



**Barry Lawrence Ruderman
Antique Maps Inc.**

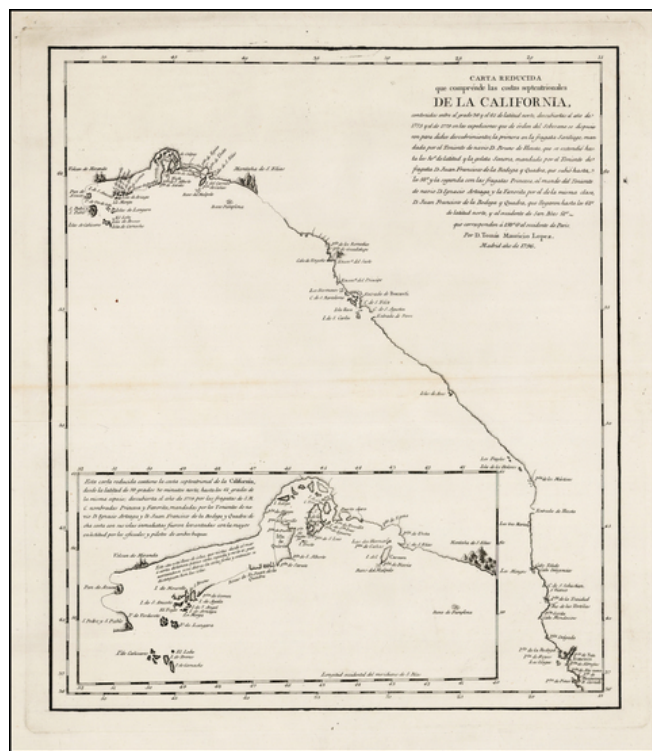
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Carta Reducida que comprende las costas septentrionales De La California, contenidas entre el grado 36 y el 61 de latitud norte, descubiertas el año de 1775 y el de 1779 . . .

Stock#: 33579
Map Maker: López
Date: 1796
Place: Madrid
Color: Uncolored
Condition: VG+
Size: 15 x 13 inches
Price: SOLD



Description:

Fine map of the coastline from Monterey and San Francisco in the south to Cook Inlet and Mount Redoubt in the north, with a large inset of the area around Cook Inlet, Anchorage and Prince William Sound, based upon the Spanish explorations in the region at the end of the 18th Century.

The map tracks the Spanish discoveries at the end of the 18th Century, most notably, the discoveries of Bruno de Heceta and Juan Francisco Bodega y Quadra in 1775 and Ignacio de Arteaga y Bazan and Bodega y Quadra in 1779. The Spanish had initially sent an expedition to the Northwest for purposes of discovery and in search of possible Russian colonization efforts in 1774, led by Juan Perez, which failed to reach its goal. In the 1775 expedition, Heceta and Bodega y Quadra reached Point Grenville and Destruction Island in Washington in July 1775, before a skirmish with the Indians (at Punta de los Martires, where a small group of Bodega y Quadra's men were killed by the locals) and scurvy persuaded Heceta to turn back, while Quadra proceeded as far north as the area near modern day Sitka, without finding any evidence of Russian colonies. The names along the coastline to the north of Punto de la Trinidad are primarily those utilized by Bodega y Quadra or Heceta in the official report of the expedition.



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On his trip south, Heceta discovered the mouth of the Columbia River (marked on the map as Entrada de Hezeta), although the strong currents prevented significant explorations.

In 1779, Arteaga and Bodega y Quadra made a second expedition to the region, with the intent of exploring the region and potentially observing any English navigators in the region, and in search of the Northwest Passage. The expedition carefully surveyed Bucareli Bay, before proceeding as far north as Prince William Sound, Cook Inlet and the Kenai Peninsula, encountering no English navigators, but making significant observations along the Northwest Coast of America, although without mention of the massive inland waterways.

Wagner states that the map was copied by Lopez from a manuscript map by Juan Pantoja y Arriaga and the inset derived from a manuscript map by Josef Camacho, who was serving as "primera piloto" on the mission. La Perouse obtained a copy of the expedition map, which was published in 1798 and a journal of the expedition was acquired and published in 1798 by Daines Barrington.

The map is one of 7 known maps prepared by Tomas Mauricio Lopez, son of Spain's most famous mapmaker, Tomas Lopez, and one of only two maps to include the name of Tomas Mauricio Lopez.

Lopez's map is very rare. We locate only one example in a dealer catalog in the past 100 years (Maggs Brothers, 1923). We locate only a few known examples in American institutional collections, as well as the British Library and National Library of Spain.

Detailed Condition: