

In 1734 the maps were used again in the *Atlas Portatif* by Henri du Sauzet. For this issue the plate was altered and *Tom. 3 pag. 349* inserted top right. As this bears no relation to the atlas it most probably reflects its inclusion in an unidentified work which may date the alterations earlier. Some examples of this atlas can be dated from the maps to 1735 and 1738. These eighteenth-century editions were supplemented by maps after Nicolas Sanson. There is an untitled and incomplete atlas residing at the University Library, Leiden, which would appear to be based on the old Cloppenburg editions. This includes maps in the latest known state and could be given a date of c.1738. All of these later editions are extremely rare, and lack text on the reverse or letterpress titles above. With the exception of the last two du Sauzet editions, they also lack pagination. For the c.1738 issue it was engraved on the plate in the top right-hand corner. There are three known states as follows:

State 1	1676	With isthmus joining <i>Nova Zemla</i> to the mainland
State 2	c.1734	Title altered to <i>TERRES ARCTIQUES</i> , isthmus crudely erased. Placenames are converted to French. An example is <i>NOVA BRITANNIA</i> becoming ... <i>BRITAGNE</i> . <i>Tom. 3 pag. 349</i> inserted inside neat line top right
State 3	c.1738	The page number is altered to 282 indicating its position in the atlas

References: Kershaw (1993–98) I nos. 117–19/ Koeman (1967–70) vol. 2 (listed under Mercator) ME 206 no. 3.

Van Waesberge: Civic Library, Rotterdam/ and others. Du Sauzet: National Archives of Canada, Ottawa (loose)/ Clements/ LC/ Bibliotheek der Rijksuniversiteit, Leiden/ and others.

472 Robert Morden and William Berry

London, 1676

*A Map of/ New ENGLAND/ New YORKE New IERSEY/
MARY-LAND & VIRGINIA/ Sould by Robert Morden at
y^e Atlas in/ Corn-hill neer y^e Royal Exchange and by/
William Berry at y^e Globe between York/ House & y^e
New Exchange in y^e Strande/ London// Gr King sculpsit*

Copperplate engraving,
445 x 525 mm.

From: Separately published

Plate 472

Surviving in just five known examples this map was published at a major turning point in New England's history. It is the first published to record details of King Philip's War. It is well documented how the original Plymouth colony's survival during the early years was due almost entirely to the protection of the local Indian population. Critical in the ensuing years in maintaining that relationship was the leader of the Wompanoag Indians, Massasoit. In 1621 he signed a treaty with Governor William Bradford of the fledgling Plymouth colony. This made them in effect military allies against any attack, particularly from the Narraganset's, who were Massasoit's arch-enemies. Massasoit also provided regional knowledge, hunting advice, and traded for furs, scouts and translators. As the English population grew so did the native pressure on Massasoit, but he remained true to the colonists, and they knowing their good fortune supported him where they could. He had tried unsuccessfully to persuade them to withhold territorial expansion. By the time he died in 1662 the colonial population had boomed to 40,000.

Both of Massasoit's sons felt distrustful of the English and when the eldest was dying he even believed that he had been poisoned. The sachem became the younger son, Metacomet, or Philip as he is better known, who quietly built alliances with local Indian tribes, including the Narraganset, Nipmuc and Podunc. In 1675 King Philip's warriors began harassing the settlers of Swansea and shortly after the first Indian was killed. Fighting ensued and soon massacres were a common occurrence on both sides. The town of *Swansey* was wiped out in June 1675. Others followed including *Mendham* (Mendon), *Brookfield*, *Dearfield*, *Lancaster*, *Hadley* and *Northfield* by the middle of September. The four colonies that made up the New England Confederation declared war on 9 September but lack of co-ordination allowed the Indians to lay waste to *Springfield*, *Hatfield* and other communities. In November 1675 Josiah Winslow led a campaign against the Narraganset Indians, which gradually compelled them to leave the area altogether. Early in 1676 other tribes attacked *Lancaster*, *Sudbury*, Scituate, even *Plymouth* and *Providence*.



PLATE 472 (Entry 472). This extremely rare map by Robert Morden and William Berry was published to accommodate interest in King Philips War in New England. (London, 1676). With manuscript annotations.

The tide began turning in the spring as the Indians suffered more from lack of food than attacks from the colonials. In June Major Talcot with a joint force of Englishmen and friendly Mohegans forced many Indians to retreat into New Hampshire or surrender. King Philip weakened by losses and betrayed by one of his warriors, was tracked down and killed on 12 August 1676, ironically at the hand of an Indian. His loss spelled the end of Indian resistance, although sporadic fighting continued until April 1678, when a peace treaty provided for the return of all territory and captives. Estimates of losses vary up to several thousand colonists with the Indian casualties greater. Hundreds more were sold into slavery including Philip's wife and son. The financial cost to the colonies was £100,000, and along with losses to farming and other trades it was estimated it would take twenty years to recover. However, the barriers to expansion, particularly in southern New England, were removed and this opened up a whole new frontier to settlement.

This map would have been a perfect addition to the stable of Morden and Berry. Their earlier map of 1673 concentrated on the waters to the south. This map was advertised for sale in the issue of the *London Gazette* of 14–17 February 1676. It was published to meet the interest at home in events in New England. Its source is quite probably a manuscript map drawn up in December 1675. Numerous placenames appear on the map that were directly connected to the Indian conflicts and could conceivably have come from a number of sources. However, the reference to *Spaw Sachem* is almost certainly drawn from her mention in the earliest published account of the war, *The Present State of New-England with Respect to the Indian War*. A licence to publish is dated 13 December 1675 on the verso of the title page. No other source this early is known that refers to this squaw sachem so prominently. Her name was Weetamoe and she was King Philip's sister-in-law. A manuscript map survives today in Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth, Massachusetts, drawn by William Hack and made sometime after 1694. It contains information that conforms to late 1675 and may well provide the evidence that an earlier manuscript survived that was the basis for this map.

The compiler of the map is unidentified and could have been Morden, Berry or even the engraver, Gregory King. There is even the possibility that it might be Richard Daniel for whom c.1679 Morden and Berry would sell a map. Along with John Speed's *VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND*, announced four days earlier, this is the first map to utilise the Herrman geography. New Jersey is derived from the standard Dutch material and does not draw upon John Seller's important map of the area c.1675. There are, however, two English references, both of which are misplaced. *The Governors Plantation* refers to land acquired by Governor Philip Carteret in 1665, which should be located much nearer the coast, but is between the Raritan and Passaic Rivers. *New Barbados* was a grant of 1668 given to William Sandford of Surinam and Nathaniel Kingsland of Barbados and was situated between the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers, again much nearer the coast. In New England we find the first appearances of *Kennebeck R.*, *Wells*, and *Concord*. New France is fairly accurate with the most noticeable error being the alignment of Lake Erie running north–south instead of the more correct east–west. All four surviving examples bear an erasure in New England above *Warwick* in present-day Rhode Island. Black suggests that this may have been a false start by the engraver of *Mounthope*.

The second example of the map at the John Carter Brown Library bears manuscript additions and is printed on paper; the first is on vellum. Both are found in the Blathwayt atlas, which was collected for the Plantations Office, London. The boundaries added in colour are a rough attempt at separating the seven provinces of New England. The only boundary engraved on the map is that between the Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies, which reflects the line surveyed by Nathaniel Woodward and Salomon Saffery in 1642. These additions Black surmises would have been made after 1680 as they are in the hand of John Povey who was not employed until that date. They relate to work in progress which led ultimately to the Dominion of New England in 1686. This map would have been ideal to depict not only New England in some detail, but also its relationship to the neighbouring colonies of the English to the south and west and New France to the north.

References: Barck & Lefler (1958) pp. 115–6/ Black (1975) nos. 11 & 12/ Labaree (1979) pp. 100–5/ McCorkle (2001) no. 676.3/ Tyacke (1978) no. 53 & pp. 109–10, 118–20.

JCB (2 examples in the Blathwayt atlas)/ University of Southern Maine/ Yale/ Private American collection. Only known examples.

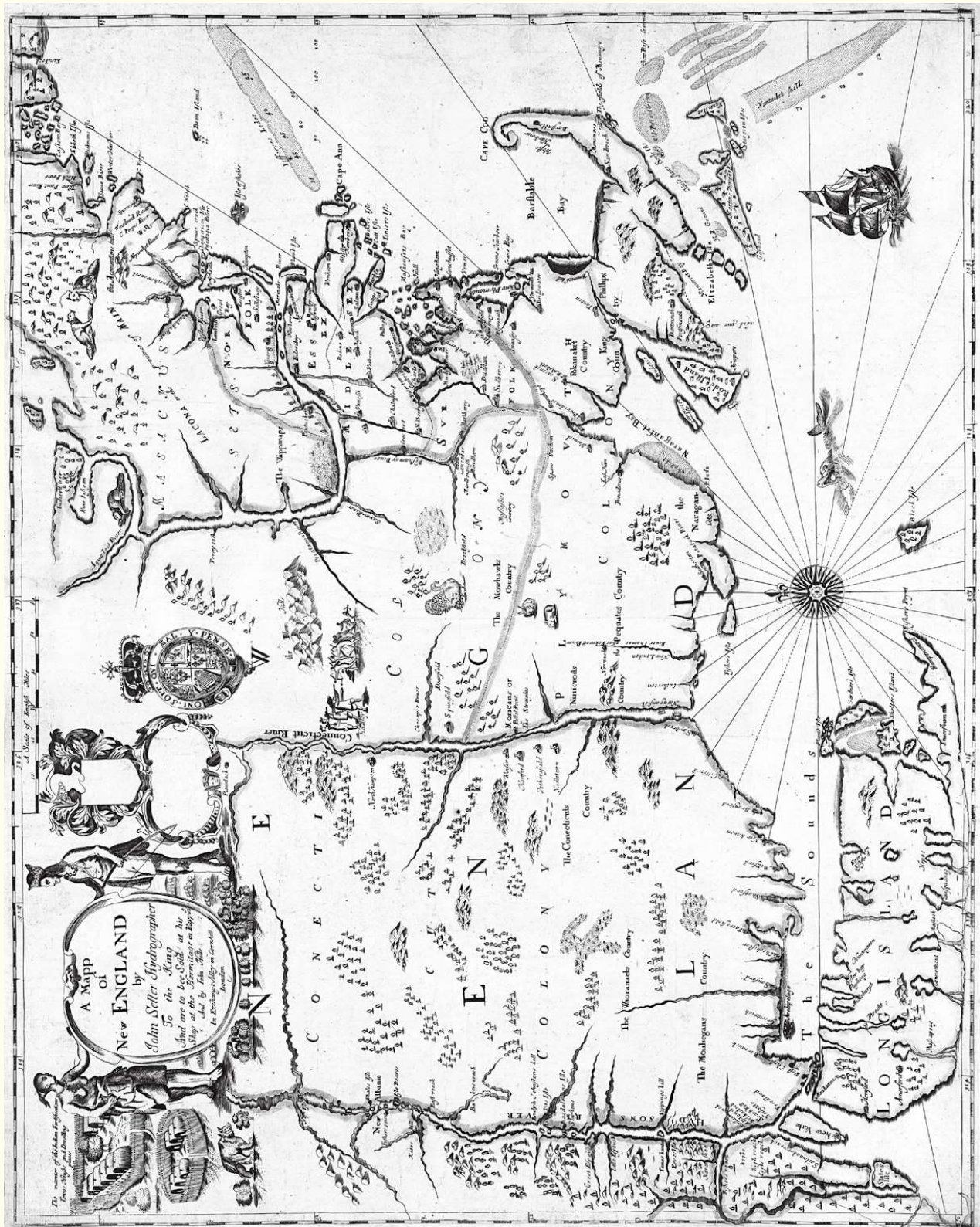


PLATE 473 (Entry 473). Arguably the first map of New England, by John Seller. An example of the first state. (London, 1676).

473 John Seller

London, 1676

*A Mapp/ of/ New ENGLAND/ by/ John Seller Hydrographer/
To the King/ And are to bee Sold at his/ Shop at the Hermitage
in Wappin^s/ And by Iohn Hills/ In Exchange Alley in Cornhill/ London*

Copperplate engraving,
435 x 545 mm.

From: Separately published

Plate 473

Like many of John Seller's terrestrial maps this is of great rarity. It was published at a critical turning point in New England's history and is arguably the first map of the area we now call New England. It bears one of the earliest depictions of King Philip's War. Numerous settlements that were attacked are depicted here. With the exception of Hatfield, they appeared in the Morden and Berry map published two months earlier. The town of *Swansey* was wiped out in June 1675. Others followed including *Mendham* [Mendon], *Brookfield*, *Dearfield*, *Lancestar*, *Hadley* and *Northfield* by the middle of September. In the autumn the Indians laid waste to *Springfield*, Hatfield and other communities. In November 1675 Josiah Winslow's campaign against the Narraganset Indians began to work. Early in 1676 other tribes attacked *Lancestar*, *Sudbury*, Scituate, even *Plymouth* and *Providence*. King Philip, weakened by losses and betrayed by one of his warriors, was tracked down and killed on 12 August 1676. His loss spelled the end of Indian resistance, although sporadic fighting continued until April 1678, when a peace treaty provided for the return of all territory and captives. (For a more detailed history please read the Morden and Berry entry of 1676.)

John Seller advertised his map of New England. It was published to meet the interest at home in events in New England in the *London Gazette* of 10–13 April 1676. Its immediate source is quite probably a manuscript map drawn up in December 1675. There are sufficient variations from the Morden and Berry map to indicate a different source. Some similarities can be seen with Seller's *Chart of the Sea coasts of New=England ...*, c.1675. Numerous placenames appear on the map that were directly connected to the Indian conflicts and could conceivably have come from a number of sources. The coastline of Long Island particularly appears to be drawn from the earlier Morden and Berry map, 1673. A manuscript map survives today in Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth, Massachusetts, drawn by William Hack and made sometime after 1694. It contains information that conforms to late 1675 and may well provide the evidence that an earlier manuscript survived that was the basis for Seller's map. This may well be the William Reed survey of 1665, details of which can be found under the entry for the John Foster map, Boston, 1677. The region of Cape Cod and the depiction of the Merrimack River in particular bear similar cartography.

In the centre of the map by the Connecticut River a battle scene is depicted with some settlers defending themselves from native attack. It is placed at *Hadley*, which was attacked on 1 September 1675. It may have been this illustration which caused the exclusion of Hatfield which appears on the earlier Morden and Berry map. Many of the decorative features of the map are drawn from that of Willem Jansz. Blaeu, 1635. It provides the first great cartographic improvement of the area since the William Wood map of 1634. The first state has been called a proof because of the presence of an unfinished escutcheon and dedication. It was not unusual for English maps of this period to be produced with the expectation of 'investors', who at first did not come forth. In the second state the name and arms of Sir Robert Thomson are inserted. According to the private correspondence of Jeannette Black in 1974, a Major Robert Thomson was deputy governor of the East India Company. To allow room for this the scale is moved slightly to the right and extended from sixty to eighty miles. The coastline of south-western Long Island is also extended further into the Narrows. The most notable amendment, however, is the addition of a graticule indicating latitude and longitude. A final state exists in which some new hills are inserted just to the lower left of the Royal Arms. All states are presumed to have appeared in relatively quick succession. Two examples of the map are known in a four-page pamphlet entitled *A Description of New England* published by John Seller c.1676. The text is a condensed version of that appearing between pages 151–78 in John Josselyn's *An Account of Two Voyages to New-England*, London, 1674. It does appear as if it may have been intended for the work.

- State 1 With a blank coat of arms and no dedication. No graticule and a scale of miles to 60
- State 2 Coat of arms and dedication to Sir Robert Thomson. Scale of miles to 80, south-west
Long Island coastline clearly extended and a graticule added
- State 3 New hills are inserted just to the lower left of the Royal Arms

References: Barck & Lefler (1958) pp. 115–6/ Black (1975) pp. 83–5/ Deák (1988) no. 61/ Labaree (1979) pp. 100–5/ McCorkle (2001) no. 676.5/ Parke-Bernet Galleries Inc. (Streeter sale) 19–20 April 1967 lot 633/ Sotheby's, London, 7 November 1985 lot 59/ Stokes (1915–28) vol. 1 p. 209, vol.2 p. 157/ Stokes & Haskell (1933) p. 15/ Tyacke (1978) no. 54.

State 1: Harvard/ LC (2 ex *Atlas Maritimus* & *A Description*)/ University of Southern Maine/ Yale (ex Streeter in *A Description*)/ two in private American collections (one ex Sotheby's 1985). Only known examples. State 2: No locations identified. State 3: Huntington/ JCB (ex *Atlas Maritimus*)/ Stokes, NYPL/ Pepys Library, Magdalene College, Cambridge. Only known examples.