



Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

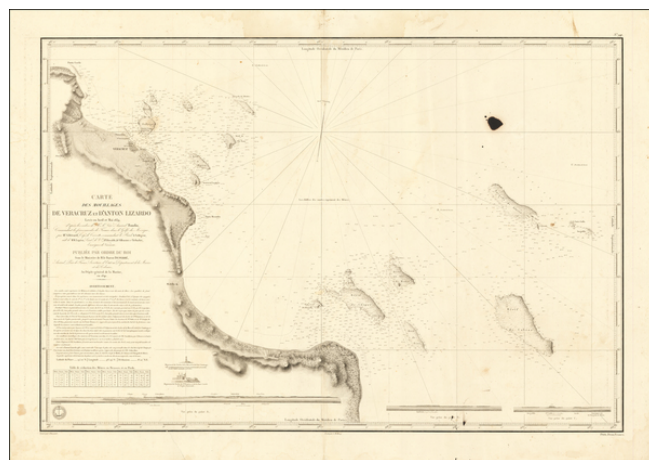
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[Vera Cruz & Environs] Carte Des Mouillages De Veracruz et D'Anton Lizardo Levee Avril et Mai 1839, d'apres les ordres de Mr. le Vice-Amiral Baudin, Commandant les forces navales de France dans le Golfe du Mexique, par Mr. A. Berard Cape. de Corvette, commandant le Brick le Voltigeur aide de M. M. Leperu, Lieut de Vau, d'Elissalde, de Villeneuve et Trebuchet, Enseignes de Vaisseau . . . 1841

Stock#: 62745
Map Maker: Depot de la Marine
Date: 1841
Place: Paris
Color: Uncolored
Condition: Good
Size: 34.5 x 23 inches
Price: SOLD



Description:

French Survey of Vera Cruz During The Pastry War

Finely detailed sea chart of the area around Fort San Juan de Ulua and the City of Vera Cruz, prepared under the direction of Rear Admiral Charles Baudin in April and May of 1839, shortly after the conclusion of the First Franco-Mexican War, also known as the Pastry War.

The map is executed in typically fine French style, with a meticulous set of soundings, coastal topography and the location of coastal place names, forts, anchorages, etc.

At the bottom three large profile views, the largest of which shows the approach to Veracruz, and views of (1) Clocher de la Merced and Fort Santiago and () Clocher de Sn Francisco, Tour Caree and the Paroissiale Church are given.

First Franco-Mexican War (1838-1839)

The Pastry War, also known as the First French intervention in Mexico or the First Franco-Mexican War (1838-1839), began in November 1838 with the naval blockade of some Mexican ports and the capture of the fortress of San Juan de Ulúa in Veracruz by French forces sent by King Louis-Philippe. It ended several months later in March 1839 with a British-brokered peace. The intervention followed many claims by



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French nationals of losses due to unrest in Mexico.

In a complaint to King Louis-Philippe, a French pastry chef known only as Monsieur Remontel claimed that in 1832 Mexican officers looted his shop in Tacubaya. Remontel demanded 60,000 pesos as reparations for the damage.

In view of Remontel's complaint and similar complaints from French nationals, in 1838 prime minister Louis-Mathieu Molé demanded from Mexico the payment of 600,000 pesos in damages. When president Anastasio Bustamante made no payment, the King of France ordered a fleet under Rear Admiral Charles Baudin to declare and carry out a blockade of all Mexican ports on the Gulf of Mexico from Yucatán to the Rio Grande, to bombard the Mexican fortress of San Juan de Ulúa, and to seize the city of Veracruz, which was the most important port on the Gulf coast. French forces captured Veracruz by December 1838 and Mexico declared war on France.

The Mexicans began smuggling imports in Mexico via Corpus Christi (then part of the Republic of Texas). Fearing that France would blockade the Republic's ports as well, a battalion of Texan forces began patrolling Corpus Christi Bay to stop Mexican smugglers. One smuggling party abandoned their cargo of about a hundred barrels of flour on the beach at the mouth of the bay, thus giving Flour Bluff its name. The United States, ever watchful of its relations with Mexico, sent the schooner Woodbury to help the French in their blockade

Antonio López de Santa Anna came out of retirement and surveyed the defenses of Veracruz. He offered his services to the government, which ordered him to fight the French by any means necessary. In a skirmish with the French, Santa Anna was wounded and his leg amputated and buried with full military honors, which started his new rise to power.

Rarity

The chart is quite rare. This is the first example we have ever seen.

Detailed Condition:

One large stain and some minor soiling.
