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MAPS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION & BEYOND

Spring 2010

BAUMAN, Sebastian. [Battle of Yorktown] **To His Excellency Genl. Washington Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America. This Plan of the investment of York and Gloucester has been surveyed and laid down, and is Most humbly dedicated by his Excellency's Obedient and very humble servant, Sebastn. Bauman, Major of the New York or 2nd Regt of Artillery.** Philadelphia: 1782. Copper engraving, with original hand-colouring. "References to the British Lines" is set within a scroll in the upper right-hand corner. At lower center is a lengthy key or "Explanation" of the battlefield, which identifies and describes eighteen key locations on the battlefield. The explanation is set within a rococo frame, which in turn is enclosed by the flags of the United States and France, cannon, arms, and other spoils of battle. Some minor creases on verso from previous folding, restoration to margins beyond platemark. Image size (including text): 25 1/2 x 17 7/16 inches. Sheet size: 27 x 18 7/8 inches.

"A cornerstone document of our national heritage" (Nebenzahl, Atlas, p. 184.)

Within three days of the British surrender on October 19, 1781, Major Sebastian Bauman, an American artillery officer, took the field and carefully surveyed the terrain and battle positions at Yorktown. A native of Germany, Bauman had emigrated to America after service in the Austrian army. During the Revolution, he served in the campaigns in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and was in command of the artillery at West Point, before joining Washington at the siege of Yorktown.

Bauman spent six days surveying the battlefield at Yorktown. His manuscript draft was quickly sent to Philadelphia

where it was engraved by Robert Scot to be sold by subscription. The map was advertised in The New York Packet and the American Advertiser in March 1782:

"Major Bauman of the New York, or Second Regiment of Artillery, Has Drawn a Map of the Investment of York and Gloucester, in Virginia. Shewing how those posts were besieged in form, by the allied army of America and France; the British lines of defence, and the American and French lines of approach, with part of York River, and the British ships as they then appeared sunken in it before Yorktown; and the whole encampment in its vicinity./ This Map, by desire of many gentlemen, will shortly be published in Philadelphia, in order that the public may form an idea of that memorable siege. Those gentlemen who incline to become subscribers will apply to the printer hereof; where the conditions will be shewn, and subscription money be received."

This was the only detailed battle plan of Yorktown published in America. As a participant for the winning side, Bauman was able to spend more time surveying the field than the British engineers who were bottled up in Yorktown. Thus he was able to include an extensive area to the south of the town that does not appear on the best British plans, such as those published by Faden and Des Barres. The location of the French and American positions is necessarily more detailed and informed. As it appeared in print before the British plans, it was the first survey of the Siege of Yorktown made available to the American public.

Margaret Pritchard notes that the plan was also an effective piece of propaganda: "In addition to providing substantial detailed military information, this map is also interesting for its artistic composition. Yorktown, Gloucester Point, and troop positions are confined primarily to the top half of the map. The lower half is dominated by the explanation that is embellished with ornaments of war. The shape of the scrollwork cartouche surrounding the explanation, with flags and banners that thrust upward from both sides, force the eye to the center of the image. "Here, in an open space, is the very heart of the map, *'The field where the British laid down their Arms'*. " It is this field that is omitted from all of the British battle plans of Yorktown.

Bauman's plan is a legendary rarity which almost never appears on the market. Its scarcity is due to the fact that it was separately published by subscription only. Relatively few sheets were printed, and very few of those survived. Wheat & Brun locate eight institutional copies, but not one in Virginia. To these, we can add four copies known to us in private American collections.

Perhaps Nebenzahl summarized the importance of the map best: "Bauman's splendid map, dedicated to General Washington, reflects his formal European training in topographical engineering. It is the only American survey of the culmination of the great struggle for independence and a cornerstone document of our national heritage."

Alexander O. Vietor, *The Bauman Map of the Siege of Yorktown*; Schwartz & Ehrenberg, *The Mapping of America*, p. 199; *Degrees of Latitude*, 68; Nebenzahl, *A Bibliography of Printed Battle Plans of the American Revolution*, 189; Nebenzahl, *Atlas of the American Revolution*, Map 48; Wheat & Brun, *Maps and Charts Published in America Before 1800: A Bibliography*, entry 541; Fite & Freeman, *A Book of Old Maps*, pp. 287-288; Stokes & Haskell, *American Historical Prints*, pp. 57-58; *Virginia Magazine of History & Biography* 39 (1931), reproduced opp. p. 104.

(#20696)

\$ 250,000.

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

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

This excellent large-scale detailed chart of Lake Champlain was based on the field work of William Brassier conducted through 1758 and 1759, whilst he was in the employ of James Montresor, the chief surveyor of the northern part of the British American colonies. The main section of the map embraces the entire length of the

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

Importantly, the present second state is advanced of the first in that it illustrates the very first battle fought by the U.S. Navy - the *Battle of Valcour Island*, which transpired near present-day Plattsburgh, New York. Following the failed American attempt to invade Canada in 1775, the British decided to mount a powerful reprise designed to geographically sever New England from the mid-Atlantic colonies by seizing control of the Lake Champlain-Hudson Valley corridor. To create their Lake Champlain fleet, the British summoned a skilled team of craftsmen to St. John (St. Jean-sur-Richelieu) to assemble ships that were pre-fabricated in England, while the Americans relied on far more limited means to cobble together their fleet of 16 ships at Skenesborough. Hardly an equal match, the Americans could muster only 16 ships and 750 hands, while the British side's 30 ships carried 1,670 hands. The British fleet, commanded by Sir Guy Carleton, the Governor-General of Canada and Captain Thomas Pringle set out to doggedly pursue the enemy. The commander of the American fleet, the soon to be infamous Benedict Arnold, knew that he would be totally destroyed in an open battle, so on October 11th, 1776 he cleverly lured the British fleet into engaging him in a narrow, rocky passage. The confined space limited the British advantage of superior fire power, and though following a pitched battle, the Americans had suffered more damage than their opponents, some of the fleet managed to escape the scene. While the British were later able to destroy most of the remaining American vessels, their tactical victory proved to be strategically pyrrhic. The Americans had successfully created a delaying tactic that effectively prevented the British from seizing the all important forts at Ticonderoga and Crown Point. The failure of the British to quickly complete their mission ensured that the Americans were able to re-group in time for the new season, and this in good part allowed them to deal a crushing blow to the British at the *Battles of Saratoga* in October, 1777.

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

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

[CIVIL WAR]. - T.S. HARDEE (cartographer). **The Siege of Vicksburg, its Approaches by Yazoo Pass and other routes.** Mobile, AL: Published by S.H. Goetzl & Co, May 1, 1863. Lithographed map, drawn on stone by W.R. Robertson after Hardee. Old vertical fold, some old creases, small areas of repair to blank margins. Sheet size: 19 1/4 x 13 3/4 inches.

A rare and important Confederate map of the Siege of Vicksburg, created and published in Alabama at the height of the Civil War.

Maps issued in the Confederacy are rare. This map, depicting and describing the movements of the Union troops prior to the siege, is an important record of this crucial Civil War battleground.

Though the scale is not given on the map, it shows the area from the Yazoo Pass in the north to Vicksburg in the south, a distance of some 150 miles (though the distance is more than twice that if traversed by the winding Mississippi River). Along with Vicksburg, the map shows the cities of Greenwood, Canton, Jackson, Panola, Grenada, and Yazoo City, as well as the location of Fort Pemberton. A note beside the location of Vicksburg locates General Grant's army, described as 75,000 strong. The main feature of the map, though, is the rivers, including the Mississippi and Yazoo, and their many tributaries and streams. The text on the map describes the qualities of the land and waterways along the Yazoo Pass, and summarizes the early Union attempts to attack Vicksburg by water and land. The text in the upper left notes that the streams in the region are so narrow "that two gunboats cannot lay abreast in them", and that since the levees have been recently broken the Union army would be unable to attack by land due to flooding. The text in the upper center describes the Union attempts to reach Vicksburg from the north, via Moon Lake and the Tallahatchee, before being repulsed at Fort Pemberton. The lower text describes the Union's attempts to approach Vicksburg from the rear via the mouth of the Yazoo River, Steel's Creek, Black Bayou and then Rolling Fork "where they were checked". The map also shows the lines of the Central Railroad and the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad. This map is dated as being published on May 1, 1863. The Siege of Vicksburg, commenced in late May 1863, and lasted more than a month, resulting in an important Union victory that gave Grant's army control of the Mississippi River. It is important to note that at the time the map was published, the Confederate forces defending Vicksburg, and thus holding on to the Mississippi, had successfully repelled all Union attempts.

T.S. Hardee had a long career as a map-maker, and also held the position of city surveyor of New Orleans in the 1870s. After the Civil War, Hardee was appointed by the Mississippi state legislature to make official maps of the state, which were published in 1868 and 1872. He also made a map showing the devastation caused by the Mississippi River flood of 1874. The present map was published by the Austrian-born Sigmund Heinrich Goetzel, who produced many important and rare Confederate imprints during his eight year career as a publisher in Mobile. This is the only map that Goetzel published. It was lithographed by William R. Robertson, who also created the plates for Goetzel's early and popular Confederate imprint, *Rifle and Infantry Tactics*.

Not listed in Phillips, *Maps*, though there is a copy in the Library of Congress. Parrish & Willingham locate eight copies (one of which is defective), and OCLC adds only one more.

Parrish & Willingham 6173; Library of Congress, *Civil War Maps* 280; OCLC 18518559; Cathleen A. Baker, "The Enterprising S.H. Goetzel: Antebellum and Civil War Publisher in Mobile, Alabama," especially pp.14-15 and 35. (#21126) \$ 7,500.

CUMBERLAND County, New Jersey. - Theodore Sutton PARVIN (1817-1901, cartographer). **An untitled manuscript map of Cumberland County, New Jersey, and the surrounding area.** [No place but Burlington, Iowa: circa 1838]. Pen, ink and watercolour map of Cumberland County, with the properties of D. Parvin and D. Harris, and numerous towns located, the demarcation line between marsh and solid ground marked, and the routes and names of all the main rivers and creeks marked, some roads marked in pencil, and route between Salem, Salem Co., and the tip of Cape May marked with a purple dotted line. Sheet size: 16 3/4 x 13 1/2 inches. .

An attractive map of Cumberland County, in southern New Jersey

The Parvin property is identified as being on the southern bank of the Cohansey River in Fairfield Township. The Harris property is in adjoining Downe Township. These are the only two individual properties identified on the map, suggesting that the map was either compiled for or by a member of the Parvin or Harris family. This map was loosely inserted in an 1838 edition of Bradford's *Illustrated Atlas*, inscribed on the title "Theodore Sutton Parvin, Burlington, Iowa, August 15/ [18]38", and an examination of the map of New Jersey in the atlas shows that the Cumberland County area was squared up for enlargement. All of which gives a source and probable author of the map. Parvin has added some names and geographical features in addition to those shown on the Bradford engraved map.

Theodore Sutton Parvin was born in Cedarville, Cumberland County, N. J., on January 15, 1817; and died June 28, 1901. He graduated at Woodward College, Cincinnati, in 1836; he studied law; was private secretary of Robert Lucas, the first governor of the Iowa Territory, and was the first librarian of that territory. Later he was librarian and

professor in the Iowa State University; was a founder of the Iowa State Historical Society in 1857, and for the years 1863-65 was its corresponding secretary and editor. He was the founder, in 1844, of the Iowa Masonic Library, and through his exertions this library has its present building at Cedar Rapids. From its foundation until his death, fifty-seven years, he was its librarian. (*Collections of the Minnesota Historical Society*, [1905]. vol.X, part II, p.871).
(#23980) \$ 1,500.

DES BARRES, J. F. W. (1721-1824). A Sketch of the Operations of His Majesty's Fleet and Army Under the Command of Vice Admiral the Rt. Hble. Lord Viscount Howe and Gen./Sr.Wm. Howe, K.B. in 1776. [London]: Des Barres, January 17, 1777. Aquatint map, hand-coloured, on watermarked: "Bates" laid paper. (Expertly repaired tears). Sheet size: 32 1/2 x 24 1/4 inches.

A magnificent 1777 map of the sites of the Revolutionary War battles in and around New York City

Des Barres' "Sketch" depicts the entire field of action for the latter half of 1776 in the battle for control of New York City and the Hudson River. The map, extending from Sandy Hook to Haverstraw, and Jamaica Bay to the western New Jersey establishes in detail the geographical setting for the war as it took place in this region, showing troop positions and strengths, fortifications and battle sites, as well as carefully delineated topographical details, roads, towns, even houses; shoals, banks, soundings in the bay and on the rivers; warships up and down the East River and Hudson. The sites of various embarkations and one of the first American Naval battles: the fire-ship attack on the *Phoenix* and the *Rose* are shown. The map also includes an inset of References, which is an index of all the major events from the initial invasion up to and including the battle at Fort Washington.

After being forced to evacuate Boston, General Howe brought his army down to Staten Island for an assault on Brooklyn and New York. Howe and his brother, Admiral Richard Howe, built an armada, the largest British invading force in history to that point in time. The Continental Congress had determined that Washington should defend New York, despite the fact that he was outnumbered and his troops inexperienced. It is very much to Washington's credit that though he lost this sequence of battles, he did not lose the war. With the exception of the mistaken defense of Fort Washington, where 2,800 men surrendered, Washington kept his army intact to fight again. This was Howe's biggest chance as most of the Continental Army was at New York.

The British invasion began on August 27, 1776 on the southwest end of Long Island. It was, from the British point of view, highly successful, by the end of August 29th, the Americans appeared to be trapped in Brooklyn Heights. However, the Americans quietly and famously escaped, fleeing up Manhattan, while the British slowly pursued them. Washington then left Manhattan for Westchester where he evaded the British until they met in White Plains. There Howe fought a tepid battle and was not able or unwilling to inflict the kind of blow that might have ended the war. After Washington withdrew, Howe returned to Manhattan to take Fort Washington. Cornwallis occupied Fort Lee on the opposite shore. Washington withdrew to New Jersey and then crossed the Delaware to Pennsylvania.

These are the events that took place on the geographical setting handsomely portrayed in this fine map. "One of the greatest of the 'Atlantic Neptune' charts, with the best topographical information on the lower Hudson River valley, western Long Island and Staten Island," according to Nebenzahl. Considering the large, elephant folio scope of the map, it is incredibly precise and well-informed. As with Des Barres' greatly esteemed sea charts, this map brings to the study of military events his apparently inexhaustible capacity for detail.

The *Atlantic Neptune* was the first British sea atlas of the North American colonies, and due to Des Barres' synergy of great empirical accuracy with unrivalled artistic virtue, it is considered to be one of the most important achievements of eighteenth-century cartography. Upon the conclusion of the Seven Year's War, Britain's empire in North America was greatly expanded, and this required the creation of a master atlas featuring new and accurate sea charts for use by the Royal Navy. Des Barres was charged with this Herculean task, publishing the first volume in London in 1775, which was soon followed by further volumes. Des Barres' monumental endeavor eventually featured over two-hundred charts and aquatint views, many being found in several states.

This is the only known state of the map. This copy with the land elements with original wash colour, the water elements with later colour.

Provenance: The Captain "Larry" Sneden house is located in legendary Snedens Landing on the western bank of the Hudson River. The house, an authentic Dutch colonial, was built at an historically important point both before and after the American Revolution. A ferry ran from Dobb's Ferry on the Westchester side to Snedens Landing from the early 1700's through the early 1960's. Washington and his troops crossed here during the early days of the Revolution.

Nebenzahl 99; Seller and van Ee 1057; National Maritime Museum 122
(#21568)

\$ 25,000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Burden 644 note; Koeman IV: p. 154 and Keu 113B; McCorkle 734.1 (see also 660.2); Phillips, *Descriptive List of Maps and Views of Philadelphia* 171; Sellers & Van Ee 768; Snyder, COI 5 (this copy illustrated as figure 4).
(#21367)

\$ 18,500.

FADEN, William (1750-1836). [New Jersey] **Plan of the Operations of General Washington, Against the Kings Troops in New Jersey, from the 26th of December 1776 to the 3d January 1777.** London: William Faden, 15th April, 1777. Copper-engraved map, with details heightened in original colour, in excellent condition. Sheet size: 14 1/2 x 21 5/8 inches.

This magnificently detailed battle map depicts a pair of critically important American victories that helped to revive Patriot morale following a series of British advances. William Faden, London's most prominent mapmaker, printed this map with great skill and speed to ensure that it would be the first and finest cartographic representation of the

battles to reach the British public. At the end of the summer of 1776 Washington's forces in New York had been overwhelmed by the might of the British Navy whose massive invasion of the city forced the Americans on the defensive. In December of that same year they also seized Newport, Rhode Island, confirming that the British were indeed serious about ending the rebellion in short order. By this time, the British Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Howe, having consolidated his position in Manhattan, had launched a successful invasion of New Jersey, which forced Washington to retreat to his winter quarters at Newtown, Pennsylvania, located on the far left of the present map. Washington realized that many of his dejected troops would not renew their service contracts which were set to expire at year's end. He knew that dramatic and daring action would be required to rescue the Patriot cause. On Christmas Day, while the British troops and their Hessian mercenary comrades enjoyed the season in a triumphal spirit, Washington, as indicated by the notation "parade of the troops on the evening of the 25th of Decr. 1776," marched his troops to the banks of the Delaware River, whose waters were menacingly punctuated by jagged crags of ice. In a scene immortalized in Emanuel Leutze's iconic painting *Washington Crossing the Delaware* (1851), the American commander led his force of 2,400 on a dangerous traverse of the river at "McKenky's Ferry," (now known as McKonkey's Ferry) up river from Trenton, which was held by a force of 1,400 Hessians under Col. Johann Rall. As depicted on the map, Washington divided his force into two prongs, one commanded by John Sullivan and the other by Nathaniel Greene. The two forces converged on the unsuspecting Hessians who were decisively defeated, the extent of their casualties being classified by regiment, rank and role in the table "Loss of Trenton" in the lower right corner of the map. A curious revelation about the nature of the Hessian-British force are the numbers of "drummers," "musicians" and "officer's servants" who were deserted by providence during this altercation.

On December 30th, a British force under Lord Cornwallis mounted a reprise on the American positions at Trenton, technically gaining the upper hand, but not actually retaking the town itself. Washington then staged a clever rouse, leaving a token force in the town to light numerous campfires, therefore tricking Cornwallis into thinking that Washington had decided to make a stand in Trenton. In reality, over the next couple of days the Americans stealthily moved most of their forces around the British positions. Washington dispatched a force under Greene to proceed up the main highway leading into Princeton, with the objective of diverting the British from being able to check a larger force under Sullivan which was to attack the town from the west. In all 4,600 American troops were to advance upon a British force only 1,200 strong. Greene's advance brigade under Col. Hugh Mercer encountered formidable resistance from a British line under Col. Charles Mawhood. While Mercer was killed and Mawhood broke the American lines, the British were unable to hold the town from Sullivan's force which on January 3rd seized the British headquarters at Nassau Hall at the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University). As similarly described with relation to the action at Trenton, in the lower left of the map a list classifies British casualties by regiment, rank and role. A rattled Cornwallis realized that he had been tricked and tried to move his force towards Princeton, but was delayed as the key bridge over Stoney Creek had been sabotaged by the Americans. The battle-weary American force strategically withdrew from Princeton to Somerset Courthouse (now Millstone), while the British hastily retreated through a deserted Princeton to the relative security of New Brunswick. In sum, Washington's bold strategy had succeeded in restoring the morale of his force, who had survived the massive British invasion to carry the revolution into the next campaign season. The same events had also revealed that the British, in spite of their fine training and superior technology, could be outmatched by the American forces who fought on their own terms with great guile and daring.

Guthorn, *British Maps of the American Revolution*, 145/18; Nebenzahl, *Atlas of the American Revolution*, map 15; Nebenzahl, *A Bibliography of Printed Battle Plans of the American Revolution*, 119; Stevens & Tree, 'Comparative Cartography,' 36(a), in Tooley, *The Mapping of America* (#20288) \$ 27,500.

FADEN, William (1750-1836) & Bernard RATZER (fl.1756-84). [**New Jersey**] **The Province of New Jersey, Divided into East and West, commonly called the Jerseys.** London: Wm. Faden, December 1st, 1777. Copper-engraved map, with original outline colour, on two joined sheets, in very good condition.

The first state of one of the finest and most celebrated maps of New Jersey, made during the Revolutionary War

This elegant composition depicts New Jersey in finely engraved detail at a large scale of 7 miles to an inch. The map was the grandest representation of the state made up to that time, taking in the entire breadth of the state, as

well as the Hudson Valley, most of Long Island, eastern Pennsylvania and all of Delaware Bay. It captures the state's rich topography, including the Jersey Highlands and the Palisades in the north and the broad Pine Barrens and coastal marshes in the south. The county divisions, major roads and towns are all carefully depicted, indicating that New Jersey was, by the standards of the time, heavily populated, having over 120,000 inhabitants.

Faden based his rendering of the state largely on the manuscript works of Bernard Ratzer, a British military surveyor most famous for his map of New York City. Ratzer's rendezvous with New Jersey cartography stemmed from the resolution of the bitter boundary dispute between that state and New York that had raged for over a century. In 1764, George III charged Samuel Holland and William De Brahm with settling the boundary, and their demarcation was finally surveyed by Ratzer in 1769. Ratzer's line is noted on the map as "The boundary settled by commissioners in 1769". Two of Ratzer's New Jersey manuscripts, one dealing with the boundary question, and another featuring Monmouth and Ocean Counties are today preserved in the Faden Collection at the Library of Congress. Faden supplemented Ratzer's work with surveys of the northern part of the state made by Gerard Bancker. Curiously, it seems that Bancker's work found its way to Faden, by way of John Murray, the Earl of Dunmore, the former governor of Virginia, who was given a draft by Bancker when he stopped in at New York on his way back to London.

An interesting feature present on the map are the two lines bisecting the state, being the boundary lines between the archaic colonies of East and West Jersey. In 1664, Charles II granted the New Jersey charter jointly to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. Berkeley sold his share to John Fenwick, a Quaker who, in turn, passed it on to a consortium that included William Penn. The king elected to renew only Carteret's charter to the colony, and from 1676 the already small province was split into two awkward colonies. One of the lines present on this map is "Keith's Line" referring to the 1687 demarcation of the boundary by surveyor George Keith. While the two colonies were reunited under a royal governor in 1702, certain private land ownership questions predicated on the partition necessitated that an internal line of division persist, which was re-demarcated as the "Lawrence Line" in 1743.

The map is embellished with a very fine cartouche, formed by trees framing a bucolic scene inhabited by farm houses and raccoons. The lower left of the map is adorned with a table of astrological observations. This copy is an excellent example of this important map, featuring a strong impression and good margins. In a careful original hand, New Jersey, and its internal boundaries have been outlined in pink, while surrounding jurisdictions are outlined in a yellow-green hue.

Guthorn, *British Maps of the American Revolution*, p.39; *Degrees of Latitude*, 47; Schwartz & Ehrenberg, *Mapping of America*, p.193; Snyder, *The Mapping of New Jersey*, pp.57-59 (#19552) \$ 35,000.

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

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

Faden's sequence of maps of the United States represents one of the most important cartographic depictions of the newly independent republic. The present map, made at the beginning of the Revolution, is the first of what would be fourteen total appellations (this and thirteen subsequent issues), and is one of the extremely rare first five appellations of this series which almost never appear on the market. The Faden sequence comprises a critical and fascinating series of historical documents regarding the political development of the United States, especially since each issue captures a distinct stage in America's process of transformative change. Faden was the mapmaker most closely involved in the cartographical representation of the events of the war, as his great battle plans attest, and this map provided a broad view of the contested land. It is one of the few of the large number of his publications that he engraved himself. Much of the geography derives from John Mitchell's great 1755 map, of which Faden was to published the 5th edition in 1778. A number of corrections and improvements have been made, all of Florida is depicted. But the greatest change in the political geography of the Colonies and what makes this map so extraordinarily interesting is the greatly enhanced Province of Quebec, which has spilled down to the Ohio River.

This was the result of the Quebec Act of 1774, in which Parliament established one vast colony of the formerly French possessions. The authors of the Declaration of Independence chose to view this as quite an ominous gesture, saying: "For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies." The British justification was that having one province enjoying uniformity in its laws and governance would be much more efficient. Britain maintained that its primary interest was trading for furs in that region. They may have also seen this monolithic mechanism as a way of elevating the Quebec colony out of the reach of the ever complaining, land-hungry American colonists. And without acknowledging this, the British surely knew that the new colony made the contentious thirteen look very small indeed.

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

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

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

Stevens & Tree, *Comparative Cartography* in Tooley, *The Mapping of America*, 80a, McCorkle, 777.8; Fite and Freeman 59; Sellers & Van Ee 732-33; Goss 71 (#21423) \$ 18,500.

FADEN, William (1750-1836). **The United States of North America with the British & Spanish Territories according to the Treaty of 1784.** [London]: Wm. Faden, Feb. 11, 1785. Copper-engraved map, with full original colour, trimmed within platemark top margin, trimmed to platemark bottom margin, neatlines intact, mounted on silk mending a split at center fold, large lateral margins. Sheet size: 20 3/4 x 26 1/2 inches.

The extremely rare fourth issue of one of the most important early maps of the United States

Faden's sequence of maps of the United States represents one of the most important cartographic depictions of the newly independent republic. The present map is the fourth issue of the fourteen total appellations (including the parent plan and thirteen subsequent issues), and is one of the extremely rare first five appellations of this series which almost never appear on the market. The Faden sequence comprises a critical and fascinating series of historical documents regarding the political development of the United States, especially since each issue captures a distinct stage in America's process of transformative change. The present map depicts the United States with its new boundaries as determined at the end of the Revolutionary War, as ratified at the Treaty of Paris, signed on September 3rd, 1783. (The Treaty came into effect in April of 1784). The map is beautifully coloured to identify American, British, Spanish territories, and the coasts of Newfoundland, rich in cod then, to which the French were granted fishing rights.

The Treaty of Paris settlement established the new United States from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. Unfortunately, the source of the Mississippi had not been determined, though the map provides two possible "Mississippi River by Conjecture" sites. Consequently, no definitive northwestern border could be determined. More relevantly, we note open western borders for every state from Georgia to Pennsylvania, except South Carolina. The boundaries between New York, the Iroquois Nation and Pennsylvania are non-existent, but Vermont, though not yet a ratified state, has been inserted between New York and New Hampshire, the beginning of a settlement of an old quarrel. Maine is part of Massachusetts and divided between the "Main" and "Sagadahok" regions.

The land west of the Appalachians but east of the Mississippi, while theoretically apportioned to the United States, is shown to be in fact in the possession of the various native tribes. British hopes for this region lay very much with them.

By the Treaty of Paris, Spain, who had allied themselves with France, took back possession of Florida from Britain, and the vast Louisiana Territory from France. England and Spain were now the predominant North American powers with the fledgling United States relatively minor.

The composition is completed by an extremely fine title cartouche, which depicts a scene in which slaves prepare barrels, bundles and bales for export. This cartouche appeared on several incarnations of this map, and it points to a couple of interesting aspects of the British perception of America: one, America's continuance of slavery, declarations of rights and freedom notwithstanding, and two, the benefits of commerce to both nations. In fact, trade between the two countries resumed soon after the war, despite French protestations.

Stevens & Tree, "*Comparative Cartography*," in Tooley, *The Mapping of America*, 80(d), Philips, *Maps*, p. 865.
(#21420) \$ 18,500.

FADEN, William (1750-1836). **The United States of North America: with the British Territories and those of Spain, according to the Treaty, of 1784.** [London]: Wm. Faden, Feby. 11th, 1793. Copper-engraved map, with full original colour, in excellent condition. Sheet size: 24 1/8 x 31 1/8 inches.

The extremely rare fifth issue of one of the most important early maps of the United States

Faden's sequence of maps of the United States represents one of the most important cartographic depictions of the newly independent republic. The present map is the fifth issue of the fourteen total appellations (including the parent plan and thirteen subsequent issues), and is one of the extremely rare first five appellations of this series which almost never appear on the market. The Faden sequence comprises a critical and fascinating series of historical documents regarding the political development of the United States, especially since each issue captures a distinct stage in America's process of transformative change.

The present map depicts the United States' boundaries as determined by the Treaty of 1784, when in actuality it is referring to the settlement agreed to at the signing of the Treaty of Paris on September 3rd, 1783, which ended the Revolutionary War. This treaty came into effect in April, 1784. The map is in part based on John Mitchell's *A Map of the British and French Dominions in North America* (1755) that was used by delegates during the treaty process. While the United States was granted a large territory from the Atlantic to the Mississippi River, and from the northern frontiers of Florida to the Canadian border, this map shows that the settled area of the nation was confined to the former Thirteen Colonies, and the two newly admitted states of Vermont (1791) and Kentucky (1792). Even then, the western boundaries of many of the states, past the Appalachians, are undefined. Although Washington, D.C. was in the process of being laid out, it was not yet built, and is absent from the map. One of the most interesting aspects of the map is its labeling of "Franklinia" or the "New State of Franklin." This refers to an attempt by settlers in the Great Smoky Mountains to secede from North Carolina and to form a new state. From 1785 to 1789, seven of the states of the Union endorsed the plan, but it failed to achieve the required two-thirds support to be admitted as a state at the Constitutional Convention. Various lands in Kentucky and the future Tennessee are shown to be reserved for war veterans from "Virginia" and "North Carolina." Another curious appearance is the name of "Indiana" in what is now West Virginia, but nowhere near the future state of that name. Various areas in the southern Midwest are shown to be owned by private land development companies including the "Wabash" and "Ohio" companies. One such enterprise was headed by "Colonel Simmes [sic]," John Cleves Symmes (1742-1814), an eccentric New Jersey magistrate who later wrote a book which theorized that the interior of the earth was both hollow and inhabitable, and could be entered through the poles.

In the same treaty, Spain received possession of Florida from Britain, and the vast Louisiana Territory from France. In the north, although the treaty was supposed to have settled the boundary with Canada from the Great Plains to the Atlantic, a series of geographic misconceptions left the frontier in a nebulous state. Faden elected to present the extreme British conception of the border in northern Maine, and in the northwest, the border was supposed to run west to the source of the Mississippi, when in reality the source was located well to the south. The map also features "The Twenty Leagues Line" located off of the east coast that marked the exclusive maritime jurisdiction of the United States. The composition is completed by an especially finely engraved and coloured title cartouche which depicts scenes of commerce in the prosperous new nation.

Stevens & Tree, "Comparative Cartography," 80(e), in Tooley, *The Mapping of America*; ,not in Phillips.
(#19769) \$ 18,500.

FADEN, William (1750-1836). [United States] **The United States of North America: with the British Territories, and those of Spain.** [London]: Wm. Faden, 1809. Copper-engraved map, with full original colour, in excellent condition. Sheet size: 22 x 27 1/2 inches.

The seventh issue of one of the most important early maps of the United States

Faden's sequence of maps of the United States represents one of the most important cartographic depictions of the newly independent republic. The present map is the seventh issue of the fourteen total appellations (including the parent plan and thirteen subsequent issues). The Faden sequence comprises a fascinating series of historical documents regarding the political development of the United States, each issue capturing a distinct stage in America's transformative change.

The map does not acknowledge the recent admission of the State of Ohio (1803), though the process of territorial development is noted in "The Seven Ranges" and "Army Land" in the southeast corner of the state, where Thomas Hutchins established the wisdom of using right angles and grids to establish governmental and proprietorial entities, the system that would overlay most of America's future territory. Various private and public plans are underway throughout the southern halves of Ohio and the future Indiana and Illinois. For example, an enterprise that was headed by "Colonel Simmes [sic]," in western Ohio. John Cleves Symmes (1742-1814), an eccentric New Jersey magistrate, who had contributed to the Continental Army, and who later wrote a book which theorized that the interior of the earth was both hollow and inhabitable, and could be entered through the poles.

The map is helpfully colored to designate, as his previous maps had, the rulership of the various parts. Now the list consists of Great Britain, Spain, France (really just cod fishing rights of the western coast of Newfoundland) and the United States, whose responsibilities now include the Louisiana Territory. Faden also designated purple regions that represent, "The Aborigines or Indians, and Boundaries of the Lands they have Granted". The purple regions tellingly assert the rapid spread of the white settlers including all the Great Lakes and cutting through New York, Pennsylvania and south through Georgia. Clearly, the British supposition and hope that the Americans would be confined to the Atlantic seaboard was false.

Faden elected to present the extreme British conception of the border in northern Maine, (whose northern boundary disputes would continue well into the 19th century) and in the northwest, the border was supposed to run west to the source of the Mississippi, when in reality the source was located well to the south. The map also features "The Twenty Leagues Line" located off of the east coast that marked the exclusive maritime jurisdiction of the United States. The composition is completed by an especially finely engraved title cartouche which depicts scenes of commerce in the prosperous new nation.

Stevens & Tree, "Comparative Cartography," 80 (g) in Tooley "The Mapping of America." Not in Phillips.
(#21422) \$ 10,000.

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

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

This finely engraved map was the finest sea chart of the area available in the early days of the Revolutionary War,

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

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

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

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

Sellers & Van Ee, *Maps & Charts of North America & the West Indies*, 1525; Stevens & Tree, "Comparative Cartography," in Tooley, *The Mapping of America*, 16 (a); Cf. Cumming, *British Maps of Colonial America*, pp.47-49; Cumming, *The Southeast in Early Maps*, 204 (#19756) \$ 12,000.

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

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

This very finely engraved and immensely detailed chart was superior to all other maps printed of the region, and the most important portrayal of the Port Royal Sound available in the early days of the Revolutionary War. The map embraces today's Beaufort County, with the Sound's excellent natural harbour, formed by the numerous Sea Islands,

which are separated from each other by an elaborate web of tidal channels. The Broad River enters from the north, and the sound is bordered by Port Royal, Parris, and Trench's (Hilton Head) Island, and Lady's and Saint Helena Islands. In the upper-center of the image is the town of Beaufort, and numerous plantations are individually labeled.

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

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

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

Guthorn, *British Maps of the American Revolution*, 150/17; Sellers & Van Ee, *Maps & Charts of North America & West Indies*, 1529; Stevens & Tree, "Comparative Cartography," 71(a), in Tooley, *The Mapping of America*; Cf. Cumming, *British Maps of Colonial America*, pp.47-49; Cumming, *The Southeast in Early Maps*, 204 (#19687) \$ 12,000.

HAWKES, W. [New York City and environs] The Country Twenty Five Miles round New York, Drawn by a Gentleman from that City. London: R. Sayer & J. Bennett, January 1st, 1777. Copper-engraved map by J. Barber, with original outline colour, on laid paper watermarked 'LVG'. Sheet size: 24 5/8 x 19 1/2 inches.

An extremely rare map, a broadside that captures the dramatic events that were unfolding in the New York theatre

of the Revolutionary War

This exceptionally rare map is a highly important historical document of Britain's New York campaign, conducted in 1776, the first full year of the Revolutionary War. It was printed as a broadside to inform the British public about the exciting news from across the Atlantic. The survival rate of broadsides is extremely low, and this example is exceptional in that it has survived in remarkably excellent condition. This work would have been one of the most effective communication tools of the time, as it pictorially represented the geography of the theatre of events, and explained the principal aspects of the conflict in a clear and concise manner. The present example is the third of four issues of this map, and as it deals with a story in progress, each new edition was updated from the former. The finely engraved map is centered on the city of New York, located on the southern tip of Manhattan Island. A series of concentric circles, each at five mile intervals, radiate from this epicenter. The map embraces the area as far north as the Tappan Zee, as far south as the Shrewsbury River in Monmouth County, New Jersey, as far west as Parsippany, New Jersey, and as far east as Hampstead, Long Island. Outlined beautifully in original colour, the map features all major towns, country churches and battle sites, indicated with pictorial symbols, and delineates all of the important roads. In essence, the map encompasses the entire theater of the New York campaign, featuring all of the geographical information an informed reader would need to know in order to place war news in its proper context.

Beneath the map is the "Chronological Table of the Most Interesting Occurrences since the Commencement of Hostilities in North America," which begins with the mention of what would later be known as the Boston Tea Party on December 16th, 1773. It proceeds to recount the early events of the war itself, most notably the Battle of Bunker Hill outside of Boston (June 17th, 1775) and the British evacuation of that city after a year-long siege on March 7th, 1776. The list of events is expressed in a professional manner, referring to the British respectfully as "His Majesty's" forces and the Americans as the "Provincials." While reading through the events up into the summer of 1776 it would seem that providence was not on the British side, a point underscored by the notation on July 4th, 1776 which reads "continental congress declares the United States of America Independent". This impression is accurate, as the British had been effectively driven out of the Thirteen Colonies. If "His Majesty's" forces wished to take war to the Americans, they would have to act with great speed and force. As one follows the events from mid-July as it turned into August, one notices that such a reprise was in the works. A massive force of 88 ships and 34,000 troops congregated on and around Staten Island under the overall command of General Sir William Howe. As noted on the map itself, the British landed at Gravesend Bay, Brooklyn on August 22nd, and the note on the 27th that reads "the Provincials defeated" could not have been a greater understatement. This refers to the Battle of Long Island, the largest altercation of the entire war, in which the British decisively defeated the Americans, forcing them to abandon the island for Manhattan. The note after September 11th, which mentions the "conference" between the British command and a "Deputation" of Americans, refers to a meeting in which an American embassy under Benjamin Franklin rejected British terms for ending hostilities following the American defeat in Brooklyn. This set the stage for the successful British invasion of Manhattan. While that island was not fully secured by the British until November, 1776, it became the principal British base, remaining in their possession for the duration of the war.

In addition to the fascinating chronological table, the text section provides a great deal of fascinating and historically important information. There is the "Alphabetical Table of the Principal Towns in North America and their Distance from New York," and a table listing the population statistics of the various American colonies, which notes that New York province then had an estimated 250,000 inhabitants. The right-hand column features information regarding the command structure, troop-strength, and the general disbursement of both the British and American forces, which placed information that would have frequently appeared in the newspapers in a coherent and orderly context. Hawkes, who took over the business of the esteemed cartographer Thomas Kitchin, likely intended this work to be purchased by members of the country's wealthy merchant class whose financial concerns were greatly mitigated by the conflict. This point is supported by its issue price of "One Shilling," a considerable sum at the time for a single printed sheet. This fine work is not only an attractive and scarce cartographic object, but an extremely important document relating to the history of the Revolutionary War and the development of the media and war reporting in the eighteenth-century.

Guthorn, *British Maps of the American Revolution*, 146/1; Sellers & Van Ee, *Maps & Charts of North America & West Indies*, 1096; Steven & Tree, "Comparative Cartography," 43(c), in Tooley, *The Mapping of America* (#19729) \$ 45,000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cf. Cumming *British Maps of Colonial America* p.68 & fig.34; Nebenzahl *Atlas of the American Revolution* p.131 & map 32; Nebenzahl *A Bibliography of Printed Battle Plans of the American Revolution 1775-1795* #145. (#20636) \$ 15,000.

[NORMAN, John]. **[North Carolina Coast] Chart of the Coast of America from Cape Hateras [sic] to Cape Roman from the actual surveys of D^r. Dunbibin Esq.** [Boston: John Norman, 1794]. Copper-engraved sea chart, on two joined sheets. Overall sheet size: 21 1/4 x 33 inches.

An early issue of the earliest American chart of the North Carolina coast.

Wheat and Brun, and others, speculate that the original version of this map was separately published in 1761, citing an advertisement in the September 14, 1761 Boston Gazette: "The Navigation on the Coast of North and South Carolina being very dangerous on account of the many Bars, Shoals, Sandbanks, Rocks, etc. The late Daniel Dunbibin, Esq. of North Carolina, has, at very great Expence and Labour, draughted the Sea Coast of both the Provinces in a large whole Sheet Chart of 33 inches by 23; together with all the Rivers, Bays, Inlets, Islands, Brooks, Bars, Shoals, Rocks, Soundings, Currents, &c. with necessary Directions to render the Navigation both easy and safe, and are much esteemed by the most expert Pilots..." No copy of this 1761 map is known to exist.

It is believed, however, that John Norman re-used the original printing plate for this map, or closely copied a surviving example, when he published the first edition of his *The American Pilot* in 1791. This example of Norman's chart of the North Carolina coastline is present here in its third state (i.e., preceded by the 1761 first issue, and second issue copies from the 1791 and 1792 editions of Norman's pilot). This state can be discerned by the addition of "New Inlet" just north of Cape Fear. Additional issues were published through 1803.

The American Revolution brought to an end Britain's leading role in the mapping of America. The task now fell to the American publishing industry, still in its infancy, but with first-hand access to the new surveys that were documenting the rapid growth of the nation. In particular, there was a need for nautical charts for use by the expanding New England commercial fleets. The first American marine atlas, Mathew Clark's *A Complete Set of Charts of the Coast of America*, was published in Boston in 1790. Two of Clark's charts had been engraved by John Norman, who was inspired to launch his own enterprise. In January 1790, Norman published a notice in the *Boston Gazette* stating he was currently engraving charts of all the coast of America on a large scale. These were

assembled and published as *The American Pilot*, Boston, 1791. Norman's *Pilot*, the second American marine atlas, indeed the second American atlas of any kind, marked an advance over the earlier work of Mathew Clark.

New editions of the *Pilot* appeared in 1792 and 1794, and after John Norman's death, his son, William, brought out editions in 1794, 1798, 1801, and 1803. Despite the seemingly large number of editions, *The American Pilot* is one of the rarest of all American atlases, and one of the very few published during the eighteenth century. Wheat and Brun (pps. 198-199) locate just ten complete copies for the first five editions: 1791 (Huntington, Harvard); 1792 (LC, Clements); 1794(1) (LC, JCB, Boston Public); 1794(2) (Yale); 1798 (LC, Boston Public).

Provenance: de-accessioned by the Museum of the City of New York.

Wheat & Brun *Maps & Charts Published in America before 1800* 580 (third state); Phillips, p. 872 (1798 edition); Printed Maps of the Carolinas 24; cf. Wroth, *Some Contributions to Navigation*, pp. 32-33.

(#23675)

\$ 75,000.

SAUTHIER, Claude Joseph (1736-1802). **[Fort Washington, Manhattan] A Topographical Map of the North Part of New York Island, Exhibiting the Plan of Fort Washington, now Fort Knyphausen, with the Rebels Lines to the Southward, which were Forced by the Troops under the Command of the Rt. Honble. Earl Percy, on the 16th Novr 1776, and Survey'd immediately after by Claude Joseph Sauthier. To which is added the Attack made to the Northd. By the Hessians. Survey'd by Order of Lieut. Genl. Knyphausen.** London: Published by Permission of the Rt. Honble. The Commissioners of Trade & Plantations by Wm. Faden, March 1, 1777. Copper-engraved map, with period outline colour. Some light old surface soiling. Sheet size: 22 1/2 x 15 1/8 inches.

This is one of a small handful of Revolutionary War battle plans that relate to the City of New York. Sauthier's delineation of upper Manhattan was the most accurate and detailed to date.

After the British occupation of New York, General Washington evacuated Manhattan, except for Fort Washington at the northern tip of the island. The British under General Howe moved north and attacked the main American army at White Plains in October 1776. But the Americans still remained in control of Fort Washington behind their forward lines.

On November 16, the British mounted a six-column attack on the fort that forced the patriots to surrender. Washington's decision not to evacuate Fort Washington was one of his most serious tactical errors of the war. Almost three thousand men were taken prisoner and the British seized large quantities of supplies and weapons. Four days later General Cornwallis was sent to take Fort Lee on the opposite New Jersey shore, but the Americans stationed there had retreated.

Sauthier illustrated the four phases of the attack with the letters A through D. The key at right identifies the first attack as that by Gen. Knyphausen, the second by Matthews and Cornwallis, the third as a feint, and the fourth by Lord Percy.

Cumming, *British Maps of Colonial America*, pp. 72-74; Guthorn, *British Maps of the American Revolution*, pp. 41-42; Nebenzahl, *Atlas of the American Revolution*, pp. 90-91; Nebenzahl, *Bibliography of Printed Battle Plans of the American Revolution*, 116; Wallis, *The American War of Independence*, 116.

(#20274)

\$ 9,500.

SAUTHIER, Claude Joseph (1736-1802) and HOMANN HEIRS. **[New York and New Jersey] Mappa Geographica Provinciae Novae Eboraci ab Anglis New York dictae ex ampliori delineatione ad exactus dimensiones concinnata in arctius Spatium redacta cura Claudii Josephi Sauthier cui acceit Nova Jersey ex topographicis observationibus.** Nuremberg: Homann Heirs, 1778. Copper-engraved map, on two joined sheets, with original outline colour, in excellent condition. Sheet size: 34 1/8 x 25 inches.

An especially fine copy of Homann Heirs' elegant edition of Sauthier's celebrated map of New York and New Jersey, made during the Revolutionary War

The present map was printed by the esteemed Nuremberg firm, Homann Heirs, and is derivative of Claude Joseph Sauthier's greatest production, a large manuscript map of the provinces of New York and New Jersey which was first published on three sheets in 1776 by William Faden as *A Map of the Province of New York*. That map also included details taken from Bernard Ratzer's survey of New Jersey. Sauthier continued to improve this great manuscript during the first years of the Revolution, and in 1779 it was published, again by Faden, but on six sheets, as *A Chorographical Map...* Although the two are usually viewed as different maps, they are clearly based on the same source (the aforementioned large manuscript), and the present map is a reduced version of this mapping sequence.

The Sauthier map contains a vast amount of information lacking in earlier works, particularly in upstate New York, the Catskills, and Vermont. Sauthier stated that "the Mohawk Valley and County of Tryon are Laid down according to an Actual Survey and other Manuscripts generously communicated by Governor Pownall [the esteemed cartographer and former Massachusetts governor]." The result is an amazing record of New York and New Jersey from the Revolutionary War period.

Alsation by birth, Claude Joseph Sauthier accompanied Governor William Tryon to North Carolina in 1769. He surveyed several North Carolina towns and designed "Tryon's Palace" at New Bern before accompanying Tryon to New York in 1771. He subsequently conducted many surveys of New York, and during the revolution he served as a military engineer producing a number of fine maps for the British Army. A number of Sauthier's printed and manuscript maps, including an example of the present map, can be found in the collection formed by Sir Henry Clinton, Commander of the British Forces in North America, 1775-1782, now preserved at the William L. Clements Library in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

This map was made by Germany's premier printer of cartographic works, originally founded by Johann Baptist Homann (1663-1724). Homann had established himself in Nuremberg, and by 1715 was appointed Geographer to the Emperor, producing some of the finest maps and atlases of the age. After Homann's death, the prolific business was taken over by his son, Johann Christoph. From 1730, the firm was entrusted to a committee of family members, the Homann Heirs, who published maps and atlases for the next two generations, maintaining the high standards set by Johann Baptist.

McCorckle, *Early Printed Maps of New England*, 778.9; Sellers & Van Ee, *Maps & Charts of North America & West Indies*, 1049 (#19732) \$ 3,500.

TANNER, H.[enry] S.[chenck] (1786-1858). **[Mexico] A Map of the United States of Mexico, as organized and defined by the several acts of Congress of the Republic ... Second edition, 1846.** Philadelphia: H.S. Tanner, 1846. Copper-engraved map, on banknote paper, with original hand-colour. Good condition with some expert restoration to margins and old folds. Sheet size: 22 7/8 x 29 5/8 inches.

An important and rare map of Mexico and the southwestern United States, depicting Texas in its largest form, the 1846 "Second edition" of the celebrated Tanner map.

The present map embraces all of modern Mexico and the southwestern United States of America, and prominently features the new state of Texas with its original extensive boundaries. H.S. Tanner, of Philadelphia, was one of the most esteemed American mapmakers of the first half of the nineteenth-century. His 1822 Map of North America was one of the most influential of the period. In 1825, he excerpted and enlarged the portion of the map pertaining to what was a newly-independent Mexico, which then included the entire American southwest. Tanner's map effectively became the definitive source map for the region. It was brazenly copied in the White Gallaher & White map of 1828, which in turn directly inspired the famous Disturnell map of 1846, the "Treaty map" initially used to consider the re-demarcation of the international border following the Mexican-American war.

Walter Ristow noted that Tanner produced the first edition of the *United States of Mexico* map in 1825, and furthermore cited that he "issued 10 variants of one or another of five states" of the map up to 1847. The present map is officially termed as the "1846, second edition", although it is actually the seventh variant of the map to be issued, according to Ristow's classification. It closely follows the "1832, second edition," even including the "April 2nd, 1832" copyright imprint in the lower right corner. At this time, interest in all matters relating to Mexico and Texas amongst the American public was at an all-time high, and it is thought that Tanner hastily prepared this edition in order to capitalize on the commercial opportunities. Tanner did not take the time to avail himself of the most recent geographical advances, and consequently this map is a fascinating cartographic hold-out during a time of unprecedented change.

Texas is portrayed as an enormous Mexican state, although it had since 1832 seceded, and later joined the Union as an American state. Its massive territory extends far to the north and west of its modern limits, following the eastern band of the Rio Grande up to its headwaters, up into the 'stovepipe' to a point touching the 42nd parallel. The geographical detailing of most of Texas is quite accurate, as Tanner was well apprised of Stephen F. Austin's surveys, a point underscored by his inclusion of 'Austin's Colony' in east-central Texas. In an improvement to it antecedent, the western portion of the state owes its form to William Emory's map of 1844. The depiction of what is now modern Mexico is quite advanced, in light of Alexander von Humboldt's exhaustive charting of the country.

At this time, Tanner elected not to include information from Charles Frémont's ground-breaking map of 1845, based on his own discoveries. The coastline of Alta California still maintains a mythical quality, void of most actual details such as San Francisco Bay, but is replete with imaginary details such as the Buenaventura, Los Mongos, Timpangos and San Felipe Rivers. The interior regions extending all the way into what is now Colorado are shown to be almost completely unknown. A curious prophetic detail is the demarcation of a boundary line between Alta and Baja California, although located to the south of the international border that was to be set in 1848. The map includes a detailed inset depicting the key travel route from the port of Vera Cruz to Mexico City, the same path taken by U.S. forces during their successful attack on the Mexican capital in 1847. In the spirit of the times, the map also includes two statistical tables, one of distances and the other of population and geographical details of individual states. Tanner, wishing to update this map, produced a "third edition" later that same year that included Frémont's discoveries.

Ristow *A la Carte* p.207; Wheat *Mapping the Transmississippi West* vol.III, p. 38
(#19284)

\$ 30,000.

Prints

DÜRING, C.A. (American, fl. 1827). **Berg Vernon in Virginien (Mount Vernon in Virginia)**. 1827. Pen, watercolour and gouache on wove paper, with integral brown gouache border with ruled lines in black and white, signed, dated and titled beneath the image in white gouache in a calligraphic hand "Pinx[it]: C:A: Düring.1827 / Berg Vernon in Virginien". (Old crease, some light surface damage). Sheet size: 18 7/8 x 23 7/8 inches; image size: 14 1/2 x 20 inches.

An image from the National subconscious: the home of the "father of our nation"

In this superb painting of Washington's home, the German artist C. A. Düring has placed the house and out buildings at the centre of the picture, with the sweep of the Potomac River leading off into the hazy light of a perfect early summer evening in Virginia.

Unfortunately we have been unable to discover any information regarding the artist of this magnificent view of Virginia. Obviously a German artist, the view is typical of German topographical paintings produced in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The heavy gray border and thick painterly technique was a tool used by artists across Germany, and was particularly favored by landscape painters, who used this artistic framing device to create a sense of depth in their work. This superb view is obviously from the hand of a professional artist whose exquisite technique and meticulous attention to detail is nothing short of breathtaking.

Düring's work presents a popular view of Washington's estate - now the most visited national monument in the country. It is evidently based on a print first published in London in 1800. This print (a hand-coloured aquatint, titled "Mount Vernon in Virginia /The Seat of the late Lieut. General George Washington") was engraved by Francis Jukes (1747-1812) after a drawing by Alexander Robertson (1772-1841). It was issued in March 1800 in London (and July of the same year in New York) in response to Washington's death in December of the previous year and proved very popular on both sides of the Atlantic: the image was used as a design source for numerous silk embroideries and watercolours as well as the present work. This magnificent view is not only a superb example of German landscape painting, but also a truly unique view of the Potomac, Mount Vernon and Virginia.

Cf. Fowble *Two Centuries of Prints in America 1680-1880*, p.89 (refers to the Jukes/Robertson aquatint).

(#20496)

\$ 12,500.

HILL, John (1770-1850) after William Guy WALL (1792-after 1864). **New York From Weehawk**. New York: G. & C. & H. Carvill, 1828. Aquatint and engraving, with hand-colouring by John Hill. Sheet size: 19 5/8 x 26 3/8 inches.

The Wall view of Manhattan from Weehawken

The steeple at the right end of Manhattan Island is Trinity Church; that at the extreme left of the view is St. John's Chapel. Connected to the tip of the island by a bridge is Castle Clinton (now Castle Garden). Governor's Island, with Castle Fort William, lies just off Manhattan. In the right middle distance, forming part of the Jersey shoreline, is Steven's Point. In the distance, the Narrows dividing Brooklyn and Staten Island.

This view, together with the companion New York from the Heights near Brooklyn, forms "one of the most beautiful pairs of views of New York in the early nineteenth century" (Stokes, *American Historical Prints*, op.cit.).

A contemporary newspaper article noted that the "views taken by Mr. Wall are the most accurate descriptions that we have seen. One of them is taken from Brooklyn Heights, near the Distillery of the Messrs. Pierponts, and the other from the Mountain at Weehawk. Mr. Wall at first made a drawing from the high land back of Hoboken; but the view from Weehawk is far preferable, as it not only affords a commanding prospect of the city but also of the whole of our beautiful harbor, with all the islands, &c."

The original watercolor is preserved in The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

This is a beautifully coloured impression from the third state.

Stauffer 616; Stokes, *American Historical Prints*, c.1820-23-E-98; Stokes, *The Iconography of Manhattan Island*, vol. III, pp.557-579, illustrated plate 92; Koke, *Checklist of John Hill*, number 95; Déak, *Picturing America*, number 336, illustrated.

(#4087)

\$ 12,500.

HILL, John (1770-1850) after William Guy WALL (1792-after 1864). **New York From The Heights Near Brooklyn.** New York: G. & C. & H. Carvill, 1828. Aquatint and engraving, with hand-colouring by John Hill (1770-1850). Sheet size: 19 3/4 x 26 7/8 inches.

The Wall view of Manhattan from Brooklyn.

The view was made from a point in Brooklyn near the Anchor Gin Distillery of Hezekiah Beers Pierrepont (later Pierpont). The pond in the foreground was Cornell's mill pond.

This view, together with the companion New York from Weehawk, forms "one of the most beautiful pairs of views of New York in the early nineteenth century" (Stokes, *American Historical Prints*, op.cit.).

A contemporary newspaper article noted that the "views taken by Mr. Wall are the most accurate descriptions that we have seen. One of them is taken from Brooklyn Heights, near the Distillery of the Messrs. Pierponts, and the other from the Mountain at Weehawk. Mr. Wall at first made a drawing from the high land back of Hoboken..."

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(#4089)

\$ 12,500.

WILKES Expedition. - H.R. ROBINSON (publisher). **An Exploring Expedition on the Canal Street plan. The Exploring Expedition at the South Pole, waiting for stores.** New York: printed and published by H.R. Robinson, 1838. Lithograph. Sheet size: 13 1/8 x 20 inches.

A very rare print satirizing the recently undertaken United States Exploring Expedition under the command of Charles Wilkes.

The Expedition departed in August, 1838, and Robinson's eagerness to satirize it and the politicians who supported it is ample evidence that the endeavor was not universally popular. This very rare print (the first copy that we have encountered) is made up of three humorous vignettes. "The upper left is Charles Wilkes in a rowboat with an oarsman and two members of the scientific corps who make observations with a transit or telescope and draw fauna. The upper right image depicts a group of sailors and Charles Wilkes, huddled together on the snow surrounded by a ring of polar bears and an upturned rowboat, foxes, penguins and a campfire. They are flying an inverted U.S. flag to signal distress. At the bottom, between the two titles is an inset of the three Navy Commissioners, Isaac Chaucey, Charles Morris, and Alexander S. Wadsworth at sea in a bowl. They are framed by a shield surmounted by a jester, and flanked on the left by a man in naval uniform (James K. Pauling, Secretary of the Navy) and a sailor with a sad expression on the right" (Harry T. Peters Collection at the Smithsonian Institution - [online catalogue]). The print is "Respectfully inscribed to the Secretaries of the Navy and Army, and the Board of Navy Commissioners, by their humble servant, Robinson Crusoe."

Not in Reilly's catalogue of American political prints in the Library of Congress, though OCLC does locate a copy

at the Library of Congress (the only copy listed in OCLC). There is also a copy in the Peters collection at the Smithsonian.

OCLC 299947747; Viola, *Magnificent Voyagers* p.13.

(#23322)

\$ 8,500.