

Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

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Nouvelle Carte Des Decouvertes Faites par Des Vaisseaux Russiens Aux Cotes Inconnues De L'Amerique Septentrionale Avec Les Pais Adiacents. . . 1754 (Rare First edition!)

Stock#: 59188 Map Maker: Muller

Date: 1754

Place: St. Petersburg
Color: Outline Color

Condition: VG

Size: 25×18 inches

Price: SOLD



Description:

"The First Map To Give An Approximate Picture of What Is Now The Alaskan Peninsula"

Nice example of the rare first edition of Gerhard Friedrich Müller's seminal map of the North Pacific and contiguous coasts of America and Asia, published in St. Petersburg, the first official map to reflect the results of Russia's Great Northern Expedition.

Russia's Great Northern Expedition

The Great Northern Expedition was one of the largest and best organized voyages of exploration, the results of which completely remapped most of the Arctic coast of Siberia and some parts of the Northwest coast of America, filling in vast amounts of previously-unknown coastal details, which had long been the subject matter of myth and speculation. Originally conceived by Russian Emperor Peter the Great, the expedition was undertaken under the auspices of Russian Empresses Anna and Elizabeth, under the command of Vitus Bering. Bering had already commanded the First Kamchatka Expedition from 1728-1730. This second expedition lasted for a decade, from 1733-1743. The goal was to find and map the eastern reaches of Siberia, and explore and map what land lay beyond--the Northwest Coast of North America.

The important achievements of the expedition included the first European encounter with Alaska, the Aleutian Islands, the Commander Islands, Bering Island, as well as a detailed mapping of the northern and north-eastern coast of Russia and the Kuril Islands. The expedition also ended the myth of a massive land



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mass in the North Pacific, which had alternatively been known as Gamaland, Compagnies Land, or Yesso.

Müller's Map

Müller's map was the official Russian response to Joseph Nicolas De L'Isle's surreptitious publication of his map of the same region in 1752. The Russians believed that De L'Isle had improperly used the information he had gathered while serving in St. Petersburg at the Royal Academy. Moreover, they were aware of his incorrect delineation of the Northwest Coast of North America. Thus they encouraged Gerard Müller, a German cartographer working in St. Petersburg, to issue a map to correct De L'Isle's mistakes. This made Müller's map the first official mapping of the region sponsored by the Imperial Academy in St. Petersburg.

Müller's map was first issued in 1754, then reissued in 1758, 1773, and again in 1784. The 1758 edition adds a route across the Mer D'Ochozk, but is otherwise largely unchanged from the 1754 edition. The 1773 and 1784 editions were significantly updated, especially to show the discoveries of a number of Russian explorations beginning in 1764, which produced new information on the Aleutian Islands and the western coast of Alaska.

The first edition of Müller's map shows a dotted line suggesting the coast of America extending well to the west. The Russian explorations of the 1760s would later determine that the coastline was further to the east, leading to significant revisions of the map. At the same time, the Russian explorer Ivan Synd, reported the existence of a number of fictitious islands in the middle of Bering's Strait, which were incorporated into the second edition of the map.

Müller's map is noteworthy in its omission of De L'Isle's mythical Sea of the West, although he does continue to hold out hope for a water route from the Pacific to the Atlantic via tentatively located "R. de l'Ouest" connecting the northern California coast ultimately to Hudson's Bay.

The importance of Müller's map was described by Thomas W. Streeter, noting that Müller's map:

confirmed the existence of a body of water between Asia and America, the subject of much dispute during the previous two hundred years. It also showed the Kurile Islands correctly and suggested the outline of Alaska and the Aleutian chain. Though the Russian discoveries had been shown on the Delisle map . . .published in 1752, . . . this is the first map to give an approximate picture of what is now the Alaska peninsula. . . .

Warren Heckrotte notes:



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The Russian language version of this map was on display in the History Museum in Moscow when I was there in the mid-1970's. I took several pictures of it. Comparing it with this and the 1758 map, the Russian language version which is not dated has the additions found in the 1758 French language map. The geography appears to be the same. Text found at the end of the supposed Alaskan peninsula in the two French language maps is not found on the Russian language map. Nor can I make out any text noting Deshnev's voyage although my photo may not be sharp enough to show the text.

Rarity

This is a foundational map for collectors of the Northwest Coast of North America and the Northeast Coast of Asia. The first edition is of the utmost rarity. We note only the Heckrotte copy at auction in the past thirty years (PBA Galleries, 2015). The Streeter Copy sold in 1969 for \$750.

Detailed Condition:

Minor foxing and discoloration at fold.