



Your Map to the Maps

A self-guided tour through the Norman B. Leventhal Map Collection at the Boston Harbor Hotel



About the Collection

The Norman B. Leventhal Collection is among the finest private collections of maps and charts depicting New England and the City of Boston. A life long resident of Boston, Mr. Leventhal dedicated his Collection to increasing Bostonians' understanding of the remarkable circumstances under which New England was explored and settled, and how the City of Boston grew.

A substantial portion of the Collection remains accessible to the public, providing a unique opportunity to see and study material normally housed in academic or research institutions and available only to scholars. At the Boston Harbor Hotel visitors can view many of the foundation maps of New England cartography.

To help reveal the way in which Boston and New England evolved, the overall Collection at the Boston Harbor Hotel is organized in three chronological sequences.

We invite you to explore, learn and imagine the history of Boston
as you take a step back in time in our Magellan Gallery...



Norman B. Leventhal (middle) pictured with son Alan (left) and Richard Kelleher (right), CEO of Pyramid Hotel Group.

Three Chronological Sequences

To help reveal the way in which Boston and New England evolved, the overall Collection is organized in three chronological sequences:

A New World Comes into Focus

The first sequence (not on public display) reveals the coming into consciousness of the New World during the initial two centuries of discovery and exploration. From the earliest imprecise depictions – such as Ruysch's World Map of 1507 – the North American continent and eventually the New England coast gradually take shape. This sequence begins with the Ptolemaic World Map of 1486, based on a delineation of the world first drawn by Claudius Ptolemy, a celebrated first century astronomer, mathematician and geographer.

Charting the Coast of New England

The second sequence of maps traces the delineation of the coast of New England from the mid-sixteenth through the end of the eighteenth century.

The City of Boston Takes Shape

The third sequence of maps traces the expansion of the City of Boston from the end of the seventeenth century, when the pre-colonial configuration of the Shawmut Peninsula was still intact, to the end of the nineteenth century, when the majority of the land fills were already completed.

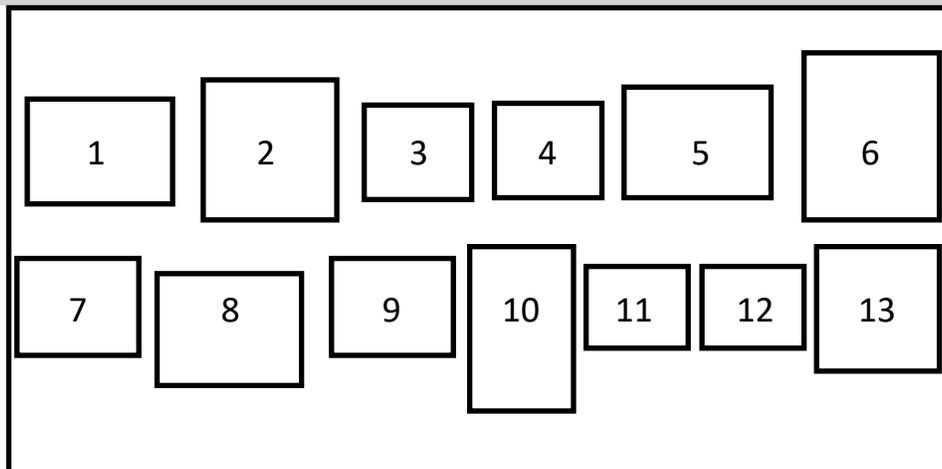
While some maps of the above sequences are housed here, Leventhal maps can also be found at the Boston Public Library. To follow the entire map trail, please visit [The Norman B. Leventhal Walk to the Sea >](#)

Magellan Gallery

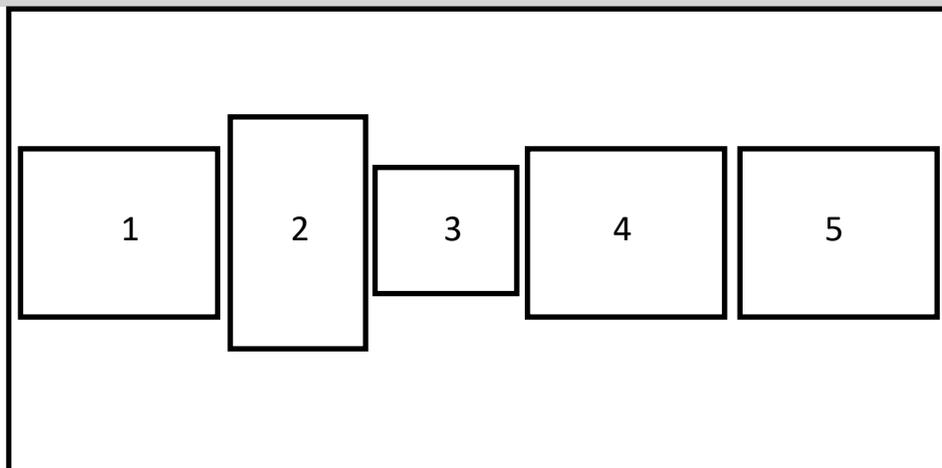
The selection of maps displayed here illustrate the evolving cartographic image of the northeastern North America, New England and Boston, highlighting:

- ◇ European exploration and settlement during the 16th and 17th centuries
- ◇ Navigational charting of the New England coast and Boston Bay during the 18th and 19th centuries
- ◇ Boston and vicinity portraying the city's changing landscape, with a particular emphasis on the era of the American Revolution

Magellan Gallery : Wall One—16th & 17th Centuries



Magellan Gallery : Wall Two—18th Century

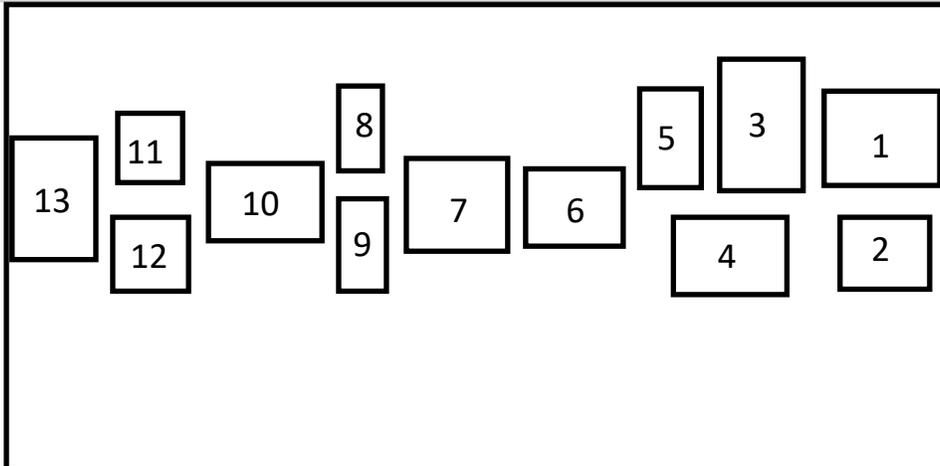


Magellan Gallery

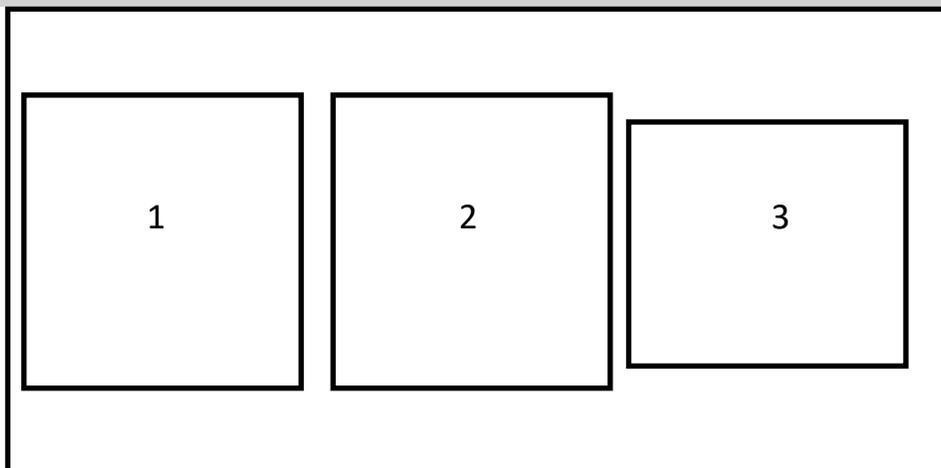
The antique maps in this exhibition are part of a remarkable collection of cartographic materials from the collection of the Normal B. Leventhal Map Center at the Boston Public Library.

The collection of over 200,000 maps and 5,000 atlases is used to promote maps as an important educational tool to understand history, civilization, and the world today.

Magellan Gallery : Wall Three—Boston and Boston Harbor



Magellan Gallery : Wall Four—the East Wall





Charioquet

The Grand River of Canada

River of St. Laurens

the Great River of New England

Tadouffac

QUEBECQ R T

Canomakers

Armeomecks

A

M E

NEW R

Sequins

Minnessinck or Land of Bacham

Sennecaas

Gacheos

Matanac-koufes

Minquaas

as quahana

Sauwanoos

A

Y O R K

Wappinges

Waranawankong

Waoranecks

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Tappaans

Wecke

Quirepys

PART OF

OF

NEW JARSEY

T H E

M A R Y

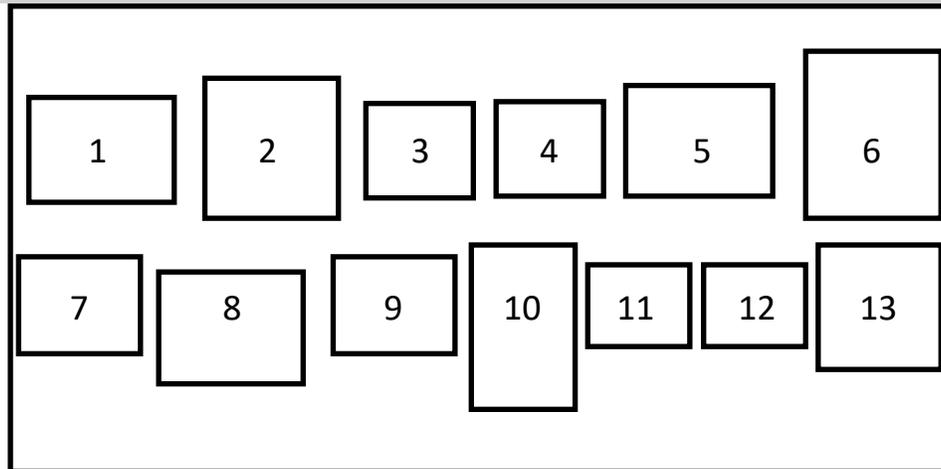
LAND

Inhabited by Indians



16TH & 17TH Centuries

Magellan Gallery : Wall One



- | 1 | **John Speed (ca. 1532-1629)**
“A Map of New England and New York”
From Prospect of the Most Famous Parts of the World
(London, 1676)

This beautifully engraved and colored map represents an English version of the Jansson-Visscher series of maps of northeastern North America. Since it was published shortly after the expulsion of the Dutch from New York, the map displays geographical features similar to those found on its Dutch counterparts. However, the place names New Netherlands and New Amsterdam have been rechristened New York reflecting British control of the former Dutch colony. This map appeared in Thomas Basset and Richard Chiswell’s 1676 edition of John Speed’s world atlas, first published in 1627.

- | 2 | **John Seller (ca. 1630-1697)**
“A Map of New England”
(London, 1675)

A foundation in the early history of the mapping of New England, this map is the first printed version of William Reed’s original survey of 1665. The survey was commissioned by Massachusetts authorities to support the colonial boundaries as described in the first Massachusetts Charter of 1628. As originally proposed, the northern boundary was located thirty miles north of the Merrimack River, assuming the river followed an east-west course. When it was later discovered that inland the Merrimack River turned north, Massachusetts colonists aggressively claimed lands thirty miles north of the river’s source, an area also claimed by New Hampshire. The survey is the earliest to depict the relative position of the Hudson, Connecticut and Merrimack rivers. Also identified on the map are several towns that had been destroyed by Indians during the early months of King Philip’s War.

16TH & 17TH Centuries

- | 3 | **Capt. John Smith (1580-1631)**
“New England...1614”
From *Historia Mundi* or Mercators Atlas
(London, 1635)

John Smith's landmark map of New England, based on his 1614 voyage, was reissued and modified at least nine times. This is the later issue of the map which was published in the English edition of Gerard Mercator's great atlas of the world. During the twenty years which separate the printing of these two editions, John Winthrop founded several towns on the Charles River, including the city of Boston. The 1635 map identifies these new English settlements and shows a greater length of the Charles River. Interestingly, Smith's portrait has been enhanced with more hair and a luxurious beard.

- | 4 | **Capt. John Smith (1580-1631)**
“New England...1614”
From *The General Historie of Virginie, New England and the Summer Isles*
(London, 1624)

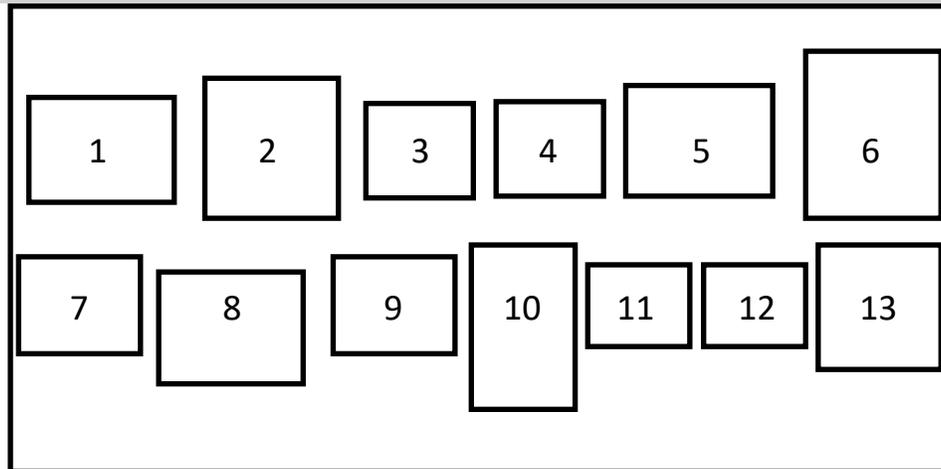
Based on John Smith's 1614 voyage along the New England coast, this is the first printed map devoted specifically to this region. It is also the first to use the name “New England” for an area that had up until this time been called “North Virginia.” Smith, who is more commonly associated with the founding of Virginia, was commissioned to survey the coastline north of New York in preparation for the settlement of another English colony. This map was used to guide the Pilgrims to Plymouth and also led John Winthrop to the Charles River in 1629.

- | 5 | **Willem Janz, Blaeu (1571-1638)**
“Nova Belgica et Anglia Nova”
From *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum...*
(Amsterdam, 1635)

This elaborately decorated map is based on the 1614 explorations of Adriaen Block, a fur trader working for the Dutch, who sailed from the north shore of Long Island to explore the southern coast of New England. William Blaeu, the premier Dutch map and globe maker of that period, published this map of New York and New England based largely on Block's reports. Oriented with west at the top, it is the first printed map to depict details of the interior of New England. It is also decorated with North American motifs, including Native Americans and their villages and canoes, as well as bears, beavers, turkeys and other fauna.

16TH & 17TH Centuries

Magellan Gallery : Wall One



| 6 | Johannes van Keulen (1654-1715)

“Pas-Kaart vande zee kusten inde Boght van Niew England...”
From *De Nieuwe Groote Zee-Fakkel*
(Amsterdam, 1683)

Published by the leading Dutch producer of navigational aids, this chart of New England is unlike any other of the region. It was the only Dutch chart of the colony published in the 17th century. Near the end of the 17th century, the Dutch family of van Keulen became involved in ship building, instrument making, and maritime publishing. The successes of the Dutch overseas trade generated quantities of fine manuscript charts of most parts of the world. The van Keulens had these manuscripts engraved in the best Dutch style, and published them in sumptuous atlases that were made to order, often for wealthy merchants.

| 7 | John Seller (ca. 1630-1697)

“A Chart of the Coast of America from New Found Land to Cape Cod”
From *Atlas Maritimus*
(London, 1675)

Published in Seller’s *Atlas Maritimus*, the earliest general marine atlas produced in England, this was the first English chart of New England waters. It clearly shows the northern navigation routes with soundings, as well as the islands and lucrative fishing banks off the coasts of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. Boston and Charlestown are also located and named. While the *Atlas Maritimus* was Seller’s first attempt at breaking the Dutch monopoly on the publication of nautical atlases, he is also credited with the inception of *The English Pilot*, the standard guide for English navigators throughout the 18th century.

16TH & 17TH Centuries

- | 8 | **Nicolaes Visscher (1618-1679)**
“Novi Belgii Novaeque Angliae nec non partis Virginiae Tabula”
(Amsterdam, 1655)

This is an early re-issue of the influential map of northeastern North America, first published by Jan Jansson in 1651. While Visscher copied much of Jansson’s original map, he did invert several decorative details and added the inset view of New York City. The original map, which was careful compilation of earlier maps by Samuel Champlain, Capt. John Smith and William Blaeu, was intended to promote Dutch colonization of New Netherlands. After English occupation of New York in 1674, the map served equally well to attract European settlers to New England.

- | 9 | **Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling**
[Untitled map of New England, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland] From Purchas...His Pilgrims
(London, 1625)

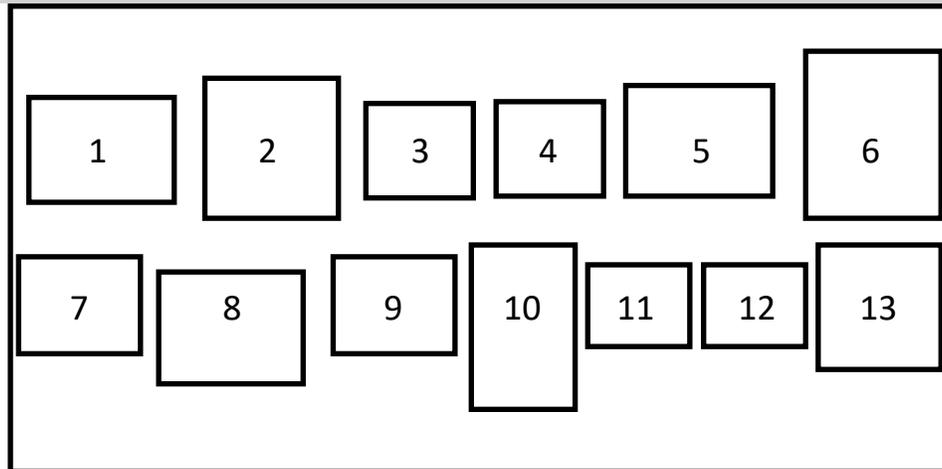
Alexander, one of the leading members of the Council of New England and the first Viscount of Canada, has been given large grants of land by James I and Charles I of England. He proposed a system for the colonization of New England which would divide the region among twenty English lords, whose names are recorded on the map. These lords would then govern their estates as feudal manors. Alexander used this map to promote his idea to the English Court. Ultimately, however, competition from the Massachusetts Bay Company and support for the Puritan cause defeated the Viscount’s plan.

- | 10 | **Sir Robert Dudley (1573 -1649)**
“Carta particolare della Nuova Belgia et parte Nuova Anglis
From Dell’ Arcano del Mare
(Florence, 1647)

Compiled by an Englishman but published in Italy, this was the earliest printed sailing chart showing New England. It appeared in Dudley’s marine atlas, which was the first such atlas made of charts drawn on the Mercator projection. Many of the charts also identified prevailing winds, currents, soundings, and magnetic declination. Dudley, son of the Earl of Leicester and brother-in-law to Henry Cavendish the navigator, was exiled from England at a young age for his pretensions to the royal line. He spend most of his adult life in the learned city of Florence.

16TH & 17TH Centuries

Magellan Gallery : Wall One



| 11 | **Cornelis van Wytfliet (d. 1597)**

“Norumbega et Virginia”
From *Descriptionis Ptolemaicae Augmentum*
(Louvain, 1597)

Wytfliet’s publication was essentially the first atlas devoted solely to the Americas. It consisted of a world map, 18 regional maps, and a text on the discovery, natural history, and geography of the New World. Displayed here is the map that depicted the north-eastern coast of North America from the Carolinas to New England. The map named Virginia shortly after Sir Walter Raleigh’s failure to settle a colony at Roanoke. The name Norumbega designated the unknown lands of northeastern America until John Smith explored the region and published his map of 1614 christening the territory New England.

| 12 | **John Foster (1648-1681)**

“A Map of New England...”
From William Hubbard, *A Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians in New England*
(London, 1677)

Based on a 1665 survey by William Reed, this is the earliest map drawn, engraved and printed in North America. The survey was commissioned by the government of Massachusetts to justify the colony’s northern and southern boundaries, which are indicated by two parallel lines on the map. The map was prepared as a woodcut illustration for William Hubbard’s account of the terrible Indian massacres of 1675, known as King Phillip’s War, which was published simultaneously in Boston and London. The latter edition included the same map (displayed here), except the White Hills were mislabeled as the Wine Hills.

16TH & 17TH Centuries

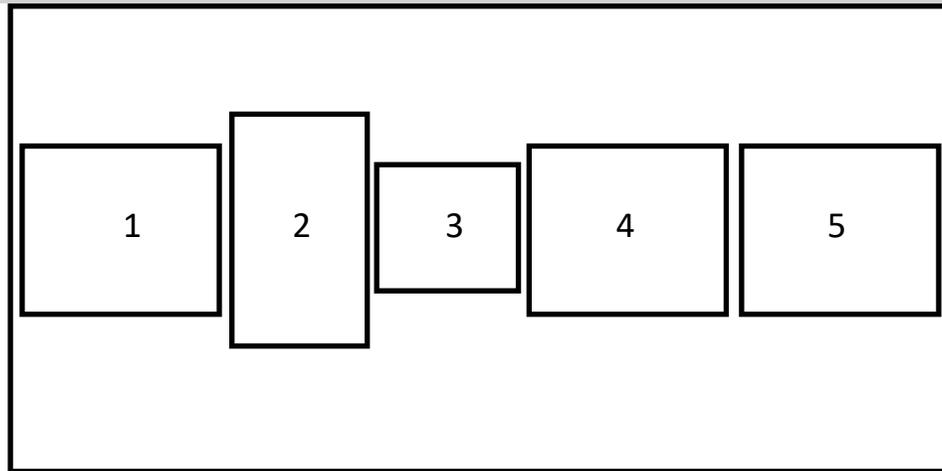
| 13 | **Jan Jansson (1588-1664)**

“Belgii Novi, Angliae Novae, et partis Virginiae novissima delineation”
(Amsterdam, 1651)

Printed at the peak of the Golden Age of Dutch Cartography, this famous and influential map of the northeastern coast of North America was flattered by no fewer than twenty-seven copies published in Holland, England, and Germany by the end of the seventeenth century. It enjoyed phenomenal longevity, and was last published over a century after its first printing, by which time it was of little practical value. Jan Jansson, the son of a mapmaker and publisher, married into a leading Dutch publishing house. With his brother-in-law, he led the Hondius firm in a rivalry with the Blaeu publishing house that spurred Dutch mapmaking to its well-deserved prominence.

18TH Century

Magellan Gallery : Wall Two



| 1 | **Nathaniel Holland (fl. 1774-1809)**

“A New and Correct Chart of the Coast of New England and New York”
From *The North American Pilot*
(London, 1795)

This is perhaps the most meticulously detailed chart of the New England coast produced during the last decades of the eighteenth century. It shows a series of coastal elevations and numerous soundings, as well as currents, tides, shoals, capes, bays and harbors. Captain Nathaniel Holland was a highly regarded chart maker producing numerous charts of the eastern coast of North America. Many of these were published by the London firm of Laurie and Whittle, including this chart which appeared in the 1795 edition of their *North American Pilot*.

| 2 | **Joseph F.W. Des Barres (c. 1729-1827)**

“The Coast of New England”
From *The Atlantic Neptune*
(London, 1781)

European charts of North America were sadly inadequate prior to the Revolution, but Des Barres’ publication of *The Atlantic Neptune* more than made up for the deficiency. Displayed here is one of the more general charts. Although an overview, it is a very accurate delineation of the New England coast from Cape Cod to Bar Harbor. The atlas, commissioned by the British Admiralty, is undoubtedly the most significant contribution to marine cartography of the North American coast produced in the eighteenth century. The detailed charts, which were based on contemporary surveys, cover the coast from Newfoundland to Caroline depicting every island, cape, bay and harbor.

18TH Century

- | 3 | **Jean, Chevalier de Beurain, fils**
“Carte du port et harve de Boston avec les...”
(Paris, 1776)

Highlighted on this fine topographic map of Boston and vicinity are the British and American troops. The latter are colored red - the first corps in Cambridge, the second corps opposite Charlestown neck, and the third corps near Roxbury. A note on the map reveals that it is based on an original plan of the siege drawn by order of the British government. Interestingly, the British fortifications on Boston Neck and Castle William Island are greatly exaggerated.

- | 4 | **Cyprian Southack (1662-1745)**
“An Actual Survey of the Sea Coast from New York to the I, Cape Briton...”
(London, 1734)

Southack, who lived in Boston after 1685, is recognized as America’s first chartmaker. His extensive experience as a navigator and privateer in America’s waters enabled him to produce several charts of the New England coast. This one provided detailed navigational aids for the northeast coast from Long Island to Cape Breton Island. Besides an inset of Boston Harbor, it also included insets of New York Harbor, Casco Bay, and Halifax Harbor. Another version of this chart appeared in various editions of *The English Pilot*, *The Fourth Book*, the standard 18th century guide to English navigation.

- | 5 | **Thomas Jefferys (c. 1710-1771)**
“A Map of the Most Inhabited Part of New England...”
(London, 1774)

This large, detailed map of New England was compiled by Braddock Mead (alias John Green), and first published by Thomas Jeffereys in 1755. Green was an Irish translator, geographer, and editor, as well as one of the most talented British map-makers at mid-century. The map was re-published at the outset of the American Revolution, as it remained the most accurate and detailed survey of New England. Of interest are engraved double lines found beneath certain place-names, including Boston. These lines indicate cities whose longitude had been calculated with the aid of the newly invented marine chronometer.

NEW ENGLAND

The most remarkable parts thus
by the high and mighty Prince
now King of great Brittain



These are the Lines that shew thy Face; but those
That shew thy Grace and Glory, brighter bee:
Thy Faire-Discoveries and Fowle-Overthrowes
Of Salvages, much Civilliz'd by thee
Best shew thy Spirit; and to it Glory Wynn:
So, thou art Brasse without, but Golde within.

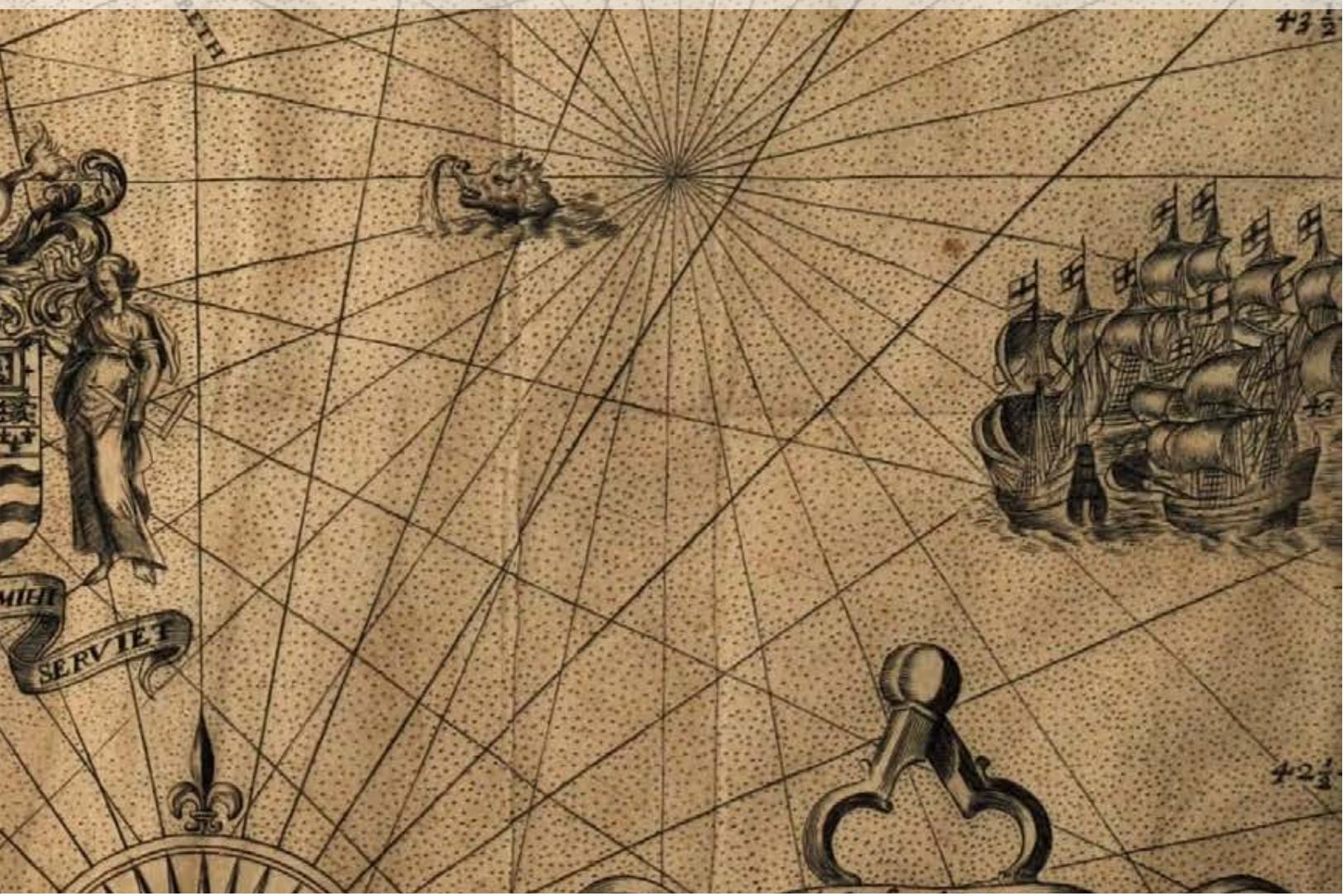
If so, in Brasse (too soft Smiths Acts to beare)
I fix thy Fame, to make Brasse Steele out weare.

Thine as thou art Virtues,
John Davies. Heref:



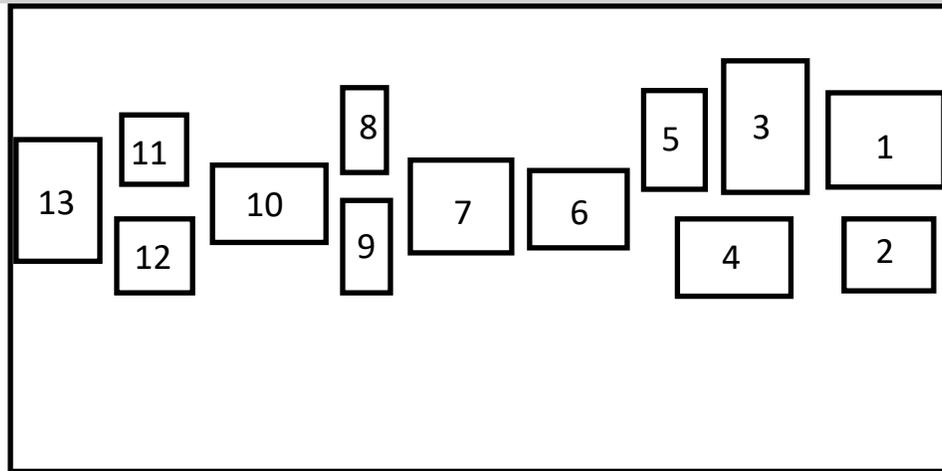


Boston and Boston Harbor



Boston and Boston Harbor

Magellan Gallery : Wall Three



- | 1 | **John Bonner (1643-1726)**
“The Town of Boston in New England”
(Boston, 1722) (re-issue, 1835)

As the first printed map of Boston, Bonner’s town plan is indispensable for understanding the early physical configuration of the city. The original topographical conditions of the Shawmut Peninsula were displayed along with a very detailed layout of the city’s street pattern, houses, schools, churches and wharves. Prominent landmarks include Long Wharf, extending almost a third of a mile into the harbor, the Boston Common and Beacon Hill, the latter of which are depicted as undeveloped open spaces on the outskirts of town. Only three copies of the original plan are known. This copy, re-issued in 1835 by city engineer George G. Smith, is a faithful facsimile of the original.

- | 2 | **William Burgis**
“To His Excellency William Burney, Esqr., This Plan of Boston in New England is Humbly Dedicated...”
(Boston, [1728] (reprinted 1869)

Dedicated to William Burnet who was acting governor in 1728, this is the second printed map of Boston. Although similar to Bonner’s 1722 plan of the town, it was re-engraved and updated. Burgis reoriented the peninsula diagonally to accommodate a very elaborate cartouche and revised the list of churches to include Christ Church built in 1723. Because the Burgis map, like the earlier Bonner map, was invaluable in documenting the physical nature and life of 18th century Boston, it was reissued numerous times during the 18th and 19th centuries. This facsimile was printed in 1869.

Boston and Boston Harbor

- | 3 | **Anonymous**
“Boston Harbour” and “Antegoa”
From [Nathaniel Cutler and Edmond Halley]
Atlas Maritimus & Commercialis
(London, 1728)

This rare chart of Boston Harbor resembles no other known map of the area. The inset, which appeared along with a chart of the Caribbean island of Antigua, was published in a maritime atlas edited by Edmond Halley (discoverer of the comet). The atlas also included an article on New England and Boston. The chart shows islands, shoals, soundings, and channels from Cohasset to Lynn. Crosses indicate safe anchorage and the Boston peninsula is shown with a fort and castle symbolizing the city.

- | 4 | **John Thornton (1641-1708)**
“A Chart of the Sea Coast of New Foundland, New Scotland, New England, New York, New Jersey with Virginia and Maryland”
From *The English Pilot, The Fourth Book*
(London, 1713)

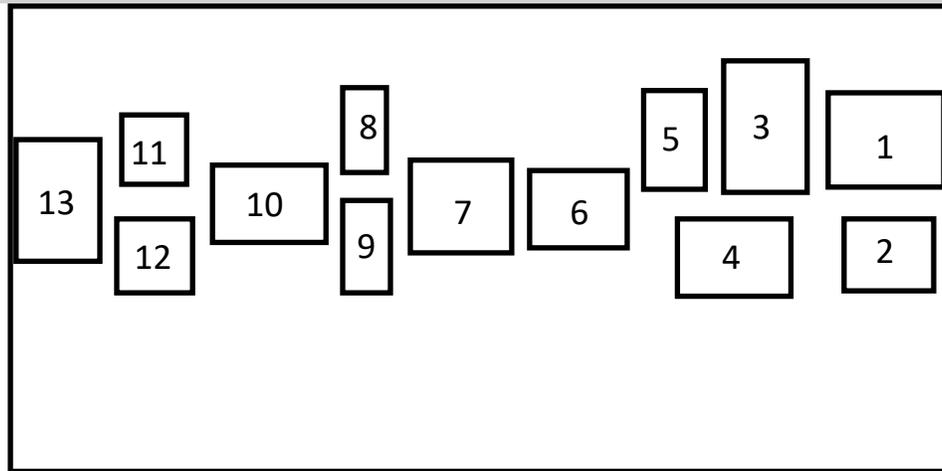
Thornton’s chart of the north and mid-Atlantic coast of colonial North America was the standard used by English sailors for almost a century. It first appeared in 1689 in the first edition of *The English Pilot, The Fourth Book*, replacing John Seller’s chart of 1675. The second issue of the map, with slight changes, appeared in 1713, after which the chart was issued unchanged for seventy-one years. This example is rare for its contemporary color, unusual in the *English Pilot* series. The chart showed all English ports in the Northeast, including Boston, Charlestown, and Dorchester.

- | 5 | **George-Louis Le Rouge (ca. 1712- ca. 1790)**
“Baye et Porte de Boston”
(Paris, ca. 1755)

Boston and other towns along the shores of the bay were depicted pictorially on this French chart of Boston Bay. The city of Boston extends along the length of the peninsula, with fortifications crossing the base of the neck. The harbor is shown with navigational information such as soundings, anchorages, shoals and channels. A note following the title suggests that the chart was based on a French military survey. Le Rouge, the chart’s publisher, is known to have published several volumes of maps, charts, and city plans relating to America from 1755 to 1778, many of which were based on the best contemporary English maps.

Boston and Boston Harbor

Magellan Gallery : Wall Three



- | 6 | **Jacques Nicholas Bellin (1703-1722)**
“Plan de la ville du port de Boston, capital de la Nouvelle Angleterre”
From *Le Petit Atlas Maritime*
(Paris 1764)

This is the earliest detailed plan of the city of Boston published in France. Beautifully engraved and colored in the best style of French manuscript and printed maps, it shows streets, houses, public building, wharves, Beacon Hill, the Common, and other points of interest.

- | 7 | **Joseph F.W. Des Barres (c. 1729-1827)**
[Chart of Boston Bay and Vicinity]
From *The Atlantic Neptune*
(London, 1775)

While a few of the charts in Des Barres' *Atlantic Neptune* featured long stretches of the coast line, many focused on specific localities, such as this chart of the Boston Bay. This is the earliest issue of Des Barres' fine chart of the Bay. This chart also serves as an example of how the exigencies of war contributed to the history of American cartography as often as trade or discovery. Commissioned by the British Admiralty for military use, Des Barres' charts were the most dependable charts at the outset of the American Revolution.

Boston and Boston Harbor

- | 8 | **Thomas Jefferys (fl. 1771-1783) and William Faden (1749-1836)**
“A Sketch of the Action between the British Forces and the American Provincials, on the Heights of the Peninsula of Charlestown, the 17th of June 1775”
(London, 1775)

This map and battle plan immortalized what came to be known as the Battle of Bunker Hill. The alphabetic key identifies British regiments and ships and narrates their actions. The plan also shows earthworks held by the Colonial troops. This detailed plan was published in London only five days after news of the battle itself reached England. Given the haste with which it was prepared, its geographic vagueness in the rendering of Charlestown is less surprising than its overall accuracy and detail.

- | 9 | **Thomas Hyde Page (1746-1821)**
“Plan of the Action at Bunker Hill, on the 17th of June 1775...”
(London, 1778)

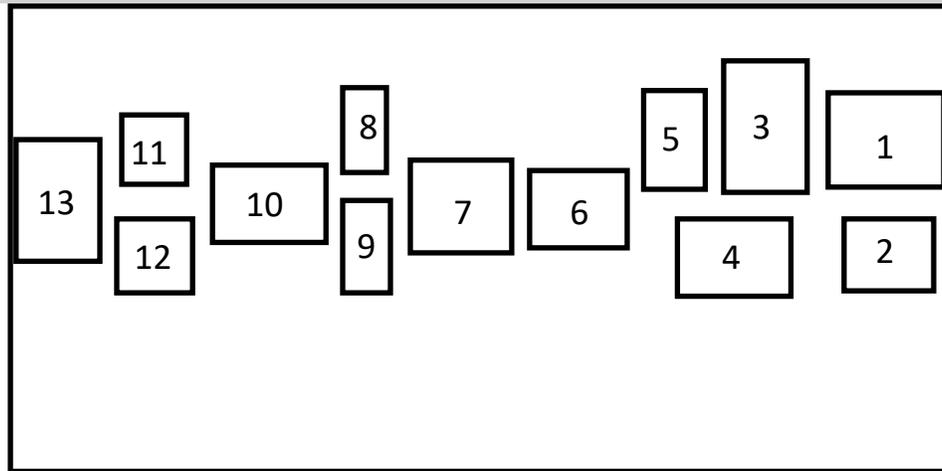
Page, an English military engineer who served as aide de campe to General Howe during the action, prepared this detailed plan of the Battle of Bunker Hill. It is the best known and most commonly reproduced plan of the battle. Warren’s redoubt, fences and hedgerows are shown in great detail, as well as the lines of march of attacking forces, British ships and Corps Hill battery with lines of fire. The position of British troops late in the action is depicted on a separate overlay which accompanies the map.

- | 10 | **Joseph F.W. Des Barres (c. 1729-1827)**
[A Chart of the Harbour of Boston]
From *The Atlantic Neptune*
(London, 1781)

This survey of Boston Harbor, first published in 1775 in Des Barres’ *Atlantic Neptune*, was the preeminent chart of the harbor produced in the 18th century. It was used by the Royal Navy during the American Revolution, and long after that by conflict by the American and English merchants. The chart was based on surveys by George Callendar, master of His Majesty’s Ship *Romney*, stationed in Boston Harbor in 1769. Displayed here is the fourth state of the chart which depicts the inland topography in great detail. Roads, taverns, streams and farmhouses are shown throughout the countryside.

Boston and Boston Harbor

Magellan Gallery : Wall Three



- | 11 | **George- Louis Le Rouge (ca. 1712 – ca. 1790)**
“Plan de Boston avec les sondes et les directions pour la navigation”
(Paris, 1778)

Boston and other nearby towns, many of which were depicted pictorially, are located on this French chart of Boston Bay. Boston, with city blocks colored in different shades, covers most of the peninsula. The harbor is shown with navigational information such as islands, shoals, soundings and channels. A note following the title indicates that the chart was based on British surveys. Le Rouge, the chart’s publisher, is known to have published several volumes of maps, charts, and city plans relating to America from 1755 to 1778, many of which were based on the best contemporary English maps.

- | 12 | **George Bromely**
“Outline and Index Map of City of Boston Proper”
From Atlas of the City of Boston..., vol. 1 City Proper
(Philadelphia, 1883)

Boston, after the reclamation of Back Bay was completed, is depicted on this outline map. It served as a graphic index to the more detailed atlas pages that comprised the first edition of this urban real estate atlas. Boston real estate atlases, which were published by the Bromley firm from 1883-1938, provide an unrivaled source of information about the internal structure and development of the city during a period of tremendous urban growth. Individual atlas sheets portray city blocks in great details, indicating property ownership and construction material of individual buildings (i.e. pink for brick, yellow for frame).

Boston and Boston Harbor

| 13 | **George H. Walker**
"Boston and Surroundings"
(Boston, 1927)

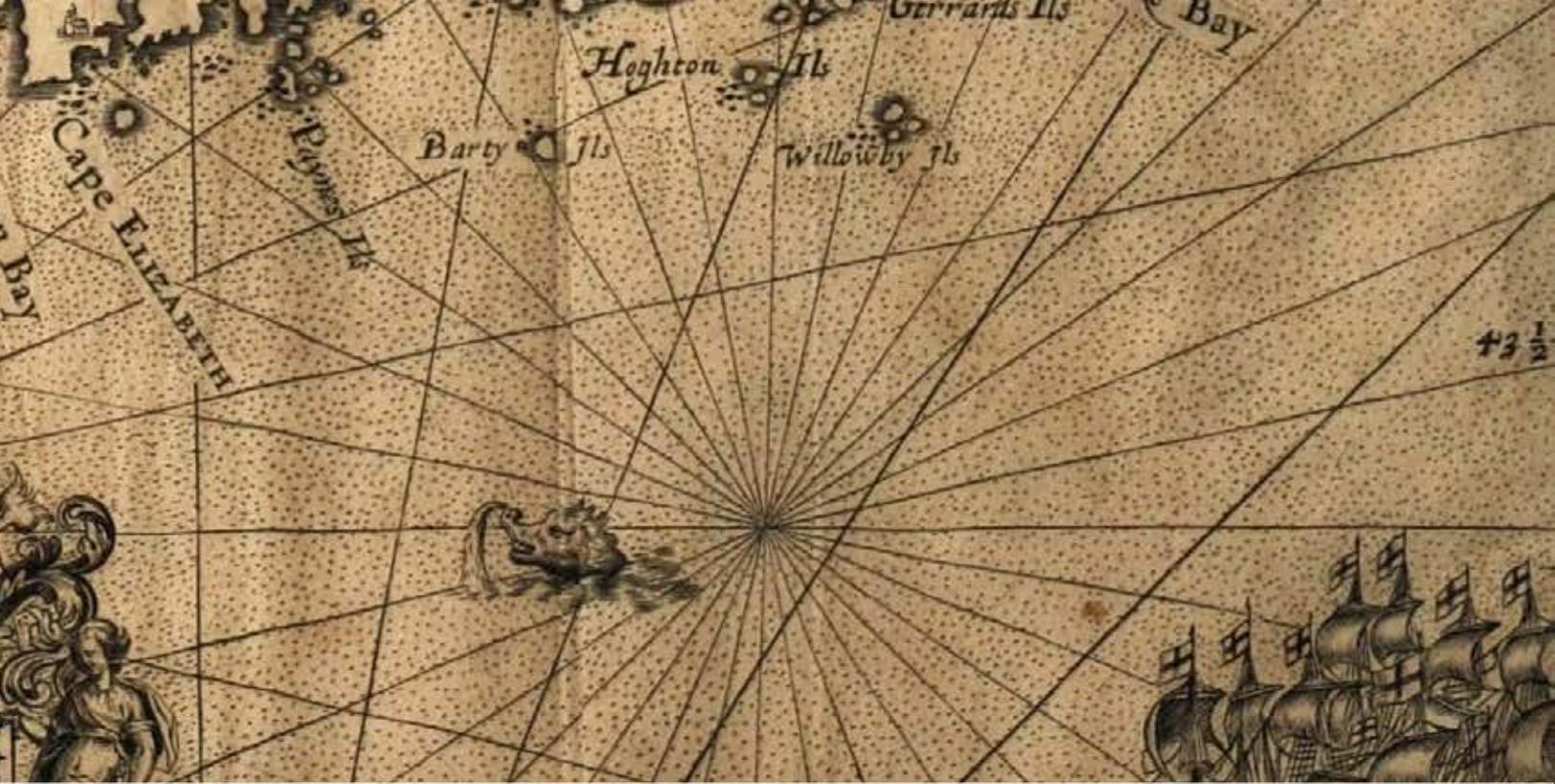
Beautifully colored with yellow delineating municipal boundaries and green designating parks and public reservations, this early 20th century street map was an essential reference aid for traveling around Boston and its suburbs. It extends from Winchester, Melrose and Saugus in the north, to Dedham, Milton and Quincy in the south. Interestingly, the dotted lines adjacent to East Boston anticipate one of the Boston's last and largest landfill projects – the East Boston flats which became the site of the city's airport.



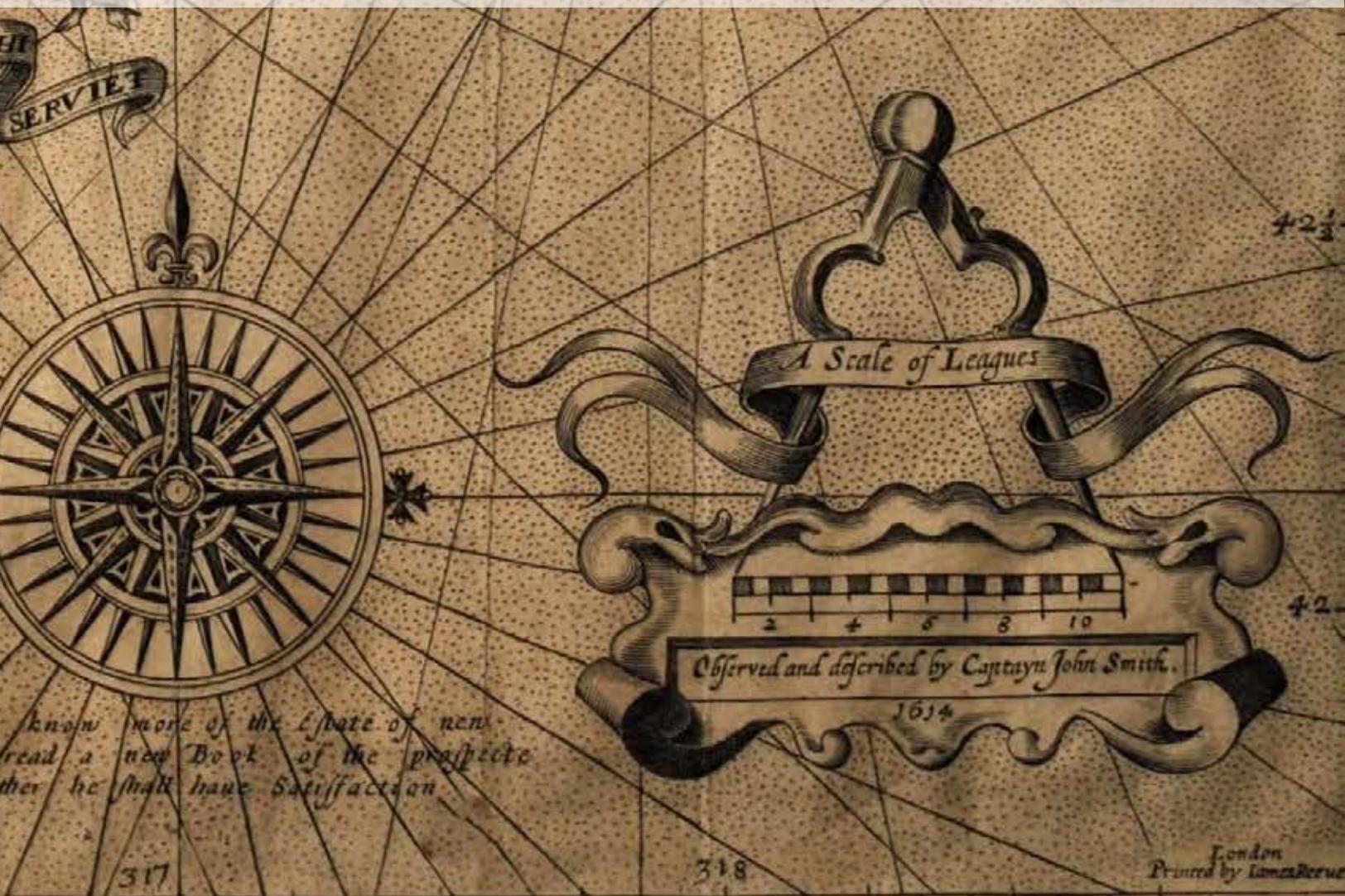
These are the Lines that shew thy Face; but those
 That shew thy Grace and Glory, brighter bee:
 Thy Faire-Discoveries and Fowle-Overthrowes
 Of Salvages, much Civilliz'd by thee
 Best shew thy Spirit; and to it Glory Wyn;
 So, thou art Brasse without, but Golde within.

If so; in Brasse (too soft Smiths Acts to beare)
 I fix thy Fame, to make Brasse Steele out weare.
 Thine, as thou art Virtues,
 John Davies. Heref:





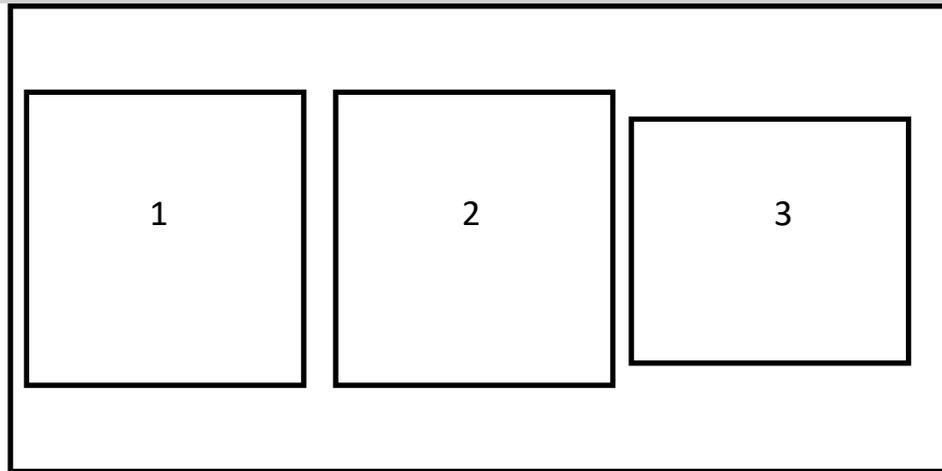
Wall Four: East Wall



know more of the Estate of new
read a new Book of the prospecte
ther he shall have Satisfaction

Wall Four: East Wall

Magellan Gallery : Wall Four



| 1 | **John Calvin Smith**
“Map of the United States of America, Canada and Texas”
(New York, 1845)

This large wall map focuses on the eastern half of mid-19th century United States. Meanwhile an inset delineates the political geography of North America, with the United States extending to the Pacific Northwest, but not yet including the Republic of Texas or the southwestern territories ceded by Mexico in 1848. The map is decorated with American motifs. In the top center is a vignette of an eagle on a shield of stars and stripes, while the wide decorative border displays sixteen views including one of Boston. A variety of American wildlife (buffalo, deer, beaver, alligator and turkey) are interwoven into this design.

| 2 | **Henry F. Walling (1825-1888)**
“Map of Boston and its Vicinity from Actual Surveys”
(Boston, 1859)

Walling, a Boston-based engineer and surveyor, specialized in publishing landownership maps of individual towns, cities and counties in New England, but particularly Massachusetts. One example is this extremely detailed map of Boston and vicinity, showing town boundaries, property owners, roads, railroads and topography. Like many of his other maps, it could be purchased as a folded map stored in a handsome case, or as a wall hanging mounted on rollers. His maps varies greatly in size, some as large as five or six feet square. Information included in these maps was obtained from traveling along existing roads; direction was determined by the surveyor’s compass and distance by the odometer wheel.

Wall Four: East Wall

| 3 | **Osgood Carleton (1742-1816)**

“Map of Massachusetts Proper Compiled from Actual Surveys Made by Order of the General Court”
(Boston, 1801)

While this is the earliest official state map of Massachusetts, its importance far exceeds its local interest. It was also one of the earliest state maps published after American independence and its compilation provided a model for other states. Carleton, a highly respected Boston mathematician and geographer, proposed this project in 1791. The state legislature sanctioned his proposal on June 18, 1794 when it passed a resolution directing the selectmen of every town to prepare a survey. By June 1795, 265 town maps had been submitted, from which Carleton compiled a single comprehensive map of the state.



Tadoussac

Quebecq

N O R T H



Horikans

Mackwaas

Albany

Hope Island

Forte Orange

the Green has

Mahicans

RENSSELAERSWICK

ERSWICK

Nawaas

The Land of Kats Kill

M The High Land of Esopus

NEW R

Minnessinck or Land of Bacham

Sequins

Y O R K

Waranawankong

Wauranecks

Makimanes

A

Tappaans

Wecke

Quyrjopy

Minquaas

Sanlicans

Long Island

Sauwanoos

NEW

T H E N O R T H

INHABITED BY INDIANS



AND

Delaware Bay

near hole



Traveling Up to the Mezzanine



Traveling Up to the Mezzanine

The following maps are in order of the walk around the Mezzanine Level.

Henry W. Longfellow (ca. 1840-1874)

“Plan of the Property Known as Rowes Wharf Enlarged from a Plan Made by Alex Wadsworth in April 1867.
(Boston, 1868)

This very delicately colored plan of Rowes Wharf lays out the square footage of the structures and surrounding area existing at the time. This plan anticipates the construction of Atlantic Avenue, which would eventually cut through the “brick stores” and wooden shed delineated on this manuscript drawing. Longfellow was a draftsman at Boston City Hall in the 1860s and then worked with the lithographic firm of A. Meisel from 1871-1874.

Henry Barnsley (fl. 1742-1767)

“The New and Correct Chart of the Sea Coast of New England...”
From *The English Pilot, The Fourth Book*
(London, 1767)

Captain Barnsley’s chart of the New England coast replaced that of Cyprian Southack in the 1767 edition of *The English Pilot*, the standard English marine atlas through the eighteenth century. Oriented with north to the upper right, this chart depicts important towns and harbor along the coast from Cape Cod to Casco Bay. Of interest at the upper right are four headland views, which provided perspective views to assist captains sailing into those harbors.

Thomas Hyde Page (1746-1821) and James Montessor (1736-1799)

“Boston, Its Environs and Harbour, with the Rebels Works Raised Against that Town in 1775”
From William Daden, *The North American Atlas*
(London, 1778)

This Revolutionary War era map was based on British intelligence from the observations of Lieutenant Page and the plans of Captain Montessor. It was published in 1778 by the London publisher, William Faden.

Traveling Up to the Mezzanine

Anonymous

“A Chart of the Harbour of Boston...”

From *The North American Pilot*

On of the last of the 18th century nautical surveys of Boston Harbor, this chart contains many aids to navigation, including soundings, sailing marks, and other directions. The atlas from which it is taken was first published in 1775 by London publishers Robert Sayer and John Bennett.

Cyprian Southack (1662-1745)

“A Map of the Coast of New England...”

From *The English Pilot, The Fourth Book*

(Londson, 1737)

This fine chart of the New England coast was based on surveys conducted by Cyprian Southack, sea captain and resident of the city of Boston. His original chart, first printed in Boston in 1734, is known in only three copies. It was the earliest example of a marine survey produced by an American.

NEW ENGLA

The most remarqueable parts thus named.
by the high and mighty Prince CHARLES,
nowe King of great Britaine



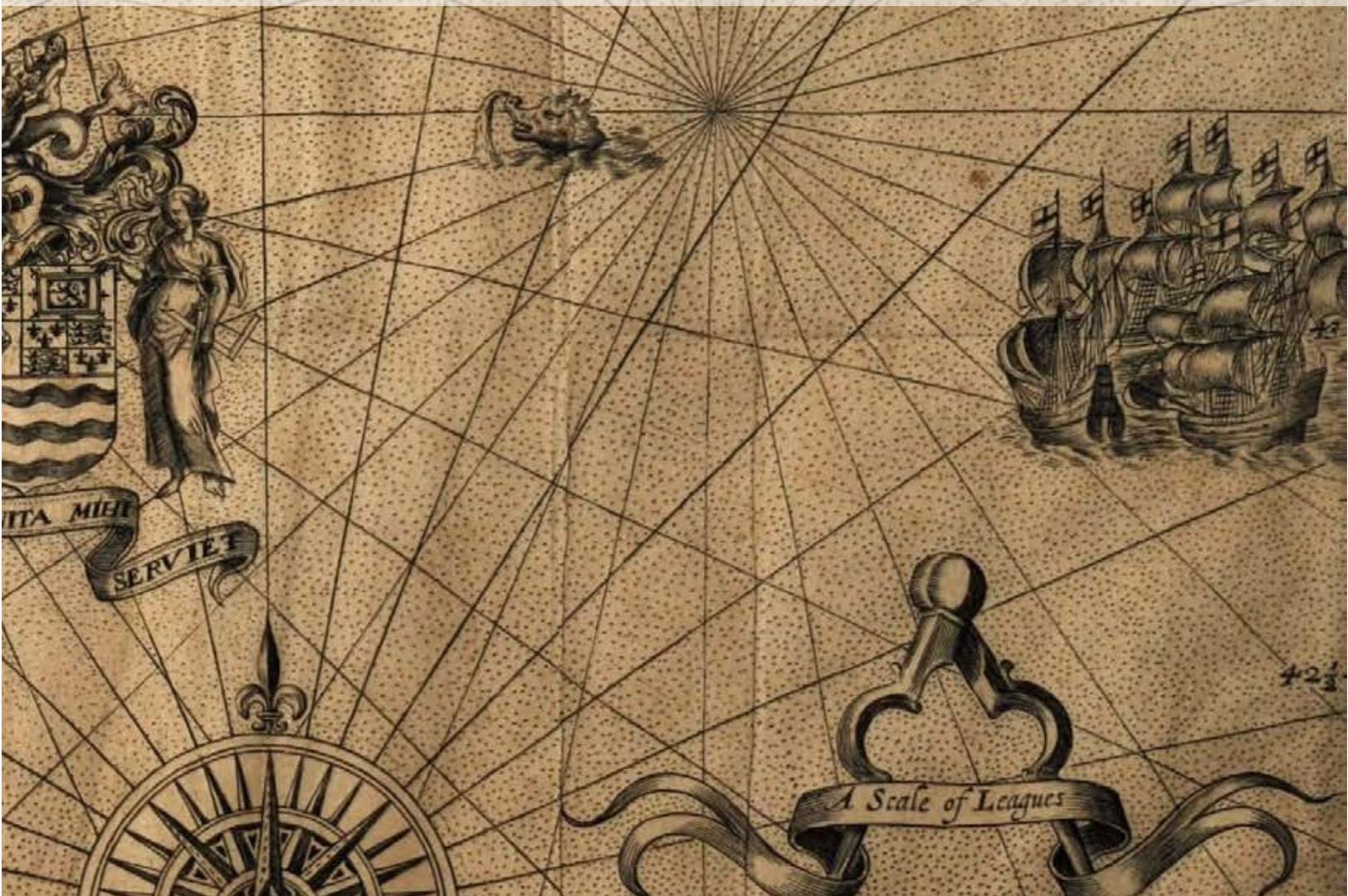
These are the Lines that shew thy Face; but those
That shew thy Grace and Glory, brighter bee:
Thy Faire-Discoueries and Fowle-Overthrowes
Of Salvages, much Civilliz'd by thee
Best shew thy Spirit; and to it Glory Wynn
So, thou art Brasse without, but Golde within.

If so; in Brasse too soft Smiths Acts to beare,
I fix thy Fame, to make Brasse Steele out weare.
Thine, as thou art Virtuos,
John. Davies. Hereof:





Exploring on the Way Upstairs



Exploring on the Way Upstairs

The following maps are in order of the walk up the stairs to the second floor.

Edward Wright (1561-1615) and Joseph Moxon (1627-1700)

A Plat of all the Work, Projected According to the Truest Rules...First Set Forth by Mr. Edw. Wright...
London, 1599 [1657]

Derived from the Wright/Molyneux map of 1599, considered England's greatest contribution to early New World cartography, this map updated important information regarding English discoveries in northeastern America and Canada. While improving the representation of the Atlantic Coast, this edition accepted the mistaken notion of California as an island. Of particular note is the title cartouche which was topped by an image of Atlas holding the Earth, a motif that was just starting to be used on the title pages of atlases.

Guillaume Sanson (1633-1703)

"Carte nouvelle de l'Amerique Angloise..."
From *Le Neptune Francois* (Amsterdam: Pierre Mortier, 1700)

Of particular interest on this map of eastern North America is the inset of Boston Harbor. Although too simple to be used by navigators, the chart is important because it represents only the third printed depiction of the harbor. Considering that no other ports were depicted provided testimony to the relative importance of Boston among other Atlantic ports during the late 17th century. Based on an English map published about 1695, this fine engraving depicts North America from Labrador south to Florida and as far west as the Mississippi River. Although the map was published separately, it was also inserted into several atlases including *Le Neptune Francois*, primarily a collection of French sailing charts.

W.H. Bradley

Map of Parts of Boston Harbor and its Tributaries...
Boston, 1854

Compiled from manuscript maps prepared by the US Coast Survey in 1847 and updated to 1854, this was one of four maps that accompanied the first report of the Commissioners of Boston Harbor and the Back Bay. The other maps provided larger scale representations of Mystic Rive, South Bay, the Neponset River and parts of Dorchester Bay. One of the key features of these maps was the delineation of harbor commissioners' lines as defined for 1847, with proposed revisions for 1854. These lines defined how far wharves could extend from the shore, thus helping to define the city's expanding shoreline.

Exploring on the Way Upstairs

N. Henry Crafts

Plan of Boston with Additions and Corrections

Boston, 1868

Compiled by Crafts, the city's engineer, this large-format ward map depicts a number of proposed and in-progress developments in Boston following the Civil War, a period of rapid change in the city. Proposed street patterns were delineated for several of these areas projects. A faintly drawn grid extends into the South Boston flats while a more defined grid overlays the existing topography in the western portion of Back Bay. The map also indicated that several important building had already been built in the eastern portion of Back Bay, including two churches and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

US Coast Survey

Plan of the Inner Harbor of Boston

Washington, DC, 1847

Published the same year as Edmund Blunt's small chart of Boston Harbor, this large-scale harbor chart was based on recent surveys conducted by the US Coast Survey and showed considerably more detail for the inner harbor. The chart delineated the numerous wharves lining the shores of East Boston, Charlestown, the eastern side of the Boston Proper, and South Boston. In addition, numerous soundings have been recorded for the harbor waters and four cross sections clearly show the location of the deepest channel.

Henri Abraham Chatelain (1684-1743)

Carte tres curieuse de la Mer du Sud...mais aussy sur les principaux Pays de l'Amerique tant Septentrionale que Meridionale...

Amsterdam, 1719

The richly-colored and illustrated map celebrates the age of discovery and the character of the New World. It presents 35 insets and vignettes concerning the New World, including depictions of a bear hunt, turtle and cod fishing, and beavers at work by Niagara Falls. Nine medallions at the top portray important explorers including Columbus, Vespucci, Magellan, and Drake, and their voyages are marked on the map. The geography of the Americas was not yet fully known. For example, the Mississippi is drawn 600 miles west of its true location. Although it depicts California as an island, it was one of the first European maps to question this myth.

316
NEW ENGLAND
 317

The remarqueable parts thus named.
 high and mighty Prince CHARLES,
 of great Brittain



He that desires to know more of the Estate of new
 England let him read a new Book of the prospecte
 of new England & ther he shall have Satisfaction