



Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

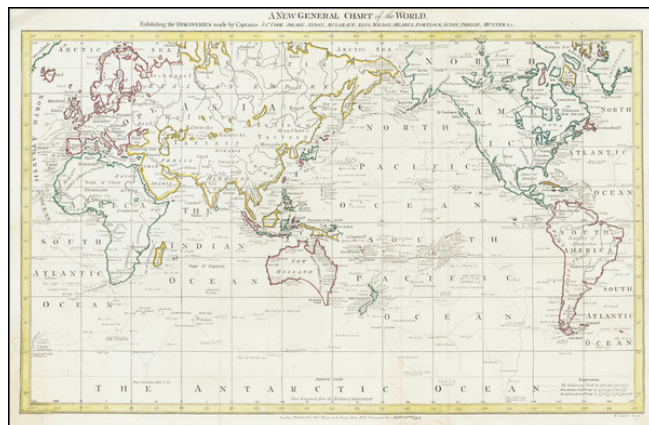
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A New General Chart of the World, Exhibiting the Discoveries made by Captains Jas. Cook, Drake, Anson, Mulgrave, King, Wilson Meares, Portlock, Dixon, Phillip, Hunter, etc.

Stock#: 69661
Map Maker: Hogg
Date: 1794
Place: London
Color: Outline Color
Condition: VG
Size: 18.5 x 11.5 inches
Price: \$ 975.00



Description:

Fine World Map Showcasing the Voyages of James Cook

Detailed world map including tracks of all three voyages of Captain James Cook, expeditions that redrew the map of the Pacific Ocean.

The map centers on the South Seas, where Cook spent most of the years 1768 to 1779, when he was killed in Hawai'i. A general chart, it is meant to highlight Cook's achievements, which included the charting of New Zealand, Hawai'i, the Aleutians, the Pacific Northwest Coast of North America, the east coast of Australia, and many other Pacific islands. Cook also sailed farther south than any previous ship, proving that *Terra Australis Incognita* was not as vast as previous navigators and geographers had thought.

Distinctive features of the geography include the outline of Australia, which is connected to Tasmania, then known as Van Diemen's Land. It would not be understood to be an island until after Matthew Flinders and George Bass circumnavigated the island in 1798-9.

The toponyms along the east coast of Australia were bestowed by Cook on his first voyage (1768-1771). The other toponyms are from Dutch encounters with the western and southern shores of the continent. These include Edels Land, named for Jacob d'Edel, in the *Amsterdam*, who sailed along with Frederik de Houtman in the *Dordrecht* in 1619. T. de Witts Land recalls Gerrit Frederikssoon de Witt, captain of the *Vianen*, which sailed in 1628. De Witt ran aground near what is now Port Hedland. He managed to free his ship by offloading cargo and coasted southward. A note in the south mentions Pieter Nuyts, a Dutch navigator who commanded the *Gulden Zeepaert* along the southern coast in 1627. A final toponym is



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Sharks Bay, a name that came from English buccaneer William Dampier in 1699.

The cartography of the North Pacific had been rewritten at mid-century by the Russian voyages of Vitus Bering (1728-30, 1733-43), as seen in the detailed outline of Kamchatka and the emerging silhouette of Alaska. Cook further defined that outline on his third voyage, in search of the Northwest Passage.

As the title indicates, the findings of several recent voyages contributed to this chart. These include Dampier, the Dutch East India Company's ships, and Cook, but also Francis Drake, who circumnavigated in 1577-80. George Anson's voyage is also mentioned; he led a circumnavigation expedition from 1740-44.

This map is rarer on the market than Hogg's similar general chart of the same year (1794), "A new general chart of the World, exhibiting the discoveries made by Captn. James Cook, in his first, second and third voyages; with the tracks of the ships under his command." That chart was also engraved by T. Conder and both featured in examples of *A new, complete and universal collection of authentic and entertaining voyages* (London: 1794).

It should be noted that the Alexander Hogg who published this map is not the same Alexander Hogg who sailed with Cook on his final voyage. That Hogg (1756-1828) served on *Resolution* as an Able-bodied Seaman. After the voyage, he was promoted to purser. He was one of the few sailors to serve with Cook and Nelson; Hogg was part of the Nile and Copenhagen campaigns.

Detailed Condition: