



**Barry Lawrence Ruderman  
Antique Maps Inc.**

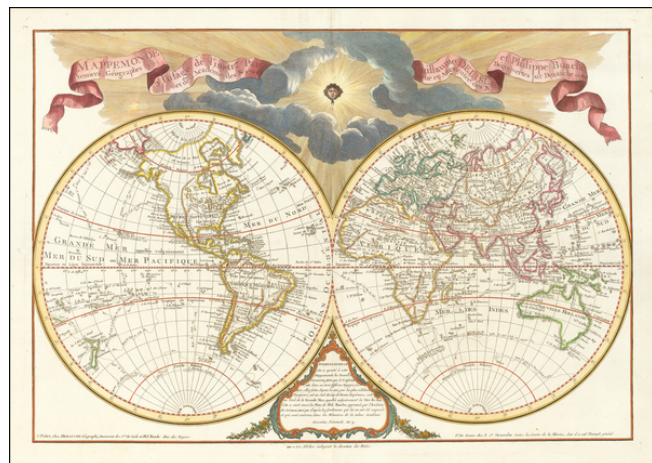
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**Mappemonde a l'usage de l'Instr.on. par Guillaume Delisle et Philippe Buache Premiers  
Geographes et de l'Academie des Sciences. Revue e Augmentee des Nilles. Decouvertes  
par Dezauche . . . [Shows Cook's Discoveries in the Pacific]**

**Stock#:** 61573  
**Map Maker:** Dezauche  
**Date:** 1801 circa  
**Place:** Paris  
**Color:** Hand Colored  
**Condition:** VG+  
**Size:** 26 x 18 inches  
**Price:** SOLD



**Description:**

***The First Scientific Age of Pacific Exploration--Printed in the Ninth Year of the French  
Revolutionary Calendar***

Interesting double hemisphere map of the world highlighting the encounters of Captain James Cook on his three voyages of exploration in the Pacific.

Dezauche was known for skillfully updating the work of Guillaume De L'Isle and Philippe Buache. Here, the most noteworthy changes are the additions from the Cook voyages—the tracks of his second and third voyages are here, but the geographic observations of the first are also prominent. Hawai'i is included, as is the reformation of Australia to include the East Coast, and a more accurate delineation of New Zealand.

Hope continues for a Northwest Passage, although there is acknowledgment that ice flows block the passage above Alaska. An inland passage is not ruled out, as northern North America is described as unknown, "*l'Interieur de ce Pays est Inconnu.*" To the south, there is no Antarctica in sight, although Cook's three crossings of the Antarctic Circle on his second voyage are marked as having met with "*Montagnes de Glaces,*" or mountains of ice.

The eastern coast of Australia had recently been made into a penal colony with the arrival of the First Fleet (1788) at Botany Bay. This eastern coast has toponyms resulting from Cook's first voyage, when he sailed up the east coast and nearly crashed into the Great Barrier Reef. The west coast is labeled with names that refer to earlier Dutch encounters with the west coast. Some of these western toponyms are



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also from Dampier's encounter with the continent in 1699, when he passed harsh judgement on the Aboriginal peoples and named Sharks Bay, here "Scharks Bay."

Away from the Pacific, the United States (*Etats Unis*) is named. Farther north, Greenland and mainland North America are connected, a common assumption at the time, as ice blocked the passage between the landmasses and Baffin Bay remained little explored. In Hudson's Bay, the *Eau de Wager* and the Chesterfield [Inlet] show two of the latest attempts to find the Northwest Passage, by the *Furnace* in 1741-2 and by the *Dobbs Galley* and *California* in 1746-7.

A floral cartouche in the lower center, between the hemispheres, carries a short explanation from Dezauche. He explains that the map is intended to highlight Cook's voyages and recent discoveries made in the three decades prior to the map being published. He invokes his connection to the famous Buache to assure his customers of his skill and cartographic lineage. Clouds and sun stream along the top of the map, with furling banners bearing the title.

This 1800 imprint has one interesting update: it uses the French Republican calendar. Implemented during the French Revolution, the calendar was in use from 1793 to 1805. The new calendar was part of a campaign to remove religious and royalist references and influences from civic life. The calendar, which used 1792 as year one, was split into twelve months of three ten-day weeks. The tenth day was for rest and festivity. The extra days needed to make up a year were added after the twelfth month and were called complementary days. This map was published in year nine, which ran from September 23, 1800 to September 22, 1801.

**Detailed Condition:**