

and the early part of the 19th centuries, Emmanuel Bowen, William Faden, Thomas Jeffreys, the two Arrowsmiths, Aaron and John, the latter a nephew of the former, and Johnston.

Some of the maps are naturally more illustrative of the history of the times than others. Map 39 shows the line of forts constructed by the several provinces of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, as a protection against the attacks of the French and their Indian allies. A map published by Bowen the Geographer Royal in 1768 purports to distinguish the British, Spanish and French possessions according to the Treaty of 1763. "The whole," it is claimed, "is laid out according to the latest and most authentic improvements," yet it shows us did some other maps of the period, the State of New York as extending up to the St. Lawrence at Sorel, and thus embracing a large section of what are now the "Eastern Townships" of the Province of Quebec. A more correct boundary is shown in "A New and Correct Map of North America" (No. 179), published in 1777, and stated to have been "corrected from the original materials of Governor Pownall, member of Parliament." Pownall had spent some years in America, and had filled the office of Governor of Massachusetts. This circumstance, coupled with an earlier connection with the British Board of Plantations, had given him extensive information in regard to colonial matters. He also possessed considerable skill, it is stated, in map-construction. The map now in question shows the Appalachian mountains as the general western boundary of the Atlantic colonies, the hinterland between that and the Mississippi north of the Ohio forming part of the cession made by France to England.

The Atlantic Neptune series, of which frequent mention is made in the catalogue, was the work of J. W. Desbarres, a British military engineer, who was employed as assistant engineer under General Wolfe at Quebec, and was afterwards entrusted with the task of making surveys on the Atlantic coast of North America. The maps produced by him form five folio volumes and have been described as "the most splendid collection of charts, plans and views ever published."

LA NOUVELLE FRANCE.

In this section will be found maps taken from the works of the early French explorers, Champlain, Jolliet, Hennepin and others; also maps founded on surveys made under British authority after the Conquest. Of the latter the most celebrated and interesting is undoubtedly that made on a very large scale by order of General Murray, and bearing date 1763, in which all the parishes lying along the course of the St. Lawrence from Cap Tourmente below Quebec, to the Cedars some forty miles above Montreal, are shown in great detail. A description of this map, which forms an important historical document, is given in Appendix C.

A later map of Canada (No. 289) compiled by order of Lord Dorchester, and completed in 1795, is also of interest showing, as it does, the country from the river Montmorency in the east to the limit of the surveys that had been made on the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa.

Mention should also be made of the well-known "Mitchell's Map" of 1755 (No. 267) showing "the British colonies in America with the Roads, Distances, Limits and Extent of the Settlements," which was one of the principal documents made use