



**Barry Lawrence Ruderman  
Antique Maps Inc.**

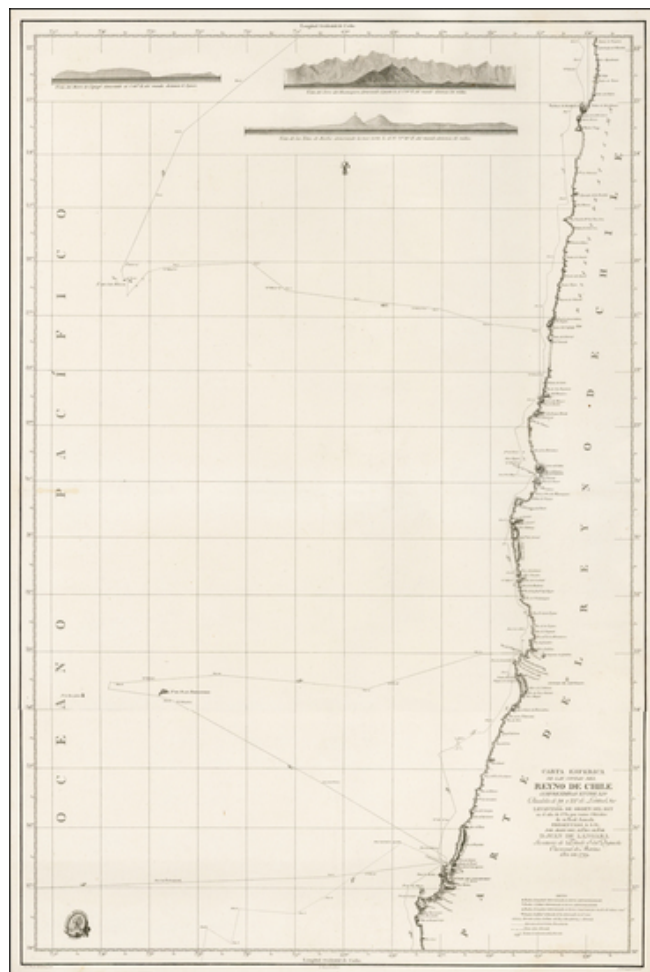
7407 La Jolla Boulevard  
La Jolla, CA 92037

[www.raremaps.com](http://www.raremaps.com)

(858) 551-8500  
[blr@raremaps.com](mailto:blr@raremaps.com)

**Carta Esferica de las Costas del Reyno de Chile Comprendidas Entre Los Parlelos de 38  
y 22° de Latitud Sur Levantada de Orden Del Rey en el año de 1790 . . . Presentada a  
S.M. POr Mano del Exmo. Señor D. Juan de Langara Secretario de Estado y del  
Despache Universla de Marina Año de 1799.**

**Stock#:** 42399sh  
**Map Maker:** Direccion Hidrografica de  
Madrid  
  
**Date:** 1799  
**Place:** Madrid  
**Color:** Uncolored  
**Condition:** VG+  
**Size:** 34 x 22.5 inches  
  
**Price:** SOLD



**Description:**

First edition of this rare separately issued Spanish Sea Chart of the Coast of Chile.

The chart covers the majority of the Chilean coastline from just north of Cobija to south of Concepcion. Place names are confined to the coast, with only the city of Santiago appearing inland.

The chart includes three coastal views. The routes of the twin corvettes of the Spanish Navy, *Descubierta*



**Barry Lawrence Ruderman  
Antique Maps Inc.**

7407 La Jolla Boulevard  
La Jolla, CA 92037

[www.raremaps.com](http://www.raremaps.com)

(858) 551-8500  
[blr@raremaps.com](mailto:blr@raremaps.com)

---

**Carta Esferica de las Costas del Reyno de Chile Comprendidas Entre Los Parlelos de 38 y 22° de Latitud Sur Levantada de Orden Del Rey en el año de 1790 . . . Presentada a S.M. POr Mano del Exmo. Señor D. Juan de Langara Secretario de Estado y del Despache Universla de Marina Año de 1799.**

and *Atrevida*, are depicted, along with miniature pointing hands to identify the direction of their voyage.

The ships were built for the Malaspina Expedition. Commanded by Alessandro Malaspina and José de Bustamante y Guerra. Malaspina's expedition was the most important voyage of discovery dispatched by Spain in the 18th century. It had two primary goals, the first being to increase geographic and scientific knowledge in general, the second being to check on the status of Spain's vast empire, especially along the west coast of North America, where the Russians and the British were expanding their influence. Modeled after the voyages of James Cook, the Malaspina expedition was conducted in a highly scientific manner. Numerous scientists from many fields were among the crew. Indigenous peoples, such as the Tlingit and Tongan, were studied by the expedition's ethnographers.

The *Descubierta* and *Atrevida* sailed from Cadiz on July 30, 1789, stopping first at Montevideo on the Río de la Plata, then sailing south along the coast of Patagonia and visiting the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas). After rounding Cape Horn the expedition stopped at several Chilean ports and surveyed the Juan Fernández Islands. The two corvettes sailed north separately, surveying and mapping the coast between Peru and Mexico, where they arrived at the end of March 1790, before heading north toward California and Alaska.

This map was created by Felipe Bauza and was published separately and in the very rare in the *Atlas Maritimo Espanol* by Spanish Hydrographical Department, whose seal appears at bottom left.

Drawn by Pedro Manuel Gangoiti and engraved by Juan Moreno Tejada.

**Detailed Condition:**