

An Annotated Checklist of Florida Maps

by JOHN MATTHEWS BAXTER

Mr. Baxter, a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, has made maps his hobby for many years. In the following annotated checklist of Florida maps, he has made no attempt to include all maps; his purpose has rather been to compile a convenient listing for students of local history, putting his main emphasis on those maps which are of importance in reference to early Southern Florida.

YOU will notice that I did not say in my title *old* or *new* maps: I mean that all maps, from the earliest to the latest, are worthy of study from the historical and geographical standpoint. Some collectors like maps for their decorative and pictorial beauty. Others are only interested in colored maps published before 1800, with elaborate cartouches. Some must have maps with dates printed on them to prove their age. Then there are those who are dubious of old maps unless they are torn, spotted, and ragged. Others are not interested in reproductions, such as photostats or printed facsimiles. It is my contention that none of the above points is alone really important: all maps have their value, each deserves and will repay study.

There will always be those who will respect and take care of old things, be they maps, books, or antiques. And they know that it is entirely possible for old things to be in fair condition and still be genuine. It is important, however, to remember this about maps that may come into your possession—leave them alone: do not cut the margins, annotate them, or attempt to recolor them. As a general rule, they are more valuable in their original state, unless they gain in association value through annotations made on them by famous people.

Maps can be divided into two general groups: originals and reproductions. Originals can be further divided into manuscripts and printed or engraved maps. Manuscript maps are maps all copies of which are made by hand, some on parchment, others on vellum. This was the method of map-making used before the art of printing was developed.¹ From an

1. One of the most interesting manuscript maps in America, I believe, is the original pen and ink drawing of the plans of City of Washington, conceived by that famous Frenchman, Peter Charles L'Enfant, in 1791. This manuscript is under lock and key

original manuscript sketch one or more plates were usually made up.² The first printings of maps from woodcut blocks or copper plates are the clearest and are usually also called Originals or First Editions, or First Editions—First Issues. If changes are made in the original plates for later printing, these new maps are called First Editions—Second Issues, Second Editions, or Re-Issues. These printed maps were either sold separately or bound together in atlases. The scarcity and rarity of printed maps depends on the date of printing, how many were printed, their historical and geographical importance, and how many have survived the ravages of time. Reproductions are usually photostats, blue prints, photographs, or printed facsimiles. From the standpoint of historical or geographical study, reproductions, if they are clear, are just as valuable as the originals.³

In compiling this selected checklist of important Florida maps, I have used the following references: *A List of Maps of America in the Library of Congress Preceded by A List of Works Relating to Cartography*, by P. Lee Phillips, F.R.G.S., Chief of the Division of Maps and Charts, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901 (hereinafter designated "Phillips"); and *The Lowery Collection: A Descriptive List of Maps of the Spanish Possessions within the Present Limits of the United States. 1502-1820*, by Woodberry Lowery. Edited with notes by Philip Lee Phillips, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1912 (hereinafter designated "Lowery"). This list is by no means exhaustive; I have chosen those maps which seem to me most important to the student of Florida history and local geography. Map size is given in inches.

1502: Cantino, Alberto • Cantino map. MS. 86¼ x 41¼. Without name, date, or title. Original in Biblioteca Estense, Modena, Italy. Shows Florida (?) peninsula, but without any names. The Gulf of Mexico does not extend west of Florida (?). (Lowery, p. 4.)

1512-1519: Vinci, Leonardo da • Da Vinci map. MS. Without name, title, or date. From equator to pole, 5¼. Original in the Queen's collections at Windsor. Shows Florida as an island. (Lowery, p. 10.)

1516-1519: Munich-Portuguese map • MS. No name, date, or title. 20% x 49%. Anonymous. Shows Florida as "Terra Bimine." (Lowery, p. 16.)

1519: Pineda, Alonzo Alvarez de • Traza de las costas de Tierra-firme y de

in the Division of Maps, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

2. See *Noteworthy Maps, No. 2: Accessions, 1926-27*, compiled by Lawrence Martin and Clara Egli, Library of Congress, Division of Maps, 1929, pp. 31-32, which states that the edition of Ptolemy's *Geography* of 1478 is "the first printed atlas; it is also the first collection of maps engraved on copper." The Ptolemy edition of 1482 is said to be the first atlas with woodcut maps.

3. Photostats of most of the maps in the following checklist may be purchased from the Library of Congress.

las Tierras Nuevas. 11% x 8. Original in Arch. Genl. de Indias, Sevilla. It shows Florida, with legends. Kohl says "It is the earliest map to show the name Florida." (Lowery, p. 18.)

1523: Schöner, Johannes • The Schöner Globe. The only known copy came to light in 1885 and passed into the possession of the late Mr. Stevens in whose opinion "Florida is here named for the first time in print." (Lowery, p. 24.)

1544: Cabot, Sebastian • "Cabot map." MS. No name, date, or title. Original in Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris. Shows Florida, with names. (Lowery, p. 51.)

1558: Homen, Diego • "Mexico." MS. No name, date, or title. Shows Florida, with names. Made by the well known cartographer Diego Homen, by birth a Portuguese. (Lowery, p. 62.)

1569: Mercator, Gerard • Map of the world. Engraved. Shows Florida. Drawn on increasing cylindrical projection and was the first map constructed by Mercator according to the projections bearing his name. (Lowery, p. 68.)

1570: Ortelius, Abraham • Typus orbis terrarum. Unsigned, undated. 19% x 12%. Shows Florida. This map was inserted in the first edition of Richard Hakluyt, *Principall Navigations*, 1589, and Hakluyt stated it was "one of the best generall mappes of the world." (Lowery, p. 74.)

1586: Drake, Sir Francis • S. Augustini pars est terrae Floridae sub latitudine 30 gradora vero maritima humilior est, lancinata est insulosa.—St. Augustine. 14 x 18%. In his *Expeditio Francesci Drake eqvitio Angli in Indias Occidentales A. MDLXXV*. Leydae, Apud Fr. Raphelengium, 1588. Small 4o. (Lowery, p. 86.) **Note:** An edition was brought out in London, 1589, by Baptista B(oazio). 21 x 16%. This map is probably the first to show St. Augustine.

1591: Le Moyne de Morgues, Jacques • Floridae Americae Provinciae Recens & exactissima descriptio Auctore Iacobo le Moyne cui cogomen de Morgues, Qui Laudonierum, Altera Gallorum in eam Prouinciam Nauigatione comitat' est, Atque adhibitis aliquot militibus, Ob pericula, Regionis illius comitiora & Maritima diligentissime Lustrauit, & Exactissime dimensus est, Obseruata etiam singulorum Fluminum inter se distantia, ut ipsemet redux Carolo IX Galliarum Regi, demonstrauit. 17½ x 14%. Colors. 2 Cartouches. In Part II of T. de Bry's *Historia America*. Francoforti ad Moenum, 1591. This is the first French map of Florida. Kohl dates it 1565, i.e. the date of the French occupation of Florida. It is the most remarkable and important map, which has been preserved from sixteenth century maps, of that part of the East Coast which lies between Cape Hatteras and Cape Florida. Some of the most striking features are: "Sinus Joannis Ponce" (Bay of John Ponce de Leon, or Tampa Bay); "Prom: Floridae" (Cape Florida, in its true latitude); 'F. Delphinum' (Delphin River, or St. Augustine harbor); "F. May" (May river, or St. John's River, explored and surveyed by Landoniere and his men in 1565, and very well laid down on the map as coming from a Southern lake). The authority and influence of this map reaches as far as the later half of the seventeenth century. (Lowery, p. 90.) This is sometimes considered the most important Florida map. **Note:** Some students call this "The De Bry Map. I do not think this is correct: The designer (Le Moyne) should deserve more credit than the engraver and publisher (De Bry).

1600?: Mapa de la Florida y Laguna de Miami donde se ha de hacer un

Fuerte. MS. 8¼ x 11¼. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous. Original in the Arch. Gen. de Ind. Sevilla. In the center of the map, "laguna de meiyimi" (could this be Lake Okeechobe? Sweetwater Lake?). (Lowery, p. 100.)

1606: Mercator. Gerard • Virginiae item et Floridae Americae Provinciarum nova Descriptio. Unsigned, undated. 2 cart., 2 vignettes. 18¾ x 13¾. In Gerardi Mercatoris, *Atlas sive cosmographicae meditationes de fabrica mundi et fabricati figura* . . . Amsterdami, 1606. This the first edition of Mercatoris' atlas. This map was largely influenced by Le Moyne's map of 1591 for that part of the territory settled by the French in 1562-1564. This is an important map, but it only goes as far south as St. Augustine. The description of Florida in English on the back of this map is very refreshing. (Lowery, p. 115.)

1630: Dudley, Sir Robert, styled duke of Northumberland and earl of Warwick. La Florida. No name, no date. 12¾ x 15¼. In *Del Arcano del Mare, di D. Rvberto Dvleo di Nortymbria et Conte di Warvich* . . . Firenze, 1630. Shows influence of the Le Moyne map; gives a good and full picture of Florida, with "B. questa" instead of "Tequesta." (Lowery, p. 123.)

1650: Sanson, Nicolas • Amérique Septentrionale. Par N. Sanson d'Abbeville. Geog. du Roy A Paris Chez l'Auteur Et Chez Pierre Mariette rue S. Iacques a l'Esperace 1650. Avec priuilege du Roy pour vingt Ans. APeyrounin sculp. 21¾ x 15¾. Nicolas Sanson, geographer to the King, and his sons and grandsons were all well known French map makers. (Lowery, p. 143.)

1666: Goos, Peter • Paskaerte Van Westindien De Vasti Kusten en de Eylanden. 21¾ x 17¾. 1 col. cart. Unsigned, undated. In *De Zec Atlas Ofte Water Weereld . . . t'Amsterdam*, by Pieter Goos, . . . 1666. Insert in l.l.h.cor "Het Canael Tusschen Havana aen Cuba en de Tortugas en Martyres aen Cabo de la Florida in Groot besteck." Shows "Caio de Biscainhos" where Biscayne Bay is now. (Lowery, p. 151.)

1667: Blaeu, Joan • Insulae Americanae in Oceano Septentrionali, cum terris adiacentibus. 20¾ x 14¾. Unsigned, undated. In Blaeu (W.J.) and Blaeu (Joan), *Le Grand Atlas, ov, Cosmographie Blaviane, contenant l'Amérique*. Amsterdam, J. Bleau, 1667. Shows "R. Nuovo" and "R. Seque" on Lower East Coast. Also Tampa bay is called "B. de Tanpa." The Florida Keys are called "The Martyrs." I wonder if this could have anything to do with so many ships being wrecked on them? (Lowery, p. 151.)

1700?: Spanish map of East and West Florida • MS. 27¼ x 19¼. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous. It is on a large scale and locates 8 or 9 Indian villages. "R. Ayz" corresponds about to Biscayne Bay. (Lowery, p. 211.)

1700: Delisle, Guillaume • L'Amérique Septentrionale. Dressee sur les observations de M^{rs}. de l'Académie Royale des Sciences & quelques autres, & sur les Memoires les plus recens. Par. G. de l'Isle Geographe. A Paris Chez l'Autheur sur le Quai de l'Horloge Avec Privilege du Rop pour 20 ans 1700. N. Guerard inv. et fec. 23¾ x 17¾. 2 cart., colored outline. An important map by one of the first scientific cartographers, Delisle, first geographer to King Louis XIV of France. (Lowery, p. 214.)

1710: Senex, John, and Maxwell, John • North America connected from the observation communicated to the Royal Society at London, and the Royal Academy at Paris. By John Senex and John Maxwell Geographers 1710 . . . John Senex sculp. 27¾ x 25¾. 1 coat of arms, 2 cart. (Lowery, p. 232.)

1715 (?): Moll, Herman • A map of the West-Indies or the Islands of

America in the North Sea: with ye adjacent Countries: explaining what belongs to Spain, England, France, Holland &c. also Trade winds, and ye several Tracts made by ye Galeons and Flota from place to place. According to ye Newest and most Exact Observations by Herman Moll Geographer. To Wil. Paterson Esq . . . Dedicated by Her. Moll Geographer. Printed for Tho. Bowles in St. Pauls Church Yard and Iohn Bowles at the Black Horse in Cornhill. 37 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 23 $\frac{1}{4}$. Undated. These large sheet maps of Moll were first published separately and afterwards brought together as a collection in an atlas, **The World Described; or, A New and Correct Sett of Maps**. Some were published with dates and others without. The earliest 1709, the latest 1736 (?). In the portions relating to Florida, reference is made to "Coll. Moore." James Moore, sr. was governor of South Carolina and made expeditions into Florida in 1702 and 1703. He died in Charleston in 1706. This map has some very interesting notes about the Spanish Galleons and their routes, shows latitudes and longitudes of 1715. (Lowery, p. 233.)

1731: Catesby, Mark • A map of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands with the adjacent parts, 16 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 23. Unsigned, undated. In Catesby's **The Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands** . . . London, 1731. Vol. 1. front. (Lowery, p. 261.)

1743: Mapa de los Cayos de los Martires ò de la Florida • 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ x 15 $\frac{3}{8}$. MS. Unsigned, undated. Anonymous. Original in Arch. Gen de Indias, Sevilla. Transmitted by the Gov. of Havana with a letter of July 26, 1743 and "autos" on the application for missionaries which had been made by the leading Indians who inhabit the Keys. The map and letter are worth investigating. (Lowery, p. 288.)

1750 (?): Now we consider for a moment those people who insist on having the date printed on a map before they believe it is old. The following information details one of the many things which make maps so interesting historically. There is a map of North America entitled "North America corrected from the observations communicated to the Royal Society at London and the Royal Academy at Paris by John Senex. 1710. T. Bowles, J. Bowles, Robt. Sayer." As can be seen from the above title the date 1710 is **printed** on the map. So far so good. From a pictorial standpoint and for the person who **must** have his date, this is a 1710 map. Isn't it printed on the map? But one who knows any American history at all, realizes that Georgia was formed as a colony about 1733. What's this got to do with the above Senex map? It's got everything in the world to do with it. For on inspection of the above map, we find the lower portion of Carolina is marked **Georgia**. Now if Georgia was formed in 1733 and the map is dated 1710, which is correct? On checking up on this map we find that there was a reissue about 1750 by J. Bowles and Robert Sayer and that they had forgotten to change the date on the plate. So the collector who **had** to have a dated map actually had a map made in 1750, forty years later, instead of 1710, the date printed on the map (See *supra*, John Senex, 1710, for a description of the rare first edition). There are probably other examples, but this alone should show that the printed date on a map at times proves absolutely nothing!

1763: Homann, Johann Baptist • Regni Mexicani seu Novae Hispaniae, Ludoviciane, N. Angliae Carolinae, Virginiae et Pensylvaniae nec non Insularvm Archipelagi Mexicani in America Septentrionali accurata Tabula exhibit a Ioh. Baptista Momanno. Noribergae. Cum Privilegio Sac. Caes. 18 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 22 $\frac{1}{4}$. Undated. In **Atlas Geographicas Major**. This is a very interest-

ing and decorative German map. Shows "Muspa" near Cape Sable, "Tegesta Prov." about where Homestead is now.

1763: Jefferys, Thomas • Florida from the latest Authorities, By T. Jefferys, Geographer to His Majesty. Undated. 16 x 15. In William Roberts, **An account of the First Discovery and Natural History of Florida** . . . London, T. Jefferys, 1763. 80. This is very interesting map. The whole lower and east of Florida is cut up by rivers flowing in every direction. Robert's book is rare. (Lowery, p. 334.)

1765: De Brahm, John Gerar William • Six charts of the coast of Florida. MS. Undated. Originals in the Library of Congress, Washington. Little seems to be known of the life of De Brahm. He played an important part in the early history of Georgia. He was his majesty's surveyor general for the southern district of North America. I believe that De Brahm will increase in stature as an early map maker of Florida. (Lowery, p. 340.)

1772: De Brahm, John Gerar William • The Ancient Tegesta, Now Promentory of East Florida, as it appears from its present Condition, many marks and traces what it with great probability can be ascertained to have been in former Ages; thus Sketch'd to the better Distinguishing Hawke Channel, which in the Chart on acct. of the many Islands on one and number of Riffs & Shoals on the other Side does not distinguish its self plain at the first sight. 18 ½ x 10 ¼. Undated. Printed in his **The Atlantic Pilot**, London, 1772. Gives coast names only. This map is worth investigating. (Lowery, p. 366.)

1774: Romans. Bernard • Chart of the coast of East and West Florida. To the Marine Society of the city of New York. in the Province of New York in North America this Chart is humbly inscribed by their most obed't servant B. Romans. B. Romans inv. delin. & in aera incidit. 3 sheets: 21 x 91 ¼; 29 x 63 ¾; 26 x 63 ¾. No date; no title, except the dedication. To accompany his **A Concise Natural History of East and West Florida**. P. Lee Phillips says, "This map is so rare that bibliographers have doubted its existence." (Lowery, p. 370.) This statement was made in 1912, and since then some copies of this map have been located, but it is still scarce. This is rightly considered the second most important map of Florida. Some consider it the most important. I notice Lowery says this map was undated, but I have seen a reproduction which shows the date 1774. I wonder if this could have been put on by the reproducer? This map shows soundings in Biscayne Bay, "K. Biscanio," "Grand Marsh," and; about where Homestead is now, notes "all these Rivulets are fine fresh Water." The Library of Congress copy is uncolored. The Florida State Historical Society published a very valuable book by P. Lee Phillips, **Notes on the Life and Works of Bernard Romans**, Deland, Fla.. 1924.

1775: Adair, James, trader with the Indians. A Map of the American Indian Nations, adjoining to the Mississippi, West & East Florida, George, S. & N. Carolina, Virginia, etc. 9 ½ x 13. Unsigned, undated. In his **The History of the American Indians**, London, 1775. (Lowery, p. 376.)

1775: Jefferys, Thomas • The Coast of West Florida and Louisiana . . . The Peninsula and Gulf of Florida or Channel of Bahama with the Bahama Islands . . . London . . . for Robt. Sayer . . . 20 Feby. 1775. 48 ¼ x 19. (Lowery, p. 377.) This map is not particularly rare, but it gives quite a few details about the Miami district. Biscayne Bay is called "Sandwich Gulf."

It notes "The Carysford aground 23rd Oct. 1770." Also gives soundings along the coast. As in other Florida maps, the lower East Coast is called "The Promontory." Also shown are "Biscayne Island," "Keppel In. & Outlet"; Lake Okeechobee is called "Spiritu Santo Lagoon." There were two issues of this map bearing the same imprint. The bay to the Northeast of the Mouths of the Mississippi, which in the First Issue, was marked "Shallow water" is named "Bay of Spiritu Santo" in the Second Issue and is carefully charted with soundings and shows many islands.

1780: Denis, Louis • Carti du Golphe du Mexique. 29 x 20½. 1 cart. Florida shown cut in two diagonally by St. Johns river. (Lowery, p. 398.)

1791: Map in a famous Florida book, William Bartram's *Travels Through North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida, the Cherokee Country*, etc. Folding map and several copper plates. Philadelphia, 1791.

1799: Ruiz, Anton • Carta Esférica del Golfo de Mexico . . . MS. 32¼ x 22¼. The Florida Peninsula is pictured as close-packed mass of small islands. (Lowery, p. 441.)

1803: Arrowsmith, Aaron • Chart of the West Indies and Spanish Dominions in North America by A. Arrowsmith, 1803. London, June 1st. 1803 . . . No. 24, Rathbone Place. 4 sheets in 2, together 75 x 47½, outlines colored. The rare First Edition. This London map maker published a number of large size maps which, to this day, retain a well merited reputation for their accuracy, distinctness, and fine engraving.

1819: Cary, J. • A New Map of part of the United States, containing the Carolinas and Georgia, also the Floridas and part of the Bahama Islands, London. J. Cary, 1819. 20½ x 18 colored in pastel shades. There were not too many Florida maps from 1800 to 1822.

1822: Geographical, statistical, and historical map of Florida. Drawn by F. Lucas, Jr. 22¾ x 17⅝ including letterpress. Colored. In *A Complete Historical Chronological and Geographical American Atlas*, Philadelphia, H. C. Cary & I. Lea, 1822, No. 37. Now we consider those people who say that a map must be old to be interesting. One of the most interesting maps of Florida is neither old, scarce, nor dated. I refer to the above map. It is called the "Two County Map" as it shows the two original counties, "St. Johns" and "Escambia" established when Florida became a territory. Shows a long St. Johns River, flowing into Mayaco Lake (Okeechobee). It has a most interesting history and description of Florida on each side of the map.

1823: Map of Florida by H. S. Tanner. From *A New North American Atlas containing Maps of the Several States of the North American Union*, published by H. S. Tanner, 1823. 27½ x 23½. I have reason to believe this map was taken from the following map or is the same one. Map of Florida, compiled and drawn from various actual surveys and observatories, by Charles Vignoles. 1823. Engraved by H. S. Tanner & assistants. 27½ x 23½. Philadelphia. H. S. Tanner, 1823. (Phillips, p. 282.) While Vignole's name does not appear on the Tanner map, the size of both maps is the same, the date is the same, etc. This is called the four county map; St. Johns, Duval, Jackson, Escambia. Miami is called "Cape Florida Set." "Lemon R." is shown, and "Indian Creek Inlet now (1822) shut," "Bakers Haulover," "Natural Bridge," "Arch Cr.," "Pent. P.," "Stirrup Bight," "Lewis" (Settler?). "Hegan" (Settler?). This map is worth studying for what it tells of the old Spanish grants in Florida. Among the grants shown are "Fleming's Grant," "Arredor-

do's 1st and 2nd Grants," "Miranda's Grant," "Delespine's Grant," and "Hackley's Lands."

1825: Map of Florida by H. S. Tanner. Improved to 1825. $27\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{1}{2}$. This is practically the same as the 1823 Tanner map, but Gadsden county is added causing changes in Jackson county. Tallahassee is printed in capital letters.

1827: Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Map of Florida. $22\% \times 17\%$. In **A Complete, Historical, Chronological, and Geographical American Atlas . . . To the year 1826**. Third Edition, corrected and improved. Philadelphia, H. C. Carey & I. Lee, 1827. This map has the same letterpress description as the 1822 two county map of Cary & Lea (see *supra*). This is rarer than the was Mosquito county: we cannot blame the inhabitants for changing the name! It gives "Lake Macaco" for Lake Okeechobee.

1836: Map of Florida according to the Latest Authorities. Published by Burges & Honour, 18 Broadstreet, Charleston, S.C. Corrected and improved from data furnished by M. M. Cohen. 9×11 . In M. M. Cohen's **Notices of Florida**, 1836. (Phillips, p. 283.) This map shows both Dade and Monroe counties. **Notices of Florida** is a scarce Seminole War book.

1837: Map of Florida by J. Lee Williams. 29×33 . To accompany his book **The Territory of Florida**, 1837. This is an interesting map. It lists "Miami" (River?), "Sandwich Gulf," "Key Biscayne Light House," "Bear Cut." Dade County, created in 1836, is not shown, neither is Lake Okeechobee.

1839: Map of Florida by H. S. Tanner. 27×21 . In his **A New American Atlas**, Philadelphia, 1839. This is a scarce and interesting Florida map. (Phillips, p. 284.)

1842: Florida • Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1842 by Sidney E. Morse and Samuel Breese in the Clerk's Office of the Southern District of New York. $13\% \times 17\%$. This map shows Santa Rosa County, formed in 1842, but does not show Benton or Wakulla, created in 1843. Shows the enormous "Leigh Reid" county which succeeded Mosquito. Lake Okeechobee is shown as is "Key Biscayne B." Only map I have ever seen with "Leigh Reid" county.

1843 (?): Florida • Published by S. Augustus Mitchell. Philadelphia, 1847. $13\% \times 17\frac{1}{4}$. Copyright 1846 by H. N. Burroughs. This map brings up the old date question again. Mosquito County is shown, but Mosquito was changed to Orange in 1845 (see "Formation of Counties and Changes in Their Boundaries by Years" on the sectional **Map of Florida**, issued by the Florida Department of Agriculture, February, 1930, for an excellent concise listing of the dates on which the counties of Florida were formed). St. Lucie was created from Mosquito in 1844 but does not show on this map. On the other hand, Benton was changed to Hernando in 1850 and Hernando shows on this map. So it is anybody's guess when this map was made. It might even be an 1850 map not completely brought up to date.

1855: Florida • Published by J. H. Cotton & Co., New York. $18\frac{1}{2} \times 16$. Copyright 1855 by J. H. Cotton & Co. This is actually an 1855 map. It shows Brevard, formed in 1855, and Manatee, but does not show Liberty also created, probably in 1855. This map shows a number of Seminole War Forts.

1856: Military Map of the Peninsula of Florida South of Tampa Bay • Compiled from the Latest and most Reliable Authorities by Lieut. J. C. Ives, Top. Engineer, under the General Direction of Capt. A. A. Humphreys, Top. Engineer by order of the Hon. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War. April

1856, War Department. Senate Doc. No. 89, 62nd Cong., 1st Sess. See Phillips, p. 284, for information about a copy of this map. 42 x 34, brought out by J. H. Cotton & Co., N.Y. This is a valuable large scale map of the lower end of Florida. It shows quite a few Seminole War Forts: Old Ft. Lauderdale; Fort Dallas; Fort Poinsett, near Cape Sable; Fort Henry, east of Long Key in the lower glades; Fort Wescott and Camp Hunter, west of Long Key in the lower glades; Fort Shackelford, and many others. I wonder if traces of these old forts can still be found? This map also shows the early routes across the Everglades: Col. Harney's route (Harney River was named after him); Capt. Wright's route; Major Child's route; and Major Lauderdale's route. These routes would be worth studying.

1858 (?) : Colton's Florida • Published by J. H. Colton, New York. Copyright 1855 by J. H. Cotton & Co. 17½ x 17¼. This is another case where the copyright date means nothing. New River, Suwanee, and Clay counties were founded in 1858, but show on this map. The 1855 plate was probably revised without changing the date.

1874: Drew's new map of the state of Florida. Shows the townships by the United States surveys, the completed and projected railroads, the different railroad stations and growing railroad towns in 1874. col. 24½ x 25.

1886: Colton's Map of the State of Florida with Townships, Railroads . . .
1886. Copyright 1884. 27⅞ x 21⅞.

1892: Rand, McNally & Co.'s Indexed County and Township Pocket Map and Shipper's Guide of Florida. 31 pp. 1 fold map. Chicago and New York, [1892]

1898: In Capt. Hugh L. Willoughby's **Across the Everglades** there is a very interesting map showing his route as well as those of Ingraham and others.

1915: The Department of the Interior, United States Geological Map of Florida, is on a large scale.

From 1915 to the present time the maps of Florida are many. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Geological Survey, the National Geographic Society, the State of Florida, and the various counties in Florida have all brought out maps that are interesting and in many ways informative.