

Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

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Champlain's Map of New France 1632 -- Carte de la nouvelle france, augmentée depuis la derniere, servant a la navigation faicte en son vray Meridien, par Sr. de Champlain Capitaine pour le Roy en la Marine; lequel depuis l'an 1603 jusques en l'année 1629...

Stock#:	83894
Map Maker:	Champlain

Date:1632 (1850)Place:Albany, NYColor:UncoloredCondition:VGSize:17 x 10.5 inches

Price: \$ 395.00



Description:

19th Century Facsimile of Samuel de Champlain's Largest and Most Accurate Map. "The first [map] to depict the existence of the entire Great Lakes network" - Burden (237).

Mid-19th Century facsimile of Samuel de Champlain's 1632 large two-sheet map of eastern North America.

This facsimile was drawn by David Vaughan, "engraved" by Augustus Tolle, and lithographed by R.H. Pease in Albany, by order of Christopher Morgan, New York Secretary of State.

The original Champlain map was published in Paris in 1632, and is a foundational map that deserves a host of accolades: it is the largest and most detailed of Champlain's maps; it is the first map to depict the entire Great Lakes network; it is the first delineation of present-day New York City on a printed map.

The original 1632 map is one of the three great maps by Samuel de Champlain, the others being his <u>Carte</u> <u>géographique de la Nouvelle Franse faicte / par le Sieur de Champlain Saint Tongeois</u> <u>Cappitaine ordinaire pour le Roy en la Marine, faict len 1612</u> (Burden 160) and his <u>Carte</u> <u>geographique de la Nouvelle franse en son vray moridia</u>, also from 1612 (Burden 161).

The 1632 map extended the scope of Champlain's earlier cartography to the south, below Chesapeake Bay; west, to Lake Superior (*Grand lac.*); and north, further into the Canadian arctic west of Hudson's Bay (*MER DU NORT GLACIALLE.*)



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The symbol of a church placed at the site of Manhattan Island, Burden notes, "must be construed as the first delineation of present day New York City on a printed map."

Champlain in New France from 1629 - 1635

Burden provides the following summary of the last period of Champlain's life:

The intervening years since Champlain's last publication were not occupied with personal exploration, that part of his life was over. His young wife Helene came over to Quebec in 1620 and abhorred the place from the start. She remained four years and returned in 1624 to Paris, never to go back. In 1625 the first of the Jesuit priests arrived that were to have a great influence on the knowledge of the interior in future years. In 1627 hostilities began between England and France, and Acadia was taken by the English soon after. The English under David Kirke arrived in the St. Lawrence River the following year and laid siege. Champlain managed to bluff his way to the winter. In 1629 however they returned and had little choice but to surrender and accept transport back to *Europe. He immediately started working tirelessly for the return of the territories to France. The* Treaty of Saint Germain en Laye signed in March 1632 achieved this for the small price of payment of an old debt. King Louis XIII owed the English crown 600,000 ecus as a dowry for his sister Henrietta Maria when she married Charles I. Champlain returned to Quebec in 1633 and was never to see France again. He suffered a stroke in October 1635, and died on Christmas Day. At that time Quebec could claim just 200 people, whereas the English colonies numbered already many thousands. The French were just not interested in the New World as a place to colonise. The English, however, were full of it; books, poems, and plays talked of little else and were very positive about life there.

<u>19th Century Facsimile</u>

The present map was created as part of a larger project to document the history of the state of New York and appeared in Volume 3 of this work.

Detailed Condition: