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1] 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.

2] BÖYE, Herman. **A Map of the State of Virginia reduced from the nine sheet map of the state, in conformity to law.** [Philadelphia]: Engraved by H. S. Tanner and E.B. Dawson, [1827]. Engraved map by Tanner and others after Böye, printed on 4 sheets, hand coloured in outline, dissected into 40 sections and linen-backed as issued. (Minor toning overall, minor separations at folds). Folds into contemporary half roan over marbled paper boards, spine lettered in gilt "Map of Virginia." Provenance: John Randolph, Roanoke, Virginia (later inscription on pastedown of covers by); A. G. Hundley (inscription indicating Randolph provenance "from his friend & bro. A. Y. Hundley"); Reverend C. Braxton Bryan (signature and inscription "Given me at the Council that met in Fredericksburg in May-21-24 1879"). Sheet size: approximately 31 1/4 x 39 1/2 inches.

A rare example of Böye's famed map of Virginia.

In 1816, the Virginia legislature passed ordinances for each county to provide an accurate chart, so that a state map could be compiled. "Virginia's legislature no doubt desired an accurate cartographic base for the planning of infrastructure, a motive that had also inspired earlier projects in northern states" (*Virginia in Maps*, p. 121). In 1819, John Wood was appointed chief surveyor for the project. After completing a large number of manuscript county survey maps, Wood died in 1822. "In order to complete the mapping project after Wood's death, the governor appointed Herman Böye, a Danish immigrant living in Richmond. Although the county surveys and maps were finished, it took Böye, a trained engineer, another five years to bring the project to a successful conclusion ... The state contracted with Henry S. Tanner, of Philadelphia, one of the most successful map and atlas publishers of the day" (*Virginia in Maps*, p.122).

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

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

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

The present copy of the Böye map carries an important Virginia provenance to John Randolph of Roanoke (1773-1833). At the time of the production and publication of this map, Randolph served as a representative from Virginia to Congress, with multiple terms in the House and one in the Senate. He was a leading southern anti-Federalist and a fierce advocate of state rights. As such, the publication of a definitive map of his own state would have been a source of great pride. The inscription on the endpaper of the case to this copy of the map, which indicates the Randolph provenance, is penned by Alexander Y. Hundley, presenting the map to C. Braxton Bryan. Hundley, born about 1848, was the nephew of Elisha E. Hundley -- John Randolph's neighbor and friend. It seems likely that Randolph gifted the map to Elisha Hundley, and with no sons of his own, the map was in turn given to Elisha Hundley's nephew. Both Alexander Hundley and Bryan were active in the Episcopal Church, with Hundley serving as a rector and Bryan as a clergyman. The "council" referred to in Bryan's inscription was the eighty-fourth annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Virginia.

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

(#23598)

\$ 57,500.

3] [BRIGGS, Henry 1561-1630]. **The North part of America Conteyning Newfoundland, new England, Virginia, Florida, new Spaine, and Nova Francia, wth ye riche Isles of Hispaniola, Cuba, Jamaica, and Port Ricco, on the South, and upon ye West the large and goodly Island of California.** [London: William Stansby, no date but 1625]. Copper-engraved map by Reynold Elstracke, a fine dark impression in excellent condition. Sheet size: 13 1/8 x 15 1/2 inches.

A very fine copy of the "first printed map of North America to show California as an island [and] ...one of the most notorious maps in the history of North American cartography" (Goss).

This is one of the most influential maps of the seventeenth-century, being largely responsible for what is perhaps cartography's most beloved misconception: the depiction of California as an island. While Abraham Goos' map appeared the year before this version, Philip Burden concurs with other authorities, such as Phelps Stokes and Henry Wagner, who believed that some state of Briggs' map not only pre-existed the Goos map, but was in fact the inspiration for it. This is not so surprising given that in 1622, Briggs, a leading mathematician, separately published *A Treatise of the North-West Passage to the South Sea*, in which he clearly stated his belief in California as an island, likely based on the reports of the Spanish expedition of 1602 compiled by Sebastian Vizcaino and Antonio de la Ascension. The *Treatise* was not originally accompanied by a map, but was later printed along with the featured map as part of Vol.III of *Purchas His Pilgrimes*. Within the book, the map is found on page 582 as indicated by the engraved numbers at the top left of the map. If one accepts that the Briggs map predates that of Goos, this is also the first map to name Hudson's Bay, the Hudson Strait, the Hudson River, Cape Cod and Delaware Bay. In any instance, this map, in and of itself, proved to be highly influential. The misconception of an insular California took deep root amongst cartographers, and it was not until the end of the 17th century that the theory was refuted by Father Kino. Even so, King Ferdinand II of Spain felt it necessary to issue a royal decree in 1747

confirming that it was official: California was not an island.

Burden *The Mapping of North America* I, 214; Goss *The Mapping of North America*, p.60; Leighly *California as an Island* 4; Schwartz & Ehrenberg *The Mapping of America* p.104
(#23443) \$ 27,500.

4] [CIVIL WAR]. - T.S. HARDEE (cartographer). **The Siege of Vicksburg, its Approaches by Yazoo Pass and other routes.** Mobile, AL: Published by S.H. Goetzel & 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.

All large 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 battle.

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 U.S. 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.

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.

5] DES BARRES, J.F.W. (1721-1824). **[Pensacola, Florida] A chart of the bay and harbour of Pensacola in the province of West Florida surveyed by George Gauld A.M.** London: J.F.W. Des Barres in the 'Atlantic Neptune', August 1st 1780. Sheet size: 22 3/16 x 31 5 1/6 inches.

A very rare and highly important sea chart of Pensacola Harbor from the 'Atlantic Neptune', the finest marine atlas of North America's east coast, produced during the Revolutionary War.

This superbly drafted map features the magnificent natural harbor of Pensacola on the Florida panhandle. The town, with its fort and carefully laid out streets is featured in the left-centre of the map. Another settlement "Campbell Town" is located further up the harbour toward where the entrance of the "Scambia" (Escambia) River. The borders of various land grants are demarcated, and the countryside is elegantly detailed with aquatint features, and coloured in a light brown-green wash. The chart precisely captures the features of the coast, showing how the harbor is protected by two sandy bars of land, the outer being Santa Rosa Island. The chart features a great deal of quantitative hydrographic information, and instructions to mariners are written in the lower right of the map, ensuring that it was by far the most accurate and comprehensive pilot for the harbor produced in the eighteenth-century.

The present example is the first of two variants of this chart. It is important to note that the year this map was printed the region was caught up in the dramatic action of the Revolutionary War. The Spaniards, who had just joined the war on the American side, seized the British garrison at Fort Barrancas, and West Florida remained in their possession for the duration of the war.

Joseph Frederick Wallet Des Barres was born in Switzerland, where his Huguenot ancestors had fled following the repeal of the Edict of Nantes. He studied under the great mathematician Daniel Bernoulli at the University of Basel, before immigrating to Britain where he trained at the Royal Military College, Woolwich. Upon the outbreak of hostilities with France in 1756, he joined the British Royal American Regiment as a military engineer. He came to the attention of General James Wolfe, who appointed him to join his personal detail. During this period he also worked with the legendary future explorer James Cook on a monumental chart of the St. Lawrence River. Upon the conclusion of the Seven Years 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 enlisted to survey the coastlines of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. With these extremely accurate surveys in hand, Des Barres returned to London in 1774, where the Royal Navy charged him with the Herculean task of producing the atlas. Gradually he was forwarded the manuscripts of numerous advanced surveys conducted by British cartographers in the American Colonies, Jamaica and Cuba. The result was *The Atlantic Neptune*, which became the most celebrated sea atlas of its era, containing the first systematic survey of the east coast of North America. Des Barres's synergy of great empirical accuracy with the peerless artistic virtue of his aquatint views, created a work that "has been described as the most splendid collection of charts, plates and views ever published" (National Maritime Museum Catalogue). The *Neptune* eventually consisted of four volumes and Des Barres's dedication to the project was so strong that often at his own expense he continually updated and added new charts and views to various editions up until 1784, producing over 250 charts and views, many appearing in several variations. All of these charts were immensely detailed, featuring both hydrographical and topographical information, such that in many cases they remained the most authoritative maps of the regions covered for several decades. Following the completion of the Neptune, Des Barres returned to Canada, where he remained for forty years, becoming a senior political figure and a wealthy land owner, living to the advanced age of 103.

National Maritime Museum, *Henry Newton Stevens Collection* HNS 173A & Catalogue III, 144, p.384; Sellers & Van Ee, *Maps and Charts of North America and the West Indies*, 1663 (#19770) \$ 22,500.

6] DESNOS, Louis-Charles (fl. 1750-1790). **Mappe-Monde Céleste Terrestre et Historique augmentée des Voyages et Découvertes du célèbre Capitaine Cooke, par M. Brion de la Tour.** Paris: chez le Sr. Desnos, 1786. Engraved double-hemisphere world map, set in an elaborate border incorporating the signs of the zodiac, wind points, lunar and other astronomical and astrological dials, title running across the upper margin, lower portion of the map comprising an architectural plinth with integral engraved text on tablets giving historical details of places and people, on six joined sheets. (Some abrasion of the engraved surface with no significant loss, expertly re-backed, repairing tears and creases). Sheet size: 43 x 38 3/4 inches.

An excellent example of Desnos's rare and spectacularly decorative wall-map.

Jaugeon's map was originally published in 1688, and was subsequently reissued by Alexis-Hubert Jaillot and his family in the 1730s and again in 1758, when it seems to have been available on either three or six sheets. The

present example, a collaboration between Louis Brion de la Tour and Desnos, is the six-sheet version with extensive text on the tablets on the three lower sheets and with the tracks of Captain James Cook's three voyages added to the double-hemisphere world map, as well as the recently established "Etats Unis".

Despite its several editions, examples of the map are rare, as are all wall maps of this era. It is a superb example of the neo-Classical aesthetic brought by the French to mapmaking, and theater, painting and architecture, in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. In cartography, the informative, symmetrical French compositions stood in marked contrast to the brightly coloured Dutch maps of the period. Where the Dutch provided mythological references in the margins of their world maps, the French displayed a succinct, encyclopedic range of cosmological, historical and geographical information neatly arranged in balanced, decorative spaces. A great deal of knowledge is transmitted. The various theories of the Solar System; the astrological system; the four types of religious systems: Paganism, Judaism, Christianity and Islam; the great philosophers from Diogenes and Heraclitus to Descartes; the great explorers from Christopher Columbus to Francis Xavier; a brief history of the world beginning with Adam and passing to Noah and the great flood, then to the Assyrians and through the ancient empires to the Spanish, but also listing the great republics from Greece to Holland. All the known countries of the world are described.

It is a world map within a neo-Classical French context of ideas, opinions and facts, but its primary appeal is in its virile, geometric simplicity, like an ancient Greek temple: everything proportional and governed by gravity and reason. The aesthetic intrigue derives from the architectural setting into which the map and texts are placed. Through subtle shading and careful detail, the columns and medallions invoke a feeling of sobriety and remembrance of the past, the way neo-classical court houses conjure a respect for Justice now. Here, with its picture of the world and memorials to the great philosophers, the great explorers and the great religions laid out in a handsome, balanced way, the mapmakers have suggested that what the world really is has to do with the past and future achievements of a truly civilized mankind.

Cf. Bibliotheque Nationale Ge.DD.5168; cf. Shirley 538 (1688 3-sheet version); Sheldon Memorial Art Gallery, *Portraits of the World, an exhibition of world maps from the period of the great discoveries* 1981, number 57. (#21567) \$ 17,500.

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

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

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

Cf. Ware, John D. *George Gauld, Surveyor and Cartographer of the Gulf Coast* (Gainesville, Fla.: Univ. of Florida, 1982). (#20525) \$ 22,500.

8] 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.

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

A very rare and highly important sea chart of South Carolina's Hilton Head area, made 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 Daufauskie, located at the center 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 *Albrough* 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 Daufauskie 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 and *The Southeast in Early Maps*, 204

(#19755)

\$ 12,000.

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

The first printed map of Toledo, Ohio.

This very rare cadastral map of Toledo shows the city at a critical point during its initial period of growth. Although the town was formed in 1833, development and settlement did not begin in earnest until after the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal. In 1850, the population of Toledo was 3829; a decade later, population had increased nearly 260% to 13,768.

The map, drawn on a scale of .4 miles to the inch, shows the locations of each plot with ownership information, as well as the locations of specific buildings, roads, canals, railroad lines, etc. The map includes an inset view of Toledo Central High School at the lower left. An early owner has added several pencil annotations to this copy, including changes in ownership names and the route of the Toledo and St. Louis Railroad line. OCLC locates but three institutional holdings.

Not in Phillips.

(#23308)

\$ 8,500.

11] MADISON, James (1749-1812). **A Map of Virginia formed from actual surveys, and the latest as well as the most accurate observations.** Richmond: James Madison, William Prentis, and William Davis, 1807. Engraved folding map by Frederick Bossler after William Davis, printed on six sheets and dissected in 24 sections, backed onto linen (overall size: 68 5/8 x 45 1/4 inches), with integral decorative title cartouche, an inset map of Ohio at the upper left (with circa 1812 manuscript additions, see note below), and an inset view of "The City of Richmond Metropolis of Virginia" at the upper right. Folding into contemporary red straight-grained morocco-backed marbled paper-covered boards with vellum tips, the spine divided into six compartments by decorative rolls, lettered in the second compartment "Map / of / Virginia." Within a modern red morocco-backed folding cloth box.

The famed 1807 Bishop Madison map: the first state map of Virginia. This copy with important early manuscript additions to the inset of Ohio.

"One of the most important developments of early American cartography was the indigenous production of state maps. Whereas individual maps of the colonies produced before the Revolutionary War were most likely published in London, the entire cartographic process - surveying, compiling, drafting, engraving and publishing - shifted to the United States after Independence ... In 1807 Virginia took the lead among the southern states by completing the first state map for that part of the country. Bishop James Madison, cousin of the President [and President of the College of William & Mary], directed the production of the map ... Although Bishop Madison saw the necessity of publishing a state map, he did not possess the skills necessary to produce the map himself. After gathering information from completed state-boundary surveys, recent observations of latitude and longitude, and county surveys from local surveyors, he enlisted the aid of several associates. Beginning in 1803, William Prentis, of Petersburg, supervised the compilation of the map; William Davis, a 'neat, correct and intelligent draughtsman,' prepared the final drawings; and Frederick Bossler, a local Richmond engraver, etched the drawing onto the copperplates ... Madison, Prentis, and Davis privately published the map in Richmond, dedicating the work to the General Assembly of Virginia [who subsequently ordered 20 copies for distribution to Congress and to the legislatures of each state]. Although the state government neither sponsored nor subsidized the project, the map was created solely from resources and talent within Virginia" (*Mapping of Virginia*).

When issued, Madison's map was the most detailed representation of the state, far surpassing the Fry-Jefferson map, and it remained the principal map of the state until Herman Boye's mammoth map of 1827. The map depicts each county boundary, numerous towns and villages, many stage and public roads, the flow and drainage of numerous rivers, detailed topographical elements, as well as the locations of specific houses (including Mount Vernon), mills, ironworks, taverns, etc.

The map is a beautiful example of American cartographic engraving. The cartouche is adorned with an eagle perched on a tablet bearing the map's title, with an image of a tobacco plant and a sheaf of wheat in the foreground, with a majestic tree encompassing the background. In the upper right corner is a lovely view of Richmond after Charles-Balthazar-Julien Févret de Saint-Mémin. Taken from the far side of the James River, the neo-classical Virginia State Capitol building, designed by Thomas Jefferson and completed in 1788, is clearly visible. Of the original separately issued view, published circa 1807, Deak writes: "Here, in counterpoint terms that Jefferson would have admired, the primeval purity of the original Virginia environment is depicted as the genesis of the cosmopolitan Richmond that rises above" (Deak *Picturing America* 251).

The other inset on the map, a large map of Ohio, is worthy of particular note. Prior to the creation of the Northwest Territory in 1787, much of the region encompassing Ohio was part of Virginia. In 1803, the boundaries of Ohio were approved by President Jefferson and are reflected in this mapping, which also shows the claims by various private land companies, the Virginia Military tract, several early counties on the Great Miami River, the Seven Ranges (with 3 early counties), and New Connecticut (i.e. Western Reserve), as well as Native American lands. It is one of the earliest maps of Ohio based upon actual survey to be published following statehood. The map's presence as an inset on a map of Virginia is perhaps the reason for it being overlooked and unlisted in Smith's *The Mapping of Ohio*. On this copy of the map, an early owner has added "Hull's Road" in manuscript, running from Fort Meigs (which has also been added in manuscript) to Chilicothe. Another road has also been added, running from Zanesville to the Sandusky River. In addition to Fort Meigs, several other towns are added in manuscript, including Cleveland, Urbanna, Patterson and Vermillion.

Madison's map was advertised for sale in the 15 April 1805 *Richmond Enquirer*: "The price to subscribers will be eight dollars, neatly mounted, colored and glazed. One dollar, (to lighten the great expense of publication) to be paid on subscribing." Among the subscribers was Thomas Jefferson, who ordered two copies in June 1805 (one of which currently hangs in the entrance hall of Monticello). Impressed with the map, Jefferson wrote to Madison in 1811 offering his personal assistance to publish an updated second edition, writing: "Do you think of ever giving us a second edition of your map? If you do, I may be able to furnish you with some latitudes. I have a pocket sextant of miraculous accuracy, considering its microscopic graduation..." A second edition would be published in 1818, six years after Madison's death.

We have identified two distinct issues of the 1807 first edition of the map that are not mentioned in the usual bibliographic references. The second issue, as here, is distinguished from the first by the presence of the name "Roanoke R." just east of Halifax County, Virginia, and of the names "North F." "Robertson's F.", and "South F." on forks of the Meherrin River in the western part of Lunenburg County. Those additions are not found on the first issue.

Degrees of Latitude 73; Mapping of America p. 224; Stephenson & McKee *Virginia in Maps* pp.120-121, & Map III-1A-F; Swem *Maps relating to Virginia* (1989) 376.
(#23299) \$ 110,000.

12] MORDEN, Robert (d.1703). [North America] **A New Map of the English Empire in America Viz Virginia Maryland Carolina Pennsylvania New York New Jersey New England by Rob: Morden.** London: "Sold by Robt. Morden at the Atlas in Cornhill./ And by Christopher Brown at ye Globe/ near the Westend of St. Pauls/ Church: London", [circa 1695]. Copper-engraved map by John Harris, with original outline colour, in very good condition. Sheet size: 20 3/4 x 24 1/2 inches.

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

This is in effect a propaganda map, compiled during the War of the League of Augsburg, or King William's War (1689-97). Morden shows the English American colonies thrusting westward, at the expense of the rival French claims. In addition to the Midwest, much of Canada is shown as English. The English colonies along the Atlantic Seaboard are carefully delineated according to English sources, but Canada, the Mississippi Valley, and the Great Lakes are based on French sources, including the maps of Dablon (1672) and Thevenot (1681). Morden still preserves Lederer's configuration (1672) in his depiction of the interior of the Southeast.

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

Provenance: deaccessioned from the Western Reserve Historical Society, 2001

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

(#13573)

\$ 27,500.

13] MORTIER, Pierre (1661-1711). [**North and South Carolina**] **Carte General de la Caroline. Dresse sur les Memoires le plus Nouveaux par le Sieua [sic.] S***.** . Amsterdam: P. Mortier, [1700]. Copper-engraved map, with full original colour. Sheet size: 25 x 20 inches.

A fine copy of the first map of the Carolinas to be printed outside of England, including an inset of Charleston with the names and positions of early plantations along the Ashley and Cooper Rivers, present here in the first state

This is the first map of the Carolinas to be printed outside of England, and was included as part of Pierre Mortier's *Suite de Neptune François*, published in Amsterdam in 1700, and often incorrectly attributed to Nicolas Sanson. It is directly derived from the extremely rare *A New Map of Carolina* of 1685 by John Thornton, Robert Morden and Philip Lea. All topographical details are identical to those of its antecedent, however most of the place names have been Gallicized. Also, The table of settlers has been omitted in favour of the title caption. Amusingly a "Charle Ville ou Charles Towne" appears written in large letters near Cape Fear, while the actual Charles Towne is labeled in small letters further down the coast. The present map includes an inset detail of Charleston and the Cooper and Ashley Rivers with the names and positions of various early plantations marked along their banks.

"Carolina was established in 1663 when Charles II granted the province to eight favorites, known as the Lord Proprietors, who had helped him regain the throne of England. The original grant included the territory between the 31st degree to 36 1/2 degrees north latitude, from Jekyll Island, Georgia, to Currituck Inlet, North Carolina. Two years later, the tract was enlarged to include the land between the 29th and the 31st degrees north latitude, thus adding a large portion of Florida. The grant extended west to the Pacific Ocean" (*Degrees of Latitude*, p.93).

Burden, *The Mapping of North America II*, 767; Cumming, *The Southeast in Early Maps*, 120; Koeman, *Atlantes Neerlandici IV*, M.Mor 7-33.

(#20317)

\$ 6,500.

14] MORTIER, Pierre (1661-1711). [**South Carolina**] **Carte Particulière de la Caroline dressé sur les Memoires le plus nouveaux par le Sieur S***.** Amsterdam: P. Mortier, [1700]. Copper-engraved map, with original outline colour, in very good condition. Sheet size: 19 1/3 x 24 1/3 inches.

The first map of South Carolina to be printed outside of England, with the names and positions of early plantations, present here in the first state.

This is the first map of South Carolina to be printed outside of England, and was included as part of Pierre Mortier's *Suite de Neptune François*, published in Amsterdam in 1700, and often incorrectly attributed to Nicolas Sanson. The map embraces most of South Carolina from the Santee River in the north, to the South Edisto river in the south. It is directly derived from the extremely rare *A New Map [of] South Carolina* of 1695 by John Thornton and Robert Morden. All topographical details are identical to those of its antecedent, however most of the place names have been Gallicized. Importantly, however, Mortier labelled over 250 plantations with their proprietor's names, far more than any previous map. The street grid of Charleston is outlined, and the network of roads connecting the various settlements is delineated.

"Carolina was established in 1663 when Charles II granted the province to eight favorites, known as the Lord Proprietors, who had helped him regain the throne of England. The original grant included the territory between the 31st degree to 36 1/2 degrees north latitude, from Jekyll Island, Georgia, to Currituck Inlet, North Carolina. Two years later, the tract was enlarged to include the land between the 29th and the 31st degree north latitude, thus adding a large portion of Florida. The grant extended west to the Pacific Ocean" (*Degrees of Latitude*, p.93). Carolina was divided into two separate colonies in 1712, and South Carolina received its royal charter in 1729.

Burden, *The Mapping of North America II*, 768; Cumming, *The Southeast in Early Maps*, 121; Koeman, *Atlantes Neerlandici IV*, M.Mor 7-34
(#19793) \$ 9,500.

15] [NORMAN, John]. - William NORMAN. **A New and Accurate Chart of the Bay of Chesapeak [sic] including the Delaware Bay.** Boston: Printed & Sold by W. Norman, [1794]. Copper engraved sea chart, on four joined sheets. Overall sheet size: 42 3/8 x 34 1/4 inches.

The first large-scale map of the Chesapeake region published in America.

This map was first published as part of William Norman's 1794 edition of *The American Pilot*. This beautiful example is present here in the first state, with the "St. Mapys" for St. Marys reading in the title. This error was corrected for the 1798 and subsequent editions of the atlas.

The American Revolution brought an end to 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* in Boston in 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 Norman's *Pilot* appeared in 1792 and 1794, and after his death, his son, William Norman, 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. Wheat and Brun (pps. 198-199) locate just ten complete copies for the first five editions: 1791 (Huntington, Harvard); 1792 (Library of Congress, Clements); 1794(1) (Library of Congress, John Carter Brown Library, Boston Public Library); 1794(2) (Yale); 1798 (Library of Congress, Boston Public Library).

Provenance: deaccessioned by the Museum of the City of New York.

Wheat & Brun 310; Swem, *Maps relating to Virginia* 350 (1798 edition); Phillips, p. 723 (1798 edition); Phillips, *Virginia Cartography*, p. 65 (1798 edition); cf. Wroth, *Some Contributions to Navigation*, pp. 32-33.
(#23677) \$ 95,000.

16] [NORMAN, John]. **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: deaccessioned 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.

17] [NORMAN, John]. **A Chart of South Carolina and Georgia.** [Boston: John Norman, 1794]. Copper-engraved sea chart. Overall sheet size: 21 1/4 x 17 1/8 inches. Expert restoration along the left margin.

One of the earliest maritime charts of the Georgia and South Carolina coasts to be published in America, here in the rare first state.

The chart shows the area from the St. John's River, Florida, in the south, to John's Island, South Carolina, in the north; at the lower right is a large inset of Charleston Harbour. It is one of the earliest American charts of the coast, preceded only by Mathew Clark's very rare chart of 1790. This map was originally published as part of the first edition of John Norman's *The American Pilot* in 1791 and appeared in this state in the subsequent 1792 and 1794 editions. The present first state includes the "Shule's Folly" reading in the inset, an error which was corrected for the 1798 and subsequent editions of *The American Pilot*.

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: deaccessioned by the Museum of the City of New York.

Wheat & Brun *Maps & Charts Published in America before 1800* 600; Phillips, p. 821 (second issue); cf. Wroth, *Some Contributions to Navigation*, pp. 32-33.

(#23670)

\$ 20,000.

18] [NORMAN, John]. - William NORMAN. **A New General Chart of the West Indies from the latest Marine Journals and Surveys Regulated and Ascertained by Astronomical Observations.** [Boston]: Printed & Sold by J. Norman, [1794]. Copper engraved sea chart, on four joined sheets. Overall sheet size: 28 1/2 x 40 1/4 inches.

The first chart of the Gulf of Mexico published in America

This map was originally published as part of the first edition of John Norman's *The American Pilot* in 1791 and appeared in subsequent editions. In terms of geography, this chart precedes the famous Spanish Carta Esferica of 1799, which revolutionized the depiction of much of the gulf coast. Norman shows a simpler configuration for the Texas coast, for example, based on British sources. The English origin of the information in this chart is confirmed in engraved endorsement beneath the title: "I the Subscriber do Certify that I have carefully examined this Chart Copied / from a London Publication agreeable to Act of Parliament and / find it a true and Accurate Copy of the Original / Osgood Carleton / Teacher of Navigation and other Branches / of the Mathematics Boston Decr. 28, 1789."

The American Revolution brought an end to 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* in Boston in 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.

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This copy of Norman's chart of the West Indies is the second state, with the imprint changed to "W. Norman" and the letters "Caribbean [sic] Sea" and "Terra Firma" shaded. Copies of the map in this state first appeared in the 1794 edition of Norman's *The American Pilot*.

Provenance: deaccessioned by the Museum of the City of New York.

Phillips *Maps* p.1059 (1798 edition); Wheat & Brun 688; cf. Wroth, *Some Contributions to Navigation*, pp. 32-33.

(#23672)

\$ 35,000.

19] SMITH, After Anthony . **Baye de Chesapeake en 4 feuilles avec les Bas fonds, Passes, Entrees, Sondes et Routes... Patowmack, Patapsco, et Nord-Est d'apres les Dessins de Navigateurs Experimentes, principal d'apres A. Smith Pilote de St. Marys; Comparees avec les Nouvelles Levees de Virginie et Maryland.** Paris: George Louis Le Rouge, 1778. Copper-engraved map. 4 sheets intended to be joined. In this example, the sheets have been joined in pairs. Sheet size: 2 sheets 21 x 55 inches each.

Marvelous Chesapeake Bay chart made during the American Revolution

The first French edition of Chesapeake pilot Anthony Smith's highly detailed chart of Chesapeake Bay and the rivers that converge in it. As Pritchard points out, pilots were offering themselves for hire to visiting merchant ships from the 1640s onward, so hazardous are sand spits, currents and shoals. Given the critical need, it is surprising how few charts were made in the 18th century.

In making his chart, Anthony Smith, of St. Mary's County in Maryland, took the most important cartographical works on the region: Walter Hoxton's 1735 chart and Fry and Jefferson's map of Virginia and added to this information many soundings in the mouths of Western shore rivers, making it the best chart of the Bay.

As such, it was published by George Louis Le Rouge in the *Pilote Americain Septentrionale* in 1778, the year in which the French formally allied with the Americans. The LeRouge is undoubtedly based on the 2nd English edition of 1777.

The first two editions of Smith's chart are virtually unobtainable, so the LeRouge edition (the third) in a large, wall map scale, represents an opportunity for collectors to see in detail the places where on sea and land the British endured their final defeat. Three years after it was issued, the French fleet, having driven off the British, blockaded the Bay and surrounded the Yorktown peninsula, which, in concert with Washington's siege, forced the British to surrender.

Degrees of Latitude 48; Sellers & Van Ee, 1496
(#21326)

\$ 45,000.

20] TANNER, H.[enry] S.[chenck] (1786-1858). **United States of America.** Philadelphia: published by Henry S. Tanner, 1834. Hand-coloured map in sections backed onto linen and edged with green silk, sheet size: 49 3/4 x 62 7/8 inches, 'engraved by H.S. Tanner, assisted by E.B. Dawson, W. Allen, and J. Knight', with integral decorative title vignette after J.W. Steel, the map surrounded by numerous small panels including 2 extensions to the area covered by the map, 6 more-detailed maps of environs of various eastern cities, 8 city plans, a number of elevation profiles of railroads and waterways, and 2 tables of statistics. Fine condition, except for occasional splits to linen. Loose within contemporary red half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, titled in gilt on "spine," all within a modern red cloth slipcase.

[With:]

H.S. TANNER. **Memoir on the Recent Surveys, Observations and Internal Improvements, in the United States, with brief notices of the new counties, towns, villages, canals, and rail-roads, never before delineated. By H.S. Tanner. Intended to accompany his new map of the United States. Second edition.** Philadelphia: published by the Author, 1830. 12mo (7 x 4 1/4 inches). 8pp. publisher's advertisements at rear. Contemporary red half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spine gilt, shaped modern red cloth chemise, the map and the book in a single and red morocco-backed slipcase, lettered in gilt on the spine.

A fine copy of Tanner's spectacular and very beautiful large-scale map from "the Golden Age of American Mapmaking," here accompanied by the explanatory text.

The map and text are described in Tanner's list of "Maps, Chart, and Geographical Works" at the back of the text volume: "No. 69 A new and elegant Map of the United States on a scale of 30 miles to the inch [actually 32 miles to the inch, or 1: 2,000,000] - 5 feet 4 inches long, and 4 feet 2 inches high. price of the map with the accompanying Memoir on the materials used in its construction, \$10.00." The *Memoir* was also sold separately for \$1.00.

The 1829 first edition of this map is described by Rumsey as "one of the best early large maps of the United States and the premier map for its period" (cf. Rumsey 975). The present map, taken from the same plate with some alterations, shows the United States from the Atlantic ocean to what today is western Kansas (noted as "Kanzas" on map). To the west of Michigan Territory and Missouri large areas of land include the locations of numerous Indian tribes but are designated as "Districts" rather than Territories: District of Huron, Sioux District, Mandan District, Osage District and Ozark District. Also included are canals, railroads, "McAdamized" roads and proposed canals and railroads. One of the most attractive and interesting aspects of the map are the numerous insets: these include 16 inset city and regional maps (Environs of Albany; Environs of Boston; Environs of New York; Environs of Philadelphia and Trenton; Environs of Baltimore and Washington; Cincinnati; Charleston; New Orleans; South Part of Florida; Washington; Baltimore; Philadelphia; New York; Boston; Pittsburg & Environs; Oregon and Mandan Districts [8 x 13 1/8 inches, with a further inset 'Outlet of Oregon River']) the border of the main map also includes 14 profiles of portages, canals, and railroads and 2 tables in the lower right corner: Statistics of the Western Districts, and Statistics of the United States.

According to Tooley, H.S.Tanner is "thought to be the first native-born American to devote his career to publishing," and he is responsible for some of the most important maps of the United States to be published in the nineteenth century: an idea of his output can be garnered from the 80 items listed in the catalogue at the back of the *Memoir*. Tanner acknowledges the assistants who helped him complete this major undertaking, and the fine vignette title is also fully attributed as being the work of James W. Steel (1799-1879), a Philadelphia line engraver (cf. Mantle Fielding).

Cf. American Imprints (1829) 40603; (1830) and (1832); cf. Phillips, *America*, p. 885 and 887; cf. Rumsey 975; cf. Streeter Sale 3835); cf. Howes T28; Ristow *American Maps & Mapmakers* pp. 191-198; Sabin 94318; Schwartz & Ehrenberg p. 253 ("Twice as detailed as Melish's map of 1816."); cf. Wheat *Mapping the Transmississippi West II*, #390 & p. 94 (illustrated), p. 96.

(#20613)

\$ 19,500.

21] TANNER, H.[enry] S.[chenck] (1786-1858). **Map of Louisiana and Mississippi ... Improved to 1825.** Philadelphia: H. S. Tanner, 1825. Copper-engraving with full period color. Plate mark: 29 x 23 7/8 inches. Sheet size: 31 x 23 7/8 inches.

Important second issue of Tanner's map of Louisiana and Mississippi, depicting vast changes to Indian lands.

Henry Tanner's *A New American Atlas*, was the most distinguished atlas published in America during the nineteenth century. The maps were carefully constructed from the best and most recent surveys. They were finely engraved on a large-scale, printed on high quality paper, and carefully hand colored. Because of the great expense involved in the production and publication, the atlas was published in five parts between 1819 and 1823. The map of Ohio and Indiana originally appeared in the second part of the atlas, published in 1819. Tanner added this fine map to the third part of the atlas in 1820. It was one of the first maps of the new State of Mississippi, created in December 1817.

This second state of the map, published in 1825, includes significant additions. The Choctaw Purchase in west central Mississippi appears here for the first time. In addition, the formation of Monroe county along the banks of the Tombeckbee River into Chickasaw Indian lands is shown, as is a new boundary line running between Choctaw and Chickasaw lands, from the headwaters of the Wolkee River northwest to the Mississippi River just downstream of Fort Pickering. Another change in this region is a redrawing of the mountain range running through the Indian lands. Several counties have been added to the map, including Covington County in Mississippi, as well as Lafayette and St. Mary's Counties in Louisiana.

Rumsey 2755; Phillips, *Atlases*, 4462; Ristow, *American Maps and Mapmakers*, pp. 191-198.

(#23472)

\$ 4,750.

22] TANNER, Henry Schenck (1786-1858). **Map of Florida ... Improved to 1825**. Philadelphia: H. S. Tanner, 1825. Copper-engraving with full period colour. Inset titled "West Part of Florida". Plate mark: 28 11/16 x 22 7/9 inches. Sheet size: 31 x 24 inches.

One of the earliest obtainable maps of Florida territory.

Henry Tanner's *A New American Atlas* was the most distinguished atlas published in America during the nineteenth century. The maps were carefully constructed from the best and most recent surveys. They were finely engraved on a large-scale, printed on high quality paper, and carefully hand colored. Because of the great expense involved in the production and publication, the atlas was published in five parts between 1819 and 1823.

By the terms of the Adams-Onis Treaty, Florida was ceded by Spain to the United States in 1819. Two more years passed, however, before the actual transfer was effected. Florida was finally organized as a territory of the United States on March 30, 1822. Ristow identifies Charles Vignoles' Map of Florida (Philadelphia, 1823), as "the first map of Florida" as a United States territory. (In fact a small map of Florida had appeared in Carey and Lea's American Atlas the previous year). Vignoles had been appointed surveyor for the city of St. Augustine in 1821. During the next two years, he conducted further surveys and explorations, which resulted in his map of Florida. Vignoles' map was sent for engraving and printing to Henry Tanner, the leading map publisher in the United States. Shortly afterward, on August 20th, 1823, Tanner copyrighted this new version of Vignoles' map, without attribution, which he included in the fifth part of his *New American Atlas*. The two maps are almost exactly the same size, but on Tanner's atlas map, the Florida panhandle is shown in an inset. Tanner also added a few corrections to the Vignoles' map, most noticeably an improvement to the shape of Lake Okeechobee.

This second and improved issue appeared in the 1825 second edition of the atlas. The second issue is notable for the addition of Gadsden County, whereas only St. Johns, Duval, Jackson and Escambia are shown in the first. As in the first issue, Miami is named Cape Florida Set and a number of Spanish land grants are shown, including Fleming's Grant, Arredondo's first and second grant, Miranda's Grant, Delespine's Grant and Hackley's Lands.

Rumsey 2755; Phillips, *Atlases*, 4462; Ristow, *American Maps and Mapmakers*, pp. 191-198.
(#23471) \$ 8,500.

23] TANNER, Henry Schenck (1786-1858). **Kentucky and Tennessee ... Improved to 1825**. Philadelphia: H. S. Tanner, 1825. Copper-engraving with full period color. Plate mark: 23 3/8 x 30 11/16 inches. Sheet size: 23 7/8 x 30 3/4 inches.

Tanner's 1825 map of Kentucky and Tennessee.

Henry Tanner's *A New American Atlas* was the most distinguished atlas published in America during the nineteenth century. The maps were carefully constructed from the best and most recent surveys. They were finely engraved on a large-scale, printed on high quality paper, and carefully hand colored. Because of the great expense involved in the production and publication, the atlas was published in five parts between 1819 and 1823.

This map was first published in 1823 in the fifth part of Henry Tanner's *A New American Atlas* under the title "Kentucky, Tennessee and part of Illinois." In this second issue, from the 1825 edition of the atlas, Illinois has been dropped from the title and the map has been augmented by the addition of new counties (particularly in southwestern Tennessee) and the additions of various cities and roads.

Rumsey 2755; Phillips, *Atlases*, 4462; Ristow, *American Maps and Mapmakers*, pp. 191-198.
(#23467) \$ 4,500.

24] TANNER, Henry Schenck (1786-1858). **Map of North Carolina and South Carolina ... Improved to 1825.** Philadelphia: H. S. Tanner, 1825. Copper-engraving with full period colour. Plate mark: 23 x 30 1/2 inches. Sheet size: 24 x 31 inches.

One of the largest and finest maps of North and South Carolina published in the early 19th century.

Henry Tanner's *A New American Atlas*, was the most distinguished atlas published in America during the nineteenth century. The maps were carefully constructed from the best and most recent surveys. They were finely engraved on a large-scale, printed on high quality paper, and carefully hand colored. Because of the great expense involved in the production and publication, the atlas was published in five parts between 1819 and 1823.

The map of North and South Carolina was first added to the fifth part of the atlas in 1823. The present copy is the second issue of the map, improved to 1825 with additional counties, cities and other corrections.

Rumsey 2755; Phillips, *Atlases*, 4462; Ristow, *American Maps and Mapmakers*, pp. 191-198.
(#23469) \$ 5,000.