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Maps [1]

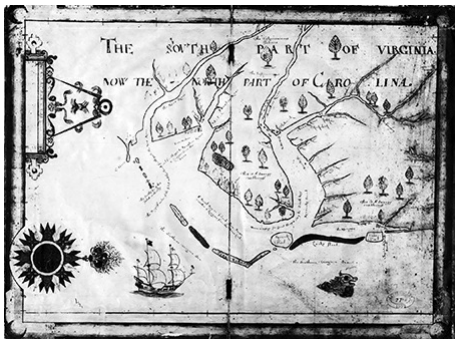
Maps

by Richard A. Stephenson and William S. Powell [2], 2006

See also: Exploring North Carolina: History of Maps, Surveying, Cartography and Cartographers [3], North Carolina Maps for K-8 students [4], and Maps for K-8 students [5]

The story of cartography, or mapmaking, in the North Carolina region may have begun with the Vinland map [6] of 1440. Although its authenticity has been questioned, the map gives ample evidence, as tested by renowned scholars, that the East Coast of the New World from Newfoundland to Cuba was visited by Europeans well before Columbus. This was when North Carolina, as it is defined today, was known as "Nova Albion."

The early maps of the area that was to become North Carolina resulted from the mapping and compilation of information of the coast by ancient mariners and explorers. Mapping and recording observations from the deck of a bouncing ship were not easy tasks. The early maps were generally nothing more than rough sketches of the coastline with latitudinal measurements taken with a backstaff [7], distances measured with an alidade [8], and depths taken with a lead line. Surveying by the more modern method of triangulation came into practice with Thomas Harriot [9] on the second of the Raleigh voyages [10] in 1585-86, although triangulation was used to make maps as early as 1535 by Gerhard Mercator. Early maps did not usually have longitude, nor were they very accurate, sometimes intentionally so. Still, some of the maps were quite good (especially John Smith's map of 1612 [11]).



Nicholas Comberford's 1657 map, "The South Part of Virginia." Image from LearnNC.org.

[12]Much of the exploration and discovery of America in the late fifteenth century and the sixteenth century was undertaken to find a shorter route to the Far East, and many maps were used to market that theme. Indeed, often a map's accuracy was secondary to its elaborate beauty. Such are the maps of the Thames School. In particular, Nicholas Comberford's map of 1657 [12] shows a very generalized North Carolina coastline with scattered trees inland and Pamlico Sound described as a broad bay or inland sea. The Comberford map contains the earliest evidence of permanent European settlement of the region that became North Carolina. This colored manuscript map on vellum in the National Maritime Museum [13], Greenwich, England, is titled "The South Part of Virginia." Another one in the New York Public Library [14], otherwise virtually identical, has added in a later hand, "now the north part of Carolina." Shown between the Roanoke River [15] and Salmon Creek is "Batts House [16]," the trading post/home of Nathaniell Batts [17], believed to have been the first permanent settler of the colony.

By the mid-seventeenth century, maps were used to describe the virtues of America and other places of the New World. John Ogilby's atlas of America in 1671 [18] and John Speed's map and description in 1676 [19] are wonderful examples of early marketing. The early settlement [20] of North Carolina, known as "Virginia" in 1675, began in the Albemarle Sound area and continued into the early 1700s. William Hack's map of 1684 shows the Appalachian Mountains, as more was being learned about the interior of America. Exploration of the interior portion of North Carolina was soon followed by settlement inland. John Lawson [21]'s map of 1709 and his surveying commentary attest to the acclimation of explorers to the landscape. More and more place names were being mapped and recorded. Place names began to appear on the maps in vastly greater density, and the descriptions on the maps were in much better detail.



Detail from John Ogilby's map "A new discription of Carolina by the order of the Lords Proprietors," 1671. Image from North Carolina Maps.

[22]In colonial times, as settlements were located more inland, explorers established trails, most of which were borrowed from the Indians. Surveyors following by foot or on horseback trotted across the frontier to divide up the land established by the king. Edward Moseley's map of 1733 [23] added greatly to the understanding of the interior of North Carolina, as did James Wimble's 1738 map of the coast [24]. John Collet's map of 1770 [25] gives the names of settlers, and details such as shoals, swamps, and roads appear on the 1775 map of Henry Mouzon [26]. Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson's map of the same year shows the name and location of stores, ferries, and roads. The North Carolina area was finally becoming settled.

As the United States became more spatially and politically organized after the American Revolution [27], the government took on the responsibility of mapmaking. Surveying and mapping by the government began by act of the Continental Congress on 20 May 1785, and the Board of Engineers was created in the early 1800s. The mapping of the coasts, harbors, and rivers became very important to the government. Thus, the need for individual surveyors [28], mapmakers, and the like became practically obsolete in the private sector, and they moved on to do mapping in the western United States, Canada, South America, Africa, and Pacific Coast.

Mapping programs by government agencies, particularly the U.S. Geological Survey [29], continued throughout the twentieth century and into the twenty-first century. The U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey [30] had a continuous chart-updating program, and the U.S. Corps of Engineers [31] continued its reconnaissance survey work. Major oil companies began to produce state road maps, and the North Carolina Highway Commission [32] started its county road map series. Using these maps, Garland P. Stout [33] researched old maps, deeds, and other records and recorded information on the North Carolina county maps. Each county map shows the location of post offices [34], schools [35], churches, gristmills [36], mine sites [37], and abandoned settlements.

Efforts to map soils began after World War I and continued throughout the century. The U.S. Soil Conservation Service, the North Carolina Soil Conservation Service [38], and the North Carolina Department of Natural Resources and Community Development [39] completed the mapping program by 1978. North Carolina was also covered by U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps with the assistance of the North Carolina Department of Natural Resources and Community Development.

With the advent of satellite imagery and computerized databases, mapping in North Carolina became permanently altered by the technical revolution. Mapping is now accomplished with a computer using a geographic information system (GIS) [40], and place names are found in the geographic names information system (GNIS) [41].

Cartographers or Publishers of Maps of the North Carolina Area

Early Maps

1440?	Vinland
1500	Juan de la Cosa (sailed with Columbus)
1507	Martin Waldseemuller
1526	Juan Vespucci (nephew of Amerigo Vespucci)
1529	Diego Ribero (or Diogo Ribeiro)
1529	Giovanni da Verrazano (from voyage in 1524)

1538 Gerhard Mercator

1542 John Rotz

1550 Pierre Desceliers

1558 Diogo Homem

1560 Baptista Agnese (Portolan Atlas)

1562 Diego Gutierez

1567 Alonso de Santa Cruz

1569 Gerhard Mercator

1580 John Dee

1582 Michael Lok

1584 Ortelius-Chives

Elizabethan-Era Maps

1585 John White (watercolor drawing)

1587 John White (probably drawn by Thomas Harriot and published in 1590 by Theodor de Bry)

1590 Ortelius

1590 John White (published by de Bry, probably compiled from earlier maps)

1591 Theodor de Bry (probably drawn by Jacques le Moyne de Morgues)

1597 Cornely Van Wytfliet (used White as a partial source)

1605 Willem Janszoon Blaeu

1606 Gerhard Mercator–Jodocus Hondius

1608 John Smith

1611 Velasco

1612 Grauen B. Wm. Hole (probably from Smith)

1615 Cornely Van Wytfliet

1624 John Smith

1630 Gerhard Mercator

1640 Blaeu (based on Mercator-Hondius map of 1606)

1646 Robert Dudley

1647 Johannes Jansonius

1651 John (or Nicholas?) Farrer (or Ferrar?)

1651 John Goddard (or Gaddard) (possibly used Farrer's map as source)

1653 Juan Jansonio (or Jansonius)

1656 Sanson (or Janson)

1657 Nicholas Comberford (Thames School)

1660 Jan Jannsson

1662 John Locke

Proprietary Period Maps

1666 Horne (compilation of explorations published by Hilton)

1667 John Farrer

1670 Augustine Herman (very near North Carolina area)

1671 John Locke (from Spanish sources)

1671 John Ogilby (used Locke's map and Lederer's information)

1672 Blome and John Ogilby

1672 John Lederer (shows first town "Sapon" on Roanoke River)

1672 John Ogilby–James Moxon (Lords Proprietors [42] order)

1673 Robert Morden and William Berry

1676 Lamb (probably from John Speed)

1676 John Speed (similar to Ogilby's map of 1671)

1676 Capt. John Wood (used Morden and Berry as source)

1677 Joel Lancaster (Thames style)

1679 Joel or James Lancaster

1682 Joel Gascoyne (Gascoigne)

1682 Joseph (or James?) Moxon

1684 William (or John) Hack

1684 Maurice Mathews

1685? John Thornton, Morden and Lea

1686? John Thornton and Fisher

1687 John Thornton

1695 John Thornton and Morden

1695 Willdey

1696 Guillaume De Lisle

1696 John Sanson (Pierre Mortier was probably publisher using Thorton and Morden under Sanson's name)

1709 John Lawson

1715 Moll

1718 Guillaume De Lisle

1720 Moll

1720 Van Kenlen

Royal Colony Period, Revolutionary, and Postrevolutionary Maps

1729 Pierre or Peter Vander Aa

1732 Hinder

1733 Edward Moseley

1733 James Wimble

1736? Moll

1737 Brickell

1738 Edward Moseley

1738 James Wimble

1751 Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson (two maps)

1755 Dalrymple (revised from Fry and Jefferson)

1768 Thomas Jefferies (or Jefferys)

1770 John Collet

1775 Henry Mouzon

1777 John Gascoigne

1792 Dubibin (from a map dated 1756)

1794 Henry Mouzon and others

1795 Henry Mouzon

Nineteenth-Century Maps

1808 Jonathan Price [43]–John Strother

1820 Hamilton Fulton

1833 John MacRae (or Mac Rae)–Robert H. B. Brazier

1843 John Calvin Smith

1856 Adam and Charles Black

1861 Bachmann

1861 J. H. Colton

1882 Kerr-Cain

Educator Resources:

Grades K-8: https://www.ncpedia.org/north-carolina-maps-k-8 [4]

Grades K-8: https://www.ncpedia.org/maps-k-8 [5]

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Additional Resources:

North Carolina Maps. North Carolina State Archives, North Carolina Collection of UNC-CH, and the Outer Banks History Center. http://www.lib.unc.edu/dc/ncmaps/ [44] (accessed October 10, 2012).

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Comberford, Nicholas [49]. "The South Part of Virginia." 1657. Image from LearnNC.org. http://www.learnnc.org/lp/multimedia/7780 [12] (accessed October 10, 2012).

Ogilby, John. "A new discription of Carolina by the order of the Lords Proprietors," 1671. Image from North Carolina Maps. http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/498/rec/1 [50] (accessed October 10, 2012).

Subjects:
Geography [51]
Maps [52]
Science, technology, and innovations [53]
Authors:
Powell, William S. [54]
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From:
Encyclopedia of North Carolina, University of North Carolina Press. [56]

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[15] https://ncpedia.org/rivers/roanoke [16] https://ncpedia.org/batts-house [17] https://ncpedia.org/biography/batts-nathaniell [18] http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/9607/rec/3 [19] http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/114/rec/1 [20] https://ncpedia.org/history/colonial/early-settlement [21] https://ncpedia.org/biography/lawson-john-0 [22] https://ncpedia.org/dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/498/rec/1 [23] https://ncpedia.org/moseley-map-1733-welsh-settlement [24] https://ncpedia.org/biography/wimble-james [25] http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/467/rec/1 [26] https://ncpedia.org/biography/mouzon-henry-jr [27] https://ncpedia.org/american-revolution [28] https://ncpedia.org/surveyors [29] http://www.usgs.gov/ [30] http://geodesy.noaa.gov/ [31] http://www.usace.army.mil [32] https://ncpedia.org/highway-commission [33] http://content.yudu.com/Library/A1qz0s/LibraryColumnsJanuar/resources/content/13.swf [34] https://ncpedia.org/postal-service [35] https://ncpedia.org/education-public [36] https://ncpedia.org/gristmills [37] https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/mines-and-mineral [38] http://www.nc.nrcs.usda.gov/ [39] https://ncpedia.org/environment-and-natural-resources [40] http://egsc.usgs.gov/isb/pubs/gis_poster/ [41] http://nhd.usgs.gov/gnis.html [42] https://ncpedia.org/lords-proprietors [43] https://ncpedia.org/biography/price-jonathan [44] http://www.lib.unc.edu/dc/ncmaps/ [45] http://www.ncpublications.com/colonial/Nchr/Subjects/cumming.htm [46] http://www.ncpublications.com/colonial/Nchr/Subjects/cumming1.htm [47] http://www.ncpublications.com/colonial/Nchr/Subjects/merrens.htm [48] http://www.ncpublications.com/colonial/Nchr/Subjects/powell5.htm [49] https://ncpedia.org/biography/comberford-nicholas [50] http://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/498/rec/1 [51] https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/geography [52] https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/maps [53] https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/science [54] https://ncpedia.org/category/authors/powell-william-s-0 [55] https://ncpedia.org/category/authors/stephenson-richard [56] https://ncpedia.org/category/entry-source/encyclopedia-