
Jefferys’s atlas is, beyond doubt, the most important 18th century atlas of America because it is the most comprehensive and accurate work available at a crucial time for the United States. To quote: “… a geographical description of the whole continent of America [both north and south], as portrayed in the best available maps in the latter half of the eighteenth century, consulted by American, English and French civilian administrators and military officers during the Revolution …” –Ristow.

Thomas Jefferys (1710 – 1771) was not a cartographer per se, but an engraver and publisher of maps and was one of the most successful commercial cartographers in London. He eventually became “Geographer to the King” [George III] in 1760. He is noted for his many maps of North America, amongst them particularly “Map of the Most Inhabited Part of New England.”

When demand for North American maps dropped, Jefferys began to emphasize the large scale surveys of English counties. This venture was very costly to undertake and not profitable, and Jefferys went bankrupt in 1766, which forced him into partnership with Robert Sayer. Sayer provided the capital to reprint many of Jeffery’s existing plates and of particular interest is “Jefferys’s General Topography” which in one volume had 93 maps and charts in 106 sheets. Jefferys died in 1771 and Sayers bought more of Jefferys’s plates, then published several new editions with a partner, John Bennett.

The American Atlas of 1775 was a more select collection of North American maps which became a great financial success, boosted by the American Revolution. It was reprinted in 1776.
The maps are

1. (#1, 2, 3) – “A Chart of North and South America, including the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans with the Nearest Coasts of Europe, Africa and Asia.” Braddock Mead (alias John Green). Published 10 June 1775. 3 maps = six sheets joined into three; 55 x 119 cms; 55.5 x 116.7 cms; 55.5 x 121.2 cms. All sheets with coloured outlines.

2. (#4) - “The Russian Discoveries from the Map Published by the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg.” Published 2 March 1775. One sheet. 55.5 x 73.5 cms. Coloured outlines.

3. (#5, 6) – “An Accurate Map of North America Describing and Distinguishing the British and Spanish Dominions on This Great Continent: According to the Definitive Treaty Conducted at Paris 10th February 1763. Also All the West India Islands ….” By Emanuel Bowen and John Gibson. Published 2 July 1775. Four sheets joined into two. 55.5 x 119.6 cms; 55.5 x 119.7 cms. All outlines coloured.

4. (#7) – “North America from the French of Mr. D’Anville.” Thomas Jefferys. Published 10 June 1775. One sheet. 55.7 x 73 cms. Coloured outlines.


6. (#9) – “An Exact Chart of the River St. Laurence from Fort Frontenac to the Island of Anticosti.” Thomas Jefferys. Published 25 May 1775. Two sheets joined into one. 63.6 x 106 cms. Outlines coloured.

7. (#10) – “A Chart of the Gulf of St. Laurence Composed from a Great Number of Charts and Other Materials Regulated and Connected by Astronomical Observations.” Sayer and Bennett. Published 25 March 1775. One sheet. 55.8 x 72.5 cms. Outlines coloured.

8. (#11) – “A Map of the Island of St. John in the Gulf of St. Laurence.” Published 6 April 1775. One sheet. 55.6 x 73.8 cms. Outlines coloured.


10. (#13) – “A Chart of the Banks of Newfoundland.” Published 25 March 1775. One sheet. 55.5 x 73.8 cms. Not coloured.
11. (#14) – “A New Map of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island with the adjacent parts of New England and Canada.” Thomas Jefferys. Published 15 June 1775. One sheet. 55.7 x 73.8 cms. Outlines coloured.

12. (#15, 16) – “A Map of the Most Inhabited Part of New England Containing the Provinces of Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire, with the Colonies of Connecticut and Rhode Island Divided into Counties and Townships ….” Braddock Mead (alias John Green). Published 29 November 1774. Four sheets joined into two. 55.5 x 107.8 cms; 55.5 x 108 cms. All outlines coloured.

Two sheets joined into one. 55.6 x 140 cms. Outlines coloured.


15. (#19, 20) – “A Map of Pennsylvania Exhibiting not only the Improved Parts of the Province but also its Extensive Frontiers.” W[illiam] Scull. Published 10 June 1775. Five sheets joined into two. 72.8 x 137.7 cms; 55.7 x 130.3 cms. Outlines coloured.


17. (#22, 23) – “An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina with their Indian Frontiers. Shewing in a Distinct Manner All the Mountains, Rivers, Swamps,
Marshes, Bays, Creeks, Harbours, Sandbanks, and Soundings on the Coast. With the Roads and Indian Paths as well as the Boundary or Provincial Lines, the Several Townships and Other Divisions of the Land in Both the Provinces ...” Henry Mouzon. Published 30 May 1775. Four sheets joined into two. 55.8 x 144.6 cms; 55.8 x 146.2 cms. All outlines coloured.

18. (#24) – “The Coast of West Florida and Louisiana. The Peninsula and Gulf of Florida of Channel of Bahama with the Bahama Islands.” Thomas Jefferys. Published 20 February 1775. Two sheets joined into one. 55.7 x 134.4 cms. Outlines coloured.

19. (#25) – “Course of the River Mississipi from the Balise to Fort Chartres; Taken from the Expedition to Illinois in the latter end of the year 1765.” Lieut. Ross. Published 1 June 1775. Two sheets joined into one. 55.6 x 118.8 cms. Outlines coloured.

20. (#26) – “The Bay of Honduras.” Thomas Jefferys. Published 20 February 1775. One sheet. 55.5 x 73.5 cms. Outlines coloured.
21. (#27, 28) – “A Map of South America Containing Tierra-Firma, Guyana, New Granada, Amazonia, Brasil, Peru, Paraguay, Chaco, Tucuman, Chili and Patagonia ...” J.B.B. D’Anville. Published 20 September 1775. Four sheets joined into two. 55.5 x 123.5 cms; 55.7 x 124.4 cms. All outlines coloured.

22. (#29) – “A Chart of the Straits of Magellan Inlarged from the Chart Published at Madrid in 1769.” Don Juan de la Cruz Cano y Olmedilla et al. Published 1 July 1775. One sheet. 55.7 x 73.5 cms. Outlines coloured.

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