



Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

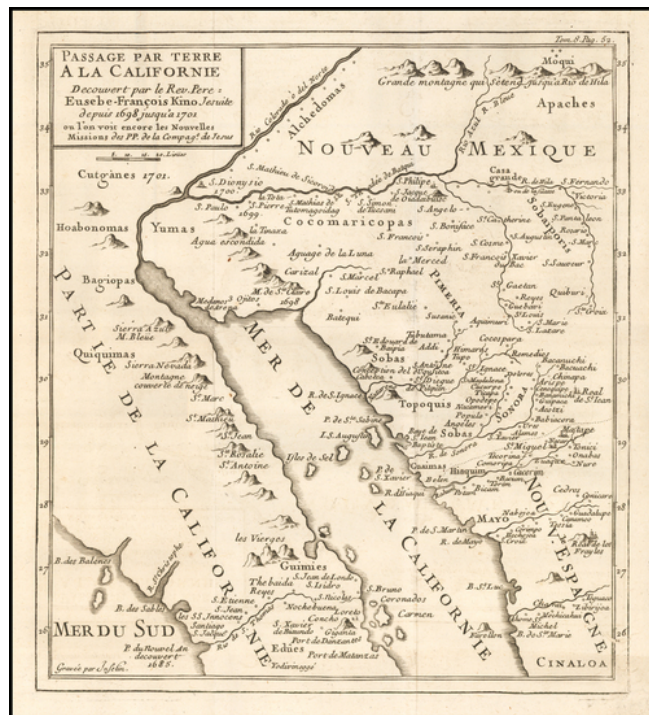
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Passage Par Terre A La Californie Decouvert par le Rev Pere Eusebe-Francois Kino Jesuite depuis 1698 jusqu'a 1701 ou l'on voit encore les Nouvelles Missions des P.P. de la Compagne. de Jesus

Stock#: 54525
Map Maker: Kino / Inselin
Date: 1705
Place: Paris
Color: Uncolored
Condition: VG+
Size: 9.5 x 8.5 inches
Price: SOLD



Description:

First State of Kino's Seminal Map

Scarce first state of Father Eusebio Francisco Kino's seminal map, which definitively ended the myth of California as an Island.

Eusebio Francisco Kino S.J. (1645-1711) was a Roman Catholic priest who became famous for his exploration of northwestern Mexico and the southwestern United States (primarily northern Sonora and southern Arizona) and for his work to Christianize the indigenous Native American population, including primarily the Sobaipuri and other Upper Piman groups. He proved that California was not an island by leading an overland expedition there from Arizona. He established twenty-four missions and visitas ("country chapels") and was known for his ability to create relationships between indigenous peoples and the religious institutions he represented.

Kino arrived in the Sonora y Sinaloa Province in 1687 to work with the Pima, where he established the



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first Catholic church in the Sonoran Desert. Kino traveled across Northern Mexico and to present day California and Arizona. Roads were built to connect previously inaccessible areas. His many expeditions on horseback covered over 50,000 square miles, during which he mapped an area 200 miles long and 250 miles wide. Kino was important in the economic growth of Sonora at the time, teaching the already agricultural indigenous Indian people how to grow European seed and grains, and raise foreign herd animals. Kino's initial mission herd of twenty cattle imported to Pimería Alta grew during his period to 70,000.

Kino was also a writer, authoring books on religion, astronomy, and maps. He built missions extending from present-day states of Mexican Sonora to Arizona. There He constructed nineteen rancherías (villages), which supplied cattle to new settlements. He was also instrumental in the return of the Jesuits to Baja California in 1697.

In addition to his pastoral activities as a missionary, Eusebio Kino also practiced other crafts and was an expert astronomer, mathematician, and cartographer, who drew the first accurate maps of Pimería Alta, the Gulf of California and Baja California. His knowledge of maps and ships led him to believe that Mexican Indians could easily access California by sea, a view that was taken with skepticism by Mexico City missionaries.

Kino transmitted information back to Europe which found its way into Heinrich Scherer's maps and Nicolas De Fer's *Cette Carte*. The first edition of the map was printed in one of the volumes of the Jesuit reports *Lettres Edifiantes*. It was reissued in a number of editions and languages thereafter, and is one of the landmark California maps, although a number of commercial cartographers ignored the report for 20-30 years and continued to show California as an island.

The first state includes the Inselin's name as engraver at the bottom left corner.

Detailed Condition: