



Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

7407 La Jolla Boulevard
La Jolla, CA 92037

www.raremaps.com

(858) 551-8500
blr@raremaps.com

Carte de L'Amerique Septentrionale Depuis to 28 Degre de Latitude Jusqu'au 72 . . . MDCCLV

Stock#: 77488
Map Maker: Bellin
Date: 1755
Place: Paris
Color: Hand Colored
Condition: VG
Size: 34 x 22 inches
Price: SOLD



Description:

French America on the Eve of the French & Indian War

Highly important map of North America, compiling the French discoveries and exploration in the region during the prior 2 decades.

Between 1731 and 1742 the French government sent Canadian-born Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, sieur de La Vérendrye, on several expeditions into western Canada to find a route to the Pacific Ocean. In 1739 La Vérendrye reached the Mandan villages on the upper Missouri (though he did not recognize it as the Missouri). In 1739 his son François explored the Saskatchewan River. François and another son, Louis, explored the area southwest of the Mandan villages to the Rocky Mountains.

The Vérendryes relied extensively on information obtained from maps made by the Cree and Assiniboiné Indians. Like so many other explorers, however, they misinterpreted much of what they transcribed from the Indian maps. La Vérendrye came to believe that a River of the West connected with an opening on the Pacific coast discovered by Martin d'Aguilar in 1603. He also believed an inland sea called *La Mer de L'Ouest* was a receptacle into which the River of the West flowed. Unfortunately, neither the River of the West nor La Mer de L'Ouest exist. Likewise, La Vérendrye perpetrated a myth of a Mountain of Bright Stone, or the *Montagne de Pierre Brillante*, from a misconception of information he received from Indians. Later, this name evolved into the Shining Mountains, as the Rocky Mountains were called for many years.

The maps and charts from the La Vérendrye expeditions were deposited at the French Dépôt des Cartes et Plans de la Marine--the main depository of documents relating to French exploration in North America. Jacques Nicolas Bellin (1703-1772) was the senior hydrographic engineer at the Dépôt. In addition to



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conducting seacoast surveys in France and throughout the world, Bellin made several maps of North America.

Bellin incorporated La Vérendrye's results, including the "Montagne de Pierre Brillante," in the maps he made for Charlevoix's *Histoire et description generale de la Nouvelle France* (1744) and in the map on display. At several points on "Carte de l'Amerique Septentrionale" (1755) Bellin acknowledges the lack of geographical certitude about western North America. In a note near the "Riv. des Assiniboile," Bellin indicates that this river might flow into "La Mer de L'Ouest." Likewise, he suggests a possible connection between "La Mer de L'Ouest" and two opening to the Pacific Ocean--the "Entrée de Juan de Fuca 1592" or the "Entrée des Martin d'Aguilar en 1603." He depicts the "Riv. des Mantons" as a separate river and in another note indicates that it may be connected to the lower Missouri. Finally, the lower section of Bellin's map borrows from maps by de L'Isle and Anville, although Bellin locates the source of the Rio Grande further south than de L'Isle. On Bellin's map, the mountains of New Mexico form a southern range which is separated from the northern mountains by a gap.

Bellin's map was the basis for many later maps, including the map in Jonathan Carver's journal.

Detailed Condition: