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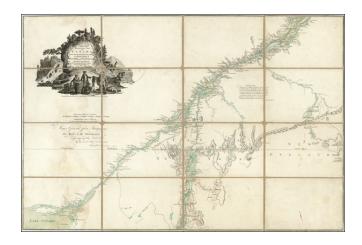
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A Map of the Inhabited Part of Canada, from the French Surveys; with the Frontiers of New York and New England

Stock#:	87141
Map Maker:	Faden

Date:1777Place:LondonColor:Hand ColoredCondition:VGSize:33.5 x 22.5 inches

Price: SOLD



Description:

One of the Best Map of the U.S.-Canada Border During the American Revolution.

Separately-issued example of William Faden's important map of the frontier between the rebel American Colonies and British Canada, published following the Continental Army retreat from Quebec to Fort Ticonderoga and Fort Crown Point in 17766 and just before John Burgoyne's disastrous Saratoga campaign through the area.

Centered on Lake Champlain and the Richelieu River, the map captures the theater of the American Revolution in the second half of 1776. Following the Continental Army's failed attempt to take Quebec in late 1775, in the Spring of 1776, 10,000 British and German troops arrived in Quebec, the Continental Army was driven back through the Lake Champlain and Lake George area by the British forces under General Guy Carleton. Carleton's had intended to push onward to the Hudson River, in order to allow the British to link their forces in Quebec with those in New York, which had been captured in the New York campaign by Major General William Howe.

This action set the stage for the valiant efforts of the American "fleet" under the command of Benedict Arnold, which had assembled following the American capture of Fort Ticonderoga in May 1775. During the retreat, when the Americans abandoned Fort Saint-Jean, they burned or sank all the boats they could not use, slowing the British effort to move heavy artillery southward toward Lake Champlain. The British assembled a group of pre-made ships, while the Americans made a similar effort to build ships to defend Lake Champlain. While the British ultimately retook the American positions, the defensive efforts led by Arnold were sufficient to frustrate Carleton's plans and prevent the northern force from reaching the



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Hudson River, one of the most important successes in the first years of the Revolution.

The map in question covers a significant portion of the St. Lawrence River region, including part of Lake Ontario, Lake Champlain, and the border between New York and Canada. It is a beautifully detailed and carefully crafted piece of work, with a clear and precise layout that allows the viewer to easily orient themselves and understand the geography of the area.

One of the most striking features of this map is the dedication to General John Burgoyne, who in 1777, would lead a failed military campaign through this area during the war. This dedication, which is prominently displayed on the map, serves as a testament to the importance of the region and the strategic significance of the St. Lawrence River and the Saratoga Campaign.

Another notable aspect of the map is the level of detail and accuracy that Faden has included. The various rivers, lakes, and other waterways are all clearly marked and labeled, making it easy for the viewer to understand the layout of the region. The border between New York and Canada is also depicted with great precision, showing the exact location of the various forts and military installations in the area.

Overall, this map is a remarkable example of the cartographer's art and a valuable historical document. It provides valuable insight into the geography of the St. Lawrence River region during the American Revolution and is an important piece of evidence for those studying the events of that time.

States and Rarity

The map is scarce on the market, this being the first example we have handled.

This is Nebenzahl's third state of three, with the dedication to Burgoyne but without the large table in the lower right corner, entitled "Winter quarters of the King's Army in Canada, 1776."

Detailed Condition:

Original hand-color in outline. Dissected and mounted on linen (linen renewed). Faint dampstain at the left edge.