amerique Septle. Pour servir a l'intelligence de la Guerre entre les Anglois et les Insurgents . . . 1777*

Paris / 1777

DIMENSIONS
24″ x 16″

COLOR
Hand Colored

CONDITION
VG

STOCK NO.
58273

AUTHOR
Jean de Beaurain

DESCRIPTION

Fine example of Beaurain's important map of The 13 Colonies and the contiguous part of French Louisiana and Florida, one of the earliest maps published in Europe to focus on the American Revolution and an important early bit of pro-American French propaganda.

The Chevalier de Beaurain was Royal Geographer to Louis XVI. At the time, France was secretly aiding the colonies and the map was intended as a propaganda document to prepare the public for the moment when France decided to formally enter the war on the American side. That moment came in early 1778, shortly after the British defeat at Saratoga.

Beaurain used John Mitchell's famous map of 1755 as a base map, and shows all of North America as far west as the Great Plains. But he has modified and updated Mitchell's political boundaries. The Southern English colonies no longer extend indefinitely to the west, but now have their western boundaries at the Mississippi River. The new Canadian province of Quebec, founded in the 1760s, has been added in, and numerous changes and additions have been made in the midwest and deep south. The large and very decorative inset at lower right gives a detailed close-up look at the mid-Atlantic colonies.

The entire map is heavily embellished. A rococo title cartouche is shown at the upper right and a lavish depiction of Mars, the God of War, watching Fame proclaim the new country. The map imagery is a triumphant marriage of mythological gods (Mars and Fame) unfurling a fine miniature rendition of Governor Pownall's The Provinces of New York, and New Jersey; with part of Pensilvania and the Province of Quebec. . . . , first published in 1768, but the present edition showing revisions to at least 1775.

The map is one of the most visually impressive of America for the eighteenth century.

RARITY

The map is very rare. Copies in the United States have been located at the Library of Congress, Newberry Library, Cleveland Public Library, University of Kansas, Yale University, and a unique example in a private collection in Chicago.

The map is known in three states, which can be quickly identified as follows:

State 1: Title of the inset reads: Carte de la Nouvelle York d'une partie de la Nouvelle Angleterre et de la Pensilvany.
State 2: Inset title has been altered to read Carte de Nouvelle York de la Nouvelle Jersey, d'une Partie de la Nouvelle Angleterre de celle Pensilvany du Maryland et de la Virginy.
State 3: A folding flap has been pasted to the lower margin of the inset, which extends the geography south to Chesapeake Bay.

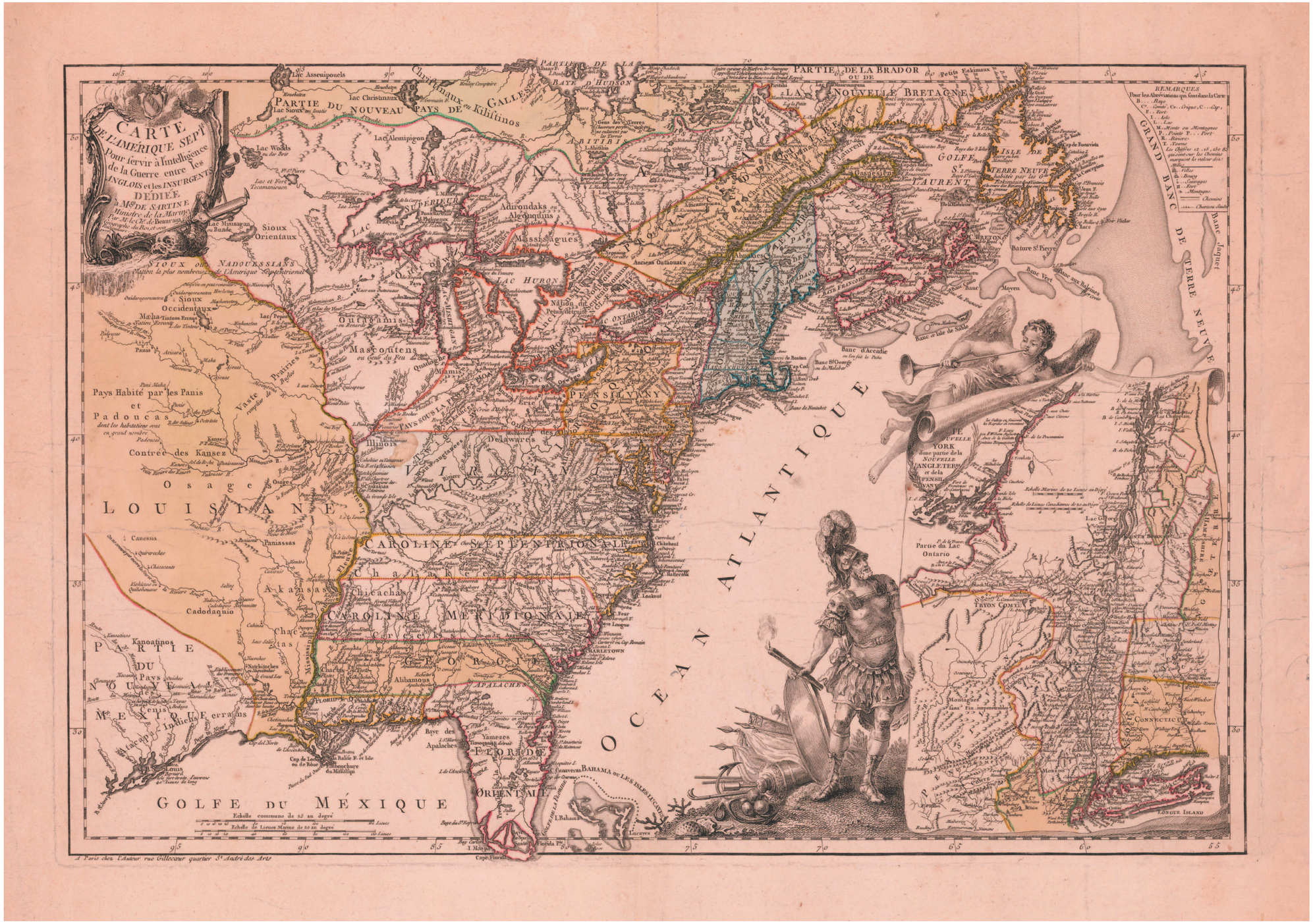
There are substantial changes between the first state and the second state. Lake Champlain is significantly revised, most notably in the south, as is Lake George. The upper Hudson River is also significantly revised above Albany. In the inset, there are dozens of new place names added.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Old Color. Minor soiling and creasing.

REFERENCE

Sellers & Van Ee 149; McCorkle, B.B. (New England) 777; Cresswell, The American Revolution in Drawings and Prints, 720;


CARTE
DE L'AMÉRIQUE SEPT.
Pour servir à l'intelligence
de la Guerre entre les
ANGLOIS et les INSURGENTS
DEDIÉE
A Mgr DE SARTINE
Ministre de la Marine
Par M. le C.te de Beauvau
Gouverneur du Pont-St-Esprit
PARTIE DU NOUVEAU PAYS DE Kilistinos
PARTIE DE LA BRADOR OU DE NOUVELLE BRETAGNE
REMARQUES
GRAND BANC DE TERRE NEUVE
Sioux Orientaux
Sioux Occidentaux
Pays Habité par les Panis et Padoucas
Contrée des Kansez
Osages
LOUISIANE
Canessis
Paniassas
Akansas
Chicachas
Cadodaquio
Kanoafinos
PARTIE DU NOUVEAU MEXIQUE
Adirondaks ou Algonquins
Massissagues
LAC HURON
Outagamis
Mascoutens ou Gens du Feu
Miamis
Illinois
Delawares
PENSILVANY
VIRGINIE
CAROLINE SEPTENTRIONALE
CAROLINE MERIDIONALE
GEORGIE
FLORIDE
Apalaches
Yamezes
Timoqua
FLORIDE ORIENTALE
Bahama ou les Lucayes
Abnakis
Anciens Outtouacs
Nation detruite
ISLE DE TERRE NEUVE
Cap de Bonavista
Passage
Banc d'Accadie
Banc St George
Banc de Sable
Banc Vert
Banc Moyen
Banc Jaquet
Baye de Bostan
Cap Cod
Nouvelle York dune partie de la Nouvelle Angleterre et de la Pensilvanie
Parque du Lac Ontario
Montagnes sans Fin ni penetrables
CONNECTICUT
LONGUE ISLAND
OCEAN ATLANTIQUE
GOLFE DU MÉXIQUE
Echelle commune de 88 au degré
Echelle de Lieues Marine de 20 au degré
A Paris chez l'Auteur rue Gilleœur quartier St André des Arts

SCARCE REVOLUTIONARY WAR BROADSIDE

43 *Carte Nouvelle Des Possessions Angloises En Amerique dressee pour l'intelligence de la guerre . . . 1777*

Paris / 1777

DIMENSIONS
27.5" x 19.5"

COLOR
Outline Color

CONDITION
VG+

STOCK NO.
64522

AUTHOR
Maurille Antoine Moithey

DESCRIPTION

Nice example of the first edition of this scarce separately issued broadside Revolutionary War Map of the British Colonies.

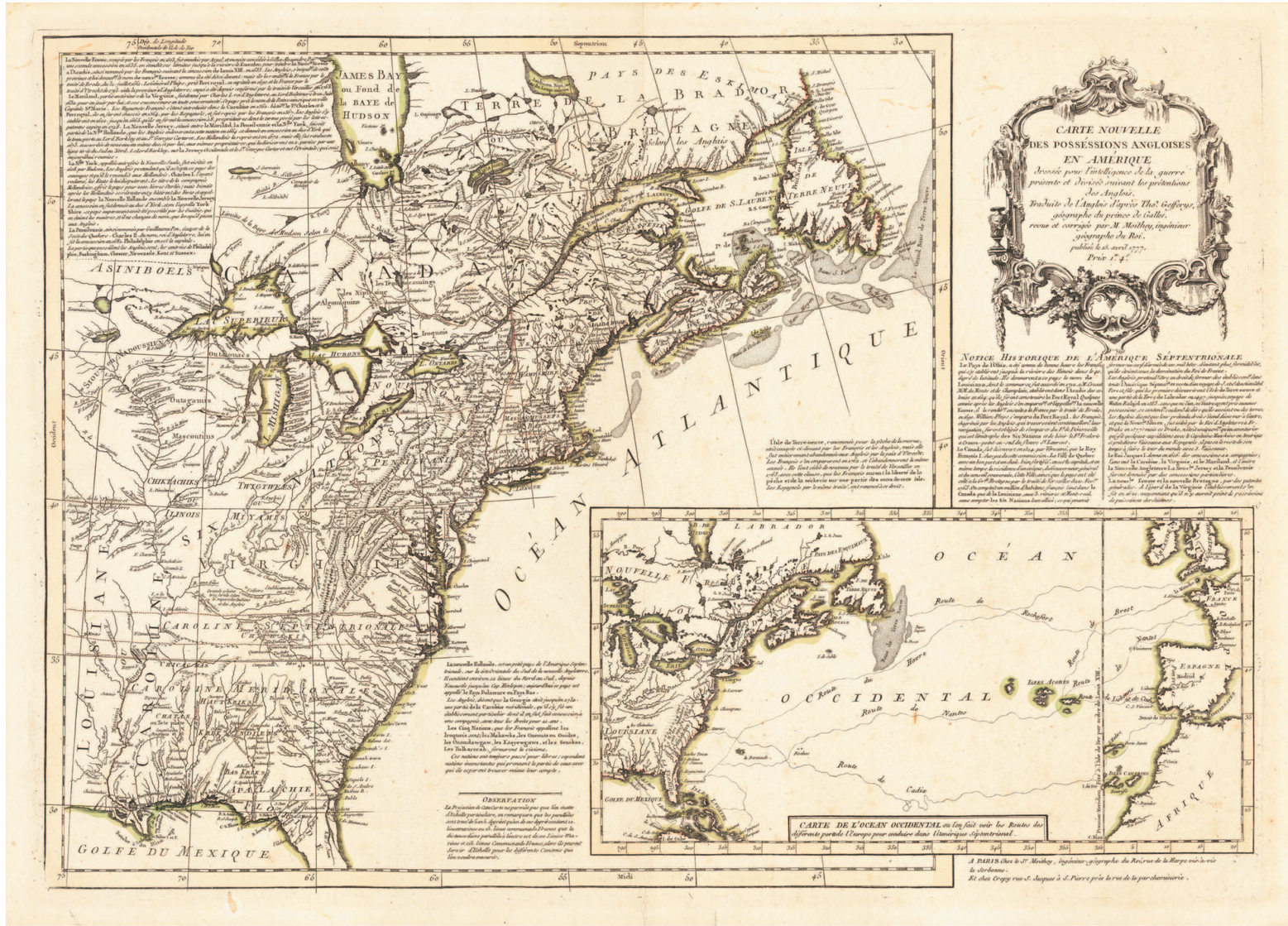
The map includes a remarkable amount of historical, topographical and military notes and details concerning the British Colonies and neighboring regions, along with a large inset map of the Pacific, showing the various French trading routes to the new world from Brest, Nantes, Rochefort, Lisbon and Cadiz.

Excellent Indian & Colonial detail, especially in the Ohio Valley and western Virginia, where a number of early English forts and settlements are noted.

There are also some dates regarding conflicts going back to the French & Indian War in the Ohio Valley.

REFERENCE

Sellers and Van Ee 155.



FIRST APPEARANCE OF "UNITED STATES" ON A MAP

44

Carte du Theatre de la Guerre actuel entre les Anglais et les Trieze Colonies Unies de l'Amerique Septentrionale dresse par J.B. Eliot Ingenieurs des Etats Unis 1778

Paris / 1778

DIMENSIONS
20.5" x 27.5"

COLOR
Outline Color

CONDITION
VG

STOCK NO.
332840p

AUTHOR
J.B. Eliot

DESCRIPTION

Fine example of J. B. Eliot's map of the United States, generally regarded as the earliest map to include the title "United States" on a printed map.

Eliot's map, which is drawn from American sources not previously utilized on any printed map, is generally regarded as the first printed map to bear the name of the United States ("Etats Unis"). The map translates from the French as "Map of the Actual Seat of War between the English and the Thirteen Colonies' of North America, as described by J.B. Eliot, an 'Engineer of the United States'."

One of the great secrets of the map is that it exists in 4 states, the first two of which are virtually unknown, leading such authorities as Schwartz & Ehrenberg and Pritchard & Taliaferro to describe and illustrate the third state of the map as being the first state, as the earlier states were apparently to these well regarded writers. The present example of the map is the third state, which is misoriented, with northwest at the top of the map. The first and second states of the map are oriented correctly, with north at the top. Beginning with the third state, the entire map is re-engraved, except for the title cartouche, and the orientation of the map is shifted so that northwest is at the top of the map, apparently in order to illustrate the areas around Yorktown and the final battle ground of the Revolution.

Schwartz & Ehrenberg:

A highlight of 1778 was the French declaration of alliance with the Americans on May 4. This led immediately to French mapping of the American War of Independence, and that year "Carte de Theatre de la Guerre actuel entre les Anglais et les trieze Colonies Unies de l'Amerique Septentrionale" (Plate 122) by J.B. Eliot, an American Engineer, was published in Paris. It is the earliest known map to include the name "United States. . . . [and] was published in Paris."

RARITY

There are four known states of the map, identifiable as follows:

First State: [Oriented with north at the top] dated 1778

Second State [Oriented with north at the top] dated 1778; 'MER DU NORD' named and additional troop details shown for the Battle of Saratoga

Third State [Northwest at the top] dated 1778; every part of the plate, except the title and battle scene have been completely erased and re-engraved

Fourth State [Northwest at the top] dated 1781 -- Eliot now called Washington's "Aide-de-Campe", with a numbered key showing 10 important Revolutionary War Battles.

All states of the map are rare. The first and second states of the map have been considered essentially unobtainable.

The first state is known in 1 recorded example (Princeton (see image #2): https://catalog.princeton.edu/catalog/5925574#view .

The second state is also known in 1 recorded example, at the Library of Congress, this being the second known copy.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Wide margins and a fine dark impression. Repair and minor stain at fold intersection in the Atlantic Ocean and repaired tear at the left margin, extending into the printed images just above the title cartouche.

REFERENCE

Pritchard and Taliaferro, Degrees of Latitude, #58. Schwartz and Ehrenberg, The Mapping of America, plate 122; Phillips, Maps of America, 859.

EARLY REVOLUTIONARY WAR MAP PUBLISHED IN PARIS

45

Partie Septrionale Des Possessions Angloise en Amerique, Pour servir d'intelligence a la Guerre presente, entre les Anglois e leurs Colonies. Dressee sur les meilleurs Cartes du Pays tarduite de l'Anglois . . . 1778

Paris / 1778

DIMENSIONS
29" x 20.5"

COLOR
Uncolored

CONDITION
VG+

STOCK NO.
49191

AUTHOR
Ambrose Verrier
&
Francoise Perrier

DESCRIPTION

One of the Earliest Regional Maps of The Northern Theater of the Revolutionary War Published in Paris.

Rare separately published map of the Northern British Colonies, shown at a time when the French were just beginning to actively join the American Rebel cause in 1778. The map is one of the first maps published following the alliance formed between France and the American Colonies, in February 1778.

The map extends along the East Coast from New York Harbor to the St. Lawrence Waterway, extending east to Lake Erie.

The map was created by Verrier and Perrier, who assumed management of Roch-Josèphe Julien's establishment in 1777, which has been called "the first true map shop in Paris."

The map was created in response to the French public's demand for maps of the American Colonies, following France's formal entry into the Revolutionary War, pursuant to the Treaty of Alliance of February, 1778, a resulted of the relentless efforts of Benjamin Franklin.

The present map was drawn largely from John Mitchell's A Map of the British & French Dominions in North America (1755), which was by far the era's most influential map of the subject.

At the time of the creation of the map, a French expeditionary force led by Comte D'Estaing was then in route to join the Americans in contesting the British Royal Navy. The British had effective control of Canada, New York City and Newport, Rhode Island, but were preparing a dramatic southern offensive which would see them seizing Savannah, Georgia, in December, 1778.

Ambrose Verrier and Francoise Perrier were apprentice engravers who succeeded their employer, Roch-Joseph Julien in his Paris map shop, located at the Hotel de Soubise in 1777.

CAPSTONE OF BRITISH MAPPING OF NORTH AMERICA

46 *Carte Générale Des Etats-Unis de l'Amerique Septentrionale Divisée en ses 17 Provinces.*

London / 1780

DIMENSIONS
46″ x 32.3″

COLOR
Uncolored

CONDITION
Good

STOCK NO.
69631

AUTHOR
Joseph Frederick Wallet Des Barres

DESCRIPTION

Fine late 18th Century map of the United States of America, published in Paris in 1787.

The map extends south to include part of East and West Florida, which were then still controlled by Spain. The western boundary of Georgia extends to the Mississippi River. A thin strip of land extending westward between Georgia and Tennessee is called United States Territory. This region originally belonged to South Carolina but was ceded back to the United States in 1787.

Further south a wide strip of land between Georgia and West Florida is Land claimed by the United States referring to the disputed region between the United States and Spain known as the West Florida Controversy (see below).

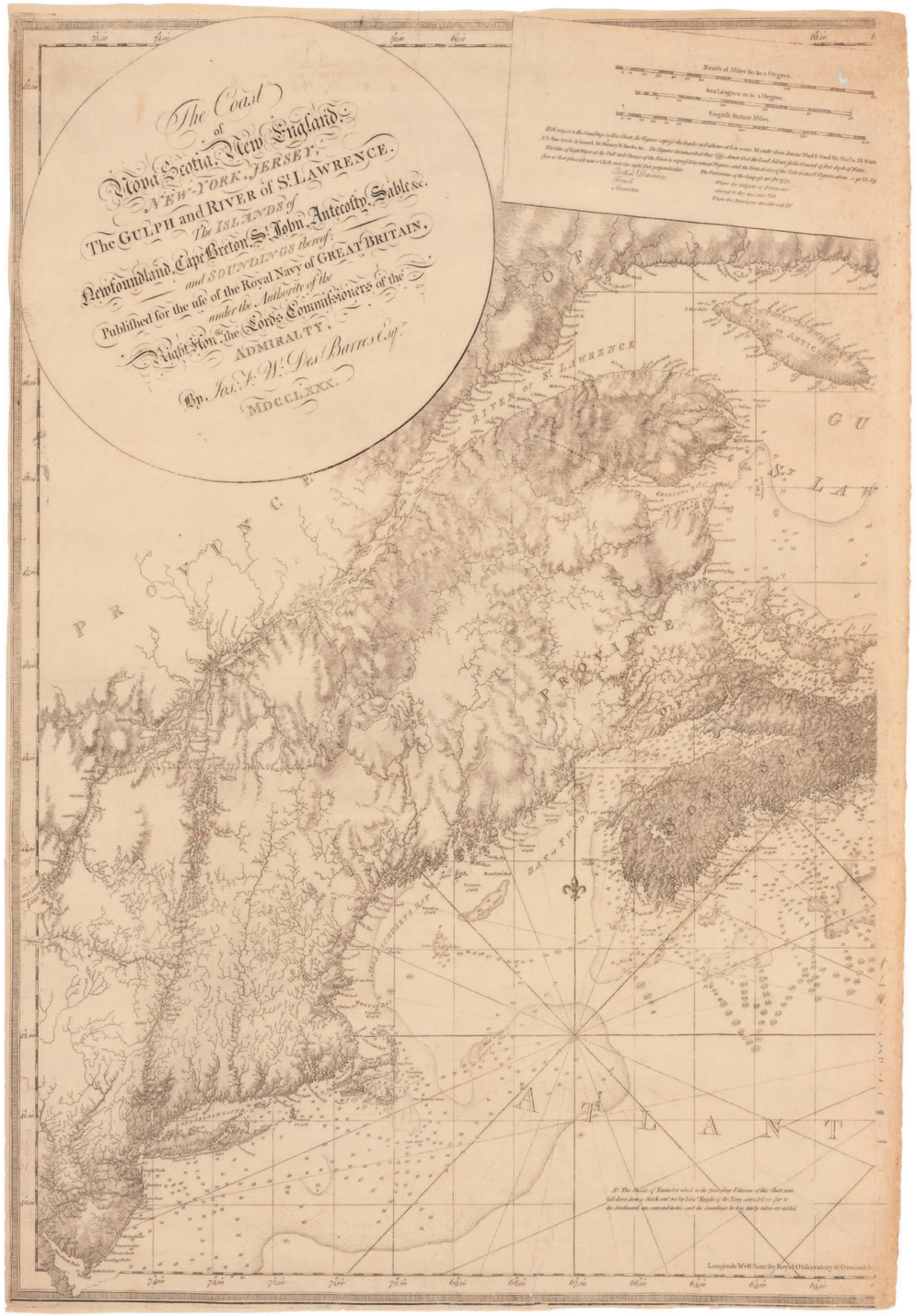
The map includes an early appearance of Kentucky (formed in 1792) and Tennessee (1796). The large, mostly blank Maine is here labeled Main, with a massive North Western Terrirory to the north of Kentucky, embracing Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan.

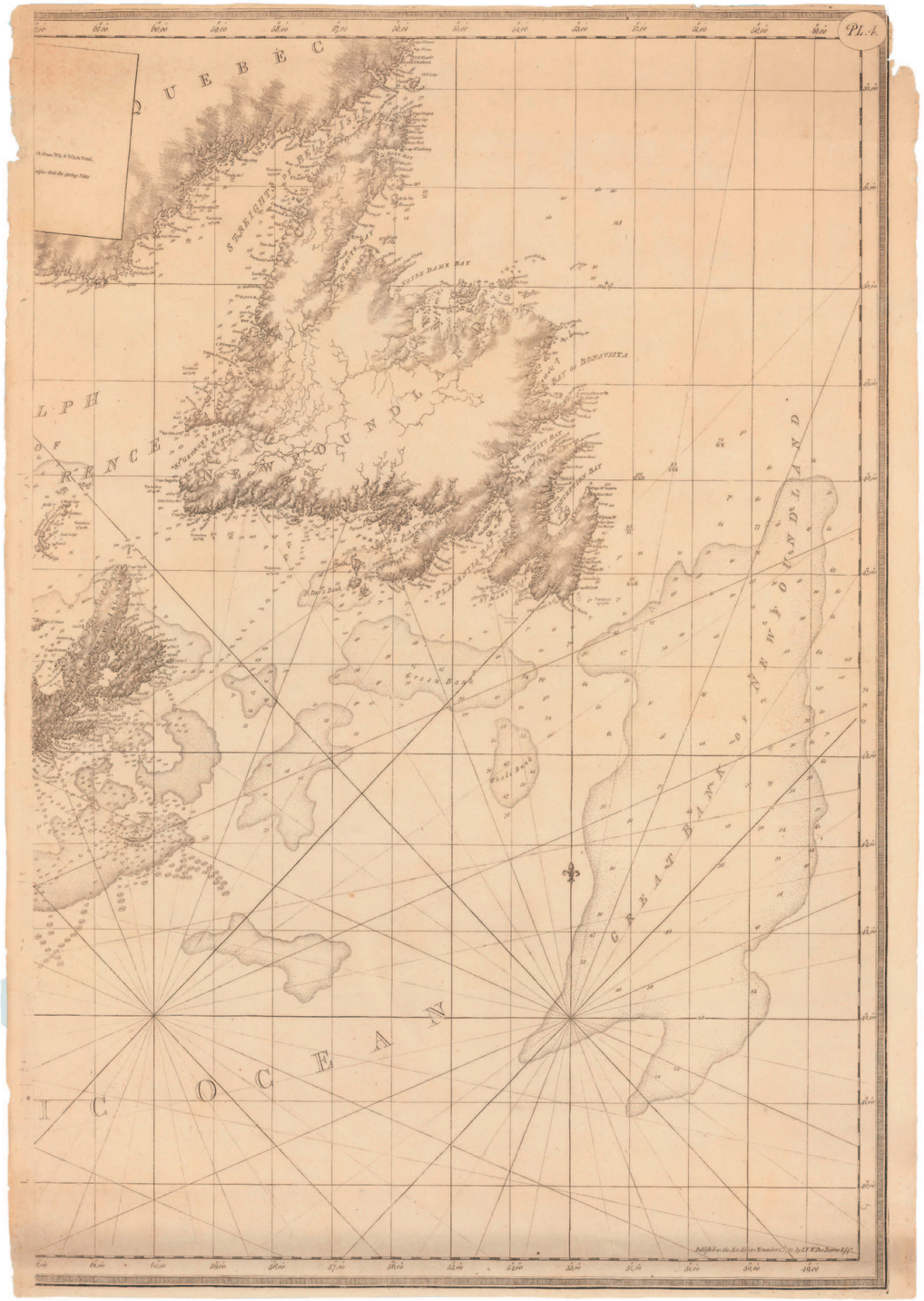
Prior to the American Revolutionary War, East and West Florida were British possessions. When Spain entered the American Revolutionary War on the side of France, it was not allied with the Thirteen Colonies. Bernardo de Gálvez, governor of Spanish Louisiana, led a military campaign along the Gulf Coast, capturing Baton Rouge and Natchez from the British in 1779, Mobile in 1780, and Pensacola in 1781.

In the 1783 Treaty of Paris, which ended the war, the British agreed to a boundary between the United States and West Florida at 31° north latitude between the Mississippi and Apalachicola Rivers. However, the separate Anglo-Spanish agreement, which ceded both Florida provinces back to Spain, did not specify a northern boundary for Florida, and the Spanish government assumed that the boundary was the same as in the 1763 agreement by which they had first given their territory in Florida to Britain. This sparked the first West Florida Controversy. Spain claimed the expanded 1764 boundary, while the United States claimed that the boundary was at the 31° parallel. Negotiations in 1785–1786 between John Jay and Don Diego de Gardoqui failed to reach a satisfactory conclusion. The border was finally resolved in 1795 by the Treaty of San Lorenzo, in which Spain recognized the 31° parallel as the boundary.

Spain continued to maintain East and West Florida as separate colonies. When Spain acquired West Florida in 1783, the eastern British boundary was the Apalachicola River, but Spain in 1785 moved it eastward to the Suwannee River. The purpose was to transfer the military post at San Marcos (now St. Mark's) and the district of Apalachee from East Florida to West Florida.

In the secret Treaty of San Ildefonso of 1800, Spain agreed to return Louisiana to France; however, the boundaries were not explicitly specified. After France sold the Louisiana Purchase to the United States in 1803, another boundary dispute erupted. The United States laid claim to the territory from the Perdido River to the Mississippi River, which the Americans believed had been a part of the old province of Louisiana when the French had agreed to cede it to Spain in 1762. The Spanish insisted that they had administered that portion as the province of West Florida and that it was not part of the territory restored to France by Charles IV in 1802, as France had never given West Florida to Spain.


The Coast
of
Nova Scotia, New England,
NEW-YORK, JERSEY,
The GULPH and RIVER of St. LAWRENCE.
The ISLANDS of
Newfoundland, Cape Breton, St. John, Anticosty, Sable &c.
and SOUNDINGS thereof.
Published for the use of the Royal Navy of GREAT BRITAIN,
under the Authority of the
Right Hon.ble the Lords Commissioners of the
ADMIRALTY,
By Jas. F. W.m Des Barres Esq.r
MDCCLXXX.
Nautical Miles 60 In a Degree.
Sea Leagues 20 to a Degree.
English Statute Miles
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
NEW SCOTLAND
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Longitude West from the Royal Observatory at Greenwich


Pl.A
QUEBEC
NEWFOUNDLAND
GREAT BANK
ATLANTIC OCEAN

EARLY DEPICTION OF POST-REVOLUTIONARY U.S.

47 *Carte De L'Amerique Septentrionale Depuis La Baye D'Hudson Jus Qu'au Mississipi: pour servir aux Essais Historiques et Politiques Sur la Revolution de cette Partie du Monde.*

Brussels / 1782

DIMENSIONS
15" x 16"

COLOR
Uncolored

CONDITION
VG+

STOCK NO.
72245

AUTHOR
Michel Rene Hillard d'Auberteuil

DESCRIPTION

Scarce early map of the United States, which appeared in Hilliard d'Auberteuil's *Essais Historiques et Politiques sur les Anglo-Americains* . . . , published in Brussels in 1782.

The map provides a fine early depiction of the United States at the end of the American Revolution. A number of early roads are shown, along with many place names.

A note running through modern-day Ohio and then between Lake Erie and Lake Huron notes the "*pays sauvages ci-devant sous la protection du Roi D'Angleterre*" (Wild Indian Region under the protection of the King of England). Many Indian tribes are noted west of the Alleghany and Appalachian Mountains.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Folding map. Flattened.

UNRECORDED STATE OF DE L'ISLE

48

Carte De La Louisiane Et Du Cours Du Mississipi Avec Les Colonies Anglaises. Revue, Corrigee et considerablemt. Augmentee en 1782 . . .Par Guillaume De L'Isle...

Paris / 1782

DIMENSIONS
25.5" x 19.5"

COLOR
Outline Color

CONDITION
VG+

STOCK NO.
73656

AUTHOR
Jean-Claude Dezauche

DESCRIPTION

Unrecorded state of De L'Isle's seminal map, substantially updated with information on the British Colonies at the conclusion of the Revolutionary War.

De L'Isle's map is regarded as one of the most important works in the history of Cartography and is of the highest importance for its treatment of a number of different regions. The information in the West includes details from Vermale's manuscript map of 1717, the routes of St. Denis and De Soto though Texas and many place names in New Mexico and on the Mississippi. The treatment of the Missouri is also excellent and includes a point where according to Indian Reports the Spanish cross the river on horseback to trade with the nations of the Northwest and bring back yellow iron.

The map is also of considerable note for its coverage of the Mississippi and its tributaries, and the Great Lakes, drawing upon Franquelin's map of 1688. The rendering of Texas was a distinct improvement over earlier maps, with improvements on the river systems and a much more accurate charting of the coast. It also provided credible routes for Moscoso (1540 and 1542), La Salle (1687) and de Leon (1689).

The map marked the first appearance of Texas on a map (Mission de los Tiejas). Florida is treated as a very distinct archipelago, with de Soto's routes shown. This edition of the map is substantially updated along the eastern seaboard, with many new placenames not located on the earlier editions.

REFERENCE

Wheat 99; Martin & Martin Pl. 19; Flags along the Coast Pl. 17.

JEAN-CLAUDE DEZAUCHE

Jean-Claude Dezauche (fl. 1780-1838) was a French map publisher. He edited and reissued the maps of Guilluame De L'Isle and Philippe Buache, two of the most skilled mapmakers of the eighteenth century. He acquired the plates of these two men's work in 1780 from Buache's heir, Jean Nicholas Buache. Dezauche worked in the Depot de la Marine, as had the elder Buache.

CARTE DE LA LOUISIANE ET DU COURS DU MISSISIPI Avec LES COLONIES ANGLAISES
Revue, Corrigée et considérablem.t Augmentée en 1782.
Par Guill.me Delisle de l'Academie R.le des Scien.ces
LA LOUISIANE
PARTIE DU CANADA ou NOUVELLE FRANCE
LAC SUPERIEUR
LAC HURON ou MICHIGANE
L. MICHIGAN
LAC ONTARIO
LAC ERIE ou DU CHAT
ILINOIS
PAYS DES APACHES
PAYS DES OSAGES
PAYS DES PADOUCAS
NOUVEAU MEXIQUE
LES RENARDS
LES KANOATINOS
LES CADODAQUIOS
PENSILVANIE
VIRGINIE
MARILANDE
CAROLINE NORD
CAROLINE SUD
GEORGIE
FLORIDE
GOLFE DU MEXIQUE
MER DU NORD
A PARIS
Explication des Marques
Echelle de cent lieues Françoises
CARTE PARTICULIERE DES EMBOUCHURES DE LA RIVIE. S. LOUIS ET DE LA MOBILE

FIRST NATIONAL ATLAS OF THE UNITED STATES

49 *The American Atlas, or a Geographical Description of the Whole Continent of America.*

London / 1782 (1783)

DIMENSIONS
21" x 15.5"

COLOR
Hand Colored

CONDITION
VG

STOCK NO.
59441

AUTHOR
Robert Sayer / Thomas Jefferys / John Bennett

DESCRIPTION

Thomas Jefferys' American Atlas was one of the four great atlases of the Colonies available during the Revolution - along with Faden's North American Atlas, Des Barres' Atlantic Neptune, and Jefferys and Sayer's A General Topography of North America - and it was certainly the most actively published and used.

This edition is of particular interest, as it is the first national atlas issued after the cessation of hostilities to proclaim the existence of the United States. Although the title page is dated 1782, in actuality it was almost certainly issued after the June 20, 1783 iteration of the Treaty of Paris, but before August 15, 1783. The operative maps are Stevens & Tree's numbers 4(e) [map 1]; 49(h) [maps 5-6]; and 51(d) [map 7], all of which rank among the very first English-language maps to include "United States" (or some allusion thereto) in the title.

Sayer & Bennett were quick to update the American Atlas to conform to the developments across the Atlantic and with the negotiations at Versailles (indeed they went to press before the thing was officially settled), however demand for the book must have been far weaker than it was during the actual fighting, and examples of this edition are rarer than their wartime counterparts. P1169 is a 1782-but-1783 issue, although that example wants the important seventh map declaring the United States. The next post-war edition of the atlas would come more than a decade later, in 1794, when resurrected by Laurie & Whittle.

RARITY

Other than the incomplete Library of Congress copy, we have found only the Newberry Library (Ayer 135 .J46 1782) copy of the 1782-but-1783 edition of the Atlas.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Folio. Half calf, contemporary marbled boards, expertly rebacked and recornered to style. Spine in eight compartments, separated with raised bands, gilt-lettered title piece in the second. Gilt-lettered red morocco title piece onlaid to front cover: "UNITED STATES ATLAS".

Title, index, and 23 engraved maps on 30 sheets, many of which folding and with old outline hand-color.

A few minor faults expertly mended.

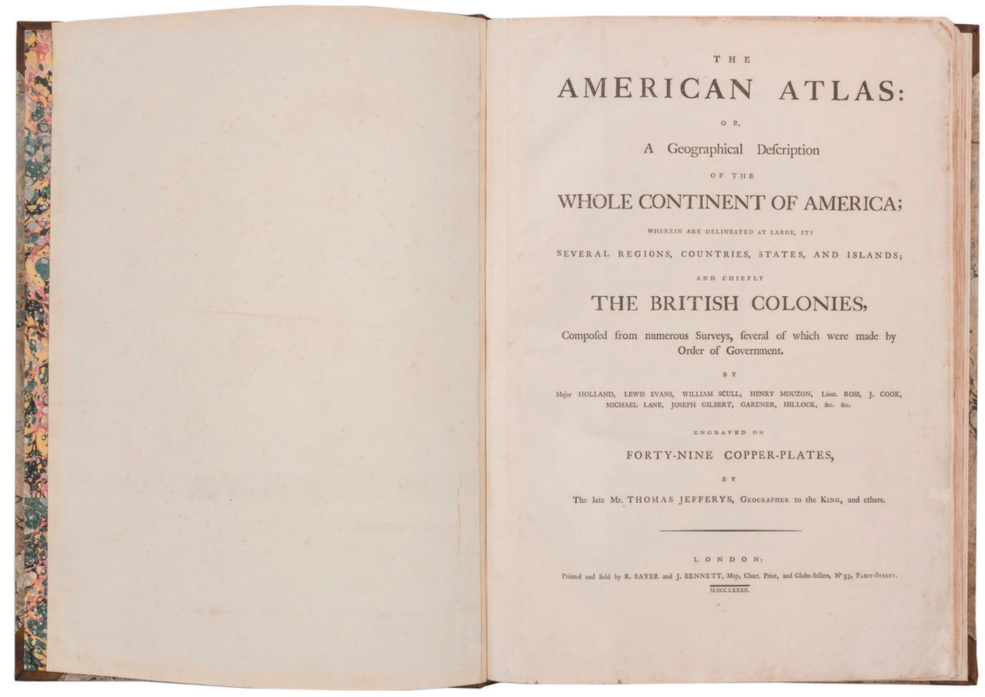
JEAN-BAPTISTE BOUGUIGNON D'ANVILLE

Thomas Jefferys (ca. 1719-1771) was a prolific map publisher, engraver, and cartographer based in London. His father was a cutler, but Jefferys was apprenticed to Emanuel Bowen, a prominent mapmaker and engraver. He was made free of the Merchant Taylors' Company in 1744, although two earlier maps bearing his name have been identified.

Jefferys had several collaborators and partners throughout his career. His first atlas, The Small English Atlas, was published with Thomas Kitchin in 1748-9. Later, he worked with Robert Sayer on A General Topography of North America (1768); Sayer also published posthumous collections with Jefferys' contributions including The American Atlas, The North-American Pilot, and The West-India Atlas.

Jefferys was the Geographer to Frederick Prince of Wales and, from 1760, to King George III. Thanks especially to opportunities offered by the Seven Years' War, he is best known today for his maps of North America, and for his central place in the map trade—he not only sold maps commercially, but also imported the latest materials and had ties to several government bodies for whom he produced materials.

Upon his death in 1771, his workshop passed to his partner, William Faden, and his son, Thomas Jr. However, Jefferys had gone bankrupt in 1766 and some of his plates were bought by Robert Sayer (see above). Sayer, who had partnered in the past with Philip Overton (d. 1751), specialized in (re)publishing maps. In 1770, he partnered with John Bennett and many Jefferys maps were republished by the duo.


THE
AMERICAN ATLAS:
OR,
A Geographical Defcription
OF THE
WHOLE CONTINENT OF AMERICA;
WHEREIN ARE DELINEATED AT LARGE, ITS
SEVERAL REGIONS, COUNTRIES, STATES, AND ISLANDS;
AND CHIEFLY
THE BRITISH COLONIES,
Compofed from numerous Surveys, feveral of which were made by Order of Government.
BY
Major HOLLAND, LEWIS EVANS, WILLIAM SCULL, HENRY MOUZON, Lieut. ROSS, J. COOK, MICHAEL LANE, JOSEPH GILBERT, GARDNER, HILLOCK, &c. &c.
ENGRAVED ON
FORTY-NINE COPPER-PLATES,
BY
The late Mr. THOMAS JEFFERYS, GEOGRAPHER to the KING, and others.
LONDON:
Printed and Sold by R. SAYER and J. BENNETT, Map, Chart, Print, and Globe-Sellers, N° 53, FLEET-STREET.
MDCCLXXXII.

A CHART of the GULF of St. LAURENCE,
COMPOSED FROM A GREAT NUMBER of ACTUAL SURVEYS and other MATERIALS,
Regularly Laid Connected by Astronomical Observations.
Nautic Leagues
CANADA
COAST OF NEW BRITAIN or LABRADOR
RIVER St. LAURENCE
ISLE of ANTICOSTI
NEW FOUNDLAND
GULF of St. LAURENCE
PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND
MAGDALEN ISLANDS
SOUTHERN ENTRANCE
MISEN BANK
BANQUEREAU
PENINSULA of NOVA SCOTIA

NEW SOUTH WALES
TERRA AUSTRALIS or NEW HOLLAND
GREAT BRITAIN
NEW FOUNDLAND
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF of MEXICO
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
with THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS OF CANADA, NOVA SCOTIA, & of NEWFOUNDLAND,
Divided with THE FRENCH;
and THE SPANISH TERRITORIES OF
LOUISIANA and FLORIDA
according to the Preliminary Articles of Peace
Signed at Versailles the 20th of January 1783.
LONDON,

The COAST of WEST FLORIDA and LOUISIANA
The PENINSULA and GULF of FLORIDA or CHANNEL of BAHAMA the BAHAMA ISLANDS
LOUISIANA
BAY of APALACHE
FLORIDA
BAHAMA ISLANDS
OF MEXICO

THE MOST IMPORTANT 18TH CENTURY AMERICAN MAP

50

Amerique Septentrionale avec les Routes, Distances en miles, Villages et Etablissements Francois et Anglois Par le Docteur Mitchel Traduit de l'Anglois . . .1777

Paris / 1755 (1783)

DIMENSIONS
76″ x 54″ (joined)

COLOR
Outline Color

CONDITION
VG+

STOCK NO.
65803

AUTHOR
John Mitchell / Georges Louis Le Rouge

DESCRIPTION

Fine example of the French edition of Mitchell's seminal map of the Eastern part of North America.

Mitchell's is regarded as perhaps the single most important American map of the 18th Century, and was used as a source reference for the resolution of virtually every treaty and boundary dispute from the French & Indian War until the end of the 19th Century. The present example was published by the French cartographer Georges Le Rouge.

Mitchell's map would become the primary political treaty map in American history Twenty-one variant states and editions of the map appeared between 1755 and 1781. John Jay used a copy of the third edition during the negotiations of what would become the Treaty of Paris (1783). Thomas Jefferson recommended that Nicholas King use Mitchell's map in preparing a new map for Meriwether Lewis, saying: "it was made with great care we know from what is laid down in those western parts with which we have lately become acquainted." To get even a partial sense of the historic uses to which the map was put, we quote Col. Lawrence Martin, the second chief of the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division :

[Mitchell's map] is thought to have been in use in the British House of Commons during the debate on the Quebec Act of 1774; it is known to have hung in the halls of Congress in 1802 and several times subsequently. It was used ... in the discussions of British land grants in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, and in scores of controversies involving the boundary lines existing at the time of its publication. Great Britain and the United States agreed to its official status in the Convention of September 29, 1827.... it exerted substantial influence in the negotiation and ratification of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842, and serious argument was based upon it by Great Britain before the Court of Arbitration at The Hague in 1910 in connection with the North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration. It was submitted in evidence before the Law Lords of the British Privy Council in 1926 in the appeal of Price Brothers & Company, Limited, from a judgment of the supreme court of Canada, and in 1926-27 in the Canada-Newfoundland (Labrador) boundary case. It was used as evidence before the Supreme Court of the United States in the Wisconsin-Michigan boundary case, in 1926-27 in the Great Lakes level case, and in 1932 in the New Jersey-Delaware boundary case."

John Mitchell (1711-1768), a respected British physician, botanist, chemist, biologist, and surveyor, lived for a time in Virginia, but returned to England in 1746, where he remained until his death. Mitchell initially conceived of his map of North America in order to present to the British public with a single large format image of all the colonies, in order to illustrate the extent of the French threat to the British claims in North America. Mitchell completed his first draft of the map in 1750. However, because Mitchell was limited to publicly available sources of information, this initial effort was rather crude, even in Mitchell's own opinion. As word of Mitchell's work spread, the Board of Trade and Plantations retained Mitchell to make a new map, using the official manuscript and printed maps and reports in the Board's possession, including maps by Fry and Jefferson, Christopher Gist, George Washington, John Barnwell, and others. The Board also instructed all the colonial governors to send detailed maps and boundary information for Mitchell's use.

RARITY

All editions of Mitchell's map are scarce, although the rarest are without question the earliest 3 editions of MItchell's map (1755-1756) and the two editions published by Coven & Mortier.

This Le Rouge edition is a well executed copy of the Mitchell's original map and the only full size copy of the Mitchell map which is reasonably obtainable by collectors, the Covens & Mortier having appeared only very infrequently on the market in the past 20 years.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

8 sheets, unjoined.

Nouvelle Carte de la Baye d'Hudson et des Terres Nouvellement découvertes
Baye d'Hudson
Nouveau Pays de Galles Septentrional
Continent de l'Est
Labrador
Nouvelle Bretagne
Nouveau Pays de Galles Meridional
Esquimaux
Sioux de l'Est
Sioux ou Nadoussians
Sioux de l'Ouest
Pays des Padoucas
Panis
Nouvelle France
Lac Supérieur
Lac Huron
Lac Erie ou Oswego
Lac Michigan
Outagamis
Mascoutens
Canada
Lac Ontario ou Cataracui
Iroquois
Mascoutens
Ocean
Nouvelle Bretagne
Golfe de St. Laurent
Isle de Terre Neuve
Banc St. Pierre
Banc Vert
Banc de Brouë
Nottes
Louisiane
Osages
Akansas
Pays des Cenis
Golfe du Mexique
Virginie
Caroline Septentrionale
Caroline Meridionale
Georgie
Pays des Apalaches
Floride
Mexique
Atlantique
Amerique Septentrionale
avec les Routes Distances en mules Villages et Etablissements
North America

MONUMENTAL 4-SHEET MAP OF NORTH AMERICA

51 *A New Map of North America, with the West India Islands, Divided according to the Preliminary Articles of Peace, Signed at Versailles, 20 Jan. 1783, wherein are particularly Distinguished The United States, and the Several Provinces, Governments &ca, which Compose the British Dominions . . . 1783*

London / 1783

DIMENSIONS
46″ x 40″

COLOR
Hand Colored

CONDITION
VG+

STOCK NO.
73506

AUTHOR
Robert Sayer &
John Bennett

DESCRIPTION

Striking full original color example of this monumental 4-sheet map of North America, issued during the negotiations for a final Treaty of Peace between the United States and England.

Originally issued separately by Bowen & Gibson in 1755, this influental wall map o North America was periodically updated following the conclusion of the French and Indian War and the American Revolution. Beginning in 1775, the map was included in some of the most influential American Atlases of the era, including those issued by Jefferys, Faden and Sayer & Bennett.

Also beginning in the late 1770s, the map was updated to include surveys compiled by Governor George Pownall, including information from Evans' and other indigenous sources. Included on the map is an inset of Hudson's Bay and an inset based upon Fra. Eusebio Kino's explorations to the mouth of the Colorado River.

The map is packed with Indian placenames in the west, forts along the Mississippi and west of the Appalachians and full compliment of annotations on early roads, explorations and other geographically specific facts. The title cartouche has been strengthened from previous issues and features fine cross-hatching of the Indian figures and animals.

The title "United States" appears on the portion of North America allocated by the 1783 Treaty, while in the top right corner of the upper sheet is a four-line note about the coast of Labrador and Article III of the Treaty.

The map is known in at least 12 states between 1755 and 1798. The present example is Stevens & Tree 79(i), the first state to be completely updated following the cessation of active hostilities between the American and British Armies, but before the signing of a final peace treaty. This state of the map can be identified by the inclusion of the 1783 date in both the title cartouche and in the credit line at the bottom of the scale of miles (August 15, 1783).

RARITY

While the map is not rare on the market, it is very unusual to see it in such fine original color.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Full original color

REFERENCE

Steven & Tree 79(i).

A New Map
of
North America,
with the
West India Islands.
Divided
according to the Preliminary Articles of
Peace, Signed at Versailles 20 Jan. 1783.
wherein are particularly Distinguished
The United States
and the Several Provinces, Governments &c.
which Compose
The British Dominions,
Laid down according to the Latest Surveys,
and Corrected from the Original Materials,
by Gover.r Pownall, Mem.r of Parliam.t
1783.
A Particular Map of Baffin and Hudson's Bay
Explanation
Article III
The Arctic Continent
Baffins or Bylots Bay
Hudsons Bay
New Britain
Labrador
North Sea
New South Wales
James's Bay
Gulf of St. Lawrence
Newfoundland
Nova Scotia
Pennsylvania
Virginia
North Carolina
South Carolina
Georgia
Western Ocean
Atlantic Ocean
Pacific Ocean
Great South Sea
Gulf of Mexico
New Mexico
Tegnayo Grande or Texas Nation
Kingdom of Leon
Bahama Islands
Hispaniola
St. Domingo
Caribbee Islands
Little Antilles
Caribbean Sea
South America
Terra Firma
Guiana
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
California
New Mexico
South Sea

EARLY ENGLISH MAP RECOGNIZING INDEPENDENT U.S.

52 *Map of the United States in North America: with the British, French and Spanish Dominions adjoining, according to the Treaty of 1783.*

London / 1783

DIMENSIONS
19" x 16"

COLOR
Outline Color

CONDITION
VG+

STOCK NO.
67979

AUTHOR
Thomas Kitchin

DESCRIPTION

One of the earliest obtainable English Maps to name (and recognize) the newly independent United States of America.

The map shows the United States extending to the Mississippi River, with the former colonial claims now Independent States. The states of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia stretch from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. The map is filled with information on early settlements, forts, Indian villages and fishing banks.

Thomas Kitchin, Hydrographer to the King, prepared the map for a special publication by Thomas Cadell. This is the first state of the map, identified by Ashley Baynton Williams in his Mapforum article on the earliest printed maps to name the United States. Later editions do not include the Cadell imprint and date below the neatline in the lower margin.

REFERENCE

Mapforum, Early Maps of the United States, #25.

Cristinaux Lake
Albany
Albany River
Albany Ft
Henley Fact.
Cris or Criftinaux
Meinipigon Lake
Moose Ft
Teray River
Mountains
Algonquins
Machillimakinacs
Lake Nipisim
Little Nation of Algonquins
Lake Temiscamig
L. Begon
L. Bouchartrain
L. Royal
L. Huron
L. Michigan
L. Erie
L. Ontario
Ottawa R.
Montreal R.
Mississippi R.
Miamis
Pickawillany
Shannoa
Beaver Ponds
Gr. Wiaut
Gr. Sandy Cr.
Gr. Conemaugh R.
Cherokee
Watkers
Walhala
Edenton
Albemarle So.d
Roanok I.
Chingoteag I.
Matchapungo
Ft Charles
Ft Henry
Turratuck Inlt
Thickehak I.
Pensylvania
Baltimore
Philadelphia
Delaware Bay
Hampshire
Portsmouth
Massachusets
Boston Harb.
C. Cod
Connecticut
Albany
Oswego
Quebec
St John's
Lake Champlain
Ft Ticonderoga
Ft Niagara
Ft Detroit
Ft Chicago
Ft St Joseph
Ft St Vincents
Ft Pontchartrain
Ft Miamis
Ft Wayne
Ft Pitt
Ft Duquesne or Pittsburg
Ft Granville
Ft Cumberland
Ft Frederick
Ft Loudoun
Ft Prince George
Ft Tellisquo
Ft Augusta
Ft Halifax
Ft Richmond
Ft Royal
Ft Dauphin
Ft Burd

MAP
of the
UNITED STATES
in
NORTH AMERICA:
with the
British, French and Spanish
DOMINIONS adjoining,
according to the Treaty of
1783.
By Thos. Kitchin Senr.
Hydrographer to his
Majesty
British Miles 69 to a Degree.
15 30 60 90 120 150 180
Leagues 20 to a Degree.
5 10 20 30 40 50
Longitude West from Ferro
NEW SOUTH WALES
LABRADOR or NEW BRITAIN
CANADA
NEW FOUNDLAND
ISL.D OF NEWFOUNDLAND
GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Algonquins
Iroquois
Miamis
Outagamis or Foxes
Chickasaws
Chactaws
Creeks
Cherokees
Mississippi
Missouri
Illinois
Ohio
Bermudas I.
Published by T. Caddell according to Act of Parliament May 1st 1783.

JOHN CARY'S FIRST PRINTED MAP

53

The West Indies, including Part of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, East Florida, West Florida, Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico with Part of the Coast of South America: From the Bay of Honduras, to the Mouth of the Orinoko. From the Latest and Best Authorities and Actual Observations . . . Augt. 1, 1783 . . .

London / 1783

DIMENSIONS
28.5" x 22"

COLOR
Outline Color

CONDITION
VG

STOCK NO.
62841

AUTHOR
John Cary

DESCRIPTION

Nice example of John Cary's map of the South-eastern United States, Florida and the Caribbean, published on August 1, 1783.

Published in August, 1783, the map was issued one month prior to the signing of the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Britain, ending the American Revolution and formalizing American Independence.

The map presents a fine picture of the South at the birth of America. South Carolina is divided by precincts, the subdivisions which preceded its District and County systems. The detail in Western Georgia (Mississippi and Alabama) is quite impressive, with an unusual number of Indian Settlements shown.

The dating of the map gives his map the distinction of being the earliest printed map issued by John Cary. While previous scholars have identified An Accurate Map of the United States of America, with part of the surrounding provinces agreeable to the Treaty of Peace of 1783, as the first map printed under Cary's name, his map of the United States bears the date August 6, 1783, 5 days after the present map.

RARITY

While the map is known to survive in several examples, it has, for reasons unknown, been overlooked by modern scholars. We note examples at the Library of Congress, British Library, Wisconsin Historical Society and Yale.

JOHN CARY

John Cary (1755-1835) was a British cartographer and publisher best known for his clean engraving and distinct style which influenced the entire map industry. Born in Wiltshire, John was apprenticed to an engraver in London. He started his own business by 1782 and moved to several premises before settling at 86 St James's Street in 1820.

Cary had several significant collaborations during his career. John Wallis and Cary diversified Cary's business to include broader publishing projects. Brother William and John made globes together, while brother Francis participated in the company's engraving work. Finally, geologist William Smith and Cary developed and sold geological maps, some of the first of their kind. The pair also produced a notable series of county maps starting in 1819. Cary's atlases, of English counties and the world, were the standard texts of the early nineteenth century. He was appointed surveyor of roads to the General Post Office in 1794, which led to the New Itinerary, first published in 1798.

John trained his son, George, in engraving and George and his other son, John Jr., took over the business in 1821. It was then known as G. and J. Cary and continued in trade until 1850. The firm's materials were then acquired by George Frederick Cruchley and then Gall and Inglis. By the time John died in 1835, Cary was the authoritative name in private map publishing and his business was a leader in the field throughout the first half of the nineteenth century.

THE
WEST INDIES,
including
PART of VIRGINIA,
NORTH CAROLINA, EAST FLORIDA,
SOUTH CAROLINA, WEST FLORIDA,
GEORGIA, LOUISIANA,
and the
Gulf of Mexico,
with
Part of the Coast of
SOUTH AMERICA:
From the BAY of HONDURAS, to the Mouth of the RIVER ORONOKO.
From the Lateſt and Beſt Authorities
and
Actual Observations.
NORTH AMERICA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MEXICAN GULF
SOUTH SEA
PACIFIC OCEAN
CARIBBEAN SEA
BAHAMA or LUCAYOS ISLANDS
GREAT ANTILLES
LITTLE ANTILLES
SOUTH AMERICA
HISPANIOLA or S.t DOMINGO
The Weſtern part belongs to the French the Eaſtern to the Spaniards
LOUISIANA
FLORIDA
WEST FLORIDA
EAST FLORIDA
GEORGIA
VIRGINIA
CAROLINA
BAY OF HONDURAS
THE SPANISH MAIN
TROPIC OF CANCER
100 Degrees of 98 Longitude W. 96 from London. 94 92 90 88 86 84 82 80 78 76 74 72 70 68 66 64 62 60

4-SHEET MAP OF NEWLY FORMED UNITED STATES

54

A New and Correct Map of North America with the West India Islands, Divided According to the Last Treaty of Peace ... 20th of Jan. 1783 ... Particularly Distinguished the Thirteen Provinces which Compose the United States . . . .

Augsburg / 1784

DIMENSIONS
45" x 40"

COLOR
Hand Colored

CONDITION
VG

STOCK NO.
41651

AUTHOR
Tobias Conrad Lotter

DESCRIPTION

Richly annotated example of Lotter's 4 sheet map of the newly formed United States, based upon a map originally published by Bowen & Gibson and later by Jefferys, and Sayer & Bennett.

The map is a completely different engraving and includes a striking cartouche showing trade in America. The geography and insets are largely unchanged from the contemporary Sayer & Bennett map.

One of the map's two insets is a map of the Gulf of California (here called "Sea of California"), after Kino, titled: "The Passage by Land to California Discover'd by Father Eusebius Francis Kino a Jesuit: between the Years 1698 and 1701. before which, and for a Considerable Time Since California has always been described in all Charts & Maps as an Island."

The present example is heavily annotated in German, focusing on Tennessee, Kentucky, Cumberland, etc.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Cleaned and rejoined.

ONLY MAP ATTRIBUTED TO THOMAS JEFFERSON

55

A Map of the country between Albemarle Sound, and Lake Erie, comprehending the whole of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and Pensylvania, with parts of several other of the United States of America. Engraved for the Notes on Virginia.

London / 1787

DIMENSIONS
23" x 23" (map)

COLOR
Outline Color

CONDITION
VG

STOCK NO.
55181

AUTHOR
Thomas Jefferson

DESCRIPTION

Engraved folding map, folding table. Title, advertisement and contents leaf, 382 pages of English text (i.e., complete).

8vo, 8 x 4.75 inches, contemporary calf, rebacked to style.

First English Edition of Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, with the Only Map Attributed to Thomas Jefferson.

Thomas Jefferson's iconic book had its roots in a questionnaire that was circulated by Francois Barbé-Marbois, a French diplomat stationed in Philadelphia. After serving as Governor of Virginia from 1779 to June 1781, Jefferson began writing his response to Barbé-Marbois. While serving as United States Ambassador to France, in Paris, Jefferson had his response privately printed for a close circle of friends. That private printing proved extremely popular, and Jefferson gave his blessing to this regularly published edition in 1786.

This is the first English edition to include Jefferson's famous map:

A MAP of the country between ALBEMARLE SOUND, and LAKE ERIE, comprehending the whole of VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, DELAWARE, and PENSYLVANIA, with parts of several other of the United States of America. ____ Engraved for the Notes on Virginia.

Unusually, the map is subtitled with a description of its sources:

The country on the eastern side of the Allegany Mountains, is taken from Fry and Jefferson's Map of Virginia, and Scull's Map of Pennsylvania, which were constructed chiefly on actual survey; that on the western side of the Allegany, is taken from Hutchins, who went over the principal water courses, with a compass and log-line, correcting work by observations of latitude: additions have been made, where they could be made on sure ground.

The additions referred to in the last line of the caption seem to have been made by Jefferson himself, leading to the map being the only map attributed to Jefferson.

The key in the lower right differentiates towns, forts, courthouses, churches, private dwellings, county lines, and lines dividing states.

It is likely that this map is the source of all other references to Frankland and Franklinia to appear on maps, as there are no other maps published in America which include this ephemeral name for this region. Jefferson apparently intended to add county names, but was unable to procure a copy of John Henry's scarce map of Virginia. Jefferson arranged with Samuel J. Neele in September 1786 to have the map engraved, but the final version of the map does not include Neele's name.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Ink stamp "AUG 19 1919" on verso of title. Folding plate with one vertical fold reinforced on verso.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Howes J78 ("aa"); Pritchard & Taliaferro, Degrees of Latitude, 72; Sabin 35895; Schwartz & Ehrenberg 209; Vail 760; Verner 1786.

BALTIMORE CO
FREDERIC CO
WASHINGTON Co
BERKELEY
Baltimore
Havre
Elks R.
St George's
Bohemia R.
George T.
Chester
Chester R.
Spriarts Pt
TALBOT COUNTY
Queens T.
KENT COUNTY
Dover
DELAWARE BAY
SALEM CO
CUMBERLAND CO
Salem
Newcastle
Woodberry
Bridgeton
Greenwich
Cohanzy R.
Alloways Cr.
Egg I.
Mattapreak
Teaches I.
Parramore I
Revel's I.
Matchapungo I.
Hoo I.
Pratt's I.
Rock I.
Mocken I.
Smith's I.
CAPE CHARLES
CAPE HENRY
NORTHAMPTON
ACCOMAC
SUSSEX CO
LOUDOUN
FAUQUIER
PRINCE WILLIAM
STAFFORD
SPOTSYLVANIA
Fredericksburg
Alexandria
Mason's
Nevil's O°
Newgate
Dumfries
Occoquan
Occoquan R.
Potomac R.
Rappahannock R.
Rappahannock
Aquia
Quantico
Chopawamsic
Brent mill run
Marsh York
Little York
Gravel Run
Beverley's
Carter
Germain T.
Hedgeman
Globe
Thoroughfare Mt.
Mountain run
Rapid
Cedar Mt.
Beadle
Gilpeper Ch.
Anne
Stafford
Falmouth
Aquasco
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Mattawoman
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Kilmarnock
Corotoman R.
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Rappahannock
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Urbanna Cr.
Piankatank R.
Piankatank
Dragon Run
Mobjack Bay
Gloucester
Yorktown
York R.
York
Warwick
Warwick R.
Point Comfort
Hampton
Hampton R.
Elizabeth R.
Nansemond R.
Nansemond
Suffolk
Dismal Swamp
Pasquotank R.
Pasquotank
Perquimans
Perquimans R.
Yeopim R.
Yeopim
Chowan R.
Chowan
Edenton
Albemarle Sound
Roanoke R.
Roanoke
Meherrin R.
Meherrin
Nottoway R.
Nottoway
Blackwater R.
Blackwater
Somerset
Pocomoke R.
Pocomoke
Swansea C.
Chincoteague
Assateague
Gunpowder R.
Gunpowder
Bush R.
Bush Town
Deer C.
Bald Friar
Deer Cr.
Bird R.
Bird
Elk R.
Elk
Bohemia R.
Bohemia
Sassafras R.
Sassafras
Georges C.
Sassafras C.
Back R.
Middle R.
Patapsco R.
Patapsco
Patapsco Ferry
Patapsco Falls
Falls
Frederick Town
Liberty Town
Liberty
Reisterstown
Reisterstown R.
Gwynns Falls
Gwynns Falls R.
Jones's Falls
Jones's Falls R.
Jones's Falls Valley
Joppa
Joppa Town
Gunpowder Falls
Gunpowder Falls R.
Bird R.
Bird
Elk R.
Elk
Susquehanna R.
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Susquehanna Upper Falls Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road
Susquehanna Lower Falls Ferry Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge
Susquehanna Upper Falls Ferry Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge
Susquehanna Lower Falls Ferry Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road
Susquehanna Upper Falls Ferry Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road
Susquehanna Lower Falls Ferry Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge
Susquehanna Upper Falls Ferry Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge
Susquehanna Lower Falls Ferry Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road
Susquehanna Upper Falls Ferry Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road
Susquehanna Lower Falls Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge
Susquehanna Upper Falls Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge
Susquehanna Lower Falls Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road Bridge Road
Susquehanna Upper Falls

A MAP of the country between ALBEMARLE SOUND, and LAKE ERIE, comprehending the whole of VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, DELAWARE and PENSYLVANIA, with parts of several other of the United States of America. ——— Engraved for the Notes on Virginia.
The country on the eastern side of the Alleganey Mountains, is taken from Fry and Jefferson's Map of Virginia, and Scull's Map of Pennsylvania, which were constructed chiefly on actual survey; that on the western side of the Alleganey, is taken from Hutchins, who went over the principal water courses, with a compass and log-line, correcting his work by observations of latitude: additions have been made, where they could be made on sure ground.
LAKE ERIE
NEW YORK
A NEW STATE
PENNSYLVANIA
Buffalo Swamp
MARYLAND
NORTH CAROLINA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
ALLEGANY MOUNTAINS
BLUE RIDGE
CHESAPEAKE BAY
DELAWARE BAY
ALBEMARLE SOUND
Ohio R.
Great Kanhaway R.
Potomack R.
Susquehanna R.
Delaware R.
Geographical Miles 60 to a Degree.
American Miles 69½ to a Degree.

ONE OF EARLIEST APPEARANCES OF AMERICAN FLAG

56

The United States of America with The British Possessions of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland divided with the French and also The Spanish Territories of Louisiana and Florida according to the Preliminary Articles of Peace ... 1783

London / 1794

DIMENSIONS
20" x 18"

COLOR
Hand Colored

CONDITION
VG

STOCK NO.
71444

AUTHOR
Richard Holmes Laurie & James Whittle

DESCRIPTION

Striking map of the the United States and Canada, published shortly after the signing of the treaty of Versailles.

Includes a nice detailed look at the original colonies, East and West Florida (then part of Spain) and Spanish Louisiana. Excellent detail on the various Indian Tribes in the Ohio and Mississippi River Valleys.

Article III of the 1783 Treaty of Peace is reprinted next to the cartouche, which includes one of the earliest representations of an American Flag to appear on a printed map.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Old Color. Old split at lower centerfold, repaired on verso.

RICHARD HOLMES LAURIE

Richard Holmes Laurie (1777-1858) was the son of mezzotint engraver Robert Laurie, who had taken over Robert Sayer's publishing house with James Whittle in 1794. Richard Holmes Laurie joined in a partnership with Whittle when his father retired in 1812. The name of the firm then switched from Laurie & Whittle to Whittle & Laurie. Whittle died in 1818, leaving Richard Holmes to continue publishing alone as R. H. Laurie.

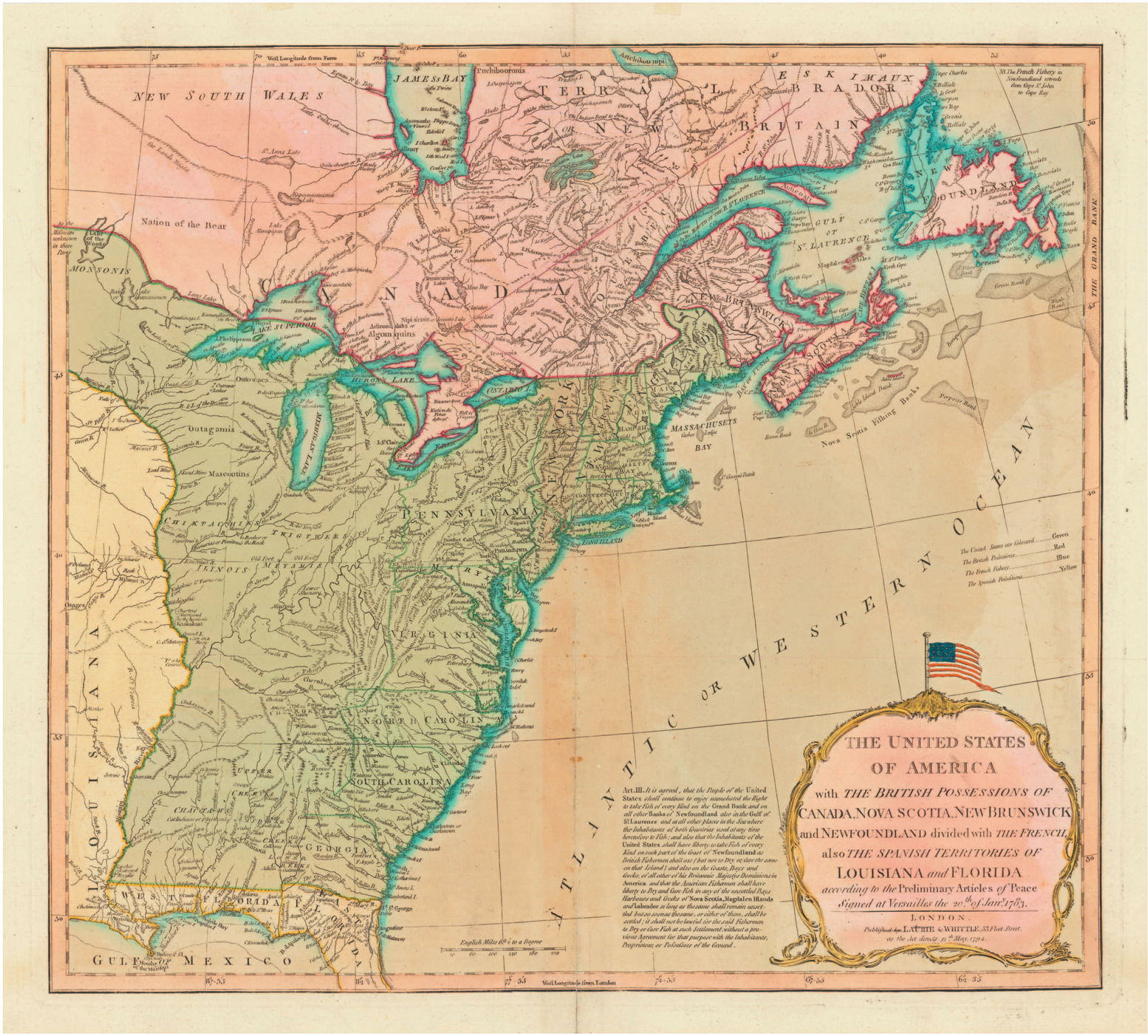
When the Hydrographic Office opened in 1795, it was tasked with creating and producing all the nautical charts for the Royal Navy so as to wean the Navy off dependence on foreign charts. By the 1820s, private publishers were augmenting HO charts and competing with them, including Richard Holmes Laurie. Richard gave up publishing anything except nautical materials by 1830. He also sold charts to Trinity House, the lighthouse and maritime safety fraternity. He died in 1858.

The firm continued to print under the name R.H. Laurie even after 1858. Later, the firm was managed by Laurie's draughtsman, Alexander George Findlay, and, later, Daniel and William Kettle.

JAMES WHITTLE

James Whittle (1757-1818) was a British engraver and map printer. Whittle was employed by Robert Sayer (ca. 1725-1794). Together with Robert Laurie (1755?-1836), he took on Sayer's business when the older man died in 1794. The two traded together as Laurie & Whittle until 1812, when Laurie retired. They had specialized in sea charts and maritime atlases. Whittle then partnered with Laurie's son, Richard Holmes Laurie, until he died in 1818.

Temiscaming Lake
Mine Bay
Nipi-sirinis or Sorcerers Lake
Iroquois
Montreal
Fort St. John
ONTARIO L.
LAKE ERIE
The Six Nations
Albany
NEW YORK
VERMONT
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MASSACHUSETTS BAY
BOSTON
Rhode Island
CONNECTICUT
LONG ISLAND
PENNSYLVANIA
Philadelphia
Reading
Pomfret Castle
Annapolis
MARYLAND
VIRGINIA
Williamsburg
Jamestown
Petersburg
Norfolk
Albemarle
Currituk Inlet
Albemarle Sound
NORTH CAROLINA
Chingoteak I.
St. George's Bank
Martha's Vineyard
Nantucket
BAY OF FUNDY
NEW BRUNSWICK
MAINE
Broad Bay
Penobscot Bay
Jeffreys Bank
Seal I.
Cape Sable
Cashes Ledge
Baro
Gaetown
Richibucto R.
Ristigouche R.
Mangaua R.
Trakadille
Pistole R.
Riviere
Tplessigui R.
R. Tamiscouata
Lake Temiscouata
Madawaska R.
Falls
Jaques R.
Ste Anne
Bellaire
St Thomas
Drake R.
Lake Fall R.
Lake Nicolet
Lake Pohenagamook
Lake Metis
Lake Matapedia
Lake Matane
Lake Mistassini
Lake Nekouba
Lake Abitibi
Lake Temiscaming
Lake Nipissing
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Lake Champlain
Lake George
Lake Winnipeg
Lake of the Woods
Lake Winnipegoosis
Lake Manitou
Lake Michipicoten
Lake Nipigon
Lake Alimibegon
Lake Nemiskau
Lake Kenogamisis
Lake Abbitibbi
Lake Kenogamisis
Lake Temiscamingue
Lake Nipissing
Lake Nipigon
Lake Alimibegon
Lake Nemiskau
Lake Kenogamisis
Lake Abbitibbi


NEW SOUTH WALES
JAMES's BAY
TERRA DE LABRADOR
ESKIMAUX
NEW BRITAIN
NEWFOUNDLAND
CANADA
Nation of the Bear
MONSONIS
Outagamis
Outouacs
Mascoutins
Nipissirinis or Algonquins
Iroquois
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE HURON
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
LAKE MICHIGAN
PENNSYLVANIA
VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
WEST FLORIDA
MARYLAND
NEW YORK
MASSACHUSETS BAY
NEW HAMPSHIRE
NEW BRUNSWICK
NOVA SCOTIA
GULF OF St. LAWRENCE
LONG ISLAND
Nova Scotia Fishing Banks
Porpoise Bank
THE GRAND BANK
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
LOUISIANA
CHICKASAWS
CHACTAWS
CREEKS
CHEROKEES
ILLINOIS
MIAMIS
TRIGHTWEES
Well Longitude from Ferro
Well Longitude from London
English Miles 69½ to a Degree
The United States are Coloured ..... Green
The British Possessions ..... Red
The French Fishery ..... Blue
The Spanish Possessions ..... Yellow
Art. III. It is agreed, that the People of the United States shall continue to enjoy unmolested the Right to take Fish of every kind on the Grand Bank and on all other Banks of Newfoundland also in the Gulf of St. Laurence and at all other places in the Sea where the Inhabitants of both Countries used at any time heretofore to Fish: and also that the Inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take Fish of every kind on such part of the Coast of Newfoundland as British Fishermen shall use (but not to Dry or cure the same on that Island) and also on the Coasts, Bays and Creeks, of all other of his Britannic Majestys Dominions in America: and that the American Fishermen shall have liberty to Dry and cure Fish in any of the unsettled Bays Harbours and Creeks of Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands and Labrador so long as the same shall remain unsettled, but so soon as the same, or either of them, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said Fishermen to Dry or cure Fish at such Settlement, without a previous Agreement for that purpose with the Inhabitants, Proprietors, or Possessors of the Ground.
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
with THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS OF CANADA, NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK and NEWFOUNDLAND divided with THE FRENCH, also THE SPANISH TERRITORIES OF LOUISIANA and FLORIDA
according to the Preliminary Articles of Peace
Signed at Versailles the 20th of Jan.y 1783.
LONDON.
Published by LAURIE & WHITTLE, 53 Fleet Street.
as the Act directs 25th May 1794.

18TH CENTURY AMERICAN MAP OF THE UNITED STATES

57 *An Accurate Map of the United States of America according to the Treaty of Peace of 1783*

New York / 1796

DIMENSIONS
18" x 14"

COLOR
Uncolored

CONDITION
VG

STOCK NO.
73260

AUTHOR
John Reid

DESCRIPTION

Double-page engraved map of the United States, by John Reid, from the second folio atlas printed in America and the first in New York. Reid's map reflects the early Federal period interest in settling and organizing the territory around the Ohio River and to the northwest of it.

The map pays particular attention to the military reserve lands across the frontier, which had been set aside for Revolutionary War veterans; the following are illustrated:

"Reserve for the N. Carolina Troops" in Tennessee.
"Land Reserved for the Virginia Troops" in Kentucky.
"Army Lands" in eastern Ohio.
"Army Lands" in southern Illinois.

Further interesting details on the frontier and in the Northwest are noted:

Lands of the Illinois Company
Lands of the New Jersey Company
Lands of the Wabash Company
Lands of the Ohio Company
General Clark's Grant of 150,000 acres
"Donation Lands from the Commonwealth of Virginia"
The Seven Ranges

Where states or territories are not named, an attempt has been made to label the area with the most prominent local Indian tribe.

A large swathe of territory in the northwest (modern-day Midwest) is labeled "Divided into States by a Resolve of Congress in 1784". This is a reference to a fascinating and brief period in the history of the United States, that could have seen our present state configuration looking very different.

The Land Ordinance of 1784 was an attempt led by Thomas Jefferson to lay out the future states in the Northwest Territory. The Ordinance's primary articles were fairly straightforward, establishing the status of the new states in perpetuity and equality with the preexisting ones. However, the final clause in the original draft proved quite controversial; it called for slave emancipation in the new states by 1800. The southern states rallied against this proposal, and it was struck from the legislation.

Jefferson drew on classical and Native American inspirations for the appellations, only three of which lived on in any way, albeit far from where they were originally intended to cover.

In the end, the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, and subsequently 1789, proved far more important for the political boundary development of the American frontier. Therewith the Northwest Territory was established, allowing for decisions about state formation to be substantially delayed; the westernmost part of the Jeffersonian state "Sylvania" finally reached actual statehood almost 75 years after his proposal, in the form of Minnesota in 1858.

RARITY

The present example is a variant edition, lacking the Smith, Reid and Wayland imprint at the bottom center of the map.

JOHN REID

Following Mathew Carey's publication of the American Atlas in 1795, the second large format atlas published in America was produced by John Reid of New York in 1796. The project began as an atlas to accompany William Winterbotham's An Historical, Geographical, Commercial and Philosophical View of the United States, but was also sold separately under the title The American Atlas.

Reid's atlas included 20 maps. In addition, John Russell's plan of Washington, D.C. is also bound into some copies of the Atlas. Reid's atlas was a collaborative work, with 9 of the maps engraved by Benjamin Tanner, 5 by David Martin, two by D. Anderson and one each by John Scoles and John Roberts. Two of the maps do not include engraving credits. Each of the engravers was probably working in New York (including Tanner, who had not yet relocated to Philadelphia). According to the various entries for the maps in Wheat & Brun, the cartographic content of the maps is drawn largely from Carey's first atlas of 1795.

AN
ACCURATE MAP
of the
UNITED STATES
of
AMERICA,
according to the Treaty of Peace of
1783.
A. Anderson Sculp.
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
UPPER CANADA
LOWER CANADA
NEW YORK
PENNSYLVANIA
VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
EAST FLORIDA
WEST FLORIDA
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
Mississippi River
Ohio River
Missouri River
Lake of the Woods
Rain Lake
Grand Portage
Mishipicoton
Michilimackinac
Detroit
Niagara
Kingston
York
Montreal
Quebec
Boston
Passamaquody B.
Penobscot Bay
Kennebec R.
Portsmouth
Cape Cod
Nantucket I.
Martha's Vineyard I.
Long Island
New York
Philadelphia
Baltimore
Washington
Annapolis
Chesapeake Bay
Albemarle Sound
Cape Hatteras
Cape Lookout
Cape Fear
Charles Town
Savannah
St. Augustin
New Orleans
Mobile
Pensacola
Natchez
Illinois River
Wabash R.
Ohio River
Lexington
Cumberland Mountains
Cherokee Country
Creek Country
Choctaws
Chickasaws
Indian Territory
Land reserved for the Virginia Troops
Land reserved for the North Carolina Troops
Land reserved for the Tennessee Government
Land Reserved for the Virginia Troops
Land Reserved for the Connecticut Troops
Land Reserved for the Connecticut Company
New Jersey Company
Wilkinson Company
Ohio Company
Twenty Leagues Line
Mouths of the Mississipi
95 Degrees West Longitude from London
95
90
85
80
75
70
65
45
40
35
30

58

MID-ATLANTIC SHORTLY AFTER 1783 TREATY OF PEACE

Bowles's New One-Sheet Map of the Independent States of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pensylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut & Rhode Island.

London / ca. 1796

DIMENSIONS
25" x 19"

COLOR
Hand Colored

CONDITION
VG

STOCK NO.
50850

AUTHOR
Carington Bowles
&
Lewis Evans

DESCRIPTION

A nice example of the Bowles & Carver post-Revolutionary War edition of Lewis Evans' seminal map of the British Colonies in North America, including early references to Petroleum along the Ohio River in several places on the Upper Ohio River.

Along with the maps of Henry Popple and John Mitchell, Lewis Evans map is considered among the most important and influential American maps of the 18th Century and is the only one of the three to have been published by an American. Both Evans and Mitchell's maps were intended to spur western expansion into the Trans-Allegheny, Ohio Valley and regions westward and in response to French encroachments.

Evans' map became the standard for nearly 50 years, being re-issued by Jefferys, Bowles, Kitchen and others. The map is a milestone both for its political significance and extension of cartographic knowledge in the region. Governor Pownall re-issued an updated edition of the map taken from the original Evans plate, with an addition of New England and a group of tables, naming townships in the colonies. Pownall had been a great supporter of Evans and pledged the proceeds from the map to Evans' daughter. The cartographic importance of the map and its place in the history of cartography are substantial.

The present example was published by Bowles & Carver. The most noteworthy updates on the map include:

- Completely revised title and removal of title cartouche
- Vermont appears on the map
- Completely revised cartographic details above Lake Erie
- The information on the Ottawa River has been extended much further to the West
- A western border is now shown running through Lake Huron
- Several annotations are removed or changed
- This map has been described as one of the rarest editions of Evans' map.

CONDITION DESCRIPTION

Fold split at lower centerfold, repaired on verso. A few pencil notes in the lower margin, referencing mention of "Antique Sculptures" and "Petroleum."

6-SHEET WALL MAP OF U.S. PUBLISHED IN ROME

59 *Gli Stati Uniti Dell'America Delineati Sulle ultime Osservazioni . . . 1797*

Rome / 1797

DIMENSIONS
36″ x 38″

COLOR
Hand Colored

CONDITION
VG

STOCK NO.
72437

AUTHOR
Giovanni Maria Cassini

DESCRIPTION

Fine example of Cassini's scarce six-sheet wall map of the United States, published in Rome in 1797.

The map extends just west of the Mississippi River, as far south as the Florida Keys, north to James Bay (part of Hudson Bay), and east to Nova Scotia (an inset shows Newfoundland and Labrador).

The map is drawn from the late editions of John Mitchell's map of North America, but with some fascinating additions. Most notably, the map includes a number of Forts in Pennsylvania which do not appear on Mitchell's map.

Cassini's map is a fascinating amalgam of up-to-date information and curious errors. Generally, it derives from John Mitchell's A Map of the British and French Dominions in North America... However, changes have been made, for instance, Cassini's map extends farther to the south

The map is rich with information, and there is much to be studied. For instance, it includes an 18th-century mention of the Port of Chicago "Fiume e Porto Chicagou".

In the south, the map includes several curious errors.

- "Luigiana" (Louisiana) is shown on both sides of the Mississippi River
- Georgia appears in the middle of Carolina Meridionale (South Carolina)
- Carolina Settentrionale (North Carolina) still extends to the Mississippi River
- Florida extends into Georgia and the soon to be named Mississippi Territory
- Tennessee is apparently named Cherakesi (Cherokee)

RARITY

While the individual Cassini map sheets appear on the market. Complete and assembled copies of the 6 sheet map are quite scarce.

60

UNITED STATES DIVIDED INTO 17 PROVINCES

Carte Générale Des Etats-Unis de l'Amerique Septentrionale Divisée en ses 17 Provinces.

Paris / 1799

DIMENSIONS
18″ x 15.5″

COLOR
Uncolored

CONDITION
VG

STOCK NO.
73348rd

AUTHOR
Francois A.F. La Rochefoucault-Liancourt

DESCRIPTION

Fine late 18th Century map of the United States of America, published in Paris in 1787.

The map extends south to include part of East and West Florida, which were then still controlled by Spain. The western boundary of Georgia extends to the Mississippi River. A thin strip of land extending westward between Georgia and Tennessee is called United States Territory. This region originally belonged to South Carolina but was ceded back to the United States in 1787.

Further south a wide strip of land between Georgia and West Florida is Land claimed by the United States referring to the disputed region between the United States and Spain known as the West Florida Controversy (see below).

The map includes an early appearance of Kentucky (formed in 1792) and Tennessee (1796). The large, mostly blank Maine is here labeled Main, with a massive North Western Terrirory to the north of Kentucky, embracing Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan.

Prior to the American Revolutionary War, East and West Florida were British possessions. When Spain entered the American Revolutionary War on the side of France, it was not allied with the Thirteen Colonies. Bernardo de Gálvez, governor of Spanish Louisiana, led a military campaign along the Gulf Coast, capturing Baton Rouge and Natchez from the British in 1779, Mobile in 1780, and Pensacola in 1781.

In the 1783 Treaty of Paris, which ended the war, the British agreed to a boundary between the United States and West Florida at 31° north latitude between the Mississippi and Apalachicola Rivers. However, the separate Anglo-Spanish agreement, which ceded both Florida provinces back to Spain, did not specify a northern boundary for Florida, and the Spanish government assumed that the boundary was the same as in the 1763 agreement by which they had first given their territory in Florida to Britain. This sparked the first West Florida Controversy. Spain claimed the expanded 1764 boundary, while the United States claimed that the boundary was at the 31° parallel. Negotiations in 1785–1786 between John Jay and Don Diego de Gardoqui failed to reach a satisfactory conclusion. The border was finally resolved in 1795 by the Treaty of San Lorenzo, in which Spain recognized the 31° parallel as the boundary.

Spain continued to maintain East and West Florida as separate colonies. When Spain acquired West Florida in 1783, the eastern British boundary was the Apalachicola River, but Spain in 1785 moved it eastward to the Suwannee River. The purpose was to transfer the military post at San Marcos (now St. Mark's) and the district of Apalachee from East Florida to West Florida.

In the secret Treaty of San Ildefonso of 1800, Spain agreed to return Louisiana to France; however, the boundaries were not explicitly specified. After France sold the Louisiana Purchase to the United States in 1803, another boundary dispute erupted. The United States laid claim to the territory from the Perdido River to the Mississippi River, which the Americans believed had been a part of the old province of Louisiana when the French had agreed to cede it to Spain in 1762. The Spanish insisted that they had administered that portion as the province of West Florida and that it was not part of the territory restored to France by Charles IV in 1802, as France had never given West Florida to Spain.