



Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

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A New Map of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island with the adjacent parts of New England and Canada, Compiled from a great number of actual Surveys; and other materials Regulated by many new Astronomical Observations of the Longitude as well as Latitude; . . . 1775

Stock#: 66334
Map Maker: Jefferys
Date: 1775
Place: London
Color: Outline Color
Condition: VG
Size: 24 x 18.5 inches
Price: \$ 750.00



Description:

Highly detailed map of Nova Scotia, Cape Breton Island and contiguous regions, published in London by Thomas Jefferys in his landmark work, *The American Atlas*.

Jefferys American Atlas, first published in 1775, would become the definitive reference atlas for the English, Europeans and Americans during the American Revolutionary War.

The map is richly annotated and relies upon a variety of contemporary sources, the map was first issued prior to the French & Indian War (Seven Years War) in 1755. Jefferys map "proved to be an important document in evaluating respective French and English claims to this part of North America" (Ristow). England gained sole possession of the region by the Treaty of Paris which ended the war 1763.

The primary compiler of this map was Braddock Mead, aka John Green. Cummings describes the relationship as follows:

[Thomas Jefferys] was the leading British chart and mapmaker of his day, and his work contributed toward making London the 'universal centre of cartographic progress.' An engraver as well as a publisher, he turned out an impressive number of maps and charts.... With William Faden, his successor, he produced the most considerable body of North American maps published commercially in the century.



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The genius behind Jefferys in his shop was a brilliant man who at this time went by the alias of John Green.... Green had a number of marked characteristics as a cartographer. One was his ability to collect, to analyze the value of, and to use a wide variety of sources; these he acknowledged scrupulously on the maps he designed.... Another outstanding characteristic was his intelligent compilation and careful evaluation of reports on latitudes and longitudes used in the construction of his maps... (p. 45)

For an interesting account of Mead's scandalous life, see Cummings, pp. 45-47.

Jefferys published three states of this map in 1755 (see Kershaw); in 1775, on the eve of the American Revolution and with renewed interest in maps of America due to the conflict, the map was once again of great interest, hence its inclusion in the *American Atlas*.

Detailed Condition: