



# Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

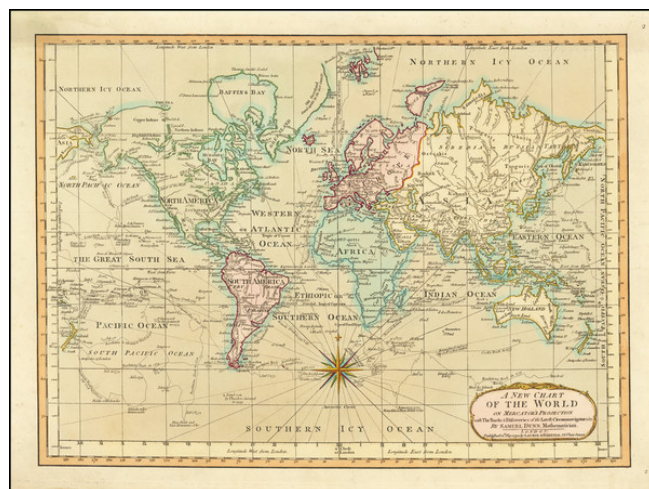
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## A New Chart of the World on Mercator's Projection with The Tracks & Discoveries of the Latest Circumnavigators &c.

**Stock#:** 71499  
**Map Maker:** Dunn  
**Date:** 1794  
**Place:** London  
**Color:** Hand Colored  
**Condition:** VG+  
**Size:** 16 x 12 inches  
**Price:** \$ 750.00



### Description:

#### ***Eighteenth-Century British Map of the World***

Detailed map of the world, illustrating the tracks of the latest explorers. Befitting the 1790s, particular emphasis is placed on the exploration of the Pacific, Indian Ocean, and southern latitudes.

New Holland is well-delineated, although it is still connected to Van Diemen's Land in the south. This would be corrected by Matthew Flinders and George Bass in 1798-9. The west coast is riddled with the encounters of Dutch navigators in the early seventeenth century. The east coast is covered in British toponyms thanks to the first voyage of James Cook.

Antarctica is left open, although the track of Cook's second voyage shows ever more exploration in the area. In the far North, Baffin's Bay is connected to Greenland, a common cartographic depiction of the time.

A "Northern Icy Ocean" runs across the northern latitudes, punctuated by Spitsbergen. A track runs around western Spitsbergen labeled Phipps 1773. Commander Constantine Phipps, the second Baron Mulgrave, took the *Racehorse* and the *Carcass* north on the British Naval North Polar Expedition in 1773. They were thwarted by impenetrable ice just north of 80°N, as noted on this map.

Various dotted lines mark the routes of voyages, and these tracks also reference other expeditions. For example, the dotted line marking Cook's passage across the Indian Ocean on his third voyage visits an



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island labeled, "Kerguelin's Land 1772 or Is of Desolation." Yves-Joseph de Kerguelen-Trémarec, on a voyage in search of *Terra Australis*, encountered the islands in 1772 and landed on them, in the name of France, in 1773.

Other tracks include those of John Byron, Louis Antoine de Bougainville, and Lozier Bouvet. The latter was the earliest to sail. Bouvet was an employee of the French East India Company who was convinced that, given a chance, he could make discoveries around the South Pole, or near the much-vaunted *Terra Australis Incognita*. In 1739, the Company gave him a chance. Bouvet meticulously searched the South Atlantic, but he had to return to France earlier than expected because his crew became too ill to continue.

After the close of the Seven Years' War, Britain found itself with an expanded empire gained at the expense of France. They pushed this advantage into the Pacific, sending a series of voyages to probe the South Seas. First out was Byron, who completed the fastest circumnavigation to date in 1764-6. Bougainville led a French expedition in 1764 to claim the disputed Malvinas/Falklands for France. From 1766-9, Bougainville led the first French circumnavigation; his was the second ship to land in Tahiti.

The most famous expeditions of the time were those of James Cook, the latter two of which are included here.

Details of the map's construction are also of note. The projection has doubled areas; New Zealand is shown twice, as are the antipodes of London. In addition to the longitude and latitude scales, there are also hours shown as they change over longitude and a scale of "Sea Leagues in a Degree."

**Detailed Condition:**