

Unlike most earlier maps of New Spain this concentrates more on the central region. It does, however, show quite a bit of present day Texas. The *R.d.Palmas* marks the current border, the *R.Escondido* is quite possibly the Nueces River. For more information on the atlas and the various editions, please see the first Bertius entry of 1616.

References: Koeman (1967) vol. 1, pp. 60-2 & vol. 2, Lan 11A/ The A. E. Nordenskiöld Collection no. 15/ Sabin (1868) no. 5014. See also the Mercator entry of 1595.

For a list of locations please see the first Bertius entry of 1616.

## 187 John Smith

London, 1616

*NEW ENGLAND/ The most remarqueable parts thus named./  
by the high and mighty Prince CHARLES./ Prince of great  
Britaine/ Observed and described by Captayn John Smith./  
Simon Pasæus sculpit./ Robert Clerke excudit./ London/  
Printed by Geor:Low*

Copperplate engraving,  
305 x 350 mm.

From: A Description of New England

Plate 187

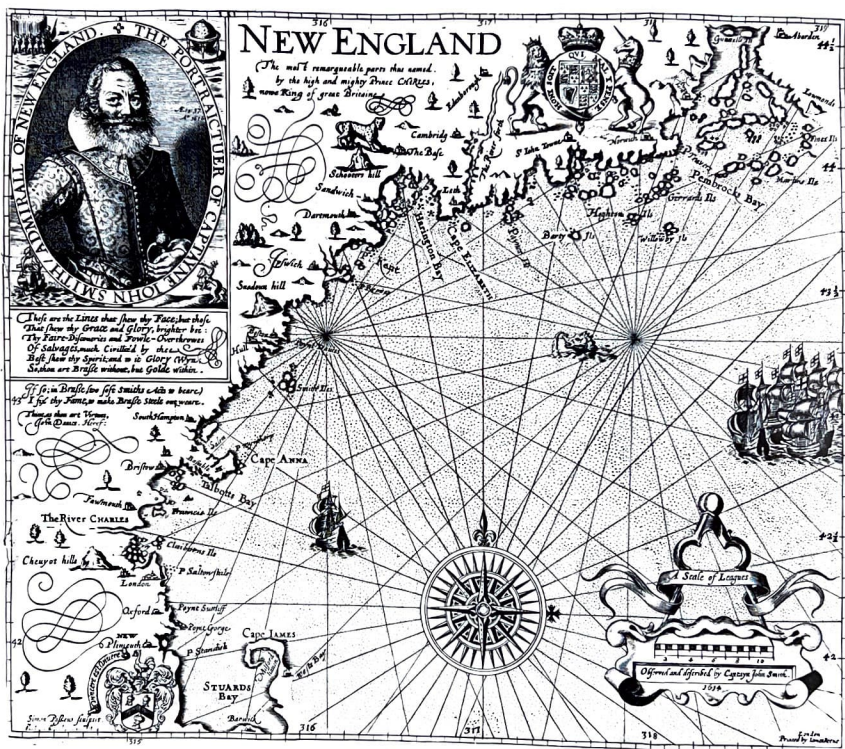


PLATE 187 (Entry 187). John Smith (London, 1616). This is the foundation map of New England cartography, the one that gave it its name and the first devoted to the region. This is an example of state 7.

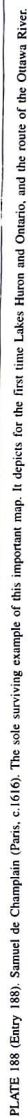
This is the foundation map of New England cartography, the one that gave it its name and the first devoted to the region. It covers the area from the present Penobscot Bay in Maine, to Cape Cod, Massachusetts. After a period of inactivity following his Virginian escapades, Captain John Smith was invited by four London merchants to explore the coastline of north Virginia (New England as it was then known). These men, Buley, Langham, Roydon and Skelton, financed two ships that sailed in March 1614 with instructions to return with a profitable cargo. There had been earlier English voyages between the years 1602 and 1605 by men like Gosnold, Pring and Weymouth. Although these did not amount to anything of great importance, Gosnold is credited with naming Cape Cod.

Smith made a good crossing in six weeks, arriving off Monhegan Island near the Kennebec estuary. By now the waters of New England, particularly Maine, were visited by dozens of English and French fishing vessels a year. One of Smith's vessels concentrated on catching fish and collecting other valuable commodities. Smith continued down the coast to chart and explore, lamenting the poor quality of existing maps: '[he] had six or seauen severall plots of those Northern parts, so unlike each to other, and most so differing from any true proportion, or resemblance of the Countrey, as they did mee no more good, then so much waste paper, though they cost me more'. Naming Plymouth Rock he described the place as 'an excellent good harbour, good lands, and no want of anything but industrious people'. This proved the incentive six years later for the 'Mayflower' Pilgrims to relocate here after their first choice proved unwise. In mid July after just six weeks Smith returned to England. It is remarkable that in this short time he managed to glean so much of the coastline. Indeed, the amount of work that is actually his own has been called into question by some.

Smith settled up with the four merchants who had backed him and approached the Plymouth Company with the idea of founding a colony. By now though Smith's luck had run out. Setting off in 1615, he was held back by appalling weather which destroyed his ship and nearly cost him his life. Undaunted he set out again and ran into one pirate ship, and then two French privateers. Finally, he was interrupted by four French warships suspecting that he was a privateer. Whilst Smith was on board one of the French ships to present his credentials, the shipmaster, Captain Chambers, fled, leaving Smith stranded with the French. Captive, he sailed with them as they attacked ships of all nations. When the ship he was in became shipwrecked, he managed to survive and make his way back from France, arriving in England in December 1615. He was thought to have perished. Smith tried many more times to travel to America, but never succeeded. Whilst on board the French vessel, Smith had passed the time writing a manuscript entitled *A Description of New England*. This he carried to London and published in June 1616.

To accompany this work Smith had Simon van de Passe engrave a map of his surveys. The young Prince Charles provided much of the nomenclature, most of which does not survive today. The notable exceptions are the *River Charles* and *Plimouth*. The book was successful, not least because America was very popular at the time. Rebecca Rolfe, otherwise known as Pocahontas, was in London causing quite a stir. During its life the plate was changed numerous times, creating nine recorded states. States 1 and 2 properly belong to the *Description*. Sabin quotes the *Generall Historie* as evidence that it was included in some copies of *New Englands Trails*, 1620. By now Smith was becoming unpopular and the book was probably unsuccessful. This is reflected in the fact that only four examples of the book have survived. It was used again in all editions of *The Generall Historie of Virginia, New-England and the Summer Isles*, Smith's *Advertisements* of 1631 and the three issues of the atlas *Historia Mundi*. A brief description follows, abbreviated from Sabin, of the different states known:

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| State 1 | Lacking the date 1614 below the scale  |
| State 2 | 1614 added below the scale. No Smith's arms. <i>P Travers</i> and <i>Gerrards IIs</i> added top right  |
| State 3 | Smith's arms added lower left without a motto  |
| State 4 | Motto added — <i>Vincere est Viuere</i> . Latitude scale added to the left margin, longitude to the top and bottom. No <i>Paynes IIs</i> east of Cape Elizabeth  |
| State 5 | <i>Paynes IIs</i> added east of Cape Elizabeth. Crossed lines appear on armour and in the background of Smith's portrait. The printer's name is still Low, <i>Pasaeus</i> lower left now <i>Pasaeus</i>                                  |
| State 6 | Printer's name lower right now <i>James Reeve</i> . Fourth line in the title is still <i>Prince of great Britaine</i>  |
| State 7 | Fourth line of the title now begins <i>nowe King ...</i> No Council of New England arms in the centre. <i>Salem</i> added and <i>NEW</i> above <i>Plimouth</i>   |
| State 8 | Council of New England arms added in the centre of the map. No school of fish shown below. No text below the compass rose. <i>Salem</i> erased and moved to its correct position below <i>Bristow</i>                                    |
| State 9 | School of fish added off Cape Cod. Text referring to Wood's <i>New Englands Prospect</i> added below the compass rose. The River Charles extended westwards to the edge of the map. <i>Boston</i> , <i>Charlestowne</i> and others added |





All states are rare but particularly the earlier ones. A very similar map following state 1 was engraved for the thirteenth part of Levinus Hulsius' voyages published in Frankfurt, 1617. There were facsimile maps produced of states 1, 2, 4, 8 and 9; for further details see Sabin. The following is a list of the publications that the map appeared in and the corresponding states that can be expected. Please note, however, that some carry states of the map different to those listed below, having been inserted at a later date:

1616	<i>A Description of New England</i>	States 1 and 2
1624	<i>The Generall Historie</i>	States 3 and 4, some of 2
1625	<i>The Generall Historie</i>	States 3 and 4
1626	<i>The Generall Historie</i>	States 3, 4 and 5
1627	<i>The Generall Historie</i>	States 5 and 6
1631	<i>Advertisements</i>	State 7, some of 8
1631	<i>The Generall Historie</i>	State 7
1632	<i>The Generall Historie</i>	State 8, some of 6 and 7
1635	<i>Historia Mundi</i>	State 9
1637	<i>Historia Mundi</i>	State 9
1639	<i>Historia Mundi</i>	State 9

**References:** Church (1907) no. 369/ Cumming (1980) p. 79/ Cumming, Skelton and Quinn (1972) pp. 276-9 & 290-2/ Deák (1988) nos. 19 & 26/ Fife and Freeman (1926) pp. 124-7/ Paine (1973) pp. 181-99/ Sabin (1868) nos. 82819, 82823 & 82833/ Schwartz and Ehrenberg (1980) pp. 96-9/ Stokes & Haskell (1933) B9 pp. 4-5/ Suárez (1992) pp. 127-9.

State 1: Boston Public Library (imperfect) Clements/ Huntington/ NYPL (2 copies). State 2: Harvard. State 3: NYPL. State 4: Clements/ JCB (some are found on large thick paper). State 5: Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston/ NYPL. State 6: Boston Public Library/ Clements/ Harvard/ Huntington/ JCB/ Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston/ NYPL. State 7: John Work Garrett Library, Baltimore/ Huntington/ JCB/ NYPL. State 8: Newberry. State 9: *Historia Mundi*, Clements/ Harvard/ Huntington/ University of Illinois, Urbana/ Indiana University, Bloomington/ JCB/ LC/ Newberry/ NYPL/ Yale/ BL, London/ Bodleian Library, Oxford, England/ and others.

## 188 Samuel de Champlain

Paris, c.1616

[Untitled] *fait par le S<sup>r</sup> de Champlain.* 1616

Copperplate engraving, 345 x 540 mm.

**From:** (Unpublished)

Plate 188

In 1953 the John Carter Brown Library acquired one of the great cartographic discoveries of the century. An untitled map of New France that appeared to be unfinished, it contained the following inscription: *fait par le S<sup>r</sup> de Champlain. 1616*. The first study of the map was written by Lawrence Wroth in 1954. In the article he demonstrated that it was pulled from the same copperplate as that used later by Pierre Duval in 1653. The engraving, however, appeared not to have been printed in 1616, the date on the map, because an examination revealed that the same type of paper was used both for this 'proof' and the 1653 edition. It was shown that the engraving was the work of the house of Melchoir Tavernier, and assumed that it was intended for Champlain's *Voyage et decouvertes faites en la Nouvelle France* published in Paris, 1619. The plate lay unused until acquired by Duval in the early 1650s when he printed some examples to examine the map and assess any alterations needed. He added numerous placenames, a title cartouche and his own imprint, dated 1653.

The other fascinating aspect was that it depicted Champlain's discoveries in New France since the publication of his maps of 1612. In the intervening years he made probably the most epic journey of them all. This is especially remarkable when one realises that he was already into his forties, at that time considered well into middle age. Arriving back in Quebec in the spring of 1615, Champlain agreed to accompany his Indian allies into Huron territory to encourage their support for a campaign against the Iroquois. They travelled some 700 miles deep into territory not recorded before, going up the Ottawa and across to Georgian Bay on Lake Huron, *Mer Douce*. From there they worked their way down to Lake Ontario, *Lac St. Louis*, and into Iroquois territory. At a place near present day Lake Oneida they fought an inconclusive battle with the Onondaga Indians. Unfortunately Champlain suffered a serious injury to his leg and had to be carried for a number of days. None of the Indians were willing to accompany him back to Montreal so he spent the winter with them. During this time he explored even further west along the south-eastern shore of Lake Huron. On 11 July 1616 he finally reached Quebec. Shortly thereafter he left for France where he arrived in September.

For whatever purpose the map was made, it was largely based on his earlier more general map of 1612. Taking in even more territory, it attempted to show the various possibilities of reaching the western sea route to Asia. It also recorded the English presence further south, *Iamstown lieu des Anglais*, and for the first time the recent Dutch voyages in between, *lieu ou sont les Flamans*. The Chesapeake Bay is drawn from John