



# DONALD A. HEALD

*Rare Books, Prints and Maps*

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A Selection of Maps  
Exhibited at the New York Antiquarian Book Fair

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## DONALD A. HEALD

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- North America: Items 1 - 17
- French & Indian and Revolutionary Wars: Items 18 - 21
  - The American Northeast: Items 22 - 29
  - The American Midwest: Items 30 - 32
  - The American South: Items 33 - 43
  - The American West: Items 44 - 51

*Images of all items can be viewed on our website [www.donaldheald.com](http://www.donaldheald.com)*

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### NORTH AMERICA

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**1] ARROWSMITH, Aaron (1750-1823). Map of America by A. Arrowsmith ... Engraved by W. West, the hills by H. Wilson.** [London]: 1804. Copper-engraved folding map, in twenty four sections backed onto linen and linen-edged, with full period hand-colouring (overall sheet size: 47 11/16 x 57 3/4 inches). In excellent condition apart from some light offsetting. Contained within a contemporary red straight-grained morocco two-part slipcase.

*An early issue of this important map of North and South America, published just after the Louisiana Purchase. This copy with lovely full original colour, and with intriguing manuscript annotations in the Arctic, tracing a route through Baffin's Bay to the mouth of the Coppermine River and identifying the location of Melville Island.*

Published just before the start of a decade of discovery (Lewis & Clark, Pike, Long, and others), this map includes information provided by the various voyages to the Northwest Coast of America by Captain James Cook, as well as Vancouver, Meares, La Perouse and others. One of the most recent and important of the sources to provide information about the interior was provided by Sir Alexander Mackenzie's 1789 and 1793 journeys of exploration in the Canadian Northwest and through the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific. Early editions of this map (like the present example) also exemplify the level of information available just prior to the explorations by Alexander von Humboldt.

The present map is an early issue. The Missouri River is shown extending north of its true source, and the Columbia River is also incorrectly located. In California, the Missions are named, and numerous Mississippi Valley forts are also shown. Stevens and Tree cite several states of the early issues; the original sectioning and linen-backing of this

copy, however, preclude identifying the precise issue.

There is an intriguing addition in pencil in the upper quarter of the map: the route taken by a ship or ship-board voyager is marked in pencil. Starting in England, the route travels round Cape Farewell, up the length of Baffins Bay through Alderman Jones Sound, on to Melville Island and then south to the mouth of the Coppermine River. As Melville Island was not discovered until William Parry's 1819-20 expedition, this manuscript addition post-dates those years. The style of the hand writing and route marked suggest a possible link to one of the many Franklin-search expeditions that were sent out after the disappearance of the Erebus and Terror in 1845.

Aaron Arrowsmith was the founder of one of the leading London map publishing houses in the early part of the nineteenth century. He came to London about 1770 from Durham, his birthplace, and worked as a surveyor for John Cary. In 1790 he set up his own business in Long Acre and soon established an international reputation as a specialist in compiling maps recording the latest discoveries in all parts of the world. He produced, and constantly revised, a great number of large-scale maps, many issued individually as well as in atlas form. After his death the business passed to his sons, Aaron and Samuel, and later to his nephew John who maintained his uncle's reputation, becoming a founder member of the Royal Geographical Society.

Goss 70; Rumsey 2286 (1811 issue); Stevens & Tree 1.

(#24646)

\$ 4,500.

2] BRASSIER, William Furness (fl. 1745-1772). **[Revolutionary War - Lake Champlain] A Survey of Lake Champlain including Lake George, Crown Point, and St. John. Surveyed by order of Maj.-Gen. Sir Geoffrey Amherst, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in America (now Lord Amherst), by William Brassier, draughtsman, 1762.** London: R. Sayer & J. Bennet, Aug. 5th, 1776. Copper-engraved map, with original wash colour, in excellent condition. Sheet size: 29 1/4 x 21 3/8 inches.

*A rare example of Brassier's magnificently detailed map of Lake Champlain, in a state that captures this theatre in the Revolutionary War, and importantly depicting the very first battle fought by the U.S. Navy*

This excellent large-scale detailed chart of Lake Champlain was based on the field work of William Brassier conducted through 1758 and 1759, whilst he was in the employ of James Montresor, the chief surveyor of the northern part of the British American colonies. The main section of the map embraces the entire length of the waterway from Lake George through Lake Champlain, and north past the Quebec border to depict the upper Richelieu River Valley as far as St. Jean. The great accuracy and detail of the map is testament to Brassier's immense skill as a surveyor and draughtsman, as he would have had to perform his role under very trying circumstances. At the time the region was an active front in the Seven Years War (1756-63), as British forces under Sir Jeffery Amherst advanced on the Marquis de Montcalm's French forces, who were guarding the southern approaches to Montreal. The inset in the lower left corner of the map features an extremely detailed rendering of Lake George, surveyed by British Captain Jackson in 1756. The map evinces the English nomenclature given to the newly captured French forts, most notably Fort Ticonderoga, which was formerly Fort Carillon, and Crown Point, formerly Fort St. Frederic. In addition, the map shows the recently constructed Fort George, on the lake of the same name, so called after the British monarch in 1755. The map features fascinating details relating to the events of the Seven Years War, describing altercations between the protagonists.

Importantly, the present second state is advanced of the first in that it illustrates the very first battle fought by the U.S. Navy - the *Battle of Valcour Island*, which transpired near present-day Plattsburgh, New York. Following the failed American attempt to invade Canada in 1775, the British decided to mount a powerful reprise designed to geographically sever New England from the mid-Atlantic colonies by seizing control of the Lake Champlain-Hudson Valley corridor. To create their Lake Champlain fleet, the British summoned a skilled team of craftsmen to St. John (St. Jean-sur-Richelieu) to assemble ships that were pre-fabricated in England, while the Americans relied on far more limited means to cobble together their fleet of 16 ships at Skenesborough. Hardly an equal match, the Americans could muster only 16 ships and 750 hands, while the British side's 30 ships carried 1,670 hands. The British fleet, commanded by Sir Guy Carleton, the Governor-General of Canada and Captain Thomas Pringle set out to doggedly pursue the enemy. The commander of the American fleet, the soon to be infamous Benedict Arnold, knew that he would be totally destroyed in an open battle, so on October 11th, 1776 he cleverly lured the British fleet into engaging him in a narrow, rocky passage. The confined space limited the British advantage of superior fire

power, and though following a pitched battle, the Americans had suffered more damage than their opponents, some of the fleet managed to escape the scene. While the British were later able to destroy most of the remaining American vessels, their tactical victory proved to be strategically pyrrhic. The Americans had successfully created a delaying tactic that effectively prevented the British from seizing the all important forts at Ticonderoga and Crown Point. The failure of the British to quickly complete their mission ensured that the Americans were able to re-group in time for the new season, and this in good part allowed them to deal a crushing blow to the British at the *Battles of Saratoga* in October, 1777.

Brassier's survey remained in manuscript form until the early days of the American Revolution, when the first state appeared in the 1776 edition of Thomas Jefferys's *American Atlas*, one of the most important and influential works of the cartography of the continent. The present second state appeared in both the 1778 edition of the *American Atlas* and the Sayer & Bennett's American Military Pocket Atlas - the so-called 'Holster Atlas,' which was used by British commanders in the field. Brassier's original manuscript is today preserved in the Faden Collection at Library of Congress.

Guthorn, *British Maps of the American Revolution*, 12/3&4; Fite & Freeman, *A Book of Old Maps*, pp.212-216; Nebenzahl, *Atlas of the American Revolution*, pp. 61-63; Schwartz & Ehrenberg, *The Mapping of America*, p.190; Seller & Van Ee, *Maps & Charts of North America & West Indies*, 1071 & 1073; Stevens & Tree, 'Comparative Cartography', 25b, in Tooley, *The Mapping of America* (#19727) \$ 9,500.

3] COOK, James (1728-1779, surveyor). - Robert SAYER & John BENNETT (publishers). [**Newfoundland and Labrador**] **A Chart of the Straights of Bellisle with part of the coast of Newfoundland and Labradore [sic.] from actual surveys published by Permission of the ... Admiralty surveyed by James Cook 1766 and Michael Lane 1769.** London: Robert Sayer & John Bennett, 10 May 1770 [but printed 1775]. Copper engraving on two joined sheets. Good condition. Sheet size: 25 x 45 1/2 inches (joined).

*A spectacular chart from the survey that launched the career of Captain James Cook.*

This fine map of Newfoundland and Labrador appeared in the first part of the *North American Pilot*, the most thorough and detailed mapping of the Canadian territory ceded to Great Britain at the end of the French and Indian war. Following the war, surveys of the region were immediately ordered, as the waterways were deemed of vital economic importance to the inland fur trade. Selected for the task were James Cook and Michael Lane.

"On 19 April 1763 James Cook, Master R.N.. was ordered by the Admiralty to proceed to Newfoundland 'in order to your taking a survey of the Parts of the Coasts and Harbours of that Island'" (Tooley & Skelton, p.177). His appointment would have been based, in no small part, on the glowing endorsement of his commanding officer, who had written to the Admiralty in December 1762 "that from my experience of Mr. Cook's genius and capacity, I think him well fitted for the work he has undertaken, and for greater undertakings of the same kind."

Cook started by surveying the northwest stretch of coastline in 1763 and 1764, then in 1765 and 1766 the south coast between Cape Ray and the Burin Peninsula, and in 1767 the west coast. Cook's work in the region allowed him to master the art of practical surveying and navigation, bringing his name to the attention of the Admiralty and Royal Society at a crucial moment in his career. Summoned to depart on what would prove to be the first of his three great voyages to the Pacific, the survey of Newfoundland and southern Labrador was finished by Michael Lane between 1768 and 1773. Their charts were first published in 1769 (under the title *A Collection of Charts*, but containing only 10 maps); in 1775, they were republished with additions by Jefferys within the first part of the *North American Pilot*.

"The charting of Newfoundland and southern Labrador by Cook, in the years 1763-7, and by his successor Michael Lane, in 1768-73, was unequalled, for thoroughness and method, by any previous hydrographic work by Englishmen; and it produced the first charts of this extensive and difficult coastline that could (in the words of a later hydrographer) 'with any degree of safety be trusted by the seaman'" (Skelton & Tooley). For Cook, his accomplishment led directly to his being commissioned to the Endeavor, launching his reputation as the greatest maritime explorer of his age, and perhaps of all time.

Skelton & Tooley *The Marine Surveys of James Cook in North America* 13.XVII (#24781)

\$ 8,500.

4] COOK, James (1728-1779, surveyor). [Newfoundland] **A Chart of the West Coast of Newfoundland: surveyed by order of Commodore Palliser, Governor of Newfoundland, Labradore [sic] &c. &c.** London: Published by Permission ... by James Cook, printed for R. Sayer & J. Bennett, 10 May 1770 [but printed 1775]. Copper engraving on three joined sheets. Good condition. Sheet size: 21 5/8 x 69 1/2 inches (joined).

*A spectacular chart from the survey that launched the career of Captain James Cook.*

This fine and large map of Newfoundland appeared in the first part of the *North American Pilot*, the most thorough and detailed mapping of the Canadian territory ceded to Great Britain at the end of the French and Indian war. Following the war, surveys of the region were immediately ordered, as the waterways were deemed of vital economic importance to the inland fur trade. Selected for the task were James Cook and Michael Lane.

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"The charting of Newfoundland and southern Labrador by Cook, in the years 1763-7, and by his successor Michael Lane, in 1768-73, was unequalled, for thoroughness and method, by any previous hydrographic work by Englishmen; and it produced the first charts of this extensive and difficult coastline that could (in the words of a later hydrographer) 'with any degree of safety be trusted by the seaman'" (Skelton & Tooley). For Cook, his accomplishment led directly to his being commissioned to the Endeavor, launching his reputation as the greatest maritime explorer of his age, and perhaps of all time.

Skelton & Tooley *The Marine Surveys of James Cook in North America* 13.XVI  
(#24782)

\$ 10,000.

5] CORONELLI, Vincenzo Maria (1650-1718). [North America] **America Settentrionale Colle Nuove Scoperte fin all' anno 1688.** Venice: V.M. Coronelli, [1690, or later]. Copper-engraved map, on two joined sheets, in excellent condition. Sheet size: 24 x 35 inches.

*A superlative impression of Coronelli's important and innovative map, and a foundation map for any serious collection of the cartography of North America*

Vincenzo Maria Coronelli, a Venetian scholar and Minorite Friar, became one of the most celebrated map and globe makers of his era. Throughout his industrious life he produced more than one-hundred terrestrial and celestial globes, several hundred maps, and a wealth of cartographic publications. In 1683, he completed the Marly Globes for Louis XIV, the largest and most magnificent globes ever made. In 1684 he founded the *Accademia Cosmografica degli Argonauti*, the first geographical society, and was appointed *Cosmographer of the Republic of Venice*. He published two atlases, the *Atlante Veneto* (Venice, 1691) and the *Isolario* (1696-98), and compiled the first encyclopedia to be arranged alphabetically.

This magnificent map of North America, published in the *Atlante Veneto*, is widely considered to be one of Coronelli's finest maps, and is cartographically similar to the scene depicted on his famous globe of 1688. Printed initially on two separate sheets, the present example has been carefully joined to form a wonderful unified image. The map is beautifully preserved in its uncoloured state, as originally intended. Artistically, it is a masterpiece of

late Baroque engraving. Its title cartouche, featuring scenes of gods blessing this era of European expansion evinces the sumptuous style of Coronelli's Venice. Finely engraved scenes of native Americans and real or imagined beasts adorn the land and seas.

Apart from displaying a fine aesthetic sense, Coronelli has rendered the continent with far greater geographical detail than his contemporaries, having benefited enormously from his favour at the French court and his publishing partnership with Paris cartographer Jean-Baptiste Nolin. The Great Lakes are drawn with unrivalled accuracy, drawing on information gleaned in 1673 by the Quebecois explorer Louis Jolliet, and his traveling companion, the French-born Jesuit Jacques Marquette. The Mississippi basin is rendered with great detail, reflecting French discoveries, most notably those by René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle on his first expedition of 1679-82. This map depicts La Salle's dramatic misplacement of the mouth of the Mississippi 600 miles to the west of its true location. Importantly, it is on the western portion of the map where Coronelli has added the most significant amount of new information, drawn mostly from a highly important manuscript map by Diego Dionisio de Peñalosa Briceño y Berdugo, which included numerous previously unrecorded place names and divided the Rio Grande into the Rio Norte and the Rio Bravo in the south. The manuscript map was probably originally prepared by Peñalosa between 1671 and 1687 as part of his attempts to interest the French King Louis XIV in his plans to mount a military expedition against New Spain. The most prominent geographical detail of the map is California's appearance as a massive island, this map being one of the best renderings of this beloved misconception. The precise geographical details are enlivened by the presence of numerous captions noting discoveries or details of the terrain.

Burden, *The Mapping of North America II*, 643; Burden, *Mapping the West*, pp.43-47; Cumming, *The Exploration of North America*, p.148; Leighly, *California as an Island*, 88; Martin & Martin, *Maps of Texas and the Southwest*, p.87; McLaughlin, *California as an Island*, 103; Portinaro & Knirsch, *The Cartography of North America*, pl.CII; Phillips, *A List of Maps of America*, p. 795; Shirley, *The Mapping of the World*, 548; Tooley, *The Mapping of America* p.125; Cf. Tooley, *Maps & Map-Makers (1979 ed.)*, p. 21; Wheat, *Mapping the Transmississippi West I*, 70

(#18543)

\$ 22,000.

6] FADEN, William (1750-1836). [United States] **The British Colonies in North America. Engraved by William Faden, M.DCCLXXVII.** [London]: Faden, 1777. Copper-engraved map with full original colour. Sheet size: 22 x 28 7/8 inches.

*The Parent Plan of Faden's extraordinary sequence of maps of the United States*

Faden's sequence of maps of the United States represents one of the most important cartographic depictions of the newly independent republic. The present map, made at the beginning of the Revolution, is the first of what would be fourteen total appellations (this and thirteen subsequent issues), and is one of the extremely rare first five appellations of this series which almost never appear on the market. The Faden sequence comprises a critical and fascinating series of historical documents regarding the political development of the United States, especially since each issue captures a distinct stage in America's process of transformative change. Faden was the mapmaker most closely involved in the cartographical representation of the events of the war, as his great battle plans attest, and this map provided a broad view of the contested land. It is one of the few of the large number of his publications that he engraved himself. Much of the geography derives from John Mitchell's great 1755 map, of which Faden was to published the 5th edition in 1778. A number of corrections and improvements have been made, all of Florida is depicted. But the greatest change in the political geography of the Colonies and what makes this map so extraordinarily interesting is the greatly enhanced Province of Quebec, which has spilled down to the Ohio River. This was the result of the Quebec Act of 1774, in which Parliament established one vast colony of the formerly French possessions. The authors of the Declaration of Independence chose to view this as quite an ominous gesture, saying: "For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies." The British justification was that having one province enjoying uniformity in its laws and governance would be much more efficient. Britain maintained that its primary interest was trading for furs in that region. They may have also seen this monolithic mechanism as a way of elevating the Quebec colony out of the reach of the ever complaining, land-hungry American colonists. And without acknowledging this, the British surely knew that the new colony made the contentious thirteen look very small indeed.

In fact, Quebec Province was inhabited primarily by Native tribes. Its French residents were indifferent to both sides in the American conflict, and there were very few English people. The threat is much more imposing on a map than it was in fact.

The region below Lake Erie and west and north of the Ohio, the Old Northwest, remained an issue between the Americans and British long after the war had ended.

Faden, like his predecessor Jefferys and contemporary Des Barres, made notably readable and concise maps. It was an age that believed in the possibility of certainty. Correctness in speech, conduct, fashion, painting and in every other way including cartography was commonly regarded as an attainable goal.

Stevens & Tree, *Comparative Cartography* in Tooley, *The Mapping of America*, 80a, McCorkle, 777.8; Fite and Freeman 59; Sellers & Van Ee 732-33; Goss 71

(#21423)

\$ 18,500.

7] [HENNEPIN, Louis]. **Tabula Exhibens Novam Franciam et Louisianam.** [Nuremberg: 1689]. Engraved map, 7¾ x 12¾ inches. Near fine. Matted and laid into a black cloth box, with black morocco lettering piece.

*An extremely rare German edition of Father Louis Hennepin's landmark map of North America, a foundation for the mapping of Louisiana, the Mississippi and the Great Lakes.*

This version of the map was issued with the 1689 Nuremberg edition of Hennepin's work, and the cartouche translated from French into Latin. As in the original, the German map shows the significant new details of the upper headwaters of the Mississippi. By removing the extraneous European continent, the German map focuses solely on North America and even tends to magnify the Great Lakes region. Hennepin's map is the first to use the name Louisiana, and the Atlantic Ocean is called Mare Canadense. "[It shows] for the first time La Louisiane, Sault de St. Antoine de Padou (on the site of present-day Minneapolis), and Lac de Pleurs [Lake of Tears], present Lake Pepin. A faint dotted line indicating the surmised course of the lower Mississippi River is approximately located" (Schwartz & Ehrenberg). This line is of particular note. As Wheat points out, La Salle and later French cartographers recorded the course of the river as progressing further west, making Hennepin's map remarkably accurate in this regard for its time. As a significant version of one of the best cartographical depictions to that date of the Great Lakes region and the upper Mississippi, it is surprising that this German edition of Hennepin's map has been overlooked by most carto-bibliographers. "An important cartographic stepping stone...[presenting] vast new knowledge" (Wheat).

(For the 1683 edition of the map): Schwartz & Ehrenberg, p.130; Wheat 62. (For the 1689 text and map): *European Americana* 689/94; Howes H415; JCB (4):207; HARRISSE (NF) 163; Sabin 31364.

(#8671)

\$ 35,000.

8] HILLS, John (fl. 1777-1816) and William FADEN (1750-1836). **[Battle of Stony Point] A Plan of the Surprise of Stoney Point, by a Detachment of the American Army, commanded by Brigr. Genl. Wayne, on 15th July, 1779. Also of the Works erected on Verplanks Point, for the Defence of Kings Ferry, by the British Forces in July, 1779, from the Surveys of Wm. Simpson Lt. 17th Rt. and D. Campbell Lt. 42d Rt. by John Hills Lt. 23d Regt. & Asst. Engr.** London: printed for Wm. Faden, March 1st 1784. Hand-coloured copper-engraved map. Sheet size: 21 x 28 1/2 inches. Some soiling and repaired tears to old fold.

*"This splendid battle plan is the only battle plan of this engagement published" (Nebenzahl), it recalls the action in which the American forces, led by "Mad Anthony" Wayne recaptured the strategically important fortification at Stony Point on the Hudson. Wayne's laconic message sent immediately after the battle, reported to Washington that "The fort and garrison, with Col. Johnson, are ours. The men behaved like men determined to be free."*

"In late May, 1779, British Lieutenant General Sir Henry Clinton sent a force of about 8,000 men up the North (or Hudson) River with the intention of drawing General George Washington's Continental Army out of its lair at West Point. By June 1st Crown forces had occupied and begun fortifying Stony Point, New York on the west side of the river and Verplanck's Point on the east side. This move effectively closed King's Ferry, a major river crossing at that narrow point in the river, about 10 miles south of West Point and 35 miles north of New York City.

Stony Point was garrisoned with elements of the 17th Regiment of Foot under the command of Lt. Col. Henry Johnson. The 17th was reinforced there by the grenadier company of the 71st Highland Regiment, a company of the Loyal American Regiment, and a detachment of the Royal Artillery with nine cannon, four mortars and one eight-inch howitzer. A Royal Navy gunboat was assigned to protect the river approaches to the fortifications, and the sloop *Vulture* was also on patrol in that part of the river.

Washington observed construction of the fortifications through a telescope from atop nearby Buckberg Mountain ... [and] used intelligence gathered from local merchants ... During this time he formulated a plan of attack and selected a commander to lead it: Major General Anthony Wayne of Pennsylvania.

The British position at Stony Point was a fortified one, but it was never intended to be a true fort in the 18th century European sense of the word. No stone was used and no walls were constructed. The defenses consisted of earthen fleches (cannon positions) and wooden abatis (felled trees sharpened to a point and placed in earthen embankments).

Washington's plan called for a two-pronged, pincer-type, nighttime attack on the fortifications to be carried out by 1,200 men of his Corps of Light Infantry. According to 18th century military doctrine, this was not enough men to take a well-prepared defensive position, but in addition to the element of surprise, Washington's plan exploited a fatal flaw in the fortifications. British engineers had extended the wooden abatis 50 yards into the river in order to prevent attackers from approaching along a narrow beach at the base of the point, but low tide in the river meant men could wade around the end of the abatis.

Washington gave Wayne his orders, along with permission to alter the plan if necessary. This was an unusual act for Washington, and indicates the high opinion he had of Wayne's tactical abilities. The assault would be difficult: it would be carried out in the dead of night, it called for the men to scale the steep, rocky sides of Stony Point, and it required absolute surprise. To accomplish this last aim Washington ordered that the men attack with bayonets only in order to prevent a musket blast from alerting British sentries. Despite the difficulty of the plan, Wayne made only one change. He decided to use a small force to approach the fortifications from the landward side - exactly where the British expected an attack to come from. This group was permitted to load their muskets and to keep up a fire 'sufficient to amuse the enemy' as a diversionary tactic. Wayne selected Col. Richard Butler to lead the northern column, Maj. Hardy Murfree to lead the diversionary attack on the British center, and Wayne himself would lead the southern column.

At nightfall on July 15, 1779, Wayne and his men marched south from West Point in three columns. The civilians they met along their march were taken into custody to prevent them from warning the British. The three columns rendezvoused at about 10:00 p.m. at a farm just a few miles from the fortifications. The men were given a rum ration and their orders. They were also given pieces of white paper to pin to their hats in order to help them tell each other from the British in the darkness. The three columns then moved out to begin the attack.

Bad weather that night aided the Continentals. Cloud cover cut off moonlight and high winds forced the British ships in Haverstraw Bay to leave their posts off Stony Point and move downriver. At midnight, just as scheduled, the attack began. Murfree's center column was spotted by British sentries and fired upon. Wayne's column was discovered by the light of the muzzle blast of a cannon firing at Murfree's men, but by that time it was too late to turn the cannon: Wayne's men had succeeded in getting inside the British first line of defenses. Wayne himself was struck in the head by a spent musket ball and fell to the ground, leaving Col. Christian Febiger to take over command of Wayne's column. Meanwhile, Butler's men had succeeded in cutting their way through the abatis, although they sustained the only loss of life on the American side while doing so.

The first man into the British upper works was Lt. Col. Francois de Fleury, a French nobleman serving on Wayne's staff. He was followed by Americans named Knox, Baker and Dunlop - all of whom earned cash prizes for their accomplishment. As the men hauled down the British colors, they called out "The fort's our own!": the prearranged password telling their comrades the battle was won. The battle had lasted less than an hour, yet it proved to be the major engagement of 1779, and one of the last major battles of the War in the Northern Theater.

Wayne's losses were only 15 killed and 83 wounded. 546 prisoners were taken, 74 of whom were wounded. Some Patriot sources stated that there were 63 British dead but military historian Mark M. Boatner describes this claim as "obviously false" and accepts the official British report of 20 killed.

Before dawn, Wayne sent a brief dispatch telling Washington that 'The fort and garrison, with Col. Johnson, are ours. The men behaved like men determined to be free.' The next day Washington rode into the works to inspect the battlefield and congratulate the troops. For his exploits, Wayne was awarded a medal by Congress, one of the few issued during the Revolution." (Wikipedia).

Cf. Cumming *British Maps of Colonial America* p.68 & fig.34; Nebenzahl *Atlas of the American Revolution* p.131 & map 32; Nebenzahl *A Bibliography of Printed Battle Plans of the American Revolution 1775-1795* #145.

(#20636)

\$ 15,000.

9] HOMANN, Johann Baptist (1663-1724). **[North America & the West Indies] Regni Mexicani seu Novae Hispaniae, Floridae, Novae Angliae, Carolinae, Virginiae et Pennsylvaniae, necnon insularvm archipelagi Mexicani in America Septentrionali accurate Tabula.** Nuremberg: J. B. Homann, [circa 1720]. Copper-engraved map, with full original colour, in excellent condition. Sheet size: 19 5/8 x 22 3/4 inches.

*The first state of one of the finest maps of America and the Caribbean produced in the early-seventeenth century, by the leading German cartographer*

This highly decorative and elegantly engraved map represents one of the finest depictions of America and the West Indies printed in the first half of the seventeenth-century. This is the rare first state of Homann's map based on Guillaume De L'Isle's 1703 map of the same subject. It includes a geographically advanced depiction of the Mississippi River and its tributaries from the finest French sources. The portrayal of New Mexico and the Rio Grande valley is also well defined, based on maps supplied by the Spanish governor of the region who defected to the French court. Numerous forts and native villages dot the interior of the continent. The Spanish empire in Mexico and Central America is depicted in great detail, leading all the way down to the Spanish Main. The vast wealth in precious metals that were derived from this empire is epitomised by the exquisite rendering, on the right of the map, of the *Cerro Rico* in Potosí, Bolivia, that represented the greatest silver mine in world. In this vein, the routes of the Spanish treasure galleons from Veracruz and Cartagena to Havana, and from there in to the Atlantic on the way to Seville are traced on the map. The chain of islands in the Caribbean, then controlled by multiple European hegemony, is elegantly depicted. With reference to the eastern seaboard of America, all of the British colonies are defined in great detail, and especially with regards to Carolina which is shown to be divided into several counties. The interior of the American South features a mythical lake, which is shown to be the source for an elongated Appalachian River. The map is further adorned in the Pacific by a galleon and a naval battle scene, and an artistically virtuous cartouche graces the upper left corner.

Cumming, *The Southeast in Early Maps*, 137; Martin & Martin, *Maps of Texas*, p.93, pl.17;

(#19862)

\$ 2,750.

10] MITCHELL, John (1711-1768). - Georges Louis LE ROUGE (1712-1790). **Amerique septentrionale avec les Routes, Distances en miles, Limites et Etablissements François et Anglois. Par le Docteur Mitchel Traduit de l'Anglois ... par le Rouge.** Paris: le Rouge, rue des Grands Augustins, 1756. Engraved map, hand-coloured in outline, on 8 uncut sheets (individual sheets: 33 1/4 x 23 inches, if joined would form a single large sheet 59 x 79 inches), with large allegorical cartouche and inset map of Hudson's Bay and Labrador. Good condition, small repaired tear, small voids to blank margins of two sheets.

*A fine, unsophisticated and uncut example of the rare first French edition and just the second edition overall of Mitchell's monumental mapping of colonial America: among the earliest obtainable editions of the famed map.*

"John Mitchell was not a mapmaker by profession, rather he was a medical doctor, natural philosopher, and botanist of considerable merit. Yet his sole cartographic endeavor...was perhaps the greatest produced in the history of America" (*Degrees of Latitude*).

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 and included the best up to date information on the region. Over the next century, it would play a significant role in the resolution of every significant 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 several decades in the early life of the country.

John Mitchell, a respected British physician, botanist, chemist, biologist, and surveyor, lived for a time in Virginia, but returned to England in 1746, where he remained. Mitchell initially conceived of his map of North America as the best method of presenting to the British public, in a single large format image of all the colonies, 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 he was limited to publicly available sources of information, this initial effort was rather crude (even in Mitchell's own opinion). But word of Mitchell's work spread, and 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.

Mitchell's map was first published by Andrew Millar in 1755, the year before war broke out with the French. The map is decidedly pro-English in its interpretation of the various boundaries and geographical information depicted on the map, as would be expected for what amounted to thinly veiled pre-war propaganda. In addition to the geographical detail shown on the map, Mitchell included many annotations describing the extent of British and French settlements. He also submitted a report to the Board in 1752, listing the French encroachments and his ideas of ways to encourage British settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains, as a means of combating French influence in the region.

Mitchell's map shows the British Colonial claims of Virginia, both Carolinas, and Georgia extending beyond the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean. In the West, Mitchell's treatment of the lower Missouri is a vast improvement over earlier maps. Regarding the source of the Missouri, Mitchell noted that the Missouri river was reckoned to run westward to the Mountains of New Mexico, as far as the Ohio does eastward, reflecting his belief in symmetrical geography. Mitchell correctly shows the northern branch of the Missouri to be the main branch of the river, although his estimate of the latitude of the river's source is inaccurate. Nonetheless, the information Mitchell's map provided led Meriwether Lewis to explore the Marias River to determine the northern reaches of the Missouri River basin.

The present first French edition, and just the second edition overall, appeared in 1756. The speed with which Le Rouge produced a full-size copy of Mitchell's original is an indication of how important the 1755 map was considered at the time. War in the region meant that consistent, reliable cartographic intelligence was vital. Both the English and French versions went through a number of subsequent editions well into the 1770s. Mitchell's map went on to become the primary political treaty map in American history. Regarded by many authorities as the most important map in the history of American cartography, twenty-one variant states and editions of the map appeared between 1755 and 1781. This copy is a very rare example of the original 1756 first French edition, with the word "Limites" in the title, rather than "Villages" which appears in all the subsequent French editions.

Cf. E. and D.S. Berkeley, *Dr. John Mitchell, the Man who made the Map*, Chapel Hill 1974, chapters 12 and 13; Cumming, *The Southeast in Early Maps*, no.293 and pp.47-49; cf. Walter Ristow, "John Mitchell's Map..." pp.102-108, in *A la Carte, Selected Papers on Maps and Atlases*, Washington 1972; Richard W. Stephenson "Table for identifying variant editions and impressions of John Mitchell's map" p.110, in *A la Carte, Selected Papers on Maps and Atlases*, Washington 1972.

(#24763)

\$ 32,500.

**11] MOLL, Hermann (1654-1732). [North America. "Codfish" Map ] To the Right Honourable John Lord Sommers...this Map of North America.** London: Moll, D. Midwinter, Thomas Bowles, Philip Overton, [c. 1720]. Copper-engraved map with outline colour. Sheet size: 25 1/4 x 40 1/2 inches.

*Moll's great "Codfish" map of North America*

Hermann Moll was, like many an *émigré*, a zealously patriotic Englishman and cartographical fighter in the globalization contest the European nations conducted from the 15th century into the 20th. Here in one of his superbly characteristic maps of North America, he fights with De L'Isle (the great French mapmaker of the period) about the respective territorial possessions of Britain and France. In contradistinction to De L'Isle's 1718 map, Moll's reduces French Louisiana to a region south of the Ohio River and gives Great Britain Labrador (as New Britain).

The achievement of British dominance would be accomplished through trade, colonialization, war and piracy. Depicting one aspect of British success, Moll includes here a rather detailed depiction of the codfishing industry, including the making of cod liver oil. Throughout the 17th century, the British had the greatest number of fishing boats in the Grand Banks. Dried codfish was a staple of the British Navy, and a favorite throughout Europe.

As naval supremacy requires good charts, this map has ten inset charts of important North and South America ports: from Boston to Cartagena. And finally, for the benefit perhaps of any would-be British privateer, Moll includes (as he did in his map of the West Indies) detailed information about the annual Spanish convoy that wound around the Gulf of Mexico picking up silver, gold and gems from South and Central America.

The present map was part of Herman Moll's magnificent folio work, *A New and Compleat Atlas*. Moll was the most important cartographer working in London during his era, a career that spanned over fifty years. His origins have been a source of scholarly debate; however, the prevailing opinion suggests that he hailed from the Hanseatic port city of Bremen, Germany. Joining a number of his countrymen, he fled the turmoil of the Scanian Wars for London, and in 1678 is first recorded as working there as an engraver for Moses Pitt on the production of the English Atlas. It was not long before Moll found himself as a charter member of London's most interesting social circle, which congregated at Jonathan's Coffee House at Number 20 Exchange Alley, Cornhill. It was at this establishment that speculators met to trade equities (most notoriously South Sea Company shares). Moll's coffeehouse 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 friends, Moll gained a great deal of privileged information that was later conveyed in his cartographic works, some appearing in the works of these same figures. Moll was highly astute, both politically and commercially, and he was consistently able to craft maps and atlases that appealed to the particular fancy of wealthy individual patrons, as well as the popular trends of the day. In many cases, his works are amongst the very finest maps of their subjects ever created with toponymy in the English language.

G.Mclaughlin 192; Tooley, *Mapping of America* p. 130 # 82; Goss, p. 118; Schwartz & Ehrenberg, pl. 79; Kurlansky, *Cod* p. 58-60 (#20625) \$ 15,000.

**12]** MORDEN, Robert (d.1703). **A New Map of the English Empire in America viz Virginia, Maryland, Carolina, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jarsey, New England, Newfoundland, New France &c.** London: "Sold by Robt. Morden at the Atlas in Cornhill / And by Christopher Brown at ye Globe/ near the Westend of St. Pauls/ Church: London", [circa 1695]. Copper-engraved map by John Harris. Inset map of the Atlantic Ocean and smaller inset of Boston Harbour. Sheet size: 21 3/8 x 25 inches.

*A rare and important map of the American colonies, in the scarce first state.*

This is in effect a propaganda map, compiled during King William's War (1689-97). Morden shows the English American colonies thrusting westward, at the expense of the rival French claims. 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). Morden still preserves Lederer's configuration (1672) in his depiction of the interior of the Southeast.

At lower right is a large inset map of the North Atlantic, the vital life line between Britain and its American empire. Just above is the title piece crowned by the Royal Arms, and an inset map of Boston Harbor based on Thomas Pound's *A New Mapp of New England from Cape Codd to Cape Sables* (1691). The engraver, John Harris was one of the most accomplished members of his profession working in England. The insets are surrounded by decorative acanthus brackets and supports in the arabesque style, a signature motif of the artist. A second state was published in 1719 with the imprint of John Senex.

*Degrees of Latitude*, pp. 358-360; Stevens & Tree, *Comparative Cartography*, 20a, in Tooley, *The Mapping of America*; McCorkle, *New England in Early Printed Maps*, 695; Cumming, *The Southeast in Early Maps*, 119; Phillips, *A List of Maps of America*, p. 564. (#24779) \$ 27,500.

13] MÜNSTER, Sebastian (1488-1552). [Americas & Western Hemisphere] *Novae Insulae XVII Nova Tabula*. [Basel: Heinrich Petri in the 'Geographia Universalis', 1542]. Woodcut map, in excellent condition. Sheet size: 11 3/4 x 15 1/8 inches.

*A very rare first-state example of Münster's highly-important map of the New World, from the second edition of his celebrated 'Geographia Universalis,' and an iconic masterpiece of Renaissance cartography*

This map, *Novae Insulae XVII, Nova Tabula*, which is of great epistemological importance, depicts the immense lands newly discovered in the Western Hemisphere during the preceding two generations. Sebastian Münster's use of the term "Americam" on the map, in addition to the hemisphere's designation as the "Novus Orbis" (New World), helped to solidify America as the name for the New World. This is also the earliest printed map to use the name "Mare Pacificum" for the Pacific Ocean, first discovered by Balboa in 1513. South America is much more clearly defined and accurately drawn than North America, as it was the object of greater European exploration. The Portuguese flag is shown flying over the South Atlantic and the Spanish banner flies over her possessions in the Caribbean, alluding to the papal Edict of Tordesillas (1494), which divided the world between the two Iberian powers. The Straits of Magellan are named and Magellan's ship, *Victoria*, is shown in the Pacific Ocean. A woodcut of a pyre with a leg hanging from a tree limb identifies the region where "Canibali" live in the eastern bulge of South America, now known as Brazil, in light of the vivid tales of Amerigo Vespucci. The area now encompassed by Argentina is called "Regio Gigantum" in honor of the gargantuan Patagonians that Magellan's men reported meeting there. Several islands are shown in the Caribbean, including Cuba, Hispaniola, and Jamaica, while the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico is also shown as an island. The only place named in what is now the United States is "Terra Florida," having been discovered by Juan Ponce de Leon in 1513. The French territories in Canada, "Francisca," discovered by Jacques Cartier in 1534, is shown lying far to the east of the rest of North America. Münster showed North America narrowing into a slender isthmus in the area of modern North Carolina. This was due to Giovanni di Verrazzano's mis-identification of the Outer Banks of North Carolina as "Oriental Sea" that led to Cathay and the Spice Islands, and this led to greater interest in the exploration of the Atlantic Coast of North America. "Zipangri" (Japan) is located in the middle of the Pacific amidst 7,446 islands following the tales of Marco Polo.

Münster was a brilliant polymath and one of the most important intellectuals of the Renaissance era. Educated at Tübingen, his surviving college notebooks, *Kollegienbuch*, reveal a mind of insatiable curiosity, especially with regards to cosmography. Münster later became a professor of Hebrew at Heidelberg, and then from 1529 at the University of Basel. In the 1530s, he turned his attentions to translating Ptolemy's *Geography*, adding new material that related to the lands newly discovered in the Americas and Asia. The result was the publication of his highly regarded *Geographia Universalis*, first printed in 1540, of which the present map of the New World was by far its most celebrated component. The present map is from the second edition, but still represents the first-state of the map, as the same unaltered woodblock from the initial printing was employed in the production of the second edition. Münster was also a trend-setter in his ideas regarding design and layout of maps, and he was one of the first to create space on his woodblocks for the insertion of place names in metal type. Münster later published his *Cosmographia* (1544, revised 1550), a monumental encyclopedic book of contemporary knowledge and legend that became one of the most widely read books in Europe.

Burden, *Mapping of North America I*, 12 (Latin text, state 1): Kershaw, *Early Printed Maps of Canada I*, 1b; Suárez, *Shedding the Veil*, pp.81-85. pl.16. Cf. Schwartz & Ehrenberg, *Mapping of America*, p.45, pl.18; Cf. Skelton, *Decorative Printed Maps*, p.40; Suárez, *Early Mapping of the Pacific*, p.49; Tooley, *Mapping & Mapmakers*, p.112, pl.80.

(#19856)

\$ 15,000.

14] SANSON d'Abbeville, Nicolas (1600-67). [North America] *Amerique Septentrionale*. Paris: N. Sanson & P. Mariette, 1650 [but 1659]. Copper-engraved map, with original outline colour. Sheet size: 17 1/8 x 22 1/8 inches.

*The third state of this highly important map of North America by the founder of the French School of cartography.*

This very rare map is the most geographically progressive portrayal of the continent made during its generation, and was not superseded until Vincenzo Maria Coronelli's map of 1688. Importantly, it is the first map to depict the Great Lakes in a recognizable form, and the first to name Lake Ontario and Lake Superior. In his rendering of the region,

Sanson benefited from having received a copy of *The Jesuit Relations*, published in Paris in 1649, a detailed account by French missionaries who had traveled in the region. Most notably, this included Father Paul Ragueneau's account of his visit to Niagara Falls and Jean Nicolle's discovery of Lake Michigan, "Lac des Puans," in 1634. Down the St. Lawrence River from the lakes, Montréal is named, the settlement having been founded by the Sieur de Maisonneuve in 1642.

Elsewhere, to the north, a mysterious strait weaves over "New South Wales" on Hudson's Bay, terminating in the interior of the continent, a blank space labeled as "Mer Glaciale". This alludes to the existence of a much hoped-for Northwest Passage. On the eastern seaboard, the map notes "N[ouvelle] Amsterdam" in the place of present day New York, and is the first printed map to label "N[ouvelle] Suede," referring to the Swedish colony centered on Fort Christina, founded on the site of present-day Wilmington, Delaware in 1638. To the far southwest, Sanson based his depiction on the Father Alonso Benavides *Memorial*, a travel account of New Mexico, published in Madrid in 1630. It is the first printed map to label "S[anta] Fe" (which is incorrectly shown to be on the banks of the Rio Grande) and the domains of various native tribes such as the "Apache," "Navajo" and the "Taosij" (Taos). To the west, California is shown as a large island, and features some of the same nomenclature as found on Johannes de Laet's map of 1630. To the north, an entirely unknown realm is named "Conibas," a mythical land that lay between North America and Asia. A striking aspect of the map is the sinusoidal projection employed by Sanson, that essentially places the globe on an elliptical graticule, creating a very pleasing aesthetic. The composition is finished by an extremely elegant Baroque title cartouche, featuring swags of fruit and vegetation.

Nicholas Sanson was born in the town of Abbeville in Picardy. Something of a child prodigy, by the age of eighteen, he could already be found in Paris drafting his own maps. There he quickly rose to become Royal Geographer to Louis XIII in 1630. He maintained the position upon the ascension of the "Sun King" Louis XIV in 1643, and later served as tutor to the ambitious young monarch. In 1644, he formed a lucrative partnership with Paris publisher Pierre Mariette with the objective of producing a great atlas that could rival those of the Amsterdam houses, such as Blaeu and Jansson. The present map was devised as one of the most important maps in the atlas. The first state of the map was printed in 1650, a second state appeared a year later and the third state in 1659. The atlas itself, entitled *Les Cartes Générales de toutes les parties du Monde* was not finally assembled until 1658. It was however, a landmark moment in the history of French cartography, being the first folio atlas produced in that country. The extremely high quality of Sanson's work motivated other French mapmakers to improve the standard of their production. Sanson also greatly influenced Louis XIV's chief minister, Jean-Baptiste Colbert to heavily fund cartographic projects. This gave rise to a great 'French School' of cartography that was to eventually wrest dominance of the mapmaking market from the Dutch by the 1680s. After Sanson's death in 1667, his work was continued by his sons, Guillaume (d.1703) and Adrian (d.1708).

The first state of this map is extremely rare, with Philip Burden citing only two copies in private American collections; this third state can be recognized by the addition of hachuring around Lake Ontario.

Burden, *The Mapping of North America I*, 294; Leighly, *California as an Island*, p.33, pl.7; McLaughlin, *The Mapping of California as an Island*, 12; Pastoreau, *Les Atlas Français XVIe-XVIIe Siècles*, p.387-9; Wagner, *The Cartography of the Northwest Coast of America to the Year 1800*, 360, pp.130-2; Wheat, *Mapping of the Transmississippi West I*, p.39

(#24778)

\$ 7,500.

**15]** SENEX, John (1678-1740). **North America corrected from the observations communicated to the Royal Society at London and the Royal Academy at Paris.** [London]: 1710. Engraved map on two sheets joined, hand-coloured in outline. Early manuscript notation in the area of the Caribbean: "The first land discover'd by Columbus 1492". Sheet size: 39 x 27 1/4 inches.

*An early, rare and important large-scale English map of North America.*

This decorative map provided the English speaking world with a highly detailed depiction of North America and one of the earliest large-scale English maps of the region. The area covered includes the Hudson's Bay and Arctic regions, as well as the explored portions of the American west. Dedicated to Anthony Hammond, Commissioner in Her Majesty's Navy (whose arms appear on the map below the decorative cartouche), the map incorporates data from Guillaume Delisle's landmark mapping of the region (his 'Carte du Mexique et de la Floride' in particular).

Senex, however, also made significant improvements to the earlier maps, particularly in his depictions of the Great Lakes region as well as the lower Mississippi delta: the result is probably the most accurate English depiction of its time. There is also much valuable textual information given on the map, including Native American place names, and notes on the discovery of many remote areas, most notably Lahontan's mythical Long River.

The present example is an intermediate state between Stevens & Tree A and B; i.e. without John Maxwell's imprint but before the addition of the Bowles imprint.

*Degrees of Latitude* pp.110-113; Stevens & Tree 61; Wagner 495; Wheat 92.  
(#24761)

\$ 12,000.

**16]** TARDIEU, Pierre François. **United States of N[or]th. America; carte des Etats-Unis de l'Amerique Septentrionale. Copiée et Gravée sur celle d'Arrowsmith. Corrigée et considérablement augmentée d'après les renseignements les plus authentiques par P.F. Tardieu, Graveur, Editor-propriétaire.** Paris: Tardieu, 1808. Engraved map with period outline hand colouring, on four folded sheets, each dissected into 60 sections and linen-backed, as issued, with the original chemise and box. Fine condition. Sheet size: together 50 x 57 3/4 inches.

*An extraordinary copy of a rare, separately-issued, French edition of one of the great large-scale maps of the early United States: this issue the first to name Michigan Territory.*

Based on the first state of Aaron Arrowsmith's map of the same name, Tardieu's improved edition depicts the United States as it began to expand into its continental destiny. In addition to the content presented from Arrowsmith's map, Tardieu made corrections to the mouth of the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence River and Maine. He also added an inset version of Andrew Ellicott's Plan for the City of Washington.

By 1808, the new states of Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio had been added to the original thirteen. Even as the new settlers poured into these areas, new territories were being organized. This updated edition from the first of 1802 reflects those changes. The most noteworthy change is the addition of Michigan Territory, which was organized in June 1805, making this one of the earliest appearances of Michigan Territory on a printed map. The map also names Indiana Territory and notes the early township surveys in Ohio. The detail in the Upper Mississippi River Valley is also of note.

Phillips, p.876; Karpinski, p. 207.  
(#24853)

\$ 10,000.

**17]** WATSON, Gaylord. **Watson's New Rail-Road and Distance Map of the United States and Canada ... compiled from the latest official sources.** New York: Gaylord Watson, 1870. Folding pocket map engraved by Fisk & Russell of New York, original period hand colouring in outline. Insets of "Routes of the Union Pacific," New York, Philadelphia, and Boston; a large engraved vignette of a train; lengthy tables flanking both sides of the map. Folds into original black cloth covers, blocked in blind, publisher's advertisement on front pastedown. (Inked library stamps on verso and on front pastedown of covers, a few minor separations along the folds). Sheet size: 36 x 49 inches.

*An attractive large-scale railroad map of the U.S. with a fantastic large illustration of the railroad engine San Francisco forming the cartouche: this 1870 edition unknown to Modelski.*

This spectacular map shows the railroad lines in the eastern half of the United States, depicting the country as far west as the eastern portions of Nebraska, Kansas, Indian Territory and Texas. In addition to the main map, there are four insets of the railroads around Boston, New York, Philadelphia and the Routes of the Union Pacific Railroads.

The chief glory of the map, however, is the incredible detail shown concerning the nation's railroads. Hundreds of routes are shown, and, incredibly, every single station stop along each respective route is named. The tables flanking the map list each railroad, including the length of the line and its cost. The publisher's ad on the inside front pastedown summarizes: "The workmanship and correctness of this map is not excelled by any map published in this country. There are 655 Railroads, costing \$1,489,564,805 and 9190 Railroad Stations with distances distinctly marked."

The copyright date is 1868, although it is not clear when the first edition was published: Andrew Modelski in his definitive work on railroad maps shows no edition earlier than 1871.

Andrew Modelski *Railroad maps of the United States* 52 (1871 edition); Rumsey 3436 (1871 edition); Phillips p. 920.

(#24841)

\$ 7,000.

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## FRENCH & INDIAN AND REVOLUTIONARY WARS

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18] [FRENCH & INDIAN WAR, Braddock's Campaign] - [Captain Robert STOBO, cartographer]. **Plan of Fort Le Quesne Built by the French, at the fork of the Ohio and Monongahela in 1754.** [London]: Printed for Robt. Sayer ... and Thos. Jefferys, [1768]. Copper-engraved map. Fifteen lettered references. Plate mark: 14 x 12 3/4 inches. Sheet size: 18 x 13 3/4 inches.

*A French and Indian War cartographic rarity: Captain Robert Stobo's plan of Fort Duquesne, used by Major General Braddock in his failed attack on the fort.*

The encroachments of France into the Ohio Valley in 1752 prompted Virginia governor Robert Dinwiddie to dispatch George Washington and a force of Virginia militia to construct a fort at the confluence of the Ohio, Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers (i.e. present day Pittsburgh). In February 1754, a superior French force overtook the partially constructed fort, with Washington and his troops retreating some sixty-five miles to Great Meadows. The French completed construction and renamed the stronghold Fort Duquesne, after the Marquis Duquesne, the governor-general of New France. Fearing that a French force would attack his position, Washington launched an assault on a small French force in the region. Surprising the French encampment with a larger force of Virginia soldiers and Seneca Indian warriors led by Tanacharison, the French surrendered after a short battle. Following the battle, Washington met with the French party's commander Joseph Coulon de Jumonville to discuss terms; at the meeting an Indian warrior (some say Tanacharison himself) attacked, killed and mutilated the French commander.

Upon hearing of this disgraceful act, a large French force attacked Washington's position at Great Meadows, forcing his surrender of Fort Necessity. Among the terms of surrender was the imprisonment of Captain Robert Stobo, a British officer under Washington, until Jumonville's captured soldiers were released (they had been moved from Great Meadows prior to the battle). During his confinement at Fort Duquesne, Stobo studied the layout of the stronghold and was able to smuggle out to Washington a plan of the fort, along with a plan of attack. By that time, Major General Edward Braddock had arrived in Virginia and used Stobo's manuscript plan as the basis for his expedition. That expedition to take the fort ended disastrously for the British, when Braddock's force was ambushed at the Battle of Monongahela on July 9, 1755, with the British General being mortally wounded in the battle.

At the bottom of the engraved plan is a note stating that "This Plan was sent from America, as it had been taken by some curious French deserters." It is unclear if the note refers to those who smuggled the plan out of Fort Duquesne for Stobo, if the original manuscript was recovered on the field of battle by the French and later turned over by deserters, or if the note was intended to protect Stobo's identity.

The map is known in two states printed from the same plate: the first state with J. Payne's imprint and dated July 15, 1755; the second state, as here, with Sayer and Jefferys's imprint, as published in *General Topography of North America*, London: 1768. Both states are very rare. We are aware of only one other example of either on the market in over 50 years.

Schwartz and Ehrenberg, *Mapping of America*, p. 166; *Degrees of Latitude* 29; Stevens and Tree, *Comparative Cartography* 70b; Brown, *Early Maps of the Ohio Valley* 26; Phillips, *Maps of America*, p. 268.

(#24911)

\$ 22,500.

19] LATTRÉ, Jean. **Carte des Etats-Unis de L'Amerique Suivant le Traité de Paix de 1783. Dédiée et Présentée A.S. Excellence Mr. Benjamin Franklin Ministre Plénipotentarie des Etats-Unis de l'Amérique pres la Cour de France, avec Présid. de la convention de Pensilvanie et de la Societé Philosophique de Philadelphie, &c, &c.** Paris: Delamarche, 1784 [but circa 1800]. Engraved map, period hand-colouring in outline. Inset of the southern tip of Florida. Sheet size: 22 x 31 3/4 inches.

*A very rare copy of the first French map of the newly-created United States following the Treaty of Paris and "one of the most attractively designed and executed maps of the period" (Ristow).*

Lattré's famous map is held in a select group of the earliest maps of the nascent United States published immediately following the Treaty of Paris. Published in Paris, Lattré's map is believed to be the first to be printed following the final exchange of the ratification documents in May 1784. Cartographically, like the Wallis and Buell maps, Lattré relied on previous mappings of the United States. This appropriately included John Mitchell's famous map, which would also be used as the official map during the peace negotiations.

Benjamin Franklin's beloved status in France and his importance to the negotiations which formally ended the Revolution are reflected in Lattré's dedication to the American patriot. The dedication, Cappon writes, "lends historical significance to the work," and Cappon further suggests that Lattré may have presented a copy of the map in person to Franklin at the minister's residence in Passy. The beautiful cartouche contains the title as well as the dedication to Franklin, both superimposed upon the great sail of a ship, upon which a seaman hangs emblems of the new United States. These include the earliest depiction of the Great Seal of the United States to appear on a map. The heraldic emblem in the seaman's hands above and to the left of the Great Seal are the arms of the Franklin family (a dolphin between two martlets flanked by lion's heads) and the third emblem is the seal of the Society of Cincinnati.

The separately-published map is known in two states: the first contains "avec privilege de Roi" below the date in the cartouche and with Lattré's imprint in the lower margin; the second (as the present copy) with Delamarche's imprint replacing the "privilege" line in the cartouche and without the imprint in the lower margin. The second state is from the same plate as the first, though includes the addition of Washington, D.C. on the map and the inclusion of Vermont in the list of states to the left of the Florida inset. Additionally, a very few copies of the map include flanking panels of text that give a colony by colony account of the "principal events" of the American Revolution. All states are rare.

Cappon, *The First French Map of the United States* (Chicago: 1978); Ristow, p. 63, reproduced on p. 65; McCorkle 784.10; Sellers & Van Ee, p. 158; *Degrees of Latitude* 70.

(#24797)

\$ 28,500.

20] SAYER, Robert (1725-1794) & John BENNETT (d.1787), publishers. **The Seat of War in New England by an American volunteer, with the marches of the several corps sent by the colonies towards Boston with the attack on Bunkers Hill.** London: printed for R. Sayer & J. Bennett, 2 September 1775. Copper-engraved map, with original colour. Two insets along the right side titled "Plan of Boston Harbour from an Actual Survey" and "Plan of the Town of Boston with the Attack on Bunker's Hill in the Peninsula of Charlestown". Sheet size: 22 x 27 3/4 inches.

*A rare and dramatic Revolutionary war map of New England, showing George Washington's troops marching on British-occupied Boston, with a large inset plan of the Battle of Bunker Hill showing Charlestown in flames: among the earliest pictorial representations of the Battle of Bunker Hill.*

Published by Sayer & Bennett shortly after news of the Battle of Bunker Hill reached London, the map celebrates the British victory in the battle, but gives a portent of the impending siege of Boston and the eventual Battle of Dorchester Heights. The general map of New England provides a backdrop for illustrations of American troops, most notably including the "march of Washington" in western Massachusetts, but also showing militia marching from New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island, all converging on Boston. Two smaller insets along the right side of the map, each printed from a separate plate, depict a general plan of Boston Harbour and a plan of Boston and Charlestown showing the Battle of Bunker Hill.

This latter inset is quite dramatic and of great significance. Charlestown is shown under attack by British forces, with the town in flames as British warships bombard it from the water, and a British battery fires across the Charles River from Cornhill in Boston; the locations of the British and American forces on Breed's Hill are shown, as the two armies face each other in battle. In Boston, a large encampment of British regulars is shown on Boston commons, surrounding the Liberty tree. The inset would later be re-engraved and used in Newcastle and Boston editions of Murray's *Impartial History of the War*.

It is believed that the inset is a graphic representation of information on the battle derived from a 25 June 1775 letter written by General Burgoyne to Lord Stanley: "...Howe's corps ascending the hill in the face of entrenchments, and in a very disadvantageous ground, was much engaged; and to the left the enemy pouring in fresh troops by the thousands, over the land; and in the arm of the sea our ships and floating batteries cannonading them: strai[gh]t before us a large and noble town in one great blaze; the church steeples, being of timber, were great pyramids of fire above the rest ... the whole a picture and a complication of horror and importance beyond any thing that ever came to my lot to be witness to..." Sayer and Bennett would publish this letter as a broadside on 27 November 1775, nearly two months after this inset, illustrating it with a different plan of the battle.

The earliest cartographic representation of the Battle of Bunker Hill is a 1 August 1775 plan published by Jefferys and Faden titled "A Sketch of the Action between British Forces and the American Provincials on the Heights of the Peninsula of Charlestown." That map, however, purely shows military movements. The inset to the present map is the second printed plan of the battle and considered to be the first pictorial representation.

Guthorn, *British Maps of the American Revolution*, 150/6; Nebenzahl, *Bibliography of Printed Battle Plans of the American Revolution*, 6 & 6a; McCorkle, *New England in Early Printed Maps*, 775.1; Krieger & Cobb, *Mapping Boston*, p.103; Schwartz & Ehrenberg, *The Mapping of America*, plate 117; Stokes B-105; c.f. Ristow, *Cartography of the Battle of Bunker Hill*. Not in Nebenzahl's *Atlas of the American Revolution* (which reproduces a later version of the inset on page 55) or Phillips.

(#21131)

\$ 75,000.

21] SAYER, Robert (1725-1794) & John BENNETT (d.1787), publishers. **The Theatre of War in North America, with the Roads, and a Table of Distances ... A Compendious Account of the British Colonies in North-America.** London: R. Sayer & J. Bennett, 20 March 1776. Engraved map, period hand-colouring in outline. Inset table of distances titled "Evan's Polymetric Table of America." Three columns of letterpress text beneath the map titled "A Compendious Account of the British Colonies in North-America" including a small table of the populations of the colonies at the bottom of the middle column. Sheet size: 30 1/2 x 22 1/2 inches.

*Rare broadside map published early in the war to satisfy the public demand for news relating to the Revolution in the colonies.*

"This map was published in early 1776 and sold in the streets of London for one shilling. It had text printed below the map which described colonies in detail" (Nebenzahl, *Atlas of the American Revolution*). The map itself is based largely on the French mapping by D'Anville (see Faden's map after D'Anville in Sayer and Bennett's *American Atlas*), although apparently also borrows from other sources. It depicts the colonies from Labrador to East Florida and as far west as a vast Louisiana. The complicated table of distances was no doubt included on the map to give the British public a better understanding of the vastness of the American continent, and in turn of the large scale of the theatre of war. The text below the map is quite interesting, describing the limits of each colony and their respective principal towns, harbours, rivers, etc. The small population table includes a breakdown not only of the total populations of each colony, but also the number of both white and African American men "able to bear arms."

Stevens and Tree note three issues of this first edition of the map, with the present example being their earliest, also noting a succeeding edition dated November 1776 cut from an entirely new plate.

Stevens and Tree 58a; Phillips, p. 588; Nebenzahl, *Atlas of the American Revolution*, endpapers; Sellers & Van Ee 145; McCorkle 776.26

(#24783)

\$ 28,500.

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## THE AMERICAN NORTHEAST

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22] CHURCHMAN, John (1753-1805). **To the American Philosophical Society this Map of the Peninsula between Delaware & Chesapeake [sic] Bays with the said Bays and Shores adjacent drawn from the most Accurate Surveys is inscribed by John Churchman.** [Philadelphia or Baltimore: circa 1778-1779]. Engraved map (attributed to have been engraved by Henry Dawkins), original hand-colouring in outline. Sheet size: 22 1/2 x 18 inches.

*A rarissima of American cartography: one of the few maps produced in America in the Revolutionary period.*

A great American cartographic rarity: the first issue of John Churchman's map of the Chesapeake Bay and its environs, with emphasis on Delaware and the eastern shore of Maryland, separately published during the American Revolution. It is a highly important map of the centerpiece of the middle Atlantic region, and one of only a handful of maps produced in the revolutionary era, when the printing trades had largely ceased ambitious projects. Its primary reason for being was to aid another ambitious project, a canal connecting the Chesapeake and the Delaware Bays.

In 1764, Chester County, Pennsylvania resident Thomas Gilpin, Sr. first proposed a canal through the northern portion of the Delmarva Peninsula to connect the head of the Chesapeake with the Delaware River. The advantages of such a canal were huge; the commerce of Philadelphia could flow directly into the Chesapeake region and that of the Bay northward without the long voyage to the mouth of the Bay. Toward that end, according to the 1821 *Memoir* by his son Joshua, Gilpin "with the assistance of some gentlemen in the neighborhood, made surveys and estimates, for a canal from Duck Creek to the Head of Chester" (Gilpin, p.3). It seems highly likely that John Churchman participated in these surveys. Churchman had grown up in the surveying business; his father George began such work in Chester County in the 1750's and he would have assisted from his childhood.

Gilpin's proposal, along with another proposal for a canal from the Bohemia River to Appoquinimink River across Cecil County, Maryland, and New Castle County, Delaware, were submitted to the American Philosophical Society. Gilpin was a member of that learned body that included Benjamin Franklin, David Rittenhouse and the other leading American scientists and thinkers of the day. "As there was at that time no board established for public improvements of the kind, the Philosophical Society was the natural repository of all the ideas suggested by ingenious men on the subject" - Gilpin, p.4.

In 1769, the Society first formed a committee to investigate the possibility of such a canal, with a subsequent committee the following year exploring additional routes through Cecil and New Castle Counties, viz. between Broad Creek and Red Lion Creek and Elk Creek to Christiana Bridge. The results of these surveys, as well as estimates on the costs of the constructions of the canals are given in the *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*, Volume 1 (Philadelphia, 1771). In addition, that report cites an additional route from Long Creek to Red Lion Creek. A very small engraved map within that volume of the *Transactions* shows the proposed routes, but with very little surrounding detail.

On July 29, 1779, the proceedings of the American Philosophical Society record that "Mr. Churchman gave in a memorial relative to a map of the peninsula between Delaware & Chesapeake bays including thirteen counties, asking its examination and recommendation to the public." This provides clear evidence that Churchman's map existed by this time. A committee was formed to review his map, consisting of David Rittenhouse, John Lukens, John Ewing, Owen Biddle, and Dr. Smith. They reported on August 20 of that year their opinion that Churchman "is possessed of sufficient materials, both astronomical observations and actual surveys, to enable him to construct an accurate map, and have no doubt but that he has executed his design with exactness & care, but we can not help expressing our desires of seeing the map laid down upon a much larger scale, which would render it more serviceable for promoting the Knowledge of Geography."

The first issue of Churchman's map is undated, but has traditionally been ascribed to be circa 1778 (though 1779 seems more likely given the date of the above American Philosophical Society proceedings). The map is centered

on the Delmarva Peninsula, with its thirteen Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia counties each named and handcolored in outline. The map includes all principal towns and roads on the peninsula, as well as the numerous creeks and rivers on both the peninsula and on the Virginia, western Maryland and New Jersey shores. An engraved note on the left side of the map states: "The proposed canals are described by dotted lines." The five aforementioned routes through Maryland and Delaware are identified (from North to South): Elk Creek to Christiana Bridge; Long Creek to Red Lion Creek, Broad Creek to Red Lion Creek, Bohemia River to Appoquinimink Creek; the Chester River to Duck Creek (a canal was ultimately opened by the northernmost route in 1829).

The map is untitled but includes a dedication (given above as the title) to the American Philosophical Society within an elaborate armorial frame. A scale of miles (10 miles to an inch) appears to the left of the dedication. A stylized compass rose appears in West New Jersey and a lone three-masted ship in the Atlantic are the other decoration. Stauffer attributes the engraving of the map to Henry Dawkins, among the most talented engravers in America during the Revolution. Phillips suggests the place of publication as Baltimore, although Philadelphia seems far more likely.

The map is among the earliest American maps of Delaware and the eastern shore of Maryland and is one of only seven separately-issued maps created in America during the American Revolution (the others being Wheat & Brun 203, 205, 261, 304, 476, 541; all of extraordinary rarity). A second issue of the map was published in 1786, with a slightly altered title (the word "humbly" being added before the word "inscribed") and with the Susquehanna River extended farther into Pennsylvania, among other minor changes (see Wheat & Brun 479).

Churchman would go on to become a celebrated figure. During the time of his surveying work, he became interested in problems concerning the variation of the compass and endeavored to create a map showing its magnetic variations, publishing several editions of his findings. His work would be submitted to the American Philosophical Society, he would correspond with Thomas Jefferson, Sir Joseph Banks and others on the subject, and lecture in Europe on his discoveries. Churchman's map of the Chesapeake and the Delaware bays, however, would be his first published work.

The map is an notable American cartographic rarity. Eight institutional copies are known: British Museum, Library of Congress, Clements Library, New York Historical Society, New York Public Library, Philadelphia Historical Society, American Philosophical Society, and the Library Company of Philadelphia. We know of no copies in private hands.

Phillips, p. 263; Wheat & Brun 477; Bristol 6264; Stauffer 465; Mathews, "The Maps and Mapmakers of Maryland" in *Maryland Geological Survey*, pp. 508-509; Batschelet, *Early American Scientific and Technical Literature*, 450; Futhey, *History of Chester County*, vol 2, p.497; Johnston, *History of Cecil County Maryland*, pp. 525-526; c.f. Gilpin, *A Memoir on the Rise, Progress and Present State of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal* (Wilmington: 1821).

(#25204)

\$ 120,000.

**23] DANCKERTS, Justus (1635-1701). [Northeastern America] Novi Belgii Novæque Angliæ nec non Pennsylvaniae et partis Virginiae tabula multis in locis emendata.** [Amsterdam: n.d. but circa 1684]. Engraved map. Minor expert repairs. Sheet size: 19 1/2 x 23 1/2 inches.

*A fine example of the second state of Danckerts' important map.*

This important map is derived from the Visscher map of about 1655, which is itself drawn from the Janssonius map of 1651. Philip Burden lists three states of this map: the first which was probably published in about 1673 and is easily recognized as it does not include Philadelphia and there is no mention of Pennsylvania in the title. Burden writes of the present second state: "Following the founding of Philadelphia a revised state was produced ... Danckerts updated the map in a significant manner. The Delaware River is completely revised so that it no longer connects with the Hudson River ... Pennsylvania is named, its boundary is marked, and many largely domestic animals are engraved within the region. Recognition of the English hold over New Amsterdam is seen in the addition to the title of the view of [the words] *Nieuw Yorck, eetys Genaemt* above. ... Along with the addition to the view title ... the main [title] ... has had [the words] *Pennsylvaniae, et partis* added as the third line." (Burden, II

pp.39-40).

*Manhattan in Maps*, p. 32-33; Burden II, 434; McCorkle, *New England in Early Printed Maps*, 680.2 ; Stokes, *Iconography of Manhattan Island* vol. 1, pp. 148-151; Tooley, *The Mapping of America*, p. 285, pl. 150; Burden, 434; Campbell (1965) pp. 285-6 nos. 8-9a; Deak, 67.

(#20880)

\$ 7,500.

**24] DONCKER, Hendrick (after); and Gerard VAN KEULEN. [Northeastern America] A Chart of the Sea Coasts of New Neder Land, Virginia, New-England, and Penn-Sylvania, With the City of Philadelphia, from Baston to Cabo Karrik. [with insets]: De Stadt Philadelphia of Penn-Sylvania [and] De Bay van Boston.** Amsterdam: c. 1706. Engraved map. Insets of Philadelphia (after Thomas Holme) and Boston Harbor. With wide margins, overall a strong impression. Sheet size: 21 1/4 x 24 3/4 inches. Provenance: Martin P. Snyder.

*A beautifully printed example of the Donckers-van Keulen chart of the American coast from the Outer Banks of North Carolina to Boston.*

An exceptionally fine example of a classic Dutch sea chart of the northeast American coast, with insets of Holme's plan of Philadelphia and Boston Harbor.

First issued by the well-known Dutch publisher of maritime works, Hendrick Doncker (1626 - 99) in 1688, this striking chart of the northeast coast of North America was one of many Doncker plates acquired by Johannes van Keulen (1654 - 1715), who also took over Doncker's store and made it into a workshop. He reissued this chart with various changes (most notably reworking the cartouche of the original into the inset of Boston Harbor). The chart in its new form appeared around 1706.

Hendrick Doncker was one of several Amsterdam chartmakers who played an important role in the brief Dutch ascendancy at sea. Colom, Goos, Lootsman, van Loon and the van Keulens provided the ever improving charts for the ever increasing merchant fleet, and the ever increasing map reading public. As Koeman notes, Doncker appears to have been one of the more assiduous of the chartmakers, making corrections and improvements and replacing obsolete charts with new ones, when the general tendency was to re-print the existing charts as long as possible. His store sold atlases, pilot guides, navigational instruments and individual charts. Very near the end of his life, he sold most of the business to Johannes van Keulen, who had a shop across the street. With his son Gerard (1678-1724), who had an aptitude for the navigational sciences, they gradually established the predominant house for navigational publications, to the extent that all sea atlases were referred to as "Van Keulens" in later years.

The inset of Philadelphia is derived from the Dutch edition of Thomas Holme's famous 1683 plan. Its inclusion and the large inset of Boston Bay reminds us that the Dutch were primarily merchants rather than settlers, interested in profit, not Utopias.

Burden 644 note; Koeman IV: p. 154 and Keu 113B; McCorkle 734.1 (see also 660.2); Phillips, *Descriptive List of Maps and Views of Philadelphia* 171; Sellers & Van Ee 768; Snyder, COI 5 (this copy illustrated as figure 4).

(#21367)

\$ 18,500.

**25] HOLME, Thomas. (1624 - 95). [Philadelphia] Afteykeninge van de Stadt Philadelphia in de Provintie van Penn-Sylvania in Americae na de Copie tot London.** Amsterdam: Jacob Claus, 1684. Engraved folding map. Sheet size: 10 x 13 3/4 inches. Provenance: Martin P. Snyder.

*Rare, Dutch edition of Holme's plan of Philadelphia, and the first printed map to "depict an English colonial North American town" (Burden)*

"...[A] green country town, which will never be burnt, and always be wholesome." These words, written by William Penn, were part of his directive to his commissioners and Surveyor-General, Captain Thomas Holme, and they were the basis of the plan they laid out for the city to be, Philadelphia, in 1682.

Among the earliest examples of city planning, William Penn's square grid of the city was surveyed and drafted in Philadelphia. Intended to reflect and incite orderliness and to ease the dividing of lots, the plan was also projected to thwart the destruction of fires by laying wide streets at right angles and even discourage the spread of contagious

disease. (Penn had witnessed the Plague of 1665 and the Great Fire of London in 1666). Holme's engraved plan was first published as the frontispiece to Penn's promotional tract, "A Letter to the Committee of the Free Society of Traders in London" in 1683.

Benjamin Furly, a Quaker trader in Rotterdam and owner of 4,000 acres in Pennsylvania, represented Penn's interests on the continent. Doubtless it was through him that a Dutch edition of Penn's letter promoting his colony was promptly printed in Amsterdam. With the reprinting of the letter came a new engraved plan of the Philadelphia city grid prepared from Thomas Holme's "Portraiture". The new plan was by no means an exact copy of the original engraved in London. It contained many improvements, and was a more finished work throughout (Snyder, COI).

It is generally assumed that the Dutch version of Holme's plan is more rare due to the smaller circulation of the promotional tract. Referring to Holme's plan, Burden writes, "The printed map is the first to depict an English colonial North American town and is of considerable importance."

Set where the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers are roughly parallel, Philadelphia was designed according to rather humane ideals, and not simply to maximize profits. Large blocks and wide streets in an easily navigated grid gave individuals a sense of freedom and community, freedom from the tension induced by overcrowding. There was a large central square intended to serve as the religious and governmental heart of the city, and large accessible parks. The framework of the plan allowed for subdivision and growth. Philadelphia was the fastest growing city in Colonial America in the 18th century.

Thomas Holme was an Englishman, who fought in Ireland under Cromwell and settling there, joined the Society of Friends. A long friendship with William Penn led to his being appointed Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania.

Burden 581 (see also 557); Phillips, *Descriptive List of Maps and Views of Philadelphia* 145; Snyder, COI 2 (this copy illustrated as Fig. 2).

(#21366)

\$ 27,500.

**26] KEULEN, Johannes van (1654-1715). [New York and New England] Pas-Kaart Vande Zee Kusten van Nieu Nederland anders genaamt Nieu York tusschen Renselaars Hoek en de Staaten Hoek door C. J. Vooght geometra.** Amsterdam: Johann van Keulen, [1687]. Copper engraved map, period hand colouring. Sheet size: 21 x 24 1/4 inches. In good condition.

*A fine copy of an early state of this important map: the first engraved chart of a North American river, as well as being one of the earliest engraved maps to focus on Manhattan and the surrounding area. This copy with attractive contemporary hand colouring.*

Issued in the fourth part of Van Keulen's *Zee-Fakkel*, this highly important chart is only pre-dated by Arent Roggeveen's extremely rare *Pascaerte van Nieu Nederland* of 1675. Based on original Dutch surveys made just before they surrendered New Netherlands to the English in 1664, this map "arguably represents the apogee of Dutch knowledge of the region, many toponyms appearing for the first time... Although the region is named both New Netherlands and New York the city itself is unnamed. Nearby are a great number of placenames including some recognisable ones such as *Konynen Eyl.*, *Breukelen* and further east on Long Island *Heemstede*, *Ooster Bay* and *Oost Hampton*" (Burden II, p.247). The shores of southern New England show the influence of the English settlers with names including Newport, Portsmouth, Providence, Norwich. de Thams River, Gilford and Nieu London. In the far right, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket are correctly named and more accurately represented than had previously been the case.

"The inset in the top third is the map's main claim to fame. It is the first engraved map devoted to the Hudson River and it, too, introduces many new placenames. On the west side above Manhattan is *Taphaan* and further upriver is *Kats Kil*, *Middelburgh* now Hudson, and *'t Greyn Bosch* near Albany. Tucked in with it is a smaller inset map of the lower reaches of the Connecticut River called the *Versche*, or fresh, River" (Burden II, p.247). After an initial investigation by the Dutch, and the establishment of an early trading post near Hartford in 1633, the Connecticut River was left largely to the English. Four main settlements identified here include the towns of Winsor, Hereford (i.e. Hartford), Waters Veldt (Weathersfield) and Zee Broeck (Saybrook).

The first state of this chart was published by innovative Dutch cartographer and publisher Johannes van Keulen, in his 1685 Sea-Atlas. He had "published earlier editions of his Sea-Atlas [or Zee-Fakkel] in 1680 and 1683, but the [first state of the present chart] ... first appeared as illustration 20 in the third volume of the first completed edition published in 1685." (Deak p.41). The present example, Burden's second state with the plate number engraved in the lower left corner, is from the second edition of the atlas published in 1687. Burden records a third state (c.1695?) and a fourth (the most common, published first in about 1702).

Burden *The Mapping of North America* II, 587 (State 2); Deák *Picturing America* 68; cf. Koeman IV, Keu109B; McCorkle *New England* 684.3; cf. Phillips 530, 3444, 3453 & 5692; Stokes *Iconography* II, pp.158-159.

(#24790)

\$ 15,000.

**27]** NORMAN, John (engraver). **Plan of the Town of Boston, with the Attack on Bunkers-Hill, in the Peninsula of Charlestown, the 17th of June, 1775.** [Boston: 1781]. Copper-engraved plan. Sheet size: 12 1/2 x 7 7/8 inches.

*A very rare plan of the first formal conflict of the Revolutionary War, printed in Boston during the war by one of the most important of all early American map-makers.*

This plan is here in its most sought after form: the first American edition of an image which was adapted from an inset on Sayer & Bennett's *The Seat of War in New England* published in London in 1775. The present plan was originally issued bound into the very rare first American edition of James Murray's *An Impartial History of the War in America* (Boston: 1781-1782).

The area covered includes all of Boston and Charlestown. Charlestown is in flames following a bombardment by the British and the final phase of the Battle of Bunker's Hill is at its height. The British regular troops (having been repulsed twice) are advancing on the American redoubt, the famous "rail fence," and the Continental irregulars under William Prescott and Israel Putnam. A Royal Naval squadron are shown firing into the American positions from the Charles River and Boston Harbor. An integral engraved key names all the most important Boston streets and other locations, and lists the sites of the fires that were doing such damage.

The present work was one of the first produced by John Norman. He was born in England in 1748, but by May 1774 was advertising himself in Pennsylvania as an "Architect and Landscape Engraver". He moved to Boston in 1781, and later in his career went on to make his mark as one of the pioneer American mapmakers who moved quickly to fill the gap left in the market by the collapse of the supply of English-made maps to the newly-independent United States. His most famous subsequent work is the *American Pilot* first published in Boston in 1791.

Cf. Nebenzahl *Atlas of the American Revolution* p.55 (English issue only); Nebenzahl *Printed Battle Plans of the American Revolution* 32; Stauffer 2360; Wheat & Brun 241.

(#21594)

\$ 6,500.

**28]** PERRIS, William. **Map of the City of New York.** New York: Published by the Surveyor William Perris 93 William Street [copyright registered in 1850 by Perris & Hutchinson], 1850-51. Wall map on two sheets joined, lithographed by Mayer & Korffs, contemporary hand-colouring. Large inset view of the city from Governor's Island, 8 lists of references, ornamental border. (Backed onto archival linen and edged with burgundy silk). Sheet size: 36 x 49 inches.

*A very rare mid-19th century large-scale map of New York published to be hung in the city's fire stations.*

The map extends from the tip of Manhattan as far north as 42nd Street. The general key lists 24 different symbols used to identify churches, schools, hotels, places of amusement, public buildings, newspaper offices, parks, cemeteries, etc. The New York and Harlem Railroad runs down Fourth Avenue while the Hudson River Railroad approaches via Tenth Avenue and West Street. Numerous individual sites are marked and indexed under various lists of references: "Places of Amusement" (American Museum, Broadway Theatre, Chinese Museum, etc.); "Public Buildings etc." (City Hall, Hall of Records, Croton Aqueduct department, Prison, etc.); "Colleges, Universities and Literary, Scientific and Benevolent Institutions" (Columbia College, American Art Union, Home for the Friendless, etc.); "Banks" (American Exchange, Bank of New York, Bank of America, etc.); "Markets" (Washington, Fulton, etc.); "Hotels (Delmonicos', Tammany Hall, Carlton House, etc); "Churches" (Reformed Dutch, Friends, Jews,

Unitarian, etc.) and "Public Grounds" (The Battery, Union Square, Madison Square, etc). Of particular interest is a hachured line marking in the river adjacent to the Battery depicting the boundary of the 'Proposed Enlargement' - i.e. present-day Battery Park.

However, the most important element of this map is its association with fire fighting in New York. The locations of each of the city's engine, hose and hook-and-ladder houses is shown and the city is clearly divided into eight numbered fire districts via a bold red line.

By the end of the first half of the 19th century, as the city of New York entered a time of industrial development and rapid population growth, the frequency of devastating fires had escalated. "The rivalry which had always existed between the crews of the various engines had, year by year, grown more intense, and when the fire alarm brought them out, it was almost certain that there would be a collision, ending in blows, and often in a free fight" (Stokes, III:p. 559). The many volunteer companies in the city all responded to the same alarm, regardless of the location of the fire. Concurrently, the more frequent use of horse-drawn steam engines (as opposed to hand pumps pulled by a team of men) racing through the city yielded numerous accidents, with several fatalities. These two factors prompted the Common Council in 1850 to propose dividing the city into eight fire districts, with specific alarm bells indicating the district location of the fire, and with only the fire companies in those and the neighboring districts allowed to respond. This ordinance was passed and approved by the Mayor on 25 November 1850, with the ordinance to take effect on the 1st of January 1851.

That very same year engineer and surveyor William Perris began working on a comprehensive series of fire insurance maps of New York. "George T. Hope is generally credited with having fostered the idea of specialized and detailed fire insurance maps in the United States. Around 1850 Hope, who was at the time secretary of the Jefferson Insurance Company, began to compile a large-scale map of a portion of New York City for use in calculating fire risks. He engaged William Perris, an engineer trained in England, to make the surveys. To ensure that the proposed map would include all essential information, Hope formed a committee of fire insurance officials to direct the project" (Ristow). Perris's series of maps would be published between 1852 and 1855 in seven volumes, and have the distinction of being the first fire insurance maps of the city.

The present wall map, however, precedes the publication of those maps. While the exact publication history of this map is unknown, it seems likely given Hope and Perris's association with the city's fire officials, that when the ordinance to divide the city into fire districts was passed, this map of the city which clearly depicts those divisions was proposed. The only contemporary reference to this map is in the minutes of the Common Council for 10 December 1850, wherein it is ordered that 150 copies of Perris's map be purchased and that a copy "be furnished to each engine, hose, and hook-and-ladder company" (quoted in Stokes). It is unlikely that many more copies of this wall map were published, and given the seal of the city in the cartouche, the dedication to the Mayor and Common Council, and the date of 1850-51 (spanning the time between the passage of the ordinance and its taking effect), that this map was effectively underwritten by the Common Council for use in the city's fire stations.

This map is a significant rarity. It is unrecorded in any of the usual references on the mapping of New York and OCLC locates only a single example in the New York Public Library.

(#24758)

\$ 35,000.

**29]** SPEED, John (c. 1552-1629). **A Map of New England and New York.** London: Thomas Basset & Richard Chiswell, [circa 1676]. Copper-engraved map, with original outline colour, and the title and margins double-ruled in red, in excellent condition. Sheet size: 17 1/4 x 22 1/4 inches.

*An extraordinary copy of Speed's map of New England and New York, with magnificent original colour, and with the title and margins double-ruled in red, indicating a noble English provenance*

This highly decorative map is luxuriously embellished with original colour, and its title and margins are double ruled in red, a magnificent and unique custom generally reserved for special presentation pieces intended for English noble patrons. John Speed, the leading London cartographer of the Baroque period devised his interpretation of the Jansson-Visscher sequence of New England and New York maps shortly after the English managed to definitively supplant the Dutch from control of New York and New Jersey, both provinces being renamed after British places. The major settlements of Boston, New Plymouth (Massachusetts), New York, New

Castle (Delaware), New Haven, Stamford (Connecticut), and Ft. Orange (modern Albany) are named; however, this map predates the founding of Philadelphia in 1682. The outline of coastal New England is based on the work of earlier English cartographers, the most prominent being Captain John Smith. Long Island, the Hudson Valley, New Jersey and the Delaware Basin are based on Dutch seacharts. Speed advanced his portrayal of the head of Chesapeake Bay and the delineation of the Susquehanna River from earlier maps in the sequence, taking into account the latest English information. Curiously, the interior of the region outside of the Hudson and Connecticut Valleys is shown to be wildly misunderstood. The native tribes that occupied the interior and the French, who controlled the St. Lawrence Valley (Quebec) to the north, generally did not express pleasure upon encountering foreign explorers, and this ensured that very little information regarding these regions was available to either English or Dutch cartographers. Lake Champlain or the "Lake of Irocoisiensis" is located far to the east of its true location and the delineation of the St. Lawrence River is based on pure speculation. The enigmatic interior is, however, graced by the finely-engraved presence of woodland animals, such as a bear, a deer, an otter and several beavers. The title cartouche in the lower right is elegantly surmounted by the Royal arms of England.

Campbell, 'The Jansson-Visscher Maps of New England,' 23, in Tooley, *Mapping of America*, pp.290-291; McCorkle, *Early Printed Maps of New England*, 676.6  
(#20443) \$ 12,000.

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## THE AMERICAN MIDWEST

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**30]** FARMER, John (1798-1859). **An improved edition of a map of the surveyed part of the Territory of Michigan.** [Detroit: John Farmer], 1836. Folding pocket map, engraved by Farmer, full period hand-colouring. Five insets. Folds into original green morocco, covers decoratively blocked in blind, titled in gilt on the upper cover, printed Explanation by Farmer mounted on the inside front cover, printed advertisement for Colton maps mounted on the inside rear cover. Sheet size: 20 x 31 1/2 inches.

*Rare copy of the Detroit issue of Farmer's 1836 map of Michigan Territory.*

This is one of the earliest maps by John Farmer, "the mapmaker par excellence of Michigan" (Karpinski). The separately-issued map depicts the territory with thirty-five counties delineated, as far north as Saginaw Bay, with the county boundaries and mapping of the northwest portion of the map still under-developed. Each county is divided into plots of land, with towns, rivers, mills, springs, and Indian lands all identified. Also depicted on the map is the proposed route for a railroad survey across the southern portion of the territory. The insets show a map of the straits of Michillimackinac, a map of Point S. Ignace, a map of the lead mine district, a map of Green Bay township and a map of Michillimackinac isle.

In 1835, Farmer sold his map to Colton. However, two editions of this 1836 map exist: a Detroit issue, with Farmer's copyright imprint in the upper margin, without a Colton imprint and with "Engraved by J. Farmer" below the cartouche; and a New York issue, with Colton's imprint and "Engraved by John Farmer" on the lower margin. The presence of a Colton advertisement, however, on this Detroit issue is interesting, suggesting a relationship between the two for this Detroit issue. The Detroit issue preceded Colton's and is considerably more scarce.

Karpinski, p. 255; Phillips, p. 425. Cf. Ristow, pp. 273-76.  
(#24829)

\$ 6,500.

**31]** HART, Henry (surveyor and publisher). **City of Toledo, Lucas Co. Ohio.** New York: Miller's Litho., 1852. Lithographed map, hand-coloured, sectioned and linen-backed. (Minor staining, tear repaired at an early date). Folds into publisher's brown cloth covers, covers blindstamped, upper cover titled in gilt, cloth ties, modern brown cloth chemise, all within brown morocco-backed cloth slipcase. Sheet size: 30 x 44 1/4 inches.

*The first printed map of Toledo, Ohio.*

This very rare cadastral map of Toledo shows the city at a critical point during its initial period of growth. Although

the town was formed in 1833, development and settlement did not begin in earnest until after the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal. In 1850, the population of Toledo was 3829; a decade later, population had increased nearly 260 percent to 13,768.

The map, drawn on a large scale, shows the locations of each plot with ownership information, as well as the locations of specific buildings, roads, canals, railroad lines, etc. The map includes an inset view of Toledo Central High School at the lower left. An early owner has added several pencil annotations to this copy, including changes in ownership names and the route of the Toledo and St. Louis Railroad line. OCLC locates but three institutional holdings.

Not in Phillips.

(#23308)

\$ 8,500.

**32]** SMITH, B. M.; and A. J. HILL. **Map of the ceded part of Dakota Territory: showing also portions of Minnesota, Iowa & Nebraska ... Second edition, July 1863 ...** St. Paul, Minnesota: B.M. Smith and A. J. Hill, 1863. Pocket map, lithographed by Louis Buechner, St. Paul. Inset map titled "Outline Map of Dakota Territory." Folds into publisher's green cloth covers, covers decoratively blocked in blind, titled in gilt on the upper cover, publisher's printed prospectus on the front pastedown. In fine condition. Sheet size: 17 1/2 x 22 1/2 inches.

*One of the earliest maps of Dakota Territory and a Sioux Uprising rarity.*

The map clearly shows all of the roads, railroads, forts, towns, rivers and Indian lands in the region, as well as the exploration routes of Nicollet and others in the new Dakota Territory. The prospectus mounted on the inside cover reveals the intention of the compiler: "This map is issued in the hope that it may be found a valuable travelling companion for immigrants, U.S. deputy surveyors, military officers, and others. It is compiled from the U.S. Land and other official surveys, and where those have not yet extended, from information derivable from the reports and maps of Mons. Nicollet, Lieut Warren, and other explorers..."

"This [second] edition gives several new counties along the eastern boundary of the Territory, both in the inset and on the main map, and there are various new counties in the southern part of the Territory. The inset in this issue shows the creation of Idaho Territory to the west of Dakota" (Streeter). Perhaps more importantly, however, this edition of the map is important for the additions relating to the Sioux War. These include the locations of the Battles of Birch Coulee and Wood Lake (each marked with small red x's), as well as the location of Camp Release (dated on the map October 1862) and the spot near Kampeska Lake where Colonel William R. Marshall of the 7th Minnesota captured a force of Sioux warriors.

We find no copy of this map on the market since the Thomas W. Streeter copy.

Streeter sale 2034; Graff 3835; Phillips, p. 257

(#24804)

\$ 12,500.

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## THE AMERICAN SOUTH

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**33]** BOYE, Herman. **A Map of the State of Virginia reduced from the nine sheet map of the state, in conformity to law.** [Philadelphia]: Engraved by H. S. Tanner and E.B. Dawson, [1827]. Engraved map by Tanner and others after Böje, printed on 4 sheets, hand coloured in outline, dissected into 40 sections and linen-backed as issued. Folds into original half roan over marbled paper boards, spine lettered in gilt "Map of Virginia." Provenance: Captain Charles Fenton, Co. F, 21st Connecticut Infantry (pencil signature and inscription on verso). Sheet size: 31 1/4 x 39 1/2 inches.

*A rare example of Böje's famed map of Virginia.*

In 1816, the Virginia legislature passed ordinances for each county to provide an accurate chart, so that a state map

could be compiled. "Virginia's legislature no doubt desired an accurate cartographic base for the planning of infrastructure, a motive that had also inspired earlier projects in northern states" (*Virginia in Maps*, p. 121). In 1819, John Wood was appointed chief surveyor for the project. After completing a large number of manuscript county survey maps, Wood died in 1822. "In order to complete the mapping project after Wood's death, the governor appointed Herman Böye, a Danish immigrant living in Richmond. Although the county surveys and maps were finished, it took Böye, a trained engineer, another five years to bring the project to a successful conclusion ... The state contracted with Henry S. Tanner, of Philadelphia, one of the most successful map and atlas publishers of the day" (*Virginia in Maps*, p.122).

Two versions of the map were produced: a very large version printed on nine sheets at a scale of one inch to the mile, of which 400 copies were printed and 250 offered for sale at \$20 each; and a reduced version, as the present copy, printed on four sheets on a scale of one inch to ten miles, of which 800 copies were printed, with 650 offered for sale at \$6 each. "Interestingly, the profits of the latter sale went toward the financing of the State Library (now known as the Library of Virginia), which had been established in 1823" (*Virginia in Maps*, p.122).

The Böye map would become the standard map of the State for much of the century, with a revised edition published in 1859. Copies of both the large and reduced version of the original 1826 map are very scarce, with no copies of either appearing in the auction records or the Antique Map Price Record. The last copy of the reduced version that we could trace on the market was sold by Edward Eberstadt in 1963.

"Scarce full color map not in Phillips. Includes insets of tables, Memoranda, and Geological remarks. Even though a reduction of the huge nine sheet map this is still an imposing map, full of much detail and engraved in Tanner's best style" (Rumsey).

This copy with Civil War provenance to an officer in the 21st Connecticut. Organized in September 1862, the 21st Connecticut served throughout the war in Virginia, seeing action at the battles of Fredericksburg and Cold Harbor and at the sieges of Petersburg and Richmond. After participating in the occupation of Richmond, the regiment was mustered out in June 1865.

Not in Phillips. Rumsey 3130 (without the original case); Ristow, pp. 122-123; Stephenson and McKee, *Virginia in Maps*, pp. 121-123.  
(#25315) \$ 45,000.

**34]** [CATESBY, Mark (1683-1749)] - Johan Michael SELIGMANN (1720-1762). **Carolinae Floridae nec non Insularum Bahamensium cum partibus adjacendis delineato ad exemplar Londinense in lucem edita a..., Seligmann.** Nuremberg: Seligmann, 1755. Copper-engraved map, with full original colour, in good condition apart from an expertly repaired split to an old fold. Sheet size: 19 1/2 x 25 5/8 inches.

*A fine copy of the first and only Continental edition of a Map of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands, here with particularly fine period hand-colouring.*

The English edition of this map (first published in Vol.II of Mark Catesby's *Natural History of South Carolina, and the Bahama Islands*, London, 1743) is now virtually unobtainable. This has greatly increased the desirability of this fine Continental version, which is itself quite scarce. Seligmann's *Sammlung verschiedener auslaendischer und seltener Vögel* was published in nine parts between 1749 and 1776, and included a German translation of Catesby's work with re-engraved versions of his images, including the present map. Catesby's work was the first natural history of American flora and fauna. Catesby scholar G.F. Frick calls this map "a good representation of the better English ideas about the geography of North America" in the period.

It is not generally recognized that the English version of this map appeared in two states. On the first state of 1743, the territory on both sides of the Mississippi was coloured green, to indicate that the entire region was in the hands of the French. A second state was included in the third edition of the *Natural History* in 1771, 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 now coloured green; the territory to the West, which now belonged to Spain, was coloured blue. The present German edition corresponds with the English first state. The map shows Southeastern North America as far west as the Mississippi River, plus the nearby Caribbean islands of the Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, and Hispaniola.

Cf. Cumming, *The Southeast in Early Maps* (1998 ed.), 210 & 292  
(#18372)

\$ 15,000.

**35] COLTON, G.W. & C.B. . Colton's Map of the State of Mississippi.** New York: G.W. & C.B. Colton & Co., 1867. Engraved folding pocket map, full contemporary hand-colouring, printed on bank note paper, ornamental border. Folds into publisher's brown cloth covers, covers decoratively stamped in blind, upper cover titled in gilt, publisher's ad on the front pastedown. (Minor early ink marks). Sheet size: 39 x 26 3/4 inches.

*First edition of a rare pocket map of Mississippi.*

This large Colton pocket map depicts the entire state, divided into 60 counties and with a great amount of detail, showing towns, roads, railroads, waterways etc. The lovely colouring and border are typical of Colton maps of the period.

The map is scarce. Copyrighted 1866, four editions are known (1867, 1869, 1873, and 1883). OCLC records only one extant copy of this first edition, and we could find no records for a copy at auction.

Not in Phillips or Rumsey.

(#24833)

\$ 4,500.

**36] FADEN, William (1750-1836, publisher). - Charles ROBERTS and George GAULD (1732-1782) surveyors. A Chart of the Gulf of Florida or New Bahama Channel, commonly called the Gulf Passage, between Florida, the Isle of Cuba, & the Bahama Islands: from the journals, observations and draughts of Mr. Chas. Roberts, master of the R.L. Navy, compared with the surveys of Mr. George Gauld &ca.** London: printed for W. Faden, 1 August 1794. Copper-engraved map, hand-coloured in outline. Good condition, with small neat repairs to fold and upper and lower margin, old light creasing. Sheet size: 24 x 30 1/4 inches.

*A spectacular and rare sea-chart of southern Florida, the Keys, the north coast of Cuba and the Bahamas.*

The British Admiralty assigned George Gauld, a Scots-born surveyor, the task of charting the difficult waters off the Gulf Coast of West Florida. Between 1764 and 1781 Gauld mapped an area that extended from New Orleans to the western coast of modern-day Florida. Recognizing the importance of his work to all those who travelled in the area, Gauld readily shared his work with scientific societies in America. During the Revolutionary War, Gauld was forced to suspend his work in the Dry Tortugas and Florida Keys due to attacks by American privateers, and in 1781, he was taken prisoner at the Siege of Pensacola. He was subsequently taken to Havana and then New York, before being repatriated to England, where he died shortly afterwards.

Cf. Ware, John D. *George Gauld, Surveyor and Cartographer of the Gulf Coast* (Gainesville, Fla.: Univ. of Florida, 1982).

(#20525)

\$ 22,500.

**37] GASCOIGNE, John and William FADEN (1750-1836). [Daufuskie Island, South Carolina] A Plan of the River and Sound of D'Awfoskee, in South Carolina, Survey'd by Captain John Gascoigne.** [London: Jefferys and Faden, 1776]. Copper-engraved sea chart, on a full, untrimmed sheet, in excellent condition. Sheet size: 30 x 21 3/4 inches.

*A very rare and highly important sea chart of South Carolina's Hilton Head area, made during the Revolutionary War, here in the first state.*

This finely engraved map was the finest sea chart of the area available in the early days of the Revolutionary War, and most certainly would have played an important role in the development of strategies by various commanders. It embraces the coastal region of South Carolina, from Port Royal Sound in the north, down past the mouth of the Savannah River and Tybee Island, Georgia, in the south. Prominently featured is Hilton Head Island (called "Trench's Island") and "D'Awfoskee Sound," which is today known as Calibogue Sound. The old name survives on "D'Awfoskee Island," but now spelled Daufuskie, located at the centre of the map.

The region has one of the most varied and fascinating histories of any in the American South. Originally inhabited

by the Yamassee native tribe, the area first came to the attention of Europeans during the expedition of Francisco Cordillo in 1521. Parris Island, located in Port Royal Sound, in the upper part of the map, was home to two early settlements. In 1562, Jean Ribaut founded a Huguenot settlement, Charlesfort, but the Spaniards did not tolerate its presence and destroyed it in short order. The Spaniards then founded their own fort and Jesuit mission, Santa Elena, nearby in 1566. In 1661, the English formally staked claim to the region, naming it Carolina after Charles II. In 1663, Captain William Hilton sailed from Barbados aboard the *Adventure*, on a reconnaissance mission to explore his country's new claims. It was then that he encountered a beautiful island, featuring a prominent sandy cape, which he named "Hilton Head." Once ashore, he remarked that the island was blessed with "sweet water" and "clear sweet air." English settlers arrived in the region in the 1670s, but it was not until 1717 that the first Englishman, Col. John Barnwell settled on Hilton Head, having been given a grant of 100 acres in the northwest corner of the island. In the eighteenth-century, the region enjoyed a very successful economy based on plantations and maritime trade, although it was under threat from attacks by both the Spanish and pirates, most notoriously "Blackbeard."

This sea chart was one of the most detailed and accurate of any of the American coastline. The immense detail of the hydrography was the result of surveys conducted by Captain John Gascoigne, assisted by his brother James. In 1728, aboard the *HMS Alborough* he employed the most sophisticated and modern techniques with exacting attention to produce a manuscript chart. The next year, this chart was altered by Francis Swaine, and it would appear that Swaine's manuscript, or a close copy of it, found its way to the London workshop of William Faden. Faden, the successor to the great Thomas Jefferys, adapted this map from a section of Swaine's manuscript, and the present first state was printed in 1776.

During the American Revolution, this area was an active military theatre. At the outbreak of the war, Hilton Head and most other areas sided with the Americans, however Daufuskie Island fell under British control. Britain's superior naval power allowed its ships to conduct frequent raids along the coast for the duration of the war. However the real threat to the American cause came in December, 1778, when British General Augustin Prevost seized Savannah, determined to use it as a base for further operations. The following February, he dispatched a team of marines to take control of Port Royal Sound. They initially engaged the Americans at Hilton Head before proceeding further up Port Royal Sound. However, the invasion was ultimately repelled by Gen. William Moultrie at Beaufort. On September 24th of the same year, in what was to become known as the Battle of Hilton Head, three British ships were set upon by a trio of French ships allied to the American cause. After a dramatic chase and an intense exchange of cannon fire, the principal British ship, the *HMS Experiment*, was forced to surrender.

Sellers & Van Ee, *Maps & Charts of North America & the West Indies*, 1525; Stevens & Tree, "Comparative Cartography," in Tooley, *The Mapping of America*, 16 (a); Cf. Cumming, *British Maps of Colonial America*, pp.47-49; Cumming, *The Southeast in Early Maps*, 204

(#19756)

\$ 12,000.

**38] GASCOIGNE, John and William FADEN (1750-1836). [Hilton Head, South Carolina] A Plan of Port Royal in South Carolina. Survey'd by Capn. John Gascoigne.** London: William Faden, [1776]. Copper-engraved sea chart on a full untrimmed sheet, in excellent condition. Sheet size: 32 1/2 x 25 2/3 inches.

*A very rare and highly detailed sea chart, the most important map of South Carolina's Port Royal Sound and Hilton Head made during the Revolutionary War, in here in the first state.*

This very finely engraved and immensely detailed chart was superior to all other maps printed of the region, and the most important portrayal of the Port Royal Sound available in the early days of the Revolutionary War. The map embraces today's Beaufort County, with the Sound's excellent natural harbour, formed by the numerous Sea Islands, which are separated from each other by an elaborate web of tidal channels. The Broad River enters from the north, and the sound is bordered by Port Royal, Parris, and Trench's (Hilton Head) Island, and Lady's and Saint Helena Islands. In the upper-center of the image is the town of Beaufort, and numerous plantations are individually labeled.

This sea chart was one of the most detailed and accurate of any such map of the American coastline. The immense detail of the hydrography was the result of surveys conducted by Captain John Gascoigne, assisted by his brother James. In 1728, aboard the *HMS Alborough*, he employed the most sophisticated and modern techniques with exacting attention to detail to produce a manuscript chart. The next year, this chart was altered by Francis Swaine, and it would appear that Swaine's manuscript, or a close copy of it, found its way to the London workshop of

William Faden. Faden, the successor to the great Thomas Jefferys, was already one of Britain's leading cartographers and this map, present here in the first state, although undated, was printed in 1776.

The Port Royal Sound region has one of the most diverse and fascinating histories of any part of the American South. The region was originally the domain of the Yamasee native tribe, and was known to Europeans since 1521, when it was encountered by a Spanish expedition led by Francisco Cordillo. In 1562, Jean Ribaut led a party of Huguenot colonists to found Charlesfort on Parris Island. The French presence soon proved too close for comfort for the Spanish, who had established a base at St. Augustine in 1565. The Spanish commander, Pedro Méndez de Avilés succeeded in crushing the French colony, establishing his own outpost of Santa Elena nearby in 1566. Santa Elena became the capital of Spanish Florida and an important Jesuit mission that sought to convert the natives to Christianity. It was finally abandoned in 1587. For a brief period in the 1680s, the area was also home to a Stuart Town, the first Scottish settlement in the Americas. In 1663, Captain William Hilton, sailing from the Barbados in the *Adventure*, conducted a reconnaissance of the region, newly claimed by England. It was on this trip that he named "Hilton Head" after himself. In the 1670s, the first governor of Carolina, William Sayle led a party of Bermudian colonists to found the town of Port Royal. The English settlement of the region proved to be successful and enduring, and what was to become the most important town in the region, Beaufort, was founded in 1710.

This chart would most certainly have been used by commanders in formulating their battle plans. This is significant, as Port Royal Sound was one of the South's finest harbours, and both sides in the conflict believed that possession of the area was of great strategic importance. Early in the war, the region had fallen under the control of the American patriots, however, in December, 1778 the British seized control of nearby Savannah, Georgia. As the new year of 1779 dawned, the British commander, General Augustin Prevost was determined to further his gains. Taking advantage of Britain's naval superiority, Prevost dispatched the HMS *George Germaine* with 200 marines aboard, commanded by Major Valentine Gardiner. On February 1st, they first engaged American forces at Hilton Head, who then decided to strategically withdraw up the Broad River, with the British in close pursuit. A fierce battle occurred at Bull's Plantation, forcing the Americans to retreat to the shelter of the surrounding forested swamps. Emboldened by his success, on February 2nd, Gardiner decided to attack Beaufort, which was defended by General William Moultrie. A pitched battle ensued, in which Moultrie managed to disable some of the British guns, which neutralized the British advantage. The next day, Gardiner was forced to retreat with heavy losses. On September 24th of the same year, in what was to become known as the Battle of Hilton Head, three British ships were set upon by a trio of French ships, allied to the American cause. After a dramatic chase and intense exchange of cannon fire, the principal British ship, the HMS *Experiment*, was forced to surrender. The area remained an important base for the American cause, and although the British conducted isolated raids along the coast, it generally remained in the possession of the American forces for the duration of the war.

Guthorn, *British Maps of the American Revolution*, 150/17; Sellers & Van Ee, *Maps & Charts of North America & West Indies*, 1529; Stevens & Tree, "Comparative Cartography," 71(a), in Tooley, *The Mapping of America*; Cf. Cumming, *British Maps of Colonial America*, pp.47-49; Cumming, *The Southeast in Early Maps*, 204.

(#19687)

\$ 12,000.

**39] KEULEN, Johannes van (1654-1715). [North and South Carolina] Pas Kaart Van de Kust van Carolina tusschen C de Canaveral en C Henry door C. J. Vooght geometra.** Amsterdam: Johannis van Keulen, [1687]. Copper engraved map, period hand colouring. Sheet size: 21 1/8 x 24 1/4 inches. In good condition.

*An attractive map with an inset of Charleston Harbour, the mouths of the Ashley and Cooper rivers and showing the settlement before it was moved from the west bank of the Ashley. This copy in Burden's second state, with period hand colouring.*

An excellent copy of Burden's second state with the number '18' engraved at the lower left corner. Burden notes that the cartographer C.J. Vooght draws on unpublished sources for this map, but that the "southern regions still call upon old Spanish nomenclature ... The immediate Carolina coastline is ... compressed on a northerly axis and does not utilise the advances made in the Second Lords Proprietors map of 1682 ... The more southerly of the Outer Bank sounds differ from earlier depictions and C. Hatteras is less prominent also. The soundings off more northerly Outer Banks are from an unknown but presumably English source" (Burden).

Burden *The Mapping of North America* II, 589, state 2; Cumming & De Vorse 91; Koeman IV, Keu109A, no.18 & p.376; cf Phillips *Atlases* nos. 530, 3444 & 3453.

(#24791)

\$ 7,500.

40] KEULEN, Johannes van (1654-1715). **[Florida] Pas kaart Van de Boght van Florida Met de canaal tusschen Florida en Cuba door C. J. Vooght geometra.** Amsterdam: Johannes van Keulen, [1687]. Copper engraved map, period hand colouring. Sheet size: 21 x 24 1/4 inches. In good condition.

*Van Keulen's excellent chart of Florida and Cuba with highly attractive period colour.*

This very handsome chart of parts of Florida and Cuba was first published by Johannes van Keulen in his *Zee-Fakkel* in 1684, but can also be found in his *Zee-Atlas*. The present example is in Burden's second state with the page number '15' engraved in the lower left corner. The drawing was done by Claes Jansz. Vooght. Though not the first Dutch chart to be published of the region, this chart derives from entirely different, original sources. "It is the first sea chart of the eastern portion of the Gulf of Mexico detailing the west coast of Florida" (Burden).

The chart is oriented with north to the left hand side of the sheet. A good deal of the western coast of the peninsula and the western part of the region are depicted. As the title suggests, the "canal" between Florida and Cuba is demonstrated, and a good portion of the western half of Cuba is shown.

The chart includes three inset maps of Cuban harbors: Havana, Matanzas and what is called Baja Hondo, possibly Golfo de Guanahacabibes.

The cartouche is attractively decorated with Neptune, god of the sea, and one of the gods of the winds, probably Zephir.

Burden *The Mapping of North America* II, 591, state 2; Koeman, *The Sea on Paper*, 1972; Koeman IV, Keu109A, no.15 & p.380; J. & R. Martin pp.84-85; cf Phillips *Atlases* nos. 530, 3444 & 3453.

(#24793)

\$ 7,500.

41] MOSBERGER, William A. (cartographer); E. H. ROSS (publisher). **Ross' New Sectional Map of the State of Arkansas, showing the sections, townships, lines, ranges, principal rivers, creeks, post offices, landings, towns, roads, railroads, U.S. surveys, lakes, & etc.** St. Louis: E. H. Ross Western Map Emporium, 1871. Folding pocket map on bank note paper, lithographed by A. McLean of St. Louis, hand-coloured. Folds into publisher's brown cloth covers, covers blocked in blind, upper cover titled in gilt, publisher's ad on the inside front cover. Sheet size: 34 x 27 1/2 inches.

*Unrecorded pocket map of Arkansas.*

This large-scale map (shown on a scale of 10 miles to the inch) is as impressive as it is rare. Fifty-eight counties are shown, each individually coloured and named, and laid out with grids. Numerous cities are located, the largest of which, Little Rock, is depicted with numerous existing and proposed railroad lines emanating from the capital. Rivers are shown and named, and mountain ranges depicted with hachuring.

The ad on the inside front cover touts the map as having been "compiled from official sources" and offers it for sale mounted on rollers (\$2) or in pocket form (\$1.50). The ad further promotes the sale of Ross' sectional map of Kansas, and closes with a note that the publisher and mapseller keeps "constantly on hand a full line of all maps ... published by Gaylord Watson, New York, and Geo. F. Cram & Co., Chicago ... Also frames, photographs, lithographs, engravings and chromes."

There is scant evidence on the work of Mosberger. This, along with a much later map of St. Louis, are the only printed examples of his work. However, based on his title given on the map, Mosberger was evidently employed by the U.S. Surveyor General's Office.

OCLC records no copy of this edition of Mosberger's map, and only two copies of later editions of 1872 (University of Chicago) and 1874 (British Library). The map is not listed by Phillips, nor is there an entry on Mosberger in Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers.

(#24800)

\$ 8,000.

42] OTTENS, Reinier (1698-1750) & Josua OTTENS (1704-65). **Grand Theatre de la Guerre en Amerique Suivant les Plus Nouvelles observations des Espagnols, Anglois, Francois & Hollandois mis au jour par R. & I. Ottens.** [Amsterdam]: R. & J. Ottens, [1740]. Engraved map, with 8 inset maps, on 6 joined sheets, fine contemporary hand-colouring. Sheet size: (35 3/4 x 64 inches).

*A spectacular large-scale map of the Gulf of Mexico from Florida to Guiana, the West Indies, and whole of Central America: a graphic reminder of the War of Jenkins' Ear.*

As its title suggests, this spectacular map depicts the full American theatre of the war with eight insets showing the principal ports of the region: 1) A Draught of St. Augustin and its Harbour; 2) La Havane; 3) Plan de la Ville Espagnole de S. Domingue; 4) Harbourg [sic.] de Porto Bello; 5) Plan de la Baye de Carthagena; 6) Nouvelle Carte de L'Isle de Curacao; 7) Nouveau Plan du Port et de la Ville d'Acapulco; 8) Plan de la Vera-Cruz. The inset of the harbour of Porto Bello is after Pople and the chart of St. Augustin is copied from Moll's West Indies.

The War of Jenkins' Ear (1739-1742) took its name from Robert Jenkins, captain of the "Rebecca", who claimed that the Spanish had cut off his ear in 1731. Public opinion forced Robert Walpole's government to declare war on 23 October 1739, after Jenkins ear was produced, in a moment of high drama during a debate in the House of Commons. A year later the war merged into the War of Austrian Succession. The stated reason for the war was the supposed Spanish mistreatment of English seamen; the war, however, is seen as resulting from the commercial rivalry between the Spanish and British in the Caribbean basin.

The publishing history of the map is complicated by the fact that it appears to have been issued as the sheets were completed presumably in a rush by the publishers to capitalise on the interest in the region. The two middle sheets were made available on their own (under the title *Nova Isthmi Americani, qui et Panamiensis item Dariensis, Tabula*) and advertised by Reinier and Joshua Ottens in the *Amsterdamsche Courant* on May 12, 1740. The next two sheets were first advertised on 6 October 1740. By 10 June 1741, the full six sheets were available: they were advertised at a price of 48 stuyvers (see Van der Krogt, 'Advertenties').

BLMC K.123.9 a-f; NMM B6177/2; Phillips *Atlases* 3495: 114-119.  
(#24628)

\$ 17,500.

43] SOUTHERN LITHO. CO. (printers). **The World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans, LA ... Plan No. 2 Map of the City of New Orleans showing location of exposition grounds and all approaches thereto by land & water.** New Orleans: Southern Litho. Co., [circa 1884]. Folding lithographic map, with 13 insets or vignettes (sheet size: 27 1/2 x 36 3/4 inches). (Various neat repairs to folds and old tears). Matted. Accompanied by the original black cloth-covered boards, the covers blocked in blind, the upper cover lettered in gilt, the upper cover pastedown printed with a 1p. letterpress "Stranger's Guide". *Provenance*: Frederick D. Rice (inscription, dated 1897).

*A rare ephemeral item from the New Orleans exposition of 1884: the second world's fair to be held in America.*

The Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, held on the centennial of the first known export of cotton from the United States to Great Britain, offered New Orleans a chance to demonstrate to the world how its businesses and infrastructure had been revitalised by Reconstruction. The fair, however, suffered from debt and fraud and was not financially successful. Although the buildings constructed for the fair, held on present day Audubon Park, were among the largest in the United States to that date, all were dismantled.

The 13 insets or vignette illustrations on this map include: View of New Orleans in 1719; Plan of New Orleans in 1770; Rail-Road Map of Louisiana and Texas; a bird's-eye-view of an approach to New Orleans by water; Ground Plan of the Exposition; Perspective View of the Buildings and Grounds from the northeast; and views of seven individual Pavilions and Halls containing the Exposition. The "Stranger's Guide" on the front pastedown lists public buildings and points of interest, hotels, depots and ticket offices, and railroad ticket brokers.

See *Charting Louisiana* 188 for a broadside advertisement for the exposition that includes a bird's-eye-view of New Orleans; this map not listed in the carto-bibliographic work.

Rumsey 5324.  
(#24005)

\$ 3,500.

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## THE AMERICAN WEST

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44] ARROWSMITH, Aaron (1750-1823). [North America] **A Map Exhibiting all the New Discoveries in the Interior Parts of North America ... January 1st 1795 Additions to 1802.** London: A. Arrowsmith, No. 24 Rathbone Place, [1802] "January 1st 1795, Additions to 1802". Engraved map on three sheets, if assembled would form a wall map measuring 50 x 62 inches. Fine period hand colouring in outline. A fine copy.

*A fine copy of an important large-scale map of North America: this issue noted as the most accurate map of the western portions of America to its date, used by Thomas Jefferson in planning the Lewis & Clark Expedition, and accompanying those explorers on the famous overland exploration.*

It was this 1802 edition of Arrowsmith's map that provided much of the information used in the planning of the Lewis and Clark expedition, and was also included in the very carefully selected travelling library which accompanied the expedition. "This five-foot-wide chart is the largest and most influential map carried on the expedition. The second edition, with 'additions to 1802' containing new information given to Arrowsmith by Peter Fidler, a Hudson's Bay Company employee, about the great bend of the Missouri and its headwaters, was the first to incorporate the topography of Mackenzie, Vancouver and Cook from their published travels and voyages" (Literature of Lewis & Clark).

At the planning stage, it was Arrowsmith's specific location of the headwaters of the Missouri River that inspired the choice of the explorers's route. "[Arrowsmith's map of 1802] was considered to be the most accurate representation of the trans-Mississippi West up to that period, and was used by Thomas Jefferson, Meriwether Lewis, and William Clark in planning the Lewis and Clark expedition. Arrowsmith's map reveals a single unbroken chain of mountains stretching north-south between the 112th and 115th meridians of longitude. The upper Missouri River is highly generalized west of the Mandan villages. Running in an east-west direction to its source near the headwaters of the Rio Grande and Colorado rivers, the course of the Missouri as delineated on this map led Jefferson and the expedition's leaders to the erroneous belief that the Missouri River provided a shorter and more direct route to the Pacific coast than was actually the case" (Schwartz & Ehrenberg).

Arrowsmith first published his map in 1795, and, as was his custom with all his important maps, constantly updated the plates with new information, thus resulting in over a dozen issues of this map. This copy a rare example of the first issue of the 1802 edition, without a lake appearing east of the Juan de Fuca Strait and with the loop of the Red Deer River running north-south.

Aaron Arrowsmith was the founder of one of the leading London map publishing houses in the early part of the nineteenth century. He came to London about 1770 from Durham, his birthplace, and worked as a surveyor for John Cary. In 1790 he set up his own business in Long Acre and soon established an international reputation as a specialist in compiling maps recording the latest discoveries in all parts of the world. He produced, and constantly revised, a great number of large-scale maps, many issued singly as well as in atlas form. After his death the business passed to his sons, Aaron and Samuel, and later to his nephew John who maintained his uncle's reputation, becoming a founder member of the Royal Geographical Society.

S.D. Beckham & others *The Literature of the Lewis and Clark Expedition* 1b.2; Heckrotte, pp. 16-20; Rumsey 4189 (1811 issue) & 32 (1814 issue); Stevens & Tree, *Comparative Cartography*, 48(d); Wheat *Transmississippi West*, I:178; Tooley MCC 68; Streeter Sale I:59; *Mapping the West*, pp. 78-79; Schwartz & Ehrenberg, *Mapping of America*, p. 221.

(#24979)

\$ 35,000.

45] COLTON, J.H. (1800-1893). **Nebraska and Kansas.** New York: J. H. Colton, 1856. Engraved folding pocket map, full contemporary hand-colouring, ornamental grape leaf border. Inset maps of the U.S. (untitled) and the "Territory acquired from Mexico by the Gadsden Treaty," vignette illustrations within the map of Indians, animals, a covered wagon, etc. Folds into publisher's red cloth covers, covers stamped in blind, upper cover titled in gilt, publisher's ad on the front pastedown. Sheet size: 29 1/4 x 22 inches.

*Stunning and highly decorative pocket map of Nebraska and Kansas Territories, but encompassing the region from St. Louis to Salt Lake City, with the Texas panhandle and much of New Mexico shown.*

Heaston, in his bibliography of Kansas pocket maps, writes: "This gaily colored and delightfully decorated map of Kansas and Nebraska is an important map which is mis-labeled. In addition to Kansas and Nebraska, it features details of Texas and New Mexico, showing overland trails, Indians, forts, and rivers, with vignettes of animals, Indians, and small scenes. This remarkable map is most desirable for its superb detail with particular reference to the boundary lines."

Thomas Streeter described his copy (which was purchased by Heaston and subsequently gifted to Yale), as follows: "This is a large scale map of the western country between the Canadian border in the north and El Paso in the south, extending a little beyond Great Salt Lake, and includes all of Nebraska and Kansas Territories, the northern part of Texas and the eastern boundaries of Oregon and Washington Territories. The detail of New Mexico Territory is especially good. It shows the Oregon and Santa Fé trails and the route from Santa Fé to Fort Smith and various proposed routes for railroads to the Pacific. On the map are vignettes of an emigrant train, of Indians, buffalos, etc." (Streeter).

Various editions and states of the map are known. This second edition includes important additions not found on either of the two issues of the 1854 first edition. Of the present second edition, Heaston adds: "Additional Pacific Railway Routes are shown along with numerous added cities and towns, such as El Paso, Texas, the City of Nephi in Utah, and additional villages in Kansas are shown for the first time."

Streeter sale 3062; Heaston 3; Rumsey 3873 (1854 issue); Graff 836 (1857 issue); Mapping the West, pp. 170-171; Phillips, p. 459.

(#24831)

\$ 12,000.

**46] EBERT, Frederick J. Map of Colorado Territory Embracing the Central Gold Region ... under direction of the Governor Wm. Gilpin.** New York: G.W. & C.B. Colton & Co., 1866. Engraved folding pocket map, printed on bank note paper, full contemporary hand-colouring. Ornamental border. Folds into publisher's brown cloth covers, covers decoratively blocked in blind, upper cover titled in gilt, publisher's ad on the inside upper cover. Sheet size: 26 3/4 x 36 inches.

*The "first 'indigenous' [Colorado] map of importance ... a truly imposing map, a credit to all who had a hand in it" (Wheat).*

"The Ebert-Gilpin map presents Colorado as politically advanced, divided up into seventeen counties besides an 'Indian Reserve' on the Plains. A great many cities and mining camps are located down the length of the Rockies, and the initial surveys of the General Land Office are indicated. Topography is drawn in to an impressive degree, the latest government maps used to great effect. Principal roads are shown, and notable among them is the 'Road to Salt Lake' reconnoitered in 1861..." (Wheat).

This map was first published in 1862 in Philadelphia by Jacob Monk. Only three extant copies of the first edition are known. "This 1862 edition of the Ebert map, which is important as the first separate map of Colorado, apparently preceded by a short time a copy of the same map on the smaller scale of 18 miles to the inch given as an inset in the magnificent Pratt and Buell Map of the Gold Regions, Philadelphia, 1862" (Streeter). In 1865, Monk published a variant version, with a slightly different title (Map of Colorado Territory, Shewing the System of Parks). This issue is uncoloured, save for the central parts, to emphasize the parks and with a coloured line to show the continental divide.

In 1866, both versions were published by Colton in New York. Of the Colton issues, Gilpin wrote in a letter to L. S. Hatch of Denver (quoted in Wheat): "This is a most excellent, accurate and copious chart, from which all since have been copied." It seems likely that Gilpin was involved with the Colton edition, as that edition contains significant additions to the previous Monk issues (contrary to Wheat's assessment that "the underlying plate was not changed" [Wheat, vol. 5: p.145]). Among the additions are new towns identified, predominantly in Gold Rush counties: Boulder (Valmont, Fort Junction, Burlington, Belle Monte, Coal Creek), Gilpin (South Boulder, Black Hawk Point),

Clear Creek (Empire City), Arapahoe (Fulton, Living Springs), Fremont (Beaver Creek), El Paso (El Paso, Fountain), and Jefferson (Ralston, Hutchinson). In Boulder County, two gold regions are newly specified, as simply "Gold District" and the "Ward District Gold Hills." These embellishments are testament to the boom times brought about by the discovery of gold.

All editions of the map are rare, with the last auction record for any version being the Streeter copy in 1968.

Phillips, p. 241; Wheat, V:p.56; Streeter Sale 2147 (1862 edition).

(#24805)

\$ 30,000.

**47] HALSALL, John. Sectional map of the Territory of Kansas compiled from the field notes in the Surveyor General's Office.** St. Louis: John Halsall, 1857. Engraved folding pocket map, full contemporary hand-colouring, ornamental border. Folds into publisher's blindstamped cloth covers, upper cover titled in gilt, Colton ad for the front pastedown. With period pencil additions showing roads (or railroads?) principally between Kansas City and Louisville and with new boundaries to the Delaware Indian Reserve in Leavenworth County. Sheet size: 29 x 22 1/2 inches.

*Rare pocket map of Kansas Territory issued during the Bleeding Kansas conflict.*

The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 created those territories with the provision that the region's settlers would decide whether slavery would be lawful. The border state of Kansas thus became a breeding ground for anti- and pro-slavery conflict. Pro-slavery Missourians, known as border ruffians, flooded into the eastern half of the state, specifically along the Missouri River where slave-based agriculture would be feasible. Anti-slavery forces rallied, sending settlers from the North, with most coming from New England. Free state settlements were created in Topeka and Lawrence (both identified on this map), with the border ruffians establishing their capital at Leecompton (prominently displayed on this map and labelled in all capital letters).

This map depicts the eastern half of the territory, extending as far west as the Principal Meridian. Thirty-seven counties are named, along with numerous locations of Indian lands and reservations. Numerous towns and forts are shown, along with the principal roads and waterways. "Large detailed map showing the Indian Lands and Reservations, the Forts, Towns, Rivers; with accurate sections as surveyed to that date" (Eberstadt). This map, however, is at its essence a cartographic representation of the slavery conflict and the events leading to the Civil War. Halsall's map, published in St. Louis, is considerably more rare than its Free Soil counterpart, issued by Whitman and Searl and printed in Boston.

This is Heaston's third issue of the map, with the Kansas Indian Reservation identified, and the counties of Washington, Clay, Dickinson and Pottowottomie added.

Eberstadt 113:273; Phillips, p. 346; Heaston 9.

(#24825)

\$ 6,000.

**48] LAHONTAN, Louis Armand, Baron de (1666-1715). Carte que les Gnacsitaires ont dessin  sur des peaux de cerfs ... Carte de la Riviere Longue et de quelques autres qui se dechargent dans le grand fleuve de Missisipi en le petit espace de ce fleuve marqu  sur cette carte.** [The Hague: 1703]. Copper engraving, on two joined sheets, backed onto linen at an early date. Sheet size: 12 3/8 x 26 1/8 inches.

*A famous map of the American West showing the legendary Riviere Longue, an imaginary waterway flowing into the Mississippi.*

"The map of the Riviere Longue ... appeared in Lahontan's very popular account of his travels in America [first published in 1703], in which he wrote that he had explored a great western tributary of the Mississippi springing from a range of mountains; another river, arising on the far side of the same mountains, flowed away in the opposite direction into a large salt lake. The river exploit, possibly invented to add drama to his account, was a fabrication in an otherwise apparently accurate report" (McCorkle).

Historian Reuben Gold Thwaites suggests, however, that it can be read as "an anticipation of Swift;" that is, that the chapter on the western region which this map illustrates, was an intentional parody. "In simple sentences, easily

read and comprehended by the masses, Lahontan recounted not only his own adventures and the important events that occurred beneath his eyes in the much-talked-of region of New France, but drew a picture of the simple delights of life in the wilderness, more graphic than had yet been presented to the European world. His idyllic account of manners and customs among the savages in the heart of the American forest ... was a picture which fascinated the 'average reader' in that romantic age, eager to learn of new lands and strange peoples" (Thwaites, "Introduction" in his 1905 edition of Lahontan's *New Voyages*).

Regardless, this map is of great importance as it is the origin of a fictitious mapping of the American west which would persist for nearly a half century, including in mappings of America by Delisle, Moll, Senex, Homann and Poppel.

McCorkle *America Emergent* 19; Schwartz and Ehrenberg, plate 81 (English edition); cf. Sabin 38635; Cf. Alden & Landis 703/88.

(#24780)

\$ 1,750.

49] LOWE, Theodore H. and Francis F. BRUNÉ. **Map of Clear Creek County, Colorado. Drawn and compiled by Theo. H. Lowe and F.F. Bruné, C.E., Idaho, Colorado, Ter.** Louisville: Hart and Mapother Lithographers, 1866. Lithographed map on six sheets unjoined, period hand-colouring in outline, three inset views (two attributed to be after Alfred E. Mathews), within an ornamental border (backed onto linen at an early date). Sheet size: 75 x 55 1/2 inches (if joined).

*An incredible, large-scale wall map of Clear Creek County, Colorado published less than a decade after the discovery of gold in the mining district and at the very outset of the area's settlement: a significant Colorado cartographic and mining rarity.*

Clear Creek County, located approximately 30 miles west of Denver, was one of the original 17 counties of Colorado Territory created in 1861. Settlement in the region, however, began in 1859 during the Pike's Peak Gold Rush, when prospectors settled along Clear Creek hoping to strike it rich.

The large scale of this breathtaking map, projected at two thousand feet to the inch, allows for incredible detail of the county to be shown in the earliest years of its existence. The county is divided into 32 named districts, with a large unnamed area in the southeastern corner of the region. Mountains are named and beautifully shown via soft hachuring. Towns and creeks are identified, as are the wagon roads to Denver and Central City and numerous trails through the mountain passes. The proposed route of the Pacific railroad is clearly shown following the course of Clear Creek though Idaho to George Town, then back along Clear Creek and through Berthoud Pass to the northwest. Larger ranches are named (particularly in the more remote areas), and several businesses, including hotels, groceries and even a bathhouse, are located. The detail on the map, however, is most evident respecting the county's mining resources, with over 125 individual lodes located and named, plus over 25 quartz mills and several saw mills in addition. Most of the lodes are closely congregated along the Clear Creek west of the town of Idaho.

At each of the lower corners of the map are inset views attributed to be after Alfred E. Mathews based on the style and the presence of similar images in his 1866 *Pencil Sketches of Colorado*. In the lower right corner is a view of Idaho Springs, titled "Idaho The County Seat of the Clear Creek County / Taken from the Illinois Bar" (the county seat moving to Georgetown the year following this map); plate 12 of *Pencil Sketches* includes a similar view of the town, though from a vantage point south of the town rather than east as in the present view. In the lower left corner is a view of the region north of the town of Empire, titled "Upper Empire and Silver Mountain"; while this view did not appear in *Pencil Sketches*, Matthews did depict the town of Empire nearby (*Pencil Sketches*, plate 13). The third inset is an untitled cross-section view of the interior of a working mine, showing a shaft with an adit. A key, located to the left of the mining view, identifies the symbols used on the map and below the key is a listing of the county's mountains with elevations above Denver, with their respective elevations given.

Theodore H. Lowe and Francis F. Bruné came to Colorado during the Pike's Peak Gold Rush of 1859. It is assumed that both were trained surveyors, and Lowe seems to have been employed for a time by the U.S. Geological Survey. A printed note in the upper left corner of the decorative cartouche confirms that Lowe and Bruné compiled this impressive map from actual "instrumental surveys" in 1865. Lowe would be commissioned a deputy mineral surveyor in Colorado Springs in 1872, with Brune receiving the same commission in Leadville in 1878. The 1879

Leadville directory lists Bruné as the City Engineer.

Lowe's contribution to the development of mining in the region is noted in Frank Hall's early history of the state. "The first discoverer of gold in this region [i.e. Cripple Creek in El Paso County], and also the first to develop the vein formation, was Theodore H. Lowe, a noted mining engineer and surveyor. In October, 1881, ten years prior to any settlement at Cripple Creek, while subdividing some pastoral lands for his uncle, William W. Womack, of Kentucky, in the western part of El Paso county, Mr. Lowe found a detached block of what appeared to be float quartz. Breaking off a fragment, he took it to Prof. E. E. Burlingame, the leading assayer of Denver, for analysis, and in due time received a certificate stating that it contained at the rate of \$166.23 gold per ton. Encouraged by this result, he returned to the spot and began searching for the outcrop of the vein whence the 'blossom' had been eroded, and at length found it. Locating thereon a claim called the 'Grand View,' he sunk a shaft ten feet deep, as required by law, and recorded the location in the office of the county clerk at Colorado Springs" (Hall, *History of the State of Colorado*, [Chicago: 1895], vol.IV, p. 102).

In 1881, Lowe would produce an additional map of the region (titled "Map of the Mining Districts surrounding the Townsite of Idaho-Springs"), this time depicting just a portion of the county but on a similar large scale and with a version of the view of Idaho from his 1866 map. (See Streeter sale 2202).

We locate but three known copies of this very rare 1866 Clear Creek County map (Colorado Historical Society, Denver Public Library and the Bancroft Library) and find no copies of the map ever appearing at auction.

Not in Phillips.

(#24766)

\$ 50,000.

**50]** MITCHELL, Samuel Augustus (1792-1868). **Map of Mexico, including Yucatan & Upper California, exhibiting the chief cities and towns, the principal travelling routes &c.** Philadelphia: S. Augustus Mitchell, 1847. Engraved folding map, full period hand colouring, ornamental border. Inset of "The Late Battlefield [of Monterey]." (Flattened and backed onto linen, minor staining). Sheet size: 20 7/8 x 28 3/4 inches.

*Mitchell's famed Mexican-American War map: this copy with intriguing early manuscript additions.*

At the outbreak of the Mexican-American War, Mitchell saw great demand for maps detailing with the conflict and he quickly published in 1846 his folding map of Mexico, with Texas prominently shown with a red outline with its panhandle extending to the 42nd parallel. The map was very much a war map, with topographical information kept to a minimum, but with roads, towns, political divisions, and rivers clearly depicted. Mitchell updated this map several times during the course of the war, as news arrived of specific battles, adding flags to indicate the battle sites (including the Alamo, Monterey, San Jacinto, Palo Alto and others) and other new geographic details. Several such editions appeared in 1847, with the present being an early issue, before the addition of a new inset showing the roads from Vera Cruz to Mexico City, and the title of the plan of Monterey being renamed "Battle Field of Monterey."

The war was to continue until 1848, when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ceded a large portion of the southwest to the United States, establishing the U.S.-Mexican border at the Rio Grande River. The actual setting of the border was a source of confusion, however. During the treaty negotiations a copy of Disturnell's map was used, which incorrectly located the Rio Grande, among other errors. These problems were identified by the Mexican-United States Boundary Commission, and eventually settled with the ratification of the Gadsden Purchase in 1854.

The contemporary manuscript additions to the present copy of the map show what appear to be boundary lines, running east to west along the 30th parallel from the Rio Grande to the Pacific, another running northwest from Corpus Christi, and another along the Gila River. It is unclear, but seems likely, that these markings relate to the boundary disputes.

Rumsey 3119; Streeter sale 3869; Wheat 548; Wheat, *Gold* 35.

(#24784)

\$ 8,500.

51] WHITMAN, E. B. and A. D. SEARL. **Map of Eastern Kansas.** Lawrence, Kansas [Boston: Published by J. P. Jewett and Co.; lithographed by L. H. Bradford & Co.]: 1856. Lithographed folding pocket map, Indian lands hand-coloured, three vignette views of buildings in Kansas. Folds into original green cloth covers, covers decoratively blocked in blind, upper cover titled in gilt, printed letter by Whitman and Searl on the inside front pastedown. Sheet size: 27 1/4 x 21 inches.

*A Bleeding Kansas cartographic rarity: a map intended to promote Free Soil, anti-slavery activists to the region.*

The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 created those territories with the provision that the settlers in those states would decide whether slavery would be lawful. The border state of Kansas thus became a breeding ground for anti- and pro-slavery conflict. Pro-slavery Missourians, known as border ruffians, flooded into the eastern half of the state, specifically along the Missouri River where slave-based agriculture would be feasible. Anti-slavery forces rallied, sending settlers from the North, with most coming from New England. Free state settlements were created in Topeka (identified on the map as the "temporary state capital") and Lawrence (depicted here on the map as a red dot with a small American flag). On this map, both of those free soil strongholds are shown with encampments of "Shannon's Posse" nearby, dated December 1855 -- pro-slavery forces intended to intimidate the Topeka Constitutional Convention. The Kansas troubles are further depicted with the three vignette views, two showing the before and after images of the Eldrige House. Also known as the Free State Hotel, the house served as temporary quarters to incoming New Englanders. Border ruffians destroyed the building on May 21, 1856. It was in retaliation to this attack and others in Lawrence on that day, that John Brown attacked pro-slavery settlers in what would become known as the Pottawatomie Massacre, igniting further violence in the region, and making Bleeding Kansas a major portent to the Civil War.

Interestingly, on the advertisement by Whitman and Searle on the inside front wrapper, no mention is made of the troubles, even though Whitman was a known abolitionist and Jewett, the publisher, was the publisher of Uncle Tom's Cabin. The two land agents offer their services to immigrants, offering to find plots, supply information to interested parties, and complete surveys. The primary colored features on the map are Native American tribal lands, shown as separate and with defined boundaries meant to entice settlers to a region without Indian troubles. Forts shown on the map include Fort Riley (both on the larger map and as an unbordered inset at lower left), Fort Leavenworth, and Fort Scott (abandoned). Also shown are Fort Laramie Road, California Road, Oregon Road, and Santa Fe Road.

This map, however, is at its essence a cartographic representation of the slavery conflict and the events leading to the Civil War.

Phillips, p. 346; Streeter sale 3903; Graff 4640; Heaston 4; Baughman, Kansas in Maps, pp. 52-53; Eberstadt 137:24; Jones, Adventures in Americana 1354; Rumsey 3069; Siebert sale 717.

(#24813)

\$ 3,750.

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