

Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

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[Florida - Georgia Coast] Plan de l'Ile d'Amelia [with:] Plan de la barre et de l'entrée de la Riviere de Nassau [and:] Plan de la barre et du port d'Amelia

Stock#: 96191

Map Maker: Depot de la Marine

Date: 1779 circa

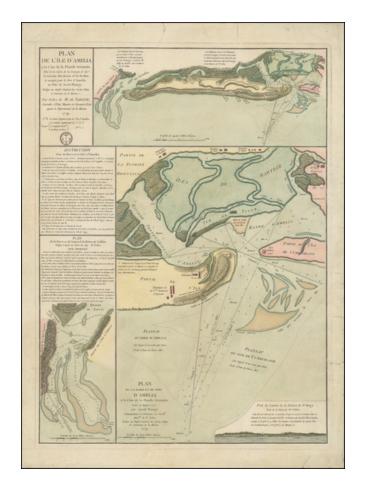
Place: Paris

Color: Hand Colored

Condition: VG

Size: 17.25 x 23.25 inches

Price: SOLD



Description:

A Revolutionary War Florida Rarity.

Finely colored example of the Depot de La Marine's set of coastal charts the area around Amelia Island and the mouth of the Nassau River, based upon surveys conducted under the direction of British Captain Jacob Blamey in January 1775 and by Gerard De Brahm and William Fuller.

The Amelia Island map is oriented with west at the top. On Amelia Island, the Countess Dowager of Egmont's Plantation is shown, along with Mount Misery, Morriss Bluff, "Negro Hutts and Indigo Works," and a beacon. The Ruins of Fort William, built by General Oglethorpe are shown on Cumberland Island. Woodland's Plantation, Bells Plantation and Ralphs Plantation are shown in East Florida at the top of the map, while Messr Wright's Plantation is shown in Georgia.



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Across the top, the Plan of Amelian Island in East Florida showcases the natural deep harbor on the north end of Amelia Island, an important anchorage for all kinds of sailing vessels including smugglers, pirates, and slave ships. The plan of Amelia Island is noted as being taken from William De Brahm's monumental, large format map of South Carolina & Georgia, published in 1757.

At the bottom left, the Plan of the Bar and Entrance to the Nassau River is based on the surveys of Captain William Fuller and comes with an extensive notice for crossing the bar.

A prospective view of the entrance to St. Mary's River is inset at upper right. Dedicated to the Right Honorable John Earl of Egmont.

The sailing directions describe the approach to Amelia's Port, specifying the latitude and longitude from the Paris Meridian, and noting its relative position to the well-known harbors of St. Augustine and Georgia. The magnetic declination observed in January 1775, as well as the imperative of timing one's navigation with the tidal hours, underlines the detailed knowledge and preparation required for successful maritime endeavors of the era.

Practical advice is offered for anchoring outside the bar during low tide conditions and descriptions of the seabed composition are provided. The mention of the bar's condition being less hazardous than that of Charleston offers a comparative assessment of risks.

In the final paragraphs, detailed instructions are delineated for entering the South Channel, with landmarks such as a navigation marker on the northernmost dune and a distinctive cluster of trees serving as vital points of reference. Sailors are cautioned about the swift northward current during the flood tide and the southeastward pull of the ebb tide, emphasizing the need for vigilance and precision in steering. The concluding sentences guide the navigator through the North Channel, directing them to align with a prominent pine tree on the northern extremity of Tiger Island.

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The chart is quite scarce.

Detailed Condition: