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(American Revolution) [Manuscript Map of New York City and Northern New Jersey]

Stock#: 69609
Map Maker: Anonymous
Date: 1776 circa - 1779
Place: n.p.
Color: Pen & Ink
Condition: VG
Size: 16 x 12.5 inches
Price: \$ 22,500.00



Description:

An American Revolutionary War Manuscript Map -- From the Collection of One of the First U.S. Frigate Captains

Manuscript map in pen and ink on laid paper of New York City and northern New Jersey, "the cockpit of the American Revolution".

The map was probably composed by an American, most likely a soldier in the Continental Army, during either the counter-attack phase of the New Jersey campaign or following Clinton's retreat from Philadelphia.

The map is centered on Morristown, New Jersey, generally referred to as the "Military Capital of the American Revolution," focusing on the region in which the Continental Army operated for most of the war. In the east, the map extends to New York City, western Long Island, and a small part of Westchester. The map goes as far south as Trenton, and in the north, it goes to King's Ferry on the Hudson River. The western edge of the map is bounded by the Delaware River.

This region was a vital staging ground for the Continental Army, as it allowed easy access to both Philadelphia and New York City (and the Hudson River Valley and New England beyond), and it was well-provisioned with forges, tradesmen, and agricultural resources vital for supplying soldiers.

The map includes all of the details necessary for an officer active in the region. The map delineates the main roads and paths, and it labels large and small cities alike, as well as the forges and furnaces of



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northern New Jersey.

The map comes from the collection of James Sever, one of the famous first six frigate captains in the U.S. Navy. Sever was a soldier in the American Revolution, but his service was late enough in the war that the present map would not have been relevant to what is shown here. It is possible that the map was composed by a family member or friend and given to Sever after the fact.

An interesting stylistic comparison can be made between the present map and [our John Erskine manuscript map of roughly the same area](#). Though they are clearly not in the same hand, there is a shared homespun quality, reflective of the pragmatic ethos of the American soldier-mapmakers, as opposed to the highly-trained, high-polish products of the British military surveyors.

Dating the Map

The date of the map can be triangulated with several pieces of internal evidence:

- First, the map includes three American forts in the vicinity of New York City: Fort Independence, Fort Washington, and Fort Lee. The youngest of these forts was Fort Lee, so-named in October of 1776 - Fort Independence was established in August of that year and Fort Washington in September. Fort Independence was the first to be destroyed, being destroyed by the British in either October of 1777 or September of 1779.
- Second, the map labels "Part of the State of New York". New York became a state upon agreeing to the United States Declaration of Independence in July of 1776.
- The map is on Dutch laid paper watermarked with the coat of arms of Amsterdam countermarked with the largely-illegible name of the manufacturer ("****ANDE"). This paper is consistent with the third quarter of the 18th century.

Therefore, we estimate that the map was made between 1776 and 1779.

Identifying The Map Maker

While the map is unsigned, there are a number of clues as to its maker:

- The map refers to the "Part of the **State** of New York". In the time the map was created, it is highly unlikely a British mapmaker would have used the word "state" to describe New York.
- The map closely relates to the maps of John Erskine and Robert Erskine, principal mapmakers to General George Washington and Major General Nathanael Greene in 1777, at a time when the Continental Army was headquartered in and around Morristown, New Jersey.



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- The broad region treated and the emphasis on Forges, Ferrys, Meeting Houses and Roads strongly suggests that the purpose of the map was strategic and logistical in nature, intended to inform an officer in the Continental Army.

All of this suggests that the map was made by a Continental Army soldier sometime during the first two-thirds of the American Revolution.

Detailed Condition:

Pen and ink and pencil (pencil probably later) on laid paper. Some minor wear at the edges.