

**MASHANTUCKET PEQUOT
MUSEUM AND RESEARCH CENTER**
Archives & Special Collections
Cartobibliography

Introduction

Mapmaking was integral to the European effort to explore and settle the Western Hemisphere from the era of the Iberian Conquest to the early national periods of the United States and its hemispheric neighbors. Initially, these maps depicted basic geographical features that could impact exploration and settlement patterns (such as mountains, rivers, coastlines, and lakes). As contact with the indigenous peoples increased, later maps also depicted the territories claimed by various tribes, and illustrative vignettes showed individual Natives and tribal customs for the benefit of curious European audiences.

This bibliography features maps in the Archives & Special Collections which show North America in general, and southern New England in particular, over four centuries of European exploration and settlement. (JA)

Discovery and Exploration

ENGLAND

Smith, John, 1580-1631. *New England*, ca. 1635. MSS 42.

After returning to England from the new colony of Virginia in 1609, explorer John Smith then began an exploration of the coastline of what would soon become New England. He traversed this region in 1614, and, two years later, presented a map of the coastline between present-day Cape Cod and Penobscot to England's Prince Charles (the future ill-fated Charles I). Used to promote English settlement in the area, this map figured prominently in the Pilgrims' transatlantic voyage in 1620.

This copy is the ninth and final edition of Smith's map, issued circa 1635. It shows evidence of English settlement in the intervening years. In addition, several Native huts appear along the Charles River. (JA)

FRANCE

Champlain, Samuel de, 1567-1635. *Le Beau Port*, 1613. MSS 141.

Sieur (Sir) de Champlain was the one of the explorers of North America in the service of Louis XIII of France. Champlain claimed Canada for the king and established permanent settlements at Nova Scotia in 1605 and Quebec in 1608. *Le Beau Port* is from *Les Voyages du Sieur de Champlain*, which contained a group of sea charts that were the first of North America. This chart represents Gloucester, Massachusetts where Champlain passed in 1605, and then spent several nights in 1606. Champlain considered this as a potential settlement because of its imminently suitable harbor, but soon rejected it due to its large Native population. Champlain is pictured waving his arms about (figure V) in an attempt to warn his companion-in-exploration, Sieur de Poitrincourt, of a potential Indian ambush. (EC)

Ramusio, Giovanni Battista, 1485-1557. *La Nuova Francia*, 1565. MSS 74.

Beginning in the 1520s, Giovanni Ramusio of Venice began to amass a variety of geographic materials, many of which he obtained through personal contact with the era's leading explorers. Ultimately, he published these in a three-volume set titled *Delle Navigazioni et Viaggi*, which first appeared serially between 1550 and 1559. Reprinted many times well into the seventeenth century, Ramusio's work was widely regarded as the definitive global geographical study of the sixteenth

century.

Taken from the third volume of *Delle Navigazioni et Viaggi*, which is entirely devoted to the Western Hemisphere, *La Nuova Francia* derives from information gleaned from the 1524 voyage of Florentine explorer Giovanni da Verrazzano, who was the first European to see New York and Narragansett Bays. It depicts the initial European conception of the northeastern coastline of North America. Natives, animals, and demons populate the land areas in this map. It amply demonstrates the Natives' dependence upon fishing and hunting. (JA)

----- . *La Terra de Hochelaga Nella Nova Francia*, ca. 1556. MSS 73.

Also excerpted from the third volume of *Delle Navigazioni et Viaggi*, this map putatively portrays the Native town of Hochelaga (on the site of present-day Montreal) which Jacques Cartier encountered on his second voyage to Canada in 1535. (JA)

NETHERLANDS

Blaeu, Willem Janszoon, 1571-1638. *America Nova Tabula*, ca. 1630s. MSS 234.

----- . *America Nova Tabula*, 1642. Accession Number 1996-0056.

The Blaeu family was arguably the most famous of all the seventeenth-century Dutch publishers of maps, globes and atlases. They were also cartographers, instrument-makers, and booksellers.

America Nova Tabula, which depicts both North and South America, first appeared in 1617. MSS 234 is a copy of the third state, originally issued in 1621 and appearing with printed text on the reverse side after 1630. Although it includes "Nova Francia" and the English colony of Virginia, this map focuses upon the Iberian empire in the Western Hemisphere. Images of Natives from the hemisphere's various regions then under either English, Spanish, or Portuguese control, as well as from Greenland, adorn the left and right margins. (JA)

Accession Number 1996-0056 is a copy of the fourth state of *America Nova Tabula*, which appeared in 1642.

----- . *Nova Belgica et Anglia Nova*, ca. 1635. MSS 26 (one colored copy and one uncolored copy).

Nova Belgica et Anglia Nova originally appeared in Blaeu's atlas *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, the first edition of which was published in 1635. He derived it from the map of the region which Dutch explorer Adriaen Block and cartographer Cornelis Doedtsz had drawn in 1614. (See "Block, Adriaen and Cornelis Doedtsz" below.) Blaeu's rendition reflects the European exploration and settlement that had taken place during the intervening two decades. This is one of the first maps to identify "Nieu Amsterdam" (the ancestor of New York City), and Long Island. The English settlement of "Nieu Pleimouth" also appears. Expanding upon Block's example, Blaeu further delineates Tribal territories throughout the region. East of the Hudson River are the "Manatthans," and, along the southern coast of what would become Connecticut are the "Morhicans" and the "Pequatoos." Several examples of wildlife indigenous to North America also populate the depicted tract of land.

The color copy of this map comes from the second edition of Blaeu's *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, which was published on four separate occasions: 1640, 1645, 1650, and 1655. The untinted version, which probably did not appear in the atlas (as there is no text on the back side), likely was printed around 1635. (EC/JA)

Block, Adriaen and Cornelis Doedtsz. *Untitled* (reproduction to scale), 1614. MSS 254.

Adriaen Block (fl. 1610-1624) was a Dutch merchant and explorer who, with the Dutch cartographer Cornelis Doedtsz, produced this manuscript map of the area of North America stretching from the

Chesapeake Bay to Penobscot in what is now Maine. (There are several spellings of the latter's surname; "Doedtsz" is the rendition used in *Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers*.)

This was the first map to depict Manhattan as an island. Also appearing are the regions originally claimed by various tribes prior to European settlement, including the "Pequats," the "Morhicans," the Manhates (occupying what would become Manhattan), the Mahicans, and the Makimanes.

Twenty-one years later, Willem Janszoon Blaeu used this map as the basis for his map of the same region entitled *Nova Belgica et Anglia Nova* (see above).

This is a photographic copy of Block's map. The State Archives at the Hague in the Netherlands holds the original. (EC/JA)

Hondius, Hendrik, 1597-1651. *Nova Virginiae Tabula*, 1633. MSS 216.

The Hondius family played nearly as crucial a role in seventeenth-century Dutch cartography as the Blaeu family.

This map of Virginia derives from the map that English explorer John Smith (see above) first drafted in 1612. Its land area indicates Native place names, and is divided into color-coded regions (for example, Powhatan's domain is outlined in green). (JA)

Jansson, Jan, 1588-1664. *Virginiae Partis Australis et Floridae Partis Orientalis, Interjacentiumque Regionum Nova Descriptio*, 1639. MSS 143.

Dutch cartographer Johannes Janssonius, now usually referred to as Jan Jansson, was closely related, personally and professionally, to the Hondius family.

This map, whose title roughly translates to "The Southern Part of Virginia and the Eastern Part of Florida, and a New Representation of the Region Lying in Between," is based on a nearly identical Blaeu map which had first appeared around 1638. Powhatan's domain appears in the northern part of Virginia, as do the English towns of Jamestown and "Newport Nesa" (later Newport News). Nearby, an inscription states that a "king who was living in these mountains in the year 1562 was called Apalaty, and for that very reason, the mountains are called by his name." (Hence the term "Appalachian.") (JA)

----- *Nova Anglia et Novum Belgium et Virginia*, 1636. MSS 226.

Nova Anglia et Novum Belgium et Virginia derives from the influential 1630 map of the same region that was created by Johannes de Laet (1593-1649). This map's geographical scope encompasses the North American coast from Nova Scotia to what is now North Carolina. The early English settlements of Plymouth ("Pleymouth") and Jamestown both appear on this map. Some of the Great Lakes are featured on the top of the map, albeit with significant distortion. What is now Lake Ontario is labeled "Lac des Iroquois." The map also approximates the territories of several regional tribes, such as the Mataouwacs on Long Island and the Mahicans along the Hudson River. (JA)

Settlement and Expansion

ENGLAND

A Map of Connecticut and Rhode Island, with Long Island Sound &c, 1776. MSS 66.

Taken from a 1776 edition of the British periodical *Gentleman's Magazine*, this map centers on the colonies of Connecticut and Rhode Island, with southern Massachusetts along the top edge, Long Island along the bottom edge, and New York along the left edge. Possibly for strategic purposes (note

the year), the map depicts some of the roads linking the major towns along the Connecticut coastline, and up along the Connecticut River. (JA)

A Map of the Five Great Lakes, with Part of Pensylvania (sic), New York, Canada and Hudsons Bay Territories &c, ca. 1755. Accession Number 1997-0128.

This mid-eighteenth century map shows the Great Lakes region of North America, including parts of Canada and the colonies of New York and Pennsylvania. Territories then claimed by various tribes are also denoted, among them the "Antient Hurons," "Northern Iroquois," and the "Illinois." (JA)

A Map of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Maryland, with Part of New Jersey &c, 1755. Accession Number 1997-0129.

Printed for London bookseller Richard Baldwin, Jr. (1724-1770), this 1755 map focuses on the southern region of English America, showing colonial settlements and Native territories. The term "Chactaws" appears in the western region of the colony of Georgia (present-day Mississippi), and "Cherakees" and "Chicasaws" are denoted in the western parts of the Carolinas (present-day Tennessee and Kentucky). (JA)

Anville, Jean-Baptiste Bourguignon d,' 1697-1782, and Solomon Bolton, d. ca. 1768. *North America*, ca. 1766. MSS 237.

Serving as royal geographer for Louis XV and XVI, Anville was arguably the finest cartographer of his time.

North America, translated by Solomon Bolton, is an English state of Anville's *Amerique Septentrionale*, first published in 1746. Issued shortly after the conclusion of the Seven Years' War, its text explains the territorial cessions that the 1763 Treaty of Paris entailed. Several tribal domains are represented, including those of the "Adirondaks, or Algonkins" (north of Lake Huron) and the "Cherakees" (west of North Carolina). (EC/JA)

Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, 1703-1772. *A New Chart of the Coast of New England, Nova Scotia, New France or Canada, with the Islands of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, &c.*, 1746. MSS 273.

Jacques Nicolas Bellin was the first chief hydrographic engineer to Louis XV, and as such was the creator of maps for France's Ministry of the Seas.

Bellin originally drew this map depicting British and French dominions in northeastern North America in 1744, the year in which King George's War broke out. This British copy, reprinted in London for the February 1746 issue of the *Gentleman's Magazine* by Thomas Jefferys (1699-1771) (see below), reflects developments in that conflict. An inset map portrays the fortress city of Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island, which the British had captured in June 1745. Additional insets show French defenses at Quebec and Fort Dauphin. (JA)

Des Barres, Joseph F. W. (Joseph Frederick Walle), 1722-1824. *Untitled* (Rhode Island and Massachusetts including Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Buzzard's Bay and Cape Cod), 1781. Accession Number 1998-0050.

Swiss-born Des Barres first achieved eminence as a cartographer when he was employed to survey the Atlantic coast of North America on the instructions of the British Admiralty. His work culminated in the maritime atlas *Atlantic Neptune*, originally published in 1774, and revised and re-issued several times over the following decade. The first great marine atlas to contain both charts and views of the North American coastline, it was of immeasurable value to the crews of British naval and merchant vessels, as it provided detailed and accurate depth information of the waters in the coastal regions.

This beautiful and precise map, taken from a later edition of the *Atlantic Neptune*, illustrates the high

development of British chart-making at the end of the eighteenth century. It provides numerical sounding measurements throughout the surrounding waters. (EC/JA)

Jefferys, Thomas, 1699-1771. *North America from the French of Mr. d'Anville Improved with the Back Settlements of Virginia and Course of Ohio*, 1755. MSS 223.

Wars usually arouse keen public interest in the place of conflict, but there was little information available about the French and Indian War for the interested English public. Thomas Jefferys, an enterprising London map-maker and engraver, was among those attuned to public interests. Jefferys' principal source of information for the maps he produced of North America was a detailed history and description of New France written by Pierre-François-Xavier de Charlevoix (1682-1761) and published in Paris in 1744. This map dates from the French and Indian War period and derives from Charlevoix's work. (EC)

Kitchin, Thomas, d. 1784. *A Map of the French Settlements in North America*, 1747. MSS 69.

This is one of the 170 maps that the prolific Thomas Kitchin developed for the *London Magazine* between 1747 and 1783, appearing in the December 1747 issue. As its title indicates, it shows the areas of North America claimed by France in the decade prior to the Seven Years' War. It also denotes the territories of several tribes: the Abenakis in northern New England, "Country of the Hurons" above Lake Erie, the Eries below Lake Erie, the Iroquois below Lake Ontario, and the "Cheraquis" west of the southern portion of the Appalachian Mountains. (JA)

Morden, Robert, d. 1703. *A New Map of New England and New York*, 1688. MSS 54.

Robert Morden was a versatile London cartographer, publisher, and bookseller. Among his many accomplishments was drawing many maps of the English colonies in North America, which were printed in various editions of his own *Geography Rectified* and also in Richard Blome's *The Present State of His Majesty's Isles and Territories in America* (1687).

This map may have appeared as page 77 in the third edition of *Geography Rectified*, published in 1688. It shows the locations of many colonial towns along the coastline and the major rivers. Morden also acknowledges the Native presence, as well. Eastward of the lower "Glass River" (eventually renamed the Thames River) is "Pequid" territory. "Naraganset" land is located in Rhode Island. (JA)

Ogilby, John, 1600-1676. *Novi Belgii Quod Nunc Novi Jorck Vocatur, Novae Angliae, & Partis Virginiae Accuratissima et Novissima Delineatio*, 1671. MSS 224.

This 1671 map depicts British and French dominions in northeastern North America at that time (including the colony of New York, which the British had recently wrested from the Dutch). The southeastern portion of Connecticut is labeled "Pequatoos," and the region surrounding what is now Lake Champlain is labeled "Irocoisia." (JA)

Sauthier, Claude Joseph, fl. 1765-1780. *A Map of the Province of New-York, Reduc'd from the Large Drawing of that Province, Compiled from Actual Surveys by Order of his Excellency William Tryon, Esq., Captain-General and Governor of the Same...to Which is Added New Jersey, from the Topographical Observations of C. J. Sauthier and B. Ratzer*, 1776. MSS 217.

This map, dated 1 August 1776, focuses on New York and New Jersey. Possibly reflecting the military situation at that time, the map's greatest detail centers on New York City, the Hudson River Valley, and northern New Jersey. It depicts natural topographical features, and also cities, forts and roads. Southeast of Lake Ontario, the map shows the "Country of the Six Nations." Within this area is the town of Onondaga, which the map describes as the "Meeting Town for the Six Nations." Several geographical features in this section bear Native-derived appellations, such as "Cayuga or Seneka (sic) River." (JA)

Speed, John, 1552-1629. *A Map of New England and New York*, 1676. MSS 225.

Speed's *magnum opus*, completed in 1627, was *Prospect of the Most Famous Parts of the World*. Featuring maps of all the continents and numerous individual countries, it was the first world atlas produced by an Englishman.

The popularity of Speed's work endured well into the eighteenth century, appearing in several editions over the years. This map of the northeastern part of North America comes from a 1676 edition of *Prospect*. (JA)

FRANCE

Bellin, Jacques Nicolas, 1703-1772. *Carte de l'Amérique Septentrionale*, 1755. MSS 235.

Carte de l'Amérique Septentrionale encompasses most of North America (excepting most of Mexico), showing the French, English, and Spanish spheres of influence (and the Native territories therein) on the eve of the Seven Years' War. Among the depicted tribal domains are the "Apaches des Sept Rivieres (near the Rio Grande), the "Cheraquis" (in the region of present-day Kentucky and Tennessee), the "Noridgewoak" (in what is now western Maine), and the "Pays des Esquimeaux" in northeastern Canada. (The word "septentrionale," a now-obsolete term for the "northern regions," or North America, is derived from the seven principal stars of Ursa Major.) (EC/JA)

----- and Homann Erben. *Partie Occidentale de la Nouvelle France ou du Canada*, 1755. MSS 229.

Printed for Bellin by the Nuremberg firm Homann Heirs (see below), this map depicts the Great Lakes region, surrounded by many tribal territories. Around Lake Michigan are the lands of the "Renards," the "Mascoutens," the "Ilinois," the Miamis, and the "Sakis." Southeast of Lake Huron is the "Ancien Pays des Hurons." The Eries occupy the area directly below Lake Erie, and Iroquois tribes surround Lake Ontario. (EC/JA)

Châtelain, Henri Abraham, 1684-1743. *Carte de la Nouvelle France*, 1719. MSS 228.

Châtelain created this 1719 map of the eastern half of North America as part of his *magnum opus*, *Atlas Historique*. It is a reduced, single-sheet copy of Nicolas de Fer's four-part map of 1718 (see below). In this form it made an effective promotional piece, useful in furthering the interests of the Compagnie Française Occident. In addition to the territories represented in MSS 221 and MSS 222 mentioned below, this map also depicts New England and eastern Canada, and the tribes therein. "Les Micmaques" populate what is now the state of Maine, and the future Canadian province of New Brunswick features the "Terre des Petits Esquimeaux." (EC/JA)

Coronelli, Vincenzo, 1650-1718. *Partie Orientale du Canada ou de la Nouvelle France, ou sont les Provinces, ou Pays de Sagvenay, Canada, Acadie, etc., les Peuples, ou Nations des Etchemins, Iroquois, Attiquameches, etc., avec la Nouvelle Angletterre, la Nouvelle Ecosse, la Nouvelle Yorck, et la Virginie, les Isles de Terre Neure, de Cap Breton, etc., le Grand Banc, etc.*, 1689. MSS 219.

To this day, many cartographers consider Venetian Vincenzo Coronelli to be "the greatest globe-maker of all time." According to Helen Wallis, during Coronelli's distinguished career, Venice became "the successor to Amsterdam and the rival of Paris" in the area of map publishing.

This map is a collaboration between Coronelli, the French geographer Jean Nicolas du Tralage, Sieur Tillemon (d. 1699), and the French publisher Jean-Baptiste Nolin (1648-1708). It is the earliest French map of the English colonies in North America. Territory south of Lake Ontario is labeled "Les Cinq Nations Iroquoises." (JA)

Fer, Nicolas de, 1646-1720. *L'Amerique, Divisee Selon Letendue de ses Principales Parties*, 1717. MSS 274.

L'Amerique, one of de Fer's wall maps, originally appeared in 1698. (This copy is a 1717 reprint.) It portrays the entire Western Hemisphere. It denotes several tribal territories, among them "Les Cinq Nations Iroquoises," the Hurons Nation, the Miami Nation (all in the Great Lakes region and western New York), the Algonquin Nation, and, in the north, the "Esquimeaux." This map remains justifiably famous for the rich array of illustrative cartouches around its border. Engraver Nicolas Guérard likely created these often fanciful images of the indigenous peoples and fauna of the Western Hemisphere. Notably, this is the first European map to feature a detailed illustration of the Canadian beaver. (EC/JA)

-----. *Le Cours du Missisipi, ou de St. Louis, Fameuse Rivière de l'Amerique Septentrionale*, 1718. MSS 222.

Le Cours du Missisipi and *Partie Meridionale de la Rivière Missisipi* (see next entry) were part of a four-map series that was produced to further the interests of the Compagnie Française Occident, a company founded to manage French interests in Louisiana. The large four-sheet map was clumsy, full of errors, and did not get wide distribution.

Le Cours du Missisipi consists of two sections, one showing the origin of the Mississippi River, and the other showing its endpoint in the Gulf of Mexico. Among the regional tribal territories depicted are those belonging to the "Grande Nation des Illinois," the "Nation Renards," the "Nation Outaouacs," "Les Miamis," "Tinthonha, ou Gens des Prairies" (near the origin of the Mississippi River), and the Algonquins. (EC/JA)

-----. *Partie Meridionale de la Rivière Missisipi et ses Environs, dans l'Amerique Septentrionale*, 1718. MSS 221.

This map focuses on the Louisiana Territory, and also includes Florida and the northeastern part of Mexico. The tribal territories represented here include those of the "Quelamiloueches" (along the northwestern shore of the Gulf of Mexico), and, west of the Rocky Mountains, the "Apaches de Navajo," the "Apaches de Xila," and the "Apaches Hojomos." (EC/JA)

Homann, Johann Baptist, 1663-1724. *Amplissimae Regionis Mississipi (sic) seu Provinciae Ludoviciana a R. P. Ludovico Hennepin Francisc Miss in America Septentrionali*, ca. 1720. MSS 230.

In 1702, Nuremberg cartographer Johann Baptist Homann established a map publishing business that made his family the most famous German mapmakers of the eighteenth century. After he died in 1724, his son Johann Christoph Homann (1703?-1730) continued the business, and then bequeathed it to heirs on the condition that it be named Homann Heirs (see MSS 220 below). The firm continued operating into the early nineteenth century.

Amplissimae Regionis Mississipi, which depicts much of North America, derives to a significant extent from a map of the Louisiana Territory which Guillaume de L'Isle (see below) had created in 1718. Homann extended the scope to include New England. Tribal territories throughout the shown area of the continent appear, including the "Abnaki" in northeastern New England, the Iroquois and Algonquins in the Great Lakes region, and the Apaches and Padoucas near the Rocky Mountains. (JA)

Homann Erben (Firm). *Dominia Anglorum in America Septentrionali*, ca. 1740. MSS 220.

Dominia Anglorum is a product of the firm that operated under the Homann family name after Johann Baptist and his son died. Divided into four sections, it portrays English America. Section B, depicting New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, designates a large part of western New York and the Northwest Territory as the land of the "Gens Iroquois." Section D, showing the

Carolinas, features villages of "Charakeys." (JA)

Laporte, Joseph de, 1713-1779. *Carte de la Nouvelle Angleterre, Nouvelle York, Nouvelle Jersey, et Pensilvanie*, [1781]. MSS 40.

This map comes from a 1781 edition of *Atlas Moderne Portatif*, believed to be one of Laporte's works. The original version of this map, issued the previous year, labeled this region "Possessions Angloises." This revision, issued near the end of the military operations of the Revolutionary War, was one of the first to label it "Les États-Unis." (JA)

L'Isle, Guillaume de, 1675-1726. *Carte du Canada ou de la Nouvelle France et des Découvertes qui y ont été Faites Dressée sur Plusieurs Observations sur un Grand Nombre de Rélations Imprimées ou Manuscrites*, 1703. MSS 144.

The de L'Isle cartographic house was founded by geographer and historian Claude de L'Isle (1644-1720), and led by his eldest son Guillaume. The de L'Isle house dominated the mapping of North America from the end of the seventeenth century through the first quarter of the eighteenth, and its maps were copied by others for years afterward.

This map's scope encompasses much of the northern half of North America, as well as Greenland and the Arctic Circle. Numerous tribal territories appear. East of Hudson Bay is "Terre Labrador ou des Esquimeaux." Around the Great Lakes region are the "Kicapou," the Algonquins, the Iroquois, and "Les Illinois." "Micmaques" and "Abnakis" inhabit the area now occupied by the state of Maine and the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. (EC/JA)

Robert de Vaugondy, Didier, 1723-1786. *Partie de l'Amerique Septentrionale qui Comprend la Nouvelle France ou le Canada*, 1755. MSS 231.

Gilles Robert de Vaugondy (1688-1766) and his son Didier were French mapmakers, both of whom served as Royal Geographers to the French court. In the 1750s, father and son collaborated on their *magnum opus*, a world atlas published as *Atlas Universel* in 1757.

This map depicting the northeastern corner of North America likely appeared in the *Atlas Universel*. It provides abundant information about the locations of the region's tribes at the time. Surrounding Lake Ontario are the Hurons, the "Iroquois du Nord," and the "Oneydoes." Straddling the future state of Maine and the future province of New Brunswick are the "Micmas." The northern part of the future province of Québec is labeled "Pays des Esquimeaux." Native place names appear throughout, along with English and French place names. (JA)

NETHERLANDS

Danckerts, Justus, 1635-1701. *Novi Belgii Novaeque Angliae nec non Pennsylvaniae et Partis Virginiae Tabula Multis in Locis Emendata*, ca. 1683. MSS 145.

The Danckerts family owned a noted publishing and engraving business in Amsterdam. Cornelis Danckerts (1561-1631) began the enterprise, which his son, Cornelis the Elder (1603-1656) continued.

Derived from Nicolaes Visscher's map (see MSS 146 below), this map was likewise first issued in 1655. This is a third state version of Danckerts' depiction, issued circa 1683. Like Visscher's map, this map underwent several revisions in the 1680s, reflecting the changes affecting the European domains in North America. Tribal territories abound in this map. Within the colony of Connecticut are the "Quiripeys" (Quinnipiacs) in the western region, and the "Pepuatoos" and "Moricans" in the southeastern corner. Elsewhere, the "Sanhicans" appear in New Jersey, and the "Kuscarawaoks" reside in the area of Maryland and Delaware. (JA)

Goos, Pieter, ca. 1616-1675. *Pas Caerte van Nieu Nederlandt en de Engelsche Virginies van Cabo Cod tot Cabo Canrick* (reproduction), 1667. MSS 256.

Pieter Goos was a noted Amsterdam bookseller and engraver. He created two atlases for the use of merchants and mariners: *Zee-Spiegel* in 1650, and *Zee Atlas ofte Water-Weereld* in 1667. Whereas the former covered mainly European waters, the latter was global in scope.

This map is a reprint of the second chart to appear in the *Atlas*. Notably, Goos continues the practice of prominently labeling the colony of New Netherlands, even though it had fallen into British hands in 1664. The Algonquian term "Matouwacs" appears on Long Island; according to a nineteenth-century linguist, this may have meant "Island of the Periwinkle." (JA)

Visscher, Nicolaes, 1618-1679. *Novi Belgii Novaeque Angliae nec non partis Virginiae Tabula Multis in Locis Emendata*, ca. 1684. MSS 146.

Three generations of the Visscher family operated a prestigious map publishing business in Amsterdam.

This map is noted for having the second published view of the city of New Amsterdam (Joost Hartgers had drawn the first one in 1651). This is a copy of the fourth state of the map, issued around 1684, as evidenced by: the acknowledgment of the cession of the colony of New Netherlands to the British ("Nieuw Jorck" appears below the term "Nieuw Nederlandt"), and the inclusions of the name "Pennsylvania" and the city of Philadelphia. Akin to the Danckerts map (see MSS 145 above), this map designates the locations of numerous regional tribes. As in MSS 145, the "Pequatoos," the "Moricans," and the "Quirepeys" populate the colony of Connecticut. East of the Pequots are the "Wapanoos," and, within Rhode Island are the "Nahicans." (JA)

TUSCANY (GRAND DUCHY)

Dudley, Robert, Sir, 1574-1649. *Carta Particolare della Nuova Belgia è Parte della Nuova Anglia*, 1646. MSS 211.

Sir Robert Dudley, who lived in Florence as an adult, was the first Englishman to compile a nautical atlas.

This map comes from the aforementioned atlas. It is the earliest printed sea chart of New England and New Netherland. This also was the first chart to use Mercator's projection system, and the first to depict prevailing winds, ocean currents, and magnetic variations of the compass. Several tribal territories receive mention, including those of the "Morhicans," the "Penquatoos," the "Nahicans," the "Sanhikans," and the "Minquaes." (JA)

UNITED STATES

Gavit, John E. (engraver). *A Chorographical Map of the Northern Department of North America*, n.d. MSS 227.

In the mid-nineteenth century, New York engraver John E. Gavit (1817-1874) reprinted several eighteenth-century maps of North America, including this one, which had first appeared in 1780.

Revisions in Gavit's reprint reflect political and geographical developments that had occurred in the northeastern part of the United States since 1780. The depicted regions are divided into land parcels "purchased from the savages," and held by private citizens, whose names appear on the map. (JA)

VENETIAN REPUBLIC

Coronelli, Vincenzo, 1650-1718. *Untitled Globe Gore*, 1688. MSS 210.

This globe gore comes from the 1688 edition of Coronelli's *Libro dei Globi* [*Book of Globes*], of which only seven copies remain extant. This was the first atlas to be comprised entirely of globe gores. This gore depicts New England in the upper corner, and also features several Caribbean islands. (JA)

Military Battles and Campaigns

Hutchins, Thomas, 1730-1789. *Marche du Colonel Bouquet à travers le pays des Indiens en 1764*, n.d. Accession Number 1996-0059.

----- *Plan de la Bataille de Bushy Run, gagnée par le Colonel Bouquet sur les Delawares, les Shawanesees, les Mingoux, les Wyandots, les Mohikons, les Miamis, & les Ottawas; le 5 & 6 Août 1763*. MSS 39.

These maps depict the actions of British troops under the command of Colonel Henry Bouquet (1719-1765) during Pontiac's Rebellion (1763-1765). (JA)

Underhill, John, d. 1672. *Newes from America. The Figure of the Indians Fort or Palizado in New England and the Maner of the Destroying it by Captayne Underhill and Captayne Mason*, 1638. MSS 52.

John Underhill, an English army captain, along with Captain John Mason, led the attack on the Pequots' fort at Mystic in 1637. This engraved diagram of the fort, which was originally part of *Newes from America* published in London in 1638, is the only representation of the event by an eyewitness. (EC)

Ethnocartography

Indian Reservations, 11 March 1945, and *Indian Land Areas*, 1989. Accession Number 1999-0103.

Together, these two maps show the increase in the number of federally recognized tribes and reservations (federal and state) in the continental United States during the second half of the twentieth century. (JA)

A Map of the Country of the Five Nations Belonging to the Province of New York and of the Lakes, Near Which the Nations of Far Indians Live, with Part of Canada (reproduction), 1747. MSS 65.

This is a reproduction of a map which appeared in the 1747 edition of Cadwallader Colden's *History of the Five Indian Nations of Canada, Which are Dependent on the Province of New-York in America, and are the Barrier Between the English and the French in that Part of the World*. The first book on New York history that was printed in the colony, it remains a valuable source of information on the Iroquois peoples. This map focuses on the territories occupied and conquered by the Five Nations (western New York and part of what would become Ontario). (JA)

New York City and Vicinity in Indian Possession, ca. 20th century. MSS 257.

This twentieth-century map shows how local tribes were once situated in the region that would eventually include New York City, Long Island, Staten Island, southwestern Connecticut, and northern New Jersey. (JA)

American Antiquarian Society. *Archaeologica Americana: Transactions and Collections of the American Antiquarian Society, Volume II.* Cambridge, MA: Printed for the Society at the Harvard University Press, 1836. Accession Number 2003-0060.

Inserted into the front of this book is a map depicting the "Indian Tribes of North America, About 1600 AD," published from an original drawing by former diplomat and United States Treasury Secretary Albert Gallatin (1761-1849). The approximate territory then claimed by the Five Nations is highlighted in orange. (Six years later, in 1842, Gallatin founded the American Ethnological Society.) (JA)

Chandler, John, 1665-1743. *A Map of the Mohegan Sachem's Hereditary Country* (reproduction), 1705. MSS 252.

John Chandler was the town surveyor of Woodstock, now-Connecticut, then-Massachusetts, when he made this map. Prior to that he had been appointed surveyor for the county of New London by the General Court of Connecticut. In 1695, 1700 and 1702 he also received appointments by the General Court to "lay out" various grants and parcels of land. This map may have been created for Chandler's appearance before the Commissioners of Review concerning a case of the Mohegans against the Colony of Connecticut. (EC)

Griswold, Hayden L. *Map of Connecticut, Circa 1625*, 1930. MSS 249; Accession Number 1997-0191.

With information provided by historian Mathias Spiess (b. 1873), cartographer Hayden L. Griswold created this map for the Connecticut Society of the Colonial Dames of America in 1930. It depicts how Connecticut's various tribes may have been situated on the eve of European colonization (The item with the Accession Number 1997-0191 is a smaller reprint of the item with the Call Number MSS 249.) (JA)

Rider, Sidney S., 1833-1917. On cover: *An Indian Map of the Lands of Rhode Island, as They Were Known to Canonicus and Miantinomi When Roger Williams Came Here in 1636.* On map: *Map of the Colony of Rhode Island, Giving the Indian Names of Locations and the Locations of Great Events in Indian History, With Present Political Divisions Indicated*, 1903. Accession Number 1997-0033.

Rider was a Providence, Rhode Island bookseller and Native American enthusiast whose collection of Rhode Island history material was purchased on his death by the magnate, Marsden Perry. Perry, in turn, donated the collection to the John Hay Library at Brown University.

Akin to Griswold's map of pre-colonial Connecticut (see above), this map portrays (to an extent) how Rhode Island's tribes may have been situated at the time of Roger Williams' arrival from Massachusetts in 1636. It outlines tribal territories, and provides the Native names for miscellaneous geographical features, such as bodies of water and hills. (EC/JA)

Willard, Emma, 1787-1870. *Locations and Wanderings of the Aboriginal Tribes*, 1830. MSS 251.

A great lover of history and geography, educator and feminist Emma Hart Willard wrote the popular *History of the United States, or Republic of America*. Appearing in numerous editions between 1829 and 1868, this book quickly became a standard source on the subject.

This map comes from an early edition of the aforementioned *History of the United States*. It roughly depicts the territories claimed and traversed by various tribes along the eastern half of North America. (EC/JA)

Connecticut Maps and Atlases

Anderson, A. (Alexander), 1775-1870. *A New Map of Connecticut From the Best Authorities*, 1799. MSS 68.

Alexander Anderson has been described as “the father of American wood engraving,” and is certainly the first important American wood-engraver. He began his career as a doctor, but turned to engraving after the death of his family from yellow fever.

This map is one of a series Anderson made for John Payne’s *A New and Universal Compleat Geography* of 1799. It delineates the state’s counties, towns, roads, and bodies of water. (EC)

Beers, F.W. (Frederick W.), fl. 1858-1929. *Atlas of New London County, Connecticut*, 1868. MSS 138.

Beers came from a family of surveyors, cartographers and publishers originally from Newtown, Connecticut. He began work as a surveyor, but later set up on his own as a publisher, becoming partner in Beers, Ellis & Soule. Still later, the firm became F.W. Beers & Company based in New York City, where for a while he was associated with his father, James Botsford Beers. The Beers family is noted for its contribution to the publication of county and state atlases of the United States.

This atlas features detailed maps of New London County’s various towns as they appeared in the late 1860s. (EC)

D. H. Hurd & Co., Boston. *Town and City Atlas of the State of Connecticut*, 1893. MSS 142.

This atlas features many maps of Connecticut counties, cities, and towns. An appendix lists various state statistics, such as populations and education levels. There is a bound copy of this atlas in the collection, and also a folder containing twenty-nine of another copy’s maps. (JA)

Doolittle, Amos A., 1754-1832. *Connecticut From the Best Authorities*, 1795. Accession Number 1997-0260.

----- *A Correct Map of Connecticut From Actual Survey*, 1797. Accession Number 1997-0157.

Born in Cheshire, Connecticut, Doolittle learned to engrave in metal through his apprenticeship to a silversmith. (For his experience as a silversmith, he is sometimes referred to as "Connecticut's Paul Revere." Although not the first engraver in America, as he was to claim, Doolittle was the only one of his generation to move beyond commissions based on the work of others to original compositions on a regular basis.

Doolittle created these two maps of Connecticut for two different publications: Mathew Carey’s *American Atlas* (1795) and Benjamin Trumbull’s *A Complete History of Connecticut, Civil and Ecclesiastical* (1797). Both depict the state’s counties, towns, roadways, and natural topography. Both also feature the state’s seal and motto. (EC/JA)

Gillet, George. *Connecticut from the Actual Surveys of Warren & Gillet, with the Additions of New Towns, Turnpike Roads, &c.*, 1832. MSS 236.

Surveyors Moses Warren (1762-1835) and George Gillet (1771-1853) first produced this map of the state of Connecticut in 1820. This 1832 version, unlike its predecessors, shows the Farmington Canal, and also the towns of Branford and Bethany. Accompanying text below the map provides, among other information, brief accounts of the "remarkable battles" of the Pequot War and the Revolutionary War that occurred within the state. (JA)

Lester, John S. *Map of Woodstock, Connecticut*, 1886. Accession Number 1997-0154.

John S. Lester created this map in 1883, and George Clinton Williams added labels denoting topographical and historical sites three years later. (JA)

Lester, William, Jr. *Map of New London and Windham Counties in Connecticut, From Actual Survey*, 1833. MSS 250.

----- *Map of Norwich, From Actual Survey*, 1833. Accession Number 1997-0158.

William Lester, Jr.'s 1833 map of New London and Windham Counties shows the easternmost section of the state of Connecticut, indicating its socio-economic development at the time. His contemporaneous map of Norwich likewise demonstrates that area's socio-economic status at the time. (JA)

Walling, Henry Francis, 1825-1888. *Map of New London County, Connecticut*, 1854 (photographs of map taken in 1996). Accession Number 1997-0147.

Cartographer Henry Francis Walling created this wall-size map of New London County the year before the state of Connecticut sold eight hundred of the one thousand acres that had been allotted to the Mashantucket Pequots since 1761. In the northeastern corner of the region of Ledyard is a label identifying "Groton Indian Town, Pequots."

This holding consists of twenty photographs showing selected sections of a copy of this map, and one photograph showing approximately the top half of the entire map. In addition, there is a CD-ROM containing digitized images of the various towns. (JA)

Young & Delleker. *Connecticut*, 1824. Accession Number 1997-0155.

This map of the state of Connecticut, engraved by the firm of Young & Delleker, comes from an 1824 edition of Anthony Finley's *A New General Atlas, Comprising a Set of Maps Representing the Grand Divisions of the Globe, Together with the Several Empires, Kingdoms, and States in the World*. Each of the state's eight counties is color-coded, and major towns are indicated. (JA)

Southern New England Map

Map of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, Constructed From the Latest Authorities, 1833. MSS 120.

Published by the Hartford firm of H. F. Sumner and Company, this folding map divides the three states comprising southern New England into their constituent counties (eight in Connecticut, fourteen in Massachusetts, and five in Rhode Island). It shows the principal thoroughfares over land and water, both existing and proposed. An accompanying statistical table provides population listings by county for all three states based on the 1820 and 1830 federal censuses. (JA)

Government Maps

Zoning Boundary Map, Town of Ledyard, New London County, Connecticut, August 1987. Accession Number 1997-0188.

Compiled in August 1987, this map divides the town of Ledyard into various districts, classified by population density (high, medium, low, and rural) and type of business enterprise (limited, special, general, and marine). The Mashantucket Pequot reservation appears in a rural residential area,

adjacent to a low-density residential area. (JA)

Canada. Dept. of Mines and Technical Surveys and Québec (Province). Ministère des Terres et Forêts. *Maps*, 1962, 1965, and 1970. Accession Number 1999-0055.

In the 1960s, Canada's Department of Mines and Technical Surveys developed a nine-map grid of the eastern portion of Québec Province. Two of these maps, titled *Ashuanipi* (1958, revised 1962) and *Clarke City - Mingan* (1965), appear here. Names for such geographical features as bodies of water reflect the region's Native, French, and English traditions.

The 1970 map, generated by Québec Province's Ministère des Terres et Forêts, portrays the province as a whole. Again, geographical names (this time for administrative districts, cities, and towns) reflect the region's three heritages. (JA)

Geological Survey (U.S.). *Old Mystic Quadrangle, Connecticut-New London Co.*, 1983. MSS 255.

This map of a section of southeastern Connecticut, produced by the United States Geological Survey and the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, puts into geographic context the land holdings of the Mashantucket and Eastern Pequots in 1983 (the year that the Mashantucket Pequots won federal recognition). (JA)

Geological Survey (U.S.). *Topographical Maps of Connecticut and Rhode Island*, December 1913. MSS 127.

This large map of the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island is the reprinted result of a federal geological survey undertaken in 1890 (the first edition had been published in January 1893). This map was cut into 138 sections and affixed to fifteen pages; each page is named after the most prominent town depicted on it (for example, "Connecticut, Norwalk Sheet"). (JA)

**Elliott Caldwell, Director, Information Resources, and primary bibliographer.
Jonathan B. Ault, Assistant Archivist, Reference Services and co-bibliographer.**

Introduction, overviews and annotations by Elliott Caldwell (EC) and Jonathan Ault (JA), Assistant Archivist, Reference.

This bibliography was begun in 1999 and will be updated quarterly. Any omissions or errors are deeply regretted by the bibliographers who have made every effort to ensure the accuracy of this document.

**Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center
Archives & Special Collections
110 Pequot Trail
Mashantucket, CT 06338
Telephone: (860) 396-7001
Fax: (860) 396-7004
E-mail: archive@mptn.org**

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