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Hemisphere Occidentale Dresse pour l'usage particulier du Roy . . . Revu, Corrige et Augmente des Nouvelles Decouvertes et des Voyages Capitaine Cook, de ce Celebre Navigaterur avec les Routes . . . 1782

Stock#: 85885
Map Maker: Buache / Dezauche / De L'Isle
Date: 1782
Place: Paris
Color: Outline Color
Condition: VG
Size: 20 x 20 inches
Price: SOLD



Description:

Documenting the Latest Discoveries in the Pacific

Scarce, late state of Guillaume De L'Isle's map of the Western Hemisphere, updated to include the voyages of Captain James Cook.

The map was initially [published by De L'Isle in 1724](#). It was [reissued by his son-in-law, Philippe Buache, in 1745](#). Then, [in 1760](#), Buache substantially reworked the North Pacific to include the findings of the two Bering expeditions and the hypothetical geography of the American West and the Antarctic.

Here, Dezauche, who, as he mentions, was the heir of both De L'Isle and Buache, has made further changes in the Antarctic and the Pacific Northwest. Particularly evident is his addition of the routes of the second and third voyages of James Cook and of islands encountered by the explorer, like Hawai'i (*Isles Sandwich*) and the complete outline of New Zealand (see below).

Dezauche's changes are corrections of the theories of Philippe Buache. Based on the existence and location of floating icebergs, seen here, Buache thought that there were likely two large Antarctic islands, separated by a *Mer Glaciale*. Here, the outline of these islands has been erased, but the toponym for the conjectural *Mer Glaciale* has been retained, as has the reference to Buache's papers on the subject given to the *Académie des Sciences* in 1754 and 1757.



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The other major area of change is the Pacific Northwest and Alaska. Buache had integrated some of the findings of the First and Second Kamchatka Expeditions (1728-1730, 1733-1743), basing his outline on [controversial maps he worked on with Joseph-Nicolas De L'Isle](#) which included the fanciful Sea of the West and the spurious findings of an Admiral de la Fonte. Here, there is no mention of Fonte and the sea has been shrunk to a River of the West, near the *Entrée de Fuca*, which suggestively continues inland, nearly connecting to the Mississippi.

Juan de la Fuca was the Castilianized name of Greek navigator Ioánnis Fokás (Phokás). Little archival evidence survives of Fuca's career, but a chance meeting with an English financier, Michael Lok, in Venice in 1596 gave birth to rumors of Fuca's voyages in the Pacific. Fuca reported that he had been sent north from New Spain twice in 1592 in search of the Strait of Anian. The Spanish Crown failed to reward Fuca's discovery of an opening in the coast at roughly 47° N latitude and Fuca left the Spanish service embittered. His story lived on in Lok's letters and eventually was published in Samuel Purchas' travel collection of 1625. On many eighteenth-century maps, including this one, Fuca's Strait is linked with a River or Sea of the West. In 1787, the present-day Juan de Fuca Strait was named by the wife of naval explorer Charles William Barkley, making permanent a label that had previously just been hopeful conjecture.

Dezauche has sharpened the geography of Alaska, based on Cook's third expedition and those of the Russians like Bering and that of Peter Kuzmich Krenitzin (or Krenitsyn) and M. D. Levashev (1768-9). However, he has not replaced every change introduced by Buache. Near the *Entrée de Fuca* is "Fousang des Chinois." This note stems from the work of French Orientalist Le Guignes, who hypothesized that the Chinese arrived in the New World over a millennium before the Europeans in his 1761 work, *Recherches sur les Navigations des Chinois du Cote de l'Amerique, et sur quelques Peuples situés a l'extremite orientale de l'Asie*. Le Guignes was named a fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1752 and his work was well known across Enlightenment Europe and integrated into the maps of Buache and others.

In addition to the recent voyages of Cook, the map also offers a good overview of the history of exploration of the hemisphere. It includes the tracks of important voyages, including:

- Ferdinand Magellan commanded what became the first known circumnavigation of the world (1519-1522), although he died in the Philippines.
- Juan Gaetano (here Gaetan) crossed the Pacific from east to west in 1542.
- Alvaro de Mendaña led a Spanish expedition to the Solomon Islands in 1567-9, but his crew forced his return to Peru. Another attempt was made from 1595-6 to return to the Solomons, but they had



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not been charted accurately. Mendaña died on Santa Cruz, leaving his wife in charge of the settlement they had started. She decided to return to Spanish dominions and they arrived in the Philippines in early 1596.

- Pedro Fernandez de Quiros accompanied Mendaña on his second voyage and was a skilled pilot. After returning to Spain, he convinced authorities that he could find *Terra Australis*, the southern continent, if they gave him ships and supplies. He set out in 1605 and eventually landed on what is today Vanuatu. He mistook one of the islands for the fabled continent and called it *Austrialia de Espiritu Santo*. Quiros intended to set up a colony, but his crew forced him to leave.
- Jacques Le Maire, along with Willem Schouten, circumnavigated via Cape Horn in 1615-1617, the first to sail round South America instead of through the Straits of Magellan.
- Abel Tasman's first expedition (1642-4) is shown here, the first to contact New Zealand.
- Edmond Halley commanded two South Atlantic expeditions in the late-seventeenth century to study magnetic declination. He also famously described icebergs, which are included on this map.
- The *St. Louis*, in 1708, was a French merchant enterprise. It was the first ship to cross from Cape Horn to the Cape of Good Hope.
- The *St. Antoine* was a French merchant vessel, the first non-Spanish voyage across the Pacific from west to east. The ship, commanded by Nicolas de Frondant, traded with Chile and Peru in 1709.
- The *Aigle* and *Marie* were commanded by Jean-Baptiste Charles Bouvet de Lozier (1738-9), who saw Cap de Circoncision in the far southern Atlantic Ocean. It was the first time that land had been spotted south of the 50th parallel south.
- The Spanish ship *Leon* supposedly spotted land in 54°S in June 1756 on a return voyage from Callao, Peru around Cape Horn. This sighting was later confirmed by James Cook, who named the archipelago the South Sandwich Islands.

Mythical islands of the Atlantic

While the Pacific Northwest has been broadly reworked, other cartographic myths remain. In the Atlantic, Bus, Frisland (*Frislande*), and Brasil (*Roche de Bresil*) are included, making this one of the latest examples of their inclusion. The North Atlantic is especially prone to mythical or elusive islands, a result of the rich seafaring cultures that border it and the intensity of the expansion and commercial trade of European empires in the Atlantic World.

Perhaps the most famous of the Atlantic mythical islands is Frisland, near Iceland, whose fascinating story and association with the Zeno Map is told elsewhere (see below). Nearby to Frisland on many maps is Buss Island; here they are combined. This island originates in reports about Martin Frobisher's third



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voyage, specifically George Best's *A True Discourse of the Late Voyages of Discoverie of a Passage to Cathaya* (1578). One of Frobisher's ships, the *Emmanuel*, which was a busse, hence the island's name, supposedly sailed along the island on its homeward journey in 1578. Hakluyt included a description of the island in his *Principal Navigations* (1598). It was variably sighted and sought by seventeenth-century navigators and John Seller charted it his *English Pilot* (1671). The Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) sent an expedition in search of it in 1675, but they found nothing. By the eighteenth-century, cartographers supposed the island was fabulous or sunken, demoting it to a navigational hazard. A further voyage in 1791 finally proved its non-existence.

Hy Brasil is an enduring Atlantic chimera emerging from Celtic folklore. It ranges on maps from just off the west coast of Ireland to the area around the Azores. The island was initially described as a rich paradise not unlike Atlantis; it emerged from the depths for a short period and then would disappear. It started to appear on portolan charts in the fourteenth century and continued to be a stalwart of maps and charts into the nineteenth century. The island was the subject of a fanciful pamphlet by Richard Head in 1675. Despite no accurate reports of its whereabouts, the island appeared on Admiralty charts and other reputable maps for centuries, usually in the latitude of 51°N and at a longitude of 17°W.

Detailed Condition: