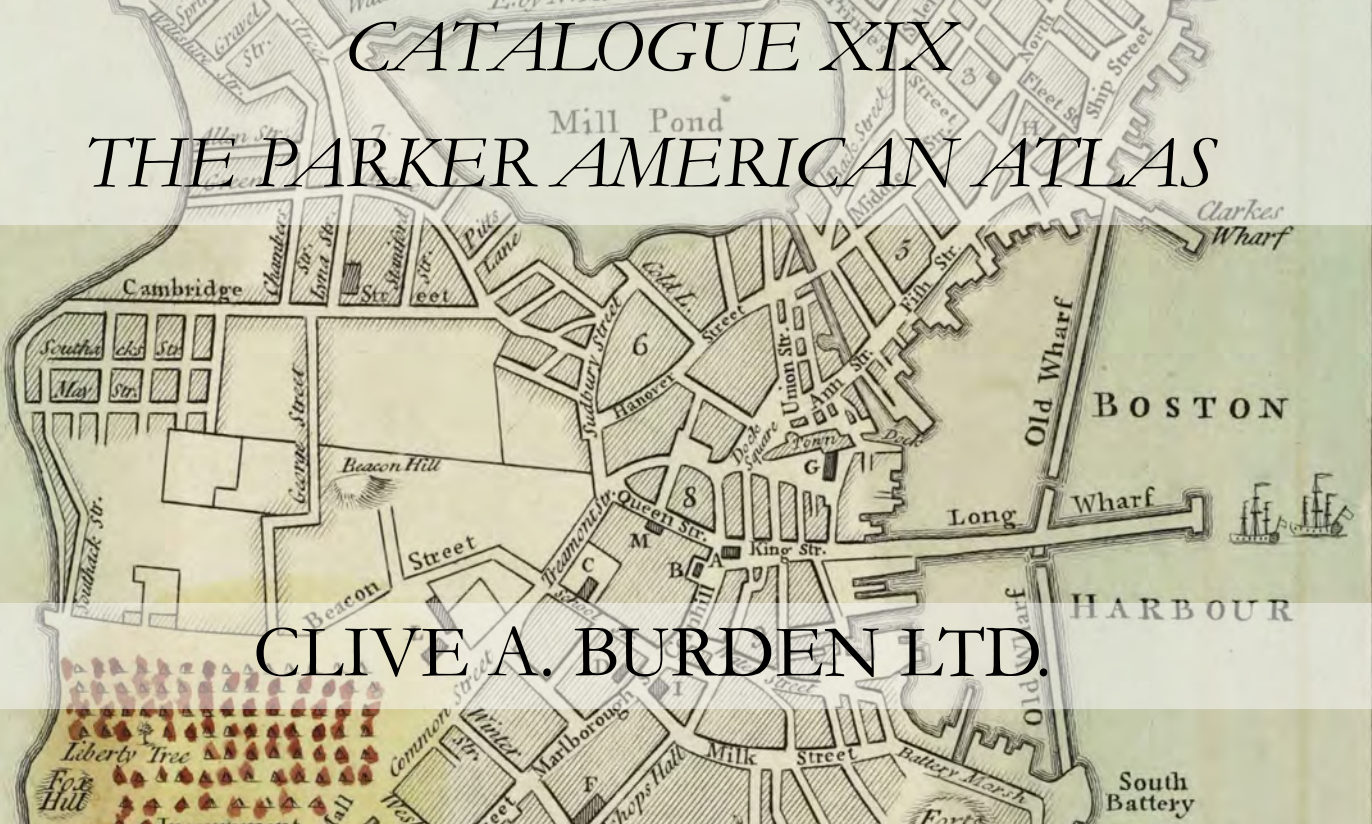




CATALOGUE XIX  
THE PARKER AMERICAN ATLAS



CLIVE A. BURDEN LTD.



**A PLAN OF BOSTON,**  
and its ENVIRONS.  
showing the true SITUATION of  
**HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY.**  
AND ALSO THOSE OF THE  
**R E B E L S.**  
Drawn by an Engineer at Boston Oct. 1775.

- R E F E R E N C E.**
- A) Cannon in Battery of the City.
  - B) Cannon in Battery of the City.
  - C) Cannon in Battery of the City.
  - D) Cannon in Battery of the City.
  - E) Cannon in Battery of the City.
  - F) Cannon in Battery of the City.
  - G) Cannon in Battery of the City.
  - H) Cannon in Battery of the City.
  - I) Cannon in Battery of the City.
  - J) Cannon in Battery of the City.
  - K) Cannon in Battery of the City.
  - L) Cannon in Battery of the City.
  - M) Cannon in Battery of the City.

**EXPLANATION.**

The White Lines show the Situation of the City.

The Red Lines show the Situation of the Army.

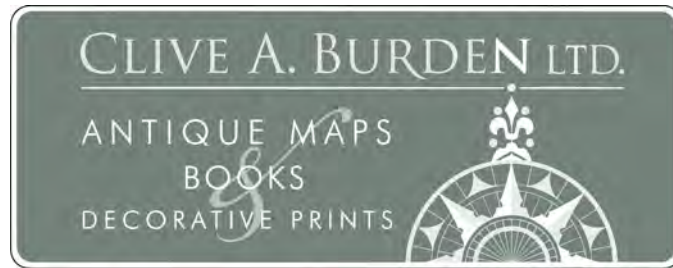
The Blue Lines show the Situation of the Rebels.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

The principal part of this Plan was drawn by the late Major General Boscawen, and is now corrected and enlarged by the late Major General Boscawen, and is now published by the late Major General Boscawen.

LONDON: Published at the Artillery Office, in Marsh-fields, at the Sign of the Gun, in the Year 1775.

22a. Andrew Dury. 12 March 1776. Boston.



# CATALOGUE XIX

THE PARKER AMERICAN ATLAS

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Clive A. Burden Ltd.  
P O Box 863  
Chalfont St. Giles  
Bucks HP8 4AW  
UK

Tel. +44 (0)1494 763313  
Tel. +1 (757) 634 3813  
Skype: philipburden  
[www.caburdenraremaps.com](http://www.caburdenraremaps.com)  
[enquiries@caburden.com](mailto:enquiries@caburden.com)



IMCS

Front cover illustration: 19. R. Sayer & J. Bennett. 1775. *The Seat of War in New England*. (Detail)  
Back cover illustration: 4. T. Jefferys. n.d. *A Correct Plan of the Environs of Quebec* (Detail)

Photographic edit: Julia Burden  
Layout: Stephanie and Samantha Burden  
©, 2022

# A COMPOSITE AMERICAN ATLAS

Almost Identical to that  
of George Washington's at Yale

Including the only privately held copy of the first American sea atlas  
and the only map to have ever helped locate a genuine pirate shipwreck

## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION



*AMERICAN ATLAS*. 1776. Folio (545 x 390 mm.), contemporary half calf, marbled paper boards, rebacked preserving original spine with raised bands, each compartment with ornate gilt borders, with red calf ornate gilt title label '*American Atlas*'. Some moderate wear to the boards.

No title as issued, contemporary manuscript index, with 29 (of 31) maps, on 39 sheets, paginated in a contemporary hand to 40 as per the index, '22a' being inserted on the list. Many are in magnificent early wash colour. The whole is made up of 64 sheets, many are already joined. Some light offsetting to number 33-4, otherwise in excellent condition throughout.

It appears that this example might never have included a printed title, especially as it was a composite collection of maps. This is evidenced by the offsetting of the almost certain contemporary manuscript index onto the first front free endpaper. Whilst rebacking the atlas, it appears that this has been re-aligned. With blind stamp to the index leaf and margin of first sheet of the first map.

## THE GEORGE WASHINGTON ATLAS AT YALE

Barnet Schecter was the author of *George Washington's America*, a book which told his story through a specific atlas once owned by him. He wrote that 'A Comparison of the contents of the Yale atlas with published atlases of the period does not produce a match, and until such identification is made, it is fair to assume that Washington collected the maps individually' (p. 10). Until now. Washington's example now resides in the Map Collection in the Sterling Memorial Library at Yale University, in New Haven, Connecticut (BEIN BrSides Double Folio 2017). It is a remarkable example,

not least because of its provenance, but because of the extent of its contents. The atlas contents were most likely supplied by the firm of Robert Sayer and John Bennett. Their *American Atlas* by Thomas Jefferys was first published in 1775 and is relatively stable in content through all its editions. The maps are sometimes updated, and one or two additional maps can be found bound within specific examples: we have had or seen, half a dozen over 40 years. However, we know of only three fundamentally composite Revolutionary War atlases; the *George Washington Atlas* at Yale, that which once belonged to Thomas Winthrop Streeter and this one offered here.

The Washington copy confused Schecter, he believed that it was a collection of maps ‘arranged in geographical order’, evidenced from the later nineteenth century binding. This, even though the recorded expenditure by George Washington on 4 June 1776 states ‘To Mr. Sparhawk for a collection of maps and a cover to the book, 14 pounds 18 shillings’ (p. 11). John Sparhawk (1730-1803) was, according to the OCLC, active in Philadelphia between 1772-76. He published a catalogue of books in 1774 to be sold at his ‘London Book Store’ on Second Street, Philadelphia. It would seem most likely that as was common practice, the atlas was shipped without binding and bound locally by Sparhawk.

Fascinating questions are raised. If this was ordered at one time, when was it done. The American Revolution began at Lexington and Concord on 18 April 1775. It is interesting that trade was continuing with the colonies. The latest date on any map noted is 2 September 1775 on Sayer and Bennett’s *The Seat of War in New England by an American Volunteer*, which illustrated the bombardment of Bunker Hill. The order therefore reached London at the earliest around September 1775 and most likely sometime afterwards. Washington was made Commander in Chief on 15 June 1775 and his order would no doubt have been processed with great speed. It would seem more likely that it was ordered in early 1776 and delivered in May. Quickly bound, it was paid for by Washington on 4 June, one month before Independence was declared. Being composite in nature, it to included no title page.

## THOMAS JEFFERYS (1719-1771)



‘Jefferys map & print Seller  
St. Martins Lane’

Arguably the main producer of maps of the American colonies at the time had been Thomas Jefferys. He was baptised as Thomas Jeffries at St. Martin, Birmingham on 10 July 1719. He was apprenticed under the Merchant Taylors to the engraver and mapmaker Emanuel Bowen on 3 December 1735. His father was described as Henry Jeffries, deceased, who had been a cutler from Clerkenwell. He was made free on 7 November 1744. The following year he produced a series of engraved maps for Richard Pococke’s *A Description of the East* and a *Theatre of the Present War in the Netherlands*. In 1746 he was appointed Geographer to the Prince of Wales, Frederick Louis. Following the prince’s death in 1751, he retained the title for George William Frederick, the future King George III. ‘This, however, carried no special privilege except to serve as map supplier to the prince’s household’ (Ristow).

Early on he ventured into English county atlases. In partnership with the successful Thomas Kitchin, he completed *The Small English Atlas*,

in 1749. At about the same time he acquired the old folio Christopher Saxton English county plates from the estate of George Willdey.

By the 1740s the tension between France and Britain for control of the interior of North America was intensifying. Two land companies were set up to promote and sell land beyond the Alleghany Mountains. The Ohio Company of Virginia and the Loyal Company, also of Virginia. Among the



23. Fry—Jefferson (detail)

members of the latter were Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson, authors of the map of Virginia found here (items 29 & 30). The Companies built forts and trading posts in the region. Commensurate with this, the French were constructing Fort Le Boeuf in 1753 and Fort Duquesne in 1754. In 1753, a young George Washington as special envoy was sent by Governor Robert Dinwiddie of Virginia, to protest its construction. He was defeated at Fort Necessity on 4 July 1755 and so began the conflict known in North America as the French and Indian war (1754-59), which ultimately became the Seven Years War in Europe (1756-63).

Several government bodies oversaw the colonies, but the Board of Trade was the main one collecting information to report to the Privy Council. Dr. John Mitchell was a Virginian who had left for London in 1746. Being well connected in the scientific community and concerned about the situation in the Ohio Valley, he spent some time studying existing maps in the archives. He was instructed by the Earl of Halifax, President of the Board of Trade, to produce an up-to-date map which illustrated the disposition of British and French claims. His first draft displayed the inadequacy of existing maps.

‘On 18 July 1750, the Board ordered that an urgent directive be sent to all North American governors requiring that they forward a general map of their colony to London’ (Taliaferro). Amongst the very few respondents were Governor Lewis Burwell of Virginia, who wrote in January 1751 that he had employed Fry and Jefferson to construct a map of the colony. The finished map was first printed in late August 1753. Why Jefferys was chosen to engrave the map is unknown, despite the extensive research of several researchers, including more recently Henry Taliaferro. It marked the beginning of Jefferys extensive interest in and production of key maps relating to the American colonies.

A measure of Jefferys’s access to official documents was highlighted by Harley who quoted from the *Journal of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations* in 1760. It stated ‘The Secretary laid before the Board a chart of draught of the harbour of Halifax in Nova Scotia, engraved by Mr. Jefferys ... from the drawing transmitted to their lordships by the Governor of Nova Scotia: and the Secretary ... that the said drawing was upon examination found to be correct and exact, their lordships ordered the Secretary to give Mr. Jefferys five guineas for his trouble, and to signify to him, that he had the Board’s permission to publish the said chart’. It went on to interestingly state ‘that the Secretary do send one of the said charts to the Master of the New England and Nova Scotia Coffee

house, to be put up there for the use and information of masters of vessels using the Nova Scotia trade’.

When George III ascended the throne in 1760, Jefferys was made Geographer in Ordinary and expanded his work to include a series of large-scale surveys of English counties and more maps relating to the French and Indian War in North America. The war ended in 1763 with the Treaty of Paris.



Northumberland House, Charing Cross, by Canaletto, 1752. Jefferys’ shop was opposite.

Under its terms Britain acquired Florida from Spain, that part of Louisiana east of the Mississippi River and all of Canada from France. No accurate surveys of these areas existed in the British archives, so in 1764 the Board of Trade informed George III that ‘we find ourselves under the greatest difficulties arising from the want of exact surveys of these countries in America, many parts of which have never been surveyed at all and others so imperfectly that the charts and maps thereof are not to be depended upon’ (Ristow). It was recommended ‘in the strongest manner, that no time should be lost in obtaining accurate surveys of all Your Majesty’s North American Dominions but more especially

of such parts as from their natural advantages require our immediate attention’ (Ristow), namely Canada and Florida.

The idea was to separate the work into the northern and southern districts. In March 1764 Captain Samuel Holland (nos. 13 & 22) was named surveyor general of the Northern District and later that year William Gerard De Brahm (nos. 33 & 34) for the Southern District. Holland was Dutch in origin and De Brahm, German. Both proved to be outstanding surveyors.

In 1759 the Royal Society of Arts announced a prize of 100 guineas for ‘any original county survey upon a scale of one-inch to one mile.’ It was repeated in 1762. The first winner was Benjamin Donn’s map of the county of Devon engraved by Jefferys. Published in 1765, it was the result of a five-year survey which required measuring 6000 miles of roads and rivers etc. At about this time he put out a broadside list of *Maps, Charts, and Plans, Published for, and Sold by Thomas Jefferys*. It is interesting to note that the first section taking up almost half of the sheet is headed ‘American Maps, Charts, and Plans’.

It is most likely all these interests which led to the *London Gazette* announcing in their issue for 1-4 November 1766 that ‘a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Thomas Jefferys, of Saint Martin’s Lane ...’ and that he was required to ‘make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects’. Harley suggested that following the Treaty of Paris in 1763 there was a fall in demand for American maps and that looking for another market he decided upon that for large-scale English county surveys. In the year of his bankruptcy, he had three counties in progress: Buckinghamshire, Huntingdon and Oxfordshire. He also had printed Proposals for one of Nottinghamshire. These surveys were long projects and at considerable cost. That for Devon mentioned above was nearly £2,000.



It seems that quite quickly his affairs were put back in order due to the generosity of some friends, one of whom was Robert Sayer. An engraved copperplate script letter signed by Jefferys and dated 17 January 1767, survives in the Ayer Collection, at the Newberry Library, Chicago. It states, 'that by a train of unforeseen Accidents ... my affairs were brought into so much Disorder, that I was lately obliged to become a Bankrupt'.

He goes on to say that 'having found some Friends who have been compassionate enough to re-instate me in my Shop'. It appears that his unidentified creditors were paid off, indeed according to Worms & Baynton-Williams, there was a ten-day auction in February 1767. Much was likely acquired by his colleagues and friends. Many ensuing publications were in partnership and often we find the names Sayer and Jefferys, notably in that order, indicating a seniority of partnership.

The one great North American publication in this period was the extremely rare *General Topography of North America and the West Indies*, 1768. It was a joint publication between Sayer and Jefferys and includes 100 maps. Jefferys died 20 November 1771 and his will left just £20. The business was continued by his son Thomas Jefferys (fl.1772-76) who was just 15 years old, alongside an apprentice with his father since 1769. More stock was auctioned in early 1772. At about this time he went into partnership with William Faden who continued after he retreated from the business in 1776.

## BRADDOCK MEAD

Jefferys was not alone in producing these maps, he employed the services of a cartographic editor called Braddock Mead, alias John Green (c.1688-1757). He was likely born to a reputable family as his brother, Thomas Mead, became Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1757. He married in Dublin in 1715 and two years later emigrated to London. Despite his obvious talent he did have character flaws, namely gaming amongst others.

A 1717 publication by Mead entitled *The Construction of Maps and Globes* denounced the lack of critical material being published. What really got him into trouble was the attempted abduction of a 12-year-old heiress from Dublin in 1728 with the aim of transporting her to London. His associate in this matter was a Daniel Kimberley. The plot was foiled, Kimberley was extradited to Ireland where he was found guilty of abduction and clandestine marriage and condemned to the gallows.

Mead was jailed for 'unjust proceedings', it is not known how long he was there. After his release he began to go by the name of John Green. His character was also alluded to in the proceedings stating that he was 'an ill-natur'd Man,' with 'a positive perverse Temper, full of himself, regardless of any other Opinion than his own.'

The Newberry Library possess a letter dated 17 January 1767 from Jefferys to the Earl of Morton in which he describes his association with 'John Green'. Jefferys first met him in 1735 but did not em-



Jefferys, by Paul Sandby, c.1765  
The Royal Collection

ploy him until about 1750 (items 22 & 23). He also recounts his death, he had ‘warm passions fond of Women & Intrigue, having had correspondence with a married woman for some years he eventually married her and within 3 months threw himself out of a third story window in 1757.

## ROBERT SAYER (1725?-1794)

Robert Sayer was born in Sunderland to a lawyer, James Sayer and his wife Thomasine. In 1747 his elder brother James married Mary Overton, the widow of prominent mapmaker Philip Overton and the proprietor of his shop following his death. Mary continued the business for roughly a year after her marriage and then, in 1748, it passed to Robert. He became a freeman of the Stationers’ Company later that year; his first advertisement as an independent publisher was released in December. In 1754 he married Dorothy Carlos, ‘an agreeable young lady with a handsome fortune’!

It is not known exactly what, and when, he acquired the stock of Jefferys. It could have been following his bankruptcy in 1766, or at his death in 1771. In 1774 he joined in partnership with his apprentice John Bennett (fl.1774-83), who had been made free in that year. The understanding was that in four years Bennett would become a partner with a third share in the business. The agreement allowed Bennett to continue more with the print side of the business and the management on a day-to-day basis. It allowed Sayer to take on less work and focus on maps which was his area of expertise. With renewed vigour in 1775 he published *Sayer and Bennett’s Enlarged Catalogue of New and Valuable Prints, in sets, or single; also Useful and Correct Maps and Charts; likewise Books of Architecture, Views of Antiquity ...*



Robert Sayer, 1781.

By Johann Zoffany

## THE AMERICAN ATLAS

The *American Atlas* was never a predetermined construction but more a comprehensive collection of available material brought together by Robert Sayer, mostly from the stock of Thomas Jefferys. The outbreak of hostilities in America left Sayer and Bennett perfectly placed to take advantage of the renewed interest in the affairs of the colonies.

Prior to this work various cartographic publications had, to varying degrees, focused on America. The first of these was arguably Cornelis Wytfliet’s *Descriptionis Ptolemaicae Augmentum*, published in Louvain, 1597. It consisted of 19 maps of the whole continent. The first English work was by John Ogilby entitled *America* printed in 1671 which similarly contained 19 maps. Sea atlases were first represented by the extremely rare Arent Roggeveen, *Het Eerste Deel van het Brandende Veen, Verlichtende geheel West-Indien* published in Amsterdam, 1675. This was closely followed by the exceedingly rare *English Pilot, the Fourth Book* by John Thornton, 1689. The first American production was by Cyprian Southack, c.1729, entitled the *New England Coasting Pilot* (nos. 15-18). Evidence shows that although it was engraved and printed in London it was published in Boston. This is so rare in any

state, that THE ONLY KNOWN COMPLETE EXAMPLE IN PRIVATE HANDS IS THAT FOUND IN THIS ATLAS.

Further works followed of varying focus including Le Rouge's *Recueil des Plans de L'Amerique Septentrionale* of 1755, Thomas Lopez's *Atlas Geographico*, 1758, Mary Ann Rocque's *Set of Plans and Forts in America*, 1763 and of course Thomas Jefferys, *A General Topography of North America*, 1768.

No work though could be considered to have been a comprehensive, detailed survey of North America until Sayer and Bennett's *American Atlas*, 1775. Despite covering the whole of the American continent its focus, naturally, was on North America. 'Jefferys' *American Atlas* presented for England's government officials, military leaders, and informed laymen, the geographical setting where the exciting events of the American Revolution were unfolding [it] was one of the most authoritative and comprehensive atlases of the period. Its timely publication, on the eve of the American Revolution, assured a good audience, and as a major cartographic reference work it was, very likely, consulted by American, English, and French civilian administrators and military officers during the Revolution' (Ristow). Schwartz & Ehrenberg state 'This is one of the most authoritative and most comprehensive atlases covering the revolutionary period. It was the primary cartographic publication consulted by both contestants in planning strategy, and after the war it was valuable in settling boundary disputes.'

It consisted of twenty-two of the most important colonial period surveys such as those of New England by Braddock Mead, New York by Samuel Holland, William Brasier's survey of Lake Champlain and the upper Hudson River valley, the English edition of William Scull's Pennsylvania, Virginia by Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson (father of Thomas), the Carolinas by Henry Mouzon Jr. and Lieutenant Ross's map of the Mississippi River. It also included an English edition of Braddock Mead's six-sheet chart of the Americas and his map of Nova Scotia.

This is arguably the first American 'State' atlas displaying as it does for the first time all the American colonies in detail. The first edition is dated 1775 and was advertised in Sayer & Bennett's *Enlarged Catalogue* ... printed in that year (Atlases no. X). Here the contents are listed and detailed individually with a note at the end stating, 'This Collection of Maps may be had separate, at the Prices fixed to each, or all together, half-bound, 2l. 12s. 6d.' The most notable change of content was that the Lewis Evans *Middle British Colonies* was removed for all subsequent editions.

Ristow discusses this in his introduction to the facsimile. Thomas Kitchin plagiarised the Lewis Evans original a year later in 1756. Thomas Jefferys reprinted it with his imprint in 1758. It was included in Sayer and Jefferys *A General Topography of North America*, 1768. Thomas Pownall took offence at its inclusion in the atlas and wrote that Sayer 'very honourably told me that if the Plate stood as a single Article in his Shop, he would destroy it directly; but that it made Part of an Atlas [i.e., *A General Topography*] already published by him; and was also Part of another [*The American Atlas*] very soon to be published by him, which cost many thousand Pounds; and that he did not know how to take it out of these Collections. Klinefelter noted that 'as a result of Pownall's protest, the map was omitted from the edition of the *American Atlas* published in 1776.'

I have seen and collated numerous examples of the atlas over the years and infrequently it can be found with an additional map or two, no doubt at the request of the client. I have only been able to trace three examples which are so heavily composite in nature:

The George Washington Atlas at Yale University

The Parker example offered here

The Thomas Winthrop Streeter example (present whereabouts or existence unknown)

## PROVENANCE:

### THE PARKER-MACCLESFIELD FAMILY LIBRARY



This atlas was undoubtedly made for George Lane Parker, the second son of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Macclesfield. The family seat is at Shirburn Castle in Oxfordshire and dates to the Middle Ages. It is a sizable property, indeed in 1665 it was one of only eleven houses in the country assessed with thirty or more hearths. It was acquired by Thomas Parker, 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Macclesfield (1666-1732) in 1716. He had been sworn as a member of the Privy Council in 1710 and acted as one of the regents following the death of Queen Anne in 1714 and

before the arrival of George I from Hanover, Germany. He was also a pall bearer at the funeral of Sir Isaac Newton. He began the library.

The title passed to his son George Parker, 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Macclesfield (c.1697-1764). He did not follow into politics like his father and pursued his interests in science. From 1722 he was a fellow of the Royal Society and its president from 1752 until his death. Around 1739 he built an astronomical observatory at Shirburn Castle, ‘perhaps one of the finest existing’ (ODNB). He spent a considerable amount of time there making observations. The great comet of 1743 was first detected by Thomas Phelps here. Some of these led him to be one of the principal proponents of the adoption of the Gregorian calendar in 1752 (‘Give us our eleven days’).

The title passed to the eldest of his two sons, Thomas Parker, 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Macclesfield (1723-1795). He was educated at Hertford College, Oxford, 1740, and was similarly elected to the Royal Society. He delivered a paper to the Society on the earth tremors detected in the moat at Shirburn Castle. This related to the famous Lisbon earthquake of 1 November 1755 (*Philosophical Transactions* 49:368-370). He served as an MP on several occasions, lastly for Rochester from 1761 to 17 March 1764, at which time he assumes the title Earl of Macclesfield and enters the Lords.

The ‘second and third Earls were major intellectual figures and patrons of the arts and sciences ... [Shirburn Castle contained] what by any reckoning is one of the finest libraries in England’ (Quarrie). The third Earl consolidated the library. Amongst its additions were ‘a splendid collection of books on military science, which must stem from the younger son of the Second Earl Macclesfield, George Lane Parker (1724-91), a soldier in the 1<sup>st</sup> Foot Guards, who became a major-general’ (Quarrie).

‘He lived at Woodbury Hall in Cambridgeshire, and died there leaving a substantial fortune, said to have been acquired in India. It was he who was responsible for collecting much of the military material in the library, and the remarkable series of plans and maps relating to the American War of Independence’ (Quarrie, Sotheby’s 15 March 2007 lot 3146). Studying this lot of 9 battle plans is interesting considering our atlas presented here. The sale even contained a work studying the accuracy of the American rifle. Many of them now reside in the Society of the Cincinnati Library in Washington DC. Edwards records that it was following his death that the library was transferred to Shirburn Castle. It is to be noted that his military collection pre-dates any national library of such material.

Two interesting branches of the family exist. The first consist of two brothers who moved to the colony of Virginia in 1650. George Parker at least, was reputedly born at Park Hall, Staffordshire in 1627. Park Hall was the home of George Parker (1592-1675), grandfather of the 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Macclesfield. He founded Accomac, Virginia. The other brother took land in Isle of Wight County, opposite Williamsburg on the James River. The land would eventually be named Macclesfield. Although no direct link can be proven, the place of birth of George and the naming of land ‘Macclesfield’, is likely too much of a co-incidence. A descendant, Richard Parker (c.1752-80) was Captain and Major of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Virginia regiment and served at Trenton with distinction. The story goes that he held the bridge at the request of George Washington who stated, ‘you will understand Captain Parker, that this bridge is to be defended to the last extremity.’ ‘Sir,’ replied Parker, ‘we intend to sleep upon it.’ He was made Colonel of the 1<sup>st</sup> Virginia regiment and was killed in the defence of Charleston in 1780. *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* stated that ‘It is believed that no family in America (the United States) furnished more, if indeed as many, commissioned officers to the Army and Navy ... than the Parkers of Virginia.’ A second branch included Admiral Sir William Parker (1781-1866), Admiral of the Fleet of the British Navy.

## GEORGE LANE PARKER (1724-91)

General George Lane Parker was the second son of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Macclesfield. He served for many years in the 1<sup>st</sup> Foot Guards (later renamed the Grenadier Guards), as Lieutenant and Captain 1749, Captain and Lieutenant-colonel in 1755. It is not known where he served in the French and Indian War (or Seven Years War). In 1759, the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion (about 700 men) were stationed in Ireland to defend the island against a potential French invasion. In 1757, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion of the regiment was sent to North America. It took part in the successful expedition against Louisburg in Canada.

The regiments next major campaign was on Lake George against Carillon (today known as Ticonderoga). It is interesting to note that a plan of the battle is found in this atlas (item 26). In 1760 four companies were sent to Charleston, South Carolina, to help Governor Lyttleton defend against the Cherokee. They marched to Fort Ninety-Six under Colonel Montgomery. Pushing on, they were attacked in a similar manner to General Braddock in 1755. The defeat led to British withdrawal and a further campaign against the Cherokee in April 1761. The remaining companies took part in the successful attack on Montreal in 1760.

He became Major-General in 1773 and in the same year appointed as Colonel of the 20<sup>th</sup> foot (Lancashire) and became Lieutenant-General in 1777. During the American Revolution the regi-

ment was sent to Quebec in April 1776 and assisted in the relief of Quebec in May 1776. Serving under General John Burgoyne for the remainder of the Canadian campaign, they later surrendered along with General Burgoyne at Saratoga. It is interesting to note bearing in mind its contents (items 4 to 6), that it was at this time that this atlas would have been acquired.



The 6th Earl of Macclesfield

‘He did not command British forces in the War for American Independence. On the eve of the American War, his regiment was repeatedly judged ‘Fit for immediate Service’, and he was clearly esteemed for his knowledge of raising and training men. Yet, when in the winter of 1774-75 King George III considered officers to command his forces in America, he did not include Parker among the leading candidates; and Parker was subsequently too senior to accompany his regiment to the colonies (he would have been serving under a commander in chief who was his junior in the army). Parker remained at home helping the government prepare the army for an ever-larger war. He was one of a few general officers who regularly inspected regiments, and in 1779 he proved an innovative commander of the forces assembled for training at Warley (he ‘sought to introduce more realism by marching his troops through rough country’)’ (Gruber). He became Colonel of the 12<sup>th</sup> dragoons in 1782, was for many years Member of Parliament for Tregony and he died in 1791.

His substantial library of military works was absorbed into the library at Shirburn Castle. The further provenance of the library:

Thomas Parker, 3rd Earl of Macclesfield (1723–1795)

George Parker, 4th Earl of Macclesfield (1755–1842)

Thomas Parker, 5th Earl of Macclesfield (1763–1850)

Thomas Augustus Wolstenholme Parker, 6th Earl of Macclesfield (1811–1896)

George Augustus Parker, Viscount Parker (1843–1895)

George Loveden William Henry Parker, 7th Earl of Macclesfield (1888–1975)

George Roger Alexander Thomas Parker, 8th Earl of Macclesfield (1914–1992)?

Richard Timothy George Mansfield Parker, 9th Earl of Macclesfield (b. 1943)?

Exactly when it was sold is unclear. According to Book Owners Online it was the 6<sup>th</sup> Earl of Macclesfield who applied the blind stamps circa 1860.

## THE LIBRARY’S DISPERSAL

It appears items were being dispersed from the library from the 1890s. In 1899 the Welsh books and manuscripts of William Jones were acquired by the National Library of Wales. An item on the

French and Indian War, inscribed in gilt on the binding to the Earl of Macclesfield was sold as part of the library of the late George A. Treadwell, of Brooklyn, New York, in 1913. His extensive collection included works on the American Revolution. The Anderson Galleries also interestingly sold an item with an Earl of Macclesfield bookplate in 1930. Further items have been traced in sales at Sotheby's, New York, in 1965. It is interesting that these items have all appeared in America. It might seem likely that during the great period of the building of American libraries at the turn of the century, several items of relevance crossed the Atlantic. This atlas may well have been one of them. At the same time the 7<sup>th</sup> Earl had set up Beechwood Estates Company in 1922 to avoid heavy taxation, it would own the castle.

Further items dispersed include a copy of William Shakespeare's *Venus and Adonis* 1602[08?] which was auctioned at Christies on 30 May 1984 for £129,600. In 2001 the sale of numerous items by Sir Isaac Newton including several manuscripts, was concluded with Cambridge University Library for a further £6.37 million. The London firm of Maggs Bros Ltd. also confirm having dispersed individual items over the years.

The present 9th Earl of Macclesfield became entangled in a bitter family dispute over his right to live at Shirburn Castle. 'It began in the 1980s but became 'openly hostile' after the Earl moved into the castle in 1993 and tried to stop relatives having access on the grounds that his privacy was being invaded' (The Times, 25 July 2003). Beechwood Estates Company which owns the castle, noted that it was in desperate need of repair and in 2002 it served the current Earl notice to vacate the property. Ultimately ending in court, he lost, incurring legal costs of £1.2 million. He resorted to selling the library to fund his debts as the contents of the castle were legally deemed to be his.

The first of twelve sales occurred at Sotheby's, London, on 16 March 2004, the final one on 2 October 2008. The sales grossed over £25 million. The military portion of the library was sold as Part Ten on 30 October 2007. In addition, in June 2004 Sotheby's oversaw the sale of the Macclesfield Psalter for £1,685,600, it resides today in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.

## COMPARING THE PARKER AND WASHINGTON EXAMPLES

Extensive research identified only three largely composite 'American Atlases'. That owned by George Washington now at Yale, the Thomas Winthrop Streeter example sold at Parke-Bernet Galleries Inc., 25 October 1966 as lot 71, and this Parker atlas. None of them included any title, printed or manuscript. All contained manuscript contents lists. All focused on North America having the three standard central and south American maps removed. The Streeter example's whereabouts is unknown and has not been recorded since the sale. An analysis of its contents shows that it was put together after 5 August 1776 at the earliest. The date found on the William Brassier map of Lake Champlain.

The atlas that this follows most closely in content is the Washington copy. Indeed, they were ordered at about the same time, the spring of 1776. Washington's expense account records paying John Sparhawk of the 'London Book Store' on Second Street, Philadelphia, on the 4 June 1776. Allowing for the binding, the shipment across the Atlantic and the transmission of the original order,

we are looking at the latest the order being placed in the middle of March and likely somewhat earlier.

Washington's order likely reached Robert Sayer at about the same time as George Lane Parker's. The manuscript index provided in his example is clearly contemporary as item 22a is inserted (Dury plan of the siege of Boston), it is not present in the Washington atlas. This is the latest dated map in the atlas at 12 March 1776. This encourages the thought that dating its construction is likely in a relatively narrow time frame after this date. The handwriting of the contents leaf may well be that of Robert Sayer's or John Bennett. Sayer might be more likely as it is well known that he worked more with the maps within the partnership.

The Washington atlas lacks the Dury of Boston (item 22a), the Blodget plan of the battle of Lake George (item 27) and the Jefferys of Florida (item 36), it does contain 5 further items not found here. These are the Jefferys maps of Labrador and Halifax and charts of Cape Lookout and Cape Fear. The fifth is a derivative of the Lewis Evans map of the *Middle British Colonies* which is standard in the first edition. Otherwise, the contents are identical. The Washington example is in later nineteenth century binding, whereas the Parker atlas is in contemporary binding. Only ten maps are 'standard' in the *American Atlas*, a total of 21 items were composite inclusions! Composite versions of Jeffery's atlas usually bear just one or two extra maps, clearly an exceptional example.



# CONTENT

The contemporary manuscript Index is numbered to 40 with one numbered 22a, consisting of 31 maps. They vary from single sheet maps to the magnificent large eight sheet Cyprian Southack sea chart (item 15-18). Of those listed just ten are standard maps from the regular atlas.

**1 & 2.**        **JOHN ROCQUE. [c.1762].** *A General Map of North America; in which is express'd The several New Roads, Forts, Engagements, &c. / taken from Actual Surveys and Observations / Made in the Army employ'd there, From the year 1754, to 1761: Drawn by the late John Rocque ...* [Title in English and French]. *Published According to Act, by M. A. Rocque in the Strand [space] & A Dury in Dukes Court St. Martins Lane.* Four sheets, 34.25 x 35.5 inches (870 x 900 mm.). Early wash colour.

The most accurate map of North America to date, including much original western information not found on any other printed map. Recent Spanish, French and English discoveries in the West and North-West are shown, with numerous historical and geographical notes including speculation as to the source of the Missouri River. A large 'West Sea' is placed in the northwest. The map depicts a radically different, and more informative cartography than the current French (i.e. Danville) cartography west of the Mississippi. Pikes Lake (unnamed) and Manton's River in the northwest are precursors of the 'River of the West' which would extend westwards out of the lake. These first two features appear to have been



first seen on Nicolas Bellin's map of North America, 1755, following the manuscript of Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, Sieur de La Vérendrye. It is believed this is their first use on an English map. Its cartography differs in the west from the Mitchell map of 1755, particularly in the Upper Mississippi River depiction. The source of the Rio Grande is marked as unknown.

The map highlights British claims to territory from the Atlantic Ocean to the shores of the Mississippi River. The region from the Appalachian Mountains to the Mississippi was in turn claimed by France. John Rocque died on 27 January 1762; the map being published by his widow Mary Ann Rocque shortly after. She continued the business with the help of Andrew Dury for several years

before being sold at auction on 4 July 1771 where many were acquired by Robert Sayer. The map is very scarce.

Phillips (1901) p. 579; Schecter (2010) pp. 20-21, Appendix Maps 1 & 2; Sellers & van Ee (1981) 88; Streeter sale (1969) 3911; not in Wagner (1937); Walker, James (1996); Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011).

**3. SR. ROBERT DE VAUGONDY. 1755.** *Partie de L'Amerique Septent. qui comprend la Nouvelle France ou le Canada ...* 18.75 x 23.5 inches (475 x 600 mm.). Early wash colour.



The only foreign published map included in the atlas, no doubt to add a French perspective to the claims in North America. The map was included in de Vaugondy's *Atlas Universel*, first published in 1757. It was the premier French world atlas of the period. Amongst the subscribers were Madame de Pompadour and John Rocque, the Huguenot emigre and mapmaker living in London. This map was first published in 1755 and is here in its second state with the re-orientation of 'F. de la Presqu'île' which according to Pedley is given the same date. The map focuses on

northeastern New France with a large inset of the Great Lakes region.

Kershaw (1993-98) II no. 355; Pedley (1992) 459 st. 2 c.1755; Schecter (2010) Appendix Map 3.

**4. THOMAS JEFFERYS. n.d.** *A Correct Plan of the Environs of Quebec, and of the Battle fought on the 13<sup>th</sup>. September, 1759: ... Engraved by Thomas Jefferys, Geographer to his Majesty. Published according to Act of Parliament by Tho.<sup>s</sup> Jefferys, the corner of St Martins Land Charing Cross.* Two sheets, 16 x 34.5 inches (410 x 880 mm.). Early wash colour.



The year 1759 was a critical turning point for the British. Fort Ticonderoga falls in June, Fort Niagara in July, Quebec in September, and a treaty is signed with the Cherokee Nation on 26 December. The most famous of these is undoubtedly the fall of Quebec. According to Cumming this is the finest map of the battle; 'It is a beautiful production, showing the topography of the region in detail, with the location of the British ships and the lines, batteries, encampments, and attack of the opposing forces'. According to Kershaw a pasted over revision can be found recording the altered battle lines on the Plains of Abraham. It is usually missing as here. A list of the British Regiments is inset lower right. It was published in Jefferys *General Topography of North America*, 1768, and may have been available separately earlier.

Baynton-Williams (2007) pp. 144-5; Cumming (1974) pp. 62-3; Kershaw (1993-98) IV 1015; Nebenzahl (1974) 6 (ill); Schecter (2010) Appendix Map 4; not in Sellers & Van Ee (1981); Sc.Eh p. 163. (Detail illustrated back cover)

5. **THOMAS JEFFERYS. n.d.** [1760]. *An Authentic Plan of the River St. Laurence from Sillery, to the Fall of Montmorenci, with the Operations of the Siege of Quebec ... Published by Tho. Jefferys Geographer to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, near Charing Cross, London.* 13 x 18.5 inches (330 x 475 mm.). Early wash colour.

One of the great battle plans of Canada relating to the French and Indian War. It covers the immediate environs of Quebec and the British capture of it in September 1759. First published in 1760, it was one of the earliest detailed plans of the campaign. It details the landing of British forces and alignment of the armies of General James Wolfe and the Marquis de Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham. It even records the deliberate feint of an attempt to land before Beauport. The vessels of the Royal Naval fleet under Admiral Saunders are each individually named.



Two insets are included, one illustrating the upper reaches of the St. Laurence River. The second is entitled *A View of the Action gained by the English Sepr. 13. 1759, near Quebec. Brought from thence By an Officer of Distinction.* In detail it records the conflict on the Plains of Abraham. A rare map of Quebec which is dedicated to the Secretary of State, William Pitt, top left corner. This is an example of the second state with the expanded imprint lower right as published in Jefferys *General Topography of North America*, 1768.

Kershaw 1017; Schecter (2010) Appendix Map 5; not in Sellers & Van Ee.

6. **EDWARD OAKLEY & JOHN ROCQUE. October 1759.** *A Plan of Quebec. Imprint lower centre Publish'd according to Act of Parliam<sup>t</sup> Octobr.. 1759 by E. Oakley & Sold by J Rocque near Round Court in the Strand.* 12.25 x 20 inches (310 x 505 mm.). Early wash colour.



This is the only plan which depicts Quebec as it was just before the British attack under General Wolfe, when considerable damage was sustained by the town. The first state was issued in January 1759 and is exceedingly rare. Upper centre is an inset recording the last British attempt under Sir William Phipps in 1690. This second state is dated October 1759, just following the capture of the city in mid-September. It bears the addition of *A Draught of the River St. Lawrence* top right. No direct reference is made to the ongoing attack therefore it may be assumed to have been issued due to interest in the impending attack.

The text in the left panel offers a brief history of Quebec, with an account of the British attack under Phipps in 1690, along with later ones by Walker and Hill in 1711 and Admiral Lestock in 1746. Six key locations are identified below.

Kershaw (1993-98) 1062; Schecter (2010) Appendix Map 6; Sellers & Van (1981) Ee 603; Stevens & Tree (1967) 72.b; Tooley (1965) no. 135.



7. **THOMAS JEFFERYS. 25 May 1775.** *An Exact Chart of the River St. Lawrence from Fort Frontenac to the Island of Anticosti.* Printed for Robt. Sayer, Map & Printseller, No. 53, Fleet Street, as the Act directs. Two sheets, 23.5 x 37 inches (600 x 940 mm.). Early wash colour.

One of the few standard maps in the *American Atlas*. A large detailed pre-Revolutionary War chart of the waters of the St. Lawrence River derived

from the original survey work of Jean Deshayes. Jefferys credits several sources in this map first published in 1757. Notably Deshayes whose chart of the St. Lawrence River published around 1702 was for the first half of the eighteenth century the most accurate. His customary diligent work also credits D’Anville, and comparison with a ‘Drawing of the River in the Collection of Governor Pownall’. He also records an account ‘given by a Gentleman who lately made that Voyage’. The main chart takes us upriver to Quebec, an inset up to Fort Frontenac. Further insets detail specific regions. James Cook’s outstanding survey of 1759 leading up to the taking of Quebec would be published as a remarkable twelve-sheet, extremely rare chart which would supercede this.

Heidenreich & Dahl (1982); Kershaw (1993-98) 669; Schecter (2010) Appendix Map 7; Sellers & Van Ee (1981) 233; Shirley (2004) T.Jef 2a no. 9; Stevens & Tree (1967) 76.d.

**8. ROBERT SAYER & JOHN BENNETT. 25 March 1775.** *A Chart of the Gulf of St. Laurence, composed from a great number ... Printed for & Sold by Robt. Sayer & Jno. Bennett, N<sup>o</sup>. 53, in Fleet Street, as the Act directs. 24 x 19.5 inches (610 x 495 mm.).* Early wash colour.



Another standard map in the *American Atlas*. It was the perfect accompaniment to the previous chart which focused on the St. Lawrence River itself. This focuses on the Gulf of St. Lawrence taking in New Britain or Labrador, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. Kershaw records four states of the map, this being the first. At the top of the map is a table of Astronomical Observations which lists the latitude and longitude of various major ports.

Refer to Sellers & van Ee (1981) 257 (st. 2); Kershaw (1993-98) 597; Schecter (2010) Appendix Map 8; Shirley (2004) T.Jef 2a no. 10; Skelton & Tooley (1967) no. 13.XI.

**9. THOMAS JEFFERYS. 10 May 1775.** *A General Chart of the Island of Newfoundland with the Rocks and Soundings. Drawn from the surveys ... by James Cook and Michael Lane ... Printed for Robt. Sayer & Jno. Bennett N<sup>o</sup>. 53 in Fleet Street. 21.5 x 22 inches (545 x 560 mm.).* Cut close, early wash colour.



A standard map the *American Atlas*, but no less important for being the result of some of the magnificent survey work of James Cook (1728-79), later of Pacific Ocean fame. Cook sailed for Canada as a young sailing master on Captain Simcoe's ship 'Pembroke' in 1758. The day after Louisbourg fell, Cook met Samuel Holland ashore at Kennington Cove whilst surveying the region. Fascinated, he spent the day with him learning eagerly from a master. Before the end of the year Cook had produced his own survey of the Bay of Gaspee which

so impressed Simcoe that he had it sent to London where it was immediately published. This was Cook's first chart.

His second was a result of his accompanying the fleet which sailed up the treacherous waters of the St. Lawrence River and took Quebec in 1759. The most decisive action of the war. The most reliable chart of the St. Lawrence River at that point was that of Deshayes published by de Fer in 1702 (Kershaw 618). It was largely down to the excellent survey work of Cook that the fleet of 49 warships was able to travel relatively unharmed up and down the river. Sir Charles Saunders was the Commander of the fleet who received a hero's welcome on his return to England 26 December 1759. His equal in charge of the land forces, General James Wolfe, had died in the Battle of the Plains of Abraham. 'A permanent contribution to the safe navigation of the St. Lawrence came out of the Quebec campaign. All soundings and bearing taken had been reported to the master of the flagship (Cook) in order that existing charts might be improved. In April 1760 Saunders informed the Admiralty that he had readied the materials for a new, detailed chart of the St. Lawrence and he received permission to publish. The first edition appeared on 1 May 1760 under his imprint' (Dictionary of Canadian Biography), the chart offered here.

As a result of the St. Lawrence chart, he was made surveyor of Newfoundland. This chart was first published in 1770, as part of a collection of charts by James Cook and Michael Lane on Newfoundland. The atlas survives in just four known examples. Following the Treaty of Paris which ended the War which in Europe is known as the Seven Years War, the French received concessions to fish in the rich waters off Newfoundland. To enforce this more accurate surveys were required. Cook was given the *Grenville* to do the survey work which took place between 1763 and 1767. The first state of this map is dated 1770, this is an example of the second state of four.

Beaglehole (1974) 'The Life of Captain James Cook'; Cumming 'British Maps of Colonial America' p. 52; Kershaw (1993-98) 539; Phillips (1909-) 1254; Schecter (2010) Appendix Map 9; Sellers & Van Ee (1981) 635; Shirley (2004) T.Jef 2a no. 12; Skelton & Tooley (1967) no. 11.I & 13.I.



**10. ROBERT SAYER & JOHN BENNETT. 25 March 1775.** *A Chart of the Banks of Newfoundland, Drawn from a great number of Hydrographical Surveys, chiefly from those of Chabert, Cook and Fleurieu ... Printed for & Sold by Robt. Sayer & Jn<sup>o</sup>. Bennett, N<sup>o</sup>. 53 in Fleet Street, as the Act directs.* 19.5 x 26.5 inches (495 x 675 mm.). Early wash colour.

A further chart relating to Newfoundland found in the standard *American Atlas*. It is also the result of survey work undertaken by James Cook but includes details of the French undertaken by Joseph Bernard Chabert de Cogolin 1750-51 and Charles Pierre Claret de Fleurieu in 1769. Their tracks are included as is a table detailing these observations lower right. The Grand Banks were the premier fishing waters in North America. According to Skelton and Tooley this is state 2 with additions following Michal Lane's surveys of 1772-3. However, they do not cite a first state and none could be found recorded anywhere.

Not in Kershaw; Schecter (2010) Appendix Map 10; Sellers & Van Ee (1981) 224; Shirley (2004) T.Jef 2a no. 13; Skelton & Tooley (1967) no. 13.II & pp. 183 & 205.

**11 & 12. CAPTAIN JOHN MONTRESOR. 1768.** *Map of Nova Scotia, or Acadia with the Islands of Cape Breton and St. John's, from actual Surveys, by Capt<sup>n</sup>. Montresor, Eng<sup>r</sup>. 1768. Printed & Sold by A. Dury in Dukes Court St. Martins Lane. Four sheets, 39 x 35 inches (990 x 890 mm.). Early wash colour.*

A superb separately published large-scale replacement for the standard Jefferys map in the *American Atlas*. Printed in four sheets it centres on Nova Scotia and includes St. John's Island (Prince Edward Island). The strategic position of Nova Scotia overlooking the sea lanes to the American colonies and the St. Lawrence River made accurate mapping of the region a priority. The task was given to Captain John Montresor (1736-99). He was born in Gibraltar, the son of a colonel of engineers. Following an education back in London he returned to learn the basics of military engineering from his father.



In 1754 he returned to England to accompany General Edward Braddock to America as his engineer-in-chief. He did not accompany him on the ill-fated Braddock Campaign. He was with General Amherst at the capture of Louisbourg in 1758. Much of the early 1760s was spent on working on the frontier between Canada and the American colonies. In 1766-67 he returned to England on leave and during this period arranged for the engraving and publication of this map. 'May 1<sup>st</sup> [1767] Constantly attending at the 2 Engravers to assist them in the Executions of the severn [sic] Draughts I have given them to Engrave for me vizt one of Nova Scotia, one of the Province of

New York, one of Canada from the first Island to Montreal and one of the City of New York and Environs ...' (Scull p. 392).

The engraver's identity is not given however the ornate title cartouche is the work of James Caldwell (1739-1822). Despite claiming the work to be his own surveying it seems more likely it was undertaken on his behalf. There is no record of him having spent considerable time in the region and he is known for taking credit for the work of others. The survey work given is largely coastal, much of the interior lacks any detail. The various roads across the peninsula are however identified. Built up areas of towns and even an area reserved for 'French Inhabitants' near Fort Anapolis. Prominent among coastal features are the numerous forts. Depth soundings are limited to the Atlantic shores and Green Bay on the present-day border with New Brunswick.

St. Johns Island (Prince Edward Island) is depicted in some detail. In fact, the presence of the Parish and county divisions indicates this is the second state of the map. Its detail is drawn from the work of Captain Samuel Holland and his map (see the following item). The ornate dedication upper left is to John Manners at top left and is further decorated by a scroll title cartouche at top right.

Kershaw 793; ODNB; Schecter (2010) Appendix Maps 12 & 13; Scull, G. D. (ed.) (1882); Sellers & Van Ee 312; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011).

**13. CAPTAIN SAMUEL HOLLAND. 1775.** *A Plan of the Island of St. John with the divisions of the Counties Parishes & the Lots as granted by Government likewise the Soundings round the coast and Harbours ... Printed & Sold by A. Dury Dukes Court St. Martins Lane London.* 14.5 x 28 inches (370 x 715 mm.). Early wash colour.

The first printed map of the island of St. John or present-day Prince Edward Island, and one usually found in the *American Atlas*. Now independent, it was first administered by the British as part of Nova Scotia. Captain Samuel Holland (1728-1801) was Surveyor General for the Northern District. Born in Deventer, the Netherlands, he made his way to serve under the British flag. In 1756 he became a lieutenant in the Royal Americans and went to America. Rising through the ranks during the French and Indian War he first began working on a map of the *Province of New York and New Jersey* published in 1768. He worked on Fort Carillon near Ticonderoga before serving in the campaign against Louisbourg in 1758. It was here that he met a young James Cook and the two would work together in charting the St. Lawrence River participating in the siege of Quebec.



In 1762 Holland returned to England where he submitted his maps to the Board of Trade. He proposed a survey of all the British Possessions in North America to help facilitate settlement. This was accepted in 1764, in March 1764 Holland was named surveyor general of the Northern District, including all the waters north of the Potomac River. High priorities were the newly ac-



quired territories in Canada and those with strong fishing interests which included the island of St. John.

He arrived in October 1764 and spent two years mapping the island. He subdivided the island into Parishes and townships of approximate uniform size. Holland himself received number 28 on the map later. The parcels of land were allotted by lottery to supporters of George III. This allocation quickly created problems with the local population unable to acquire land and absentee landlords often charging significant rents. Holland is recorded as having been fair. An inset map elaborates on the islands position in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The first state of this map is undated, Kershaw placed a date of 1765 on it. Holland was still surveying the island in that year. Bearing in mind he spent two years surveying the island it is unlikely it was published before 1767. This is the third state of five, dated 1775 in the title. The map is in remarkable detail with numerous depth soundings and anchorage points. The island has been anglicized with no French names surviving. The main settlements of Prince Town, Charlotte Town and George Town are coloured in red. Rhumb lines below help to orientate the map.

Johnson (2020) pp. 24-6; Kershaw (1993-98) 841; Schecter (2010) Appendix Map 14; Sellers & Van Ee (1981) 624; Shirley (2004) T.Jef 2a no. 11.

**14. THOMAS JEFFERYS. August 16th, 1755.** *A Large and Particular Plan of Shegnekto Bay, and the Circumjacent Country, with the Forts and Settlements of the French 'till dispossess'd by the English in June 1755. Drawn on the Spot by an Officer. Publish'd according to the Act August 16<sup>th</sup>. 1755 by Tho<sup>s</sup>. Jefferys Geographer to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales near Charing Cross. Printed for R. Sayer in Fleet Street, & T. Jefferys in the Strand.* London. 14.25 x 23 inches (360 x 585 mm.). Early wash colour.

This is a plan of arguably the first military engagement of 1755. The Isthmus of Chignecto provided the land bridge between French New Brunswick and English Nova Scotia. The French had built Fort Beausejour in 1751 to counterbalance the construction of Fort Lawrence the year before just to the north of present-day Amherst. Colonel Robert Monckton (1726-82), who would later be second in command to General Wolfe at Quebec, led a force of 2000 men from Massachusetts to the Bay of Fundy to gain firm control of Nova Scotia.

The battle is recorded in detail in the engraved text below the plan. Landing on the 1 June the French fort was occupied by Colonel Scott on the 17<sup>th</sup>. It was renamed Fort Cumberland. The French fort at Green Bay on the other side of the isthmus was captured the following day. This enabled a landing point from the Atlantic Ocean into French Canada. It also led to Governor Charles Lawrence of Nova Scotia expelling some 6000 French



Acadians. Many of them ended up in New Orleans and came to be called Cajuns, a corruption of their place of origin.

Published within just 8 weeks of the conflict, this rare and important map is one of the rarest of Jefferys highly important series of battle plans. It illustrates in meticulous detail the terrain drawn from field surveys on the spot. Nearby settlements are drawn, even the cultivated ground is clearly illustrated. It marked the beginning of the end for the French in North America.

Schechter (2010) Appendix Map 15; Schwartz (1994) pp. 38-43; not in Kershaw (1993-98); Sellers and Van Ee, (1981) 396.

### 'THE FIRST MARINE ATLAS PUBLISHED IN AMERICA'

#### THE ONLY EXAMPLE IN PRIVATE HANDS

**15-18. CAPTAIN CYPRIAN SOUTHACK. c.1729-[c.75].** *An actual Survey of the Sea Coast from New York to the I. Cape Briton. with Tables of the direct and thwart Courses & distances from Place to Place. by Cap.t Cyprian Southack. Illustrated, with Particular Plans, of the Harbours of New York, Boston, Canso Bay & Annapolis Royal, on a larger Scale. Sold by I. Mount, T. Page and W. Mount, Tower Hill. London.*



In 8 sheets joined as 4, 42 x 98.5 inches (1070 x 2500 mm.). Early wash colour.

The *New England Coasting Pilot* is one of the great cartographical rarities of Colonial America and this is the only example in private hands. Only eight substantially complete copies survive. This is in its fourth state found with the key map to the Henry Poppel wall map. This was a separate publication and is only found bound into two books; this one and that once owned by George Washington, now at Yale University.

### Career

It is the work of Captain Cyprian Southack (1662-1745), one of the most prolific writers of his day about whom we know so much. Southack was born in England and followed his father's footsteps as a naval man. As a young boy he went to sea and at the age of ten, he gained first-hand sea-battle experience. In 1685 he went to Boston in America and married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain John Foy, a noted shipmaster in Boston.

by 1690 Southack was part owner and captain of the man-of-war *Mary*. He had indeed been granted letters of marque against the French by the Admiralty on 16 July 1689. He was hired to join the Sir William Phips expedition against Port Royal, in French Acadia. The seven vessels and 450 strong force easily outnumbered the defences. Henceforth he acted as privateer and naval officer

for the Massachusetts Bay Company defending their interests against piracy. He made at least two other raids on Acadia: in 1704 and 1707 with Benjamin Church. Although he did not accompany Admiral Hovenden Walker in his aborted mission against Quebec in 1711, Southack took a large part in the planning stages.

In December 1693, the General Court of Massachusetts ordered that a small vessel be built which could 'cruise on this coast for the better securing of trade and navigation.' The *Province Galley* was commanded by Southack from 1696 until replaced by the more famous vessel of the same name in 1705. In effect she was the navy of the Province of Massachusetts.

In 1697 Lieutenant Governor William Stoughton of Massachusetts wrote to the Council of Trade and Plantations in London that 'Captain Southack is constantly employed to cruise about the Capes and convoy vessels from Virginia, Pennsylvania, Connecticut etc. between Massachusetts, Martha's Vineyard and Rhode Island ... the commander has acquitted himself with great care and diligence, none of the vessels under his charge having miscarried.' All the time he was surveying and taking notes of what he saw.

He also kept up his trading along the coasts of New England and Nova Scotia. He married an Elizabeth Oakley in Boston and had 11 children. Despite this he had a major role in the running of Annapolis Royal (the renamed Port Royal), being appointed to the council of Nova Scotia in 1720. His copy of John Thornton *English Pilot Fourth Book* of 1689, a first edition, survives today at the Massachusetts Historical Society.

He was a cartographer of note, his first known work being a manuscript of Boston Harbour in 1694. In about 1710 he produced a magnificent manuscript map of the Gulf and River of St. Lawrence. It is known that fifty copies were printed but none survive. His earliest surviving published work was issued in Boston in 1717. Engraved by Francis Dewing, it covers the whole of the English Empire in North America. It is the first engraved chart or map to be published in the English American colonies, and the oldest copper engraving produced in America of which copies are still extant. Only three examples survive.

It was published to draw attention to the threat posed by French encroachments in the west. A series of French forts are illustrated from French Canada all the way south to the 'Mouth of the Great River Messasipi.' On it he comments 'As far as the Prick't Line runs I have been Cruising in the Service of the Crown of Great Brittain from ye Year 1690 to ye Year 1712.' This extends all the way from Newfoundland to New York. He goes on to allude to this map by saying 'Which General Chart distinct from this will be Completed with the Maps of the Harbour in Six Months time Fit to be Printed for the use of my Brother Mariners it being my twenty two years hard Labour and Pain.'

His last known voyage was made in 1742 at the age of 80 to Maine 'to Assist in Conference and Management of affairs with the Indians. ...' By then his son-in-law Captain Edward Tyng was making his own mark and would command a vessel of his own at the famous siege of Louisbourg in 1745.



## Atlas project

An earlier reference to this chart than that found on the map of 1717, is found in a presentation made by Southack to the Massachusetts House of Representatives on 9 November 1716. It states that 'he has drawn a chart of this coast from New York, to Quebec, and proposing, that it may be cut on a plate, at the public charge, for the service of the navigation, and when so many copys are taken off, as ye Government pleases, the plate may be given to him.'

The reply on the 17 November stated 'William Payne, Esqr. Is desir'd to take care to have the plate engraven, and to have a copy thereof taken for each member of ye court, and then to deliver the plate to Capt. Southack for his own use; provided that one hundred & fifty of the said charts be reserved for the use of the sd. Court.'

However, the 1717 more general chart is dedicated to the 'General Court assembled at the Sessions held at Boston the 7<sup>th</sup> of November; 1716.' Does this mean an interim map was issued which was easier to produce locally? We know that a Francis Doing became embroiled in a case of counterfeit-



ing the Province's bills of credit in 1718. We do know that the project ended up being engraved in London.

An advert was placed in the *Boston News-Letter* for 19 May 1718 which read 'To my Fellow Marriners, Gentlemen, I have now finished my general chart of the Sea-Coast, from Cape Cancer to Sandy-Point, of New-York, in North America, with the Harbours, Towns, Bays, Roads, Rocks, Sands, Fishing-Banks, Shoals and Shelves, Depths of Water, Latitudes, Bearings and Distances from Place to Place, the make of the Land, and the Variations. My Intent in putting out this Advertisement is for the Good of the Navagation [sic], and that my Chart may be as Correct as possible before it is engraved: Therefore, lest my Chart should be imperfect, if any Gentlemen will let me wait upon them at my House, and will assist me in any Thing they shall find uncorrect, or will inform me of any Discoveries they may have made, which my Chart makes no mention of, they will very much oblige their humble Servant, Cyprian Southack.' It was still unfinished in 1723 when his London agent, Thomas Sandford, wrote on 28 February that 'the plate cannot go forwards till more subscriptions come in.'

Finally on 30 June 1729 an advert in the *Boston Gazette* announced ‘Came by Capt. Hammerden now from London, Fifty of my General Charts, in Sheets, from Sandy Point of New-York, unto Cape Canso in Nova-Scotia, and part of Island Breton, with the Courses and Distances from Place to Place, set by the Meridian Compass, with the Allowance of the Western Variation, and Towns on the Sea board, Harbours, Bays, Islands, Roads, Rocks, Sands, the Setting and Flowing of the Tides, and Currents, with several other Directions of great Advantages to this part of Navigation in North America, a Large Scale almost half an Inch to one League: And to be sold at my House near the Sign of the Orange Tree. Cyprian Southack.’

### Publication

Whereas the charts were printed in London, it is not known where the two introductory pages including the title, were printed. It is however clear, that the whole work was published in Boston. The work is also undated but the evidence suggests c.1729. Emanuel Bowen’s chart entitled ‘A New Chart of the Vast Atlantic Ocean’ published in 1740, refers to it being issued in 1731. This date was repeated by John Green in his ‘Explanation for the New Map of Nova Scotia and Cape Britain’, London 1755. Only one example is known to survive at the National Archives, England (CO 700/ New England 5).

The map is dedicated to Francis Nicholson (1655-1727), the Governor of South Carolina. At first glance, and unusual choice but the list of subscriber’s states prominently at the top ‘Francis Nicholson, Esq; was pleased to subscribe near One half part of the whole Expence’. Nicholson had a long service record in the colonies, in his early military career he attracted the attention of the William Blathwayt, Colonial Secretary and Alexander Spotswood. Captain Nicholson accompanied Sir Edmund Andros to Boston in 1686 as commander of a company of infantry. He became Lieutenant Governor of New England 1688-89 and then of Virginia 1690-92. During this time, he was instrumental in the founding of the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg and that of the town itself in 1699. Indeed, two of its streets, north and south of the central Duke of Gloucester Street, are named after him, Francis and Nicholson. He then became Governor of Maryland 1694-98, Virginia 1698-1705 and Nova Scotia 1712-15. His final placement was as Governor of South Carolina from 1721-25. He was one of the earliest to warn the Board of Trade of the activities and desires of the French towards the territory west of the Appalachian Mountains. Something he clearly had in common with Southack.



The accompanying list of subscribers is a remarkable who’s who of individuals, so early in the colonial history of North America. Of the 74 named, 56 are in the Americas, 17 are interested parties from London. Notable amongst them are Governor Richard Phillips of Nova Scotia (c.1661-1750), Samuel Shute (1662-1742), Governor of Massachusetts and William Douglas (c.1691-1752), author of the exceedingly rare map ‘Plan of the British Dominions of New England’,

c.1753. There is also his son-in-law Captain Edward Tyng along with several merchants and naval figures.

The map is strewn with over a hundred descriptive invaluable notes relating local conditions, and historical anecdotes. Also included are sites of navigational hazards, fishing grounds, areas to dry fish and find timber for ships and tides. The 'Island of New York is very fine & a Large City good Road & Harbour Place of great Trade many Farms adjacent.' 'Boston a very fine Harbour and a great many Branches for the Navigation to Sail into, but no long Rivers a Place of the greatest Trade in North America for building of Ships & c'.

Southack claims to have been the first to have sailed through the Strait of Canso in Nova Scotia in 1690. However, it seems unlikely with all the sailing activity in the region that it had not been achieved before. He also claims to be the first person to have sailed in Peconic Bay in 1692. Legend has it that the pirate William Kidd buried his treasure on Gardiners Island at its entrance in 1699.

The second sheet bears a reference to the Gulfstream in a legend offshore; 'when you are within fifteen Leagues of main Shoar between Cape Sables & Cape Ann, you will have a strong Current setts to the South South West'. This is one of the earliest references on a map, pre-dating that on the Walter Hoxton of 1735.

Several tables of distances exist and one on the title page for directions from the Boston lighthouse to points in the Bay. The Lighthouse was constructed in 1716 and was the first to be constructed in what is now the United States. True to character he attempted to leave his name for posterity naming places on the map including 'North Channel or Southacks Channel' on Cape Cod and 'Southacks Island or Monhegon' off the coast of Maine. A prominent 'Southacks Bay' is found in Nova Scotia.



## Pirate ship

Off the coast of Cape Cod is a legend and mark of the wreck of the *Whydah* galley. On her maiden voyage whilst returning to London with gold, ivory, sugar and indigo from the Caribbean, she was captured by the pirate Captain Samuel 'Black Sam' Bellamy. He had recently separated from sailing with Benjamin Hornigold, who had refused to attack British ships. Sailing north Bellamy captured at least six more vessels before being driven by a storm and wrecked off Cape Cod on 26 April 1717.

Hearing of the wreck Governor Shute instructed Southack to recover any treasure. When he reached her, he found that her mast was still partially visible but that she had been scattered for nearly 4 miles along the coast. He reports on the map that he buried 102 men and marks the spot



‘Whydah’ artifacts recovered.  
Whydah Pirate Museum, Cape Cod

where she was lost. According to survivors the *Whydah* carried nearly 5 tons of silver, gold and jewellery. Little was recovered. Despite several attempts over the ensuing years, she was thought lost to the seas.

Then, in 1984 the maritime archaeologist Barry Clifford (1945-), using this map of Southack’s, managed to locate the treasure. He recovered over 200,000 artifacts, tens of thousands of coins and more than 60 cannons. The courts ruled that everything rightfully belonged to him, he still retains it. She remains the only truly authenticated pirate shipwreck ever identified.

### Later states

A further advert was placed in the *Boston Gazette* for 10 May 1731, repeated the following week. It stated, ‘TO be sold by Nathanael Belknap, Bookseller, at the Corner of Scarlet’s Wharfe, at the North End of Boston, Capt. Cyprian Southack’s New England Coasting Pilot, with several directions of great advantages to this part of Navigation in North America, in Books or in Sheets.’

A revised edition was issued c.1734 by Southack in which a reengraved sheet 8 depicts Cape Breton. He states it was included ‘to shew how strong the French have Fortified the Harbour of Louisbourg’. A large plan of the harbour accompanies it along with a view of the new lighthouse completed in 1733, the first in present day Canada. An accompanying legend is dated Boston 30 October 1733. Its issue date is derived from two contemporary adverts:

The *New York Gazette* on 24 June 1734 and repeated on 5 August published: ‘There is now Published, and to be Sold, The New-England Coasting Pilot, from Sandy-Point of New-York unto Cape Canso in Nova-Scotia, and part of the Island Breton; with Courses and Distances from Place to Place, and Towns on the sea-board; The Harbours, Bays, Islands, Roads Rocks and Sands; The Setting and Flowing of Tydes and Currents, with Directions of great Advantage, to this part of Navigation in North-America. As also, the Soundings, Sands, Rocks and Harbours, with Distance of Places from New-York (between Long-Island the Main) to Rhode-Island by Capt. Cyprian Southack. Which work being Presented to the King, and his Majesty taking into his gracious Consideration the Usefulness of the said Performance, was pleased to order the sum of Fifty Pounds to be paid to Capt. Southack for buying him a Gold Chain and Medal, as a mark of his Majesty’s Royal Favour for his Labour and Palns [sic] in so useful a Work. To be Sold by **William Bradford** in the City of New-York.’

The *New England Weekly Journal* on 28 October and 11 November 1734, bore: ‘Imported now in Capt. Homans from London, Engraven and Printed the Island Breton, with the Harbour of Louisburgh, and the Fortifications in the said Harbour, Large Scale in one Sheet of Paper, and Books of the Coasts from New-York to Cape Canso. Sold by Capt. Cyprian Southack at his House in Boston.’



Both the known examples at the British Library (Maps C.26.f.23) and Library of Congress (G1106.P5 S6 1734) bear the same manuscript alteration to the title. Instead of the printed referring to 'Part of Island Breton' it now reads 'all the Island of Breton. The harbour of Louisbourgh'. Similarly, the list of subscribers in the Library of Congress example includes 8 new individuals. Two are of note; Sir John Randolph (1693-1737), the only native of Colonial Virginia to be knighted and General Oglethorpe. The latter had just formally established the colony of Georgia in 1733.

The third and fourth states of the map were both issued loose, the title page and list of subscribers being dropped. The third state was published by William Herbert (1718-95) and Robert Sayer (1725-94) in 1757. The dedication on sheet one is now replaced with the following title:

'An actual Survey of The Sea Coast from New York to the I. Cape Briton. with Tables of the direct and thwart Courses & distances from Place to Place. by Cap.<sup>t</sup> Cyprian Southack ... Printed and Sold by W.<sup>m</sup> Herbert under the Piazzas on London Bridge & Rob.<sup>t</sup> Sayer facing Fetter Lane Fleet Street.'

Four insets have also been added to the map of New York Harbour, Boston Harbour, Casco Bay and Annapolis Royal. Four examples are known to survive: British Library (Maps 145.e.17), Harvard (G.3321.P5.1758), New York Public Library (Map Div. 01-10280) and Boston Public Library (G3321.P5 1758.S67). All omit sheet 8, except for the New York Public Library example in which it is replaced by a chart of the Atlantic Ocean. This appears to have been the intention. This chart is cropped, the left side and title above which is normally dated 1757, are cut.

Requiring far greater work but less noticeable is the complete erasure and replacement of the network of compass roses and rhumb lines. The longitude in the border is now measured from Boston instead of London. The earliest advert identified was issued in the *Public Advertiser* for 23 May 1757. It read 'This Day is published, Printed on eight Sheets of Elephant Paper, Price one Guinea on Canvas, with Rolls, done upon Paste Boards for the Use of Mariners, 15s. An Actual Survey of the Sea Coast from New York to the Isle of Cape-Breton, on a Scale of 7 1 half Inches to a Degree, containing all the Islands, Banks, Dangers, &c. with a particular Description of the Navigation into the several Harbours, and Tables of the direct and Thwart Courses, from Place to Place, by Captain Cyprian Southack. Illustrated with particular Plans of the Harbours of New-York, Boston, Canso Bay, and Annapolis Royal; as also a new and correct Chart of the Altantic [sic] Ocean. Printed for R. Sayer, opposite Fetter-lane, Fleet-street; W. Herbert at the Golden Globe on London Bridge; E. Bakewell in Cornhill; and J. Rocque facing St. James's Palace, Pall-mall. Where may be had, just published, and printed on two Sheets of Elephant Paper, Price 5s. a new Chart of the Atlantic Ocean, with the Seat of War in America.

Four similar adverts have been identified in the *New-York Mercury* from 27 March 1758. They state: 'Garrat Noel, Bookseller, next Door to the Merchant's-Coffee-House, has just imported An actual Survey of the Sea-Coast, from New-York, to Cape Breton; with Tables of the direct and thwart Courses, and Distances from Place to Place. By Captain Cyprian Southack. With particular Plans of the Harbours of New-York, Boston, Casco-Bay, and Annapolis-Royal; on a large Scale, 8 Feet long, and 3 Feet and a Half broad: Containing likewise, a New-Chart of the Atlantic Ocean.'

For this, the fourth state, the imprint is altered to that of Mount and Page as above. The firm of Mount and Page went through several different partnerships through the generations as family

members altered. This imprint reflects William Mount II (fl.1775-1800) joining the firm in 1775. In 1779 another Thomas Page joins the imprint. The main addition to the map is an inset of Halifax, Nova Scotia, founded in 1749. The lower right sheet is here replaced by the key map from Henry Popple's *Map of the British Empire*, first issued in 1733. It is in state 6, of 9, dated to c.1775 according to Mark Babinski's 1998 study of it. The three other known examples are Library of Congress (G3321.P5 1775.S6 lacks sheet 8, damaged and G3321.P5 1775.S62) and the Washington atlas at Yale. Only the first Library of Congress example lacks the Popple map. The western half of the map only is also present in an example backed on linen at the Leventhal Center, Boston Public Library.

American Dictionary of National Biography; Babinski (1998); *Boston Prints and Printmakers* p. 8 n. 3 & p. 57; John Carter Brown Library (1974) no. 72; Cumming (1974) p. 42; Hitchings (1980); Krieger & Cobb (1999) pp. 43-4, 98-9; Le Gear (1967); McCorkle (2001) 729.4, Phillips 468; Sabin (1868-1936) 88221; Schecter (2010) Appendix Maps 17-20; Schwartz & Ehrenberg (1980) pp. 148-51; Sellers & Van Ee (1981) 203; Shirley (2004) M.Sou 1a; Tapley (1922); Winsor (1882) vol. II p. liii.

**19. ROBERT SAYER & JOHN BENNETT. 2 Sept. 1775.** *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. No. 53 Fleet Street as the Act directs 2 Sept. 1775. London. 18 x 15.5 inches (480 x 395 mm.). [Printed on the same sheet along the right-side] *Plan of*



*Boston Harbour from an Actual Survey [and] Plan of the Town of Boston with the Attack on Bunkers-Hill in the Peninsula of Charlestown, the 17th of June 1775. London. Printed for R. Sayer & J. Bennett. No. 53 Fleet Street as the Act directs 2 Sept. 1775. London. 18 x 21 inches (460 x 535 mm.). Early wash colour.*



Pencil sketch of the road from Menotomy to Cambridge, 1775. Alnwick Castle.

This is one of the very earliest maps of the first battle of the American Revolution, the Battle of Bunker Hill. It was published just five weeks after that by Isaac De Costa. This separately published broadside by Robert Sayer and John Bennett, consists of 3 maps engraved on two plates.

The beginning of the American Revolution occurred on 19 April 1775, when the British marched on Lexington, Massachusetts. It is marked with crossed swords on the map. General Gage had sent Colonel Francis Smith (1723-91) to confiscate military supplies being stockpiled in Concord. Word had famously already reached them courtesy of Paul Revere's famous ride. Reinforcements were sent by Gage in the guise of Lord Hugh Percy (1742-1817). The Percy family records survive today at Alnwick Castle, Northumberland, where two magnificent manuscript maps survive. The first, in the opinion of Cumming, forms a source for this map.

The detail is laid onto a map drawn from Thomas Jefferys' *New England*, 1755, including the extensive road network. The skirmish in Concord is marked on the map by two crossed swords and dated. It illustrates the mobilization of colonial forces with the approach from the north; 'March of the Troops of New Hampshire', 'Rangers from New Hampshire'. From the south are 'March of the Troops from Connecticut' along with a 'Company of Artillery' following 'March of the Troops from Providence' and 'Provision wagons.'

George Washington was appointed General of the newly formed Continental Army on 14 June 1775 by the Second Continental Congress. His route through central Massachusetts is labelled 'March of General Washington', which is shown to include the 'New York Grenadiers', the 'Virginian Horse', 'Riflemen' and a 'Piquet' or small unit of soldiers. His 'Incampment' [sic]



at Worcester is also displayed. Each are illustrated as pictorial columns complete with wagons and canon.

The title records the source as an 'American Volunteer' whose identity remains unknown. Despite the undoubted desire to communicate with London it is amazing to consider the speed with which this map was produced. The latest information recorded is Washington's encampment at Worcester on 1 July and yet this map was published on the 2 September. A mere 63 days to transmit the information across the Atlantic and have a map drawn and engraved. Considering typically, 25-30 of these would be taken up with the crossing, a remarkable achievement.

A small general map of Boston harbour is upper right outlining the region involved. It includes Nantasket Road, the area where vessels would await favourable tides. It is the larger plan lower right which elicits much attention. It records the events of 17 June 1775 when the British mounted an attack on the heights of Charlestown which had been occupied the previous day by colonial militia. The heights here provided a commanding position over Boston itself. On the morning of the 17<sup>th</sup> June the British became aware of the occupation and immediately launched an attack. What ensued was the Battle of Bunkers Hill, one of the most famous battles of the war. Named after the Hill behind Charlestown, much of the fighting took place on what was later named Breed's Hill. Two attempts were repulsed with heavy losses, but the third was successful in occupying the peninsula. The map illustrates the scene illustrating the bombardment from ships and British positions at Cornhill in Boston. British troops landing by boat on the shore. These resulted in the burning of Charlestown vividly depicted.

Included is a very detailed plan of the city of Boston including the encampment of British forces on Boston Common. Here the Liberty Tree is marked, it was the site where the first protests against the British took place in 1765. By the time this map was published it had been felled by Nathaniel Coffin Junior, a loyalist.

The account of the battle is believed to derive from a 25 June 1775 letter from General Burgoyne to his nephew 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: straight 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.' The letter was later published separately by Sayer & Bennett as a broadside.

A key below lists the Wards and identifies a further 12 buildings. It also lists the 10 major fires the town had suffered, the last in 1760 being 'the most dreadfull.' The map is undoubtedly one of the finest pictorial accounts of the conflict.

Boatner (1966) pp. 620-32; Cumming (1974) pp. 65-6; Deák (1988) 144; Krieger & Cobb (1999) p.103; McCorkle (2001) 775.1; Nebenzahl (1975) nos. 6 & 6a; Schecter (2010) pp. 68-73, Appendix Map 22; Schwartz & Ehrenberg (1980) pl. 117; Sellers & Van Ee (1981) 813; Stokes and Haskell (1933) p. 47. (*Detail illustrated front cover*)

**20 & 21. THOMAS JEFFERYS. 29 November 1774.** *A Map of the most Inhabited part of New England containing the Provinces of Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire, with the Colonies of Connecticut and Rhode Island, Divided into Counties and Townships: The whole composed from Actual Surveys and its Situation adjusted by Astronomical Observations. November 29<sup>th</sup>. 1774. Published according to Act y Tho<sup>s</sup> Jefferys Geographer to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales near Charing Cross.* Four sheets joined as two, 41 x 38.5 inches (1040 x 9780 mm.). Early wash colour.

This large-scale map of New England is derived from several sources. The most important though is Dr. William Douglass' 'A Plan of the British Dominions of New England', 1753, of which only two known examples survive. Others include manuscript maps of 1737 by Gardner and Kellock of Connecticut and drafts by Richard Hazzens and George Mitchell. Published by Jeffery's, this map was first published two years later. It was compiled by Braddock Mead, alias John Green (c.1688-?) whose colourful life is outlined earlier. He was, however, a brilliant editor of cartographic information. This is an example of the third edition and is one of the standard maps in the *American Atlas*. It is the first available large-scale map of New England.



Edney (2003a) 2e; Edney (2003b); McCorkle (2001) 755.19; Pritchard & Taliaferro (2002) pp. 176-9; Schecter (2010) Appendix Maps 23-4; Sellers & Van Ee (1981) 799; Shirley (2004) T.Jef 2a nos. 15 & 16; Stevens & Tree (1967) 33, state e (5 of 6).

**22. J. F. W. DES BARRES. 5 August 1775.** (Chart of Boston Bay). *Published according to Act of Parliament by J. F. W. Des Barres Esq. August 5. 1775.* London. Two sheets joined, 29.75 x 41 inches (755 x 1045 mm.). Early wash colour.

The FIRST STATE of one of the most important Revolutionary War illustrations of Boston and its approaches. One of the finest maps or charts of the Boston area ever produced. George Callendar was the Master of His Majesty's Ship the *Romney*. Commissioned in 1762, she served extensively in North America, arriving in Boston 17 May 1768 to support the British during the enforcement of the Townsend Acts. Short of men, it was the pressing of local men into service which increased tension in the town to a level which broke out in the Boston Massacre of 1770.

This chart is part of a very large body of work known as the *Atlantic Neptune* undertaken by Joseph Frederick Walford Des Barres (1721-1824). It is one of the greatest hydrographic achievements of the eighteenth century. He was born in Switzerland and studied under the talented mathematician Daniel Bernoulli at the University of Basel. He emigrated to Britain where he studied at the Royal Military College, Woolwich. At the outbreak of the French and Indian War he joined as a military engineer. The war highlighted the lack of accurate mapping of the vast territories now under British control in North America. General James Wolfe soon attached him to his detail. Whilst in Canada he would also work with James Cook on a monumental chart of the St. Lawrence River.



Des Barres was instructed to survey the coastlines of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Returning to Britain in 1774 he was instructed with the task of producing a monumental atlas of the American waters. Samuel Holland (1728-1801) was also entrusted with the task of accurately mapping the northern portion of these territories. He proposed using the latest accurate methods which included astronomical readings and triangulation. In 1769, he was still working in Canadian waters but had instructed Callendar to undertake the survey of Boston. In England, Des Barres oversaw the detailed engraving. He set about providing the British government with more accurate mapping of the entire coastline of America and Canada. They proved to be of just as much use to the American Rebel forces. Their quality and accuracy are well known and deserved.

This chart is notable for recording Boston as it was at the outbreak of hostilities. It illustrates the British defences before the siege. The second state out of the four issued, would record the progress of the siege works constructed by the Americans around the city. It was surveyed in the year

1769, a troubled time in Boston. Extensive soundings are provided in the harbour with numerous points marked to ease navigation through the difficult waters. What separates this chart from most others is the level of topographical detail on land. The road structure is accurately recorded as are the local towns. It even goes as far as recording field boundaries, a remarkable body of information for historians. The high-quality engraving using etching, stipple and aquatint methods, enables surface features to be displayed, especially the elevation of the terrain. An alphabetical key upper right identifies fourteen locations in the immediate area of Boston, including batteries, docks, forts, wharves, and the all-important Charles-town Ferry. Des Barres would return to Canada and lived to the age of 103.

Cumming (1973) pp. 51-56; Guthorn (1972) 59/3, Holland's original manuscript; Johnson (2020) pp. 24-6; Krieger & Cobb (1999) p. 106, plate 19; Nebenzahl (1975) 3; Schechter (2010) Appendix Map 25; refer Sellers & Van Ee (1981) 945; Stevens, Bibliography of the Atlantic Neptune (unpublished) pp. 211-216; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011).

**22a. ANDREW DURY. 12 March 1776.** *A Plan of Boston, and its Environs. shewing the true Situation of His Majesty's Army. And also those of the Rebels. Drawn by an Engineer at Boston. Octr. 1775. London. Publish'd as the Act directs, 12<sup>th</sup>. March, 1776. by Andrew Dury, Duke's Court, St. Martins Lane. Engrav'd by Jn<sup>o</sup>. Lodge from the Late Mr. Jefferys Geographer to the KING. London. 18 x 25.5 inches (460 x 645 mm.).* Early wash colour.

One of the finest maps of the Boston Siege of 1775-76. Orientated with north to the upper right, it displays in detail the town of Boston and its relationship with Bunkers Hill and Dorchester Heights. The positions of both forces are clearly marked with their defensive works coloured according to the Explanation, in green for British and yellow for the 'Rebels'.



The result of the Battle of Bunker Hill fought on the 17 June 1775 is detailed. It marks the point at which the 'Troops Landed 17 June under General Howe,' a 'Redoubt taken from ye Rebels by Genl. Howe,' and at Charlestown Neck the 'Lines & Redoubts thrown up by our Troops after ye Victory on ye 17<sup>th</sup> June 1775.' General Howe's Camp is recorded as present at on the hill. The 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment are shown en-

camped on Boston Common. Nearby is 'Mount Whoredom next to the military presence on Beacon Hill. This is believed to relate to military slang for a similarly named area just south of Woolwich, England, as seen on John Rocque's large-scale plan of 1746. Woolwich is a major military town also. Largely military positions in town are keyed.

George Washington's 'Headquarters of the Rebels' is identified at Cambridge and American positions opposite Bunkers Hill, at the mouth of the Charles River, Roxbury and elsewhere encircle the town. The key describes some of the Rebel positions, a hill on the road from Roxbury into Boston is a place where 'the Enemy annoy y<sup>e</sup> Centuries & Officers with small Arms, but seldom do any Execution.' Another outside Roxbury is even applauded as 'A Strong Post of the Enemy, Fortified in appearance with great Judgement ...'

As the title states this plan reflects the position of the Siege in October 1775. A note upper left reads "To the Public The Principal part of this Plan was Survey'd by Richard Williams, Lieutenant at Boston and sent over by the Son of a Nobleman to his Father in Town, by Whose Permission it is Published. NB. The Original has been compared with and Additions made from Several other curious Drawings". That manuscript survives today at the British Library (Add.MS. 15535.5) along with a series of watercolour drawings. Williams was in the Royal Welch Fusiliers and crucially kept a journal from 1774-75 which survives today at the Buffalo & Erie County Public Library. It has been made available online in digital form. He arrived in Boston in June 1775 and returned to London in early 1776.



Watercolour, pen and ink by Richard Williams (BL K.Top 120.38.b)  
(<http://digital.buffalolib.org/document/77>)

The nobleman's son referred to as carrying the manuscript was most likely Hugh Percy (1742-1817), commander of the British relief force at Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775, and son of the Duke of Northumberland. In January Washington met with John Adams and a host of generals to discuss the vote at Congress. He had been instructed 'to destroy the army & navy at Boston in any way he & a council of war shall think best, even if the town must be burnt.' This map was published just five days before the British evacuated Boston.

This map is not found in the George Washington atlas at Yale. Here it is numbered 22a on the verso and inserted in the manuscript list of contents clearly indicating its last minute insertion.

Nebenzahl (1974) pp. 48-49; Nebenzahl (1975) 16; Sellers & Van Ee (1981) 932; Williams, Richard *Journal* <http://digital.buffalolib.org/document/77> (accessed 13 May 2021). (*Illustrated inside front cover*)

**23 & 24. JOHN MONTRESOR. 10 June 1775.** *A Map of the Province of New York, with Part of Pennsylvania, and New England, From an Actual Survey by Captain Montresor, Engineer, 1775. Publish'd as the Act directs. June 10<sup>th</sup>. 1775, by A. Dury, Dukes Court St. Martins Lane London.* Four sheets as two, 56.5 x 36.25 inches (1435 x 9210 mm.). Early wash colour.

'One of the most detailed maps of [the] New York region issued during the revolutionary era' (Schwartz & Ehrenberg). The background of John Montresor (1736-99) is detailed under map number 11 and 12 above. He spent much of the early 1760s working on the frontier between Canada and the American colonies. In 1766-67 he returned to England on leave and during this period arranged for the engraving and publication of this map. 'May 1<sup>st</sup> [1767] Constantly attending at the



2 Engravers to assist them in the Executions of the severn [sic] Draughts I have given them to Engrave for me vizt one of Nova Scotia, one of the Province of New York, one of Canada from the first Island to Montreal and one of the City of New York and Environs ...' (Scull p. 392). It was not until 1775 and the threat of conflict that this particular map was published.

The map centres on the Hudson River valley extending eastward to the Connecticut River and west on the Mohawk River to Fort Herkimer. It also extends southwards in New Jersey to the town of Burlington. To the north it takes in the southern portion of Lake Champlain with two insets extending the two river systems. One on Lake Champlain upper left and the other the Connecticut River upper right. It also records the various proposed boundary lines between New York and New Jersey, work for which Montresor was responsible. Since 1664 when New Jersey was granted to Sir George Carteret and Lord Berkeley, the border had been in dispute.

The whole is the work of the engraver Peter Andrews (fl.1763-82), who produced several American maps including Montresor's plan of New York. It records the counties, towns, land grants, forts, major houses and other buildings. The extensive road network is well drawn as are various portages. Industrial sites are located including slate quarries, iron works and mills.

The map exists in four states. This is an example of the second with the correct spelling of Ticonderoga on the east bank. On initial publication the Americans under Ethan Allen and Colonel Benedict Arnold, had only just captured Fort Ticonderoga and its supplies on 10 May 1775. These cannon and armaments were then transported to Boston and were used on Dorchester Heights to break the siege of Boston. Hence the update of content to the map during its lifetime.

Montresor married in New York in 1764 and made the city his home later acquiring Montresor's Island in the East River, now named Ward island. He was present at Lexington and Bunker Hill with the British army when the war began. As was common practice at the time corruption ran through the ranks of the British Army in America. When Montresor's accounts were studied by the Audit Office, they rejected £50,000 of claims. He fought the auditors for 15 years but failed. His estates were seized and he died in Maidstone prison on 16 June 1799.



ODNB; Pritchard & Taliaferro (2002) no. 45; Schecter (2010) Appendix Maps 27-8; Schwartz & Ehrenberg (1980) pp. 181-2 pl. 114; Scull, G. D. (ed.) (1882); refer Sellers & van Ee (1981) 1066 (not identifying the state; Stevens & Tree (1967) 42 state b.

25. Missing. The manuscript index calls for a *Plan of New York*. The George Washington atlas at Yale contains the Montresor plan. Schecter (2010) Appendix Maps 29.

**26. THOMAS JEFFERYS. n.d.** *A Plan of the Town and Fort of Carillon at Ticonderoga; with the Attack made by the British Army Commanded by Genl. Abercrombie, 8 July 1758. Engraved by Tho<sup>s</sup>. Jefferys, Geographer to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Published by Tho<sup>s</sup>. Jefferys near Charing Cross London: 2<sup>s</sup>. 14.5 x 18.75 inches (370 x 480 mm.).* Early wash colour.



Before being renamed Fort Ticonderoga the French had called it Fort Carillon. Situated at the strategic point at the southern end of Lake Champlain, where the waters from Lake George merged, it had a commanding position of the access route through the Hudson valley to Quebec. Construction began in 1755 and progress was slow. By June 1758 the British under General James Abercromby (1706-81) were amassing forces at Fort William Henry on Lake George. A total of

16,000 men, the largest force yet assembled in North America. They landed just four miles from Fort Carillon on 6 July 1758. The French under General Louis-Joseph de Montcalm (1712-59) who had recently arrived undertook a flurry of last-minute improvements over the ensuing two days. Abercrombie's failure to advance during this time cost the British. On the 8 July the British, despite superior numbers, failed under the cannon and artillery fire from the fort. The following year the British would successfully capture it.

The detail provided is remarkable. Not just military, but topographical too. The 'Abbattis or felled Trees' refer to the hundreds of trees planted with sharpened ends facing outward. The roads, docks, advance works and even gardens are recorded.

Johnson (2020) pp. 55-8; ODNB; Schecter (2010) Appendix Map 30; Schwartz (1994) pp. 97-9; Schwartz & Ehrenberg (1980) p. 163; Sellers & Vn Ee (1981) 1120.

**27. THOMAS JEFFERYS. 2 Feb. 1756.** *A Prospective View of the Battle fought near Lake George, on the 8<sup>th</sup>. of Sep<sup>r</sup>. 1755, between 2000 English, with 250 Mohawks, under the command of Genl. Johnson: & 2500 French & Indians under the command of Genl. Dieskau in which the English were victorious captivating the French*

*Gen.' with a Number of his Men killing 700 & putting the rest to flight.* 11 x 20.25 inches (280 x 515 mm.). Black & white.

This extremely rare English edition was published barely six weeks after the virtually impossible to obtain American printing by Samuel Blodget. One of three maps not in the George Washington atlas. It illustrates the Battle fought near Lake George on 8 September 1755. Major General Edward Braddock oversaw the British forces in North America and earlier in the year he had designed a three-pronged attack against the French. One at Fort Duquesne, one against Fort Niagara and the third on Crown Point on Lake Champlain. An Indian Trader named Sir William Johnson was put in charge of the latter.

Along the side of the map is a previously unnoticed map of the Hudson River from New York to Lake George, the scene of the battle. It includes detailed layouts of Fort William Henry and Fort Edward lower left. The latter is given its new name having been originally called Fort Edward Lyman. It holds a strategically important position on the Hudson River beyond which it is not navigable. It also controlled access to the Champlain River valley and Lake George which was accessible by Portage. The Indians called this area 'The Great Carrying Place' and from an early period this region was destined to be occupied. In 1709 Fort Nicholson was erected here during Queen Anne's War. The region was critical to the great warpath's to and from New York and Canada during the various conflicts of the eighteenth century.

Advancing up the Hudson River in 1755, Johnson was unaware that the French had learnt of his plans. By August he had reached the southern shore of Lac Saint Sacrement, which he renamed Lake George to honour the King. He ordered the construction of Fort William Henry to protect the region. The French force-marched south from Crown Point and ambushed the British. Blodget described how the French 'became invisible to our men, by squatting below the under-growth of shrubs and brakes, or by concealing themselves behind the trees'. The scene is depicted on the left-hand side of the plate as the 'First Engagement'. The British suffered heavy losses, including their commander Colonel Ephraim Williams (after whom the College is named) and the Mohawk sachem Tiyanoga (known as Hendrick by the English). Johnson himself suffered a leg wound. The French advanced to Lake George the same day and met a counter attack from the American colonials who decided to fight the 'Indian' way. The French fought the European method with three neat lines of firing troops. Blodget viewed the conflict from a position near the English cannon. The French suffered over 260 killed and wounded and their commander Chief Marshall Ludwig August Dieskau was captured. They retreated in disarray to Crown Point. This was a notable engagement as it was the first occasion in which American colonials defeated a regular army without assistance from the British forces. The scene of this battle is depicted on the right side of the plate as the 'Second Engagement'. It is also a notable battle in that it halted the French advance into New York for the duration of the War.

Samuel Blodget (1724-1807) was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, 1 April 1724. Blodget was at Louisbourg in 1745 at the start of the French and Indian War. His account records that he was present at Lake George in the Camp and 'though I could not be in the front, and rear, and on either wing at the same time, yet being an independent person not belonging to the Army. I had, it may be, as good an opportunity as any person whatever, to observe the whole management on both sides.' This confirms his role as a sutler selling food and supplies to the army. Blodget was quite an

entrepreneur and became ‘a merchant, manufacturer, and canal builder, and a visionary, having developed machinery for raising sunken ships’ (ANB). Using a machine that he invented in 1783, he raised the valuable cargo from a ship sunk off Plymouth. Blodget took his ideas to Spain and failed to get any interest and in Britain he proposed raising the ‘Royal George’ unsuccessfully. In 1793 he moved to New Hampshire and became a judge of the court of common pleas in Hillsborough, New Hampshire. He also began construction of a canal around the Amoskeag Falls on the Merrimack but the financial strain left it unfinished. He spent time in prison for debt, the canal being eventually completed, it now bears his name. He died at Haverhill 1 September 1807. His son (Samuel Jr.) was in banking and insurance and was involved in the construction of the new capital in the District of Columbia.

Blodget returned to Boston in late October or early November 1755 after the conflict, with the sketches he had made. These he had engraved by Thomas Johnston (1708-67) and his explanatory notes written by Richard Draper. Blodget announced in the ‘Boston Gazette’ on 22 December that the plan displayed ‘to the eye a very lively as well as just representation’ of both engagements. It was the first American engraving to depict an American battle plan, indeed it is the first to depict any American historical scene. The significance of the engraving was immediately recognized and by the 2 February 1756, in little over a month, the London publisher Thomas Jefferys had engraved and published an English edition. He claimed that his plan was ‘the only piece that exhibits the American method of Bush Fighting’.

The area of the map which has received little recognition is the depiction of the Hudson River. The first map of the River appeared on Johannes van Keulen’s *Pas-Kaart. Vande Zee Kusten van Nieuw Nederland* published in Amsterdam, 1684. We have been unable to identify any other earlier printed map devoted to it. The Jeffery’s version is rotated to rest along the left side instead of the top of the map, in its place runs the title. The Jeffery’s makes some improvements in spelling over the American printing such as ‘Coll Mooers folly’ becomes ‘Col Moores Folly’, ‘Soratoga’ becomes ‘Saratoga’, but interestingly ‘Mr Rancelors House’ becomes ‘Mr Seylers House’ reflecting a new owner possibly or incorrect transcription from a manuscript version which Jeffery’s also got to work from?

Between 3-9 August 1757 the French under Montcalm would lay siege to the Fort and eventually capture it. This is the battle made famous in James Fenimore Cooper’s *Last of the Mohicans* published in 1826. The American printing is of tremendous rarity, last appearing on the market in 1984. The Jeffery’s edition is not much more available, only three examples appearing on the market in the last 50 years. The Middendorf copy in original colour was acquired at Parke-Bernet, New York 18 May 1973 lot 14. It sold at Sotheby’s New York 1 December 2005 lot 190 for \$66,000.

ANB; Brown & Cohen (2015) pp. 18-19; Deák (1988) 105; Hitchings (1973) pl. 45 (Boston ed.); Pritchard & Taliaferro (2002) pp. 164-7 (Boston edition); Schwartz (1994) pp. 56-68; Schwartz & Ehrenberg (1980) p. 163, pl. 100; not in Sellers & Van Ee (1981); Shadwell (1969) nos. 22 & 23; Stokes & Haskell (1933) (Boston edition) C13; Wheat & Brun (1978) nos. 320-1 (Boston edition).  
*(Illustrated inside back cover)*

**28. ROBERT SAYER & JOHN BENNETT. 10 June 1775.** *A Map of Pennsylvania Exhibiting not only the Improved Parts of that Province, but also its Extensive Frontiers: Laid down From Actual Surveys, and Chiefly from the late Map of W. Scull Published in 1770; and Humbly Inscribed to the Honourable Thomas*

*Penn and Richard Penn Esquires True and Absolute Proprietors & Governors of the Province of Pennsylvania and the Territories thereunto belonging. London Printed for Robt. Sayer & J. Bennett, Map & Print-seller N<sup>o</sup>. 53 in Fleet Street Published as the Act directs 10 June 1775. Three sheets joined, 27.25 x 53 inches (695 x 1350 mm.). Early wash colour.*



The most accurate map of Pennsylvania to be issued on the eve of the revolution. Issued in three sheets. William Scull (fl.1770-78) was the grandson of Nicholas Scull (1687-1761), surveyor general of Pennsylvania from 1748. His father, Nicholas Scull Senior had been apprenticed to the earlier surveyor general Thomas Holme. In 1759 he produced a remarkably accurate map of the colony printed in Philadelphia. It focused more on the 'Improved' part, or the settled regions. This excluded the western and more northerly portions of the colony.

Eleven years later in 1770, his grandson William updated the map with another published in Philadelphia. It added considerable detail in the western part following the conclusion of the French and Indian War. It records the site of General Braddock's defeat and the conflict of Colonel Bouquet's nearby. It also displayed the final boundary line run by Mason and Dixon between Maryland and Pennsylvania. Several additional trails, toponyms and roads. This version was published in London by the firm of Sayer and Bennett whose imprint appears below each sheet.

Docktor (1993); Pritchard & Taliaferro (2002) pp. 188-9 (1759 map); Ristow (1985) pp. 52-3; Schecter (2010) Appendix Maps 31; Schwartz & Ehrenberg (1980) p. 170, Sellers & Van Ee (1981) 1296; Shirley (2004) T.Jef 2a no. 19; Wheat & Brun (1978) 422 (1759 edition).

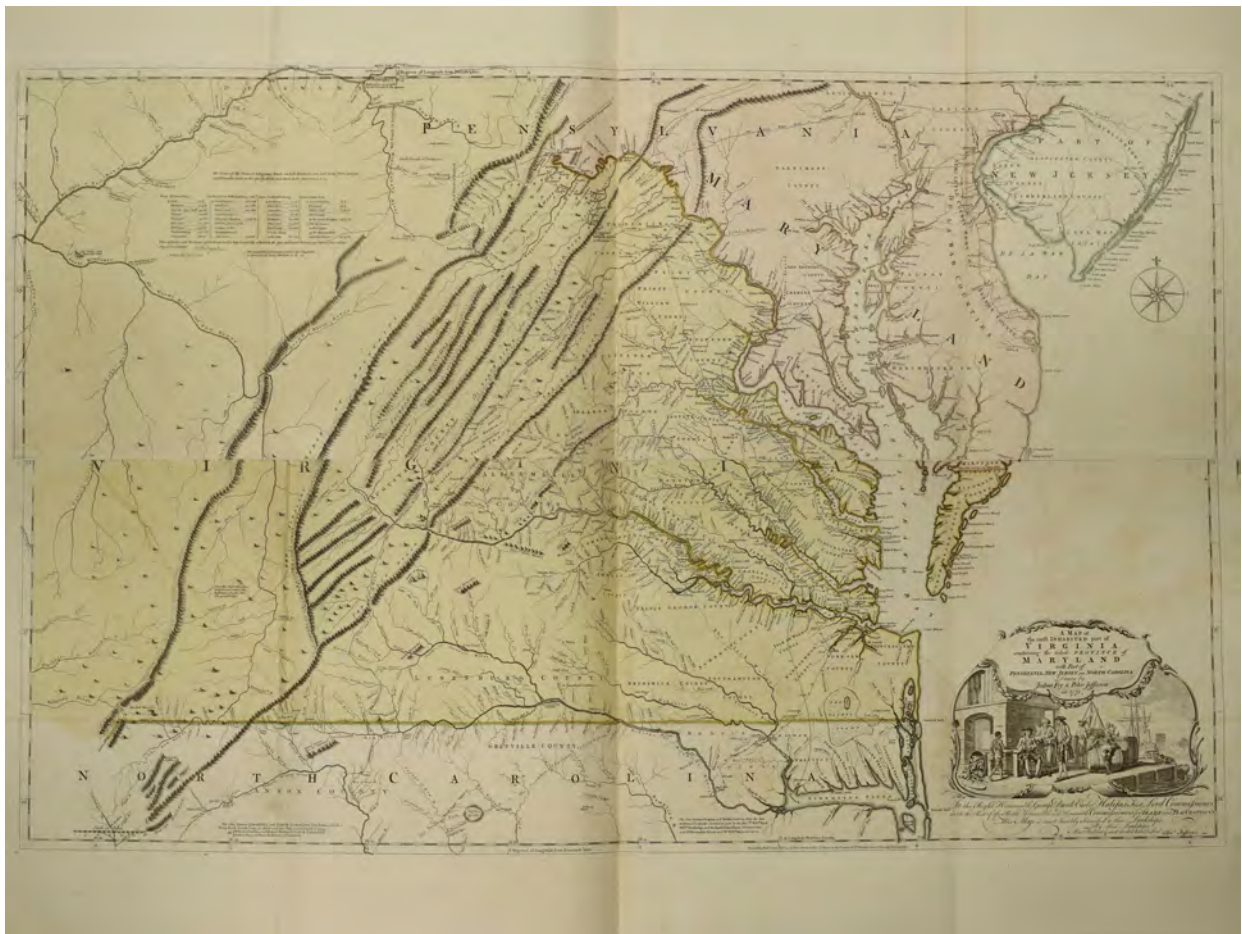
**29 & 30. JOSHUA FRY & PETER JEFFERSON. 1775.** *A Map of the most Inhabited part of Virginia containing the whole Province of Maryland with Part of Pensilvania, New Jersey and North Carolina Drawn by Joshua Fry & Peter Jefferson in 1775. Printed for Robt. Sayer at N<sup>o</sup>. 53 in Fleet Street, & Tho<sup>s</sup>. Jefferys at the Corner of St. Martins Lane, Charing Cross, London.* Four sheets joined as two, 31 x 48.5 inches (790 x 1230 mm.). Early wash colour.

'One of the most celebrated maps in American history. Much of the map's luster comes from its association with Thomas Jefferson, the son of one of the map's makers ... the first map of Virginia by Virginians' (Taliaferro).

The French and Indian War was largely fought over control of the Ohio River. The President of the Board of Trade in London at the time was the Earl of Halifax. He requested that Dr. John Mitchell from Virginia, prepare a general map of North America illustrating the relative positions of French and British control. Mitchell had left Virginia for London following ill health in 1746. He had been well connected in intellectual circles in America and easily fell into a similar group in London. Mitchell's first draft presented in 1750 proved to be a disappointment. The Board recognised that

its archive of maps was inadequate and sent out a formal request to each of the colonies to provide an up to date map of their colony. Very few responded but the most promising was that from Virginia Governor Lewis Burwell who wrote to the Board of Trade on 15 January 1751 that he had instructed Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson to provide a map.

From 1745 land speculators from Virginia were already obtaining rights to land in the region. The main ones being the Ohio Company and the Loyal Company, both from Virginia. Amongst the members of the latter were Fry and Jefferson. Colonel Joshua Fry (1699–1754) arrived in Virginia around 1720 and came into a fortune through marriage. He became the first professor of mathematics at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg. He subsequently moved to the frontier county of Albemarle in 1744. Amongst his positions was that of chief surveyor of the county and his assistant was Peter Jefferson (1708-57). What helped them stand out was their involvement in two of the great mapping projects of the period. The first was the mapping of the Fairfax lands in the Northern Neck of Virginia from 1746. Following that they were involved in the mapping of the extension to the Virginia-North Carolina border.



Fry and Jefferson's first draft of the colony was sent to London 21 August 1751. Records note that it arrived with the Board of Trade on 9 December 1751 and was examined on 11 March 1752. It was passed to Mitchell to examine who incorporated it into his own map. Mitchell reported back to the board on 15 April 1752 that Virginia was uniquely placed to resist the encroachment of the

French. No doubt this encouraged Halifax to pass the map to Thomas Jefferys who printed it in late August 1753. The 'Public Advertiser' for 13 August 1753 noted 'In a few days will be published ...' The ornate title was designed by Francis Hayman and engraved by Charles Grignon, notable people in the art world of London. This no doubt was done to appeal to a wider market whose interest was piqued by the conflict in North America.

Only six examples of the first state are known. There were four states of the map issued through 1755 alone indicating its importance. This is a particularly fine example of the sixth state of nine dated 1775. 'The map 'has long been recognised as the definitive eighteenth-century cartographic document for the colony of Virginia. For the first time, virtually the entire River system of the colony is laid down on a printed map, including the two forks of the Shenandoah River. It is the first to accurately portray the Blue Ridge Mountains, the Valley of Virginia, and the multiple ridges of the Appalachian Mountains, all running diagonally in their true north-east-southwest directions. The colony's road system is shown for the first time in any detail. The eastern sheets are crowded with the names of planters and their seats, a wealth of information for historians and genealogists. Included is 'Washington' marking the site of Mount Vernon. The map remained the prototype for all depictions of Virginia until the nineteenth century' (Taliaferro). In Henry Taliaferro's great revision article he concludes that the map 'is not only one of the key maps in Virginia's history, but also one of the most important published in Great Britain in the eighteenth century for its insight into British colonial administration and cartographic methodology. In its mature form, the printed map owes as much to a frontier explorer, a group of Virginia land speculators, a British politician, and a cartographic editor as it does to the men whose names it bears.'

Cumming (1974) p. 18; Papenfuse & Coale (1982) pp. 34-6; Pritchard & Taliaferro (2002) no. 30; Schecter (2010) Appendix Maps 32-3; Sellers & van Ee 1427; Shirley (2004) T.Jef 2a nos. 20 & 21; Stevens & Tree (1967) no. 87f; Taliaferro (2013); Verner (1967); Wooldridge (2012) pp. 107-21.

**31 & 32. HENRY MOUZON. 30 May 1775.** *An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina with their Indian Frontiers, Shewing in a distinct manner all the Mountains, Rivers, Swamps, Marshes, Bays, Creeks, Harbours, Sandbanks and Soundings on the Coasts; with the Roads and Indian Paths; as well as the Boundary or Provincial Lines, the Several Townships and other divisions of the Land in Both the Provinces; the whole from Actual Surveys By Henry Mouzon and Others. London Printed for Robt. Sayer and J. Bennett, Map & Printsellers, N<sup>o</sup>. 53 in Fleet Street. Published as the Act directs May 30<sup>th</sup>. 1775.* Four sheets joined as two, 39.5 x 56 inches (1005 x 1425 mm.). Early wash colour.

Henry Mouzon (1741-1807) is quite clearly labelled as the author of this map and even William Cumming's great book on *The Southeast in Early Maps* stated so. However, recent studies have shown this is not quite the case. The identity of Henry Mouzon is unclear, there were two cousins of the same name living in South Carolina at the time. The most likely candidate was the Henry residing in Craven County who we can determine was a surveyor according to the inventory taken at his death in April 1777. Following his father's death in 1749 he was sent as a young boy to France for his education. In 1771 in conjunction with Ephraim Mitchell, he received a public commission from Governor Lord Charles Greville Montague to survey the boundaries of the civil districts in the colony.

In early 1773, James Cook published a magnificent map of South Carolina. In private correspondence Jay Lester informed me of an advert in the *South Carolina Gazette* for 22 October 1772 by James Cook stating 'He [James Cook] likewise informs the Public, that the Gentlemen of North Carolina, being desirous of having a complete and correct map of their province, he is now assiduously correcting their present one... The price will be advertised as soon as the engraving is agreed for'. No further record of the map, printed or manuscript, has surfaced.



There followed in the *South Carolina Gazette* on 26 May 1774, an advertisement placed by Henry Mouzon Jr. and Ephraim Mitchell soliciting subscriptions for a new map of the colony. He cites omissions and errors on the Cook of South Carolina but does not refer directly to North Carolina as being included. A similar advert in *The South Carolina and American General Advertiser* for 6 May to 3 June 1774 goes on to state that 'The Map will be sent to England in a few weeks, will be engraved in a very elegant Manner by one of the best Artists on a scale of Seven Miles to an Inch'.

Lester's analysis in 2015 of the final map's content concluded that the majority was drawn from the John Collet *A Compleat Map of North-Carolina* of 1770. Further input is taken from the printed maps of James Wimble 1738, Joshua Fry & Peter Jefferson 1753 and the James Cook of 1773. The identification on the map of Mouzon as author was concluded to have been convenient to publication and not necessarily accurate.



Whether Mouzon's 'map' was sent to London or not we do not know. This final map was published by Robert Sayer and John Bennett, large publishers of maps and prints in London at the time. They are most likely the people it was intended for. However, two maps had only recently been published on South Carolina in 1771 and 1773. Similarly, John Collet's map of North Carolina was issued in 1770. William de Brahm's map of South Carolina and George was first published in 1757 by Thomas Jefferys. There was existing competition and it is my theory that to avoid conflict Sayer and Bennet had the idea to produce a new map of the two Carolina's drawing on existing sources and possibly a manuscript from Mouzon, the likely inspiration for the project.

To produce this combined work, he needed the skills of a qualified mapmaker and called upon Louis Stanislas D'Arcy De La Rochette (1731-1802). Evidence for this was first written about by Louis de Vorse in his revised third edition of Cummings work on Southeast maps published in 1998. In 1940 The Old Print Shop in New York published a catalogue of *Old Maps of America* (no. 98) offering 'The Original Drawings by De La Rochette of Mouzon's Map of North and South Carolina'. Their conclusion was drawn from the manuscript endorsement found on the verso stating 'Original Drawings of 4 Sheet North & South Carolina made by Mr. De La Rochette in which are the Harbours of Charleston & Port Royal – part of the stock of The late Mr. Sayer - Will'd to Laurie & Whittle.' The last record of this manuscript was in 1945 when Cumming examined it with Charles Rush of the University of North Carolina Library at Chapel Hill, North Carolina. It has since disappeared from the records.

This map is an example of the first state before the addition of a reference to Fort Sullivan following the battle of 28 June 1776. The map would become the primary cartographic source for all sides in the American Revolution. The copies owned by George Washington (American Geographical Society), the Comte de Rochambeau (Library of Congress) and Sir Henry Clinton (Clement Library), all survive.

Cumming (1966) pp. 21-2; Cumming & De Vorse (1998) 450; Lester (2015); NCPedia online, accessed 28 May 2021; Pritchard & Taliaferro (2002) no. 44; Schecter (2010) Appendix Maps 34-5; Schwartz & Ehrenberg (1980) pp. 182 & 187; Sellers & Van Ee (1981) 1394; Shirley (2004) T.Jef 2a nos. 22 & 23; Stevens & Tree (1967) 11a; Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011).

**33 & 34. WILLIAM GERARD DE BRAHM. 20 Oct. 1757.** *A Map of South Carolina and a Part of Georgia. containing the Whole Sea-Coast; all the Islands, Inlets, Rivers, Creeks, Parishes, Townships, Boroughs, Roads, and Bridges: as also Several Plantations, with their proper Boundary Lines, their Names, and the names of their Proprietors. Composed From Surveys taken by The Hon. William Bull Esq. Lieutenant Governor, Captain Gascoign, Hugh Bryan, Esq; and the Author William De Brahm, Surveyor General to the Province of South Carolina, one of the Surveyors of Georgia, and late Captain Engineer under his Imperial Majesty Charles VII. Engrav'd by Thomas Jefferys, Geographer to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. London Published according to Act of Parliament by T. Jefferys Oct. 20 1757.* Four sheets joined as two, 53 x 48 inches (1350 x 1220 mm.). Early wash colour.

The first large scale map of the Southeast. It extends from the North and South Carolina border to Amelia Sound and the St. Marys River, the present-day border between Georgia and Florida. 'For the first time a large area in the southern colonies was mapped accurately making use of scientific surveys ... This key map was used as the basis for numerous maps throughout the centu-



ry' (Schwartz & Ehrenberg). The devoid areas only reflect those where accurate surveying had not occurred. Hence only the main settled rivers are accurately reported. Coastal detail is particularly good considering the intricate nature of the marsh and swamp lands. The North Carolina border is curiously displayed with 'The nature of the Land', an early attempt at recording the nature of the soil, all utilising a key at the bottom of the map.

William Gerard De Brahm (1717-99) was born in Coblenz, Germany, in 1717 and became a military engineer. After attaining the rank of Captain, he married and renounced his Catholic faith. Because of the latter he was forced to renounce his commission in 1748 and his fortunes dropped. He then met Samuel Urlsperger, the Bishop of Augsburg, who was actively re-

cruiting displaced Germans to establish a colony in Georgia. De Brahm was put in charge of a contingent and given 500 acres of land in Georgia as a reward. He immigrated there in 1751. His talents were immediately recognised and he worked on several projects in both Georgia and South Carolina including plans for the fortification of Charleston. In 1754 he was named surveyor general of the colony alongside Henry Yonge.

On 30 October 1752, the *South Carolina Gazette* carried an announcement 'John William De Brahm ... having began a Survey and Collection for a Map of the whole Province of South-Carolina, with part of the Colony of Georgia ... being desirous to render the same compleat, gives Notice to all Gentlemen, who desire to have their particular Plantations inserted therein, that they will be pleased to send Copies of their respective Plats ... to the Lieutenant Governor, or the Honourable William Bull.'

De Brahm drew on the earlier survey work of William Bull, Captain John Gascoigne and Hugh Bryan, and eventually sent a draft to London. The Board of Trade immediately approved it and commissioned Thomas Jefferys to undertake the work. The finished map would be the prime source for a generation. It also records the early townships established from 1730. 'New Windsor' is displayed on the Savannah River which was founded by Swiss Palatine immigrants in 1737. It is situated directly opposite Augusta, Georgia, which was built on the orders of James Oglethorpe at the head of the navigable part of the Savannah River. Orangeburg, South Carolina, resides just southeast of the present-day city of Columbia.

Extensive tables below list the Proprietors of land in South Carolina and Georgia. Each is keyed to the map with a square location. An Explanation follows along with a dedication to George Dunk, Earl of Halifax, who was President of the Board of Trade from 1748 to 1761. The town of Halifax, Nova Scotia, is named after him. The whole is finished with an ornate title cartouche featuring the production of Indigo, a chief produce of the region.

It is to be remembered that this is one of the very few large-scale maps of the American Colonies undertaken before the British government's encouragement of detailed mapping following the conclusion of the French and Indian War in 1763. In 1764 De Brahm was named Surveyor General to the Southern District; everything south of the Potomac River. He would continue to explore and map the region including valued work in Florida following its acquisition in 1763. He also contributed significantly to the early study of the Gulfstream.

Cumming (1974) p. 15; Cumming (1998) no. 310 & pp. 27-9; De Vorse (2000) in ANB; Johnson (2020) pp. 21-2; Pritchard & Taliaferro (2002) no. 37; Ristow (1985) pp. 28; Schechter (2010) Appendix Maps 36-7; Schwartz & Ehrenberg (1980) pp. 163; Sellers & Van Ee (1981) 1517; Stevens & Tree (1967) 12a.

35. Missing. The index refers to a *View of Savannah*. This clearly would have been the Peter Gordon view from 1734. Deák (1988) 87.

**36. THOMAS JEFFERYS. [1763].**  
*Florida from the Latest Authorities.* By T. Jefferys, Geographer to His Majesty. 15 x 14 inches (385 x 355 mm.). Early wash colour.

This very rare map of Florida takes in the whole of the southeast. It was first issued in William Roberts' *An Account of the First Discovery, and Natural History of Florida* in 1763. The Treaty of Paris of 1763, which settled the French and Indian war, ceded Florida to Britain in exchange for returning Cuba to Spain. Many in Britain were not convinced that Florida was worth it, being largely barren. But it did have undoubted strategic advantages providing command of North America from the St. Lawrence River to the Gulf of Mexico. James Grant was named the Governor of East Florida or the peninsula as we know it today. He set about promoting the colony straight away.

In 1762 Thomas Jefferys had published *A Description of the Spanish Islands and Settle-*



*ments on the Coast of the West Indies*. It provided some knowledge of Florida. It was William Roberts who wrote the first avowed attempt to encourage settlement and opportunity in Florida. It provided the first and only dependable account in English until 1766. The frontispiece of the book was this map, folded to fit into the quarto format. The cartography was provided by Thomas Jefferys, the King's Geographer, certainly the best placed to provide accurate maps of the area. He combined several sources, including French and Spanish and claimed that they were 'determined to a much nearer degree of accuracy than any yet extant.' This map is not in the George Washington atlas which contains the more commonly found two sheet map of East and West Florida by Thomas Jefferys of 1775.

Church (1907) 1046; Clark (1969) I 296; Cumming (1998) 334; Gold (1976); Howes (1962) R-348; Sabin (1868-1936) 71926; not in Sellers & Van Ee (1981); Servies (1993 & 95) 436.

**37. WILLIAM FULLER. 26 March 1770.** *Plan of Amelia Island in East Florida .../ A Chart of the Entrance into St Mary's River taken by Capt<sup>n</sup>. W. Fuller in Nov. 1769/ A Chart of the Mouth of Nassau River with the Bar and Soundings on it taken at Low Water by Capt<sup>n</sup>. W. Fuller. Published 26 March 1770 according to Act of Parliament by Thomas Jefferys Geographer to the King in the Strand. 20 x 24 inches (510 x 610 mm.).* Early wash colour.



This plate consists of three maps, all focused on the area around the St. Mary's River, the then and current border between Georgia and Florida. This map details an interesting relatively unknown period of Georgia's history. In March of 1736, the founder of Georgia, James Oglethorpe, made a tour to the south 'to see where his Majesty's Dominions and the Spaniards joyn'. The closest Spanish settlement was that at St. Augustine. At the southern tip of Cumberland Island, he planned Fort William to command the waters of Cumberland Sound. The island to

Cumberland's south was named Amelia after one of the royal princesses. Following the defeat of the Spanish in the Battle of Bloody Marsh in 1742, the need for defensive positions ended and the Fort became the 'Ruins of Fort William' as identified in the main map. The dividing point between the two Oglethorpe decided was a realistic border between Britain and Spain.

After 1763, when control of Florida passed to the British, John Perceval the Earl of Egmont (1711-70), acquired 10,000 acres of land which represented the majority of Amelia Island. Egmont was named First Lord of the Admiralty in 1763 and set about repairing the British Navy following the recent war. The map of the whole island on the left is drawn from Willem De Brahm's own of 1757. The two maps to the right focus on the northern and southern points of the island. At the north was Egmont's planned settlement laid out with 'Streets 66 Feet wide & Building lots 66 by

132 Feet each.’ The survey work was undertaken by a Captain William Fuller in November 1769 and illustrated the deep water to be found at the northern tip. He also pointed out hazards such as the Breakers and included a prospective view of the entrance to St. Mary’s River upper right. The work was undoubtedly at the instruction of the Earl of Egmont. Unfortunately, his planned settlement was lost following his death on 4 December 1770. Dr. Johnson wrote of him that he was ‘a man whose mind was vigorous and active, whose knowledge was extensive and whose designs were magnificent, but who had somewhat vitiated his judgement by too much indulgence in romantic projects and speculations’ (Cokayne, *Peerage*, 5.30).

Coleman (1976) pp. 55-6; Cumming (1998) 393; Schecter (2010) Appendix Map 41; ODNB; Sellers & Van Ee (1981) 1630.

**38. THOMAS JEFFERYS. 20 Feb. 1775.** *The Coast of West Florida and Louisiana By Tho<sup>s</sup>. Jefferys Geographer to His Majesty. The Peninsula and Gulf of Florida or Channel of Bahama with the Bahama Islands. By Tho<sup>s</sup>. Jefferys Geographer to His Majesty. London Printed for Rob<sup>t</sup>. Sayer Map & Printseller, N<sup>o</sup>. 53 in Fleet Street, as the Act directs 20 Feb<sup>r</sup> 1775.* Two sheets joined, 19.25 x 48.5 inches (490 x 1235 mm.). Early wash colour.



This map focuses on the territory of Florida acquired from the Spanish at the Treaty of Paris, 1763. It is in two sheets, each with its own title above covering both East and West Florida. The East effectively covered the peninsula with West Florida extending along the Gulf Coast to the Mississippi River. At the time Willem De Brahm was extensively surveying the newly acquired territory. With Thomas Jefferys connections to the Board of Trade in London it is highly likely he had access to any manuscript material sent to London.

As might be expected many of the placenames in Florida now reflect its British ownership. ‘Hillsborough’ features in several places, a reference to Wills Hill, Earl of Hillsborough, President of the Board of Trade from 1763-65. From 1768 to 1772 he was Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Hillsborough River and Hillsborough Bay (part of Tampa Bay) are named after him. Few if any English settlements are recorded although clearly encouragement appears, ‘Fit for a Fine Settlement’ is just to the east of present day Naples and Marco Island.

The first state of both plates was likely produced for the exceedingly rare *A General Topography of North America and the West Indies* published by Thomas Jefferys in 1768. For this second state the Florida peninsula is entirely re-engraved, the first state having been drawn from Spanish sources. This is the first of two states issued by Robert Sayer, it was included in the *West India Atlas* and *American Atlas*, both first published in 1775. In the second state the Bay to the north of the mouth of the Mississippi River is renamed from 'Shallow Water ...' to 'Bay of Espiritu Santo'.

Schechter (2010) Appendix Map 42; Stevens & Tree (1967) 26 state b (not recording the first state); Sellers and van Ee (1981) 1604 & 1608.



**39. LIEUTENANT JOHN ROSS. 1 June 1772.**

*Course of the River Mississippi from the Balise to Fort Charles; Taken on an Expedition to the Illinois, in the latter end of the Year 1765. By Lieut. Ross of the 34<sup>th</sup>. Regiment: Improved from the Surveys of that River made by the French. London Printed for Robt. Sayer. N<sup>o</sup>. 53 in Fleet Street Publishd as the Act directs. 1 June 1772. Two sheets joined 44 x 13.5 inches (1120 x 345 mm.). Early wash colour.*

Having acquired clear title to territory extending westwards to the Mississippi River following the Treaty of Paris in 1763, Britain was keen to gain physical control of it. With a proclamation of the king on 7 October 1763, all land between the Allegheny Mountains and the Mississippi River were made Crown lands. Two new colonies were created south of 31 degrees, name East and West Florida. East Florida was to represent the Florida peninsula and West Florida extended to the Mississippi and Iberville Rivers (marked on the map). The first Governor of West Florida was George Johnstone but its military was under direct command of General Thomas Gage in New York. Local command of the 22<sup>nd</sup> and 34<sup>th</sup> Regiments at Mobile was under Colonel William Taylor who took command at Mobile from 20 October 1763.

New Orleans and Louisiana had been transferred to the Spanish under the Treaty of Paris, despite not being handed over effectively until 1766. Mobile became the southern base for British control of the eastern half of the Mississippi valley. Securing access to the Mississippi through the Iberville River became a constant aim of the British. In the winter of 1765 alone £1,200 was spent clearing the river, mostly of drift logs. The French fort at Natchez on the Mississippi was renamed Fort Panmure. The main base of the

French higher up the Mississippi had been Fort Chartres just above the junction with the Ohio River. Founded in 1718 it is here shown at the top of the map.

Under the terms of the Treaty Fort Chartres had become British and attempts were made to take possession. However, with over 2000 Frenchmen in the region and the hostility of the Indians under Pontiac, the process proved difficult. In the spring of 1765, a Lieutenant John Ross led a party north as an emissary. John Ross (1744-1809) was born in Scotland and commissioned into the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot in 1762. He was present at the capture of Havana, Cuba, later that same year. He was in Mobile by October 1763.

On his arrival at Fort Chartres, he was greeted by Louis Groston, the French commandant. He was 'the first British officer to enter the area after the peace with France' (DCB). He was also tasked with building relations with the Indians in the region but was met with hostility. He returned south after a few months with little success. During this expedition Ross mapped the Mississippi River.

Later in 1765 a Lieutenant Alexander Fraser of the 78<sup>th</sup> Highlanders approached the region from Fort Pitt. In August Captain Stirling of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment (Royal Highlanders) was sent with reinforcements from Fort Pitt. Possession of the Fort was taken formerly on 10 October 1765. With this, control of Fort Chartres was concluded and the French retreated across the river to the village of St. Louis. In December Major Farmer arrived with a contingent of the 34<sup>th</sup> regiment to relieve Stirling.

The manuscript made by Ross somehow made it to London where it was passed most likely to Thomas Jefferys. This new material he used to produce this map. The lower Mississippi region, or that especially that region not in British control was drawn largely from 'Carte de la Louisiane', published 1752 by Jean Baptiste Bourguignon D'Anville (1697-1782), itself drawing on the earlier surveys of Valentin Devin. Jefferys died on 20 November 1771 and it would seem likely that it was Robert Sayer who acquired the plate, possibly completed it, and published it on the 1 June 1772.

This is an example of the much rarer first state dated 1772, before the addition of several details to the southern portion of the river and its redating to 1775. Forts St. Leon and St. Mary are added at the English Turn near present-day Belle Chasse, just downriver from New Orleans. It is the first large scale English map of the region published after the Treaty. Ross was promoted to captain in 1772 and from 1776 he fought in the American Revolution. It has been suggested by some to be the main founding father of Kingston, Ontario.

DCB; Hamilton (1952) pp. 221-26; Lemmon (2003) figs. 37, 38 & 56; Schechter (2010) Appendix Map 43; Sellers & Van Ee (1981) 780; Shirley (2004) T.Jef 2a no. 25; Stephenson & McKee (2000) pp. 83-7; Stevens & Tree (1967) 31 state a.

**40. THOMAS JEFFERYS. Nov. 1759.** *Plan of New Orleans the Capital of Louisiana; with the Disposition of its Quarters and Canals as they have been traced by Mr. de la Tour in the year 1720/ The Course of the Mississippi River, from Bayagoulas to the Sea./ The East Mouth of the Mississippi, with the Plan of Fort La Balise which defends the Entrance and Channel of that River. Nov: 1759. Published according to Act of Parliament by T. Jefferys at Charing Cross Price 2s. 13.25 x 19 inches (340 x 485 mm.).* Early wash colour.

New Orleans was founded by Jean Baptiste Le Moyne, Sieur de Bienville, in 1718 on the banks of the Mississippi River. He chose the site based on its elevation of about 10 feet above water level,



the highest in the area. Initially the town had no plan but from 1721 the military engineer Adrien de Pauger began implementing a plan drawn by his superior Pierre Le Blond de la Tour 1673-1723/4). In 1731 the colony was transferred to the king of France, the Company of the Indies having gone bankrupt.

The first printed plan of the town was published in Pierre François Xavier de Charlevoix's *Histoire et Description*

*Generale de la Nouvelle France*, in 1744. This plan by Thomas Jefferys is drawn from that with some subtle alterations. The city is easily identifiable as being today's French Quarter or Vieux Carre. The central 'Place of Arms' is present day Jackson Square. The moat whose construction began around 1730 was barely 2 feet deep and provided little protection, however it did offer useful drainage to the often waterlogged town. Each street is identified by name, individual houses are recorded as are gardens and public buildings.

Two anchorages are noted at the shoreline which were not on the Charlevoix plan. The windmill is identified on both but here as the 'Place where the Windmill stood'. There are two further maps on the right side which are of the Mississippi River delta and of the mouth identifying Fort la Balise defending the region. The Jefferys plan is far more desirable than the Charlevoix or Nicolas Bellin derivatives. Upper right may be found 'Pa. 148', a reference to its pagination and first publication in Jefferys *Natural and Civil History of the French Dominion*, 1760.

Lemmon (2003) pp. 293-5, pl. 170; Schecter (2010) Appendix Map 44; Sellers & Van Ee (1981) 1677; Shirley (2004) G.Jef-1a no. 8; Tooley (1964) p. 212 no. 120.



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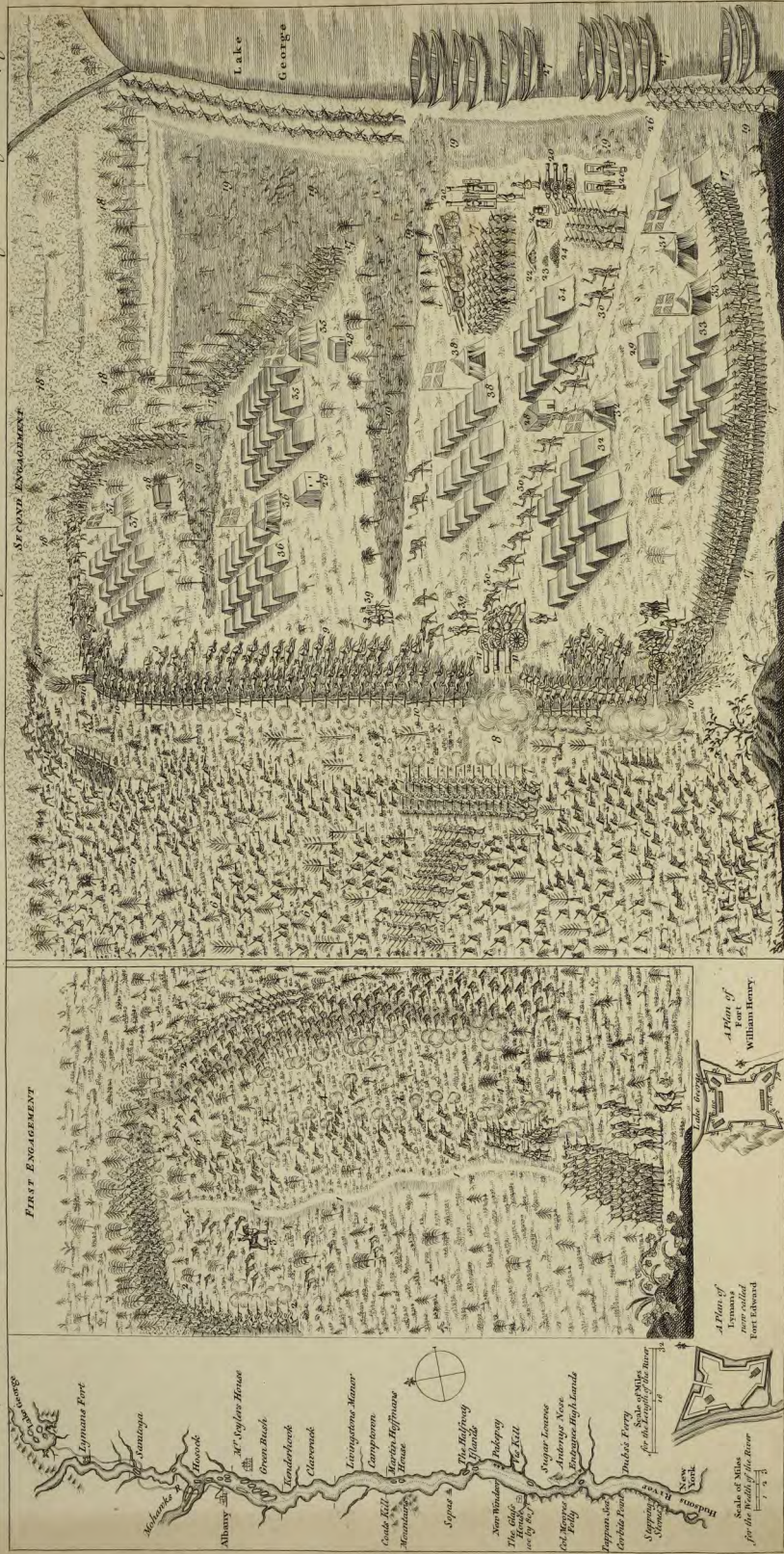
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*A Prospective View of the BATTLE fought near Lake George, on the 8<sup>th</sup> of Sept. 1755, between 2000 English, with 250 Mohawks, under the command of Gen. Sk. 3000 French & Indians under the command of Gen. Dieskau in which the English were victorious capturing the rest to flight.*



27. Thomas Jefferys. 2 Feb. 1756. A Prospective View of the Battle fought near Lake



PLAN  
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S.  
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CAP AU DIAMANT

RIVIERE

Battery Royal

French  
to track

Fort of  
Masonry

GENERAL  
HOSPITAL

HEIGTHS OF  
ABRAHAM

ENGLISH ARMY

FRENCH ARMY

LANDING executed Sep 13 before daybreak

Armed Ship  
ordered to defend  
the Landing

Small Vessels  
with Artillery

Hunter

Lowestoffe

Two Transports

Squirrel

Sea-horse

ADMIRAL HOLMES'S DIVISION

1st Approach of  
the Garrison

1st Approach of  
the Garrison

View from Cape Royal Bay