Cartobibliography of the Grand Canyon and Lower Colorado River Regions in the United States and Mexico 1535–2021

Earle E. Spamer
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Cartobibliography of the
Grand Canyon and Lower Colorado River Regions

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Approximate geographical area covered in *The Grand Canon*, embracing the Grand Canyon and lower Colorado River regions. It follows the river corridor from Glen Canyon Dam to the river’s delta and the Gulf of California. The boundary in the gulf encompasses Mexico’s Reserva de la Biosfera Alto Golfo de California y Delta del Río Colorado, and in Sonora embraces part of Reserva de la Biosfera del Pinacate y Gran Desierto. This bibliography defines “lower Colorado River” as that region below Grand Canyon, which differs from the hydrological Lower Colorado River Basin that begins below the confluence of the Paria River at Lees Ferry.

Approximate division between “Grand Canyon” and “Lower Colorado River” thematic regions of *The Grand Canon* (consolidated in this Cartobibliography).

Base map of Colorado River drainage basin modified from U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Group. The Upper and Lower Colorado River Basins delineate the apportionment of the waters of the Colorado River basin by the Colorado River Compact of 1922; divided just downstream from the confluence of the Paria River near Lees Ferry. Dams and impoundments are indicated on the map. Lighter-gray areas, not labeled, are American Indian reservations. Basin boundary is not depicted in Mexico.
Cartobibliography

of the Grand Canyon and

Lower Colorado River

Regions in the United States and Mexico

1535–2021

An Accompaniment to

THE GRAND CANON: A Worldwide Bibliography of the
Grand Canyon and Lower Colorado River Regions

Earle E. Spamer
Cartobibliography of the Grand Canyon and lower Colorado River regions in the United States and Mexico, 1535–2021 : an accompaniment to THE GRAND CANON, a worldwide bibliography of the Grand Canyon and lower Colorado River regions

by Earle E. Spamer

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THE GRAND CANON, produced in digital format, renews and updates the monographic presentation of out-of-print inkprint editions of the Bibliography of the Grand Canyon and the Lower Colorado River by Earle E. Spamer (Grand Canyon Natural History Association, 1981, 1990, 1993). It complements and significant elaborates on, and now supersedes, the online searchable database (www.grandcanyonbiblio.org) sponsored by the Grand Canyon Conservancy (earlier the Grand Canyon Association), regularly updated 2000–2015. The bibliography presented in THE GRAND CANON is the definitive version. This is not a commercial product and is not distributed by sale. The author receives no remuneration or services for the preparation or distribution of this product. Neither the Grand Canyon Conservancy, the National Park Service, nor any bibliographical contributors, are in any way responsible for the production or distribution of this work. Citations or remarks that mention®Registered Trademarks, ™Trademarks, SMService Marks, or other protected names and identifiers are not here endorsements of those products or services. The inclusion of a citation in this work documents only its existence; views expressed therein do not necessarily represent the views of the author or any of the bibliographical contributors. Quotations from works are made as critical analyses for bibliographical identification, to corroborate and elucidate for users the pertinence of the cited work to the bibliography or to confirm subject placement within the scope of this work, and as aids for users to identify the whole of a published work that may be pertinent to their work or interests. Ascertaining the availability or accessibility of cited items is the responsibility of the user.

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NOTICE

The Cartobibliography is an ACCOMPANIMENT to THE GRAND CANON: A Worldwide Bibliography of the Grand Canyon and Lower Colorado River Regions in the United States and Mexico. It greatly expands upon what was Part 25 in the 1st–3rd Editions of THE GRAND CANON (2012, 2015, 2019). Even though this is a standalone publication, it remains a part of that work. It uses the same methods of citation and cross-referencing standards used in the full bibliography. Notes with many citations direct users who, for bibliographical or statistical purposes, or for historical perspective within this bibliographical project, may have need to follow the cross-referencing information. For most users, this information may be superfluous, but it allows others to work in tandem with the complete Grand Canyon–Lower Colorado River bibliography.

Given the special nature of maps, atlases, and similar productions, and considering the great size of this Cartobibliography now, it was deemed more serviceable to segregate these sections from the main bibliography to create a new, comprehensive compendium that serves a specialized audience. So Part 25, which was restricted to “general” maps, was detached, and into it was merged all the other, usually specialized, maps that are cited in other parts and sections of the bibliography. (Citations copied from parts of the bibliography other than Part 25 are still present in their original places because they topically complement the content of the units with which they appear. They also will continue to be materially attached to parts of THE GRAND CANON that may be individually distributed, such as are available online at Raven’s Perch Media.)

The Cartobibliography maintains the same format as that followed throughout THE GRAND CANON. It also keeps in place each citation’s unique Item Number (or registration number) and special bibliographical cross-listings (see the following page). Accordingly, the Item Numbers displayed in the Cartobibliography also divulge their original topical placements in THE GRAND CANON. Differing from the standard procedure adopted for the main bibliography, new Item Numbers were not assigned to the citations copied from other units. In so doing, the statistical size of THE GRAND CANON’s citation counts has not been inflated.

Citations that comprised the original Part 25 of THE GRAND CANON (“general” maps) can be identified by the Item Number prefix “25.”; other prefixes are:

9. copied from Part 9 (travel and trail guides)
10. copied from Part 10 (Colorado River guides)
11. copied from Part 11/Section 2A (separately published geologic maps in the lower Colorado River region, which complement the geology citations for the Lower Colorado River region separate-coverage group of the bibliography)
24. copied from Part 24 (separately published geologic maps in the Grand Canyon region, which complement the geology citations for the Grand Canyon region)
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EXPLANATION OF THE ITEM NUMBERS AND CROSS-LISTINGS

EXAMPLE CITATION

Venegas, Miguel

1757  25.508

Noticia de la California, y de su conquista temporal, y espiritual, hasta el tiempo presente, Sacada de la historia manuscrita, formada en Mexico año de 1739. por el Padre Miguel Venegas.  Madrid: Imprenta de la Viuda de Manuel Fernández y del Supremo Consejo de la Inquisición, 3 volumes, 240, 564, 436 pp.  [Lower Colorado River area, see in Tomo Segundo [Volume 2], which also includes fold-out "Mapa de la America Septentriional y Mar del Sur Intermedio Formado sobre las Memorias mas recientes y exactas hasta el año de 1754"; and in Tomo Tercero [Volume 3], which also includes fold-out "Mapa de la California su Golfo, y Provincias fronteras en el Continente de Nueva España." [Information for maps: [1] Mapa de la America...: ("Manuel Rodriguez, sculpst"). ("M.A.de 1756"). "R. Colorado" is labeled at a rather widened head of the Gulf of California (not labeled), continuing without diminishment to the northwest then to the northeast where is met the confluence of "Río Gila". [2] Mapa de la California su Golfo...: This is a reproduction of Kino’s map, with the addition of ornamental illustrations. (See herein under Kino.)] [See also under Consag (1757, ITEM NO. 25.768).] [In Spanish.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED> GCNHA Monograph 2: page 28 | CITED> GCNHA Monograph 8: page 1-48 | FARQUHAR 5b HOWES V69 STORM 4470 WHEAT I:138 ["California" map; cited as in volume 1]
≡ REVIEWS AND NOTICES Anonymous, 1759, ITEM NO. 30.919, 30.1062; Anonymous, 1760, ITEM NO. 30.1661

Each citation in THE GRAND CANON has a unique, but arbitrary, serial number referred to herein as an ITEM NUMBER—in the example above the number is 25.508. It is composed of the number of the part of THE GRAND CANON in which it had been cited (Part "25." in the example), suffixed with a unique number within that part ("508" in the example). This example was selected because it includes many of the possible forms of cross-listings.

An ITEM NUMBER is assigned when a citation is added to the bibliography, or when a citation is transferred from one part to another (this does not pertain to the citations copied to this Cartobibliography from Parts 9, 10, 11, or 24 of THE GRAND CANON; see Notice on the previous page). ITEM NUMBERS did not appear in the 1981 and 1990/1993 print editions of the bibliography.

Many citations throughout the bibliography have appended to them CROSS-LISTINGS to previous editions of this bibliography and to selected bibliographical references (see more on this in the Introduction herein). Also cross-listed are citations for REVIEWS AND NOTICES of the works cited. These ancillary notes are indented and prefixed by the equivalence symbol (≡) so as to readily distinguish them from the citations themselves. For users who view this bibliography in its original PDF format, the bibliographical cross-listings are in dark orange and the reviews cross-listings are in dark blue (see example above); the colors are only for visual convenience. CROSS-LISTINGS to reviews and notices cite book reviews and similar publication notices that are listed in other parts THE GRAND CANON, indicated by the accompanying ITEM NUMBERS within the cross-listing.

SEE THE FRONT MATTER OF THIS VOLUME FOR FURTHER DETAILS ON THESE AND OTHER POINTS
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DETAILED SPACE VIEWS AND
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Space view with MODIS sensor imagery, 19 January 2002, of lower Glen Canyon and Marble Canyon AT RIGHT, Grand Canyon FROM RIGHT TO LEFT, and Lake Mead AT FAR LEFT. The snow-covered Kaibab plateau is to the RIGHT. (The fine line delineates the Arizona–Nevada boundary. North is to the top.)  

Space view of a diminishing Lake Mead as seen by the Operational Land Imager on Landsat 8, 24 July 2015. North is to the top. Black Canyon extends to the SOUTH from Lake Mead; Hoover Dam is seen as a tiny white spot at the NORTHERN END of Black Canyon. The Overton Arm extends to the north, showing the confluence of the Virgin (COMING FROM NORTH) and Muddy (COMING FROM NORTH-WEST) rivers. Las Vegas Wash empties into Lake Mead on the WEST SIDE of the image. The city of Boulder City, Nevada, is immediately to the SOUTHWEST of the lake; Las Vegas is the prominent urban area on the LEFT. (Metropolitan Las Vegas does not fall within the scope of this bibliography.)

(U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Visible Earth catalog. Image lakemead_oli_2015205_lrg.jpg. Image created by Joshua Stevens using Landsat data from U.S. Geological Survey and Lake Mead elevation data from U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.)

https://visibleearth.nasa.gov/view.php?id=86426
Space view of the Colorado River, **at right side of photo**, coming into the Colorado River delta and Salton Sea regions from the north; as seen in Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) image, 2 October 2003. (The fine lines delineate the U.S.–Mexico boundary.) The light green areas in the Salton Sea are algal blooms or sediment plumes. The Imperial Valley of California, noticeable for its irrigated lands, extends from the **southern side of Salton Sea** to the U.S.–Mexico boundary, continuing to the **south** as the Mexicali Valley in Baja California, Mexico. Yuma, Arizona, is to the east at **center far right**, where the northern U.S.–Mexico boundary touches the Colorado River. The irrigated Coachella Valley is to the **northwest of Salton Sea**. The irrigated Palo Verde and Cibola Valleys are along the Colorado River at the **upper right** of image. The Algodones Dunes are seen as the linear, plain tan area between the Imperial Valley and the Colorado River, **just to the right of center**. The Gran Desierto de Altar in Sonora, Mexico, is the large, plain tan area in the **lower right** part of the image. The irregular, white Laguna Salada of Baja California lies to the west (**left**) of the irrigated Valle de Mexicali. The Ciénega de Santa Clara wetland of Sonora (see also image below) is the linear dark-green area at **lower right**. The dry mouth of the Colorado River, with its noticeable Isla Montague dividing it in the Gulf of California, is at **far lower right**.


Space view of the lowermost region of the delta of the Río Colorado in Sonora (**right side**) and Baja California (**left side**), Mexico; seen in false-color Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer (ASTER) imagery from the Terra satellite, 8 September 2000. North is to the top. A confusion of arcuate scars of former Colorado River channels are seen on either side of the river as it approaches its final channel to the sea. The Ciénega de Santa Clara wetland, artificially created by agricultural waste water flow from the U.S.’s Wellton-Mohawk project, is the noticeable dark green area to the east of the river up against the expanse of the Gran Desierto de Altar. At the mouth of the river, at the head of the Golfo de California, the river’s flow (were it to regularly reach the sea) is divided by Isla Montague, itself a sedimentary remnant of past great flows from the Colorado River basin.

(U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Visible Earth catalog. Image aster_colorado_delta_lrg.jpg. Image created by NASA/GSFC/MITI/ERSDAC/JSAROS, and U.S./Japan ASTER Science Team.)

https://visibleearth.nasa.gov/view.php?id=1288
The Salton Sea—Colorado Desert region in contemporary perspective with events of the early 20th century.

Godfrey Sykes, Plate 2 in D. T. MacDougal et al., The Salton Sea: A study of the geography, the geology, the floristics, and the ecology of a desert basin, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Publication 193, 1914
The Colorado River delta forms a T-shaped area as shown in this map. Historically, occasional Colorado River overflows descended to the northwest rather than to the south and the Gulf of California. During recent times the river has flowed twice into the Salton Sink, below sea level—once in the 1890s when it overflowed naturally to reform the Salton Sea, and again in the early 1900s when an accidental breach of canalworks let it flow catastrophically unchecked for nearly two years to fill the present Salton Sea. For more than a century irrigation in the Imperial and Mexicali Valleys has provided rich farmland in the desert (note the latticework of canals and irrigation drains depicted on the map).

Federally-Designated Boundaries of Grand Canyon National Park and Predecessor Units 1893–Present

maps by Stephanie Smith, Grand Canyon Trust, 2019

https://www.grandcanyontrust.org/grand-canyon-historic-boundaries-map

permission to use (non-commercial) indicated on webpage; accessed 23 November 2019
NOTE ABOUT EXTERNAL HYPERLINKS IN THIS VOLUME

Throughout this PDF (Portable Document Format) volume, occasional URL (Uniform Resource Locator) hyperlinks direct users to various websites and webpages hosted throughout the internet. In the bibliography they most often link to “supplemental” or “supporting” materials for a publication that were posted to publishers’ websites. Similarly, various citations will refer to publications by their “doi:” (Digital Object Identifier) number.

All links and identifiers were current at the time of citation but are not updated; the doi’s are created to be persistent, but URLs are ephemeral. If a user finds a cited hyperlink that is no longer current, it nevertheless preserves historical and bibliographical perspective. It is not feasible for the compiler to routinely locate updated links because it is not known whether the original URL (or even its domain) has changed, or whether the document has been removed from the host website. Broken links also serve as object lessons of their uselessness to future researchers, although in some cases an archived copy—though one not necessarily perfect—may be accessible elsewhere (for example, through the Internet Archive Wayback Machine, https://archive.org/web/). Individual users may also have digitally saved or printed out some of these materials, which then may be preserved in the individual’s collected papers or other collections. In the future such kinds of “light gray literature” might be rediscovered in unexpected places.
INTRODUCTION

MAPS! What a glorious time sink! They capture places as they were, or imagined. They steal from us hours of study, and hours more of idle infatuation. They teach. They mesmerize. And they hide away and have to be sought out. Compared to book sellers, there are few map sellers. This was as true centuries ago as it is today, even though a map will more likely turn a head than will a book.

In this Cartobibliography, which is an independent accompaniment to THE GRAND CANON, we face a problem. Since THE GRAND CANON is a bibliography that focuses on everything published about a defined geographical space, there is every reason to expect the same “everything” among maps. That expectation fails. We first compete with the state and commercial jealousies of the earliest periods, when information for maps comprised the secrets of monarchs, mariners and merchants—that much, is well understood. In older times printing blocks and plates were shared, inherited, and otherwise reused in various fashions, often copied, sometimes plagiarized; many with modifications, supported and baseless alike. In more recent times, in the 19th century notably, we feel the angst of ateliers who, to make a living, frequently turned out new maps (and maps that posed as new, often barely revised if only to change the date). Sometimes there were multiple editions during a year that may or may not have meant to keep up with rapidly revised political boundaries and civil concerns. Physical geography often fell to the wayside, with some maps using outdated bases on which the new boundaries were printed. As I explain, many of these reissues are not kept up with in this bibliography; and just as frequently I surely have missed numerous maps that I otherwise would have captured for citations. With the works that are cited, though, many interesting things may be discerned.

A lot of maps are hard to examine. First, one has to find them, then often work with unwieldy rolls or immense flat sheets—they are notoriously difficult to organize and store, too. Once, in order to examine maps one had to travel to far-flung places that held copies that were of interest. Now, there are so many important maps that can be viewed online that it seems, outwardly, that most everything must be there. (Of course not.) We are beneficiaries of institutions and governments that have digitized maps and make them available online. Some dealers maintain online libraries of past offerings. Even so, not nearly everything is online and sometimes miscataloging or misinformation leads us astray; not all of them are in adequate resolutions, either, for very detailed study. Though the modern digital environment has made map inspection incredibly more easy,
we nonetheless are, pointedly, at the mercy of those who choose which maps to digitize, and to the creators of websites.

Take heed and solace in the remarks made by Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld in 1889:

“. . . even printed maps of this period [15th–16th centuries] have become very rare, and extensive collections of them are only to be found in a few libraries. Many of the most important of these documents are therefore not easily accessible to students—a difficulty the unfavorable influence of which may be traced even in elaborate geographical treatises of the most distinguished authors.”

Concluding, Nordenskiöld hoped that his work would “promote new discoveries in the recesses of libraries and map-collections”. (What he would have thought of the world wide web . . . !)

Citation Styles. This Cartobibliography does not strictly follow formal cataloging rules because it is meant to show precise, sometimes peculiar, data without adapting to some issues of conformity. The style of citation herein regretfully varies, a reflection of changes in how this bibliography was compiled during nearly 50 years. Despite having re-edited a fair number of citations on the run, I apologize for not having had the time to devote to a wholesale re-citing of the items now in this more elaborate Cartobibliography. (Five decades of accumulation is a long time for one person, and relocating many of these items would be a prodigious task, even for things online!)

With the focus solely on the Colorado River and its landscapes, this compendium may ignore important interpretive data on the maps—data that are not necessary for the objectives of THE GRAND CANON. The Cartobibliography’s purpose is to also capture the variant spellings of the rivers of interest and adjacent place names when such are given; not always an objective of cartobibliographers. More to the point, this work zooms in to detail the river courses in the region of interest. Maps of larger areas are understood to embrace this region; no special remarks are made unless required. Many maps are overlooked here because they display no rivers, or at least none that can be attributed to the Colorado River in its various early geographical forms and names. Should someone, someday, wish to finely compare the nuances of the delineation of the Colorado River and others nearby—knowing full well that such depictions even into the 19th century

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are mnemonic at best—this bibliography can be a source book for many, if not most, of the maps that may need to be examined. In some cases, ornamental maps on the title-pages or as frontispieces to old volumes show the region of interest here at such tiny scales that they are not appropriate to analyze for this bibliography, as they were diagrammatic rather than informational.

As elsewhere in The Grand Canon, the arrangement of citations is by the author or creator of the work, with items for the same author listed then in chronological order by year. Some citations in the Cartobibliography may be seen to adhere to the citation style used during the earlier decades of this bibliography—title, followed by place of publication and publisher. More recently added citations follow more traditional cartobibliographical styles that replicate all information displayed in a map’s title panel or cartouche, even publisher’s information, and precisely cite capitalizations and most typographical elements. Information that is not part of the title block or caption, such as discrete border notes that credit the engraver or delineator, are quoted (“separately within parentheses”). The disparities of older and newer citation styles should not be too awkward since many citations were reformatted during the process of editing more recent editions The Grand Canon. Hybrid forms of citations might be noticed by observant readers. Still, the data are there.

As with bibliographies in general, cartobibliographies use many different styles of citation; they may differ even by which names are the primary reference. (One may see this for themself when comparing this bibliography to others.) Some lists adhere more closely to the engravers of early maps rather than to the responsible delineators; others to publishers. It is, however, not always clear as to whom to give bibliographical credit, especially during the long time when map plates were borrowed, or reused by subsequent generations of a family of cartographers, or outright copied for reuse (sometimes, pirated). Here I have followed, as closely as possible, the method of citing original creators as cited on the maps themselves, and the actual dates of publication even though a date on a map may be earlier than its publication date. For example, a map may be included in a later-published atlas, or historians of cartography and printing may have determined alternate dates from those presumed or have corrected outright errors.

Some cartobibliographies focus on the historiography of maps, as represented at the times they were delineated. The purpose of this Cartobibliography is to follow dates of publication, hence public availability. Sometimes I have had to rely on the interpretations made by library catalogers. I only ask the user’s forbearance in light of the fact that specific information is not always to be had or is open to subjective interpretation. In any case, as much information as possible is given here in order to identify the works and with which they can be found, should they be needed for more in-depth study or have to be re-cited; and of course many citations add descriptive notes that pertain to the physical geography of the Colorado River region.
In any case, unlike more rigorously compiled and annotated cartobibliographies, a citation herein is not meant to describe the whole map in detail; after all, it focuses really on the region embraced by *The Grand Canon*. One will notice that sizes of maps are omitted, as are scales except for those maps on which scales are printed, nor are line breaks in titles and texts denoted. In the titles of maps, I have resorted to citing those printed in all-capital letters by instead using initial capitals in principal words. While it might have been preferable to cite all-capitalized titles precisely, the typographical discordance with citations brought forward from earlier editions of this bibliography would be stark. So I have conceded to the form of initial capitals. Though some legacy citations from the earliest editions will follow the format of all lower-case title citation, there are no longer many of these to be distracting, and they have not been updated because the maps have not been reexamined.

The use of the terms “caption” and “legend” are used precisely; they discern placement on a map. A “caption” is type along the top of the map; “legend” is a notation beneath or beside an element of the map. Titles are cited by their prominence, if more than one appears on a map; for example, a cartouche and a caption or legend both. Occasionally, a map will have more than one title, perhaps in different languages. These are cited equally, but separated by a reverse slash – “\”.  

**Transliterations and Translations.** I had considered including approximate, if not precise, translations in all of the non-English citations in this bibliography, to assist users who do not know these languages. However, I do not provide universal translations for the reason that many of them would not be at all satisfactory, peculiar if not erroneous, due to linguistic nuances and contextual variances that might not be recognized except by readers fluent in those languages, particularly with older dialects and spellings of centuries past. I could have included translations for some, and not others, but in the end I feel that such an arbitrary selection would detract from the overall dependability meant to be conveyed by this work. Nonetheless, in a bibliography that is principally in English, information that is presented in non-Roman characters is decidedly “foreign” to users who are not familiar with those orthographies, and further, that transliterations alone are not likely to be as helpful as they seem to be. For such citations in non-Roman orthographies I do usually provide both a transliteration and a translation in English, to facilitate reading by users who do not understand those languages, but the original orthography will help immeasurably if one wishes to find the original publication.

Because I do not read the non-Roman orthographies, and inasmuch as they are effectively unintelligible to users like me who are familiar only with Roman orthography, I provide titles and other information in the original orthographies, usually with both a transliteration and a translation in English. The non-Roman information has been extracted digitally from web sources, particularly WorldCat and specific library
catalogs that have recorded information in non-Roman orthographies. Occasionally I have had to resort to printing from a digitized copy of the map, then using optical-character recognition (OCR) to render the texts in digital format that could be copied into the bibliography. For details, this often depended upon a satisfactory digital resolution (with thanks to those who made the online originals available at good resolutions).

Most transliterations and translations herein have been obtained through the use of Google Translate online. Admittedly, Google Translate is imperfect, insofar that it is a so-called “neural machine translation service” that translates a sentence at a time, which over time has “learned” to construct better and more grammatically correct sentence structure and word selections. In some cases, I have taken texts and reconstructed some sentences, phrases or words (sometimes back and forth between English and the non-English language as checks) to provide more sensible information, then tested the reformatted translation again as a whole. I have not often been disappointed in the result, though in a few instances I discarded a translation that was obviously awry in favor of one that is simply adequate.

This note is made here so that users of this bibliography can take into consideration any future-recognized misrepresentations, errors, or perceived negative aspects (beyond those currently realized) of Google Translate’s programming interface during the timeframe when the interpretations were made, during the late 2010s and after. Still, the translations obtained for this bibliography are reasonably good, if not accurate. And of course, the use of the original non-Roman orthographies do make the cited items accessible to those who can read them, or who seek the help of librarians and others who can work with them.

This note also applies to the corresponding transliterations that appear in this bibliography. In many bibliographies, titles and other information in non-Roman characters are usually cited in transliteration only, often because the non-Roman character set is not available to the printer (or to the author of the bibliography). While transliteration is somewhat helpful, in that the information can be “sounded out”, variant transliteration schemes for some languages render the citation less precise, less intelligible, to users who follow other schemes. For the non-Roman orthographies, I have had to rely on Google Translate’s transliterations exactly. Again, note of this is given in the event of future recognition of issues with Google Translate’s methodologies in the late 2010s and later, the period during which I have used it. Particular schemes of transliteration are not indicated in this bibliography because the sources referred to rarely provide such information, even when I have obtained the information from a library’s catalog.

In this Cartobibliography, as well as in THE GRAND CANON overall, citations that have long, compacted passages of non-Roman orthography, transliteration, and English
translation are difficult to visually tease apart. I have devised a method of colorizing some of this information to make specific portions stand out more clearly. The original title, being the key bibliographical component, is printed in black as usual; it may be followed by a transliteration [in gray font between brackets], then an English translation [in light red font between brackets]. In any case, I believe that if a person cannot read a foreign language—and does not have the opportunity to obtain a translation—further access to that item may be moot if, in the case of maps, specific interest goes beyond just the graphical presentations.

Traditional and simplified character forms of Chinese both appear through THE GRAND CANON, depending upon whether the original publication or a library catalog record was followed. For transliterations, the pinyin system of romanization is followed for Chinese text, again based on the sources. These will be recognized by the inclusion of diacritical marks in the pinyin texts. However, some older citations may be represented in other transliteration systems as used by the sources seen. Further, some Chinese monosyllabic and polysyllabic transliterations are as taken from online catalogues or from automated translations, without regard to linguistic precision in the language itself. These may be displayed either as a “solid” or compound transliteration, which forms a series of long, single “words”, or sometimes appear as a string of single-syllable sounds; again, as used by the sources consulted. Similarly, Japanese monosyllabic and polysyllabic transliterations appear in various forms herein. These are only guides, and no attempt has been made at standardization.

Cartobibliographical Details. Historical geography—indeed, the analysis of maps at minimum—is a vast academic study and avocational pursuit, even one of pleasurable indulgence. This Cartobibliography gathers those maps that in some fashion display the lower Colorado River–Grand Canyon region. Maps that omit the rivers of this region are usually overlooked here. For the most part, only published maps are listed, although a small number of manuscript maps are included. Manuscripts are restricted to those that are of seminal importance to the historical geography of this part of the Southwest, sometimes as the immediate if not sole source for maps published later, or that document important “firsts”; their citations include pertinent notes. Still, one has only to see the cartobibliographies or catalogs of major map repositories to recognize the tremendous number of 16th century and later manuscript maps that are pertinent to the region covered here, which of course should be consulted in the pursuit of historiographical studies.

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2 The gray and light red fonts are used for the visual convenience of those working with the original digital version of this bibliography, so that the transliteration and the translation in English are more noticeable amidst the original data and notational texts. Text in supplemental colors may yet be distinguishable even when a black-and-white printout from this bibliography is referred to. Colors have no special significance to the use this bibliography.
This Cartobibliography is a documentary effort, describing how the Grand Canyon–lower Colorado River region of North America was portrayed, correctly or incorrectly. This is far less so a contribution to cartobibliography in its strictest sense, although in a few instances it corrects or amplifies the work of earlier bibliographers. Yet neither is the Cartobibliography meant to be a “collector’s guide” since it is beyond the scope of this bibliography to document, in any detail, states and variants of maps (although in a few cases such distinctions are noted, particularly for items whose states seem to not have been recognized before).

There are hundreds more general maps that surely could be listed in this bibliography; most additions have been opportunistic. In every case, these maps are cited for the geographic information they illustrate regarding the lands that fall within the geographic boundaries defined by THE GRAND CANON, even when the subject of the map may be extralimital. Annotations indicate details of interest within the scope of the bibliography. Whether or not one of the principally extralimital maps freely borrowed a base map from a pre-existing map, as was often the case, or created a new, even if whimsical, interpretation, is not a central concern here; only that the map portrays in some measure the Colorado River region and may be examined for that information.

Some users may notice that various reprinted and plagiarized editions of maps are not cited; specifically, those of the early cartographical publishers who produced numerous variants and editions. Bear in mind as well that it was not unusual for plates by one cartographer to be reused by another; others simply copied them, with variations. It has not been practical to follow through on some of these replicated editions, but one should also specifically keep in mind the compound of editions based on inherited plates and the individually creative work of the genealogical and cartographical business lineage of Gerard Mercator, Rumold Mercator, Jodocus Hondius, Hendrik Hondius, and Jan Jansson, superseded in force by the family of Joan, Cornelius, and Willem Blaeu. Another family group among cartographers cited herein are the Sansons—Nicolas Sanson d’Abbeville and his grandson, Pierre Moullart-Sanson, who was the uncle of Gilles Robert de Vaugondy, also cited herein. Users will find some of these family works cited herein, but the listings even for the region of interest are not comprehensive. Similarly, since maps were copied, updated, and reprinted, one may also note that some maps of a particular cartographer may be published posthumously, or credited to them for decades afterward (even in revision). The sudden cessation of the use of some plates does not necessarily reflect a geographically pertinent decision not to reuse them. Rather, for example, references to the destruction of Joan Blaeu’s plates in a fire during 1672 reveal a reason for the end to such reuse. Mishap, and disposal following a publisher’s death, also are likely reasons.

The kinds of maps cited here vary. Many are standalone productions, while others are maps that accompany reports of explorations; some of them as large fold-outs,
others as loose maps accompanying those reports. A significant number of atlas plates are also cited here, which sometimes note different production dates compared to the dates of the publications in which they appeared. (In large measure, it is the publication date—the date of public availability—that determines the date cited in this bibliography. Thus the user may see a date that differs from one that appears in other cartobibliographies that focus on dates of original creation.) Again, this Cartobibliography, and THE GRAND CANON overall, usually uses dates of publication for its citations. Sometimes it is difficult to distinguish by these bibliographical citations standalone maps from those that were published as part of more widely embracing documents, often because they are now seen separately for sale or have been received by repositories as separates.

It is difficult to stringently keep to maps that were made specifically as separate publications, to isolate them from maps that were included in reports and atlases. (This separation was the original intent of the Grand Canyon–Lower Colorado River bibliography project at its beginning. For the reasons mentioned here, as well as for informational interest, the focus was necessarily broadened.) It is reasonable to cite some of the included maps due to their significance to studies of the regions they embrace, but also because often they are available separately from dealers who had either acquired the maps individually or who had broken them from the volumes in which they appeared; and thus they can be mistaken for separate publications. Even in other cartobibliographies the distinction is not always made clear. Further, maps prepared by one cartographer as a separate production may be included in a volume compiled by another cartographer or author. Still, they are discrete maps.

So it is justifiable for a broadly focused work such this one to cite maps that appear within larger works, such as major reports and atlases. The relationship of individual maps from broken volumes is not always represented in the library catalogs or the sales offerings of map dealers, and even during my own research such information may have eluded me. While libraries may catalog these maps as separate items, they may or may not have accompanying notes that identify the original source; it may have not been known to them. Some libraries may also separately catalogue included maps as a matter of analytic cataloging, which is not necessarily obvious to general users. While informed scholars and sellers may understand such original relationships, the information does not always reach the more “common” level of the catalog record by which many users come to know of these items. In this Cartobibliography, frankly, it is less important to work out these omissions since it is the identifiable map itself—and the pertinent information conveyed by it—that is cited and described.

Many maps are now cited herein that are within less imposing publications, like instructional texts or even Bibles; they are cited usually for some unusual perspective, but their numbers are not great since the prime focus of this Cartobibliography is
mostly on those separately published maps and atlas sheets just mentioned. When maps are known (to me or my sources) as being a part of a larger work, they are so indicated; otherwise, the maps are cited on their own merits, and future bibliographers may make emendations as needed. At least, the maps are cited. Any blurriness of context is not intended but may be the result of incomplete information either from a source or from the interpretation of the map itself. With respect to the geographical information conveyed about the Colorado River region, these issues are less important because, as noted, this Cartobibliography has a predominantly chorographical perspective; that is, the focus is finer than the map as a whole, such as on rivers.

Many maps, particularly those of the first two-thirds of the 19th century, may be recognized by some users as noteworthy for their recognition and display of frequently changed political boundaries, and these maps are rightly significant for those reasons even though they may have nothing to do with the physical geography of the Colorado River country. The maps are, however, cited here because they portray the Colorado River. This portrayal becomes redundant when the same base map, with its underlying physical geography, is used to revise only the political geography. Sometimes, such convenience for the cartographer or the atelier ignored the fact that recent discoveries may have changed how the physical geography of the area should be shown. The reuse of severely outdated base maps simply to present redrawn political boundaries, or those that were used indiscrimately for wholly different purposes (despite a publisher’s trumpeting “the most recent authorities” and so forth), has needlessly unleashed floods of misrepresented geographies that carry forward past their primes. The commercial map publishers should have known better, though in some cases even the government cartographers are caught in the act.

With many of the 16th to 19th century maps cited here, in reading the descriptions of the parts of maps that are pertinent to the region covered herein, it might seem—to use an “analog” analogy—as if one were listening to a “scratched record” when the maps seem to repetitively relay the same description of the parts described here. The repetition is unavoidable because this Cartobibliography is not a prolonged analytical text but a bibliography; that is, each citation stands alone. I wholly ignore the fundamental errors of some maps, particularly among the earliest ones—the imagined coastlines, mythical straits, invented seas and lakes, and improbable rivers—except when it was necessary to note it. These are more the attention of cartographical and historical scholars, while this Cartobibliography looks only to the physical geographies of south-western North America through which flows the Colorado River. Besides, amidst the drone of repetitive notes in these citations there are occasional variations—sometimes little surprises. Were I to record just the surprises it would violate the commanding purpose this work to cite the whole of everything found, for the benefit of users who will have greatly varying needs and expectations.
It is, further, not always sufficient to say that one or another map is “representative” of “many such” maps of a particular time, and to ignore the others. In seeking some measure of comprehensiveness, as here in this Cartobibliography, all of them should be cited with as much information as possible in order to compare content and presentation. How often has a reader been disappointed, even with a richly illustrated book, when many maps are mentioned on the fly, without either illustrating them or in some measure depicting them? With the citations here one may be assured of a good starting point to find as many as are of interest to the region on which the bibliography focuses.

If one pays close attention, one will see the onward representation of the same, often inaccurate, geographical elements or the arrival of new elements (inaccurate and truthful alike). Of course, most representations of the course of rivers on these older maps are diagrammatic, not the results of careful surveys (which was rarely the case); and many maps anyway had been prepared to display political boundaries and spheres of influence, moreso than physical geography. Some depictions of river courses are honestly conjectural; many, though, are simply contrived. Naturally, for an off-corner of the world such as the southwestern part of North America, copying and plagiarizing geographic information, especially in earlier times, was not only convenient, but expedient; few people who acquired these maps were aware of the (meager) information displayed about southwestern North America.

There are a great many well-known cartographic fantasies that appear in these maps—one has only to read in Wheat’s (1957) Volume I his Chapter 8, on the “Products of the Commercial Ateliers, 1750-1800”, to gain a fine sense of this. (See farther below regarding Wheat’s cartobibliographies.) The notes that accompany a citation here are mostly restricted to a general description of how the Colorado River, its tributaries, and the landscape along its course are portrayed. The citations are not so much geographical as they are chorographical. Although such focus can draw attention away from the map’s intended function, in the context of THE GRAND CANON these chorographically focused things are of greater importance.

Part 2 of THE GRAND CANON (General Publications) includes numerous volumes in which specific maps are noted as pertaining to the regions covered by this bibliography, usually relating to the Colorado River. In previous editions of the bibliography these publications of cartographic interest remained segregated from Part 25 (the former “general maps” section) because the listings in Part 2 often embrace significantly more textual information that is pertinent to the overall coverage presented by THE GRAND CANON. However, the Cartobibliography presents selected ones among these citations, so as to provide more convenient use by those who are searching for pertinent, even important, cartographic materials. All data in the citation are brought forward as a matter of strict bibliography.
The availability of digitally scanned maps online will be useful in examining maps and atlas sheets from numerous sources, including those in the Library of Congress and various regional and institutional collections as well as ephemeral listings by dealers. As these sources continually emend their online holdings, the user will be more at advantage by conducting new searches at any time.

The Cartobibliography does not include probably thousands of “casual” maps such as those that appear on the pages of serial articles or interspersed in the texts of books. It also does not contain citations for publications “about” the science or art of cartography, about historical aspects of mapping, or the historiographical aspects of a particular map. Its purpose is not so much to describe these maps from the viewpoints of human history and the development of cartography, but to place the portrayal of physical features of the Colorado River basin in temporal perspective.

The objective in compiling this Cartobibliography is to provide an idea of what is available—knowing full well that there is far more that is not documented here. Ideally, an illustrated cartobibliography would be very useful (and entertaining), but given the need to wrest the academic, legal, and fiduciary means to bring such a work into being, it will have to be up to another person or party and in another venue. This, at least, is a framework erected for the use of those interested in the changing geographical aspects of the Grand Canyon–lower Colorado River region. The descriptions of those parts of the maps that are pertinent to this bibliography are provided for their interest, considering that it is not usually practical to compare all of these maps in person, at one time.

Although a bibliographical list of maps provides a useful service, Carl I. Wheat clearly explained (specifically for his monumental work on the Transmississippi West of North America) that it is impossible, at least for one person, to pursue a perfect record of comprehensive listings.

“Books about maps, . . . or indices, or bibliocartographies, or catalogues, or even the most learned discourses on the maps of related areas cannot be accepted or used as substitutes for personal examination of the maps themselves . . . .** To those familiar with the history of this vast western area, it will be obvious that no investigator could in his lifetime hope to see and list all the maps that in some fashion bear upon its complex story.”

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3 Carl I. Wheat, Mapping the Transmississippi West, 1540-1861. Volume One. The Spanish entrada to the Louisiana Purchase, 1540-1804. San Francisco: Institute of Historical Cartography (1957), pp. 7, 9-10. [Two illustrative cases in point are the profusion of atlases produced by Gerard Mercator and Jodocus Hondius, 1585-1637, and by Johannes Janssonius, 1638-1681, which mostly have not been attempted to list herein. See for a complete analysis of these works, including lists of the new maps that appear in each of numerous editions, two papers by Johannes Keuning: “The History of an Atlas. Mercator–Hondius”, Imago Mundi, Volume 4 (1947), pp. 37-62, and “The Novus Atlas of Johannes Janssonius”, Imago Mundi, Volume 8 (1951), pp. 71-98. For a third illustrative case, see in Section 1 the remarks under Ptolemy, regarding the profusion of editions, originally from the Second Century, of Ptolomy’s historic work, Geography.]
Nonetheless, I hope that these citations, confined as they are both geographically and chorographically, also intrigue some users to embark on reading journeys (made ever more possible by the numbers of maps accessible online) into the realms of always-evolving studies of cartography. The old never is old when its materials are looked at with refreshed vision.

**Nomenclature for Río Colorado and Colorado River.** Historical, bibliographical, and cartographical research in the region covered by this bibliography can be confusing given the number of names by which the Colorado River has been known since its European discovery in 1539. “Colorado River” appears elsewhere, too: in Texas (United States) and as “Río Colorado” or “Rio Colorado” in various places in the Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking world.

For the benefit of newcomers to the study of this region, and as a refresher for those who are more familiar with the region, a summary of names is below. The names pertain to the originally named stretch of the river—from the confluence of the Grand and Green Rivers in present-day Utah to the sea. (The name “Colorado” was legislatively applied to the Grand River in 1921, to allow the Colorado River to locate its headwaters in the state of Colorado.) Names in this list include those from manuscript and published materials, and misspellings. Some, particularly those from the 19th or 20th centuries, are mixtures of Spanish and other languages. Some names are misapplied from, or confused with, other (usually presumed) rivers.

- Big Colorado River
- Boñaguia R[ivièr]e [in French]
- Caramara fl[vius] [see Río Coromara below]
- Colorado de los Martyres
- Colorado del Oeste
- Colorado River [and as Coloredo River]
- Colorado River of California
- Colorado River of Mexico
- Colorado River of Sonora
- Colorado River of the Gulf of California
- Colorado River of the West
- Firebrand River [in the original Spanish, Río del Tízón; see below]
- Fl[usse] Colora de los Martyres [in German, sic]
- Fl[vius]. boni præsidii [in Latin]
- Gran Río Colorado [and as Gran Río Colorado]
- Great Colorado River [and as Great Colorado]
- Great Río Colorado of California
- Green River or Colorado of the Gulf of California [sic]
- Martyrs River [and as Martyr’s River]
- Red River
Red River of California
Red River of the West
Río Buena Esperanza
Rio Colorabro [*sic*]
Río Colorado [and as Río Colorada]
Río Colorado (West)
Río Colorado de las Balzas
Río Colorado de los Martyres
Río Colorado de México
Río Colorado del Norte
Río Colorado del Occidente
Río Colorado del Oeste
Río Colorado del Sur
Río Colorado Grande
Río Colorado Grande
Río Colorado Grande de la California
Río Colorado Grande de los Martyres
Río Colorado de California
Río Colorado of the Gulf of California
Río Colorado of the North
Río Colorado or Grand River [*sic*]
Río Colorado or North River
Río Colorado or of the North [*sic*]
Río Colorado ot Totontoc [*sic*]
Río Coromara [*assumed by contemporary geographers to be that of Marco Polo’s river in China*]
[*also seen as “R. de Coramara” and as “Caramara flu.”*]
Río de Aguchi, ó de Bona Guía [*in Italian*] [or as seen in Latin source, Río de Anguchi]
Río de América Septentrionale
Río de Buena Guía [and as Río de Bona Guía]
Río de los Martyres [and as Río de los Martyres]
Río del Norte [not Río Grande del Norte, which is the Río Grande of the Gulf of Mexico]
Río del Tizón [and variant contemporary spellings; e.g., “Tecon”, “Teçon”, “Thicon”, “Ticon”, “Tison”, “Toucan”]
Río Grande [not Río Grande del Norte, which is one name for the Río Grande of the Gulf of Mexico]
Río Grande Colorado
Río Grande Colorado de los Martyres [*in 1710 manuscript, as “R: G: Colorado de los Martyres”*]
Río Grande de Buena Esperanza
Río Grande de Colorado
Río Grande de los Cosninos
Río Mysterioso
Río Totonteac [also as Rio Totonteanc and Rio Tontonteac; also in Latin as Totonteac fluvius] 4
Riv[ier]. Colorado of Del Norte [in Dutch]
Rivière de Coral [in French, the Colorado mislabeled; should be labeled on Gila River]
[?] Tigna fiume [in Italian, "Ringworm River"]
Western Colorado

The Colorado had also been referred to as the “Seedskeeter”, “Seedskadee”, and variant spellings, which are corruptions of an Indigenous American pronunciation actually for the Green River (in the upper basin area). The Little Colorado River has been given comparably overlapping names, including “Rio Colorado”.

Cross-listings to Wheat. Throughout this Cartobibliography, informational cross-listings are made to the five-volume cartobibliographical compendium of Transmissississippi West maps by Carl I. Wheat (1954–1963, and reprintings) that is a definitive checklist on the subject. Sometimes it may be awkward to use, given that Wheat’s sequential enumeration of maps in his cartobibliographies do not follow in order within his greatly informative narrative text, but the separate, chronologically ordered “Bibliocartography” (as he called it) in each volume is invaluable. Each volume also contains numerical indices. (For a combined index to all volumes, see Seavey, Charles A. Mapping the Transmississippi West, 1540-1861 : an index to the cartobibliography. Winnetka, Illinois: Speculum Orbis Press, for Map and Geography Round Table, American Library Association, Map and Geography Round Table, Occasional Paper no. 3, 1992.)

For the most part, only those maps that were printed (that is, not manuscripts) are cross-listed to Wheat herein (though he includes a large number of manuscript maps). Necessarily, only the maps that clearly pertain at least in part to the region covered by this bibliography, with informative labels or the delineation of rivers, are cross-listed to Wheat. Many of Wheat’s citations are extralimital to this bibliography, and many more that could be listed here are omitted usually because they repeat numerous previous editions of a map. Note as well that some pertinent maps listed by Wheat are not included here because I have not seen them, in any form. Conversely, some maps, though Wheat mentions other editions of them, are listed herein from editions seen by me but not by Wheat. Take note, too, as Wheat (1963, Volume V, p. xii) has informed, that “. . . our interest centered upon pioneering rather than commercial maps . . .”, thus another reason for maps cited here that may not have appeared in Wheat’s compendium. And further, Wheat rarely cites maps published in the texts of serial publications,

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4 Obscure; the name Totonteac usually pertains to a presumed Indigenous “kingdom”. Regarding Totonteac see for example, William K. Hartmann, Searching for golden empires : epic cultural collisions in sixteenth-century America (University of Arizona Press, Tucson, 2014), p. 271 ff; and Helda B. Barracco, Os “dourados” de Parima : um problema de anticomunicação (EBRAESP Editorial, São Paulo, 1978; in Portuguese, which is an ebook only and thus is not otherwise cited in THE GRAND CANON), p. 149.
but where he has, and the maps are pertinent to the present bibliography, his citations are cross-listed here. In any case, the critically important maps are cross-listed.

The Wheat cross-listings have been added for the first time to this Cartobibliography (which was being prepared for the 4th Edition of The Grand Canon before being reformulated as an independent accompaniment to that work). The format used herein lists items by volume number, then, following convention, the map number as listed in Wheat’s “Bibliocartography”. If a map is illustrated, a separate notation is appended to the cross-listing, which indicates its page placement in the volume. For example, Wheat I:70 [with illustration facing p.48] would usually be cited as “Wheat 70”, but I add the volume number (I) as a matter of convenience for users who may not be familiar with the cut-off points of the enumeration through five volumes in six books. Wheat’s numbers are consecutive, 1–1302, though with an omission or two and a few expansions by the use of suffixed letters.) The separate volumes and their cross-listing identifiers, are as follows:


Wheat V:__ 1963. Mapping the Transmississippi West, 1540-1861. Volume Five. From the Civil War to the Geological Survey. Part One [and] Part Two. San Francisco: Institute of Historical Cartography, Part One, pp. i-xvii, 1-222; Part Two, pp. 223-487. [The bibliocartography for both parts appears in Part Two.] [“Although the limiting dates for the whole work are 1540-1861, as set forth on the title page, I have found it desirable . . . to consider a number of maps published after the stated dates. In fact, this volume contains a rather extended discussion of significant maps published all through the 1860’s, and a final chapter touches upon various notable maps of the 1870’s—and even a few of still later date, down to 1884—which one way or another round out the work.” (Volume V, Part One, p. xi)]

Given that Wheat’s volumes are relatively difficult to access outside of specialized libraries, and that they command steep prices in the bookseller’s market, they have also been reprinted in facsimile, in reduced size and without benefit of the few fold-out
plates. As a matter of convenience, these special and on-demand reprints are listed here:

**NO DATE** [1995?]. Storrs-Mansfield, Connecticut: Maurizio Martino, and Parsippany, New Jersey: About Books, 5 volumes in 6. ["This reprint is strictly limited to 350 copies" (title-page verso).]


When referring to the cross-listings to Wheat, bear in mind that he has arranged items chronologically according to the dates they were created, not necessarily the dates of publication (the dates usually referred to in this Cartobibliography). Sometimes several (even many) years can separate the dates. Herein, a modified style of citation may record differently from Wheat, particularly in the attribution of creator. The differences are imposed by Wheat, who relied (as a cartobibliographer) on the aspects of origin and historical order rather than to the aspects of publication. (Recall, too, that Wheat includes manuscript materials in his cartobibliography.) Further, this Cartobibliography cites information as it appears in the publication, whereas some cartobibliographers, like Wheat, may cite interpreted information. Often, particularly with early maps, information is ambiguous and a bibliographer must in the end defer to interpretation.

**Notes About the Earliest Works (mid-16th Century).** The history of the American Southwest is rich, exhaustively studied, rife with political and economic contention and cultural ambivalence. That history necessarily embraces the publication records of European and, later, American institutions and writers. Native Americans had as well lived in and journeyed through the Southwest for uncounted centuries before the first European forays into this part of North America in the sixteenth century. But, it is the publishing tradition of Europe that begins documenting the corroborative, citable, and obtainable records of reportable activities and observations carried out in this region at specific times; and so this is our bibliographical starting point.

Thus far the earliest item cited in THE GRAND CANON is from circa 1535. Of course, this predates the earliest European records of contact with the region of interest here—1539 for the Colorado River, and 1540 for the Grand Canyon. My selection of two pre-dating items closest to 1539, from circa 1535 and from 1536, is purposeful; both are map products. Since maps (including gores for globes) were the first printed materials to convey information about the region, for the sake of comparison I have cited maps that were recently available at the close of the 1530s, so as to provide a graphic idea of the

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5 Repeated from the Introduction to THE GRAND CANON so as to retain this information with the separately produced Cartobibliography. Further, the majority of the “earliest works” cited in THE GRAND CANON are cartographical products.
European understanding of this part of the world on the verge of the geographical discoveries just noted. And it followed Hernán Cortés’s 1535 arrival at the tip of Baja California that serves as an ideological launch point for a conscious recognition of a gulf/strait off the west coast of New Spain, as opposed to open ocean to the Orient.  

The set of gores for a lost globe, printed without attribution perhaps in Nuremberg circa 1535, imaginatively present the west coast of America running westward north of the equator, merging directly with “India” without an intervening ocean. Similarly, gores by Caspar Vopell, printed in Cologne in 1536, depict the same arrangement, with “Hispania Nova” immediately south of and on the same land mass as “Asia Orientalis”. This gives some perspective of the knowledge of southwestern North America in the 1530s. To offer citations in this bibliography for printed maps earlier than those just mentioned would be superfluous.

The first of the world maps by Sebastian Münster, “Typus Orbis Universalis” (Basle, 1540) portrays “Terra florida” at longitude 260° (contemporary Spanish reckoning) on the western edge of the map; on the eastern edge it continues as “Temistitan”, the west coast of which is simply crenulated north–south along the 250° meridian. Correctly it is ignorant of the explorations then underway in the regions of New Spain. At least the American and Asian continents are separated in the northern latitudes by “Oceanvs Orientalis.”

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6 See more fully the Notes for Section 1 herein.
7 Anonymous. [Set of printed gores for a lost globe.] Nuremberg[?] [ca. 1535], 12 gores. (ITEM NO. 25.373).
9 As a matter of historical interest, the great map by Martin Waldseemüller, Universalis Cosmographia Secundum Phtolomaei Traditionem Et Americi Vespucii Aliorûque Lustrationes (Strassburg, 1507) — on which “America” appears for the first time — presumptuously depicts a mountainous land beyond the eastern edge of North America, labeled, "Terra Vltier Incognita" (A Further Unknown). On this map these imagined mountains line the entire west coast of North America. The portrayal is, in fact, more than which was usually shown by mapmakers of the day; the expanses beyond the eastern coast often were conveniently replaced by ornamentation or simply passed off the map sheet altogether. (I am tempted to include this 1507 work in this bibliography since it does figuratively, even if imaginatively, portray the region beyond its horizon that includes the area covered by this bibliography. However, I would also have to include regionally uninformative and superfluous publications between 1507 and 1535, which is not useful.) [See also the Notes for Section 1 herein.] [Also take note that the Waldseemüller map was copied to create gores for a globe, by Johann Schöner (1517), which are illustrated online by the Library of Congress at https://www.loc.gov/item/2016586441/. Although these gores are fragments, America is distinctly shown among them, wherein the North American continent is like that of Waldseemüller’s portrayal, including the modified notation, “Vltierus incognita terra”, but which omits the mountainous ornamentation abutting Waldseemüller’s map edge and substitutes an actual, though imaginative, western coastline on the Pacific.]
The second edition (1542) of Sebastian Münster’s geographical work, in which appears a map that depicts the western coast of North America, demonstrates the practical and intentional slowness of communication in that day. The map is still devoid of anything that we would recognize as having come from the Spanish expeditions. In 1542 there was perhaps time enough after the encounters with the Colorado River and Grand Canyon when something could have been published, even if only from leaked information or hearsay; but cartography in that day was embedded in the political secrecy of nations and not readily shared, and just as likely the goings-on at the far end of a remote arm of the sea may not have inspired inquiry. So there is nothing known today from that earliest part of the incursionary period.

The “Ulpius Globe” [Wheat I:4], made in 1542 by Euphrosynus Ulpius probably in Rome, is effectively a manuscript, being unique. The 15½-inch globe, mounted on a wooden stand, is fashioned in copper with mostly Latin inscriptions, including “REGIONES ORBIS TERRAR QVAE AVT AVETERIBRATDIAE, AVT NOSTRA PATPVQ MEMORIA COMPERTAE SINT EVPHROSYNVS VLPJVS DESCRIBE BAT ANNO SALVTIS M.D. XLI” (Regions of the terrestrial globe handed down by ancients, or discovered in our memory or that of our fathers delineated by Euphrosynus Ulpius 1542), with the dedication, “MARCELLO CERVINO S.R.E. PRESBITERO CARDINALI D.D. ROME” (Marcello Cervino, Cardinal Presbyter, Sancta Romana Ecclesia, Doctor Divinitatis, Rome). It is most well known for its inclusion of the east American explorations that included what today is New York harbor, in 1524, by Giovanni de Verrazano, whose 1529 map was likely used for this globe. As for the southwestern portion of North America, it features today’s Mexico as “Nova Hispania” and “Nova Galetia”, with no figure of the Gulf of California. Northwest of that region there is undefined openness—plain copper—that likely represents the supposed great western sea, which on this globe is intimated to occupy virtually the whole of the center of North America; its northern boundary is lightly implied but there is no southern boundary. The region would have been effectively unknown to Verrazano, of course, but neither did Ulpius have the information that had recently been acquired by the more recent Spanish explorations.

It was, then, Sebastian Cabot who is supposed to be the first to produce a map depicting something in the region around the head of the Gulf of California, in 1544. It included information gleaned from the expeditions of Ulloa in 1539 and Coronado in 1540–1542 and thus is the earliest published map known to portray any detail in the

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region of interest to this bibliography. Following on this, in 1548 there are two publications that further acknowledge the Colorado River region based on the Spanish explorations; one is dated (yet another edition of Ptolemy’s Geography), the second is attributed to that year (a map also by Münster).

First-person reports about the Colorado River and the Grand Canyon originate in events of 1539 and 1540, respectively. The seminal event was with Francisco de Ulloa (died 1540), the navigator who in 1539 with ships of the fleet of Hernán Cortés (1485–1547) reached the mouth of the Colorado River at the head of the Gulf of California. His report appeared publicly two decades later in Venice, in 1556, there translated into Italian in Volume 3 of Giavanni Battista Ramusio’s Della Navigationi et Viaggi. Its first English translation was published by Richard Hakluyt in 1600. There is, further, a subjective indication that news of the existence of the Colorado River may have been known as early as 1526, when Hernando Cortes wrote to Charles V that while exploring the western coast of California he dispatched a captain whose explorations “penetrat[ed] one hundred and thirty leagues inland”, who “described a very large river, which the natives told him was ten days’ march from its source, and about which, and the people inhabiting its banks, they told me many strange things.”

Europeans’ arrival at the Grand Canyon came a year after the Colorado River was encountered, but by land. During 1539–1542 an incursionary army led by Francisco Vázquez de Coronado (1510–1554) infiltrated the American Indian lands on the northern frontier of New Spain in what today is Arizona and New Mexico, venturing even onto the vast Great Plains farther east. As is well recorded historically, they had set out from

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13 Sebastian Cabot, [No title], (Antwerp, 1544). (ITEM NO. 25.377, and see illustration) in the front matter herein.


16 Richard Hakluyt, The principal navigations, voiages, traffiqves and discoveries of the English nation, made by sea or ouer-land, to the remote and farthest distant quarters of the earth, at any time within the compasse of these 1600 yeeres, deuided into three seuerall volumes, according to the positions of the regions, whereunto they were directed. G. Bishop, R. Newberie and R. Barker (London, 1598). (ITEM NO. 2.3117.)

today’s Mexico to rifle Cibola of its riches, which as the Spanish learned soon enough was only the stuff of mis- and disinformation about the Indian pueblos.

In 1540, an expeditionary party under Pedro de Tovar traveled from the main army westward to the Hopi mesas in today’s Arizona. There they learned about a large river even farther to the west. This was of interest to them as a means to connect with the Gulf of California; the original plans of the expedition included resupply of the armed force by ship on the lower Colorado River, although that never happened. Tovar reported this news, and another party, about thirteen men under García López de Cárdenas, was dispatched to investigate. According to an account drawn up decades later, they journeyed twenty days,¹⁸ their Hopi guides leading them to the rim of the Grand Canyon at a point described cursorily as a place where the Colorado River was visible and where low pines grew. This area is believed by many historians to have been at the eastern end of the canyon at or near the area now called Desert View. Others consider it may have been farther west, given the reported length of the journey and other evidence. This would have been closer to where in the early 20th century William Wallace Bass conducted tourists into the canyon on his mining trails near the Grand Scenic Divide.¹⁹ The Spanish party was likely led along Native Americans’ long-established routes through this area; and apparently the guides purposely veered away from culturally significant areas such as the route that led to salt deposits near the confluence of the Little Colorado River. Grossly underestimating distances in the canyon, Capt. Pablo de Melgosa, Juan Galeros, and a third man whose name was not remembered by the chronicler, tried to descend to the river. They did not make it very far and swore that rock features down there were taller than the Tower of Seville, a landmark familiar to them back home that stood next to the city’s cathedral.²⁰ Without further record of the canyon, at least so far that is known to us today, the party returned to the main force in today’s New Mexico.

Not until the 1560s was an account written down about the events of 1539–1542. It appeared in the manuscript “Relación de la Jornada de Cibola” by Pedro de Castañeda

ⁱ⁸ Flint and Flint have suggested that 20 days was written in error for 20 leagues. (Richard Flint and Shirley Cushing Flint, eds., translators, annotators, Documents of the Coronado expedition, 1539-1542: “they were not familiar with His Majesty, nor did they wish to be his subjects”. Southern Methodist University Press (Dallas, Texas, 2005, ITEM NO. 2.21426).)

ⁱ⁹ See items by Ray Kenny in Part 16 of THE GRAND CANON.

²⁰ The tower, La Giralda, still stands as part of the cathedral of Seville, Spain. Originally commissioned in 1184 as a mosque, it was completed in 1198. In Casteñeda’s day the tower was some three and a half centuries old but still lacked the upper portion of the present structure. A modest belfry was installed after its original ornamental top was felled in an earthquake in 1356. The present belfry, as well as the upper tower and the statue, “Faith”, were emplaced in 1558, eighteen years after Coronado’s men attempted to reach the bottom of the Grand Canyon. In 1540 the tower was about 300 feet tall. [See also Earle Spamer, “... bigger than the great tower of Seville": Sizing up the 1540 encounter in Grand Canyon”, The Ol’ Pioneer (Grand Canyon Historical Society), Volume 30, no. 3 (Summer 2019), pp. 11-12 (ITEM NO. 2.28399).]
de Nagera, who drafted it while in Culiacán, New Spain. However, the original manuscript is missing; the manuscript that survives today is a copy of it, made in Seville in 1596.\textsuperscript{21} In turn the Relación did not appear in print for nearly three centuries after the events it records, when in 1838 Henri Ternaux-Compans published a translation in French.\textsuperscript{22} An English translation did not appear until three and a half centuries after the events, when in 1896 George Parker Winship published the Relación for the first time in both Spanish and English, based of course on the 1596 copy.\textsuperscript{23} As one might expect, memory, cultural conventions, translators’ liberties, and modern re-readings produce somewhat different perspectives.

After the Cárdenas party left the Grand Canyon no European is known to have gone there for more than two centuries. In 1776 the Franciscan friar Francisco Tomás Garcés (1738-1781) journeyed from the lower Colorado River region to the lands of the Hualapai, Havasupai and Hopi people. He, fortunately for us, wrote his own record, though it, too, took a long time to see publication, in 1900.\textsuperscript{24}

After all this, there are no surviving maps, save one in manuscript, that document the first European forays into the lower Colorado River and Grand Canyon regions—and that only figures the Gulf of California, hence also the mouth of the Colorado. Perhaps the first document relating to the region considered within the larger purview of THE GRAND CANÓN contains the instructions from Viceroy Antonio de Mendoza to Hernando Alarcón, regarding logistical support for Coronado’s entrada into the northern reaches of New Spain. This document, dated May 31, 1541, was not, however, available in print for centuries, thus it cannot be scored as an early “publication”. (A particularly reliable

\textsuperscript{21} Pedro de Castañeda, Relación de la Jornada de Cibola (manuscript). This 1596 manuscript transcription of a lost original written in the 1560s is in the Obadiah Rich Collection of the New York Public Library. Sample pages of it have been published in facsimile during the 20th century. (See Castañeda, 1596, \textit{ITEM NO. 2.1909}.) There is also another, brief account referred to as the Relación del Suceso, from another person who had accompanied the Coronado entrada in 1540; it, too, is known only from a 16th century copy (see the transcription and translation in Flint and Flint [Anonymous, 2005, \textit{ITEM NO. 2.21428}]).


\textsuperscript{24} Elliott Coues (ed., translator), \textit{On the trail of a Spanish pioneer: the diary and itinerary of Francisco Garcés (missionary priest) in his travels through Sonora, Arizona, and California[,] 1775-1776 : translated from an official contemporaneous copy of the original Spanish manuscript, and edited, with copious critical notes by Elliott Coues.} Francis P. Harper (New York, 1900). (\textit{ITEM NO. 2.2132}.)
transcription and translation of these instructions was published by Richard and Shirley Cushing Flint in 2005.\(^\text{25}\)

A map of the Gulf of California was drawn in 1541 by Domingo del Castillo, a pilot in the second expedition that sailed to the Colorado River delta, in 1540. It was found among papers of the descendants of Cortés. Copied and engraved in 1769, it was published in 1770 by Francisco Antonio Lorenzana in *Historia de Nueva-España*.\(^\text{26}\) Castillo’s is the earliest authentic delineation of the Gulf of California and the delta region, even though it depicts what may be the Gila River as a remarkable extension of the sea that would wrap around the north of Mexico. There are earlier 16th-century maps of the Pacific coast of North America, of course, but none even fully resolve the gulf, let alone the delta.\(^\text{27}\)

The 16th-century dates noted herein are known with certainty; they establish the beginning of a published history, based on known documents, with which historians and aficionados of the Grand Canyon and the Colorado River are familiar. Might earlier published works yet be found, or more works from the 1540s at least? Perhaps; one may never know what may lay hidden or unrecognized even in the most well-known of collections, or in materials as yet unrecognized by historians and bibliographers.

\(^{25}\text{Antonio de Mendoza, The Viceroy's instructions to Hernando Alarcón, May 31, 1541; Biblioteca del Escorial, Códice &-II-7, doc. no. LXVII. In: Flint, Richard, and Flint, Shirley Cushing (eds., translators, annotators), Documents of the Coronado expedition, 1539-1542: "they were not familiar with His Majesty, nor did they wish to be his subjects". Southern Methodist University Press (Dallas, Texas, 2005), pp. 223-232. (ITEM NO. 2.3117.)}\n
\(^{26}\text{Hernán Cortés and Francisco Antonio Lorenzana, Historia de Nueva-España, escrita por su esclarecido conquistador Hernan Cortes, aumentada con otros documentos, y notas, por el ilustrissimo Señor Don Francisco Antonio Lorenzana, Arzobispo de Mexico. Imprenta del Superior Gobierno, del Br. D. Joseph Antonio de Hogal (México). (ITEM NO. 2.14602.) See also the Cortés–Lorenzana map reproduced in the illustration in the front matter herein.}\n
\(^{27}\text{A richly illustrated historical discussion of early portrayals of the region of interest here is Dora Beale Polk’s The Island of California: A history of the myth, University of Nebraska Press (Lincoln, 1991, item NO. 2.5096), although the citations for the numerous manuscript and published maps are imperfect (they are not listed in Polk’s bibliography nor identified in detail in the text). The early cartography of the west coast of North America is also very well reviewed and amply (though selectively) illustrated by Justin Winsor, “Discoveries on the Pacific coast of North America”, in Justin Winsor (ed.), Narrative and critical history of America. Volume II. Spanish explorations and settlements in America from the fifteenth to the seventeenth century. Houghton, Mifflin and Co. (Boston, 1886 [ITEM NO. 2.6991]). As Winsor astutely opined, such maps represent “shadowy and unstable surmise long continued” (p. 431).}\n
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Several unique or scarce maps of early historical importance to the Colorado River and Grand Canyon are reproduced on the following sets of facing pages.
Vélez y Escalante, 1777 (manuscript)

“Derrotero hecho por Antonio Veléz y Escalante, Misionero para mejor conocimiento de las Misiones, pueblos de Indios y Presidios que se hallan en el Camino de Mon-terrey a Santa Fé de Nuevo Mexico. Laus deo Anno Domini 1777.”

(Left) This manuscript map (likely the work of Bernardo de Miera y Pacheco) was produced following the Domínguez–Escalante expedition of 1776, which from Santa Fé circumambulated the Colorado Plateau. It is the first map to include a name for what became known as the Grand Canyon, employing the honorific “Puerto de Bucareli” that was given by Padre Francisco Garcés after he visited the Havasupai in 1776 and who included a map in correspondence with others in Santa Fé and elsewhere. His information, as well as that gathered by Padre Pedro Font, was immediately included in this map of Indian tribes of part of the Southwest. This map was printed for the first time as a woodcut by Manuel Villavicencio (1781, item no. 25.510). The manuscript versions were redrawn by various people and also included in later publications, perhaps most notably that of Alexander von Humboldt, who copied this map while he was in Mexico during 1804, which in turn was copied and reproduced in print (see farther below). [See also information with the citation for Vélez y Escalante (1777, item no. 25.602). Refer also to the citations for the manuscript maps of Garcés (1777, item no. 25.1045), Font (1777, item no. 25.1046; 1778, item no. 25.1047), and Miera y Pacheco (1777, item no. 25.1115; 1778, item no. 25.1048).]

(Below, detail) The name, “Puerto de Bucareli”, appears at the confluence of the Colorado and Little Colorado Rivers. The markings alongside the streams delineate canyons.
Cortés and Lorenzana, 1770 (after Castillo 1541 manuscript)

(Left) The earliest known drawing of the Gulf of California to include the Colorado River delta region was made by Domingo del Castillo, the pilot of the expedition under Francisco de Ulloa that reached the upper gulf in 1539. The manuscript map was made in 1541, which was recovered two centuries later in the Hernán Cortés family papers, redrawn in 1769 and published in Cortés and Lorenzana (1770) (see full information with Item No. 25.505).

(Left, top) Detail of map displaying the delta region, with the Colorado labeled as “Rio de buena Guia”, its earliest non-Indigenous name.
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

(Bibliothèque national de France, https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b53148963g/f1.item.r, domaine public)

xlii
Cabot (1544)

“Mappemonde de Sébastien Cabot, pilot-major de Charles-Quint, de la première moitié de XVIe siècle, (Ire partie)”

(Left) Sebastian Cabot’s map of 1544 was the earliest to definitively portray the region at the head of the Gulf of California, displaying the late discoveries reported by Spanish explorers (see ITEM NO. 25.377). This illustration shows a contemporary reproduction with a title in French (as noted above) but incomplete text boxes.

(Below, detail, digitally enhanced) Southwestern North America, showing the Gulf of California with two tributaries at its head, labeled (in Spanish and likely confused), “mar beyo” [mar bermejo?] and “Damales” [de males?], with the land between labeled “Ancon de s:Andres” [Ancón de San Andrés]. Note also the adjacent legend (in Spanish) that indicates that this land had been discovered by Hernándo Cortés.
Humboldt, 1804 (manuscript)

“General Chart of the Kingdom of New Spain Bet” parallels of 16 & 38° N. 
From materials in Mexico at commencement of year 1804. by Humboldt [rubric]”

[See also endnote to this illustrative section]

(Left) When Alexander von Humboldt visited the United States in 1804, during his return to Europe from Central America, he temporarily left maps and notes of his studies of New Spain with Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin in Washington, D.C., who copied them (or had ordered copies of them be made). The copy in the Library of Congress (Geography and Map Division, call no. G4410 1804.H8), illustrated here, has also been stated to be a later tracing of the manuscript, but without further information. Although Humboldt did not publish this map until 1811, two redrawn versions were published in 1810, one by a London publisher and the other in the U.S. by Zebulon Pike (see on following pages).

(Below, detail) In addition to portraying much of the Colorado River basin, including the mouth of the river in the Gulf of California, Humboldt’s map reproduced Francisco Garcés’s 1776 name for the Grand Canyon, seen here as “Puerto de Bucarelli” (sic, Puerto de Bucareli), labeled at the confluence of the “Rio Colorado” and “R. Jaquesila” (i.e., Little Colorado River).
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(Library of Congress)

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London edition, 1810 (after Humboldt 1804 manuscript)*

(Left) A Map of New Spain, from 16°. to 38°. North Latitude reduced from the Large Map drawn from astronomical observations at Mexico in the Year 1804, by Alexandre de Humboldt . . . . (Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown, London, 1810). This is a redrawing of Humboldt’s 1804 manuscript map.

(Below, detail) Humboldt’s labeling includes Francisco Garcés’s Puerto de Bucareli (as “Puerto de Bucarelli”) at the confluence of the Colorado and Little Colorado Rivers. The redrawn map of 1810 mislabels Humboldt’s “R. Jaquesila” (i.e. Little Colorado River) as “R. Nabajoa”, erroneously repeating “Rio Nabajoa” that labels the next river northward that is today’s San Juan River.

*See also endnotes to this illustrative section.
**CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY**

**Pike, 1810 (after Humboldt 1804 manuscript)**

See also [endnote](#) to this illustrative section.

*(Left)* Northwestern quadrant of Zebulon Pike’s map of New Spain. The map was copied without credit from the American copy of Humboldt’s 1804 manuscript map, which had been made when Humboldt temporarily left his materials during his visit to President Thomas Jefferson in Washington, D.C. in June 1804. Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin was entrusted by Humboldt to make the copies.

*(Below, detail)* Humboldt’s labeling shows Francisco Garcés’s Puerto de Bucareli (as “Puerto del Bacorelli”) as the river reach approaching the “Rio Jasquevilla”. Pike’s redrawn map of 1810 mislabels Humboldt’s “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River) as “Rio Jasquevilla” and *(see larger section at left)* fails to label the Rio Nabajoa (San Juan River). Further, Pike’s map mislabels Humboldt’s enigmatic “Rio de las Piramides sulfureas” as “Rio de los Panamí des surfurcas”.

![Map of New Spain showing errors in labeling](image-url)
Alexander von Humboldt published what was for years the definitive atlas of New Spain (1811, Item No. 25.542); the first edition is in French because he had settled in Paris upon returning from America. The map is based on a manuscript map he had prepared in 1804 (see farther above). It includes a map on two double-folio sheets separating northern and southern halves of the region. The northwestern quadrant is reproduced here. The region shown is the present-day Four Corners region of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah, and the upper Gulf of California principally in Sonora. (The "Rio Colorado" is at left; the "Rio grande del Norte" at right is the Rio Grande.) This map is especially significant as including the Grand Canyon by name, although the canyon itself is not otherwise specially defined on the map. Humboldt mislabeled "Puerto de Bucarelli", the name originally given by padre Francisco Garcés in 1776 as "Puerto de Bucareli" when he saw the Grand Canyon during his missionary visit to the Havasupai and Hopi people (see Garcés's diary in Coues, 1900, Item No. 2.2132). With that name Garcés had honored his patron, Antonio María Bucareli y Ursúa, then the viceroy of New Spain.

This portion of the northwestern quadrant clearly shows the label at the center, "Puerto de Bucarelli", positioned at the confluence of the Rio Colorado (a name that appears farther to the south on the map; see the complete quarter at left) and Rio Jaquesila (which is the Little Colorado River). ("Rio Nabajoa" is the San Juan River. "Rio de las Piramides sulfureas" is the Virgin River, here shown of uncertain course.)
ENDNOTE

Regarding the 1804 manuscript map of Humboldt, Hébert and Mullan (1999, no. 540) note, "We believe that this map was traced in ca. 1846 by J. G. Bruff from an 1804 original by Alexander von Humboldt." However, there is no further documentary remark and they do not comment on the disposition of the original. The Library of Congress’s catalog record for the map is not annotated to this effect. There also are no pertinent records in LOC online under Joseph Goldsborough Bruff. The issue is not resolved here. (Wheat, 1959, Volume III, p. 97, notes that "maps Bruff drew languished unused in government archives . . . .") Bruff had gone West in 1849 to the gold fields, where he kept diaries and made maps, so his interest and involvement in this region is documented [see Wheat, pp. 97-102]. Perhaps he also also made a copy of the 1804 copy of Humboldt [a postulation added here; that is, if Hébert and Mullan’s supposition is correct.) Harvey (2020, pp. 69, 81 note 122) observes, "There appear to have been two copies of the map, one commissioned by [Albert] Gallatin from Mr. Kraft [sic, identified only as a Washington, D.C., cartographer; likely F. C. de Krafft of the District of Columbia Surveyor’s Office], the other made surreptitiously by General James Wilkinson for use by Zebulon Pike.”

Humboldt was aware of the use and publication of his "great map of New Spain" prior to his own publication of the map. In 1814, with specific note of his manuscript map, he commented on the appropriation of his map by Arrowsmith (1810), and on Pike’s map of 1810. Humboldt pointed out about Pike’s use of the map, "Les cartes du Mexique qui se trouvent annexées à la relation de son voyage, sont des réductions de ma grande carte de la Nouvelle-Espagne, dont une copie étoit restée en 1804 à la Secrétairerie d’État de Washington.” The comment was also noted in English translation (1814, p. xxx [second series]; 1815, p. xxi note): "The maps of Mexico, which are annexed to the narrative of his journey, are reduced from my great map of new Spain, of which I left a copy, in 1804, at the secretary of state’s office at Washington.” Humboldt seems not to have remarked on the 1810 map produced by the London firm of Longman, Hurst, Rees, Oreme and Brown, which does in fact credit Humboldt. Where the Arrowsmith and Longman firms had obtained a copy (or copies) of the manuscript map is not clear.

Arrowsmith, A. [Arrowsmith, Aaron]

1810 A new map of Mexico and adjacent provinces compiled from original documents By A. Arrowsmith 1810. London. Published 5th October 1810. by A. Arrowsmith 10 Soho Squ[are]. Hydrographer to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Engraved by E. Jones.

Harvey, Eleanor Jones


Hébert, John R., and Mullan, Anthony P.


Humboldt, Alexander

1810 A map of New Spain, from 16°. to 38°. North latitude reduced from the large map : drawn from astronomical observations at Mexico in the year 1804, by Alexandre de Humboldt, and comprising the whole of the information contained in the original map, except the heights
of the Mountains. [London]: “Published as the Act directs, Oct. 25, 1810, by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Oreme and Brown, Paternoster Row.”

1814 Voyage aux régions équinoxiales du nouveau continent, fait en 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803 et 1804, par Al. de Humboldt et A. Bonpland, rédigé par Alexandre de Humboldt; avec un atlas géographique et physique. Tome Premier. Paris: Chez F. Schöll, 643 pp. [In French. Author’s name published as Alexandre de Humboldt.]


1815 Personal narrative of travels to the equinoctial regions of the new continent, during the years 1799-1804. By Alexander de Humboldt and Aimé Bonpland. Written in French by Alexander de Humboldt, and translated into English by Helen Maria Williams. Philadelphia: M. Carey. Dec. 23 1815, pp. i-xxxii, 33-432.

Pike, Zebulon

1810 An account of expeditions to the sources of the Mississippi, and through the western parts of Louisiana, to the sources of the Arkansaw, Kans, La Platte, and Pierre Jaun, rivers; performed by order of the government of the United States during the years 1805, 1806, and 1807. And a tour through the interior parts of New Spain, when conducted through these provinces, by order of the Captain-General, in the year 1807. Philadelphia: C. and A. Conrad, and Co.; Petersburgh (New York): Somervell and Conrad; Norfolk (Virginia): Bonsal, Conrad, and Co; and Baltimore (Maryland): Fielding Lucas, Jr. (John Binns, Printer).
Edwin E. Howell’s scarce, commercially produced geological relief map of the Grand Canyon region (no date, ITEM NO. 24.309; 1931, ITEM NO. 24.783) [no place]: U.S. Geological Survey, 3-dimensional map, topography with colored time-stratigraphic outcrop markings, vertical and horizontal scales 1 inch = 2 miles (1:126,720). Originally produced in 1875, with different states at later dates. The two small insets at lower right depict in relief, to the same scale, “Yosemite Valley” (left) and “Niagara Falls and Cañon” (right) (see next page for detail view). The Library of Congress image is apparently a black-and-white photograph of the actual map, which measures 6 feet, 6 inches by 6 feet 7 inches.

This copy (as illustrated above) in the Library of Congress is shown online in a photograph with notational date of January 22, 1916. (Geography and Map Division, call no. "G4332.G7 191--.G4 TIL"). Downloadable digital views accessible at http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4332g.np000097 (last accessed January 1, 2019).
Detail views of legend and insets from the map shown on preceding page.
This is a bibliographical section prepared for this Cartobibliography. Citations have been selected from Part 1 of *The Grand Canon*, which lists all bibliographies and comparable works that relate to the Grand Canyon and lower Colorado River regions. The list here specifically selects those works that are cartobibliographical in content. Other works cited in Part 1 may themselves cite specific maps, but only those works that were prepared wholly as guides to collections of maps and charts, or which contain significant portions devoted to them, are listed here. Each citation retains its item no. from Part 1.

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<td><em>Catálogo de mapas, planos, croquis e ilustraciones históricas de restitución y dotación de tierras y ampliación de ejidos del Archivo General Agrario</em>. México: Registro Agrario Nacional, Archivo General Agrario, Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social, 320 pp. [In Spanish.]</td>
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<td>Hardcastle, Edm'd L. F. [Hardcastle, Edmond La Fayette]</td>
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<td>In box No. 3, marked “Major W. H. Emory, United States Topographical Engineers; maps and sketches of boundary between the United States and Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, from junction of Gila and Colorado rivers to Pacific coast.” In: McClelland, Robert, Report of the Secretary of the Interior, In further compliance with a resolution of the Senate, certain papers in relation to the Mexican Boundary Commission. <em>U.S. 33rd Congress, Special Session, Senate Executive Document 6</em>, pp. 131-132. [Itemized list of maps and survey notes.]</td>
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<td>Kelsay, Laura E.</td>
<td>1964</td>
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<td>(Compiler) <em>List of cartographic records of the General Land Office (Record Group 49)</em>. Washington, D.C.: U.S. General Services Administration, National Archives and</td>
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CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY


Ladd, R. S.


LeGear, Clara Egli


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Rowell, J. C. [Rowell, Joseph Cummings]


Stark, Peter L.


2020 1.420 Names, boundaries, and maps: A resource for the historical geography of the National Forest System of the United States: the Southwestern Region (Region Three). [No imprint], 272 pp. [U.S. Forest Service.]

Torres Lanzas, Pedro

1900 1.389 Reclación descriptiva de los mapas, planos, &; [sic] de México y floridas existentes en el Archivo General de Indias. Sevilla: El Mercantil, 2 volumes, 223, 201 pp. [In Spanish.]

U.S. National Archives and Records Service


Uricoechea, E. [Uricoechea, Ezequiel]

1860 1.364 Mapoteca Colombiana. Coleccion de los títulos de todos los mapas, planos, vistas etc. relativos à la América Española, Brasil é islas adyacentes. Arreglada cronologicamente i precedida de una introduccion sobre la historia cartográfica de América. Lóndres: Trübner y Cª, 215 pp. [In Spanish.]
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### CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

### CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

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CROSS-LISTINGS CARRIED FORWARD FROM THE GRAND CANON

CROSS-LISTINGS TO PRINT EDITIONS OF THE GRAND CANYON–LOWER COLORADO RIVER BIBLIOGRAPHY

This volume is an outgrowth of, but remains a part of, THE GRAND CANON: A Worldwide Bibliography of the Grand Canyon and Lower Colorado River Regions in the United States and Mexico. Inasmuch that the principal portion had been Part 25 of that much larger work, it maintains the format and particulars of THE GRAND CANON and carries forth the legacy of citing maps in its earlier editions by including cross-listings to the printed first and second editions of the Grand Canyon–Lower Colorado River bibliography, Grand Canyon Natural History Association Monograph 2 (1981), and Grand Canyon Natural History Association Monograph 8 (1990) with its Supplement 1 (1993). The user who has need to follow cross-listings will notice that corrections to citations have been made (some of them significant), that later emendations have expanded many citations, and that many citations have been reassigned to other topical parts of the bibliography. These cross-listings are more simply a historical tracking of the growth of the bibliography, although users who may be investigating the editorial growth of bibliographies in general may find these cross-listings an advantageous guide.

The cross-listings to Monograph 2 and Monograph 8 are incorporated as a means to indicate citations that had appeared in the first and second print editions, before the bibliography went online as a searchable database in 2000. The different parts of the bibliography have, however, been completely rearranged and expanded from the outline of the printed volumes. This does not mean that the citations themselves are precisely as they appeared in the print editions; many citations have been edited or corrected since first being published. Some citations even have been corrected to attribute different authorship, and other significant edits.

CROSS-LISTINGS TO REFERENCE LISTS

In the field of bibliography there are many reference lists to which scholars and booksellers, as well as bibliographers, refer. The most common of these relate to the bibliography of American history, or some part of it; others are more specific to the Grand Canyon and Colorado River. These reference lists usually have the advantage of
uniquely enumerating each of the citations, and it is by these numbers that the titles are referred in published literature and correspondence.

**THE GRAND CANON** cross-lists its citations to several annotated bibliographies; these are:

- Francis P. Farquhar (1953), *The Books of the Colorado River and the Grand Canyon: A Selective Bibliography*
- Rodney W. Shirley (1993), 3rd, revised edition of *The mapping of the world: Early Printed World Maps, 1472-1700*
- Colton Storm (1968), *A Catalogue of the Everett D. Graff Collection of Western Americana*

These titles were selected for their renowned authority and wide use, for the special precise and ancillary bibliographical data they convey, and for their annotations.

This bibliography also includes cross-listings to some booksellers’ catalogues, *viz*, Five Quail Books (for 1987–2013), and Guidon Books (1969). The one by Guidon Books is an important early list of publications relating to this region. That the catalogues also list prices provides some added utility as documents of econometric bibliography.

All cross-listings are appended to citations starting with the notation, “≡ CROSS-LISTINGS”. These paragraphs are prefixed by the equivalence symbol (≡) and displayed in dark orange to unobtrusively denote them and to visually segregate them from the citation should the product be displayed in a monochromatic fashion or printed without color.

These titles were selected for the special bibliographical data they convey, or, in the case of Howes, which is only marginally annotated, because it is a standard list of publications to which scholars, booksellers, and other bibliographical readers and users conveniently refer. Each of these other bibliographies is numerically organized; it is by these numbers that users unambiguously refer to publications in question.
The omission of other notable bibliographies—for example, Yates and Marshall’s *The Lower Colorado River: A Bibliography* (1974) and Powell’s *An Arizona Gathering II, 1950–1969: An Annotated Bibliography* (1973)—is intentional because they are not annotated or have insufficient annotations to make a cross-listing to them meaningful as sources of more bibliographical information. This is admittedly a means of expediting a bibliographer’s work, too. The information included in these other publications is nonetheless valuable because they relate to materials or regions not covered by *The Grand Canon*.

**Bibliographies and Special Catalogues Cross-listed in *The Grand Canon***

In the bibliography, cross-listed items are appended to the end of individual citations using the shortened forms listed in the left column below. This is followed by the numbered listing in the indicated publication. For example:

**Farquhar 17**  
No. 17 in Francis P. Farquhar’s *The Books of the Colorado River and the Grand Canyon: A Selective Bibliography*

**Ford 190a**  
No. 190a in Mike S. Ford’s *The Books of the Grand Canyon, the Colorado River, the Green River and the Colorado Plateau: A Selective Bibliography*

**FQ4:176**  
No. 176 in Five Quail Books *Catalogue Four*

**FQ24/1:290A**  
No. 290A in Five Quail Books *Catalogue 24, Volume 1*

As essential Grand Canyon–Colorado River bibliographies, the notices for Farquhar and for Ford are denoted in **bold** so as to bring attention to them amidst more numerous cross-listings; conveniently, they come first in alphabetical order.

**Farquhar**


To the aficionado of Grand Canyon and Colorado River books, “Farquhar” is a household name. Although his was not the first bibliography of the subject, it was the first to provide some critical evaluation usable by bibliophiles and historians. Book collectors and dealers alike use the enumerated entries as a shorthand for unambiguously communicating to their audiences just which title to which they refer. Indeed, Farquhar’s volume is itself a collectible, one which demands increasingly higher prices. While the book is sought by many, its value as a bibliography is shortened both by its arbitrary, admittedly “selective” content and by the passage of time. It is nevertheless the gem among Grand Canyon–Colorado River bibliographies. A supplement for 1953-2003 was assembled by Mike S. Ford (*see below*).
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

FORD


As the half-century sequel to Farquhar (*see above*), Mike Ford’s volume continues the classic in the same vein. Typographically it is identical to the Farquhar volume. Unlike Farquhar, however, there are some citations that are extralimital to those of *THE GRAND CANON* and thus are not cross-listed therein (for example, items exclusively about the Green River).

FQ

[Catalogues from Five Quail Books and from Five Quail Books—West. *Catalogues 1–9* by Clement David “Dave” Hellyer. *Catalogues 10–32* by Daniel F. Cassidy and Diane Cassidy. Denoted by volume or supplement number as listed below.]

The “Five Quail” series of catalogues are among the most useful overviews on the availability of out-of-print (and some in-print) literature of the Southwest; specifically, the Grand Canyon and the Colorado River. Their purpose as catalogues is both a shortcoming and a strong point with respect to their use as bibliographical resources. They clearly cannot be a comprehensive list of titles because they record only those things that are offered for sale at a given time; but virtually all titles are extensively annotated with the booksellers’ comments—without these the catalogues would not be cross-listed in *THE GRAND CANON*. The information about pricing is also a useful guide for those interested in aspects of econometric bibliography. Also of interest are the notations for offerings that are association copies, or copies inscribed to notable persons of Colorado River and Grand Canyon history, or copies in extraordinary bindings or other such states that may significantly increase their collector’s value. (In the present bibliography, however, neither pricing, association information, nor exceptional information are repeated.)

Occasional brief, interim catalogues and price lists were also distributed by Five Quail; these are indicated with alphabetical suffixes (*e.g.* FQ5A). Only those that contain annotations are included in the cross-listings here; those that are simple price lists are omitted.


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<td>FQ9</td>
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[Dan Cassidy purchased the stock and name of Five Quail Books from Dave Hellyer. During 1995–1999 the business name under Cassidy was Five Quail Books—West.]

[During 1999 the Five Quail business name reverted from Five Quail Books—West to Five Quail Books.]

CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY


**CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY**


[The Cassidys retired from the business of acquisition and sales in 2016.]

**GOODMAN**


The brief annotations included with many of Goodman’s citations provide added value to this volume. Although there are errors, the list is still a worthwhile and the most comprehensive such working reference for all who deal with the subject. As with other enumerated bibliographies, the numbered entries may be referred to in catalogues and bibliographical works.

**GUIDON**


The very brief annotations to some titles add marginally more usefulness to this catalogue, but it is among the first such dealer’s lists—if it is not the first—dedicated to the literature of the Grand Canyon and the Colorado River, coming on the centennial of the Powell Expedition. The list, as well as the pricing information, makes it a useful companion to the Five Quail catalogues that began in 1987.

The title, “U.S.iana”, has rightly been looked at with cocked heads since it was first printed in 1954. Wright Howes defended his neological refocusing of “Americana” in his foreword (and he clearly was successful in defending it with his publisher’s editors). This is a bibliographical reference work widely used by book dealers; its enumerated citations have become a standard by which dealers and buyers can unambiguously refer to bibliographically well-researched and documented titles. As with other enumerated bibliographies, the numbered entries are often referred to in catalogues and bibliographical works.


The prolific accounting of early printed maps assembled by Shirley, each enumerated by number, allows for convenient reference to hundreds of maps that otherwise would be inaccessible to most researchers. The accounting also includes the provenance of examined and additional copies for many of the maps. The resolution of the reduced-scale images (as compared to the originals) may not be entirely satisfactory for some purposes, but for general examination of geographical details they will suffice.28


This is as much a “selective” list as is Farquhar’s bibliography. It covers only the contents of one collection of books (however exquisitely comprehensive). Its enumerated, extensive bibliographical annotations make this a valuable reference work for those who have not seen the titles cited therein, or who have need to compare the bibliographical information among editions and printings. As with other enumerated bibliographies, the numbered entries are often referred to in catalogues and bibliographical works.

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28 See also the Introductory Notes to Part 25, Section 1 of THE GRAND CANON for more information relating to the citation of early maps herein.
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

THOMAS


This is the definitive Powell bibliography. It includes all of Powell's works and ancillary productions as expected, but goes further by adding manuscript and archival sources, photograph collections, map collections, audio-visual works, and internet resources and digital archives. (In the present bibliography, of course, only those citations that pertain in some fashion to the Grand Canyon–Colorado River region are cross-listed.)

WAGNER–CAMP


This title has long been a definitive check source on the subject. Its generous type size used throughout this volume makes this a handsome work, though one does question its lack of economy given its original $150.00 price. The precise bibliographical citations make it the closest substitute for having the title-pages in front of the reader, an approach easily remedied today by digital reproduction. As with other enumerated bibliographies, the numbered entries are often referred to in catalogues and bibliographical works.

WHEAT


This title has long been a definitive check source on the subject. Sometimes it may be awkward to use, given that map numbers do not follow in order within the text (but are ordered in the separate bibliocartography in each volume). For a combined index, see Seavey, Charles A. 1992. Mapping the Transmississippi West, 1540-1861: an index to the cartobibliography. Winnetka, Illinois: Speculum Orbis Press, for Map and Geography Round Table, American Library Association, 210 pp. (Map and Geography Round Table, Occasional Paper no. 3.).

The Wheat cross-listings are added for the first time to the 4th Edition of THE GRAND CANON. Only those maps that were published (that is, not manuscripts) are cross-listed herein. The format used herein lists items by volume/part number, followed by the map number as listed in the cartobibliography, following standard convention. If a map is illustrated, a separate notation is appended to the cross-listing, which indicates its page placement in the volume. The separate volumes and their cross-listing headers, are as follows:

lxxii


Wheat V:__ 1963. Mapping the Transmississippi West, 1540-1861. Volume Five. From the Civil War to the Geological Survey. Part One [and] Part Two. San Francisco: Institute of Historical Cartography, two volumes, Part One, pp. i-xviii, 1-222; Part Two, pp. 223-487. [The Bibliocartography for both parts appears in Part Two.] [*Although the limiting dates for the whole work are 1540-1861, as set forth on the title page, I have found it desirable . . . to consider a number of maps published after the stated dates. In fact, this volume contains a rather extended discussion of significant maps published all through the 1860’s, and a final chapter touches upon various notable maps of the 1870’s—and even a few of still later date, down to 1884—which one way or another round out the work.” (Part One, p. xi)]

Given that these volumes are relatively difficult to access outside of specialized libraries, and that they command steep prices in the booksellers’ market, they have also been reprinted in facsimile, in reduced size and without benefit of the fold-out plates. As a matter of convenience, these special and on-demand reprints are listed here:

No date [1995?]. Storrs-Mansfield, Connecticut: Maurizio Martino, and Parsippany, New Jersey: About Books, 5 volumes in 6. [“This reprint is strictly limited to 350 copies” (title-page verso).]

Cartobibliography

(HYPERLINKS — POSITION CURSOR AND CLICK TO JUMP AHEAD)

ABSTRACT
NOTICE
SECTION 1 — MAPS OF THE 16TH–18TH CENTURIES
SECTION 2 — MAPS OF THE 19TH-21ST CENTURIES
SECTION 3 — CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL MAPS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2
SECTION 4 — GUIDE TO TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLES IN THE U.S. AND MEXICO
ABSTRACT

This Cartobibliography is an accompaniment to The Grand Canon: A Worldwide Bibliography of the Grand Canyon and Lower Colorado River Regions in the United States and Mexico. It itemizes and often describes details on maps produced worldwide from the 16th to 21st centuries. Many citations for historical maps before the 20th century are chorographical; attention is on part of the map rather than the whole, in order to describe how the Grand Canyon and lower Colorado River regions are portrayed. Thus the main purpose of the map may not be mentioned, even though the map may be of wider interest to cartographic historians for content that is unrelated to the physical geography of the Southwest (for example, a map that delineates newly drawn political boundaries in areas that are outside the geographical area of interest here). In some instances, remarks correct or amplify the work of earlier bibliographers. All forms of maps are listed: general, geologic and physiographic, and certain specialized maps; to which is added a complete guide to all scales of topographic map quadrangles in the greater Grand Canyon–lower Colorado River regions in the U.S. and Mexico, produced by the U.S. Geological Survey and Mexico’s Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (as also used by the Servicio Geológico Mexicano). The kinds of maps cited here vary. Many are standalone productions, while others are included in atlases or accompany reports of explorations, some of them as large fold-outs, others as maps loosely laid in or even grouped in separate covers. Maps that appear as illustrations within books and periodicals are not generally considered. Neither are manuscript maps considered, although a few significant ones are cited; those that are of seminal importance in the history of the Grand Canyon and the Southwest. Notes added to these citations provide more detailed information that describe relationships between features of physical geography, for the benefit of users who may thus determine that a map should be more closely examined, or it may suggest to them that a map is not of interest to work at hand. The Cartobibliography divides maps into two major groups: 16th–18th centuries, and 19th–21st centuries. There is also a consolidated chronological listing for all maps. The 16th to 18th centuries in this region recorded human interactions that focused on the lower Colorado River, by international parties with interests in the region. Only manuscript maps ventured to embrace the area that now is known to be the Grand Canyon. The 19th century saw the first sponsored explorers in three centuries spanning the region, eventually delineating the Colorado River and its tributaries correctly, and discovered again the Grand Canyon. And the 20th century witnessed an explosion of general and scientific maps of the region, including topographic mapping at large scales. More specifically detailed bibliographical products and statistical surveys can be derived from this Cartobibliography.
NOTICE

The Cartobibliography greatly expands upon what was Part 25 in the 1st–3rd Editions of THE GRAND CANON (2012, 2015, 2019). Even though this is a standalone publication, it remains a part of that work. It uses the same methods of citation and cross-referencing standards used in the full bibliography. Notes added to many citations direct users who, for bibliographical or statistical purposes, or for historical perspective within this bibliographical project, may have need to follow the cross-referencing information. For most users, this information may be superfluous, but it allows others to work in tandem with the complete Grand Canyon–Lower Colorado River bibliography.

Citations that comprised the original Part 25 of THE GRAND CANON (“general” maps) can be identified by the Item Number prefix “25.”; other prefixes are:

9. copied from Part 9 (travel and trail guides)
10. copied from Part 10 (Colorado River guides)
11. copied from Part 11/Section 2A (separately published geologic maps in the lower Colorado River region, which complement the geology citations for the Lower Colorado River region separate-coverage group of the bibliography)
24. copied from Part 24 (separately published geologic maps in the Grand Canyon region, which complement the geology citations for the Grand Canyon region)

Additions that will appear in future editions of this Cartobibliography will employ the same system of Item Number enumeration. “General” maps will continue to employ the 25. prefix as derived from the topical arrangement of THE GRAND CANON and will appear only in this Cartobibliography. Newly cited specialized maps will employ the prefixes as outlined above and will also be included in those respective parts of THE GRAND CANON.

Number of items cited in principal sections of the Cartobibliography

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<td><strong>1841</strong></td>
<td><strong>1053</strong></td>
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CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 1

MAPS OF THE 16TH–18TH CENTURIES
NOTES FOR SECTION 1

The earliest item cited in The Grand Canon is a set of printed gores for a globe, from circa 1535. Of course, this predates the earliest European record of contact with the region of interest to this bibliography—1539 for the Colorado River, and 1540 for the Grand Canyon. My selection of two antedating items closest to 1539, from about 1535 and 1536, is purposeful. Since maps (including gores for globes) were the first printed materials to convey information about the region, for the sake of comparison I have cited these contemporary maps that were recently available at the close of the 1530s, so as to provide a graphic idea of the European understanding of this part of the world on the verge of the geographical discoveries just noted. The set of gores for a lost globe, printed without attribution in Nuremberg(?) ca. 1535, imaginatively presents the west coast of America running westward north of the equator, merging promptly with “India” without the intervening ocean [Anonymous (no date, ITEM NO. 25.373)]. Similarly, gores by Caspar Vopell, “Nova & Integra Universi Orbis”, printed in Cologne in 1536 (ITEM NO. 25.374), depict the same arrangement, with “Hispania Nova” immediately south of and on the same land mass as “Asia Orientalis”.

As a matter of historical interest, the great map by Martin Waldseemüller, Universalis cosmographia secundum Ptolomaei traditionem et Americi Vespucii aliorū[m]que lustrationes (Strassburg?, 1507)—on which “America” appears for the first time—presumptuously depicts a mountainous land beyond the eastern edge of North America, labeled, “TERRA VLTERI’ INCIGNITA” (A Further Unknown) [see detail illustration on next page]. On this map these imagined mountains line the entire west coast of North America. The portrayal is, in fact, more than which was usually shown by mapmakers of the day; the expanses beyond the eastern coast often were conveniently replaced by ornamentation or simply passed off the map sheet altogether. I am tempted to include this 1507 work in this bibliography since it does figuratively, even if imaginatively, portray the region beyond its horizon that by the depiction of the mountainous area embraces the region covered by this bibliography. However, I would also have to include regionally uninformative and superfluous publications between 1507 and 1535, which is not useful for the purposes of this bibliography. (Also take note that the Waldseemüller map was copied to create gores for a globe, by Johann Schöner, 1517, which are illustrated online by the Library of Congress at https://www.loc.gov/item/2016586441/. Although these gores are fragments, America is distinctly shown among them, whereon the North American continent is like that of Waldseemüller’s though using the modified notation, “Vlterius incognita terra”; it also omits the mountains ornamentation that abuts Waldseemüller’s map edge and substitutes an actual western coastline on the Pacific.)
Detail showing North America to Mexico and the Caribbean, from *Universalis cosmographia secundum Phtholomaei traditionem et Americi Vespucii alior[um]que lustrationes*, by Martin Waldseemüller (no imprint [Strasbourg, France?], 1507), an immense map printed on 12 sheets [SHIRLEY 26]. (See remarks on previous page.) This *detail, here rotated 90° counterclockwise*, illustrates a (then) hypothetical mountainous region on the western side of North America, labeled "Terra Vlteri’ Incognita". The name "America"—its first usage, honoring Amerigo Vespucci—appeared as Waldseemüller’s label on what we now call South America (not shown on the part of the map figured above but see inset at right). The label "Parias" is on the area of what is now called Mexico. (The Library of Congress now holds this unique map, which is accessible online at https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3200.ct000725.)
To offer citations in this bibliography for printed maps earlier than the 1535–1539 items mentioned above is superfluous. For example, the Ptolemaic representation, reengineered with new perspectives, by Johannes Ruysch in his 1508 *Vniversalit Cogniti Orbis Tabvla ex Recentibvs Confect Observationivbs* depicts the western coasts of the Americas enveloped by scrollwork containing historical notes. North America itself is merely a few (Caribbean) islands and a miniature continental mass; its scrollwork reads “Hvc vsq naves Ferdinãndi Regis Hispanie pvnerit”. In 1512 Joannes de Stobnicza produced an untitled map of the world for *Introductio in Ptholomei Cosmographia cu longitudinibus et latitudinibus regionum et ciuitatum celebrorium* . . . (Cracouie, 1512) on which the western seaboard of North America is planed off cleanly along a single line of longitude, with open ocean to the west. (Nordenskiöld, 1889, English ed., p. 68, commented on this map, saying it was “printed from a very rude and badly executed wood-cut”. It exemplifies the day’s lack of knowledge and carelessness in communicating fact.) Likewise, Joachimus Vadianus included in *Epitome trium terræ partium* (Tigvri, 1534) a world map, “Typvs Cosmographicvs Vniversalis”, that portrayed a mostly formless North American continent, labeled “Terra de Cuba”, with an east-west cigar-shaped embayment that is the Gulf of Mexico; and still the whole of the western seaboard is cleanly planed off exactly along a line of longitude for 40 degrees of latitude. The planing off of the western seaboard even continued for far longer than it should have, as demonstrated in the 1551 *Charta Cosmographica, cvm Ventorum Propria Natvra et Operatione* (Cosmographia Petri Apiani, per Gemmam Frissium Illustrata, Parisiis), which is a somewhat cordiform map of the world that includes an elongated North America as “Baccalearum” with an effectively planar west coast that defined a strait (not labeled) connecting the Pacific Ocean (not labeled) with “Mare Atlanticvm”. Thereon the Americas are prominently labeled (on South America) “America”, continuing the fashion of Waldseemüller.

The concept will be noted even among citations of this bibliography, where Münster in *Geographia universalis vetus et nova . . . Claudii Ptolemaei Alexandrini . . .* (Basiliae, 1540, Item No. 25.375) presents the continent with a slightly crenulated, north-south-trending western seaboard that may just as well have been planed off. A similar map, from 1548[?], is Münster’s *Die neüwe Iselen so zü unsern zeiten durch die Künig von Hispania im grossen Oceano gefunden sinde* (Basle, no date, Item No. 25.247).

Another reason to cite 1535 as the earliest sensible date for citations in this Cartobibliography (and thus *THE GRAND CANON* overall) is that this was also the year in which Hernán Cortés sailed from the mainland to reach the tip of Baja California, where he attempted to establish there a port, Santa Cruz. This was the first European recognition that there was a separate seaway here, although, as seen in other records, he intimated that the western landmass was an island. (See *Note Regarding California as an Island*, below.) So Cortés’s Baja entrada may serve as the ideological launch point for a conscious recognition of a gulf/strait off the west coast of New Spain, as opposed to open ocean to the Orient.
The focus in this Section 1 of the Cartobibliography is really on the region where the Colorado River is depicted (regardless of whether it is labeled or not, or if it is labeled by other names [see a list of nomenclatural clarifications in the front matter herein]). The citations are made usually without regard to the cartographical significance of the map or its makers. In more expansive, or more proper, cartographical studies this region is often overlooked because of far more significant regions that are presented on the map, such as the presumed Northwest Passage, or revisions to regions that are extralimital (often far so) to this bibliography. In studying the North American area shown on these maps, one will notice with the passage of time a shifting around of areas of greatest interest; for example, decades during which more maps pay attention to (were more restricted to) the West Indies and Florida, or the North American eastern seaboard, or the Mississippi River region of the Gulf of Mexico and Louisiana. Thus some of the apparent temporal gaps in this bibliography are attributable to the diversion of interest, when the North American Southwest was not even considered.

Thus my annotations do less to describe the map itself, but describe in as much detail as possible where the Colorado River falls, and the possible limits of its basin. Of course it would be ideal to illustrate each map, or at least the area of interest, but that is far beyond the purpose of this Cartobibliography and the resources available to me.

Numerous more maps are omitted from this bibliography because, while they may show the form and placement of the continents and other large-scale geographical features, they do not show rivers. In a few special instances, however, a riverless map may be cited here, for reasons given in the citation.

In describing many of these maps I use some terminology that indicates the reach of the Colorado River that is shown, usually starting at the Gulf of California because the headwater or other upstream areas shown on these maps vary so greatly, and they may have labels that wander from one area to another on generations of maps. Thus, the gulf serves as a descriptive anchor, even though the geographic order of descriptions "go against the flow" of the river. At my discretion, though, some descriptions are made by following the natural course of a river; these are clear in context.

Where the creator credit might differ significantly from the credit given by others, I include either a notation or a cross-index to facilitate finding such works.

Among the citations in Section 1, note is made of "Quivera" (and variants) on many early maps. While "Quivera" is actually extralimital to this bibliography, it is nevertheless a part of the greater exploratory story that appears throughout these citations, serving as a recognizable though confusingly migratory anchor point in that story. Many of the mapped notations of "Quivera" are geographically awry, about which Wheat (1957, Volume I, p. 21) remarks, sufficiently for our purposes, "The cartographic misplacement of Quivera is a story in itself . . . ." The name has appeared on maps everywhere between the far Northwest part of
the North American continent, to the region east and southeast of the confluence of the Gila and Colorado Rivers, and even far to the northeast not too distant from the Mississippi River (farther than where Quivera actually was). Sometimes it appears more than once on the same map. Indeed, Coronado’s “Quivera”, by various misassociations is misplaced also with the Hopi and other pueblo peoples, or the Seven Cities of Cíbola, thus also may be mistakenly attached to the historical renditions of the side-trip to the Grand Canyon. Similarly, the Seven Cities are also extralimital to this bibliography, though closer to the region of interest in that it embraces the country of the pueblos; they, too, are an integral part of the historical story followed in the first visit to the Grand Canyon, and they have sometimes been mislocated on maps.

Neither is it the purpose of this bibliography to document the cartography of California unto itself, but rather its relationship in maps that portray the lower Colorado River region. Nor is it the purpose here to expound on the fancied geographies so prevalent—and so historically important and extensively studied—that take in the regions to the north of that covered by The Grand Canon; for but one example, the great strait of Albion that promised a northwest passage from Europe to the Orient above North America. The mischaracterization of the Rio Grande is likewise notable on maps that are cited herein. While California was depicted as an island, the Rio Grande (under various names including Rio del Norte) turns from Santa Fe southwestward to empty into the strait. Some maps “corrected” this course, though sometimes awkwardly even while retaining the Californian strait, turning the Rio Grande to the Gulf of Mexico—even once stating on the map that it tunnels under a mountain range along the way! Often, the Rio Grande was depicted as heading in a large lake situated on the east side of a mountainous area that separated it from the Pueblos. Though not of disinterest, these portrayals of the Rio Grande are extralimital to this bibliography. In this context, one would do well to read as an introduction Wheat’s first chapters.29 (See the “Cross-Listings to Wheat” note in the front matter herein.)

However, for the benefit of historical perspective, I have contrived a means by which to quickly identify the maps that record the variant depictions of California as either a peninsula or an island—a geographical peculiarity that is well studied but which is far from the purpose of this bibliography to even summarize. Still, users may wish to easily sort out which among these citations refers to a map with the peninsular or insular California. In the chronological listing (Section 3) I have inserted marginal symbols to distinguish these maps during the 15th–17th centuries when this dichotomy was present.

**Note Regarding Typography.** Wherever possible, the original typography of a map title is reproduced. For example, in titles from earlier centuries, the letters “u” and “v” often were

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substituted outright or indiscriminately interchanged, even within the same title. For example, in Boisseav [Boisseau] (no date [1640?], item no. 25.490), Novvelle Description de toute la terre vniuerselle might be modernized to read

Novvelle Description de toute la terre universelle

Similarly, the letter “I” may be used for “J” and vice versa. Other verbatim spellings are noted, too, which may represent contemporary unstandardized spellings as well as typographical conventions; for example, in Beste (1578, item no. 25.402) the letter “w” is set both as “w” and as “vv”. When searching for such titles in online catalogs, users should bear in mind that some repositories may catalog holdings with conventionalized spellings, while others list items that reproduce typography precisely. In this Cartobibliography, most titles are spelled faithfully to the original, although in some cases conventionalized titles are given unknowingly, having relied on other sources usually during the earlier years of compiling this bibliography. The long “s”, “ſ”, is consistently transcribed as “s”, as it is only an archaic form of the letter and not a unique character unto itself. However, when the combination of “ſ” and “s” appears as a peculiar ligature, it is transcribed as “ß”, which it resembles.

**Note Regarding California as an Island and the Gulf of California a Strait.** The geographical presentation of California variously as a peninsula and an island is well studied. It is not the object here to summarize this mightily interesting story, though for one outstanding example of the amount of material that is available visit Stanford University Library’s Glen McLaughlin Collection of California as an Island, [https://searchworks.stanford.edu/view/zb871zd0767](https://searchworks.stanford.edu/view/zb871zd0767). The entire collection has been digitized, which includes numerous maps in books, though it largely omits world maps, deferring to the Shirley cartobibliography (see below). See also a complementing catalogue by McLaughlin.30

In this bibliography we are less concerned as to whether California is peninsular or insular than we are in knowing which rendition is presented in a map. It alerts us to where to look for the Colorado River; that is, how it was accommodated in the North American geography.

It was rarely for pure geographical knowledge that the question of California’s insularity was sought to be resolved. Rather, it was the overbearing political and commercial need to discover a Northwest Passage by sea between Europe and the East Indies. Identifying this passage by connecting it, if need be, to the Gulf of California, was the goal, which cartographers were eager to present so as to convey support for the existence of this passage. We see in those attempts various “western”, “northern”, or “icy” seas, straits named in different ways “Anian”, and other contrivances. Some of these were either Arctic channels, or

seas that effectively wiped out the entire North American landscape. In reality, the known waterway of the Gulf of California was either a convenience or an awkward bit of knowledge to accommodate in these constructions. The gulf really played second fiddle to the Northwest Passage (whatever it was called), though it was clear to many mariners and other hopefuls that the north-south strait should somehow connect with the passage.

Even though at the close of the 17th century Eusebio Francisco Kino demonstrably showed, in the field, that Lower California is a peninsula, that the Gulf of California is in fact a gulf and not a strait (Kino, manuscript, 1701, ITEM NO. 25.1050; first in print, 1705, ITEM NO. 25.629; and redrawings thereafter [see under Kino]), some map makers and geographers defiantly or carelessly continued to present the island well through the 18th century. Maps from the 19th century that still depict the island are usually reprints of older maps, or reprints using the older, original blocks; particularly those produced in eastern Asia. The cartographical distinction between the island and peninsula by this time does not reflect geographical currency and thus is not practically realistic.

The idea of the Californian island has been traced to a novel that may have been written as early as 1496. García Rodríguez de Montalvo wrote the chivalric romance novel, Las Sergas de Esplandián, a sequel to Amadís de Gaula, Esplandián being a son of Amadís. Geographical scholars determined that it is the Adventures of Esplandián that first introduces the name, “California”. The novel presents the island as one inhabited by Black women, ruled by its queen, “Calafia”. The idea perfectly complemented the legend from the earliest Spanish explorers of this region that to the west of Mexico was an island supposed to be inhabited by Amazon women. Some exhibits and notations have intimated that the Rodríguez de Montalvo novel is the source of the mapped island of California, although the novel was not illustrated. Perhaps written as early as 1496, the earliest known edition is 1510 (not seen for this bibliography, but a 1526 edition—“Sue impressa la presente obra en la muy noble y my mas leal ciudad de Burgos acosta y espesa de Juā de Jūta florentin” [colophon, leaf CXXVI recto]—was seen, which in “Capitulo. clvij” takes note of “California” [leaf CVIII verso]). Yet imagination and speculation are every much a part of historical accounts as they are of the writings of more modern scholars, who create the texts of historiographies that treat questions such as this. They have identified even earlier literature, of the 10th to 13th centuries, that may have influenced Montalvo. But here, we digress.

Briggs (1625, ITEM NO. 25.21) is the first proper map to have displayed California as an island, thus also the Gulf of California as a strait. The earliest cartographical depiction of any kind that shows California as an island is that of Antonio de Herrera y Tordesillas, in 1622, on a small, ornamented map of the western hemisphere on the title-page of Descriptio Indiæ Occidentalis per Antonium de herrera Regium Indiarum et Castellæ Historiographum [Amsterdam]. The map displays no place names or rivers, except some coastal embayments of the continents that are river mouths; thus accordingly the map is not pertinent to this Cartobibliography.
A manuscript map from circa 1535–1537 is in Hernán Cortés’s legal papers in the Archivo General de Indias, in Seville. This records the European recognition of the Gulf of California as a separate waterway. Even though there is no determination on the map that California is an island or a peninsula, cartographers and other historians have used this map and later contemporary documents of the 1540s to indicate that the island is meant. However, such final recognition came after the entrance to the gulf—and either offshore islands or the Baja peninsula itself—were first reached in 1533 by an expedition sent out by Cortés. The pilot Ortuña Ximénes (after having, with troops with him, murdered the overbearing captain, Diego Bezerra de Mendoza) found the islands, or Baja itself, but was himself killed by local inhabitants, and reports from surviving sailors eventually reached Cortés, who himself set out to “take” the new land, arriving in the beginning of May 1535. In a matter of years, though, Baja California was more generally perceived to be a peninsula, though the idea of the island never went wholly away, and in the 1620s insularity was forcefully resurrected.

For the benefit of historical perspective, the chronological listing (Section 3) contains a series of marginal symbols that, for the maps of the 16th–18th centuries, quickly identify those that record the back-and-forth depictions of California as either a peninsula or an island. It is important to identify the distinction between these portrayals of California because it impacts the way in which the Colorado River (and others) are mapped.

Cross-listing to Shirley. Most of the oldest maps are scarce, often accessible only in the special collections or rare-materials departments of large libraries—and some of those maps are in fact known from unique copies. Thus this bibliography makes special mention of a number of printed maps that have been reproduced (usually much reduced in size, of course) in Rodney W. Shirley’s magisterial The Mapping of the World: Early Printed World Maps, 1472-1700. These are restricted to maps of the entire known world and do not include continental or regional maps.

Section 1 of this Cartobibliography inherits the Shirley cross-listings from earlier editions of THE GRAND CANON, which at the time were intended to be comprehensive only until about a century following the first European explorations of the region considered here; that is, to about 1640. This Cartobibliography now ignores this restriction. Further, the cross-listings to Shirley herein were based on those maps illustrated by Shirley since they could be examined for their pertinence to this bibliography. These illustrations show the knowledge of this region’s geography at those times. For many purposes of general geographical and bibliographical studies the user will find Shirley’s reproductions adequate. The Shirley volumes are:
Shirley, Rodney W.


1993 *The mapping of the world: early printed world maps, 1472-1700*. London: New Holland (Publishers) Ltd., [i-xxiv], IX-XLVI [XLVII], 669 pp. [3rd, revised ed.] [The 1993 edition has been consulted for this bibliography. Except for corrigenda, the principal listings are the same for all editions.]


The Shirley volumes enumerate each of the maps that are listed therein, 1–639. Many of them are illustrated, and these are the ones that have been examined for this bibliography so that researchers may be able to at least more easily peruse them (in their smaller sizes) if the maps cannot otherwise be found or easily accessed in digital or original formats. (Some of the maps are unique, too, and Shirley does indicate the provenance of all of the maps examined.) Thus those maps that are illustrated by Shirley, and which are pertinent to this bibliography, will appear with a notation as like other citations in this bibliography that are cross-listed to reference lists; for example, **Shirley 115** is Shirley’s “Entry no.” 115—that is, map no. 115 in his list, with text on pp. 133, 135 and the map illustrated by Plate 99, p. 134. Except for the earliest maps, a map cited by Shirley is not cited in the present bibliography unless the region of interest is portrayed definitively, even if imaginatively.

Shirley’s citations were standardized by him for the sake of general users. Often, abbreviated titles are provided, and publishing information is Anglicized. For example, where an original map might indicate “Amstelodami” in Latin, Shirley has listed it as the English “Amsterdam”. Further, Shirley cites many maps according to the names of their engravers; but if these maps appear within a larger work by another author, I arrange the citation according to publication (which is how it would be searched for if one wishes to examine a copy). I have used online catalogs to identify the publications in question.
**ANONYMOUS**

**PUBLICATION NOT DATED:**
**DATE ESTIMATED OR ATTRIBUTED**

**NO DATE 25.373**
[No title.] Nuremberg[?], 12 gores.  **[Ca. 1535.]**  [Set of gores printed for a (lost) globe. The west coast of America imaginatively portrays the coast of the continent continuing westward above the equator, merging closely with "India" without the intervening ocean. (Shirley notes that the "gores were at one time erroneously attributed to Johann Schöner").]  **[Texts in Latin.]**

≡ **CROSS-LISTINGS**  **SHIRLEY 71**  
**NOTE:**  This is the earliest published work cited in **THE GRAND CANON.**  See the front matter herein regarding the earliest cited works and the selection of items composed prior to 1539.]

**NO DATE 25.382**
[No title.] Venice[?].  **[Ca. 1555.]**  [A copy of a map of the world originally by Giorgio Calapoda, which Shirley notes is "Also known as the 'Florentine goldsmith's map'" (p. 112).  A severely deformed North American continent still depicts the Gulf of California and a bulbous Baja peninsula to the northwest of "Nveva Spagna"].

≡ **CROSS-LISTINGS**  **SHIRLEY 98**

**NO DATE 25.407**
[No title.] Antwerp[?].  **[Ca. 1587.]**  [Twenty-four gores printed for a globe.  The "Mer Vermelo o Rosso" is well delineated, with rivers entering near its head.  The labels "Totonteac" and "Marata" occupy the region of interest to this bibliography.]

≡ **CROSS-LISTINGS**  **SHIRLEY 156**

**NO DATE 25.413**
[No title.] [Rome or Venice. ]  **[Ca. 1590.]**  [An uncompleted engraved world map, which depicts a broad North American continent with the Baja California peninsula labeled "California", and at the head of the gulf are three tributary rivers.  The region of interest to this bibliography is labeled, "Totonteac"].

≡ **CROSS-LISTINGS**  **SHIRLEY 169**

**NO DATE 25.415**
*Nova Totivs Orbis Descriptio.*  Antwerp[?].  **[Ca. 1590.]**  [Shirley (p. 193) observes that "the map is taken from the Gastaldi–De Jode world map of 1555" (SHIRLEY 100; see **ITEM NO. 25.383**) "but with extensive amendments to the original plate" and which shows the route of Drake's circumnavigation.  Map of the world which portrays the Gulf of California, at the head of which a prominent river runs directly from the north, from well up into the continent (which is separated from Asia by a narrow strait).  Tributaries from the east may be identified with the Gila and Colorado Rivers.  Also of note is the label, "Cevola".]

≡ **CROSS-LISTINGS**  **SHIRLEY 174**
Anonymous (continued)

**NO DATE 25.1665**  
*Ameriquea Tabula Nova Multis locis tam ex terrestri peregrinatione quam recentiori navigatione ab exploratissimis naucleris emendata et multo quam antea exactior edita.*  
[No imprint].  
[Lowery (1912, LC90, pp. 102-103) indicates a date of “17th cent.”; likely earlier than later, thus placed early 1600s herein.]  
The peninsula, “California”, is separated from “Hispania Nova” by “Mare Vermeio”. A bulbous head to the gulf receives five rivers: 1) “Axa fluvius” from the northwest (into which it receives a prominent tributary [not labeled] from the north), 2) “R. de Coramara” from the north, 3) a river (not labeled) from the north but which heads principally to the east-northeast, 4) “R. del Aguada” from the east-northeast, 5) a river (not labeled) from the east-northeast. A large island (perhaps “I. de la Cruz”, a label that is on the mainland to its east) appears on the southeastern side of the head of the gulf, and between it and the mouths of “Axa fluvius” and “R. de Coramani” is a large area depicted by stippling (mudflats?), and to the immediate southwest of the island are four “+” symbols (rocks?). It seems that this area near the mouth of “R. de Coramara” is also labeled “G. de Coramara”. The name “Coramara”, or “Coromara”, is likely the river assumed by contemporary geographers to be that of Marco Polo’s river in China, even though on this map none of the depicted rivers travels very far from mountainous areas to the north and northwest of the head of the gulf. To the west of the head of the gulf the region is labeled “Totonteac Regnu.”; to the east the region is labeled “Cevola”. Near the mouth of “Axa fluvius” is a place name, “Totonteach”. Between two headwater forks of “R. de Coramara” is “Septem Citta”. On the west bank of “R. de Coramara” not far from the mouth of the river is “Abacus nunc Granada”. Between “R. de Coramara” and the unlabeled river to its east is “Cevola”. Between that unlabeled river and “R. del Aguada” is the label “Braco de mucho Flores, which may be meant to identify the unlabeled river.]  
[NOTE: A cartographical device to suggest an area unexplored is the note of Brazos de Miraflores (more correctly written), which may imply a possible extension of the gulf that, upon continued exploration, would indicate that the gulf is in fact a strait.][NOTE: Also compare this map to Tattonus (1600, item no. 25.1120).]  
[In Latin with mixed labeling.]

**NO DATE 25.481**  
*Allgemeine Landes und Griiber Tafel.*  
[No place.]  
[Shirley indicates a date of “c. 1630 (or later)?”, and although he also indicates it may be a “Separate publication?” he notes (p. 352), “The map may have come from an instructional book . . . .” The Gulf of California, separating the peninsula of “California” from “Nova Granata” has several tributaries converging at a bulbous head of the gulf.]  
[In German.]

≡ cross-listings  Shirley 330

**NO DATE 25.1641**  
*Amerique.*  
[No imprint.]  
[Broadside; map with title, and extensive text regarding America on three sides, without title.]  
[1660?]  
[“Californie Isle” is separated from “Mexicane” by a strait (not labeled). Midway on the east side of the strait, two very diagrammatically portrayed rivers arrive in parallel from the northeast in “Qvivira”, reaching two separate embayments. “Cibola” is labeled much farther north from the heads of these rivers, farther north than “Qvivira”.]  
[In French.]
Anonymous (continued)

NO DATE 25.1595  
*Kaart der Reyze van drie Schepen naar het Zuydland in de Jaaren 1721 en 1722.  
[Amsterdam?]  
[1720s.]  
[The Stanford University Library’s Glen McLaughlin Map Collection of California as an Island indicates, "Possibly the work of Isaac Tirion.  
Shows the voyage of three Dutch ships under the command of Capt. Jacob Roggeveen  
from Amsterdam to Java.”]  
["California" is separated from "Nieuw Mexico" by a strait  
(not labeled).  
On the eastern side of the strait at two prominent embayments, the  
northern one receiving a river from the northeast; the southern one receiving two  
rivers, one from the northeast, the other from the east.  
"Quivira” is noted beyond the  
head of the second of these three rivers, while along its course is "Oraiva". ]  
[In Dutch.]  

NO DATE 25.1413  
Изображение земного глобуса  
[Izobrazhenie zemnogo globusa]  
[Representation of the terrestrial globe].  
[Saint Petersburg, Russia];  
[no imprint].  
[1750s.]  
["Калифорния" (California) is separated from "Новая Гишпанія" (New Hispania) by  
"Море Чермное" (Red Sea).  
The head of the gulf receives a river (not labeled and  
without tributaries) that comes  
from the northeast.]  
[In Russian, but the name for the  
Gulf of California suggests elements of Ukrainian if not so-called Church Slavonic  
etymology; in this case, the word чермное, which is used here and suggesting the  
Red Sea of Bible history, translates into Russian as "red" although Russian maps may  
label the Middle East’s "Черное море" (Black Sea).]  
[In Russian.]  

NO DATE 25.1401  
*Plano de la Costa comprendida entre el Rio Colorado o del Norte y Rio Asuncion en el  
Norte del Mar de California.  
[Ca. 1770.]  
MANUSCRIPT, Library of Congress,  
G4412.C63 1770 .P4;  
digitized online at  
https://www.loc.gov/item/2008621665/.]  
[Library of Congress provides description:  
"Relief shown pictorially.  
Depths shown by  
soundings [sic; no depths are noted].  
Oriented with north to the left [sic;  
north arrow is pointing to north-northwest].  
Pen-and-ink and watercolors.  
Rice paper mounted on verso.  
Stamped label annotated in black ink on verso: Ex libris del Marqués de Pidal,  
no. 56." ]  
[Map includes the names of some geographical features and areas of  
Indigenous habitation.  
Scale shown in "Karas".  
Map displays approximately 8,000  
karas of the Río Colorado; and Bahía Adair is approximately 11,000 karas from the  
mouth of the Colorado.]  
[In Spanish.]  
•  
[As a manuscript this would not be cited in  
this bibliography, but it is of importance in the history of the Southwest due to its  
early and unusual focus on the lower reaches of the Gila and Colorado Rivers.]  

NO DATE 25.1414  
*L’America Settentrioriale, Divisa ne’ suoi principali Stati.  
In: Anonymous, Atlante novissimo ad uso dei giovani studiosi contenuto in carte XXVII.  
[No imprint.]  
[Ca. 1775.]  
[The maps in this volume appear to be plates reused from other sources, as  
most of them carry variously different marginal numbers, some indicating other use  
in sources that are multiple volumes (as is this case with this map, which notes “T.III.  
4.”) It is quite rudimentary, as befitting the volume’s intended audience.]  
[The Baja Peninsula is labeled “California”; it is separated from "N. Navara" by "Mare Vermiglio".  
Two rivers (not labeled) have a confluence just before arriving at the head of the gulf.  
The primary river follows a course southeastward from headwater in "Luigiana",  
crossing into "N. Messico", then southwestward to the confluence; the smaller river  
arries directly from the east.]  
[In Italian.]  

________________________________________  
____________________________________________________
Anonymous (continued)

DATED PUBLICATIONS, GROUPED BY YEAR

1674  25.1399  图全舆坤 [read right to left] [Kun yu quan tu] [Double hemisphere map of the world].  [Beijing]: Kangxi jia yin, woodblock prints on 8 scrolls.  [Seen in Library of Congress.  Title in Chinese orthography is as displayed on map (read right to left).  Even though the scrolls are correctly enumerated in pencil by the LOC catalogers from right to left, the LOC catalog record displays the title as if reading left to right, “坤舆全图”.  On the map, the title appears at the top of scrolls 3 (“舆坤”) and 6 (“图全”).]  [Map, with various texts on all scrolls; scrolls 1, 8 entirely composed of text blocks.  Copy in Library of Congress seen online in four high-resolution images of two scrolls each, https://www.loc.gov/item/gm71002352/.  Date, title translation, and publisher source are from LOC catalog record, which also notes, “Based on the world map of Joannes Blaeu”, with contributor names Ferdinand Verbiest and Joan Blaeu.]  [None of the geographic names on the map have been translated for this bibliography.  California is shown as an island.  Midway on the eastern side of the strait three rivers, with two Chinese labels adjacent to them, are shown reaching the gulf from the north; the central one is the predominant one, with two headwater forks.  (A fourth river, south of these, is recognizable as the Rio Grande, with headwater in a lake to the northeast).]  [In Chinese.]


**Anonymous (continued)**

1793 25.1132 Новый Атлас или собрание карт всех частей земного шара, почерпнутый из разных сочинителей и напечатанный в Санкт-Петербурге для употребления Юношества в 1793 году при Горном училище [Novyy Atlas ili sobranie kart vsekh chastey Zemnago Shara, pocherpnuty iz raznykh Sochiniteley i napechatannyy v Sanctpeterburge dilya upotrebleniya Yunoshestva v 1793 godu pri Gornom Uchilishche] [New Atlas or a collection of maps of all parts of the Globe, drawn from various Composers and printed in St. Petersburg for use by the Youth in 1793 at the Mining School]. Санкт-Петербург [St. Petersburg]: [no imprint], 58 leaves. [See map 52, "Карта Мексики или Иовой Испании Заключатощая въсеь новую Мексику и Калифорнию съчасшію Прилежащихь Земель" [Karta Meksiki ili Iovoy Ispani Zalkyuchatsya v'se Novuyu Meksiku i Kalifornyu s'chasshyu Prilezhashchikh Zemel'] [Map of Mexico or New Spain comprising the whole of Mexico and California with the neighboring lands]. "Р. Колорадо" [reka Kolorado] [Colorado River] is depicted as a single river, without tributaries other than a more prominent Gila River (not labeled), between "Море Пурпуровое" [More Purpurovoye] [Purple (i.e. Vermilion) Sea] and undefined headwaters. Below the confluence of the Gila the river bifurcates before重新ing at the head of the gulf.] [NOTE: Wheat (1957, Volume I) only briefly comments on this map ("a Russian map", p. 150), providing its title and that of the publication in which it appears only in modified English translation (p. 241). The citation here is created from the actual atlas.] [In Russian.]

≡ cross-listings Wheat I:224

1794 25.744 天經或問註解 [tenkyo wakumon chukai] [Heavenly commentary or Illustrated astronomy]. [Osaka, Japan: Sharin publishing house.] [See woodcut map, north polar projection with North and Central America.] [The title as given by Wheat (1957, Volume I, p. 242, including square brackets) is "Tenkyo Wakumon Chukai [North and Central America]", which is the title of the book, to which is added a description of the geographic coverage of the map at least as illustrated by Wheat. The information on publisher and date cited here are as given by Wheat; book title in Japanese is added here (see also the Bibliographical Note below). Wheat remarks that the map is ". . . included in a revised edition, in Japanese, of a rare Chinese volume by Yu I, a Chinese astronomer." Wheat further remarks (p. 153, his emphasis) that the map "is unique in that on it a vastly magnified peninsula of California is attached to the mainland at its southern, rather than its northern extremity." The map as illustrated by Wheat (facing p. 153) is half of a polar projection, with a caption (approximately rendered here as "地球改正面裏北") The peninsula is labeled (inverting the map and reading south to north), “カリオルニア”, which approximates the modern Japanese spelling of California (カルフォルニア). The map shows, interestingly, a significant river flowing into the (southern) head of the gulf, and otherwise on the eastern (mainland) side there are a few embayments such as those that appear on maps that depict California as an island, where the Colorado and other rivers enter the gulf mid-way through the "strait". This map is cited here for its novelty and as an early Japanese perspective.]

[BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE: OCLC record 851880447, as found on WorldCat online, lists the 3-volume title, "Tenkyo Wakumon Chukai : illustrated astronomy", with authors "Irie Heima; Wakanaya Kohei", publisher "Yedo : Kangyuha" (no date), with the notation, "Includes map of North America with Baja California connected at the south rather than the north." No other WorldCat record includes this notation, although there are records for similar editions.] [In Japanese.]

≡ cross-listings Wheat I:229 [map; with illustration facing p. 153]
Aa, Pieter van der [Aa, Pierre vander] [Vander Aa, Petrum]

1702  25.1440  Nova Delineatio Totius Orbis Terrarum per Petrum Vander Aa. Nouveau Carte du Monde. ("Benevole Spectator, Offertur hic Generalis Mundi Tabula, correcta quantum fieri potuit atque majori, quam ante spatio extensa; imo etiam partæ nonnullæ majori forma incise.") ["America Septentrionalis" includes a continental mass, "Nova Albion", extending westward across the Pacific Ocean from the northern end of the island of "California". California is separated from "Nova Granada" by a strait (not labeled). On the eastern side of the strait there are two prominent gulfs; the northern one extends northward from the strait to a place with the label "Rey Coramede", and there are two ill-defined, short rivers entering its head, one from the north-northwest, the other from the northeast. (This northern gulf, as portrayed, is strikingly much like the actual configuration of the Gulf of California with the Baja Peninsula.) The second, smaller gulf, extending northeastward from the strait, is met by a river from the north-northeast with headwater in a lake, which river is the Rio Grande as so depicted on many contemporary maps.] [Title in Latin and French, with map labeling in Latin and Spanish.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 417

1713  25.1167  L’Amerique Selon les nouvelles observations de Messrs. de l’Academie des Sciences, etc. A Leide Chez Pierre vander Aa. ("J. Goeeree delin.", "J Baptist sculp.") (Caption [in Latin]: "America in Praecipuas Ipsius Partes Distributa ad Observationes Academiae Regiae Scientiarum et Exquisitissimas Tabulas quae Nunquam Antehac Lucem Viderunt, Excusa a Petro vander Aa, cum Privilegio Ordinum Hollandiae et Westfrisiae.") In: Le nouveau theatre du monde, ou la geographie royale, composee de nouvelles cartes tres-exactes, dresses sur les observations de Messieurs de l’Academie Royale des Sciences a Paris, sur celles des plus celebres Geographes, sur de nouveaux memoires, & rectifiees sur les relations les plus recentes de plus fidèles voyageurs. Leide: Chez Pierre vander Aa, Marchand Libraire. ["California I" is separated from "Nova Mexicana Nova Granada Regn. Mexica" by "Mare Vermeio olim Mare Rubrum". A very prominent, three-headed embayment is on the eastern side of the strait, into which flow "R. del Tecon" (into the most prominent, northern head) and "R. Coral" (into the second-most prominent head). "Tecon" is shown with three tributary streams comprising its headwaters.] [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT 1:95

Agnese, Battista

NO DATE  25.1589  [Map of western North America.] [Ca. 1556.] [MANUSCRIPT. The greater part of North America is blank, with the label "Nvova Spagna Prov". A mountains area is depicted across the entire area north and west of "Golfo Mexicano". The Gulf of California (not labeled) receives at its head a single, generalized river from the north, which passes between two place markers, "Axa" and "Tigues". Its headwater is in "Terra Incognita." ] [Although manuscripts are not generally cited herein, this map has been reproduced in Winship (1896, Plate 42, ITEM NO. 2.6973), with the legend, "Battista Agnese’s New Spain, Sixteenth Century After Kretschmer". Wheat (1957,
**Ahmed, Haggi [Ahmed, Hâcı]** [pseudonym? of Membré, Michele, AND Cambi, Nicolò]

**NO DATE** 25.385  
*A complete and perfect map describing the whole world.* Venice. [1559?] [Map composed of six woodblocks that were used to make the earliest known impressions in 1795. The Gulf of California and Baja peninsula are shown.] [See also remarks with Ahmed (1795, *ITEM NO.* 25.1406).] [In Turkish.]

**1795** 25.1406  
*Kemâliyle nakş olunmuş cümle cihan numûnesi* [orthography employs the Ottoman Arabic abjad, not reproduced here]. [Venice]: [Pinelli]. [Illustrated by the Library of Congress at https://www.loc.gov/item/2004626121/. Title in transliteration and publication data as given by LOC. Various notes from LOC catalog record: "Map printed on 10 sheets pasted together. One of 24 impressions printed in 1795 from six woodcut blocks when found in the archives of the Council of Ten in Venice. Text states the map was translated into Turkish in 967 (Oct. 1559 to Sept. 1560). Map based on Oronce Fine’s cordiform map of 1534, according to Shirley’s Mapping of the world, 1993.”] [Not only is the cordiform map surrounded by extensive text (in the Ottoman Arabic abjad), but the map itself is completely infilled with glosses amidst confusing, and seemingly contrived, river systems; to such an extent that it requires very detailed examination to study this map. Nonetheless, North America is recognizable, and the Gulf of California is headed by a single river that reaches it from the far north-northwest, where are shown two converging rivers.] [NOTE: Even though the note from Shirley indicates that the map is based on Oronce Fine’s map of 1534, Fine’s original maps of of 1531 and 1540 (see Fine, 1540, *ITEM NO.* 25.1407), which follow a different projection, have elements likewise recognizable in this map.] [In Turkish.]

**Allard, Carolum [Allard, Carel]**

**1705** 25.1622  
*Americæ nova discriptio. Amstelodami Apud Carolum Allard.* [“Carolum Allard” seems to have been reengraved over another name.] *In: Atlas major, ex novissimis, selectissimisque, a quovis auctore editis, cum generalibus omnium totius orbis terrarum regnorum, rerumpublicarum et insularum, tum particularibus in hisce sitarum regionum tabulis geographicis, juxta perfectissimam itenerarium seriem in hoc opere positis, consistens. Ad numerum 521 tabularum in tres tomos divisus. Tomus III.* Amstelodam: Car. Allard. [The island, “California”, is separated from “Nova Granada” by a strait (not labeled). Midway on the east side of the strait, two rivers (not labeled) converge directly into the strait; the more northerly, prominent one from the north, with two headwater forks, the western fork of which heads due north at a place labeled “Rey Coromedo”; the more southerly river meets first river from the north-northeast. East of these rivers is “Pueblos de Moqui”. Of interest is “Rio del Norto” (Rio Grande), which follows a course to the strait from a large lake to the northeast through “Marata regnum”, along which is the place name for “Real de Nueme Mogui” (presumably Santa Fe).] [In Latin.]
Allardt, Hugo

NO DATE 25.1670 Americae. Hugo Allardt Excudit. Inde Kalver straat inde Werrelt Kaert. ("Velde Schulp"). (With caption: Nova totius Americae sive Novi Orbis Tabula, Auct Hugo Allardt.) [Ca. 1661.] [The island, "California", is separated from "Nova Granada" by a strait (not labeled). Midway on the east side of the strait three rivers (none labeled) arrive from the north and north-northeast: a small river into a large north-trending embayment; a significant river, with twin headwaters near "Rey Coromedo"; and a small river; the last two rivers arrive in adjacent, small embayments.] [In Latin.]

Alzate y Ramirez, Josef Antonio de

1768 25.664 Nuevo Mapa Geográfico de la América Septentrionale, Perteneciente al Virreyñato de Mexico por su mui rendido Servidor y Capellan D. Josef Antono de Alzate y Ramirez. Año de 1768. ("Se hallará en Madrid, calle de Atocha, frente la casa de los Gremios."). ("Publicado bajo el privilegio de la Academia Real de las Ciencias de Paris"). ["Río Colorado ó del Norte, cuyo origen se ignora" is depicted between the head of "Golfo de California" and a part of the map that is effectively blank, showing only various isolated mountainous areas. "Río Gila" is shown as a tributary from the east. Southwest of that confluence is drawn a short reach of a river that is implied by its proximity to connect with the Colorado, with the label, "Río Amarillo de que dieron noticia los naturales al P. Kino, año de 1702."] [Philip Lee Phillips, in the catalog of the Library of Congress’s Lowery Collection (Woodbury, 1912, ITEM NO. 1.375), notes (p. 349), “Another impression in this collection is identically the same, with the exception that it has not in the border ‘Se hallará en Madrid . . . ’” (ellipsis is part of quote).] [Wheat (1957, p. 218) notes: “Another copy, reengraved in Paris by Dezauche [see ITEM NO. 25.175], has some curious errors. For example, on the original Madrid edition the present Colorado River is labeled ‘Ro. Colorado ó del Norte, cuyo origen se ignora.’ On the French copy this appears as Rio Colorado, ó del Nortecuo Origen Seignora.”] [In Spanish.]

1768 25.175 Nuevo mapa geográfico de la América Septentrionale, perteneciente al Virreyñato de Mexico. Paris: Chez Dezauche, 1 sheet. ("Publié sous le Previlége de L’Académie Royale des Sciences de Paris"). [The Río Colorado enters the head of the Gulf of California. See ITEM NO. 25.664 for additional remarks.] [In Spanish.]

Anville, N. N. [Anbile, N. N. [pseudonym] (Middendorff, Gottfried Bernhard)]

1757 25.1147 Pimeria Alta con los Rios Colorado y Gila Según las Observaciones mas recientes retratada por Don N. N. Anville. MANUSCRIPT, Archivo General de Indias, MP-MEXICO,206BIS; digitized online at http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/description/21050 (©MECD, Archivos Estatales (España)). [Below the confluence of “Río Colorado” and “Río Gila”, the river bifurcates before rejoining at the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled). Of additional interest is the portrayal of “Río de la Assumpcion”, a northerly tributary to the Gila labeled between the Gila and the confluence of “Río Salado” and “Río Verde o de Buena Esperanza”, and that the area between these last two is labeled “Moqui”, lying far to the east of the Colorado. Along the Colorado only “Yumas” is noted.] [In Spanish.] • [As a manuscript this would not be cited in this bibliography, but it is of
importance in the history of the Southwest due to its early and unusual focus on the lower reaches of the Gila and Colorado Rivers.

≡ cross-listings Wheat I:136 [as “Ambile”]

### Arias, Benito (Montano)

1571  25.396  Biblia Sacra, Hebraice, Chaldaice, Graece & Latine . . . Antwerp. [1572.] [The North American continent lacks labeling except for “19.” on its western side, which keys to a legend, “Ophir” (also in Hebrew). The Gulf of California is prominent, into the head of which flow two parallel rivers from the northeast, from across much of the continent. Shirley notes (p. 150) that this map is included in “Montano’s Polyglot Bible.”] [In Latin and Hebrew.]

≡ cross-listings Shirley 125

### Arnoldi, Arnoldo di

**NO DATE** 25.1484  America. [Typographically shown as “AMERICA.”]. [Library of Congress catalog record gives the imprint (in square brackets), [Siena, Italy: Mathej Florimj for. Senis, 1600?]” and adds, “Described in: The mapping of North America / Philip D. Burden. 1996. p. 165.”] [The peninsula, “Cilifornia” (sic) is separated from “Nuova Granada” by the Gulf of California (not labeled, although the southern tip of the peninsula is labeled “C. Vermeio”). The head of the northwest-trending gulf twists to the north-northeast, where it receives from the northwest a river with two forks (the western one, not labeled, passes by a place labeled “Axa”, while the eastern fork, “Totonteac flu.” that comes from the northeast, and the headwater of which is separated by a mountain range from “Sette città”; and the head of the gulf also receives from the east-northeast “R. Hermoso”, the headwaters of which are “Teguas rio” from the east and a tributary from the north heading in a lake surrounded by the “Sette città”, and en route to the gulf it passes “Ceuola.”] [In Italian.]

1600  25.442  Descrittione universale della terra con lvso del navigare, nvovam accrescivta . . . Arnoldo di Arnoldo Fiamengo. Senis. [The North American continent is labeled “Mexicana”. “Mar Vermeio” is depicted with several tributaries at its head. In the region of interest to this bibliography are the labels “Tontonteac” and “Ciuola” [sic] (other labels are illegible at the scale of reproduction in Shirley).] Shirley’s two-page Plate 182 displays the ten-sheet map, but that “this example is a re-issue by Petrucci in the 1640s.”] [In Italian.]

≡ cross-listings Shirley 227

1601  25.443  Vniversale descrittione del Mondo . . . Arnodo [sic] di Arnoldo Fiamengo. Siena. [The North American continent is labeled “Mexicana”. Numerous tributaries flow to the Gulf of California. In the region of interest to the bibliography is the label “Totonteac” (other labels are illegible at the scale of reproduction in Shirley).] [In Italian.]

≡ cross-listings Shirley 228

### Arrowsmith, A. [Arrowsmith, Aaron]

1798  25.635  Chart of the Pacific Ocean drawn from a great number of printed and ms. journals by A. Arrowsmith, geographer, No. 24 Rathbone Place, London, 1798. London: A. Arrowsmith. (“Engraved by T.Foot Weston Place Battle Bridge”. ) 1 map on 9 sheets. [Ornamental title displayed on upper-right sheet. Ornamental dedication on upper-left sheet: “To Joseph de Mendoza Rios Esq’ F.R.S. &c.&c. This Chart of the Pacific Ocean
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY
SECTION 1: MAPS OF THE 16TH–18TH CENTURIES

Is Dedicated, In testimony of Respect and Esteem, by His much Obliged Humble Serv:\nA. Arrowsmith.”; “George Allen, sculp.” Each sheet includes notation, “London: Published Oct. 1st 1798 by A. Arrowsmith. No. 24 Rathbone Place.” (or variant.)
[Nautical chart of the of the Pacific basin, including routes and dates of explorations. “R. Colorado” is depicted at the head of the Gulf of California.] [NOTE: This is the chart to which Lt. R. W. H. Hardy, R.N., referred during his 1826 survey of the mouth of the Colorado River (see map, Hardy, 1829, ITEM NO. 25.634, in Section 2 of this part of the bibliography).]


Automobile Club of Southern California

1997 10.74  Guide to Colorado River, Lake Mead to Yuma: includes Lake Havasu, Lake Mojave, Laughlin, and Hoover Dam, plus attractions, campgrounds and recreation. Automobile Club of Southern California, folded-map format.

Axiety, Pierre d’  see D. T. V. Y. (le Sieur)

B

B., N. [Bellin, Jacques Nicolas] [see also under Bellin]

1744 25.1306  Carte de l’Amerique Septentrionale Pour servir à l’Historire de la Nouvelle France. Dressée par N.B. Ing. du Roy, et Hydrog. de la Marine. 1743. ("Dheulland Sculp"). In: Charlevoix, P. De [Charlevoix, Pierre-François-Xavier de], Histoire et description generale de la Nouvelle France, avec le journal historique d’un voyage fait par ordre du Roi dans l’Amérique Septentronielle [sic]. Tome Premier. Paris: Chez Pierre-François Giffart. M DCC XLIV. [Map faces p. 1.] [The entire west coast of North America, including the Baja peninsula, is labeled “Californie”; “Mer Vermeille” separates the somewhat inflated peninsula from “Nouveau Mexique”, with the Sonoran area at the head of the gulf labeled “Nouvelle Navare”. “Rio Colorado” follows a course from headwater southward to the confluence of a less significant river from the east (not labeled; the Gila River) before turning southwestward for a distance before bifurcating to arrive at the head of the gulf as two independent, south-flowing streams. North of the Colorado headwater area is the label, “Ici doivent etre les Pays de Quivira et de Taguawi dont on na aucune Connoissance Certaine.”] [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT 1:120
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 1: MAPS OF THE 16TH–18TH CENTURIES

Bæck, E. [Baeck, Elias]

1710 25.1621 l’Amerique Septentrionale. ("E. Bæck á.H. sculps. et exc. A.V.”) ("C.P P.S.V.") In: Atlas geographicus, oder, Accurate Vorstellung der gantzen Welt bestehend in denen vornehmsten und northwendigsten universal und particular Landkarten nach dem berühmten französischen Geographo Hubert Laillot und anderere vornehmer Männer . . . . Sachs-Weimar: E. Baeck, 2 leaves, 26 maps. [Frontispiece to volume signed "Elias Baeck à H. sculps. et exc. Aug. Vind."] [Banner at top of map, regarding the discovery of America, in German and French.] ["Ile Californie" is separated from "Nouveau Mexique ou Teguiaio" and "Nouveau Mexique ou N. Cienade Marate" by "Mer Vermeille". Midway on the east side of the strait two rivers (not labeled) arrive from the northeast; one directly to the strait, the other to the head of the northwesterly lobe of a peculiarly shaped embayment.] [In French; volume title-page in German and French.]

Barbié du Bocage (M.) [Barbié du Bocage (Monsieur)] [Barbié du Bocage, Jean-Guillaume]


Bellin (M.) [Bellin (Monsieur)] [Bellin, Jacques Nicolas] [see also “B., N.”]

1755 25.1176 Carte de l’Amerique Septentriionale Depuis le 28 Degre de Latitude jusqu’au 72. par M. Bellin Ingenieur de la Marine et du Dêpost des Plans, Censeur Royal, de l’Academie de Marine, et de la Societé Royale de Londres. M.DCC.LV. Avec une Description Géographique de cette Partie de l’imerique Nota qu’on na point marqué de Limites. [No imprint.] ["Californie" is a peninsula, separated from "Nouvel Navarre" by the Gulf of California (not labeled). "R. Colorado ou les Martirs" arrives decidedly from the northeast at head of the gulf after having received "R. des Apostres" (Gila River) from the east. Downstream from that confluence the river bifurcates before rejoining at the gulf; in between is labeled "I. de la Presentation".] [In French.]

Belle-Forest, François de

1575 25.399 La cosmographie universelle de tout le monde. Paris: Chez Michel Sonnius. [See "Typvs Orbis Terrarvm. Descriptio vniverselle de tout le Monde." on which the continent "America Sive India Nova" includes the labels "Totonteac" and "Marata" in the region of interest to this bibliography. Shirley notes (p. 159), "From a new French translation of Münster’s Cosmographia."] [In French.]
Bellin (S.) [Bellin (Sieur)] [Bellin, Jacques Nicolas]  [see also "B., N."]

1764  25.1429  Le petit atlas maritime recueil de cartes et plans des quatre parties du monde. en cinq volumes. I. Volume. Americque Septentrionale et Isles Antilles. * * * Par ordre de M. le Duc de Choiseul Colonel Générale des Suisses et Grisons Ministre de la Guerre et de la Marine. Par le S. Bellin Ingenieur de la marine 1764. [See: 1) "Carte Réduite du Globe Terrestre l’Echelle de Lieues pour mesurer les distances est au coté gauche de la Carte.” The peninsula, “California”, is separated from “Nouv. Mexique” by the Gulf of California (not labeled). Two rivers (not labeled) arrive independently at the head of the gulf; the principal one on a convoluted course from the north, the smaller one from the east. 2) "Carte de l’Amerique et des mers voisines 1763”. The peninsula, “California”, is separated from “Nouv’l Navarre” by the Gulf of California (not labeled). A river (not labeled) arrives at the head of the gulf on a convoluted course from a mountainous region in the the northern part of “Nouv.’l Mexique”.

Berey, Nicolas

NO DATE  25.1481  Carte de l’Ameriqve Corrigeé, et augmenté dessus toutes les auiltras cy deuant ["ée" typographically thus]. [Paris.] [1661?] [The northwestern part of North America is occluded by an inset map, a polar projection of the northeastern part of the continent. The west coast of the continent, from the tip of the Baja California to the high latitudes, progresses along a straight line to the northwest. The peninsula, “Californie”, is separated from “Neveve Granada” by “La Mer Vermeille”. The head of the northwesterly trending gulf twists to the northeast. Four rivers are received at the head of the gulf: 1) an unlabeled river from the west, which bifurcates before reaching the gulf; 2) a significant river from the northwest that comes from a region labeled “Tontontec”, to which there are two tributaries, one (not labeled) from the north-northeast, and “Totonteac fl.” from the northeast; 3) a river (not labeled) from the northeast heading near “Ceuola” (sic); 4) “R. Coromara” from the east-northeast, along which is “Cevola” (sic), and into which from the north is a short tributary from a large lake around which are seven symbols for habitations and the label, “Sept Villes.”] [NOTE: “Coromara” was assumed by contemporary geographers to be the same as that of Marco Polo’s river in China.]

1650  25.1400  Charte Vnuerselle de Tovt le Monde. A Paris Chez Nicolas Berey, Anlivmnev de la Reyne Av Bovt dvPont Nevf Proche les Avgvstins av Devx Globes. 1650. (“Hen’ le Roy fecit” [Henri le Roy].) (“A haut et puissant Seigneur Messire Henry Auguste DeLomenie Compte de Brienne et de Montbron Baron de Boussac et de Pougy Conër du Roy en ses Conseiz et Secretaire de ses Commandemens.”) [In “America Septentrio” (sic), “California” (with the lower extremity of the peninsula labeled “C. California”) is separated from “Noua Mexico” and “Nova Hispania” by “Mare Vermeio”. The gulf is shown oriented Northwest-Southeast, with at its head a broad multiple-bayed extension to the east. Five rivers converge at this crenulated head to the gulf. Two principal rivers (not labeled), each with headwater forks, converge from the northwest and the north, respectively. The northwesterly river comes from an East-West mountainous region labeled “Sierra Nevada Nivosi Montes” and an area labeled “Tolm. R.” The northerly river comes from “Suila mons”; between its upstream branches are shown “Septem Citta”. The third river (not labeled), comes from the northeast, with one of its branches coming from a lake; adjacent to the river is the label “Braco de mucho Flores”. The fourth and fifth rivers, both small, come from the east; between them is the single label “R. del Aguada”. “Cevola” is shown as a place between the third and fourth rivers.] [NOTE: A cartographical device to suggest an area unexplored is the note of Brazos de Miraflores (more correctly written), which may imply a possible extension of the gulf that, upon continued exploration, would
indicate that the gulf is in fact a strait. [In French, with mixed labeling in Latin and Spanish.]

Bertius, P. [Bertius, Petrus] [Bert, Pieter de]

1624  25.1274  Carte de l’Amerique Corrigéé, [sic] et augmentéé, [sic] dessus toutes le auttres cy deuant faictes par P. Bertius. [“La Mer Vermeille” separates the peninsula “Californie” from “Neveve [sic] Granada”. The head of the gulf receives three rivers (from west to east): a principal stream (not labeled) with three headwater areas and a place name, “Axa” (a tributary to this river from the northeast is labeled “Totonteac fl.”); a relatively short stream (not labeled) from the northeast an area labeled “Ceuola”; and a river (not labeled) with headwater forks from the northeast, along which is a place name, “Cevola” (the northerly branch of this river comes from an unlabeled lake). The area at the head of the gulf, between the principal and central rivers, is labeled “B. de buena guia”, and the area between the central and eastern rivers is labeled “Abacus ou Granada”. [In French.]

Beste, George [Best, George]

1578  25.402  A true discourse of the late voyages of discoverie : for the finding of a passage to Cathaya, by the Northweast, vnder the conduct of Martin Frobisher generall : deuided into three bookes : in the first wherof is shewed, his first voyage : wherein also by the vway is sette out a geographicall description of the worlde, and what partes thereof haue bin discovered by the navigations of the Englishmen : also, there are annexed certayne reasons, to proue all partes of the worlde habitable, with a generall mappe adioyned : in the second, is set out his second voyage, vwith the adventures and accidents thereof : in the thirde, is declared the strange fortunes which hapned in the third voyage, with a seuerall description of the countrey and the people there inhabiting : with a particular card therevnto adioyned of Meta Incognita, so farre forth as the secretes of the voyage may permit. London: Imprinted by Henry Bynnymen, [16], 52, 39, 68 pp., 2 plates, map. [See map (without title) depicting “America” with uncertain western shores but which includes a markedly stylized Gulf of California.]

Bew, John

1782  25.1179  A Map of Mexico, or New Spain, from the latest Authorities. London: John Bew. (“J. Lodge Sculp.”) [“California” is separated from “New Navarre” by “Vermilion Sea or Gulf of California”. “Rio Colorado” is depicted from the head of the gulf a short distance into “New Mexico”. Between the confluence of “Rio de Apostes” (Gila River) and the gulf, the river bifurcates before rejoining at the gulf.]

Bissellii, Joannis

Blacus, G. I.

1666  25.1485  [Gores for a 16.3-cm globe.] (“Parisus apud G. Jollain sub signo vrbis Coloniae 1666” [Gérard Jollain].) (“auct: G-I-Blacus.”) [The gores are individually numbered. The area of interest to this bibliography appears on gores 8 and 9. The western part of North America is labeled “Hispania Nova”, although the distance between “Sinus S Michael” (the Gulf of Mexico) and the west coast is severely foreshortened with no indication either of California or a Californian gulf (or strait), although “Temistitan” (sic) is noted along the southwestern coast and just beneath that label is a small, peculiar, bulbous embayment oriented east-west. The west coast is essentially a straight north-south coastline, with the island “Zipangri” just off the southwestern coast, opposite “Temistitan”. Three rivers, one of them a large one, converge on the western side of the Gulf of Mexico, none of which can be convincingly made to be even imaginatively any of the rivers of the Colorado basin.] [This is the same as the gores by Oterschaden (no date [ca. 1603], item no. 25.446).] [In Latin.]

Blaeu 31  [Blaew]

Blaeu, Joan

NO DATE  25.1409  Nova et Accvratisima Totivs Terrarvm Orbis Tabvla.  Au [truncated thus]. [Amsterdam?]: [Joan Blau?]. [1664?] [It seems that this map borrows a preexisting plate, as the author’s name on the original is omitted, as is evidenced by “Au[ctor]e...”). The same map plates are used in Visscher ([1690?], item no. 25.1410), though with different ornamentation and title.] [“California.” is depicted as an island, labeled in its northern part “Nova Albion”. It is separated from “Nova Granada.” by a strait (not labeled). On the eastern shore of the strait is a divided embayment that receives two rivers (not labeled) from the north; the northerly one has headwater forks by a place labeled “Rey Coromedo”. “R. del Norto” (Rio Grande) is to the south of these rivers.] [In Latin.]

Blaeu, Willem Janszoon

NO DATE  25.454  Nova orbis terrarum geographica ac hydrographica descriptio, ex optimis quibusq, optimorum in hoc operc auctorum, tabulis desumpta. à Franciscus Ieoeius. Amsterdam: Hugo Allardt. [1660s.] [Shirley (p. 283) notes that this could be a reprint of an original map from ca. 1608. “Mare Vermeio” is portrayed with a peculiar “sea horse” shape, into the head of which various tributaries flow. The label “Totonteac” is noted; but other labels are illegible at the scale of reproduction in Shirley.] [In Latin.]


31  It has not been practical to follow through on many replicated editions of maps. It shall be sufficient to mention here the compound of editions based on inherited plates and creative editions of the genealogical and cartographical business lineage of Gerard Mercator, Rumold Mercator, Jodocus Hondius, Hendrik Hondius, and Jan Jansson, superseded in force by the family of Joan, Cornelius, and Willem Blaeu. Another familial group among cartographers cited herein are the Sansons—Nicolas Sanson d’Abbeville and his grandson, Pierre Moullart-Sanson, who was the uncle of Gilles Robert de Vaugondy. Users will find some of their works cited herein, but the listings of course are not comprehensive.
AMSTERDAM. [Shirley (p. 324) notes that the map illustrated in his Plate 232 is the only known copy of this world map, but "which was dissected for mounting in bound form in 1645". The title and original date "can be deduced from a later state of the map dating from 1645-46". [The Gulf of California is portrayed with numerous tributaries at its bulbous head.] [In Latin.]

1631  25.1277  America nova Tabula.  Auct: Guiljelmo Blaeuw.  [Not seen for this bibliography. However, Wheat notes (Volume I, p. 193) about the map by Merian (1638, Item No. 25.1276; Wheat I:43), "This map seems to have been taken directly from 1631–Blaeuw." See Merian for details.] [In Latin.]

Blagrave, John

1596  25.426  Astrolabium vrancicum generale: a necessary and pleasaut solace and recreation for navigators in their long iorneying, containing the vse of an instrument or generall astrolabe: newly for them deuised by the author, to bring them skilfully acquainted with all the planets, starres, and constellacions of the heauens, and their courses, mouings, and apperances: called the (Vranicall astrolabe) . . . : fraught also by new deuise with all such necessary supplements for iudiciall astrology, as Alkabitius & Claudius Dariottus haue deliuered by their tables: whereunto for their further delight he hath anexed another inuention, expressing in one face the whole globe terrestriall, with the two great English voyages lately performed round about the world. [London?]:: Printed by Thomas Purfoot, for William Matts, [68] pp. [See map, "Nova Orbis Terrarvm Descrip[ti]o . . . ." A north polar projection of the globe, which depicts a decidedly broad Gulf of California, at the head of which a network of tributaries converge.]

Blome, Richard

1682  25.1635  A New Mapp of America Septentrionale Designed by Monsieur Sanson Geographer to the French King, and Rendred [sic] into English, and Illustrated by Richard Blome. By his Majesties Especiall Command. London. Printed for Richard Blome. ("To the Rt. Honble Anthony Earle of Shaftesbury Baron Ashley of Wimbourne Sir Giles, and Lord Cooper of Pawlet. This Mapp is most humbly D.D. by R.B.") (Francis Lamb Sculp"). In: Cosmography and geography: in two parts, the first, containing the general and absolute part of cosmography and geography, being a translation from that eminent and much esteemed geographer Varenius: wherein are at large handled all such arts as are necessary to be understood for the true knowledge thereof: the second part, being a geographical description of all the world, taken from the notes and works of the famous Monsieur Sanson, late geographer to the French King: to which are added about an hundred cosmographical, geographical and hydrographical tables of several kingdoms and isles of the world, with their chief cities, seaports, bays, &c. drawn from the maps of the said Sanson: illustrated with maps. London: Printed by S. Roycroft for Richard Blome. [The island of "California" is separated from "New Grenada" by "Sea of Vermejo". Midway along the eastern side of the strait are two embayments, the northern one of which receives "R of Anguchi" (though the river-proper is not drawn), and the southern one of which is bilobed, the northern lobe receiving "R del Tecon" from the north-northeast (its headwaters are in two forks), the southern lobe receiving "R of Coral" from the northeast. Mountains separate the river Tecon from "Zuny", "Cibola", and "Mogui" to the east.]
Boisseau, Jean [Boisseau, Jean]

1636 25.484  Novelle et exacte description de la terre universelle selon les auteurs modernes plus apromiez a la quelle a est te ad ioute plusieurs observations pour l’intelligence dicelle par IB. Paris: Chez Jean Boisseau. ["California" is depicted as an island. The Gulf of California (not labeled), intimated to be a strait, interestingly depicts several tributaries converging from the north and northeast at the head of the gulf. What seems to be either a prominent tributary, or actually the gulf itself extending northward from the northwestwardly trending strait, is labeled "R. d. Coral" to the east of which are the "Pueblos de Moquis".]

≈ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 340

1646 25.687  Novvelle et Exacte Description de la Terre Universelle Selon les Auteurs Modernes plus Aprovuez A la quelle a est te ad ioute Plusieurs Obseruations Pour L’intelligence Dicelle par IB. ("A Paris Chez Jean Boisseau en Liste du pallais sur le qay [sic] qui Regarde la megisserie a la Fountaine de Iounence 1646".) ("D. AM Monsieur Priandy Con. et de Residant de S A de Mantoue Pres du Roy".) ["California" is depicted as an island. The Gulf of California (not labeled), intimated to be a strait, interestingly depicts several tributaries converging from the north and northeast at the head of the strait. What seems to be either a prominent tributary (or perhaps in some fashion actually the gulf itself) extending northward from the northwestwardly trending strait, is labeled "R. d. Coral", to the east of which are the "Pueblos de Moquis".]

≈ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 351

Boisseau, Jean [Boisseau, Jean]

NO DATE 25.490  Novvelle Description de toute la terre vniuerselle en 2. hemispheres mōtrant les 2. polles du Monde avec unjndex par le moyen duquel ce peut facilement congnoistrela longitude elevations distances des lieux, differences des climatz, parallesles et meridiens ou sont aussi marquez les lieux des solstices et equinoxe et autres observations pour servir d’introduction à la Geographie, le tout en français pour l’utillité publique— A Paris chez Louis Boisfeuvin a la rue S-Iaqves a limage S*Geneiuesue proche S*Sueurin Avec priu du [sic]. ("A Paris, Chez Jean Boisseav, Enlumineur et laueur de Cartes Marines aubout du pont debois pres le Palois, alen seigne du Solleil leuant.").["A Paris Chez I[two or three characters illegible]".] (["Blanchin fc."]) [1640?] ["California" is separated from "Nouueau Mexico" by "Mer Rousse", which is a strait depicted without definite northern outlet and likewise California is without its northern extremity. On the eastern side of the strait a single river enters; it is in turn the contribution of two rivers, one a straight-line continuation to the northeast, the other a tributary from the north that is labeled "R. de Coral". To the south is another, large river (not labeled) entering the strait from a lake in the interior, which is recognizable as early depictions of the Rio Grande.]

≈ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 351

Bolton (Mister) [Bolton, Solomon]

1750 25.1173  North America. Performed under the Patronage of Louis Duke of Orleans, First Prince of the Blood; by the Sieur d‘Anville. Greatly Improved by M‘ Bolton. Ingrav‘d by R. W. Seale. MDCL. ("Gravelot delin. Walker sculp.") [No imprint.] ["California", a peninsula, appears at the extreme western edge of the map, partly overlapping the border. It is separated from "New Navare" by "Californian Gulf". At the head of the gulf is the mouth of "R. Colorado de los Martyres", north of which is the tributary, "Grand River of the Apostles" (Gila River), from the east. Downstream from that
confluence the river is bifurcated before rejoining at the gulf; in between is the label "I. Presentacion".]

**CROSS-LISTINGS**

**WHEAT I:127**

1752 25.1174

*North America. Performed under the Patronage of Louis Duke of Orleans, First Prince of the Blood; by the Sieur d’Anville. Greatly Improved by M. Bolton. Engrav’d by R. W. Seale. MDCLII.* (“Gravelot delin. Walker sculp.”) [London]: Printed for John and Paul Knapton. [In the area of interest to this bibliography, this is the same as Bolton (1850, *ITEM NO. 25.1173*). “California”, a peninsula, appears at the extreme western edge of the map, partly overlapping the border. It is separated from “New Navare” by “Californian Gulf”. At the head of the gulf is the mouth of “R. Colorado de los Martyres”, north of which is the tributary, “Grand River of the Apostles” (Gila River), from the east. Downstream from that confluence the river is bifurcated before rejoining at the gulf; in between is the label “I. Presentacion”.

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**Bonne, Rigobert**

*NO DATE 25.272*  
*[Maps.] In: Raynal, Guillaume, *Atlas de toutes les parties connues du globe terrestre, dressé pour l’histoire philosophique des établissements et du commerce des Européens dans les deux Indes.* [Genève?]: [J. L. Pelet?], 24 pp., 49 plates. [Ca. 1780? Other dates, imprints known.] [Rio Colorado, see p. 13; Plates 2 [world map], 25 (“Amérique Septentroniale Par M. Bonne, Ingénieur-Hydrographe de la Marine.”), 28 (“Le Nouveau Mexique avec la partie septentrionale de l’ancien, ou de la nouvelle Espagne. Par M. Bonne, Ingénieur-Hydrographe de la Marine.”)] [On Plate 25, at the head of “M. Vermeille” is shown “R. Colorado” and, to the east of it, an unlabeled smaller tributary. A short distance up the Colorado from the gulf is shown an area that has the appearance of representing a lake, into which the Colorado flows from the north and, from the east, “R. de los Apostolos” (Gila River).] [On Plate 28, at the head of “Mer Vermeille” is shown “R. Colorado ou des Martirs”. The area suggestive of a lake in Plate 25 is shown as separated streams, labeled “I. de la Presentation”, converging at the head of the gulf, and the confluence of “R. de los Apostolos” is shown north of the bifurcate stream.] [In French.]

**CROSS-LISTINGS**

**WHEAT I:187** [map, “Amérique Septentroniale”]

**Bonne, AND Desmarest (Messieurs) [Bonne, Rigobert, AND Desmarest, Nicolas]**

1787 25.498

*Atlas encyclopédique, contenant la géographie ancienne, et quelques cartes sur la géographie du moyen age, la geographie moderne, et les cartes relatives a la géographie physique.* Paris: Hôtel de Thou, 65 pp., 140 plates. [See plate 117.] [In French.]

1788 25.499

*Atlas encyclopédique, contenant la géographie ancienne, et quelques cartes sur la géographie du moyen age, la geographie moderne, et les cartes relatives a la géographie physique.* [Seconde Partie.] Paris: Hôtel de Thou, 110 [112] pp., maps 78-140. [Colorado River, see pp. 86, 90; and plate 117 [sic, 116], “L’Ancien et le Nouveau Mexique, avec la Floride et la Basse Louisiane. Partie Occidentale.”] [See also plate 31: “Amerique Septentroniale. Par M. Bonne, Ingenieur-Hydrographe de la Marine.” (“André sculp.”) The peninsula, “Californie”, is separated from “Nouv. Mexique” by “Mer Vermeille”. In the fashion by which the rivers were engraved, it is impossible to determine whether “R. Colorado” and “R. de los Apostolos” (Gila River) arrive coincidentally at the head of the gulf, or if they meet and immediately bifurcate before rejoining at the head of the gulf.] [In French.]
Botero, Giovanni

1596 25.251 *Relationi universalii : selectuins.* [Venice.] [A map includes the Gulf of California region. Other eds.] [In Latin.]

1596 25.425 *Theatrum oder Schawspiegel : darinn alle Fürsten der Welt, so kräfftte und Reichthumb halben namhaft seind, vorgestellt werden: mit Erzehlung wieviel Einkommens ein jeder habe, was sie an Kräften vermögen, wie sie regieren, was für benachparte Fürsten sie haben, und wer den andern mit Macht undreichthumb oblige und ubertreffe : und ist dieses Theatrum in vier Theil unterscheiden . . . .* Cölln: Andree. [See map, "Typvs Orbis Terrarvm". Tributary rivers reach the head of the Gulf of California. The region of interest to this bibliography includes the labels "Totonceac" and "Ceuola". The map is attributed to Lambert Andreas.] [In German.]

Bowen, Eman. [Bowen, Emanuel]

1748 25.1347 *A New & Accurate Map of Mexico or New Spain together with California[,] New Mexico &c. Drawn from the best Modern Maps & Charts & Regulated by Astron. Observ’?:* By Eman: Bowen. [The peninsula of "California" is separated from "Navarr" (sic) by "Sea of California". "Rio Colorado or of the North" arrives from the northwest at the head of the gulf, after having followed a course from the northeast from a region labeled "Great Teguaio" but which otherwise is occluded, "conveniently", by the informational note: "California which has been Described and Represented as an Island, even by very modern Geographers, was Discover’d by Father Eusebius Francis Kino a Jesuit, to be a Peninsula between the Years 1698 and 1701 who, together with other Jesuit Missionaries, travelled thither by Land & converted, a great Number of the Natives." "Rio Azul" (Gila River) is shown as a tributary whose confluence with the Colorado is some distance north of the head of the gulf.]

1752 25.1348 *A New & Accurate Map of Mexico or New Spain together with California[,] New Mexico &c. Drawn from the best Modern Maps & Charts & Regulated by Astron. Observ’?:* By Eman: Bowen. [This map at least in the area of interest to this bibliography is identical to the 1748 ed. (ITEM NO. 25.1347). The peninsula of "California" is separated from "Navarr“ (sic) by "Sea of California”. "Rio Colorado or of the North" arrives from the northwest at the head of the gulf, after having followed a course from the northeast from a region labeled "Great Teguaio" but which otherwise is occluded, "conveniently", by the informational note: "California which has been Described and Represented as an Island, even by very modern Geographers, was Discover’d by Father Eusebius Francis Kino a Jesuit, to be a Peninsula between the Years 1698 and 1701 who, together with other Jesuit Missionaries, travelled thither by Land & converted, a great Number of the Natives." "Rio Azul" (Gila River) is shown as a tributary whose confluence with the Colorado is some distance north of the head of the gulf.]

Bowen, Eman., AND Gibson, John

NO DATE 25.1468 *An accurate map of North America. Describing and distinguishing the British, Spanish and French Dominions on this great Continent; Exhibiting the Present Seat of War, and the French Encroachments, Also all the West India Islands Belonging to, and possessed by the Several European Princes and States. The whole laid down according to the latest and Most authentick Improvements, By Eman Bowen Geogr to His Majesty And John Gibson Engraver.* ("London Printed for Rob: Sayer opposite Fetter Lane Fleet Street"). [1755?] [The northwestern part of North America is
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 1: MAPS OF THE 16TH–18TH CENTURIES

occluded by an inset map of the northeastern part of the continent. In the Southwest, only the southern part of the peninsula of “California” is shown by the edge of the map; it is separated from “New Navarr” (sic) by “Californian Gulf”, of which only its southern end is shown before passing off the map to the northwest. North from there, two rivers are shown passing off the map to the west: “R. Colorado de los Martyres”, from the northeast, with a tributary to it from the north; and “R. Grande de los Apostolos or del Coral” from the east, of which three of its headwater tributaries are labeled “R. de Buena Esperanza”, “R. Azul or Blue R.”, and “R. de Hila or Sonaca”. Of additional interest on this map is the even spacing throughout all of the open areas small figures of trees, even in the Southwest. [Also shown in the lower left corner of the sheet is a reproduction of the Kino map of the northern Gulf of California region in English translation (for which see Kino, no date [1755], ITEM NO. 25.1469).]

1776 25.577  An accurate map of North America. Describing and distinguishing the British and Spanish dominions on this great continent; according to the definitive treaty concluded at Paris 10th Feb. ‘763 : also all the West India islands belonging to, and possessed by the several European princes and states. The whole laid down according to the latest and most authentick improvements, by Eman Bowen Geoq’. to His Majesty and John Gibson Engraver. In: Jefferys, Thomas, The American atlas: or, a geographical description of the whole continent of America. London: R. Sayer and J. Bennett. [In the northwestern quadrant “R. Colorado de los Martyres” and “R. Grande de los Apostolos or del Coral” are depicted flowing westward and converging (off of the map); the upper tributaries of the “R. Grande de los Apostolos” are: “R. de Buena Esperanza”, “R. Azul or Blue R.”, and “R. de Hila or Sonaca.”]

Bowles, Carington

NO DATE 25.1443 Bowles’s New and Accurate Map of the World, or Terrestrial Globe, laid down from the Best Observations and newest Discoveries; particularly those lately made in the South Seas, by Anson, Byron, Wallis, Bouganville, Cook, and other celebrated Circumnavigators: Illustrated with a variety of useful Projections and Representations of the Heavenly Bodies; the most approved Astronomical and Geographical Definitions, Tables, and Problems; With an easy and familiar Explanation of the most curious and interesting Phœnomena in the Universal System. Printed for the Proprietor Carington Bowles, No. 69 in St. Pauls Church Yard, London. (“Printed for the Proprietor Carington Bowles, London.”) [1780?] [The peninsula, “California”, is separated from “New Mexico” by “Mar Vermejo”. “R. Colorado” arrives at the head of the gulf from the northeast, with headwater in an area labeled “Teguayo”. A significant tributary (not labeled) from the east, with numerous tributaries to it, is shown meeting the Colorado midway along its course; the label “Casa grande” indicates that this is the Gila River basin.]

1783 25.1444 Bowles’s New Map of North America and the West Indies, Exhibiting The British Empire therein with the Limits and Boundaries of the United Staes. As also the Dominions Possessed in that Quarter, by the Spaniards, the French & other European States. The whole Compiled from the Best Surveys and Authentic Memoirs which have appeared to the Present Year 1783. Printed for the Proprietor Carington Bowles, No. 69 St.Pauls Church Yard, London. [The northwestern part of North America is occluded by an inset map of the northeastern part of the continent. In the Southwest, only the southern part of the peninsula of “California” is shown by the edge of the map; it is separated from “New Navarr” (sic) by “Californian Gulf”, of which only its southern end is shown before passing off the map to the northwest. North from there, two rivers are shown passing off the map to the west: “R. Colorado de los Martyres”, from the northeast, with a tributary to it from the north; and “R. Grande de los Apostolos or
del Coral" from the east, of which three of its headwater tributaries are labeled "R. de Buena Esperanza", "R. Azul or Blue R.", and "R. de Hila or Sonaca".]

**Bowles, John**

1740 25.1138 A map of the world or terrestrial globe in two planispheres, laid down from the Observations of the Royal Academy of Sciences. ("London Printed for John Bowles at the Black Horse in Cornhill. 1740.") [Includes the note, "California was always thought an Island till a Spanish Jesuit in 1701 discover’d it was joyned to the Continent of which the Royal Society received information in 1708." "Albion or California" includes what is the Baja peninsula, and into the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled) flows a single river (not labeled) at a place labeled "Nt Sâ de Bonaguia". Northwest of the gulf is a moderately sized "Inconu. Gulf"; and the entire region of Albion and "New Mexico" serves as the southern coast of a huge, imaginary gulf labeled "not known but by the Savages", which on its northern side opens to the equally imagined "Straits of Anian".]

**Briggs, Henry**

1625 25.21 The North part of America Conteyning Newfoundland, new England, Virginia, Florida, new Spaine, and Noua Francia, wth yer riche Iles of Hispaniola, Cuba, Jamaica, and Porto Rieco, on the South, and upon yer West the large and goodly Iland of California. The bonds of it are the Atlantick Ocean on yer South and East sides yer South Sea on yer west side and on yer North Fretum Hudson and Buttons baye a faire entrance to yer nearest and most temperate passage to Japâ & China. ("R: Elstracke Sculpsit"). In: Purchas, Samuel, Purchas His Pilgrimes. In five booke. * * * The fourth, English Northerne Navigations, and Discoveries: Relations of Greenland, Groenland, the North-west passage, and other Arcktike Regions, with later Rvssian Occvrrents. * * * The Third Part. London: Printed by William Stansby for Henrie Fetherstone, 1140, [68] pp. ["The Fovrth Booke.", pp. 699-853. See "Chap. XX. A briefe Discourse of the probabilite of a passage to the Westerne or South Sea, illustrated with testimonies ; and a briefe Treatise and Mappe by Master Brigges" (pp. 848-853, the concluding pages of Book IV, with the map between pp. 852/853 but which two leaves are also enumerated "852" and "853".]) [Map: This map is historical for having been the first in English to portray California as an island (see herein Note Regarding California as an Island at the beginning of Section 1), despite also being shown as a peninsula on a map elsewhere in this title [see below]]. "California" is separated from "Granada" by the strait (not labeled). On the east side of the strait is an embayment into which flow "R. del Tecon" (with headwater forks) and "R. de Corall"; to their east is the label "Pveblos de Moqvi". [NOTE: "The Fifth Booke." (pp. 855-1140, "Voyages, and Travels to and in the New World, Called America: Relations of Their Pagan Antiqvities And Of The Regions and Plantations in the North and Sovth parts thereof, and of the Seas and Ilands adiacent.") includes (p. 877) brief remarks on "The Prouince of Civaloa" (sic) and "California". There are in Book V a half-page map (p. 857) with caption, "Hondivus his Map of America.", and (p. 871) a large blank space of half a page with caption, "Hondivs his Map of New Spaine." The map of America, in Latin, has the title, "Americae descrip." On it, California is a peninsula, with "Mare Vermelio" separating it from "Nova Granada". Three rivers are shown entering the head of the gulf; although the western and central rivers are both large streams, only the center one is labeled, "Caramara flu." [NOTE: "Caramara", or "Coromara", was assumed by contemporary geographers to be the same as that of Marco Polo’s river in China.]
Brion de la Tour (M.) [Brion de la Tour, Louis]

1783  25.1180  Amérique Septentrionale, ou se remarquent les États Unis. Par M. Brion de la tour, Ingénieur-Géographe du Roi. A Paris. Chez Esnauts et Rapilly, rue S. Jacques, a la Ville de Coutances, Avec Priv. du Roi 1783. ["Californie" is separated from "Nouvelle Navarre" by "Mer Vermeille". "R. Colorado de los Martyres" arrives at the head of the gulf along a direct course from the northeast, with not far above receiving "Rio Grande de los Apostolos" (Gila River).]

Broughton, Hugh

NO DATE  25.414  A concent of scripture . . . . . . . . . . . London: [Richard Watkins], for Gabriell Simson and William White, [68] pp., plates. [Ca. 1590.] [See map, "A Map of the Earth with names (the most) from Scriptures". North America is labeled, "Many from the East & West shall sit with Abraham in the kingdom of heauen Mat. 8.11". The Gulf of California depicts tributary rivers at its head.]

Bry, Theodore de

1596  25.1117  America sive novvs orbis respectv Evropaeorvm inferior globi terrestris pars. 1596. ("Francofurti ad Moemem formis Theod. de Bry".) In: Americae pars sexta : sive historiae ab Hieronymo Bēzono mediolanēse scriptae, sectio tertia, resnōminus nobiles & admiritione plenas continens, quàm præcedentes duæ : In hac enim reperies, qua ratione Hispani opulē tissimas illas Peruani regni provincias occuparint, capto rege atabaliba: deide ortainter ipsos Hispanics in eo regno civilia bella : Additur est brevis de fortunatis insulis cómentariolus in duo capita distinctus : Item additiones ad singula capita historiam illustrantes : Accessit Pervāni regni chorographica tabula. Frācofurtēse: Theodoro de Bry Leod. [Most of the greatly enlarged northwestern part of "America" is labeled with even larger type, "Mexicana". "California" is depicted as a peninsula. At the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled) is the label "Totonteac", with apparently two principal rivers converging at the very head of the gulf, "Axa" and "Toctonteac". A prominent river (not labeled) also reaches the northern end of the gulf from the west, which bifurcates before reaching the gulf. Two more rivers (not labeled) arrive at the head of the gulf from the east. "Ceuola" is depicted on the eastern side of the gulf.]

1599  25.440  Americae pars VIII. Continens primo, descriptionem trivm itinervm Francisci Draken, qui peragrato primum vniverso terrarvm orbe, postea cum . . . nodo, iter . . . Thomae Candisch . . . Tertio, duo itiner . . . Gvaltheri Ralegh . . . nec non . . . capitanei Lavrentii Keyms. Qvivs . . . describtr . . . regnum Gviana . . . Primo Anglicaana lingva sparsim consignata: iam verō in vnum corpus redacta, & in Latinum sermonem conversa, auctore Gotardo Artv. Francofurti ad Moenve: Impressae per M. Becker, 78, 99 pp., plates, maps. [See untitled map of the world that portrays the Gulf of California simply as a large, elongated embayment, with headwater forks in its northern extremity well within the North American continent.]
Buache, Philippe


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:130 [map]

Burnet, Thomas

1700  25.1625  “Den Aardkloot van water ontbloot, na twee zyden aante zien” [and] “Den Aardkloot nade Zondvloed, in haar gebroken stand, met Bergen en dalen, groote Zee-Boesem, en der selver Eilanden en Ondiepten vertoond.”  In: Voor-Bereiselen tot de Bybelsche wysheid, en gebruik der heilige en kerlijke historien; Tweede Deel.  * * * Door een liefhebber der Joodsch oudheden t saamen gebracht, en met veele Print-verbeeldingen opgehelderd.  Tot Utrecht, By Hermannus Ribbuis, Anthony Schouten, Boeckverkoopers.  [Ornamental title-page to volume: Ioodse oudniden, ofte voorbereiselen tot de Bybelsche wysheid, en gebruik der heilige en kerlyke historien.  II. Deel.]  [1] “Den Aardkloot van water ontbloot . . .” (p. 909) imaginatively depicts a physiographic presentation of the globe of the earth stripped of water.  The projection of “America” (only mountains are drawn, with no physical or political features labeled) shows an immense island of California separated from the mainland by a strait (apparently a deep one according to the pattern of hachure).  Midway on the eastern side of the strait there are two narrow embayments; the northern one trends northward, creating to its west a miniature sort of Californian peninsula; the southern one trends east-northeast.  2) “Den Aardkloot nade Zondvloed . . .” (p. 911) depicts the earth after the Noachian Flood, which follows the same base map as the one just described, though with the addition of three islands in the strait, positioned between the two embayments just mentioned.]  [In Dutch.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 507
C (mr.) [C. (monsieur)]  [Châtelain, Henri Abraham]

1719  25.1281  Atlas historique, ou nouvelle introduction à l’histoire, à la chronologie et à la géographie ancienne et moderne : représentée dans de nouvelles cartes, où l’on remarque l’établissement des états et empires du monde, leur durée, leur chute, et leur differens gouvernemens : par mr. C. . . . . Avec des dissertations sur l’histoire de chaque état, par m. Gueudeville . . . . Tome VI. Qui comprend l’Afrique & l’Amérique Septentrionale & Meridionale . . . . Amsterdam: F. l’Honoré & Châtelain. [See No. 30: “Carte Tres Curieuse de la Mer du Sud, Contenant des Remarques Nouvelles et Tres Utiles non Seulement sur les Ports et Iles de Cette Mer, Mais ausy sur les principaux Pays de l’Amerique tant Septentrionale que Meridionale, Avec les Noms & la route des Voyageurs par qui la decouverte en a été faite. Le tout pour l’intelligence Des Dissertations suivantes”. Wheat (1957, Volume 1, p. 204) cites this as “1713 de Fer, 2”, with the notation, “This map appeared without author’s name, in Henri Abraham Chatelain’s Atlas Historique (Paris, 1719). Both Lowery and Wagner term it a copy of de Fer’s fifteen sheet map of 1713.” (See Fer, 1713, ITEM NO. 25.1283.) [“Les Californies ou Carolines”, depicted as an island, is separated from “Nouvelle Grenade ou Nouveau Mexique” by “Mer de Californie ou Mer Vermeille”. Midway along the mainland coast are three rivers from the northeast and east; from north to south they are “R. d’Anguchi”, “T. del Tison”, and “R. Grande del Coral”, the latter two of which converge at the gulf.]  [In French.]

Cabot, Sebastian

1544  25.377  [No title.] Antwerp: [Cabot].  [A map of the world depicting the Americas in their entirety near the center of the sheet. The southwestern coast of North America depicts an oversized Californian peninsula with two tributaries at the head of the gulf, and a notation that this land was discovered by Herndo Cortes. Adjacent to the two tributaries are labels, thus, “mabubeyo.”[?] (on the western tributary) and “Dametes.”[?] (eastern tributary), with between them the label “Anconde s: Andres.” Shirley notes (p. 92), “The map also takes into account the explorations by Ulloa in 1539 and Coronado in 1540-42 into the interior of the south-west of the United States.” Compare also a 1769 redrawing of a manuscript map of the Gulf of California originally made by the pilot Domingo del Castillo in 1541, published in Cortés and Lorenzano (1770, ITEM NO. 25.505), which is also illustrated with the front matter herein.]  [In Latin.]  [This map, attributed to Sebastian Cabot, is the earliest published map to definitively portray the region at the head of the Gulf of California. It is sometimes suggested that Cabot’s Gulf of California is reproduced from the Castillo map; however, while similarities can be seen, accounting for artistic variance, Castillo depicts the gulf as trending northwest-southeast, with a prominent twist to the northeast at its head, while Cabot maps the gulf as trending effectively north-south, without any twist at the head. Cabot’s map, with legends in Latin, Spanish, and French, is illustrated online at https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b53148963g/f1.item.r (which is also illustrated with the front matter herein); the Bibliothèque national de France catalogs this as (including square brackets)”[Mappemonde / par Sébastien Cabot en guise de titre,
une inscription bilingue dont le texte latin est le suivant, Présentant dans son quart sud-ouest in hac protens in planum figura continetur totus terre glodus, insule Portus, flumina Sinus Syrtus Et Brevia Que Hatenus A Neotericis Adaperta Sunt...”. There is also a variant illustrated at https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b53189475q.r; and a variant with completed text at https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b55011003p/f1.item.r. The Cabot map has been indicated by some workers as a manuscript; however, given that these are engravings and that there are variants, and the fact that one is an imperfect printing with overstrikes, it should not be so indicated even if an individual copy is unique. [Wheat (1957, Volume I, p. 19) mentions the Cabot map but did not include it in his cartobibliography because it lacks “inland place names”].

Camocio, Giovanni Francesco

1567 25.391
[“Italian composite atlases” (fide Shirley, p. 135).] Venice. [See map of the world, “Cosmographia Universalis et Exactissima Ivxta Postremam Neotericorvm Traditionem”.] [In Latin.]

Canali, G. Battia [Canali, Giovanni Battista]

1702 25.1624
L’America Descritta conforme lo stato presente Et accresciuta di varie notizie da G. BañA Canali Ali’ Ilhño, et Ecc.® Sig® Il Sig® Gregorio Barbarigo Senatore Amplissimo In Padoua l’anno 1702. Con privilegio dell’ Ecc.® Senato Veneto per anni dici. In: Tabulæ geographicæ, quibus universa geographia vetus continetur, Seminario Vescovile, Padua. Patavii, ex Typographia Seminarii. [The island, “California”, is separated from “Nuovo Mexico” by “Mar Vermeio ó Str® di California”. Midway along the east side of the strait are three north-trending embayments; the northern and central ones each receive a river (neither labeled) from the north, with the southern embayment being bilobed with each lobe receiving a river (neither labeled) from the north and northeast. Positioned between the headwaters of these rivers is the place name, “Rey Coramedo”]. [In Italian; volume title-page in Latin.]

Cartarus Viterbiensis, Marius [Cartaro, Mario]

1577 25.401
[Gores for a globe.] Rome. [“Mar Vermeo” is portrayed, with rivers coming to it from areas labeled “Qvirir” and “Cevola”.]

Carturio, Marial [Cartaro, Mario]

1579 25.403
[No title.] Roma. [Sheet including two small hemispheres, on which the North American continent merges seamlessly with Asia. A suggestion of the Gulf of California is delineated on the southern shore of “Hispannoma”].

Carver, J. [Carver, Jonathan]

1781 25.241
A New Map of North America, From the Latest Discoveries 1778. Engrav’d for Carver’s Travels. In: Carver, J., Travels through the interior parts of North America, in the
years 1766, 1767, and 1768. By J. Carver, Esq. Captain of a company of provincial troops during the late war with France. Illustrated with copper plates, coloured. The third edition. To which is added, some account of the author, and a copious index. London: Printed for C. Dilly, H. Payne, and J. Phillips. [Map is a fold-out frontispiece. The peninsula, “California”, is separated from “New Navarre” by “Gulf of California”. The head of the gulf receives a river from the northeast, which is the contribution of three rivers systems in “New Mexico”: 1) “Martyr’s R” from the north, with headwater in an area labeled “Teguayo & Quivira”; 2) “Coloredo R” (sic) from the northeast, with headwater northwest of “St. Fe”—these two rivers reach a confluence after which the river to the gulf does not specify which name is to be applied; and 3) a river from the east labeled only “Apostles”, though the indication of “Casagrande” along its course shows it is the Gila River. Downstream from the confluence of the Gila and Colorado the river bifurcates but rejoins before reaching the gulf.]

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**Cassini, Gio. M. [Caßini, Gio. Ma.] [Cassini, Giovanni Maria]**

1790 25.1451  
Globo Terrestre Delineato sulle Ultime Osservazioni Con i Viaggi e nuove scoperte del Cap. Cook Inglese In Roma Presso la Calegrafo Cam. 1790 Gio. M. Cassini C.R.S.inc.  (“Gio. M. Cassini Som. inc.”) [Four sheets of gores for a 34 cm globe. The southwestern part of North America is split between two gores on different sheets. The peninsula, "California" is separated from "New Messico" by "Mar Vermiglio". The northwest head of the gulf twists to the northeast, where it receives independently two meagerly depicted rivers; the shorter one, from the northeast, is labeled "R. Colorado", the other, from the east, is not labeled.] [In Italian.]

1798 25.1000  
"La parte occidentale dell’ antico, e nuovo Messico con la Florida e la bassa Luigiana. Delineata fulle ultime Osservazioni. Roma Presso la Calografica Camenale”. ("Gio. Ma. Caßini som. inc.") In: Nuova atlante geografico universale delineato sulle ultime osservazioni, Tom. III, No. 21. [In “Nuova Navarra”, “R. Colorado o de los Martyres” is depicted between “Mer Vermiglio” (Gulf of California), coming from a blank region of the map. “Hila F.” (Gila River) is shown with its confluence above a bifurcation of the Colorado north of the head of the gulf.] [NOTE: This atlas sheet complements an eastern sheet, “La parte orientale dell’ antico, e nuovo Messico con la Florida e la bassa Luigiana delineata fulle ultime Osservazioni”.] [In Italian.]

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**Cassini le Fils [Cassini, Jacques]**

NO DATE 25.1420  
Planispherium Terrestre, Secondum recentiores Astronomorum. Observationes A. D. Cassini Filio, Regiae Scientiarum Academiae Socio, delineatum. Dicatumque Regi Christianissimo. (J. Goeree del.) (Jan Goeree.) (“G. v. Gouwen Fecit.” [Gilliam van der Gouwen].) [1721 or later.] [Map is a north polar projection of the world. "Californie I." is separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by a strait (not labeled) passing between “M. de Californie” and “Destroit d’Anien”. On the eastern side of the strait, two very meagerly represented rivers arrive in parallel from the north into an embayment. ("R. du Nord" [Rio Grande] is properly shown with outlet in “Golfe et Archipel de Mexique.”)] [In French, with title in French and Latin.]

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**Châtelain, Henri Abraham** see C. (mr.)
### Chetwind, Philippi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
<th>Title and Details</th>
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</table>
| 1666 | 25.1156 | *Americae Descriptio Nova* Imprensis Philippi Chetwind 
Will: Trevethen sculp 1666. [London.] [A reprinting of Anne Seile (1663, [item no. 25.1477]) with modified title cartouche and reengraved embellishments. [The island of "California" (its northern end labeled "Nova Albion") is separated from "New Galicia" by "Mare Vermiglio". Near the northern end of the strait several rivers enter two embayments on the eastern side: "R. d Anguichi" from the north; and, into a single embayment, "R del Tecan" from the north (with two headwater forks, one to the north near "Acoma" and the other to the northeast north of "Cibola"), and "R d Corall" from the north-northeast with headwater also near "Cibola". [Title in Latin, labels in English, Spanish, and Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:55

### Chez Crepy [firm]

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
<th>Title and Details</th>
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</table>
| 1780 | 25.1316 | *L'Amerique Suivant le R. P. Charlevoix Jü M. de la Condamine. et Plusieurs autres Nouv² Observations* a Paris Chez Crepy rue S. Jacque [sic] à S. Pierre près la rue de la parcheminerie 1780. [The upper and lower portions of California are labeled "Californie", the peninsula separated from "Nouvelle Navare" and "Mexique" by "Mer. Vermelle". "R. Colorado" comes from headwater along a mostly southward course until receiving a river from the east (Gila River, not labeled), before turning southwestward, after which the stream bifurcates and reaches the head of the gulf along two independent south-southeasterly channels. North of the mountainous area that serves as a headwater is the notation, "Ici doivent etre le Pays de Quivira et de Tagauo dont on à aucune Connoissance Certaine".] [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:189

### Chez I. Chiquet [firm] [Chiquet, Jacques]

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
<th>Title and Details</th>
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</table>
| 1719 | 25.1596 | *L'Amerique Septentrionale qui fait partie des Indes Occidentales. Dressée selon, les dernières Relations des Voisieurs et Suivant les nouvelles Observations de Mº de l'Academie Royale des Sciences. a Pais Chez F. Chiquet 1719. [The imprint line is re-engraved over another, which is not now legible.] In: *Le nouveau et curieux atlas, geometrique, et historique, ou le divertissement des empereurs[,] roys, et princes. Tant dans la guerre, que dans la paix. Dedié A Monseigneur François Blovet de Camilly Evêque Comte de Toul, Prince du Saint Empire &c. Par son tres humble et tres Obeyissant et fidele serui. Antoine Menard. A Paris rue S. Jacque, chez Chiquet au Grand S. Henry, et chez [truncated thus] [1719?]. [Map: "Isle de Californie" is separated from "Nouveau Mexique ou Nouvelle Granade et Marata" by "Mer Vermeille D du Sud [sic]". Midway on the eastern side of the strait are three labeled rivers, all from the northeast (listed here north to south), "Bona Guia", "R. de Aguchi", and "Tecon R." The river Tecon empties into the northern lobe of a twin-lobed embayment, while between the two lobes arrives a short river (not labeled) from the northeast.] [Map includes remark, "la Californie, est une des plus grandes Isles du Monde, On luy donne plus de quatre cens cinquante lieües de longueur, cent cinquante de largeur, et onze de circuit. Elle à été découverte les années suiuantes 1534.1535 1539.1540.et.1542."] [In French.]
Chez Louis Renard [firm] [Renard, Louis]

1715 25.1614 Atlas de la navigation, et du commerce qui se fait dans toutes les parties du monde. Expliquant par des cartes & par des descriptions particulières de toutes les côtes & ports de mer de l’univers, la nature, les productions, & les ouvrages ou manufactures de chaque pays en particulier: la religion, le gouvernement, & la manière de vivre des peuples; les marchandises que l’on porte d’un pays à un autre; & celles que l’on rapporte de chaque pays, & qui se débient dans toutes les parties du monde pour l’utilité, la magnificence, la curiosité, & la nourriture des hommes, &c. On a marqué très-exactement les routes, les îles, bancs de sable, les profondeurs des ports, & généralement tout ce qui regarde la navigation. Les cartes & les descriptions se succédent très-ponctuellement les unes aux autres, & accomplissent le tour du monde, commençant toutes par les côtes où chaque carte précédente a fini. Le tout dressé sur les mémoires les plus récents; revu & corrigé sur les nouvelles observations. À Amsterdam, Chez Louis Renard, Marchand Libraire. [See two maps: [1] “Planisphere Representant Toutel’Etendue du Monde. Dans l’Ordre qu’on a Suivi Dans ce Livre. NB. Les Chiffres Se Raportent aux Cartes et aux Pages des Descriptions.” (“A Amsterdam, Chez Louis Renard, Avec Privilège de Nosseigneurs les Etats de Hollande et de Wetfrise.”). A north polar projection of the world. “Californie Isle” is separated from “Indes Occidentale” (so labeled on the western part of North America) by a narrow strait (not labeled). On the eastern side of the strait are depicted two relatively significant waterways (not labeled), as implied by enlarged extensions of embayments; the northern one from the northeast, the southern one from the north. [2] “Magnum Mare del Zur cum Insula California. \ De Groote Zyud-Zee en ‘t Elyandt California. (“Gedruckt ‘t Amsterdam by L. Renard”.)] The island of “California” is separated form “Nova Granada” by a strait (not labeled). Only the mouths of rivers are depicted. Midway on the east side of the strait are shown the mouths of “R. de Anguchi” and, arriving in a bilobed embayment, “R. del Tecon” and “R. de Coral”.

Clark, J. [Clark, James]

1725 16.1602 [Map of the western hemisphere, with north to the left.] (“To Face ¥ Title.”) (“J. Clark sc.”) In: [DeFoe, Daniel], A new voyage round the world, by a course never sailed before. Being a voyage undertaken by some merchants, who afterwards proposed the setting of an East-India Company in Flanders. London: Printed for A. Bettesworth, at the Red-Lyon, in Pater-Noster-Row; and W. Mears, at the Lamb, without Temple-Bar. [Frontispiece to DeFoe’s novel, depicting a haphazardly drawn American continent and westward-blowing tradewinds on either side of the equator. Though there are no labels, California is a large island very narrowly separated from the mainland by a strait of equal width thoughout. Midway along the east side of the strait are two straight rivers that converge at the strait, one from the northeast, the other from the east.]

Clerc, I. le [Clerc, Jean le]

1602 25.444 Orbis Terrae Novissima Descriptio. (“Authore Gerardo Mercatore, nuperimè verò iuxta recentiores Cosmographos aucta et recognita. 1. Hondius Sculp. I. le Clerc excu. 1602.”) [The peninsula, “California” is separated from “Marata” by the Gulf of California (not labeled). The area of the head of the gulf is labeled “Totonteac. R.” Two river systems (not labeled) converge at the head of the gulf; one from the northwest, with headwater to the north in an area labeled “Tolm. reg”; the other from...
the east-northeast, which en route to the gulf passes "Ceuola" and "Granata".] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 234

1633 25.445

Orbis terrae novissima descriptio. Paris. [Shirley’s Plate 185 reproduces "state 3", a 1633 printing of the 1602 map, which notes separately, "Authore Gerardo Mercatore, nuperimè verò, iuxta recentiores Cosmographos aucta et recognita. I. Hondius sculpt. I. le Clerc excu. 1633". The Gulf of California separates "California" from "Marata", and "Totonteac R." is noted at the head of the gulf. Also labeled in the area of interest to the bibliography is "Ceuola".] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 233

Clouet (M: l’Abbé) [Clouet, Jean-Baptist-Louis]

1764 25.1339

Carte d’Amérique divisée en ses principaux Pays Dressée sur les Mémoires les plus récents, et sur différents Voyages. et assujettie aux observations Astronomiques de M° de l’Académie Royale des Sciences. Par M° l’Abbé Clouet de l’Académie R° de Rouen. 1764. [The peninsula "California" is separated from "Nouv° Navare" by "Mer Vermeille". The head of the gulf receives two rivers; a foreshortened one from the northeast (not labeled), and "R. del Coral", a more substantial river with headwater forks, from the east.] [Map in French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:165

1776 25.1340

Carte d’Amérique, divisée en ses principaux pays. Dressée sur les Mémoires les plus récents, et sur différents Voyages. et assujettie aux observations Astronomiques de M° de l’Académie Royale des Sciences. Par M° l’Abbé Clouet. de l’Académie Royale de Rouen. 1776. ["California" is separated from "N° Navarre" by "Mer Vermeille". "Rio Colorado" is on a north-south course and is met by "R. del Coral" from the east, after which the river bifurcates around a large island before rejoining at the head of the gulf.] [Map in French, with title also in Spanish.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:165

1785 25.1341

Carte d’Amérique, divisée en ses principaux pays. Dressée sur les Mémoires les plus récents, et sur différents Voyages. et assujettie aux observations Astronomiques de M° de l’Académie Royale des Sciences. Par M° l’Abbé Clouet. de l’Académie Royale de Rouen. 1785. ["California" is separated from "N° Navarre" by "Mer Vermeille". "Rio Colorado" is on a north-south course and is met by "R. del Coral" from the east, after which the river bifurcates around a large island before rejoining at the head of the gulf.] [Map in French, with title also in Spanish.]

Cluveri, Philippi [cluverius, Philppus] [Clüver, Philipp]

1711 25.1619

America. ("Iohn Senex sculp") ("Tab. 46 pag 415"). In: Philippi Cluverii introductionis in universam geographiam, tam veterem quam novam, libri VI. Accessit P. Bertii Breviarium orbis terrarum. Londini: Impensis Joannis Nicholsoni. [The island, "California", is separated from "Nova Granada" by a strait (not labeled). Midway on the east side of the strait are two north-trending embayments; the northern one receives no river; the southern one is bilobed, with the western lobe
receiving a principal river (not labeled) from the north, which has two headwater forks in an area labeled "Tolm regnum", with "Par Coromed" at the head of the western fork, and the eastern lobe receives a very short river (not labeled) from the north-northeast. To the east of the bilobed embayment is the place marker, "Pueblos do Moqui". [In Latin.]

Consag, Fernando [Konšćak, Ferdinand]
1757 25.768 Appendice III. Derrotero del viage, que en descubrimiento de la Costa Oriental de Californias, hasta el Rio Colorado, en donde se acaba su Estrecho, hizo el Padre Fernando Consag, de la Compañia de Jesus, Missionero de Californias, por orden del Padre Christoval de Escobar y Llamas, Provincial de Nueva-España, de la Compañia de Jesus. Año de 1746. In: Noticia de la California y de su conquista temporal y espiritual hasta el tiempo presente, sacada de la historia manuscrita formada en Mexico año de 1739 por el Padre Miguel Venegas, de la Compañia de Jesus : y de otras noticias, y relaciones antiguas, y modernas: Añadida de algunos mapas particulares, y uno general de la America Septentrional, Assia Oriental, y Mar del Sūr intermedio, formados sobre las memorias mas recientes, y exactas, que se publican juntamente: dedicada al Rey Ntro. Señor por la Provincia de Nueva-España, de la Compañia de Jesus. Tomo Tercero. [Parte Quarta.] Madrid: En la Imprenta de la Viuda de Manuel Fernandez, y del Supremo Consejo de la Inquisicion, pp. 140-195, map. [Map of upper half of Gulf of California: "Seno de California, y su costa oriental nuevamente descubierta, y registrada desde el Cabo d las Virgenas, hasta sutexonino, que es el Rio Colorado año 1747. por el P.♣ Ferdinand Consag. de la Comp♭ de IR♭, Mission♭ en la California:". ("Joseph Gonz.♣ esculp♭ M♭n♭.") The mouth of "rio Colorado" is depicted at the top edge of map. Immediately to its west is a large embayment with three minor streams leading to it from an adjacent coastal chain of mountains labeled "Sierra de S. Juan Gualberto"; the immediate area is labeled "Los Reyes". Both embayments depict islands at their mouths. To the southwest of Los Reyes is a large stippled area, occupying the Baja shoreline as well as to the middle of the "MAR DE CALIFORNIAS" (typographically thus), nearly to "S♭ Buenaventura" and "S♭ Felipe d Jesus", labeled "Marismas" and "Pantanos" (marshes and swamps).] [In Spanish.]

Coronelli, Marco Vincenzo
NO DATE 25.30 Le Nouveau Mexique appelé aussi Nouvelle Grenade et Marata, avec partie de Californie, selon les memoires les plus nouveaux, par le Pere Coronelli, cosmographe de la SS♭ Republique de Venise : corrigée et augmentée par le S♭ Tillemon. ("A Paris. Chez : B. Nolin sur le Quay de l’Horologe, à l’Enseigne de la Place des Victories Vers le Pont Neuf. Avec Privilège du Roy. 168 ". [Ca. 1685.] [Note that the date on the map shows only as "168 ".] A map of the Gulf of California and adjacent lands. "Mer de Californie, ou Mer Vermejo" continues to the north, separating "Isle de California" from "Nouvelle Espagne", near the middle of which enter three distinct rivers from the northeast: "Rio de Aguchi, ou de Bona Guia", "Rio de Tecon", and "Rio de Coral"; the last two enter a single embayment of the gulf.] [In French.]

NO DATE 25.579 [Gores for a terrestrial globe 42 inches in diameter.] Venezia: Accademia Cosmografica degli Argonauti. [Ca. 1688.] [The gore covering southwestern North America labels "Nuovo Mexico" separated from "Isola de California" by "Mar Vermejo, ò di Cortese. detto dalli Francesi Mer Rouge", near the middle of which enter three
distinct rivers from the northeast: “Rio de Aguchi, ò de Bona Guia”, “Rio de Tecon”, and “Rio de Coral”. The river “Tecon” arrives at the head of a large embayment; the river “Coral” arrives at the eastern side of the same embayment.] [In Italian.]


Cortés, Hernán, AND Lorenzana, Francisco Antonio

1770 25.505 Historia de Nueva-España, escrita por su esclarecido conquistador Hernan Cortes, aumentada con otros documentos, y notas, por el ilustrissimo Señor Don Francisco Antonio Lorenzana, Arzobispo de Mexico. México: Imprenta del Superior Gobierno, del Br. D. Joseph Antonio de Hogal, xvi, [18], 400, [18] pp., maps, plates. [See “Viage de Hernan Cortes á la Peninsula de Californias, y noticia de todas las Expediciones, que á ella se han hecho hasta el presente año de 1769. para la mejor inteligencia de la quarta Carta de Cortés, y sus designios”, pp. 322-328.] [Two fold-out maps (legends transcribed exactly). Map [1] (as volume frontispiece): “Plano de la Nueva España en que se señalan los Viages que hizo el Capitan Hernan Cortes assi antes como despues de conquistada el Imperio, Mexicano; Dispuesto por D.º Jph. Antº. de Alzate y Ramirez ano de 1769.” This map depicts the western Gulf of Mexico and adjacent lands of today’s U.S. and Mexico; on its western side it depicts the lower portion of the Baja peninsula and lower Gulf of California (“Mar Roxo de Cortes”) but does not reach the upper gulf (for which then see map [2]). Map [2] (facing p. 328): “Domingo del Castillo.  Piloto me Fecit en Mexico año del Nacimiento de N.S. Jesu Chisto de M.D.XLI.; ”Este Mapa esta sacado de el Original que para en el Estado de el Marques de el Valle. Enlo alto pone una Cuidad, que entonces o por Relaciones se creio cierta i la llamaron Quivira. En la desembocadura del Rio Colorado enel Golfo de Californias pone dos Rios el uno le llama de Buena Guia, i puede ser el Colorado el oltro de Miraflores, upuede ser el Gila que incorporados en una Madre entran en el Seno de Californias. Navarro Sc. Mexº. año 1769.” Note as well the imagined illustration at top, “La Ciudad de Cibora”, which identifies the region in which was believed to be the seven cities of Cibola.] [Map [2] serves as a frontispiece to the section (pp. 329-400) with title, “Carta de Relacion, que D. Fernando Cortés, Gobernador, y Capitan General por su Magestad en la Nueva-España del Mar Océano Enmbió al Muy Alto, y Muy Potentíssimo, Invictíssimo Señor Don Carlos, Emador Siempre Augusto, y Rey de España Nuesto Señor.” The Californian peninsula is labeled “California” in small lettering near the southern tip. This map is significant for its being the earliest drawn record (1541) of the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled) and the Colorado River delta region (the river is labeled “Rio da buena Guia p*:ke”), the manuscript redrawn in 1769 for this publication from the original found in the Cortés family papers. The map also seems to have left open the possibility that “California” is an island. On either side of the mouth of the Colorado are suggested two arms of the gul, “Brazo de laguna p*:ke” leading northwestern, and the more certainly drawn “Brazo de Miraflores p*:ke” leading northeastward.] [Map [2] is illustrated in the front matter here.] [In Spanish.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT I:70 [with illustration facing p. 48]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT I:3 [reference to Map 2 as cited here]
Cóvens, Iean, and Mortier, Corneille

25.1007 NO DATE  Novissima et Accuratissima Septentrionalis ac Meridionalis Americae Descriptio, multis Locis recentibus aucta et correcte divisa in Omnes Partes Hodiernas per Fredericum de Witt Amstelodami Cum Privilegio D.D. Ordinum Holl. Westfrisiae. [Hollandiae Westfrisiaeque]. ex Officina I. Covens et C. Mortier. [Ca. 1700.] [California, an island, is separated from “Nova Mexico” by “Mare Vermio Olim Mare Rubrum”. On its eastern coast, “R. del Tecon” and “R. de Coral” are depicted converging at a dual-headed bay.] [For a later ed. see Mortier, no date (ca. 1710), Item No. 25.1008.] [In Latin.]


1757 25.1307 L’Amerique Septentrionale, Dressée sur les Mémoires le plus récens des meilleurs Geographes, & publiée par Cóvens & Mortier a Amsterdam. MDCCCLVII. “California” is a peninsula, separated from “Nouv. Navarre” (subdivided as “Pimeria” and “Sonora”) by “Mer de Californie ou Vermeille”. “R Colorado de los Martyres” is shown on a mostly straight southwestward course from headwater in “Nouveau Mexique”, receiving along the way from the east “R. Grande de los Apostolos” (of which only two of several headwaters have labels, “R. de B. Esperanca” and “R. de Hila”). Southwest of the confluence the river bifurcates, with the label “I. de la Presentacion”, before rejoining a short distance above the head of the gulf, by which point the course is due south into a northwest-southeast embayment. A short stream (not labeled) from the west is tributary to the western channel in the bifurcated reach.] [In French.]

Crysantho (Presbytero) [Chrysanthos (Patriarch of Jerusalem)]

1700 25.1593 ΠΙΝΑΞ ΓΕΩΓΡΑΦΙΚΩΣ ΤΗΣ ΤΕ ΠΑΛΑΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΝΕΑΣ ... [in initial capitals only: Πίναξ Γεωγραφικός Τῆς Τῆς Παλαιᾶς Καὶ Νέας ...] \ Index Geographicus Tum Vete Nunc primum Typis Graecis Sereniss. ac Pyss. Dño, ac Principi Totius Walachiae à Crysantho Presbytero, et Apostolici, ac Santiﬁmi Ἐν Παλαβίῳ [En Palaviō] [In Padova] 1700. [Only the western hemisphere sheet seen; Greek title in caption, truncated as indicated here by ellipsis; Latin title in cartouche.] [ΠΗΝΙΩΣ Ἡ ΚΑΛΙΦΟΡΝΙΑ [Νῆσος Ἡ Κολιφορνία] [Nisos i California] [Island of California] is separated from “ΝΕΑ ΓΡΑΝΑΤΑ” [Νέα Γρανάτα] [Nēa Granāta] [New Granada] by “ΘΑΛΑΣΣΑ ΕΡΤΘΡΑ” [Θάλασσα Ερυθρά] [Thalassas Erythrā] [Red Sea]. The eastern side of the strait includes an embayment that receives from the north-northeast and northeast two rivers (not labeled). Adjacent to them is a label that is for Santa Fe, “ἡ Αγία Πίτις τοῦ Νέου Μεξικοῦ [sic]”, which place is positioned to the east along “ὁ Ποτ. Τοῦ Νόρτ” [North River, i.e., Rio Grande, which likewise flows to the Californian strait].] [In Greek, with title also in Latin.]
[Cushee, Elizabeth]

A new globe of the Earth by R. Cushee. [London]: [Elizabeth Cushee], 2¼-inch globe in spherical fish skin case, with celestial map on interior of case. [California is shown as a peninsula, separated from "New Mexico" and "Mexico New Spain"; one tributary enters at the head of the gulf.] [Ca. 1745.] [Revised from the 1731 ed. by R[ichard]. Cushee] (ITEM NO. 25.630.)

Cushee, R. [Cushee, Richard]

A new globe of the Earth by R. Cushee 1731. [London]: Richard Cushee, 2¼-inch globe in spherical fish skin case, with celestial map on interior of case. [California is shown as an island, separated from "New Mexico" and "Mexico New Spain"; one tributary enters the gulf at the middle of the strait.] [See also the ca. 1745 ed. by [Elizabeth Cushee] (ITEM NO. 25.631).] [NOTE: Richard Cushee was also the manufacturer of other, more conventional globes. This miniature is cited here because of its unusual format and that it was updated after Cushee’s death by his wife, Elizabeth, who continued the business. The 1731 miniature is also included in an orrery made by Thomas Wright in London, ca. 1731 (History of Science Museum, University of Oxford, accession no. 1925-43, on loan from Christ Church, Oxford).]

D. T. V. Y. (le Sieur) [Avity, Pierre d’ (sieur de Montmartin)]

America noviter delineata Auct: Iudoco Hondio. ("Fol. 200"). In: Les etats, empires et principautez du monde, representez par la decription des pais, moeurs des habitans, richesses des provinces, les forces, le gouvernement, la religion et les princes qui ont gouverné chacun état, avec l’origine de toutes les religions et de tous les chevaliers et ordres militaires, par le Sieur D. T. V. Y. Rouen: Chez Jean Berthelin. [The peninsula of "California" is separated from "Nova Granada" by "Mar Vermeio". A bulbous head of the gulf receives four rivers: 1) a river (not labeled) from the northwest heading in a region labeled "Tontontiec", which bifurcates before reaching the gulf; 2) a principal river (not labeled) from the northwest, passing through "Tontontiec", which receives a tributary from the northeast, "Totonteac f"; 3) a small river (not labeled) from the north-northeast heading in an area labeled "Cevola"; 4) a significant river from the east-northeast, which passes by a place named (also) "Cevola", and which receives a tributary that heads in a large lake by which are "Septem Cita". Between rivers 1 and 2 is labeled "B d buena guia", which may indicate a cartographical device noting Brazos de Buena Guia that may imply a possible extension of the gulf that, upon continued exploration, would indicate that the gulf is in fact a strait. Also of note is the label "P Coromara" at the mouth of river 4, which might a use of the "Coromara" (and variant spellings) that appears as a river on other maps, presumably assumed by contemporary geographers to be the same as that of Marco Polo’s river in China.] [In Latin; volume in French.]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 1: MAPS OF THE 16TH–18TH CENTURIES

Danckertz, Corneille, AND Tavernier, Melchior [Danckerts, Cornelis, AND Tavernier, Melchior]

1628  25.479  Charte Vniuerselle de Tovt le Monde, en Laqvelle Plvsieuvrs Regions sont Represeentees Plvs Exactement Qvavx Precedentes & les Terres Novvellement Descouvertes. Fidellement Corrigees svr les Dernieres Relations des Anglois Hollandois et Avtres part—Corneille Danckertz et Melchior Tavernier. ("A paris Chez Melchior Tauernier, graueur et Imprimeur du Roy pour les Tailles douces deme en l’Isle due Palais"). ("Av Lectevr Si tu desieres Scauoir Amy lectour, pourquoy apres plusieurs Chartes Geographiques de tout de Monde, je mets celle cy en lumiere Seache que mon deßeein n’a eu autre but que ton utilité. et que ayant depuis peu recouuert diuerses relations, qui corrigeoient le defaut qui se trouve aux procedentes, 1e n’ay espargné ny ma peine, my mon temps pour rendre celle cy la plus correcte qu’il m’a esté poßible. Et sans faire prejudice au trauail d’aucun, je te puis aßeurer que Si le defir te touche, de faire voile vers l’Amerique, ou sur la mer du Sud, tu en pourras faire l’experience, et y voguer plus seurement, que cy deuant il n’a esté permis. Il ne Sera plus besoin que tu craignes delimts, en ceste Nauigation la quelque Malicieux Naupluis, qui pour vanger quelque injure particulliere te faffe faire naufrage par quelque faux signal. Cest Amy lecteur ce que ce peu d’espace me permet de te dire pour le present. A o."

1628.) ["California Is." is separated from "Granada" by a strait (not labeled) that opens to "Grand Ocean" to the north. For 20 degrees of longitude to the west of the northern part of California is open ocean, where then picks up the northwest trending coast of North America at "Serro Nevado" and "Nouuelle Albion", which ten arcs northwest to north. On the east side of the strait there is a small embayment that independently receives from the north "R. d. Tecon" and "R. Coral". Farther to the south a significant river (not labeled, but is the Rio Grande) arrives from the northwest; its headwater is a large lake by which are "Sept: Villes" and to the east of which is marked "Ceuola". Between "R. Coral" and this river is marked "Pueblos de Moqui".]

[In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 323

Danet, G. [Danet, Guillaume]

1729  25.1453  Carte Generale de la Terre ou Mape Monde Avec Les Quatre Principaux Sistemes & les Figures des Sept Planetes le tout Selon les Nouvelles Observations  1729. ("Mis au jour par G. Danet Gendre de N. de Fer avec Privilege du Roy."). ("Se vend a Paris chez G. Danet sur le Pont N. Dame a la Sphere Royale; où on trouve les Ouvrages du Sr. d’Anville, de l’Académie Royale des Belles-Lettres, et de celle des Sciences de Petersbourg, Secrétaire de S?Alt?Ser? MDCCLXI. Sous le Privilège de l’Académie. Chés l’Aut," [sic] aux Galeries du Louvre. ("G. De-la-Haye."). [The peninsula, "California", is separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by "M. Vermeille". A river (not labeled) enters the head of the gulf from the northwest after having followed a course southwestward from the confluence of two branches, one from the north and the other from the northeast. Even though this implies that the map has been revised from a portrayal where California is an island, with the addition of the Colorado River, it is interesting that the eastern side of the gulf still retains embayments with short rivers (not labeled) that are vestiges of portrayals of the same rivers on contemporary maps that had had names like "R. de Tecon", etc.] [In French.]

d’Anville (Sr’) [d’Anville (Sieur)] [d’Anville, Jean Baptiste Bourguignon]

is separated from "Méxique" by "Mar Vermejo". The "R. Colorado" basin is somewhat confused with that of the Gila River (not labeled), spanning the entire area from a latitude equal to the mouth of the Colorado to dispersed headwaters on the east and to the northeast in "Nouv? Méxique" [sic] at the latitudes of "Sstä Fé" and "Taos". The area to the immediate northwest is blank. [For a revision see Barbié du Bocage (1786, ITEM NO. 25.1371).] [In French.]

**d’Anville (S’), AND Bolton (Mr.) [d’Anville, Jean Baptiste Bourguignon], AND Bolton (Mister) [Bolton, Solomon]]**

1763 25.1448  *North America. Performed under the Patronage of Louis Duke of Orleans, First Prince of the Blood; By the Sieur d’Anville. Greatly Improved by M. Bolton. Engrav’d by R. W. Seale.* ("Gravelot delin. Walker sculp.") [Map in four sheets; title taken from Plate [II]. Plate III notes: "Maps for M. Postlethwayt’s Dictionary of Commerce. which make a compleat Body of Geography of the whole World, Viz. North America, South America, Asia, Africa and Europe, printed on twenty four Sheets. Also a separate Map of the Coast of Guinea, with all the Forts and Settlements belonging to the several European Potentates, minutely described.;" and with notation, "A. Walker del. & Sculp."] [The northwestern part of North America (on Plate I) is omitted, replaced by an inset map of the northeastern part of the continent. The Southwest, which overlaps Plate I and Plate III, portrays only the lower part of the peninsula, "California", which is separated from "New Navare" (sic) by "Californian Gulf". The head of the gulf, overlapping onto the western margin of the map, receives "R. Colorado de los Martyres" from the northeast. Shortly above the mouth at "S. Dionysio" it receives from the east "Grand River of the Apostles" (Gila River), which among several headwater tributaries is "Hila R." Downstream from the Gila confluence, the river bifurcates with "I. Presentacion" labeled between the channels, which converge again at the entrance to the gulf.]

**D’Anville AND Robert (Sieurs) [d’Anville, Jean Baptiste Bourguignon, AND Robert de Vaugondy, Didier]**

NO DATE 25.623  *A New Map of North America, with the British, French, Spanish, Dutch & Danish Dominions on the great Continent; and the West India Islands, Done from the latest Geographers, with great Improvements from the Sieurs D’Anville & Robert. London. Printed for Robt. Sayer Map and Printseller at the Golden Buck in Fleet Street. [1750?] [The southwestern portion of North America depicts the head of "G. of California" separating California from "New Navarr". The area of "New Mexico" west of "R. del Norte" (Rio Grande) and south of the (mythical) "River of the West" shows only a line of mountains and the largely empty space used for the comment, "California was always thought to be an Island, till Eusebius Francis Kino a Jesuit between the Years of 1698 and 1701 discovered it Joyned to the Continent, of which the Royal Society receiv’d information in 1708." A faint, short river is shown entering the head of the Gulf of California.]

**De l’Isle see under L’Isle**

**Delamarche, C. F. [Delamarche, Charles François]**

a progressively narrowing waterway to the north and northeast, shown even a bit beyond the confluence of “R. Gila”. “R. Colorado” is labeled on the main stream, including the narrowing part of the head of the gulf, though the Colorado is meagerly represented as coming from headwater in a mountainous area to the west of “S# F#” (compared to the larger drainage basin of the Gila, with several headwaters). [In French.]

Delarochette  [Delarochette, Louis Stanislas d’Arcy]

A New Map of North America, wherein the British Dominions in the Continent of North America, and on the Islands of the West Indies, are carefully laid down from all the Surveys, hitherto made; and the Boundaries of the New Governments, as well as the other Provinces, are shown. Also Extracts from the Definitive Treaty of Peace in 1763, relative to the Cessions made to his Britannick Majesty on the Continent of North America, and to the Partition agreed on for the Islands. (“This Map is Laid down by Delarochette and Engraved by Tho:Kitchin.”) [1763?]

The northwestern part of North America is occluded by an inset map of the northeastern part of the continent. In the Southwest, only the southern part of the peninsula of “California” is shown by the edge of the map; it is separated from “New Navarr” (sic) by “Californian Gulf”, of which only its southern end is shown before passing off the map to the northwest. North from there, two rivers are shown passing off the map to the west: “R. Colorado de los Martyres”, from the northeast, with a tributary to it from the north; and “R. Grande de los Apostolos or del Coral” from the east, of which three of its headwater tributaries are labeled “R. de Buena Esperanza”, “R. Azul or Blue R.”, and “R. de Hila or Sonaca.”]

Delarochette, L.  [Delarochette, Louis Stanislas d’Arcy]

Bowles’s New Pocket Map of North America, Divided Into It’s Provinces, Colonies, &c. by J. Palairet, Geographer; lately Revised and Improved with many Additions, from D’Anville, Mitchel, & Bellin, by L. Delarochette. (“Printed for the Proprietor Carington Bowles, No. 69 in St.Pauls Church Yard, London.”) [Yale University catalogs this map as ca. 1771. [In the area of interest to this bibliography, this is identical to Delarochette (1765, ITEM NO. 25.242): The peninsula, “California”, is separated from “New Navarre” by “Californian Bay”. “Martyrs R” is shown coming southward from a region labeled “Teguayo and Quivira very little Known”, before turning southwestward toward the head of the gulf. In its southward course it receives from the northeast a river (not labeled). Before reaching the gulf it receives a river (Gila River) that is labeled only on its headwater forks, “Good Hope R” and “Apostles R”; the Colorado-Gila confluence is marked “S! Denis”. Below that confluence its course bifurcates, rejoining just before reaching the gulf at the head of a northwest-oriented embayment.]

Bowles’s New One-Sheet Map of North America, Divided Into It’s Provinces, Colonies, States, &c. by J. Palairet, Geographer; lately Revised and Improved with many Additions, from D’Anville, Mitchel, & Bellin, by L. Delarochette. Printed for the proprietors Bowles & Carver, No. 69, St. Paul’s Church Yard, London. [1798 or later.] The Library of Congress catalogues a copy of this map as 1784. [A copy seen with owner’s date of 1811.] [“California” is separated from “New Navarre” by “Californian Bay”. “Martyrs R” is shown on a southward course to the confluence of a river (not labeled) coming from the northeast, before continuing southwestwardly to the head of the gulf, en route receiving from the east a tributary to it (the Gila River, actually), the forks of which are labeled (without clear indication as to which is the principal stream) “Good Hope R.” and “Apostles R.” Below the confluence the river bifurcates
before rejoining just before the head of the gulf. [NOTE: Wheat I:245 (1798) lists this map (ellipses and square brackets are part of quote) as having been “Published in Carrington Bowles’ Universal Atlas. . . . by John Palairet. . . . London [1794-98].” This publication is Palairet, Jean, Bowles’s universal atlas : being a complete collection of new and accurate maps, of all the known countries in the world : displaying the whole surface of the terraqueous globe : laid down from correct surveys, new discoveries, and authentic documents. Printed for the proprietor Carrington Bowles, N° 69 in St. Pauls Church Yard, London. Wheat adds, “Another edition names Bowles & Carver as printers”, which is the map cited here.]

1765 25.242 A Map of North America by J. Palairet with considerable Alterations & Improvements, from D.‘Anville, Mitchell & Bellin. by L. Delarochette. 1765. (“Printed for John Bowles at the Black Horse in Cornhil, & Carington Bowles in S! Pauls Church Yard, London.”) [The peninsula, “California”, is separated from “New Navarre” by “Californian Bay”. “Martyrs R” is shown coming southward from a region labeled “Teguayo and Quivira very little Known”, before turning southwestward toward the head of the gulf. In its southward course it receives from the northeast a river (not labeled). Before reaching the gulf it receives a river (Gila River) that is labeled only on its headwater forks, “Good Hope R” and “Apostles R”; the Colorado-Gila confluence is marked “S! Denis”. Below that confluence its course bifurcates, rejoining just before reaching the gulf at the head of a northwest-oriented embayment.]
Cæs. Majestatis. [1738?] [BROADSIDE, containing a map of the world with bare labeling (the North American continent labels only “Quebek”, “Boston”, and the city of “Mexico”). California is depicted as an island, nearly breached through in two places. On the east side of the strait is a wide, bilobed embayment, to the easterly lobe of which arrive two rivers; a short river from the northeast, and a longer river from the east.] [In Latin.]

Doppelmayr, Johann Gabriel

1719  25.1606  [Map of the world.] In: Doppelmayr, Johann Gabriel, Neue und gründliche Anweisung, wie nach einer universalen Methode grosse Sonnen-Uhren auf jeden ebenen Flächen als lauter horizontale, und zwar diejenige, die in dem Meridiano eines vorgegebenen Orths ohne Abweichung sich befinden, als eigentliche, die aber davon abgehen, als reducirtse Horizontal-Uhren so wohl aus einem arithmetischen Fundament auf verschiedene Arth accurat zu beschreiben, als auch gantz geometrisch, nach der sphärischen Geometrie, richtig zu verzeichnen, dann aber auf solchen allerhand astronomische Vorstellungen, als die Paralleli des Æquatoris vor die XII. Himmels-Zeichen und Tag-Längen, die Paralleli des Horizons, oder die Almucanthurat, die Azimutha, endlich die Stunden-Linien der babylonischen, italiansichen, nürnbergischen und jüdischen Uhr, so wohl aus einem arithmetischen als geometrischen Grund gehörig zu ziehen, zur weiter Erklärung der neuvermehrten Welperischen Gnomonique. Nürnberg: gedruckt bay Johann Michael Spörlin seel. Wittib. Verlegts Johann Christoph Weigel, Kunsthändler. [California (not labeled) is separated from “N: Mexico” by a strait. The island is oddly configured, with a heavily scalloped coastline on its ocean side; its northern end is aligned north-south, while its southern end is aligned northwest-southeast, with a noticeable peninsular form at the far southeastern part. The form of the strait is seemingly a remarkable hybrid that contains its own mainland peninsula in mid-strait, with the strait aligned north-south north of there and northwest-southeast south of there. At the head of the strait are depicted twin embayments, one north-directed, the other northeast-directed. While no rivers are depicted in this part of the continent, the presence of the north-south mainland peninsula, itself reminiscent of the Baja peninsula despite the presence of the Californian island, contrasts with the twin-lobed embayment that appears on the east side of the strait shown on many maps that depict the island of California, and where are also depicted rivers that include the Colorado (under various names). This map thus seems to mix the two geographies even while depicting the certainty of a strait.] [In German.]

Dourado, Fernão Vaz

NO DATE  25.1590  Terra Antipodī Regis Castele Invēta: a Xpôforo Colîbo:Ianvēsi. [1580.] [MANUSCRIPT. “La Mar Bermeio” separates California (not labeled) from “Bimini Regio”; the area on either side of the head of the gulf has the label, “Fernã Cortes a Descvbrio”. The head of the gulf receives two rivers, the western one (not labeled) from the northwest, the eastern one (labeled “buena guia”) from the north. Only the lowest portion of each river is depicted.] [Although manuscripts are not generally cited herein, this map has been reproduced in Winship (1896, Plate 48, ITEM NO. 2.6973), with the legend, “Dourado’s Terra Antipody Regis Castele Inveta”. Lowery (1912, p. 83, ITEM NO. 1.375), without description, indicates a date of 1580, from which we may infer that it is from the 1580 issue of Vaz Dourado’s six known manuscript atlases (1568-1580).] [In Portuguese.]
Doylé, William

NO DATE 25.1178  

Some account of the British Dominions beyond the Atlantic: containing chiefly What is most interesting and least known with respect to those Parts: particularly, The important Question about the North West Passage Is satisfactorily discussed: with a large map; in which The said supposed Passage, and all the Arctic Regions, are more fully delineated than ever before: By William Doylé, L.L.B. London: Printed for the Author, by J. Browne; And sold by W. Domville, at the Royal Exhchange; W. Flexney, opposite Gray’s Inn Gate, Holborn; S. Bladon, in Pater-noster Row; J. Almon, in Piccadilly; J. Ridley, in St. James’s Street; J. Fox, in Westminster-Hall; and M. Thrush, Salisbury-Court, Fleet Street. [1770?] [Map: “A Map of all the British Dominions beyond the Atlantic together with the intermix’d & adjacent Estates of the other European Powers &c. never before exhibited in one View in any Map whatever by William Doylé, LLB.” (“J. Prockter sc.”) The peninsula of “California” is separated from “Quivira” by “Vermilion Sea”. Two rivers (not labeled) converge independently at the head of the gulf.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:150

Drogenham, Gerrit

NO DATE 25.1617  

De Aardkloot volgens d’hedendaagse gedaante. (“tegen Pag. 11.”) [1715?] [The island, “California” is separated from “Mexico” by a strait (not labeled). Midway on the eastern side of the strait are four small rivers (not labeled), from the north and north-northeast, the northermost and southernmost of which enter embayments in the strait.] [In Dutch.]

Dunn, Samuel

1772 25.1434  

Scientia Terrarum et Coelorum: or, The Heavens and Earth Astronomically and Geographically Delineated And Display’d. Containing the most Curious & Useful Particulars in the Solar, Starry, & Mundane Systems, faithfully Enumerated, & Delineated according to the latest Discoveries. By S. Dunn. London, Printed for Rob’t Sayer, Map & Printseller N°53 in Fleet Street, as the Act directs 20th November 1772. (“Printed for and Sold by Rob’t Sayer, Map and Printseller, N°53 Fleet Street, as the act directs.”) (“S. Dunn Teacher of the Mathematicks London. Boards Young Gentlemen, & Teacheth Pennmanship, Merch’st Navigation, Fortification, Astronomy, &c. Chelsea.”) [The peninsula, “California”, is separated from “New Mexico” by “Mar Vermejo”. “R. Colorado” arrives at the head of the gulf from the northeast, to which a larger drainage basin is a tributary (Gila River, not labeled except for the occurrence of “Casa grande” along its course).]

1774 25.1435  

North America, as Divided amongst the European Powers. By Samuel Dunn, Mathematician. London: Printed for Rob’t Sayer, N°. 53 in Fleet Street, as the Act directs, 10 Jan’y 1774. [The peninsula, “California”, is separated from “New Navarra” by “Mar Vermejo”. “R. Colorado” arrives at the head of the gulf from the northeast. Some distance upstream at “S Dionysio” is the tributary, “R. Grande” (Gila River, along which is noted “Casagrande”) from the east. A short distance downstream from that confluence the river bifurcates and follows two closely parallel courses, converging only upon entering the gulf.]

1776 25.575  

North America, as divided amongst the European powers. London: Printed for Rob’t Sayer, ... 10 Jan’y. 1774. In: The American military pocket atlas : being an approved collection of correct maps, both general and particular, of the British Colonies;
especially those which now are, or probably may be The Theatre of War: Taken principally from the actual surveys and judicious observations of engineers De Brahm and Romans; Cook, Jackson, and Collet; Maj. Holland, and other officers, employed in His Majesty’s fleets and armies. London: Printed for R. Sayer and J. Bennet. [“R. Colorado”, drawn as two lines entering the head of “Mar Vermejo”, which had bifurcated at the confluence of “R. Grande” (sic) at which is positioned a place name labeled as “S Dionysio”].

Du Val, P. [Du Val, P.] [Duval, Pierre]

1666 25.1261 Le Globe Terrestre Par P. Dv Val Geographe du Roy. A Paris Chez L’Auteur pres le Palais, Avec Privilege pour 10. An 1666. [Engraved gores for a 28-cm diameter globe.] [In southwestern “Ameriqve Septentroniale”, “Mer Vermeille” separates “I. Californie” from “Novvm. Mexiqve”. “R. de Norte” is shown entering the east side of the gulf south of the midpoint, with a river (not labeled) north of it, from the north-northeast a land with the place names “Acoma” and “S. Fe”.] [In French.]

1670 25.1645 Noweav Mexiqve [or Novveav Mexiqve]. [“I. Californie ou N° Albion” is separated from “Qvivira ou N. Albion” and [Novveav Mexique] by “Mer Vermeille”. Midway on the east side of the strait, four rivers are depicted (from north to south): “R. de Anguchi” from the northeast; “Anguchi R” from the northeast; and, arriving independently at the head of an embayment, “Tecon R.” from the north-northeast (its northeastern headwater fork labeled “Cicuia R.”), and a river (not labeled, but labeled on its northwestern headwater fork “Huex R.”) from the northeast.] [Compare also du Val (1679, ITEM NO. 25.1646) and Moore (1681, ITEM NO. 25.1639).] [In French.]


Du-Val, P. [Du Val, P.] [Duval, Pierre]

separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by "Mer Vermeille", with the strait open to the north in "Destroit d’Anion". Midway along the eastern side of the strait is a north-trending gulf that receives "R-Tecon" from the northeast. [In French.]

DUVAL, P.  [Du Val, P.]  [Duval, Pierre]

1679  25.1163  *l’Amerique Suivant les dernieres Relations, avec les Routes que l’on tient pour Les Indes Occidentales. par P. Du-val Geographe Ordinaire du Roy.*  Paris: Chez l’Auteur. ("Liebaux Sculpsit"). [This is the upper left of a four-sheet map from Duval’s atlas, *Les acquisitions de la France par la paix. Auec que les cartes géographiques des lieux mentionés dans les articles des traitez de Munster, des Pyrenées, de Lorraine, d’Aix-la-chapelle, de Nimmegue.*] ["Isle Californie" is separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by "Mer Vermeille". On the eastern side of the strait is an embayment into which two rivers separately flow, "R. del-tecon" (a large river with headwater forks in "Quivira ou Nl. Albion") and "R. de Coral".] [In French.]

Dv val, P.  [Du Val, Pierre]

1661  25.1495  *A Carte Generale dv Monde dressée sur les relations les plus recentes Par P. Dv val Geogr. Ordre du Roy 1661.*  ("A Paris chez N. Berey Enlumineur du Roy au bout du Pont neuf proche les Augustins aux deux Goobes"). ("Auec priuilege du Roy.") ["I. Californie" is separated from "Novveav Mexique" by "Mer Vermeil". The strait opens to "Dest. d’Anion" to the north. Both the island and the strait trend northwest in their lower two-thirds, turning to the north in the upper one-third. Near the northern part of the northwest-trending part of the strait, a single river (not labeled) enters the strait from the north, with two headwater forks trending to the north-northeast and the northeast, which has near its head a place labeled "Grenade" that is north of "S³ Fé".] [In French.]

DuPuis, C.

1794  25.1337  [Map of the Gulf of California area.] *In:* Pfefferkorn, Ignaz, *Beschreibung der Landschaft Sonora samt andern merkwürdigen Nachrichten von den inneren Theilen Neu-Spaniens und Reise aus Amerika bis in Deutschland, nebst einer Landcharte von Sonora. Von Ignaz Pfefferkorn, elfjährigen Missionar daselbst. Erster Band. Auf Kosten des Verfassers gedruckt zu Köln am Rhein in der Langenschen Buchhandlung. [Map: "C. DuPuis officier fecit". Map is without title, portraying the length of the Gulf of California (not labeled), part of the California peninsula (not labeled), and on the mainland, "Provincia de Sonora" and "Provincia de Ostimuri". At the head of the gulf are shown, overly simplified, "Riocolorado" (in a near-perfectly straight course north-northeast passing off the top of the map at latitude 37°) and "Río Gila" (its main stem heading nearly due east-west).] [Map with all place names in Spanish though signed in Latin; book in German.]

DUVAL see Du Val
ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE GRAND CANON

CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 1: MAPS OF THE 16TH–18TH CENTURIES

Eckebrecht, Philippus [Eckebrecht, Philipp]


Midway on the east side of the strait is a long, narrow, north-trending embayment, into which two short rivers converge, with the label alongside the embayment, "R. d. Coral". To the west is another, similar embayment with two rivers (not labeled). Both river systems head in an area with the place name "Rey Coromeda". [In Latin.]

Elshimer, Adam

1598  25.434  [No title.] In: Brennerum, Sebastianianum [Brenner, Sebastian], Continuator Temporis Quinquinvalis : Das ist: Fünffjähriger Histori Erzehlung ander, dritter vnnr vierdter Theil sampt warhafftiger Beschreibung aller fürnemmen vnnr deckwirdigsten Geschichten, so sich innerhalb 5. Jaren, nemlich von An. 1594 biß auff 1599 in . . . Teutschland . . . verlauffen haben. Alles . . . aus Jacobi Franci, Jansonii, järigen und halbjärigen Relationibus zusammen getragen und . . . verbessert, also daß es auff die erste Quinquennal Jacobi Franci folgen möge. Franckfurt am Mayn; Brachfeldt. [1599.] [Map engraver’s initials only are present, as “Æ”. The map principally portrays the circumnavigation of Cornelius Houtman, 1595-1598 (including improbable passages through the isthmus of Panama and the Northeast Passage over Asia). An exaggerated North American continent portrays a large northwest-trending Gulf of California at the head of which enters two separate tributaries.] [In German.]

Endasian, Elia [? էնդասիան, Էլիա]

1787  25.1417  ԱՄԵՐԻԿԱ [as printed; with initial capital only, for bibliographical purposes, is "Ամերիկա"] [America]. Venice: Vans Srboyn Ghazaru. [Library of Congress’s catalog
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SECTION 1: MAPS OF THE 16TH–18TH CENTURIES

record adds information in transliteration: “Amerika, ēst nor ashkharagrakan znnut’ents’ : p’oragreal i Vēnētik i Vans Srboyn Ghazaru i t’uis merum 1236, 1787.”;
“Mkhit’arean Miabanu’tiwn i Venetik.”; “Vēnētik : i Vans Srboyn Ghazaru, [1787]”
[square brackets, thus].  [“Vēnētik” (Venice) is Վենետիկ in the original orthography.]
[Map is illustrated online by LOC at https://www.loc.gov/item/78695985/. California is a peninsula. Two rivers converge at the head of the gulf; one from the northeast, the other from the east.]  [In Armenian.]

Ende, Josua van den

NO DATE  25.448

[Nova et exacta terrarum orbis tabula geographica ac hydrographica.]  Amsterdam. [Ca. 1604.]  [Shirley (p. 255) notes, “Title missing but believed to be 'Nova et exacta terrarum orbis tabula geographica ac hydrographica.'” Twelve sheets each with the signature of Ende.  “Mar Vermeio” separates “California” from “Nova Granada”, with several tributaries converging to the head of the gulf.  Of note in the area of interest to this bibliography are the labels “Tontonteac” and “Ceula”.]  [In Latin.]

[Engel, Samuel]

1765  25.1287

Carte de la partie Septentrionale et Orientale de l’Asie, qui comprend la grande Tartarie, le Kamschatka et Tesso avec la Mer Glaciale et ses Côtes dressée en 1764. par Mf. *** [sic].  In: [Engel, Samuel], Memoires et observations geographiques et critiques sur la situation des pays septentrionaux de l’Asie et de l’Amerique, d’apres les relations les plus recentes. Auxquelles on a joint un essai sur la route aux Indes par le Nord, & sur un commerce tres vaste & tres riche à établir dans la mer du Sud. Avec deux nouvelles cartes dresses conformément à ce système. Par Mr. *** [sic]. Lausanne: Chez Antoine Chapuis.  [It is regarded that this publication is the first to reliably dismiss the idea that California is an island.]  [See on this map, inset II, “La Nouvelle Grenade et la Californie” that depicts the head of “Mer Vermeille”, which receives at its head four rivers (from west to east): 1) a river (not labeled) from the west; 2) “Totonteac flu.”, a river with headwater forks, from the northwest and northeast; 3) a very short river (not labeled) from the northeast; and 4) a prominent river (not labeled) from the east and north, heading in a large lake. A habitation place name for “Totonteac” appears on the Totonteac river not far from its mouth in the gulf. The point of land between 2 and 3 has the label “B. de Buenaguia”; and the point between 3 and 4 is “P. de Mirafloras”. The places, “Granata” and “Ceula”, are due east of the head of the gulf on the largest river.]  [In French.]

[Euler, Leonhard]

NO DATE  25.1412

https://www.loc.gov/item/75693276/, is annotated (including square brackets),
[The map omits the northwestern part of the continent; and in fact, the head of the
Gulf of California and the west coast of the Baja Peninsula run into the margins of the
northwest and southwest quadrant sheets; the west coast is not depicted. The
peninsula, "California" is separated from "New Navare" by "Californian Golf". "R.
Colorado de los Martyres" enters the head of the northwest-extending gulf from the
northeast, having followed a mostly straight course from the northeast with headwater
in "New Mexico". It receives from the east "Grand River of the Apostles" (Gila River),
and a short distance downstream from that confluence the river divides around "I.
Presentation" before converging again upon entering the gulf.] [Title in Latin; labels
in Latin, German, Spanish, and English.]

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F

**Fer, N. de** [Fer, Nicolas de]

1645  25.1491  *Nouvellz et Exacte Description du Globe Terrestre Reveve Corrigee et Avcmcentee
Svivant les Dernieres Relations des Anglois et Hollandois par Guivlame Blaev. 1645.
(“A Paris, Chez Anthoine de Fer Marchand detailllez, doulee Enlumineur es Cartes
Geographiques, Demeurant en Lisle du Pallais, sur le Quay qui regarde la megisserie,
proche le pont au Change, a l’angé de Fer. 1645”.) (Henri le Roy Fecit’). [Shirley
notes that this map was based on one by Visscher, not Blaeu; thus it is listed here
under the publisher’s name. Ornamented by costumes of the world.] [The northwest
coast of North America, north from the island of California, proceeds due west across
the Pacific Ocean, where the land is labeled “Nouuelle Albion”. “Californie Is” is
separated from “Granade” (sic) by a strait (not labeled). Midway on the east side of
the strait is a prominent north-trending embayment—gulf—that receives at its head
two rivers; there is a label, ”R. d. Coral”, that runs along the length of that
embayment and the river that meets it from the northeast. The other river comes
from the north, with headwater by a place labeled “Rey Coramedo”.]

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1700  25.1263  *L’atlas curieux, ou, Le monde représenté dans des cartes générales et particulières du
ciel et de la terre : divisé tant en ses quatre principales parties que par Etats et
provinces et orné par des plans et descriptions des villes capitales et principales : et
des pulus superbes édifices qui les embelissent: comme sont les églises, les palais, les
maisons de plaisance, les jardins, les fontaines, &c. Paris: chez l’auteur. [See map:
Cette Carte de Californie et du Nouveau Mexique, est tirée de celui qui a été envoyée
par un grand d’Espagne pour être communiquée a M° de l’Academie Royale des
Sciences Par N. de Fer Geographe de Monseigneur le Dauphin Avec privilege du Roy.
1700. A Paris dans l’Isle du Palais Sur le quay del Òrloge a la Sphere Royale. (”C.
Inselin Sculps.”)”Mer de las Californias ò Carolinas” separates the island of
“Californias ò Carolinas” from “Neuevo Mexico”. On the eastern coast of the strait is
an embayment which receives at its head “Rio del Tison”, and near the mouth of the
embayment on its eastern side is a river that is labeled at its headwaters as both ”R.
d. Sonaca” and ”[R.] d’Hila”. Just to the north of the embayment the strait receives
”Rio D’anguchi”.]

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1705 25.572  
L’Amerique Septentroniale et les Terres Polaires Arctique: Dressée par N. de Fer. Paris: Chez Lateur. [*Nouveau Mexique* and *isle de Californie* are separated by *Mer Vermeille*, into which at its center on the eastern coast a single river (not labeled) enters.] [In French.]

1705 25.1262  
Mappe-Monde ou Carte Generale de la Terre, Dressée Sur les Observations de M° de l’Academie Royale des Sciences. Par N. de Fer. Geographe de Monseigneur le Dauphin. A Paris Chez l’Auteur, dans l’Isle du Palais a la Sphere Royale. Avec privil. du Roy 1705. (*C. Inselin Sculpsit.*) [In southwestern *Amerique Septentrional*, *I. de Californie* is separated from *Nouv. Mexique* by a strait (not labeled), while the Pacific coast of California is labeled *Mer de Californie*. The mid-point of the east coast of the strait is shown with a large, three-headed embayment, where into the head of northwesternmost embayment is a single river from the east.] [In French.]

1713 25.1283  
Carte de la Mer du Sud, et des costes d’Amerique et d’Asie situées sur cette mer. Carte de la Mer du Nord, et des costes d’Amerique, d’Europe, et d’Afrique, situées sur cette mer. Par N. de Fer Geographe de sa Majesté Catolique avec Privilege du Roy 1713. (*A Paris Chez J. F. Benard Gendre du Sire de Fer sur le quay de l’Orloge a la Sphere Royale.*). (*A Paris chez Benard dans l’Isle du Palais sur le quay de l’Orloge a la Sphere Royale avec P. du Roy. 1713.*) (*A Paris Chez I. F. Benard gendre du Sire de Fer sur le quay de l’Orloge à la Sphere Royale.*). ("H. van Loon fecit"). [Printed on 10 sheets. Harvard University Library copy seen; cataloged as “1 map on 10 sheets : hand col., col. ill.; sheets 61 x 50 cm., or smaller + 1 folder (5 folded sheets)"]). [The top-center sheet displays North and Central America. *Les Californies ou Carolines* is shown as an island, separated from *Nouvelle Grenade ou Nouveaue Mexique* by *Mer Californie ou Mer Vermeille*. Midway on the mainland coast are three rivers from the northeast and east: (north to south) "R. d’Anguchi", "R. del Tison", and "R. Grande del Coral"; the latter two rivers converge at the gulf.] [*NOTE: Wheat’s (1957) citation of "Fer 1713" (WHEAT I:94) is actually to the reproduction of Fer’s map as it appears in Châtelain’s 1719 Atlas Historique.*] [In French.]

1718 25.1419  

1720 25.1168  
La Californie ou Nouvelle Caroline. Teatro de los Trabajos Apostolicos de la Compa. e Jesus en la America, Sept! Dressée sur celle que le Viceroy de la Nouvelle Espagne envoya il y apeu d’Années a M° de l’Academie des Sciences. Par N. de Fer Geographe de sa Majesté Catholique. A Paris. dans l’Isle du Palais a la Sphere Royale 1720. [The island, "Californias [sic] ó Carolinas" is separated from "Nuevo Mexico" by "Mare de las Californias ó Carolinas". A single embayment on the eastern coast of the strait receives at its head the "Rio del Tison" (with headwater forks), and, closer to the opening of the embayment, on its eastern side, receives "Rio grande del Coral" (the label is beyond that river’s mouth, in the strait). Of note is that upstream along this latter river is a short tributary from the northeast labeled "Rio Colorade" [sic]. Also of
interest is that the Rio grande del Coral covers a significant drainage area to the east and southeast.) [In French.]

≡ cross-listings  Wheat 1:102

Fine, Oronce [Finaeus, Orontius]

1540  25.1407  Nova, et Integra Vniversi Orbis Descriptio. [Paris.] [Although North America is labeled "Asia", its southwestern coast running up against the map edge on this double-cordiform projection shows the general area of Mexico, recognized by the label "Parias", which recalls Martin Waldseemüller's projection of 1507 (see in the Notes to Section 1). What might be mistaken for a rendering of the Gulf of California might be a misinformed portrayal of the Yucatan peninsula on the Mexican mainland, made more disorienting by the projection used in this map. Fine's 1531 map of the same title (with a different dedication), although identical at least in this area, is not cited herein for the reason that it too far antedates useful citations for this bibliography, as explained in various introductory notes. Thus, the 1540 edition is as equally uninformative for the lower Colorado River region as are the two pre-1540 titles cited herein. Neither edition resembles, in the North American Southwest, Fine's somewhat more accurate 1534/1536 cordiform map, Recens et Integra Orbis Descriptio Orontivs F. Delph. Regi9 Mathematic9 Faciebat, which delineates a much clearer (if contrived) western coast including the label "Parias" and an unambiguous Gulf of Mexico, though North America is still labeled "Asia". [In Latin.]

≡ cross-listings  Shirley 66

1566  25.1587  [Map of the world, without title, in cordiform projection.] ("Ioannes Pavlvs Cimerlinus Veronensis in æs incidebat Anno 1566"). (Dedication: "Illmo Viro Henrico Dño. Matreuors, & Comiti Arandellæ etc. Dño. suo Colendiâ. * * * Tuq amplitudinis deditiâ? Iº: Paulus Cimerlinus Veroneñ. ") [North America is merged with Asia to the west; in fact, the area immediately to the northwest of the Gulf of Mexico (not labeled) carries the large label, "Catay", although to the south of the gulf is land labeled "Parias", which indicates what today is Mexico, and on the western side of the continent from this gulf is "Messigo". There are also various rivers that flow to "Mar De Svr" on the west, but although some are named they are indeterminate here.] [NOTE: A copy of this map in the library at Harvard University (accessible online at http://id.lib.harvard.edu/alma/990088477880203941/catalog is the copy referred to for this bibliography, lacks the caption and is considered by Shirley to be a proof copy). The finished map bears the caption: Cosmographia uniuersalis ab Orontio olim descripta.] [In Latin.]

≡ cross-listings  Shirley 116

Font, Pedro

1777  25.1046  Mapa del viage que hizo el P.F. Pedro Font á Monterey y Puerto de San Francisco; y del viage que hizo el P.F. Francisco Garces por el rio Colorado hasta su desemboque, y para arriba hasta el Moqui. ("P.F. Petrus Font fecit. Tubutama anno 1777.") MANUSCRIPT, Archivo General de Indias, MP-MEXICO,537; digitized online at http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/show/21492 (©MECD. Archivos Estatales (España)). [In Spanish.] • [Compare also the manuscript maps cited herein, by Garcés (1777, ITEM NO. 25.1045), Veléz y Escalante (1777, ITEM NO. 25.602), Font (1778, ITEM NO. 25.1047), and Miera y Pacheco (1777, ITEM NO. 25.1115; 1778, ITEM NO. 25.1048). As a result of varied citations made of these maps over the years, all are cited in this bibliography with clarified information provided as closely as possible based on examinations of all of these maps and information with
their catalog records.] • [As a manuscript this would not be cited in this bibliography, but it is of seminal importance in the history of the Grand Canyon and the Southwest. Charles E. Chapman, *Catalogue of materials in the Archivo General de Indias for the history of the Pacific coast and the American Southwest* (University of California Press, Berkeley, 1919), p. 441, notes that this map had accompanied Charles’ item no. 3001, “1775. Oct.1 [217]-Jan.3. 1777. Fr.Francisco Garcés. [Diary of his journey to the Colorado River, San Gabriel, and Moqui.’” [square brackets are part of the quotation]. On this map is figured one of the first notations of what we know now as the Grand Canyon: “Puerto de Bucareli” is labeled at the confluence of “Río Colorado” and “R. Jaquesita” (i.e., Little Colorado River). This earliest non-Indigenous name for the canyon was given by Padre Francisco Garcés in 1776 during his visit to the Havasupai, honoring the Viceroy of New Spain, Antonio María Bucareli y Ursúa. Garcés’s journal was not published until 1900 (see Coues, 1900, ITEM NO. 2.2132). See also as well the published woodcut map by Manuel Villavicencio (1781, ITEM NO. 25.510), which, credited to Garcés and Font in 1777, likewise includes “Puerto de Bucareli” and which is the first printed map to include a name for the Grand Canyon. The Colorado River is shown with its outlet at at somewhat broadened head of “Mar de California”.] [NOTE: The diary mentioned here is “Expediente sobre la expedición del padre fray Francisco Garcés y su compañero fray Pedro Font, desde la misión de San Javier del Bac hasta los ríos Colorado y Gila, por la provincia del Moqui”, Archivo General de Indias, GUADALAJARA, 516, N. 36, digitized online at http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/show/12788670 (©MECD. Archivos Estatales (España)); cataloged with a note reading in part, “Iniciado por carta fray Diego Jiménez Pérez, padre guardián del Colegio de Santa Cruz de Querétaro. Incluye: Copia del Diario de fray Francisco Garcés del viaje que hizo junto con fray Pedro Font hasta la junta de los ríos Colorado y Gila, y provincia del Moqui, escrito en Tubutama, el 3 de enero de 1777. Comprende desde el 1 de octubre de 1775 al 17 de septiembre de 1776.”]

1778  25.1047  Plano Que conti[n]e las Provincias de Sonora, Pimerías, Papaguería, Apachería, Ríos Gila y Colorado y tierras descubiertas hasta el Puerto de S[a]n Fr[an]cisco en la California Septentrional y hasta el Pueblo de Oraybe en la Provincia de el Moqui, con arreglo a los diarios de el Coronel D[n]º Anto[nio] Crespo y de los P.P. Missioneros Fr Pedro Font y Fr Francisco Garcés de [quie]n, los viajes desde la nación Jabajaba en el Río Colorado hasta la misión de S[an] Gabriel, al Noreste de esta Mision, su regreso al Pueblo de Jamajabas, y camino que hizo al Moqui están señalados con líneas de puntos: con cuía Señal se manifiesta también la línea de Presidios de esta frontera. [Plano que conti[n]e las Provincias de Sonora, Pimerías, Papaguería, Apachería, Ríos Gila y Colorado y tierras descubiertas hasta el Puerto de S[a]n Fr[an]cisco en la California Septentrional y hasta el Pueblo de Oraybe en la Provincia de el Moqui, con arreglo a los diarios de el Coronel D[n]º Anto[nio] Crespo y de los P.P. Missioneros Fr[ray] Pedro Font y Fr[ray] Francisco Garcés de [quie]n, los viajes desde la nación Jabajaba en el Río Colorado hasta la misión de S[an] Gabriel, a las Naciones que están al Norte de esta Misión, su regreso al Pueblo de Jamajabas y camino que hizo al Moqui, están señalados con líneas de puntos: con cuía Señal se manifiesta también la línea de Presidios de esta frontera.] MANUSCRIPT, Archivo General de Indias, MP-MEXICO, 349; digitized online at http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/show/21218 (©MECD. Archivos Estatales (España)). [The catalog records notes, “El autor es fray Pedro Font. La mención de autoría se localiza en la documentación asociada.”] [In Spanish.] • [Compare also the manuscript maps cited herein, by Garcés (1777, ITEM NO. 25.1045), Font (1777, ITEM NO. 25.1046), Veláz y Escalante (1777, ITEM NO. 25.602), and Miera y Pacheco (1777, ITEM NO. 25.1115; 1778, ITEM NO. 25.1048). As a result of varied citations made of these maps over the years, all are cited in this bibliography with clarified information provided as closely as possible based on examinations of all
of these maps and information with their catalog records. [As a manuscript this would not be cited in this bibliography, but it is of seminal importance in the history of the Grand Canyon and the Southwest and it is often mentioned with the maps just noted. While this map portrays much of the same region as the other two maps, it notably omits the notation of Puerto Bucareli at the confluence of "R. Colorado" and "R. de S. Pedro Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River). Somewhat confusingly, just to the south of that confluence is another, that of "R. de S. Antoni? Jabeusa" from the southeast, and just to the north of the Jaquesila is a short tributary (not labeled), also from the southeast. There are numerous other variations between the maps. The Colorado River is shown with its outlet at at somewhat broadened head of "Golfo de Californias".]

Forlani, Paolo

1565 25.659

*Vniversalle Descrittione di Tvtta la Terra Conoscovta Fin Qvi.* ("Paulo forlani Veronese fecit. Ferando berteli Exc.") [Portrays the Gulf of California and the Baja peninsula (neither labeled). At the head of the gulf arrives a prominent river system from the far northwest; in its lower reach it is labeled "Tontonteanch f." and it extends well up into a continent that connects westwardly to Asia at "Zangkan" and "Tibet". Perhaps confused, a river with peculiarly drawn tributaries arrives at the head of the gulf independently from the east, which may be identified with the Gila and Colorado Rivers. Also of note is the label, "La Sete Cita" to the east of this latter river system.]

[In Italian.]

[Forlani, Paolo]

1566 25.569

*IL Disegno del discoperto della noua Franza, il quale s'e hauuto ultimamente dalla nouissima navigazione de Franzesi in quel luogo: Nel quale si uedono tutti l'Isole, Porti, Capi, et luoghi fra terra chein quella sono.* Venetÿs æneis formis Bolognini Zalterÿ Anno. M.D.LXVI. [Venice]: [engraved by Bolognini Zaltieri]. [Produced by Zaltieri without credit to Forlani. Known best as the first map to portray the triangular form of North America, separated from Asia by a strait. At the head of the Gulf of California, a river enters which flows from a confluence of "Tigna f" [Ringworm River] (flowing from the north from a region labeled "Qvivira Pro:" and "R. Tontoneac" (flowing from the northeast from "Civola Hora" and "Granata". [This map is included in the atlas by Antoine Lafrey [1575?], *Geografia Tavole moderne di geografia de la maggior partedel [sic] mondo di diversi autori raccolte et messe secondo l'orine di Tolomeo con idisegni [sic] di molte citta et fortezze di diverse provintie stampate in rame con studio et diligenza : in Roma.*] [In Italian; with title vignette in Italian and Latin.]

Fráchus, Jacobus [Franco, Giacomo]

NO DATE 25.1588

*Cosmographia Vniversalis ab Orontio Olim Descripta.* ("Rafael. faitel for.") [Venice.] [Ca. 1590.] [This is a reduced-size copy of Fine (1566, Item No. 25.1587), with different decorations and border elements. [North America is merged with Asia to the west; in fact, the area immediately to the northwest of the Gulf of Mexico (not labeled) carries the large label, "Catay", although to the south of the gulf is land labeled "Paria", which indicates what today is Mexico, and on the western side of the continent from this gulf is "Messigo". There are also
various rivers that flow to “Mar De Svr” on the west, but although some are named they are indeterminate here.] [In Latin.]

Francoso, Diego

1787 25.1182  
_Californias: Antigua y Nueva._ [México.] (“Notas. En ésta Carta no se escrib” los nombres de todas las Yslas, Pp: Rios, y demás, p: ser hecha p: solo demostrar lo q: andubo, y Mision: q: fundó en la Nvā Calif: el V.P. Fr. Junipero Serra, presid: de ellas. La long: es arreglada el meridiano de S. Blas. Diego Francoso Sc. Mexico 1787.”) [This map portrays only the Californias, “NUEVA CALIFORNIA” and “ANTIGUA CALIFORNIA” (typographically thus), with “Golfo de California”. At the head of the gulf is shown, simply, “R Colorado” with “R Gila” a tributary to it farther to the north. This map is also noted to be the first to delineate a boundary between Old and New California.] [In Spanish.]

Fürst, Paulus [Fürst, Paul]

[No date] 25.1486  
[Gores for a 20-cm globe.] [Nuremberg.] (“Typis Iacobi ab Heyden Argentinæ.”) [Ca. 1660.] [The western coast of North America spans four gores. The peninsula, “California”, is separated from “Nova Hispania” by “M. Vermeio”. The head of the gulf receives three rivers (none labeled): 1) a river from the northwest, with two tributaries, with headwater to the east of “Serra Nevada” (sic) and passing through an area labeled “Totonteac”; 2) a river from the north with two headwaters; 3) a river from the northeast with headwater by a place labeled “Cerola”.] [In Latin.]

Gage, Thomas

1655 25.1668  
_Americae Descrip._ In: Gage, Thomas, _A new survey of the West-Indias: or, The English American his travell by sea and land: containing a journal of three thousand and three hundred miles within the main land of America._ **Also, a new and exact discovery of the Spanish navigation to those parts: And of their dominions, government, religion, forts, castles, ports, havens, commodities, fashions, behaviour of Spaniards, priests and friers, blackmores, mulatto’s, mestiso’s, Indians; and of their feasts and solemnities.** **The second edition enlarged by the author, and beautified with maps. By the true and painful endeavours of Thomas Gage, preacher of the Word of God at Deal in the County of Kent._ London Printed by E. Cotes, and sold by John Sweeting at the Angel in Popes-head-alley, M. DC. LV. [The peninsula, “California”, is separated from “Nova Granada” by “Mare Vermeio”. Three river arrive at the immediate head of the gulf: 1) a prominent river (not labeled) from the northwest, which has headwaters from the north, draining a region labeled “Tom. Reg.”; 2) “Caramara flu.”, which drains from the north in “Nova Granada”; 3) a smaller river (not labeled) from the northeast.] [NOTE: “Caramara”, or “Coromara”,
Garcés, Francisco Tomás Hermenegildo

1777 25.1045 
Mapa formado sobre el diario de viaje que hizo el P.F. Fray Franciscó García al Río Colorado, S: Gabriel y Moqui en 1777. Baquioba. MANUSCRIPT, Archivo General de Indias, MP-MEXICO,535; digitized online at http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/show/21490 (©MECD. Archivos Estatales (España)). [In Spanish.] • [Compare also the manuscript maps cited herein, by Font (1777, ITEM NO. 25.1046; 1778, ITEM NO. 25.1047), Veláz y Escalante (1777, ITEM NO. 25.602), and Miera y Pacheco (1777, ITEM NO. 25.1115; 1778, ITEM NO. 25.1048). As a result of varied citations made of these maps over the years, all are cited in this bibliography with clarified information provided as closely as possible based on examinations of all of these maps and information with their catalog records.] • [As a manuscript this would not be cited in this bibliography, but it is of seminal importance in the history of the Grand Canyon and the Southwest. Charles E. Chapman, Catalogue of materials in the Archivo General de Indias for the history of the Pacific coast and the American Southwest (University of California Press, Berkeley, 1919), p. 441, notes that this map had accompanied Charles’ item no. 3527, “1777. Apr. 18. Queretaro. Fr. Diego Ximenez Perez to [José de Gálvez].” [square brackets are part of the quotation]. This map includes the paths of journeys taken by Padre Francisco García. (Garcés’s journal was not published until 1900; see Coues, 1900, ITEM NO. 2.2132.) The map includes one of the first notations of what we know now as the Grand Canyon: “Puerto de Bucareli” is labeled at the confluence of “R. Colorado” and “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River). This earliest non-Indigenous name for the canyon was given by García in 1776 during his visit to the Havasupai, honoring the Viceroy of New Spain, Antonio María Bucareli y Ursúa. Interestingly, the confluence is shown west-northwest of “Oraibi”, with “R. Jaquesila” passing by the “Moqui” pueblos just to their northwest, dipping southwestward before turning northwestward to reach the Colorado along a west-trending reach of that river. It is there that the Colorado, having come generally from the northeast, again resumes a southwesterly course at the entrance to a very mountainous region. Just to southwest of the confluence another, shorter tributary (not labeled) reaches the Colorado from the southeast; this is Cataract Creek, García’s path is shown reaching it not far upstream from its confluence with the Colorado. The only other tributaries to the Colorado are (upstream from the Little Colorado) and unlabeled river from the northeast that is likely the San Juan River; “R. de Sª María” (Bill Williams River) from the east-northeast; and “R. Gila” from the east-northeast. Between the Gila confluence and the somewhat broadened head of “Mar de California”, the Colorado follows a southwesterly course. To the west of the mouth of the Colorado is an interestingly shown embayment with hints of several tributaries reaching it from the north and northwest.] [See also as well the published woodcut map by Manuel Villavicencio (1781, ITEM NO. 25.510), which, credited to García and Font in 1777, likewise includes “Puerto de Bucareli” and which is the first printed map to include a name for the Grand Canyon.] [NOTE: The diary noted in the map title is “Expediente sobre la expedición del padre fray Francisco García y su compañero fray Pedro Font, desde la misión de San Javier del Bac hasta los ríos Colorado y Gila, por la provincia del Moqui”, Archivo General de Indias, GUADALAJARA,516,N.36, digitized online at http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/show/12788670 (©MECD. Archivos Estatales (España)); cataloged with a note reading in part, “Iniciado por carta fray Diego Jiménez Pérez, padre guardián del Colegio de Santa Cruz de Querétaro. Incluye: Copia del Diario de fray Francisco García del viaje que hizo junto
con fray Pedro Font hasta la junta de los ríos Colorado y Gila, y provincia del Moqui, escrito en Tubutama, el 3 de enero de 1777. Comprende desde el 1 de octubre de 1775 al 17 de septiembre de 1776.”

CROSS-LISTINGS
WHEAT I:170 [with illustration facing p. 92]

Gastaldi, Giacomo

NO DATE 25.1475 Vniversale della Nvovamente \ Parte del Mondo Ritrovata. [No imprint.] [1565?] [By the topography it would seem that the entirety of North America is labeled "La Nova Spagna". A pudgy Californian peninsula (not labeled) is separated from the mainland by "Mar Vermiglio". The head of the gulf narrows considerably and reaches in a narrow, tapering line due northwest into the continent where nearby place names are "Cicuich", "Axu", "Cuco", "Tiguus", and "Cibola". [The upper left and right corners have the numbers 455 and 456, thus this is likely to be from, or intended for, a larger publication.] [There are variants, of other dates.] [The Stanford University Library catalog record indicates for this edition, "... Ramusio's map of the Western Hemisphere is the earliest obtainable map to accurately depict the Americas... attributed to Giacomo Gastaldi. It is the first map to depict the names derived from the travels of Francisco Vasquez Coronado in the Southwestern US, including Quivira, Sierra Nevadas, Cicuic, Axu, Cuco, Cibola and Tiguas." Note that the "first" refers to place names moreso than to physical geography. (The reference to Ramusio is to Ramusio, 1556, ITEM NO. 25.762.)] [In Italian.]

1546 25.658 Vniversale. Giacomo cosmographo in Venizia. [Displays a waterway running northwestward from the head of the Gulf of California.] [In Italian.]


Gastaldi, Giacomo, AND Jode, Gerard de

1555 25.383 Vniversalis exactissima atque non recens modo... Venueunt Antuerpiae: Gerardo Iudaeo. [Map of the world which portrays the Gulf of California, at the head of which a prominent river runs directly from the north, well up into a continent that connects westwardly to Asia at "Sangar" and "Tebet". Tributaries from the east may be identified with the Gila and Colorado Rivers. Also of note is the label, "La Sete Cita".] [In Italian.]

CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 100
Gastaldi, Giacomo, AND Pagono, Matte

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<th>Year</th>
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<th>Description</th>
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<td>1546</td>
<td>25.379</td>
<td><em>Dell’Universale.</em> Venetia: Matio pagan in Frezaria al Segna della Fede. [Map of the world which portrays the Gulf of California, at the head of which a prominent river runs directly from the north, well up into a continent that connects westwardly to Asia at “Zangar” and “Tibet”. Tributaries from the east may be identified with the Gila and Colorado Rivers. Also of note is the label, ”La Sete Cita”.] [In Italian.]</td>
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<td>1561</td>
<td>25.386</td>
<td><em>Cosmographia Universalis et Exactissima Iuxta Postremam Neoterorum Traditionem.</em> Venice. [Map of the world on nine woodblocks. The North American continent depicts several rivers from “Qvirir” to the head of “Gol. Vermeo”.] [In Latin.]</td>
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Geelkercken, Nicolaes van

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<td>No Date</td>
<td>25.456</td>
<td><em>Universi orbis tabula de integro delineata.</em> Amsterdam[?]. [Ca. 1610.] [“America Septentrimonialis” includes a Gulf of California separating “California” and “Nova Mexico” at its head, where two vague tributaries enter. Other labels are illegible at the scale of reproduction in Shirley.] [In Latin.]</td>
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Gendron, Pedro

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<td>1754</td>
<td>25.1458</td>
<td><em>La America Dispuesta segun el Sistema de M. Hasius profesor de Mathematicas en la Universidad de Witembergo, anadidos los ultimos descubrimientos por M. de Lisle. Dedicado A Exmo Sr. Conde de Povolide Señor de las Villas de Castro Verde, paradelia, y otras Gentil hombre de Camara de sua Alesa A Sr. Infante D. Antonio de Portugal. Por Pedro Gendron. Año 1754.</em> [Madrid?] [The peninsula, “California”, is separated from “N. Navarra” by “Mar Bermejo”. “R. Colorado” arrives at the head of the gulf from the northeast, receiving the Gila River (not labeled) from the east. Downstream from that confluence is shown a large island in the river. The Colorado heads in an area labeled &quot;Tavaio habitado por los Tiguas&quot;, although it is depicted as running along the boundary between &quot;Nveva Albion” and “Megico Nvevo”.] [In Spanish.]</td>
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Gilbert, Humphrey

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<tr>
<td>1576</td>
<td>25.400</td>
<td><em>A discourse of a discoverie for a new passage to Cataia . . . .</em> London. [See “A General Map, Made Oneleye for the Particuler Declaration of This Discovery,” on which a stylized Gulf of California, in the simple form of two pointed gulfs open to ”Mare pacificum vulgo Mare del Sur”; one gulf aligned northward, the other east-northeastward. Between these are labeled “Quiuia” and “Ceuola”. Map is simplified after one by Ortelius, 1564.]</td>
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CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 1: MAPS OF THE 16TH–18TH CENTURIES

Girault, S. [Girault, Simon]

1592 25.418  
Globe du monde : contenant vn bref traité du ciel & de la terre.  Lengres: Jehan des Preyz [Jean des Preyz], 91 pp.  [See map, "Le Globe Terrestre." The North American continent is labeled "La Merique [sic] ov Indes Novvelles." A narrow Gulf of California is depicted with tributary streams at its head, one of which drains the eastern portion of the continent.]  [In French.]  
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 181

Girava, [Jeronimo]

1556 25.300  
Dos libros cosmographia : compuestos nueuamente por Hirnymo Girava Tarragonès : con el tiempo Girava.  Milan, 271 pp., map.  [Map of the world; includes very stylized "Nveva España" with "Mar [?]oxo" possibly indicating Gulf of California with tributary river.]  [In Spanish.]

Girava, Jeronimo de

1556 25.384  
Typo de la Carta Cosmographica de Gaspar Vopellio Medebvrgense.  [Shirley gives place of printing as Venice; Nordenskiöld (1889) gives place of printing as Milan.] [Map of the world noted by Shirley to be "A reduced version of Caspar Vopell's wall map of 1545, now lost." (p. 116). A remarkably imaginative North American continent depicts a due west- to northwest-trending Pacific coast directly from the Panamanian isthmus to "Asia"; the entire region is labeled "Nveva España". Along that coast, due north of the island of "Malucas", is a large embayment labeled "Mar roxo", which tapers in a meandering fashion a considerable distance northward into the continent, where it heads in a mountainous area. Two nearby, meandering waterways also reach "Mar de Svr" generally from the north, each with an isled delta; the western one of these is a large system draining even from "India Oriental".]  [In Italian.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 101

Godson, W.

NO DATE 25.1408  
A New and Correct Map of the World Laid down according to the Newest Observations & Discoveries In several different Projections: Including ¶ Trade Winds[,] Monsoons[,] Variation of the Compass, and Illustrated with a Celestial Planisphere, the various Systems of Ptolomy, Copernicus, and Tycho Brahe.  Together with ¶ Appearances of the Planets &c.  ("Sold By George Willdey at ¶ great Toy & Print Shop, ¶ corner of Ludgate-street next S: Pauls-Church Yard London").  ("W. Godson Delin!")  [1702.]  ["Isle of California" is separated from "New Mexico" by a strait (not labeled). On the eastern side of the strait is an embayment into which two rivers independently flow; one from the northeast, the other from the east-southeast.]

Golikov, Ivan Ivanovich [Голиков, Иван Иванович]

1787 25.1439  
Генеральная карта, представляющая удобные способы к умножению Российской торговли и мореплаванию по Тихому и Южному океану [General'naya karta, predstavlyayushchaya udobnye sposoby k umnozheniyu Rossyskoy torgovli i moreplavaniyu po Tikhomu i Yuzhnomu okeanu]  [General map presenting the convenient methods of increasing Russian trade and navigation in the Pacific and Southern Oceans].  [Saint Petersburg, Russia]: [no imprint].  [Map includes the
southwestern part of North America. The peninsula, “Калифорния” (California), is separated from “Сонора” (Sonora) by “алое Море” (sic, Scarlet Sea). The gulf narrows progressively toward the north, where it meets entering there ”Р. Копорадо” (i.e., Река Колорадо) (Colorado River), which follows a short course from the northeast, with headwater by mountains by ”С. Фее” (Santa Fe). Some distance from the head of the gulf the Colorado receives from the east ”Р. Гила” (i.e., Река Гила) (Gila River), which is portrayed as a more substantial river with multiple tributaries. [In Russian.]

Goos, Pieter

1666  25.1647  Paskaerte Van Nova Granada. en t’Eylandt California.  t’Amsterdam by Pieter Goos op’t Waater inde Vergulde Zeespiegel A° 1666.  In: De Zee-Atlas, ofte water-weereld (Amsterdam).  [The island, ”California”, is separated from ”Nova Granada” by a strait (not labeled). Only the mouths of rivers are depicted. Midway on the east side of the strait are ”R. de Anguchi” at the head of a north-trending embayment; and ”R. del Tecon” and ”R. de Coral” in one embayment, the former north-trending and the latter north-northeast trending.] [Reissued in various eds. thereafter.] [Compare also Loon and Waesberge (1668, ITEM NO. 25.1648).] [In Dutch.]

Green, John

1753  25.1140  A chart of North and South America, including the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, with the nearest coasts of Europe, Africa, and Asia.  London: T. Jefferys, 6 sheets.  ”Vermilion Sea” separates the peninsula of ”Kalifornia” from a part of ”New Albion”. North of the head of the gulf converge ”R. Colorado” and the larger ”Rio Grande”; between the confluence and the gulf the river bifurcates before rejoining at the head of the gulf.

Greene, Robert

1676  25.1137  A new mapp of the world.  By Robert Greene at the Rose & Crown in Budgroew.  [London.]  ”California” is shown as an island. On the eastern side of the strait separating it from ”Nova Granada” is a small embayment into which two rivers flow, one them a little more prominent and has headwater forks. East of these rivers is the label, ”Pueblos de Moqui”.]

Grent, Will.  [Grent, William]

1625  25.475  A new and acqurate map of the world drawne according to the truest descriptions, latest discoueries, and best observations that haue been made by English or strangers.  Wth briefe and most plaine notes vpon the whole body of cosmographie, for the easie understanding thereof: pleasant and usefull for all such as desire to know further then of their owne home.  [London]: ”Are to be sould by Tho: Ieffer [Thomas Jenner] at the white Beare in Cornhill”.  [BROADSIDE, 93 × 75 cm, with letterpress text surrounding the 68 × 42-cm map.] [The North American continent is labeled ”America Mexicana”. ”California” is portrayed as an island with a flat, east-west northern shore, though north from there is a broad waterway separating it from ”Anian” (also a part of ”America Mexicana”) with suggestions that it connects with the ”Hudsons bay” area. Several tributaries flow to the eastern side of the strait. Although the labels are too reduced for legibility in Shirley’s reproduction, a detail of the area of California is displayed in an unnumbered figure on p. 341, which notes
three tributaries (not labeled) from an area labeled “Reý Coronado” that is westerly from an area labeled “People of Neuw Mexico”. The area presumably that is Sonora is labeled “Marata”. The strait is not named.]

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Güssefeld, F. L. [Güssefeld, Franz Ludwig]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1797 25.1187 Chart von Nord America. Nach astronomischen Bestimmungen und den neuesten Charten von Dalrymple, Arrowshmit, Edwards, u. a. m. neu entworfen von F. L. Güssefeld. Nürnberg bey den Homannischen Erben. 1797. Mit Röm. Kaiserl. allergn. Freyheit. (&quot;I. Rausch Sc. Nürnberg.&quot;). &quot;California&quot; is separated from &quot;Neu Navarra&quot; by &quot;Marj Verejo&quot;. &quot;Martires f.&quot; flows a short distance from the north-northeast before it enters the head of the gulf, after having received a tributary from the east labeled on its two forks (without clear indication as to which is the principal stream), &quot;R. Gr. d. l Apostolo.&quot; (sic) and &quot;Hila f.&quot; Between the confluence and the gulf, the river bifurcates and enters the gulf in two independent courses. [In German.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Gvtiero, Diego [Gutiérrez, Diego]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1562 25.138 Americae sive Qvartae Orbis Partis Nova et Exactissima Descriptio Avctore Diego Gvtiero Philippi Regis Hsp. etc. Cosmographo. Hiero Cock Excude. 1562. (&quot;Hieronymus cock excude. cum grata et priuilegio 1562.&quot;). (&quot;Serennis Principi Margaritae ab Austria Dvcssae Parmae et Placentiae etc. Gybernatrici Provinciarvm. Inferioris Germaniae Hieronymvs Cock Pictor Devot. Dedicabat&quot;). [Antwerp.] [Six-sheet map. Against the western margin of the map, the southern part of the Baja peninsula (not labeled but Cabo San Lucas is labeled &quot;C. California&quot;) is separated from &quot;La Nveva Galita&quot; by &quot;Mar Vermeio&quot;. The northwestern part of the head of the gulf receives a river (not labeled) that has three forks along which are three place names, &quot;Tiguas&quot;, &quot;Chucho&quot;, and &quot;Totanteac&quot;. North of these rivers and beneath an occluding cartouche is the label &quot;Vilterivs hec Terra Incognita Permansit&quot;, with the final &quot;t&quot; written over a finely inscribed &quot;[undetermined character]icum.&quot; [NOTE: For information on this important early map see: Hébert, John, and Pflederer, Richard, &quot;Like no other; the 1562 Gutiérrez map of America&quot;, Mercator's World, 5(6) (November/December 2000): 46-51.] [In Latin.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hakluyt, Richard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Mexico” and a river extending from the head of the Gulf of California to an imagined large lake in the western interior of North America. The dedication is presented in a cartouche: "Doctiss. et ornatisse. Rich. Hakluyt F.G.S. Cuipotius quam tibi Orbem huncnovum dicassem: cum tu assiduis eruditisq. libris tuis ipsum eundem in dies illustriorem reddas. Eumigitur Uti tua humanitate dignest est accipe, teq vos vicissim amabimus. Paris. cal. Maj. MDLXXXVII.” Wheat (1957, Volume 1, p. 190) remarks, “Hakluyt had this map prepared for Volume II of his Voyages, but this volume may not have been ready for publication, so he used the map to illustrate the Peter Martyr, to which it had no pertinence.” [In Latin.]

**[Halley, Edmund]**

1728 25.1603  [Sea chart of the world.]  *In: Atlas Maritimus & Commercialis : or, a General view of the World, so far as relates to Trade and Navigation: Describing all the Coasts, Ports, Harbours, and Noted Rivers, according to the Latest Discoveries and most Exact Observations: Together with a Large Account of the Commerce Carried on by Sea between the several Countries of the World, As likewise of all Inland Trade by means of Navigable Rivers; The Rise, Progress, and Decay thereof, in its Various Branches; With Methods for farther Improvements. To which are Added Sailing Directions for all the Known Coasts and Islands on the Globe; With a Sett of Sea-charts, some laid down after Mercator, but the greater Part according to a New Globular Projection, Adapted for measuring Distances (as near as possible) by scale and Compass, and Authorized by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain.  London: Printed for James and John Knapton, William and John Innys in St. Paul's Churchyard;John Darby in Bartholomew-Close, Arthur Bettesworth, John Osborn and Thomas Longman in Pater-noster-Row; John Senex in Fleetstreet; Edward Symon in Cornhill; Andrew Johnston in Peters Court in St. Martins Lane; and the Executors of William Taylor deceas's. ["California” is an island separated from “New Spain” by “Mar Vermejo or Red Sea”. Only the mouths of rivers are depicted. Midway along the eastern side of the strait are "R de Anguchi”, positioned at an embayment, and "R Coral”, positioned on the eastern one of a twin embayment.]

**[Haræi, Franciscus]**  

1614 25.462  *Novvs typvs orbis, ipsvs globvs, ex analemmate Ptolomæi didvctvs, stvdio F. Haræi. Antverpiae A.C.  [The Gulf of California separates “California” from “Nova Hispania”, and into the head of which three tributaries run. Of note in the area drained by the principal tributary, to the northeast, are “Ceoula” and “Sept citas”.]  [In Latin.]

**[Hashimoto, Sōkichi]**  

CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 1: MAPS OF THE 16TH–18TH CENTURIES

newly translated from Dutch sources]. Title in Chinese orthography from WorldCat, which corresponds to the text at upper-left of sheet. [The sheet portrays two world hemispheres surrounded by copious text. The Gulf of California is shown as a strait, with the adjacent portion of the continent prominently labeled “北亞墨利加” [Běi yà mò lìjiā] [North America]. The middle of the eastern portion of the gulf is portrayed as mountainous. One very short river, flowing into the gulf from the northeast, is shown to the south of this area.] [In Japanese, with elements in Chinese orthography.] [NOTE: Other states seen are without text or with noticeably variant text and layout (for example, John Carter Brown Library, Brown University (https://jcb.lunaimaging.com/luna/servlet/detail/JCBMAPS~1~1~3854~101979:Oranda-shinyaku-chikyu-zenzu=The-m).] [Sites accessed March 2020.]

Hederich, Benjamin

1733  25.1605  Novissima Americae Representatio. In: M. Benjamin Hederichs, Rect. Schol. Hayn. Anleikung Zu den fürnehmsten Historischen Wissenschaften, Benanntlich der Geographie, Chronologie, Genealogie und Heraldica, Der Historia Universali, Notitia Auctorum, Den Römischen Antiquitäten und der Mythologie, So fern solche einem politen Menschen insonderheit aber denen, so die Studia zu profequiren gedencken, nützlich und nöthig. Mit Königl. Poln. u. Churs. Sächs. Privilegio. Fünfte und mit einigen nützlichen Land-Chàrtgen zum ersten mahl vermehrte Auflage. Berlin: Christoph Gottlieb Nicolai. [Map, “Tab VI”, faces p. 76. The island, “California” (labeled “Nova Albion” at its northern end), is separated from “Nova Granada” by “Mare Vermeio s. Mare rubrum”. Midway along the eastern side of the strait is a prominent northeast-trending embayment, which at its head independently receives to rivers (not labeled); one from the northeast, the other from the east-southeast.] [In Latin; volume in German.]

Hennepin, Louis de

1697  25.1342  Carte d’un tres grand Pays entre le Nouveau Mexique et la Mer Glaciale Dediee a Guillaume III. Roy de la Grand Bretagne Par le R.P. Louis de hennepin Mission: Recol: et Not: Apost: Chez G. Broedelet a Utregh. (“J. V. Vianen del et fecit”. ”California.” (with a small label in its northern part, N. Albion”) is portrayed in an unusual configuration, in the form wherein it has been depicted on many maps as an island, separated from “Nouveau Mexique” by “Mar Vermeille [sic] ou Mer Rouge.”, with principal rivers entering the gulf from the continental side; yet California’s form here is a fattened peninsula, narrowing considerably to its north where it is barely joined to the mainland with a short river from the northwest nearly cutting it off. In turn, there is a narrow strait to the north of California that separates California from an immense “Terre de Iesso.” that occupies the entirety of the northern Pacific Ocean between America and Asia. None of the rivers coming to the gulf are labeled, though in the middle part of the eastern shore is a significant river with headwater forks coming from the northeast that can be taken as the Colorado, which enters an embayment north of the only place name on this side of the gulf, ”Port de S”[s] Clara”. [In French.]

≡ cross-listings  WHEAT I:77

necessaires, & de plus l'histoire naturelle & morale, & les avantages, qu'on en peut tirer par l'établissement des colon. Le tout dedié à Sa Majesté britannique. Guillaume III. Amsteradm: Chez A. van Someren. [Map: "J. V. Vianen del et fecit". There are some small but significant changes in this map compared to its 1697 ed. (ITEM NO. 25.1342), including the addition of more place names. "Californie." (with a small label in its northern part, N. Albion") is now meant to be portrayed as an island, separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by "Mar Vermeille [sic] ou Mer Rouge." What had been a narrow neck of land at its northern extremity is now awkwardly redrawn as a narrow strait with two islands, south of the short river that otherwise would nearly cut off this land from the mainland. The more significant strait to the north of California remains between America and Asia, with a small label, "Anian", at the easternmost part of "Terre de Iesso.", which of course is meant to bring attention to the mythical Northwest passage that was known as the Strait of Anian. The large river entering the Gulf of California midway along the eastern shore is now labeled "R. de Tecon".

Heylyn, Peter

1703 25.1623 America. In: Cosmography : in four books. Containing the chorography and history of the whole world: and all the principal kingdoms, provinces, seas, and the isles thereof. By Peter Heylyn, D.D. Improv’d with an historical continuation to the present times, by Edmund Bohun, Esq; with a large and more accurate index, than was in any of the former editions, of all the kingdoms, provinces, countries, inhabitants, peoples, cities, mountains, rivers, seas, islands, forts, bays, capes, forests, &c. of any remarque in the whole world: Revised and cleared from a multitude of mistakes, which had crept into former impressions. And five new-engrav’d maps, according to the best and most exact projection. London: Printed for Edw. Brewster, Ric. Chiswell, Benj. Tooke, Tho. Hodgkin, and Tho. Bennet, [7th ed.]. [Stanford University Library’s Glen McLaughlin Map Collection of California as an Island catalogs this map with the note, "Possibly the work of Robert Morden." The island, "California" (on which "Nova Albion" is labeled on its western coast), is separated from "New Mexico" and "New Grenada" by a strait (not labeled). Midway along the eastern side of the strait, three rivers are shown arriving at the strait (from north to south): "Bona Guia R" from the northeast, heading near "Quivira" and "Cormedo"; "R. Angucht" from the north; and "Tecon R" from the north, which arrives at the head of an embayment. Due east of that embayment is placed "The 7 Citties"][In French.]

Heyns, Zacharie

1598 25.435 Le Miroir du Monde, ou, Epitome du Théâtre d’Abraham Ortelius : Auquel se représente, tant par Figures que par Characteres, la vraye situation, nature & proprieté de la terre Universelle : Aggrandi &enrichi, entre autres, de plusieurs belles Cartes du Pais-bas. Amsterdam: Zacharie Heyns. [See map, "Vniversvs Terrarvm Orbis.", which crudely portrays the continents, including a sketchy Gulf of California with a tributary descending to it from the north. Shirley (p. 228) notes that this map is "among the last maps to be produced from woodblocks."][In French.]

Hollar, W. [Hollar, Wenceslaus]

1676 25.1642 A new and Exact Map of America and Islands [sic] thereunto belonging, Published and are to be Sold by John Garrett at the South Entrance into Royal Exchange of London.
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 1: MAPS OF THE 16TH–18TH CENTURIES

("W Hollar fecit"). ("This California, was in times past thought to beene a part of ye Continent and so made in all maps, but by further discoveries was found to be an Iland long 1700 legues," [sic].) ("Iland of California" is separated from "New Grenada" by "The Vermian Sea". Midway on the east side of the strait three rivers arrive from the north-northeast: "R. de Anguchi", and, independently to a single embayment, "R. de Tecon" and "R. de Coral". The river Tecon has two headwater forks, one near a place marked "Rey Coromedo". "Pueblos de Moqui" are places due east from these three rivers, in the foothills of a large mountainous area that separates them from "Rio del Norte" (Rio Grande) (Santa Fe is not marked), the course of which is south-southwest from a large lake, turning west-southwest before reaching the strait.)

Homann, Iohannes Baptista [Homann, Johann Baptist]

1535 • ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE GRAND CANON • 2021

NO DATE 25.1463 Planiglobii Terrestris cum Utrq Hemisphærio Caælesi Generalis Repræsentatio Quam ex novisimis probatisimisque recentium Geographorum scriptis cunctaminam multisq phænomenis illustratam publice proponit Io. Bapt. Homann, Sac. Caes. Maj. Geographus et Reg. Scientiarum Acadē. Berolinensis Socius, Norimbergæ. Cum Privilegio Sac. Caes. Majestatis. [1716?] [The coast of the northwestern part of North America north of “California” is shown markedly along an east-west alignment, with the blank area there labeled “Terra Esonis”. The peninsula, “California”, is separated from “Nova Granada” (where also is labeled “Cibola”), by “M. Vermeio”. The head of the gulf twists from northwest to northeast, where four rivers (not labeled) converge; two from the northwest, one from the northeast, and one from the east-southeast.] [In Latin.]

1707 25.1442 Totius Americae Septentrionalis et Meridionalis Novissima Repræsentatio quam ex singulis recentium Geographorum Tabulis collectâ luci publicæ accommodavit Iohannes Baptista Homann Norimbergæ. In: Neuer Atlas bestehend in auserlessenen und allerneusten Land-Charten über die Gantze Welt. Nürnberg: In Verlegung des Auctoris. [The island, “California”, is separated from “Nova Granada” by “Mare Vermeio Sive Mare Rubrum”. Midway along the eastern side of the strait is a prominent embayment that receives independently two rivers; “R. del Tison” from the northeast, and, from the southeast, a prominent river (not labeled but with numerous tributaries). “R. del Tison” has a prominent tributary that heads in the same mountainous area as Tison, which follows from there a course that arcs from southwest to northwest. Northwest of Tison, “R. d’Angouchi” flows independently to the strait from the northeast. ] [In Latin.]

Homañiana (Officina) [Homann’s Workshop] [Homann’s heirs]

and Brahman languages. [The map is a bare outline, with "California" shown
decidedly as an island, separated from the mainland labeled only "Mexico", "Florida",
"Virginia" and "Canada" (with "Florida" seeming to embrace part of the Southwest).
This would not bear citing here were it not for a single river (not labeled) with
headwater forks that comes to the Californian strait midway along its eastern shore.
(The only other rivers depicted in North America are the Mississippi and St.
Lawrence.) The entire western portion of North America carries the notation, "Ex
Septentrione longissimiq mirabili migrasse versus Meridiem Mexicanos olim Incolæ
Produnt." [In Latin.]

Homannianis Heredibus  [Homann's heirs]
1746    25.1186   Americae Mappa generalis Secundum legitimas projectionis sterco graphicæ regulas,
relationes que recentis simas et observationes Sociorū Acad. reg. Sc que Parisiis est
aliorumque auctorum nec non secundum mentem D.I.M Hasii M.P.P. in partes suas
In lucem proferentibus Homannianis Heredibus. A. M D CC XXXI. ["California" is
separated from "Nov Navarra" by "Mare Vermejo Rubrum vel Purpureum". "f.
Colorado" is depicted entering the head of the gulf very generally from the north-
northeast, with "f. Coral" (Gila River) a tributary to it from the east. At the
confluence, the river, still on a southwesterly heading, divides to flow around an island
positioned at the head of the gulf.]  [NOTE: Wheat (1957, Volume I, p. 151) erred in
reading the Roman numeral date of this map as "1796", which lead him to make the
comment that this was "an unthinkably out-of-date map".] [In Latin.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:237 [in error as 1796]

Hondio  see also  Hondius

Hondio / Hondius 32

Hondio  [Hondius, Henricus]
1639    25.488    Orbis terrarvm descriptio duobvs planis hemisphæris comprehensa : auctore Hondio.
Amstelodami.  [After Nicolaes Geelkercken.] ["American Septentrionalis sive
Mexicana" portrays the Gulf of California with several tributaries at its head, from the
region labeled "Quiuera Regna".] [In Latin.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 348

Hondio, Henr.  [Hondius, Henricus]
("Amstelodami Excudit Ioannes Iançoṇiœs:" ) ("Doctissimis Ornatisсимisq Viris D.D.
Davidi Sanclaro, Antonio de Willon, et D. Martinio, Matheseos in illustriss. Academia
1641".)  [The northwestern coast of North America, north of the island of California,
32  It has not been practical to follow through on many replicated editions of maps. It shall be sufficient to mention
here the compound of editions based on inherited plates and creative editions of the genealogical and cartogra-
phical business lineage of Gerard Mercator, Rumold Mercator, Jodocus Hondius, Hendrik Hondius, and Jan Jansson,
superseded in force by the family of Joan, Cornelius, and Willem Blaeu. Another familial group among
cartographers cited herein are the Sansons—Nicolas Sanson d’Abbeville and his grandson, Pierre Mouillart-Sanson,
who was the uncle of Gilles Robert de Vaugondy. Users will find some of their works cited herein, but the listings
of course are not comprehensive.
strikes due west across the Pacific, where the land is labeled “Nova Albion”. The island, “California”, is separated from “Granada” by a strait (not labeled). Midway along the east side of the strait is a significant, north-rrending embayment—gulf—into which two rivers are received; one (not labeled) from the north-northwest, with headwater near a place labeled “Rey Coromedo”; the other is “R. d. Coral” from the northeast, the label for which runs along the river and the entire length of the embayment.] [In Latin.]

Hondio, Henrico

1631 25.1121 *America noviter delineata.* [No imprint.] [“California” is displayed as a peninsula. At the head of “Mar Vermeio” is a large area depicted by stippling, distinctly different from the depictions of islands. There, two rivers enter the gulf, a minor river, not labeled, from the north and northeast, and a major river from the northwest, a tributary to which is labeled “Totonteac flu.” To the west of the head of the gulf is the label “Tontonteac”; to the east “Cevola”, northeast of which are symbols for cities with the label “Septem Cita”.] [NOTE: This map appears in various editions of the *Nouvel Atlas* by Jan Jansson.] [In Latin with mixed labeling.]

Hondio, Iud. [Hondius, Jodocus]

NO DATE 25.430 *Typus totius orbis terrarum, in quo & Christiani militis certamen super terram in pictatis studiosi gratiam graphiciè designatur, à Iu. Hondio caelatore.* [Amsterdam?] [Ca. 1597.] [“Mar Vermeio” is depicted with numerous tributaries at its head. The area of interest to this bibliography includes the labels, “Totonteac” and “Cevola”]. [In Latin.]

1636 25.1499 *Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Geographica ac Hydrographica Tabula auct Jud. Hondio.* (”A Paris Chez M. van Lochom Rue S’Iacque.”) (”L. S. Multa priscis incognita, hodie deteguntur: sed liceat dicere nullus adhuc prodijt Mundi Typus qui tam concinnè, in exigno spatio singula contineret: videbis in America Septent. plurima inutara esse: sunt etiam in Oceano Tartarico et circa illum nova permulta: sunt et alibi. Amice Lector utere hac Tabula novissima et perfectissima: sic enim est: nam ut coeteri taceant. Pindarus testis est: dies inquit sequentes testes sunt sapientissimi 1636.”) [Map with extensive border text: *Briefe Declaration de la Division, Forme & singularitez du monde.* (“A Paris, Chez la veusue Ian le Clerk, rue saint Iacque Royale. 1622.”)] [The northwestern part of North America is blank, occluded by a cartouche. The coast of northwestern America, from north of California, strikes due west across the Pacific, where the land is labeled “Nova Albion”. “California” is a peninsula, separated from “Hispania Nova” by the Gulf of California” (not labeled). The northwest-trending gulf twists to the northeast at its head, where it receives a peculiar arrangement of river systems (none labeled), all from the north-northwest: two short rivers on the western side of the gulf head, and a large river system in the center. This latter river has a primary headwater beyond a mountain range in the blank part of the map. It has a tributary from the northwest, with headwater forks, in an area labeled “Quivira Regn.” (with “Quivira” itself marked on the west coast). Near the head of the gulf this river receives from the east a relatively short river in the midst of which is a large lake into which feed two short rivers, one from the east-northeast (at the head of which is a place labeled “Zuni”) and one from the east-southeast (along which are places labeled “Civola” and “7.Citta”). (Regarding the lake just mentioned, there is a mountain range separating it from yet another lake]
Close by, which is the source(!) of “R. S Laurens” (St. Lawrence River), ironically positioned just about where would be the Grand Canyon.)

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 341

1640  25.491  Nova totius terrarum orbis geographica ac hydropographica [sic] tabula auct. Iud Hondio.  Paris: Chez Nicolas Berey.  [The Gulf of California depicts several tributaries entering at its head, from the region labeled “Quivera Regn.”]  [In Latin.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 354

1655  25.1500  Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Geographica ac hydrographica Tabula auct: Iud: Hondio.  (“Ce van à Paris.  Chez Io Hain [engraved over another name] rüe S: Iacques à l’enseigne de la Ville de Cologne.  1655 [the first "S" is reengraved over another numeral].”)  (“Doctissimis Ornatissimisq: viris, D.D. Henrico Briggio, et Ed Wrichto, medicis celeberrimis.  Matheseos eximiis Professoribus, in amicitæ veræ μνημοσυνῳ D.D.  Iud Hondius Aº 1655 ["55" seems to be reengraved].”)  [In the area of interest to this bibliography, at least, this is the same as Hondio (1636, ITEM NO. 25.1499) but which refugies a part of the area east of the head of the gulf.  The northwestern part of North America is blank, occluded by a cartouche.  The coast of northwestern America, from north of California, strikes due west across the Pacific, where the land is labeled “Neva Albion”.  "California" is a peninsula, separated from "Hispania Nova" by the Gulf of California (not labeled).  The northwest-trending gulf twists to the northeast at its head, where it receives a peculiar arrangement of river systems (none labeled), all from the north-northwest: two short rivers on the western side of the gulf head, and a large river system in the center.  This latter river has a primary headwater beyond a mountain range in the blank part of the map.  It has a tributary from the northwest, with headwater forks, in an area labeled “Quivera Regn.” (with “Quivira” itself marked on the west coast).  (Comparing the map by Hondio, 1636, the river (with a lake) meeting this latter river just north of the head of the gulf has been removed, although the various place names are retained ["Zuni", "Civola", "7.Citta", and others].  Interestingly, the nearby lake and river north of the mountain range, the source(!) of “Rio S Laurens” (St. Lawrence River), is retained.]  [In Latin, with publisher’s information in French.]

Hondio, Iud.  [Hondius, Jodocus (junior)]

1617  25.469  Nova totius terrarum orbis geographica ac hydrographica tabula auct: Iud. Hondio.  [Amsterdam]: Iud. Hondius.  [The Gulf of California is portrayed with three tributaries entering at its head.]  [In Latin.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 296

Hondio, Iudoco  [Hondius, Jodocus (junior)]

NO DATE  25.1498  America noviter delineata Auct: Iudoco Hondio.  ("Ioannes Ianßonius excudit.")  [Ca. 1622.]  [The entire northwestern part of North America is blank, occluded by an inset map that is a polar projection of the northeastern part of the continent.  "California" is a peninsula, the west coast of which continues with the continent’s west coast on a northwesterly line across the Pacific.  California is separated from “Nova Granada” by “Mar Vermeio”.  The head of the northwest-trending gulf twists to the northeast; and the northwestern quadrant of the head is displayed with stippling on this map.  The head of the gulf receives four river systems: 1) a river from the northwest that bifurcates before reaching the gulf; 2) a river from the northwest, into which are two tributaries, one of them “Totonteacflu” (sic) from the northeast (river systems 1 and 2 cross an area labeled “Tontonteac”); 3) a short river from the north-northeast, in an area labeled “Cevola”; 4) a river from the east-northeast that passes a place name,
"Cevola", into which is a tributary from a large lake by which are "Septem Cita". Mountains separate the short river (3) from the "seven cities". [In Latin.]

_25.1501_ No date

**America noviter delineata Auct: Iudoco Hondio.** ("Pietro Todeschi f.") [Bologna, Italy.] [1670s?] [The entire northwestern part of North America is blank, occluded by an inset map that is a polar projection of the northeastern part of the continent. "California" is a peninsula, the west coast of which continues with the continent's west coast on a northwesterly line across the Pacific. California is separated from "Noua Granada" by "Mar Vermeio". The head of the northwest-trending gulf ends in a bulbous shape. The head of the gulf receives four river systems: 1) a river from the northwest that bifurcates before reaching the gulf; 2) a river from the northwest, into which are two tributaries, one of them "Tontoteacflu" (sic) from the northeast (river systems 1 and 2 cross an area labeled "Tontoteac"); 3) a short river from the north-northeast, in an area labeled "Cevola"; 4) a river from the east-northeast that passes a place name, "Cevola", into which is a tributary from a large lake by which are "Septem Cita". Mountains separate the short river (3) from the "seven cities". [In Latin.]

_1624_ 25.473

**Nova universi terrarum orbis mappa ex optimis quibusque geographicis hydrographiisq. tabulis summam industria accuratissime delineata, et duobus planisphaeris depicta auctore Iudoci Hondio.** Amstelodami: Iudoci Hondii. ["Mar Vermeio" is depicted with a profusion of tributaries at its head. Most labeling is illegible at the reduced scale in Shirley.] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS Shirley 310

**Hondio, J. [Hondius, Jodocus (junior)]**

_1634_ 25.457

**Novissima ac exactissima totius orbis terrarum descriptio magna cura & industria ex optimis quibusq. tabulis geographicis et hydrographiis nuperimisq doctorum virorum observationibus duobus planisphaeris delineata.** [Amsterdam]: Henricus Hondius. [Shirley (Plate 215) illustrates a 1634 reissue of this ca. 1611 map. "Totonteac Regnum" appears at the head of a peculiarly "sea-horse" shaped "Mare Vermeio", into the head of which is a river system from Totonteac Regum lying to the northwest.] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS Shirley 273

**Hondius** see also Hondio

**Hondius, Henricus**

_1627_ 25.476

**Brevis totius orbis descriptio.** Amstelodami: Sumptibus Henrici Hondii. [Shirley (Plate 242(A)) illustrates the North American sheet from two surviving sheets of a four-sheet map, "possibly first published in 1603", and by which he attributes it to Jodocus Hondius (senior), though Shirley also states (p. 342), "It is not clear whether the map is to be attributed to Henricus Hondius or to his father Jodocus." (The other surviving sheet, depicting the southern Africa-Indian Ocean area, is illustrated in Plate 242(B).) "American Septentrionalis" displays "Mare Vermeio" with several tributaries entering a bulbous head of the gulf.] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS Shirley 319

_1638_ 25.252

**America noviter delineata.** In: Mercator, Gerhard, et al., Atlas novus, sive, descriptio geographica totius orbis terrarum : tabulis aeneis luculentissimis et accuratissimis exornata. Amstelodami: Apud Henricum Hondium et Joannem Jansonium. [Map
Hondius, Iodocus [Hondius, Jodocus]

1589  25.410  Typvs Orbis Terrarvm.  Iudocus Hondius fecit 1589.  [London?]  ["California" denotes the Baja peninsula, separated from the mainland by a very narrow gulf, which extends northwardly as a short, narrow line as like that of a river.  The southern portion of North America carries the label "Noua Hispania"; northwest of the are of interest to this bibliography is the label "Quiuira reg".].  [In Latin.]

1608  25.451  Nova et exacta totius orbis terrarum descriptio geographica et hydrographica.  Amstelodami:  Iodocus Hondius.  [Map on 26 sheets.  "Mare Vermeio" is portrayed with a peculiar "sea horse" shape, into the head of which various tributaries flow.  The label "Totonteac" is noted; but other labels are illegible at the scale of reproduction in Shirley.].  [In Latin.]


Hondius, Jodocus

NO DATE  25.450  [No title.]  Amsterdam.  [Ca. 1605.]  [Set of gores printed for a globe 9 cm in diameter.  The Gulf of California roughly indicates a tributary at its head, with the area labeled "Totonteac".].  [In Latin.]

[Hondius, Jodocus (junior)]

1664  25.474  Nova totius terrrum geographica ac hydrographica tabula.  Amstelodami:  Clement de Jonghe.  [Shirley (Plate 237) illustrates the 1664 third state of a map by Hondius, ca. 1625.  "America Septentrionalis sive Mexicanæ" portrays the Gulf of California with three prominent tributaries entering at its head, to the northwest of which is "Quivera Regn".].  [In Latin.]

Hondius, Jodocus (junior), AND Veen, Adrian

1613  25.460  [No title.]  Amsterdam.  [Set of 12 gores printed for globes ca. 54 cm in diameter.  "Mare Vermeio" has several tributaries coming to its head, and the gulf itself continues...
as a strait indefinitely to the northeast. The principal tributary is from "Totonteac Regn." to the northwest, at the mouth of which appear to be mudflats and an island.

Honteri, Ioan. [Honter, Johann]
1561 25.387  Procli De Sphæra Liber I. Cleomedis De Mvndo, siue circularis inspectionis meteorum Libri II. Arati Solensis Phaeonomena, siue Apperentia. Dionysii Afri Descriptio Orbis habitabilis. Omnia Graecè et Latinè ita coniuncta, ut conserri ab utrinsque linguæ studiosis posint. Adiectis Doctorum virorum annotatienibus. unà cum Ioan. Honteri Coronensis de Cosmographiæ rudimentis duplici editione, ligata scilicet & soluta. Cum gratia & priuligio Cas. Maiestatis. Basileæ, per Sebastianvm Henricpetri. [See untitled map of the world in cordiform projection, on which a river, "Totonaneti", is from the western portion ("noua hispania") of the North American continent to the Gulf of California (not labeled).] [In Latin.]

Hulsius, Levinus
1598 25.436  Kurtze Warhafttige Beschreibung der newen Reyse, oder, Schiffahrt so die Hollandischen Schiff in denn Orientalischen Indien : versich, welche anno 1595 in Martio Aida aussegefahrn . . . . Nürnberg: Gedruckt in Nürnberg bey Christoff Lochner, in Verlegung L. Hulsi, 72 pp., plates. [See map, "Descrip. Totivs Orbis Terræ, ex Varys recentior Autoribus in hanc formam redacta. Ano. 1598. ex: Leuin: Hulsius F." The Baja peninsula is labeled "California"; the Gulf of California extends far to the northwest with tributary rivers, on one of which is the label "Ceüela." [In German.]

Iaillot, Hubert [Jaillot, Alexis Hubert] see also Jaillot, Hubert
1694 25.1162  Amerique Septentrionale Divisée en Ses Principales Parties. Paris. [Caption: "America Septentrionalis in Suas Precipuas Partes Divisa, ad usum Serenissimi Burgundiae Duciæ, [sic]."] ["Isle de Californie" is separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by "Mar Vermejo ou Mer Rouge". On the eastern side of the strait is an embayment into which two rivers separately flow, "R. de Tecon" (a bifurcated stream) and "R. de Coral." [In French; with caption in Latin.]

Ianßonio, Gul. [Ianssonio, Gul.] [Iansonius, Gul.]
1606."")  ["California" is a peninsula, the west coast of which continues with the western coast of North America on an arc from northwest to north. California is separated from "Nova Granada" by the Gulf of California (not labeled), which trends northwest with a twist to the northeast at its head. It receives at the head four river systems (not labeled): 1) a river from the west that bifurcates before reaching the gulf; 2) a large river system from the northwest and north, which passes through a region labeled "Totontec" before reaching the gulf; 3) a short river from the northeast that heads to the west of an area labeled "Cevola" in which is portrayed a lake by which are "Septeë" Citta"; 4) a large river from the northeast, which has a tributary from the lake just mentioned.]  [Various editions.]  [In Latin.]

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<tr>
<td>1618</td>
<td><em>Orbis terrarum descriptio duobis planis hemisphæriis comprehsa</em> [sic]. Amstelodami Excudebat Ioannes Janssonius.  (*&quot;Nic. Geelkerck, fecit&quot; [Nicolaas van Geelkercken].)  [The western hemisphere has an ornamental cartouche, &quot;Americae vtriusque Septentrionalis et Australis typus.&quot;]  [The Gulf of California (not labeled) receives at its head three rivers (none labeled, the eastern one more significant than the other two), each coming from the north- to north-northeast from &quot;Quivira Regn.&quot; (where on the northwest coast of America is the place name, &quot;Quiviera&quot;). West of these rivers is the place, &quot;Axa Chucuir&quot;; between the rivers are the places, &quot;Tontontec&quot; and &quot;Abacus&quot;. East of the rivers is &quot;7. Citta&quot; and other place names. (Of interest is that &quot;R. S. Laurens&quot; of the Atlantic shows its headwaters at a lake just north of this region(!).) A tributary to the gulf from the northeast, midway on its eastern coast, has for one of its place labels, &quot;Cevola&quot;.]  [Note: In map caption, the formulated non-traditional ligatures &quot;R&quot; and &quot;HÉ&quot;, capitalized, are as printed: <em>orbis terrarum descriptio duobis planis hemisphæriis comprehsa.</em>]  [In Latin.]</td>
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<td>1640</td>
<td><em>America Septentrionalis.</em>  <em>In:</em> Hondius, Henricus, and Ianssonius, Ioannes, <em>Le nouveau theatre du monde ou nouvel atlas : tome troisieme : editio ultima.</em> Amsterdam: chez Ian Iansson, plate 95.  [&quot;Insula California&quot; is separated from &quot;Nueva Granada&quot; and &quot;Nueva Biscaia&quot; by &quot;Mare Vermio&quot;. Midway along the continental side of the strait are three rivers (north to south): &quot;R. de Anguichi&quot;, &quot;R. del Tecon&quot;, &quot;and R. de Coral&quot;; the latter two are received separately by a single embayment of the strait.  &quot;R. del Ticon&quot; is the predominant river, with headwater forks in an area with the label &quot;Rey Coromedo&quot;.]  [In Latin, with borrowed Spanish names.]</td>
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<td>1652</td>
<td><em>America Septentrionalis.</em>  (&quot;Amstelodami, Excudit Ioannes Ianniiouius.&quot;.)  [&quot;Insula California&quot; and &quot;Nueva Granada&quot; are separated by &quot;Mare Vermio&quot;. On the eastern side of the strait is an embayment into which two rivers come independently: &quot;R. del Tecon&quot;, which is a larger stream from the north, with headwater forks in a region labeled &quot;Rey Coromedo&quot;; and a smaller stream from the northeast, &quot;R. de Coral&quot;,</td>
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33 It has not been practical to follow through on many replicated editions of maps. It shall be sufficient to mention here the compound of editions based on inherited plates and creative editions of the genealogical and cartographical business lineage of Gerard Mercator, Rumold Mercator, Jodocus Hondius, Hendrik Hondius, and Jan Jansson, superseded in force by the family of Joan, Cornelius, and Willem Blaeu. Another familial group among cartographers cited herein are the Sansons—Nicolas Sanson d'Abbeville and his grandson, Pierre Mouillart-Sanson, who was the uncle of Gilles Robert de Vaugondy. Users will find some of their works cited herein, but the listings of course are not comprehensive.
which is comes generally from a region where “Pueblos de Moqui” is noted. Just north of this embayment “R. de Anguchi” flows directly into the strait. [In Latin, with borrowed Spanish names.]

### CROSS-LISTINGS

**Wheat I:48**

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**Ianssonius, Johannes,** **and Goos, Abraham**  *[Iansson, Jan, and Goos, Abraham]*

- [No title. Amstelodamiensis: Johannes Ianssonius.](#) [Set of 12 gores printed for a globe ca. 15 cm. in diameter.][1] [In "America Mexicana", “Sinus California” is depicted with three tributaries running into its head.]

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**Iode, Ger. de**  *[Jode, Gerard de]*

- [Nova totius terrarvm orbis descriptio ad exemplar maioris edite ab Abrah. Ortelio nune vero anno 1571 in hanc formam redactu per Ger. de Iode.](#)  Antwerp. [In Latin.]

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**Ionghe, Clement de**  *[Jonghe, Clemendt de]*

- [Americæ nova discriptio. Amstelodami. Apud Clement de Ionghe A. 1661.](#)  *In: Tabula Atlantis collecta per Clementum de Jonghe... 1675.*  [The island, “California”, is separated from “Nova Granada” by a strait (not labeled). Midway on the east side of the strait two rivers (not labeled) arrive at a common point; one (with headwater forks near “Rey Coromedo”) from the north, the other from the northeast.]

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**Iudæis, Cornelio de**  *[Jode, Cornelis de]*

- [Americæ pars Borealis, Florida, Baccalaos, Canada, Coreteralis. A Cornelio de Iudæis in luce edita.](#)  Antverp: Cornelius de Iudæis.  [Three tributaries enter at the head of Golfo Vermeio, where are labeled “B. de buena guia”, “B. mirafloras”, and “R. Coromara”, which come from the regions labeled “Tontonteac” and “Ceula”, between which is labeled “Septem Citta”. “Tontoteac flu.” [sic] and “Axa flu.” meet at a confluence, which then proceed to “B. de buena guia”].  [*NOTE:* “Coromara” was assumed by contemporary geographers to be the same as that of Marco Polo’s river in China.]  [In Latin.]

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**CROSS-LISTINGS**

**Wheat I:25**  [as Iudæis; with illustration facing p. 28]
Jaillot, Hubert [Jaillot, Alexis Hubert]  see also  Jaillot, Hubert

1694  25.1487  Mappe monde ou Description du Globe Terrestre & Aquatique Presentée a Monseigneur le duc de Bourgogne Par son tres Humble et tres Obéissant Serviteur H:Jaillot a Paris M-D-C-XCIV.  [Caption: Nova Orbis Tabula.  ad usum Serenissimi Burgundiae Ducis.  Authore H:Jaillot.  Parisiis 1694.]  [Verso contains "Tables Geographiques des Divisions du Globe Terrestre.  Par le S. Sanson, Geographe ordinaire du Roy."]  ["Isle de Californie" is separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by "Mer Vermeio".  Midway along the eastern side of the strait an embayment independently receives two rivers; a principal river from the north with headwaters near a place labeled "Rey Coromedo", and a lesser river from the north-northeast from near a place labeled "Cibola".  Of note is the label "Moqui" to the east of these rivers, and "Quivira" some distance to the southeast of these rivers, beyond "R. del Norte" (Rio Grande, which by convention on contemporary maps flows southwestwardly to the strait).]  [In French, with caption in contemporary maps flows southwestwardly to the strait.]

Jansson, Jan  see  Ianssonius, Iohannes

Janvier (Sœur) [Janvier (Sieur)] [Janvier, Jean Denis]


Jefferys, T. [Jefferys, Thomas]

NO DATE  25.1465  North America.  T. Jefferys sculp.  [No place].  [1750s.]  [The peninsula, "California", is separated from "Navarr" (sic) by "G. of California.  A single river (not labeled) reaches the northwestern head of the gulf on a course that is due west before turning sharply south to the gulf; this is the Gila River, which en route passes "Casa Grande".  Immediately north of the river is an area labeled "Great Teguaio".]
1753  25.1289  A chart of North and South America, including the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, with the nearest coasts of Europe, Africa, and Asia. London: T. Jefferys, 6 charts. [See: "CHART, containing the Coasts of CALIFORNIA, NEW ALBION, and RUSSIAN DISCOVERIES to the North; with the Peninsula of KAMCHATKA, in ASIA, opposite thereto, And ISLANDS, dispersed over the PACIFIC OCEAN, to the north of the LINE." The Baja peninsula is labeled "Kalifornia", adjacent to the "Vermilion Sea"; the lands north of which are labeled "New Albion". The head of the Gulf of California receives a foreshortened "R. Colorado" and, tributary to it from the east, "Rio Grande"; downstream of that confluence the river bifurcates before rejoining at the head of the gulf.]

1768  25.1652  The great probability of a North West passage: Deduced form observations on the letter of Admiral de Fonte, who sailed from the Callao of Lima on the discovery of a communication between the South Sea and the Atlantic Ocean; and to intercept some navigators from Boston in New England, whom he met with, then in search of a North West passage. Proving the authenticity of the admiral’s letter. With three explanatory maps. ** * 3d. A general map of the discoveries of Admiral de Fonte. By Thomas Jefferys, Geographer to the King. With an appendix. Containing the account of a discovery of part of the coast and inland country of Labrador, made in 1753. The whole intended for the advancement of trade and commerce. London: Printed for Thomas Jefferys, at Charing-Cross. [Fold-out frontispiece map: "A General Map of the Discoveries of Admiral de Fonte, Exhibiting the great Probability of a North-West Passage. By Thomas Jefferys, Geographer to the King." Displays a remarkable, even confusing, series of straits and rivers across the northern part of North America. The southeast corner of the map includes the northern part of Spanish "New Mexico", to the latitude of a simply drawn east-west river (not labeled) that passes by "Casa Grande" (thus the Gila River), which at the bottom edge of the map meets "Rio Colorado" that follows a mostly straight south-southwest course from an area labeled "Quivira". Just south of the confluence the Colorado passes off the map. East of the Colorado is the label "Moqui", and southeast from there, not far north of "Casa Grande", is the label "Zuni or Cibola". On the bottom of the map, the corresponding area to the west that would be northern California is labeled "New Albion". [Although lower California and the Gulf of Mexico are not shown, by the geographical presentation of the confluence of the Colorado and Gila it is meant that California is a peninsula.]

_ Jode, Cornelis de _ see also_ Iudæis, Cornelio de _

1589  25.411 Speculum orbis terrae. Antverpiae: Sumptibus viduæ et heredû[m] Gerardi de Iudæis, 2 volumes in 1. [1593.] [See map, "Totivs Orbis Cogniti Universalis Descriptio.", which depicts a broad North American continent, labeled in the area of interest to this bibliography, "India vel Armerica Nova" and marked "Granata" in the area north of a stylized Gulf of California with tributary rivers.] [In Latin.]

d  CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 165

1593  25.420 Speculum orbis terrae. Antverpiae: Vidua et Heredus Gerardi de Iudæi. [See map, "Hemisphæriæ ab Æquinociiali Linea, ad Circûm Poli Arctici.", a north polar projection. The peninsula of "Califermia" is separated from the mainland (there labeled "Xalisco") by the Gulf of California (not labeled). Two rivers (not labeled) enter the head of the gulf.] [In Latin.]

d  CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 184
**K**

**Kærio, Pet.** [Keere, Pieter van den]

1608 25.453  *Nova totius terrarum orbis geographica ac hydrographica tabula.* Amstelodami: Petrus Kærius. [*America Septentrionalis* includes a roughly drawn Gulf of California, into the head which several tributaries flow. *“Totonteac”* is labeled near the head.] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 264

**Kærio, Petro** [Keere, Pieter van den]

1619 25.455  *Nova orbis terrarum geographica ac hydrographica tabula, ex optimis in hoc opere acut orbis desumpta auctore Petro Kærio.* [Amsterdam]: Petrus Kærius. [Shirley illustrates a 1619 printing, a second state of a 1609 printing; a copy of Blaeu’s (1606-1607) map (Shirley 258, see Ianssonio, 1606, ITEM NO. 25.349). *“America Septentrionalis”* includes a roughly drawn *“Mare Vermeio”*, into the head which several tributaries flow. *“Totonteac Reg.”* is labeled near the head.] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 266

**Kærius, Petrus** [Keere, Pieter van den]

1613 25.461  [No title.] Amstelodami. [Set of 12 gores printed for a globe ca. 10 cm in diameter.] [*“Mexicana”* displays an indefinite Gulf of California with tributaries at its head.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 281

**Kærius, Petrus, and Goos, Abrahamus** [Keere, Pieter van den, AND Goos, Abraham]

1614 25.463  [No title.] Amsterdam. [Set of 12 gores printed for a globe 26 cm in diameter.] [As noted by Shirley, overcrowded with detail; and the name of Petrus Plancius appears in inscriptions, by whose name Shirley lists this work. Tributaries flow to the head of *“Mar Vermeio”*, but labeling is otherwise too reduced in Shirley’s plate to be legible.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 286

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**Jode, Gerard de** see also **Iode, Ger. de**

1578 25.1160  *Vniversi Orbis sev Terreniglo bi in plano effigies.* (“Ioannes a deutecū Lucas a dentecum fecerunt.”) [Amsterdam.] [That which is the southwestern part of North America occupies the entire northwestern part of North America where it is labeled *“Quiuir regio”.* *“CCalifornia”* (sic) is a peninsula; the gulf that separates it from the mainland is headed by a single river that divides into three toward headwaters in *“Quiuir regio”* that reach nearly to the northern sea; none are labeled, although there are place names for *“Totonteas”, “Axa”,* and *“Quiuijra.”*] [In Latin.]

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**Jonghe** see **Ionghe, Clement**

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**Judaeis** see **Iudæis, Corneliio de**
Keere, Pieter van den  see Kærio, Kaerius; and see Kęrl

Keith, William

1738 25.1170 A New and Correct Map of America laid down According to the Accurate Improvements of Senex, Moll and other Modern Geographers. Humbly Inscribed to his Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales 1738. In: Keith, William, The history of the British plantations in America. with a chronological account of the most remarkable things, which happen'd to the first adventurers in the several discoveries of that new world. Part I. Containing the history of Virginia; with remarks on the trade and commerce of that colony. London: Printed at the Expence of the Society for the Encouragement of Learning, by S. Richardson; and Sold by A. Millar at Buchanan's Head in the Strand, J. Nourse at Temple-Bar, and J. Gray in the Poultry, Booksellers to the Society, 187 [188] pp. [Only one volume produced. Other than the map, this volume is not pertinent to this bibliography.] [The map faces p. 17. "California", an island, is separated from "New Mexico" by "Gulf of California or Red Sea". On the eastern coast of the strait are two embayments, one which receives "R. d Angochi", the other which receives "Taon R." A tributary to the "Taon" is "R. Good Hope". Also of note is a river that is tributary to the strait south of "Taon", labeled "Conaca R", which has a northern tributary to it in turn labeled "R. Coralado" (sic).]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS Wheat I:117

Kęrl, Petri [Keere, Pieter van den]

NO DATE 25.458 Nova totius orbis mappa, ex optimis auctoribus desumpta, studio Petri Kęrl. Amsterdam. [Ca. 1611.] ["Totonteac regnum" appears at the head of the Gulf of California, into the head of which is a river system from Totonteac regum lying to the northwest. Other labels are illegible at the scale of reproduction in Shirley.] [In Latin.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS Shirley 274

Kino, Eusebio Francisco 34  [Kino, Eusebe-François] [Kino, Eusebio Francesco] [Kino, Eusebius Francis] [Chino, Eusebium Fran.]

NO DATE 25.1468 The Passage by Land to California, Discover'd by Father Eusebius Francis Kino a Jesuit; between the Years 1698 and 1701, before which, and for a Considerable Time Since California has always been described in all Charts & Maps as an Island. Inset map in: Bowen and Gibson (no date [1755?], Item NO. 25.1468), An accurate map of North America. Describing and distinguishing the British, Spanish and French Dominions on this great Continent; Exhibiting the Present Seat of War, and the French

34 The original 1701 map by Padre Kino is of seminal importance in the history of the Colorado River, whereby he showed conclusively that the river mouth is at the head of the Gulf of California, that California is not an island. It was first published in 1705 and thereafter appeared in numerous publications, redrawn and embellished. Unfortunately, many cartographers either did not accept his finding or did not know about it, and well through the 18th century California was mapped variously as a peninsula or an island. (See also comments at the beginning of Section 1 herein.) So as to maintain the intellectual continuity of this map, this bibliography groups all of them under Kino, regardless of the author of the publication in which they appear. For a useful, lengthy summary of known issues of this map with significant cartobibliographical commentary, though now somewhat dated, see pp. 215-219 in the Library of Congress production by Woodbury Lowery, The Lower Collection: a descriptive list of maps of the Spanish possessions within the present limits of the United States, 1502-1820 (ed., notes by Philip Lee Phillips) (U.S. Governmenting Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1912).
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 1: MAPS OF THE 16TH–18TH CENTURIES

Encroachments . . . . (“London Printed for Rob! Sayer opposite Fetter Lane Fleet Street”). [The map reproduces Kino’s, in English translation, portraying the Colorado River (not labeled) between the head of “Sea of California” and a point northeastward from the confluence of “Rio Hila”. Of interest is the insertion in relatively blank areas equally spaced small symbols of trees, in the same fashion as included in the main map by Bowen and Gibson.]

1701 25.1050

Paso por tierra a la California y sus confinantes nuevas Naciones, y Misiones nuevas dela Compañía de JHS en la America Septentrional. Descubierto, andado y demarcado por el Padre Eusebio Francisco Kino Jesuita, desde el año de 1698. hasta el de 1701. MANUSCRIPT, Archivo General de Indias, MP-MEXICO,95; digitized online at http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/show/20921 (©MECD, Archivos Estatales (España)). • [As a manuscript this would not be cited in this bibliography, but it is of seminal importance in the history of the Colorado River and the Southwest. It is this map by which Kino proved that the Colorado River entered at the head of the Gulf of California, and thus that California is not an island; a map that was faithfully ignored by most cartographers for decades more.] [“Rio Colorado, u del Norte” is delineated flowing directly from the northeast to enter the head of “Mar de California”, southwest of the confluence of “R. Hila” (Gila River).] [In Spanish.]

CROSS-LISTINGS | WHEAT 1:83

1705 25.629

Passage par terre a la Californie decouvert par le Rev. Pere Eusebe-Francois Kino Jesuite depuis 1698 jusqu’a 1701 ou l’on voit encore les nouvelles missions des PP. de la Compagnie de Jesus. In: Lettres edifiantes et curieuses, ecrites des missions etrangeres par quelques missionnaires de la Compagnie de Jesus. V. Recueil. Paris: Chez Nicolas le Clerc, 287 pp., fold-out map between pp. [xxxii]-[1]. [This map, published in this item for the first time, is redrawn from Kino’s original manuscript map in Spanish (simpler in appearance, the original is in the Archivo General de Indias [see Kino, 1701, ITEM NO. 25.1050]). The 1705 map thereafter was reprinted and redrawn in numerous sources in several languages.] [The map published in this item is prefaced by more general remarks by Charles Le Gobien (ITEM NO. 2.28021) (pp. [iii]-[xxx]) that relate to this issue of the Lettres, in which see pp. [xvii]-[xx] for remarks that pertain to Kino’s travels relating to this map, with notes of “le grand fleuve Colorado ou du Nord” (p. [xx]), “Vous verrez le progres de cette decouverte d’une maniere tres-sensible sur la Carte qu’en a fait lui-mesme le Pere Kino, qui est fort habile dans les Mathematiques.” This is the first published map that records personal observations of the lowermost Colorado River, whereby Kino concluded that (lower) California is a peninsula, not an island as had been put forward from the time of Coronado; although others doubted his findings for some time still.] [“Rio Colorado ó del Norte” is delineated flowing directly from the northeast to enter the head of “Mer de la Californie”, southwest of the confluence of “R. de Hila” (Gila River).] [In French.] [For publications of Kino’s original manuscript (not rediscovered until the early 20th century), see Kino (1919, ITEM NO. 2.3848, Bolton’s English translation) and Kino (1922, ITEM NO. 2.3847, in Spanish).] [Refer also to Marcou (1878, ITEM NOS. 25.1063, 25.1064) in Section 2.] [See also a comparative reproduction of five maps by Didier Robert de Vaugondy (1777, ITEM NO. 25.628) in Section 1 herein.]

CROSS-LISTINGS | WHEAT 1:89 [map]

1709 25.771

A Passage by Land to California Discover’d by the Rev. Father Eusebius Francis [sic] Kino Jesuite between 1698 and 1701. In: Picolo, Francis Maria, An extract of a memoir, concerning the discovery of a passage by land to California; with a map and description of the country. Presented to the Royal Council of Guadalaxara in Mexico, by Francis Maria Picolo. Taken from the letters of the missionary Jesuits, printed at Paris. Philosophical Transactions (Royal Society, London), 26(318) [for
1721 25.1591
A Passage by Land to California Discover’d by the Rev. Father Eusebius Franciscs Kino jesuite between 5 years 1698 and 1701. In: Motte, Benjamin, The Philosophical Transactions form the year MDCC. (Where Mr. Lowthorp ends) to the year M DCC XX. Abridg’d, and dispos’d under general heads. Vol. II. London: Printed for R. Wilkin, R. Robinson, S. Ballard, W. and J. Inmys, and J. Osborn. [See in “The Philosophical Transactions From the Year 1700. to 1720. Abridg’d and methodically Digested. Part IV. The Philological and Miscellaneous Papers.” Map (Plate 16) faces p. 211. Accompanies “Of a Passage by Land to California, n. 318. p. 232.” (pp. 211-214), which is a reprinting of Picolo (1709, Item No. 2.5083).]

1726 25.1049

NOTES: There is some inconsistency in the citation for this map, perhaps due to collation at different places of two volumes, at least, as suggested by citations that have been seen and by the binder’s instructions on the map plate, “Zu Num. 53. in dem ii. Theil und zu Num. 73. in dem III. Theil.” Spamer has seen one notice of a copy of Stöcklein for sale that indicated, “In vol. 1, part 2, no. 54 is Eusebio Kino’s... famous engraved map ‘Via terrestris in Californiam.’” (note that this volume is the Anderer Theil, which, although technically part 2 of Volume 1, is in order of the entire series effectively Volume 2). The Lowrey Collection of the Library of Congress (listing no. 253 in Lowery, 1912, Item No. 1.375) indicates, separately, “Vol. 1. pt. 2. p. 74” and “no. 53, p. 75”. Citations for this map have been seen also as in Volume 3 of Stöcklein’s ongoing series. (Take note that the “numbers” referred to, and perhaps mistakenly implied by some citations, are not issue numbers within individual volumes, but pertain to enumerated text items; these numbers continue sequentially through all volumes.) This ongoing series is also known, and often cited, by the title that appears on the half-title page (Volume 1 cited), Der Neue Welt-Bott Mit allerhand Nachrichten Dern Missionariorum Soc. JESU., and the ornamental title-page, Der Neue Welt-Bott mit aller hand nachrichten deren Missionarien Soc. Jesu. In the citation presented here (Item No. 25.1049), the full title of the unique volume is cited. Regarding the dates of publication, Volume 1 of Stöcklein’s series (Seit An. 1642. biß aus das Jahr 1726. . . . Erster Bund oder die 8. Erste Theil, which includes his text item nos. 1-35) is dated 1726, as is Volume 3 (with text item nos. 64-80); the 1725 date on the Anderen Theil (with text item nos. 36-63) is apparently an error. ¶ Spamer has seen the fold-out Kino map in Volume 2,
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SECTION 1: MAPS OF THE 16TH–18TH CENTURIES

facing p. 75 which prints the conclusion of "Numerus 52" and the start of "Numerus 53"; the text of "Numerus 52" relates to the Mexican missions in 1688. Spamer did not see the map anywhere in the associated Volume 3 that he also examined, although it is apparent that it is nos. 71 and 72 therein that the map is likely to have been intended to accompany; this section of the volume has the caption, "Brief Aus Nord-America, und zwar insonderheit Von der nunmehro entdeckten Landschaft California, samt einer hierüber verfertigten Land Karten R. P. Eusebii Francici Chino è Soc. JEsu [sic]." Specifically, it is no. 71 (pp. 31-34) with which the map must have been intended: "Numerus 71. Zuschrifft R.P. Caroli le Gobien, deren Indischen Franßösichen Missioinen Soc. JEsu bestellten General-Procuratorius zu Paris, und Weltberühmten Verfassers deren Lettres Edifiantes, An Die Priester der Gesellschaft Jesu in Franckreich." The running head on p. 31 reads, "Num. 71. An. 1708. P. le Gobien zu Paris von California."; the running heads on pp. 32-33 give the year correctly as "1705." Thus, although the map was published in the Anderen Theil, the associated text is in the Dritter Theil. [Map in Latin and German; text in German.]

1731  25.772


1731  25.724

Saggio delle Transazioni Filosofiche della Società Regia compendiate da Beniamino Mottes dall’ anno 1700. al 1720. tradotte dall’ idioama Inglese dal cavaliere Tommaso Dereham Baronetto della Gran Bretagna, e membro della Società suddetta. Tomo Terzo. Napoli: Moscheni, e Compagni. [See "Di un Passaggio per terra a California; scoperto dal P. Eusebio Francesco Kino Gesuita dal 1698., al 1701." (pp. 183-188); map, facing p. 183, "Vn Passaggio per Terra a California Scoperto dal P. Eusebio Francesco Kino. Giesuita. fra l’i Anni 1698. et 1701". The map displays "Rio Colorado ó del Norte", which heads in "Il Mare di California". This copies the map published in Kino (1705, ITEM NO. 25.629).] [The upper-right of the map is marked "Tom. III. pag. 183." A variant has been seen for this bibliography, from a source as yet unidentified, marked "Tom. V. Tav. I.," with title "Un Passaggio per terra a California Scoperto del P. Eusebio Fran[co] Kino Gesuita fra gli’ Anni 1698 et 1701." [In Italian.]

1743  25.1052

1757 25.1309 Mapa de la California su Golfo, y Provincias fronteras en el Continente de Nueva España.” (“Iº Peñà sculp. Mº”) In: Venegas, Miguel, Noticia de la California, y de su conquista temporal, y espiritual, hasta el tiempo presente, Sacada de la historia manuscrita, formada en Mexico año de 1739. por el Padre Miguel Venegas. Madrid: Imprenta de la Viuda de Manuel Fernández y del Supremo Consejo de la Inquisición. [The fold-out map is in Tomo Tercero [Volume 3]. It reproduces Kino’s, with added ornamental illustrations bordering it, portraying “Río Colorado, ó del Norte” between the head of “Golfo de California ó Mar Roxo de Cortes” and a point northeastward from the confluence of “Río Gila.”] [In Spanish.]

1759 25.1127 An accurate Map of California, Drawn by the Society of Jesuits, & dedicated to the King of Spain. 1757. (“J. Gibson Sculp:”; "Vol. I. page 13.”) In: Venegas, Miguel, A natural and civil history of California: Containing an accurate description of the country, its soil, mountains, harbours, lakes, rivers, and seas : its animals, vegetables, minerals, and famous fishery for pearls. [etc.]. Translated from the original Spanish of Miguel Venegas, a Mexican Jesuit, published at Madrid 1758. London: printed for James Rivington and James Fletcher, 2 volumes, 455, 387 pp. [Howes notes that this is an English ed. with omissions.] [The map reproduces Kino’s, portraying “Río Colorado ó del Norte” between the head of “Gulph of California or Cortes’s Red Sea” and a point northeastward from the confluence of “Río Gila.”]

1762 25.1053 Passage by land to California. Discover’d by Father Eusebius Francis Kino a Jesuit; between the years 1698, & 1701: containing likewise the new Missions of the Jesuits. Accompanying: Le Gobien, Charles, To the Jesuits of France. In: Lockman (Mr.) [Lockman, John], Travels of the Jesuits, into various parts of the world: particularly China and the East-Indies. Intermix’d with an account of the manners, government, civil and religious ceremonies, natural history, and curiosities, of the several nations visited by those Fathers. Translated from the celebrated Lettres edifiantes & curieuses des Missions estrangerres, par les Missionnaires de la Compagnie de Jesus. A work so entertaining and curious, that it has already been translated into most of the European languages. This work is illustrated with maps and sculptures, engraved by the best masters. To which is now prefixed, An account of the Spanish settlements, in America, with a general index to the whole work. [London]: printed for T. Piety, 2nd ed., corrected, pp. 348-356. [See p. 356, Colorado River, in passing; and Kino’s map facing p. 395. Colorado River is labeled “Rio Colorado or of the North” (sic.).] [Item signed “Le Gobien.”]

1786 25.1205 The Passage by Land to California. Discover’d by Father Eusebius Francis Kino a Jesuit, between the Years 1698 and 1701, before which, and for a Considerable Time Since California has always been described in all Charts & Maps as an Island. Inset map on Pownall, A New Map of North America, with the West India Islands. Divided according to the Preliminary Articles of Peace, Signed at Versailles, 20, Jan. 1783, wherein are particularly Distinguished the United States, and the Several Provinces, Governments &c which Compose the British Dominions, Laid down according to the Latest Surveys, and Corrected from the Original Materials, of Gover. Pownall, Mem”r. of Parlia”“. 1783. (At lower right of sheet: "London. Printed for Robi: Sayer, Map, Chart & Printseller, No. 53 Fleet Street, as the Act directs August 15th 1786." [Compare also the imprint for Pownall (1786, Item NO. 25.1203); Wheat makes no reference to the 1786 date on this sheet.])

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT 1:196 [with date 1783]

1794 25.1206 The Passage by Land to California. Discover’d by Father Eusebius Francis Kino a Jesuit, between the Years 1698 and 1701, before which, and for a Considerable Time Since California has always been described in all Charts & Maps as an Island. Inset map on Pownall, A New Map of North America, with the West India Islands. Divided...
according to the Preliminary Articles of Peace, Signed at Versailles, 20, Jan. 1783, wherein are particularly Distinguished the United States, and the Several Provinces, Governments &ca which Compose the British Dominions, Laid down according to the Latest Surveys, and Corrected from the Original Materials, of Gorver' Pownall, Memor. of Parlia'm. London: Publish’d by Laurie & Whittle, N°. 53 Fleet Street. 12th May 1794.

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Kircher, Athanasius

1675 25.57


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Kitchen, Thomas, Jr.  [for Thomas Sr. see Kitchin]

1799 25.1446

A New Map, of the World. with all the New Discoveries. By Cap't Cook and other Navigators Ornamented with the Solar System The Eclipses of the Sun Moon & Planets &c. By T. Kitchen Geographer. London. Published as the Act directs. Augst. 1st 1788, by I. Evans. No.41 Long Lane. West Smithfield. [The peninsula, "California", is separated from "New Mexico" by a gulf (not labeled). This is a remarkable rendition, wherein at the northwestern head of the gulf a short river arrives from the northwest, it having headed in a lake in "New Albion". Yet, preserving the sort of depictions whereby the Gulf of California is represented by a strait (and California as an island), two rivers (not labeled) arrive independently at an embayment; one from the northeast, the other from the east.]

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Kitchin, Thomas, Sr.  [for Thomas Jr. see Kitchen]

1774 25.1428

North America Drawn from the latest & best authorities. By Tho's Kitchin. ("Engrav'd for Guthries, new Geographical Grammar.") In: Guthrie, William, A new geographical, historical, and commercial grammar and present state of the several kingdoms of the world. London: printed for J. Knox, 4th ed., improved and enlarged. [On this map, which appears in Volume 2, "California" is separated from "New Navarre" by "Gulf of California". "Martyr's R." reaches the northwestern extremity of of the gulf from the northeast. At "S: Denis" is the confluence of this river with a river that on two of its headwaters is labeled "Good Hope R." and "Apostles R." Downstream from the confluence, the river bifurcates, before rejoining at the head of the gulf.]

1777 25.1094

Mexico, or New Spain; in which the Motions of Cortes may be traced. For the Rev. D. Robertson's History of America. By Tho's Kitchin Sen'r. Hydrographer to his Majesty. ("Published according to Act of Parliam't: Sept: 29th 1777 by W. Strahan; and T. Cadell in the Strand.") [Published in Robertson (1777, Item No. 2.5439), The history of America (London).] ["Rio Colorado" is shown as a single, short stream extending from
a region labeled “Teguas” and “Vermilion Sea or Gulf of California”. The river with headwater forks is portrayed between the confluence of “R. of the Apostles” (Gila River) and the gulf.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:172

1778  25.1381  * Mexico, of Nieuw Spanje; tot het nagaan der vorderingen van Cortes. Tot D.’s Robertson’s Geschiedenis van America. Door Thom? Kitchin Sen’ Kaartmaaker zyner Britt. Majesteit. (“A. v. Krevelt, sculp. Amstord. 1778.”) [The peninsula of “California” is separated from “Nieuw Navarre” by “Vermillion-Zee of Golf van California”. “Rio Colorado” is depicted arriving at the head of the gulf from the northeast, after having received “Riv. der Apostelen” (Gila River), downstream from which point the Colorado bifurcates to form a large island before rejoining just before reaching the gulf.] [In Dutch.]

1787  25.1445  * North America Drawn from the latest and best Authorities. ("Engraved for Jnº Harrison No.15 Newgate Street, Sep’t 29th 1787.") ("T. Kitchin Del.") ("Engrav’d by G Terry.") [The peninsula, “California”, is separated from “New Navarre” by “Gulf of California”. A river (not labeled) meets the northwestern tip of the gulf from the northeast, with headwater to the north in an area labeled “Teguayo & Quivira”. It has a tributary from the northeast. A short distance above its mouth it receives from the east a river (Gila River) that is identified only by labels on two headwater tributaries, “Good Hope R.” and “Apostles R.”. Just below this confluence the river bifurcates before rejoining as it arrives at the head of the gulf.] [In Dutch.]

1795  25.1382  * Mexico, or New Spain; in which the Motions of Cortes may be traced. For the Rev. D.’s Robertson’s History of America. By Thoº Kitchin Senº Hydrographer to his Majesty. ("Published according to Act of Parliaº: Septº 29th 1795 by W. Strahan; and T. Cadell in the Strand."). [“Rio Colorado” is shown as a single, short stream extending from a region labeled “Teguas” and “Vermilion Sea or Gulf of California”. The river is portrayed as a bifurcated stream between the confluence of “R. of the Apostles” (Gila River) and the gulf.]

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La Fueille, Daniel de

NO DATE  25.1615  * L’Amerique Septentrionale \ Noord America. [1717.] [“Ile Californie” is separated from “Nouveau Mexique ou Teguiaio” and “N Grenade Marate” by “Mer Vermeille”. Midway along the east side of the strait are several embayments, including a long one tapering to the northeast, and to its southeast, a bilobed embayment into which the northerly one receives a river (not labeled) from the north-northeast.] [In French.]

Langren, Arnoldus F. ab [Langren, Arnold Florisz. van]

NO DATE  25.421  * Typvs orbis terrarvm. [Amsterdam.] [Shirley notes that this map is after Oretelius’ then-current, third, world map. The Gulf of California is prominent, with the peninsula labeled “California”, and the gulf notably widens at its head and into which several
tributary rivers flow. "Totonteac" and "Ceoula" are labels noted in the region of interest to this bibliography.] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 186

Langren, Henrici a  [Langren, Henrik-Florent van]

NO DATE  25.439  Nova et accurata, totius orbis terrarum geographica et hydrographica tabula, recognita et aucta opera Henrici a Langren. Amsterdam. [Ca. 1599.] [Shirley notes (p. 236), "No sheets from Van Langren's large map survive, and these two sections [Plates 174, 175] are from photographs taken in 1925." Plate 174 depicts most of North America, with part of "Mare Vermeio" at the left edge, at which also is noted the truncated regional label, "Cevola" (or "Cevola").] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 218

Laurie and Whittle  [firm]

NO DATE  25.1171  A new & Correct Map of America, With the West India Islands. London: Laurie and Whittle. [Ca. 1794.] [With the exception of closing off the northern part of the "strait" between California and the mainland, and labeling it "Californian Gulf", the southwestern portion of the map is the same as that of Keith (1738, ITEM NO. 25.1170): On the eastern coast of the gulf are two embayments, one which receives "R. d Angochi", the other which receives "Taon R." A tributary to the "Taon" is "R. Good Hope". Also of note is a river that is tributary to the gulf south of "Taon", labeled "Conaca R", which has a northern tributary to it in turn labeled "R. Coralado" (sic).]

1799  25.1334  A New Map of the World, with Captain Cook's Tracks, his Discoveries and those of the other Circumnavigators. London: Published 12th Feb'y. 1799. By Laurie & Whittle. N° 53, Fleet Street. ("W. Palmer sc.") [See "Western Hemisphere or New World." "California" is separated from "New Navarra" by "Sea of Cortes". "R. Colorado" is depicted simply on a direct north-south course to the head of the gulf. It receives near the gulf a tributary, "R. Azul" that parallels the Colorado on the east before swinging westward to make the confluence.] [For the second ed. see Laurie and Whittle (1808, ITEM NO. 25.1335) in Section 2 herein. The second ed. is unchanged in the part of the globe described here.]

Le Rouge  [Rouge, George Louis le]  see under  Rouge

Lea, Philip

1685  25.1479  North America Divided into its III Principal Parts 1st English Part Viz English Empire containing y' Articklands near Hudsons Bay[,] New North & South Wales New Britain N Foundland N Scotland N England N York N Jarsey Pennsylvania Maryland Virginia Carolina Carolania or Florida California Sommer I° Bahama I° Jamaica &c y° Cariby I° II. Spanish P° viz N Spain p° of y° Antilles III French p° viz N France & p° of y° Cariby I° [sic]. [The island of "California" is separated from "New Mexico" and "Marata" by "Red Sea of Vermejo". Midway along the east side of the strait is a north-trending embayment that receives independently "R. Tecou" from the north (with two forks, one having headwater near "Rey Coromedo"), and "R. Coral" from the north-northeast.] [Of extralimital interest on this map is the course of the Rio Grande,
ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE GRAND CANON

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labeled "R Escondado". Its headwater is in a lake north of "S Fe als New Mejico", then its course is southwest before turning southeast to the "Bay of Mexico". En route on that part of the course it passes through a mountain range (not labeled), with the remarkable annotation, "the River runs Under".

1690  25.1634

A New Mapp of America Devided According to the Best and latest Observations and Discoveries wherein are discrribed by thair Proper Names the severall Countries that Belonge to the English which are wholly left out in all French and Dutch Maps viz New Scotland. Long Iland. N. York N. Jaryse. Mary Land. Pensilvania Carrolina & [sic] by Philip Lea at the Atlas and Hercules in Cheapside and by I. Overton at the White Horse without Newgat London. [all spellings and punctuation thus]. ("James Moxon Sculp.") ("Philip Lea. Excudit"). ("To this, Europe, Asia, and Africa, are made TAbles for redy finding any Place &c: by Phi: Lea at the Atlas & Hercules in Cheapside at ye Corner of Fryday Street"). (The island, "California" (labeled "New Albion" at its northern end), is separated from "Marrata" in "New Mexico" by "Sea of Vermejo". Four rivers arrive in the middle of the eastern shore of the strait; "R. Aguchi" from the northeast, a river (not labeled) from the north-northeast, and, into one embayment, "R. Tecon" from the north" and "R. Coral" from the northeast. ("North R." [Rio Grande] is depicted on a generally southwesterly course from a large lake north of "S Fe or New Mexico" to an embayment in the strait some distance south of the rivers Tecon and Coral [compare Lea, 1685, ITEM NO. 25.1479].)

Leth, And. de, AND Leth, Henry de [Leth, Andries de, AND Leth, Hendrik de]

NO DATE  25.1600

Carte Nouvelle dela Mer du Sud, dressé par Ordre des principaux Directeurs, & tirée des memoires les plus recents et des Relations des Navigateurs les plus Modernes, tant de France que d'Espagne, l'on yà joint, diverses remarques Curieuses Donné au Public, par And: & Henry de Leth à Amsterdam sur le Pont de la Bourse au Pescheur. Uyt gegeven door And: en Hend: de Leth, tot Amsteldam op de Beurs-Zluys, in de Visser. ("Nova Maris Pacifici Tabula, jussu primariorum moderatorum delineata recentissimis commentarüs reæntioramque navigantium, tam Gallorum quam Hispanorum &. Belgarum, relationibus depraonta i cui subjunguntur variae observationes curiosae & detectiones graduum inxta modum regionis & navigatoniis"). ("Messieurs Cette Carte de la Mer du Sud à eté exactement dressée, sur les memoires Geographiques, &c Mathematiques les plus nouveaux & les Observations les plus recentes, pour faire voir aux Marchands, et Actionnistes, le veritable Sujet des Gains et des Pertes.") ("Neeuwe Kaart van de Zuyd Zee, opgesteldt door order van de Bewint-hebbers, en nagesien volgens de verhaalen der nauwkeurigste Zee luy den, soo van Fransen als van Spagsen, Engelse en Hollanders & en men heeft daar door gevoegaverschey de ondtekkingon weegens de hoogten en breten van de grade neven de úsantien van t'Land, en Zeevaart en anderen uytrindigne.") [1740.] (The island, "Les Californies ou Carolines", is separated from "Nouvelle Grande" and "Nouveau Mexique" by "Mer de Californie ou Mer Vermeille" [sic]. However, there is also a notation beneath the label: "Que Quelques Modernes Croyent etre attache au continent de l'America par la Partie Septent”. Midway on the east side of the strait is a single river (not labeled) that follows a course first south-southwest then due west to the strait, circumventing a mountainous area to its west, north of which is labeled "Grand Quivier", and south, "Pimerie" in "Senora". The only other rivers that are shown reaching the strait are a major river system (not labeled) that arrives at the northern part of the strait from the northeast, and the small "R del Fuerte" that arrives near the southern end of the strait from the northeast in "Vieux Mexique". Of additional note is the label, "Moqui", placed east of a mountainous area that separates it from the presumed headwater lake of the Rio Grande (not labeled) that flows to "Golfe de Mexique". The unlabeled river that flows southerly then west, noted above,
has a headwater not too distant and south-southwest of the imagined lake.  [In French, with caption in French and Dutch, and cartouche texts in Latin, French, and Dutch.]

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**De l’Isle (M.) [De l’Isle (Monsieur)] [L’Isle, Guillaume de]**

1752 25.670  *Carte Générale des Découvertes de l’Amiral de Fonte, et autres Navigateurs Espagnols, Anglais et Russes pour la recherche du Passage à la Mer du Sud. Par M. De l’Isle de l’Académie royale des Sciences &c. Publiée à Paris en Septembre 1752.*  [Displays a remarkable series of interconnecting lakes and rivers across the northern part of North America. The southeast corner of the map includes the northern part of “Californie” with New Mexico (not labeled) to its east. Geography is shown to the latitude of the simply drawn east-west river “R. del Coral” that passes by “Casa Grande” (thus the Gila River), which meets “Rio Colorado” that follows a mostly straight south-southwest course from an area where “Quivira” is labeled to the northeast that fronts the mythical “Mer de l’Ouest”. The course of the Colorado passes between two mountain ranges. Just south of the confluence the Colorado ends. East of the Colorado is the label “Moqui”, and southeast from there, not far north of “Casa Grande”, is the label “Zuni”.*  [Although lower California and the Gulf of Mexico are not shown, by the geographical presentation of the confluence of the Colorado and Gila it is meant that California is a peninsula.]

**De l’Isle (M.’) [De l’Isle (Monsieur or Mister)] [L’Isle, Guillaume de]**

NO DATE 25.1653  *A General Map of the Discoveries of Admiral De Fonte and other Navigators, Spanish, English, and Russian, in quest of a Passage to the South Sea, By M’. De l’Isle Sep’t. 1752.*  [A simplified, reduced redrafting of De l’Isle (1752, ITEM NO. 25.670), but which adds the peninsula of “California” and the Gulf of California (not labeled) that separates it from “New Mexico”. “Colorado R.” is shown reaching the head of the gulf form the north-northeast, with the Gila River (not labeled) coming directly from the east. The entire course of the Colorado is shown passing between two mountain ranges.]

**L’Isle, Guglielmo de  [L’Isle, Guillaume de]**

1750 25.1441  *Carta Geografica dell’ America Settentriionale. In: Atlante novissimo, che contiene tutte le parti del mondo, nell quale sono esattamente descritti gl’imperj, le monarchie, stati, repubbliche, ec. del Sig Guglielmo de L’Isle, Volume Secondo: ed ultimo, al quale si premette la seconda parte della introduzione alla geografia. del Sig Sanson di Abbeville . . .  In Venezia, Presso Giambatista Albrizzi Q. Gir.*  [The northwestern part of North America is blank and much of the space is used for the ornamental title cartouche. Although “California” is depicted with a peninsula, separated from “Sonora” by “Mar di California”, the gulf in fact ends indeterminately at the north where much of the blank area begins, thus it is implied that it is a strait. On the eastern side of the strait, near the northern end as delineated, two rivers converge at an embayment: “Fiu. di bona guia” from the northeast with headwater in a mountainous area west of “Acoma”; this river has a tributary (not labeled) from the northeast midway on its course to the gulf. The second river, that meets the “Bona
L’Isle, Guillaume de

NO DATE 25.1425  
*l’Amerique Septentrionale. Dressée sur les Observatons de M® de l’Academie Royale des Sciences. & quelques autres, & sur les memoires les plus recens Par G. de l’Isle Geographe. a Amsterdam Ché R. & J. Ottens, Geographes dans le Kalverstraat au Carte du Monde.* [1760?] [The entire northwestern part of North America is blank, with the space partly used for legends. “California” is separated from “Sonora” by “Mer de Californie ou Mer Vermeille”. The head of the gulf is drawn with an embayment on the eastern side and a short continuation of the gulf to the north before ending indecisively without closure, thus implying that the nature of California, whether an island or a peninsula, is not confirmed. A river arrives in the eastern side of the embayment at the head of the gulf; a short distance upstream is the confluence of two rivers: “R. de bona guia”, which shows its course from the northeast where there are two headwater tributaries, and “R. de Corol”, which shows its course from the east with three headwater tributaries. The relationship of these rivers to the gulf remains the same as by which California is considered to be an island.] [In French.]

NO DATE 25.1426  
*America Septentrionalis. Cincinnata juxta Observationes Dñh Academiae Regalis Scientiarum et nonnullorum aliorum, et juxta annotationes recentissimas Per G. de L’Isle, Geographum Venalis prostat Augustæ Vindelicorum apud Tobiam Conr. Lotter Geogr. et Calcogr. (“G. F. Lotter, Sculps.”) [1772?] [The entire northwestern part of North America is blank, with the space partly used for legends. “California” is separated from “Sonora” by “Mare Californiæ vel Mare Purpureum”. The head of the gulf is drawn with an embayment on the eastern side and a short continuation of the gulf to the north before ending indecisively without closure, thus implying that the nature of California, whether an island or a peninsula, is not confirmed. Two rivers independently arrive in the eastern side of the embayment at the head of the gulf: “Fl. boni praesidi”, which shows its course from the northeast where there are two headwater tributaries, and “Fl Coral”, which shows its course from the east with three headwater tributaries. The relationship of these rivers to the gulf remains the same as by which California is considered to be an island.] [In Latin.]

NO DATE 25.1411  
*Mappa Totius Mundi Adornata juxta Observationes Dñh Academiae Regalis Scientiarum et nonnullorum aliorum, secondum annotationes recentissimas. Per G. de L’Isle Geographum Parisiis. Prostat nunc in Officina Tobii Conradi Lotter Geogr. et Chalcogr. Aug. Vind. (“Annotatio Autor reddit ratione in sua nova Introductione in Geographiam de mutatiomiß, quas fecit in hac Mappa, sicut etiam de coeteris, quas in lucem edidit.”) [1775?] [Date is as given by Library of Congress, with the note, “Date principally obscured”. I did not see this on the map, although beneath the “Annotatio” is vague (eradicated?) engraving that may be a place of publication and date. LOC further notes, “Appears in Tobias Conrad Lotter’s Atlas géographique de cent et huit cartes générales et spéciales. Augsburg, 1778.”] [“California” is separated from “Sonora” by “M. Purpureum”. The peninsula is labeled “P. de la Paix”. A single river (not labeled) strikes the northeastern head of the gulf from the northeast, with headwater by or beyond “S! Fe” (there is a line depicting a river extending east from the label “S! Fe”, which could be either a continuation of the river flowing to the Gulf of California, or a headwater of “Fl. Bravo” [Rio Grande] that flows to the Gulf of Mexico, as “S! Fe” may interrupt either of these lines). Note, however, that on the map of L’Isle (1700, *ITEM NO. 25.1423*) this extended line shows there as a connection, via a partly dashed line, to what is labeled there as “Missisipi R.” (sic.).] [In Latin.]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 1: MAPS OF THE 16TH–18TH CENTURIES

1700  25.1423 Mappe-monde Dressé sur les Observations de M. de l’Académie Royale des Sciences et quelques autres et sur les mémoires les plus recens. A son Altesse Royale Monseigneur Le Duc de Chartres Par son tres humble et tres obeissant Serviteur G. de l’Isle Geographe. (*A Paris Chez l’Auteur Rue des Canettes prés de S. Sulpice. Avec Privilege du Roy pour vingt ans. 1700.*) (*Gravé par Berey.*) (*Avertissement l’Auteur rend raison dans la Nouvelle Introduction à la Géographie des changemens qu’il a fait sur cette Carte aussi bien que sur les autres qu’il a mises au jour.*) [The entire northwestern part of “Amerique Septentrionale” is blank. “Californie” (the peninsula is labeled “P. de la Paix”) is separated from “Sonora” by “M. Vermeille”. A single river (not labeled) strikes the northeastern head of the gulf from the northeast, with headwater by “Santa Fé”.] [In French.]

1703  25.243 Carte du Mexique et de la Floride des Terres Angloises et des isles Antilles du Cours et des Environs de la Riviere de Mississipi [sic] Dressée Sur un grand nombre de memoires principalement: sur ceux de M. d’Iberville et le Sueur Par Guillaume Del’Isle Geographe, de l’Academie Royale des Sciences A Paris Chez l’Auteur sur le Quai de l’Horloge. Avec Privilege du Roy pour 20. ans 1703. (*C. Simoneau. fecit.*) [Only the lower extremity of “Californie” appears at and in the west margin of the map; it is separated from “Nouveau Mexique” by “Mer de Californie”. Although the upper extent is not shown, the manner in which the eastern side of the gulf is portrayed is reminiscent of depictions where California is an island. At the northern extent of the gulf as seen in this view, before passing off the map, the east side includes two adjacent embayments on north-northeast headings. Into the head of the western one flows “R. d Angouchi” from the north-northeast; into the head of the eastern one flows “R. del Tison from the north-northeast and, independently into the eastern side of the embayment from the east and southeast, “R. Sonaca ou de Hila”. The river Tison has headwater in an area labeled “Grand Teguaio” and has a tributary from the east-southeast, “R. de buena esperança, which has headwater in the pubelo region of “Nouveau Mexique”. [Library of Congress notes: “Appears in the author's Atlas de géographie, Paris, 1712?”] [In French.]

1718  25.1424 l’Amerique Septentrionale. Dreßée sur les Observations de M. de l’Academie Royale des Sciences, & quelques autres. & sur les Memoires les plus recens. Par G. de l’Isle Prem. Geographe du Roy a Paris. Chéz l‘Auteur sur le Quai de l’Horloge Avec Privilege du Roy pour 20. ans. 1700. (*N. Guerard inv et Fec” [Nicholas Guérard].) [The Library of Congress catalog record for this map indicates (including square brackets) “1700 [i.e. 1718]” and “Imprint date from R. V. Tooley’s French mapping of the Americas, item 31.”] [The entire northwestern part of North America is blank, with the space partly used for legends. “Californie” is separated from “Sonora” by “Mer de Californie ou Mer Vermeille”. The head of the gulf is drawn with an embayment on the eastern side and a short continuation of the gulf to the north before ending indecisively without closure, thus implying that the nature of California, whether an island or a peninsula, is not confirmed. Two rivers independently arrive in the eastern side of the embayment at the head of the gulf: “R. de bona guia”, which shows its course from the northeast where there are two headwater tributaries, and “R. de Coral”, which shows its course from the east with three headwater tributaries. The relationship of these rivers to the gulf remains the same as by which California is considered to be an island.] [In French.]

L’Isle, Guil., AND Dezauche [L’Isle, Guillaume de, AND Dezauche, Jean-Claude]

Observations Astronomiques de M? de l’Academie Royale des Sciences. Par Guil. De l’Isle I??. Géogr. du Roi Nouvellement Revuë et Augmentée Par Dezauche Successeur des S??. De l’Isle et Phil. Buache premiers Géographes du Roi. a Paris Rue des Noyers Année 1783. Avec Privilège du Roi. 1783. ("Simoneau. fecit"). ("Ph. Buache P.G.d.R. d. l’A.R.d.S. Gendre de l’Auteur. Avec Privilège du Roi"). [The southern extremity of (the island of?) "Californie" is separated from "Sonora" by "Mer de Californie". The gulf passes off the map at a point where there are on the eastern side two adjacent embayments; the western one receives "R. d’Angouchi"; the larger, eastern one receives "R. del Tison", to which some distance upstream is a tributary from the east, "R. de bueno esperança", that heads in an area of "Nouveau Mexique" that labels "Apaches de navaio" to the north and "les Moqui" to the south. Also of note is that the eastern embayment receives directly from the east-southeast "R. Sonaca ou de Hila". By inference of the embayments on the eastern side of the gulf, it seems likely that California is considered to be an island, as so depicted on other maps of the type.] [In French.]

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Lok, Michael

1582 25.1594 Iluvstri Viro, Domino Philippo Sidnaeo Michael Lok Civis Londinensis Hanc Chartam Dedicat:1582. In: Hakluyt, Richard, Divers voyages touching the discoverye of America, and the islands adiacent unto the same, made first by all of our Englishmen, and afterward by the French-men and Britons and certaine notes of advertisements for observations, necessarie for such as shall hereafter make the like attempt, with two mappes annexed heereunto for the plainer understanding of the whole matter. London: For Thomas VVoodcocke, dwelling in Paules Church-yard, at the signe of the blackebeare. [California (not labeled, but Cabo San Lucas is labeled "C. Californo") is a peninsula, but just rarely; its northern end, where "Quiuiri" is labeled, is connected to the mainland by a narrow strip of land adjacent to "Sierre Neuada". The gulf is labeled "Mare Bermeio", separating the peninsula from "Cviacan" and "Galicia". Midway along the eastern side of the gulf are three stylized rivers coming from the northeast; the central one enlargens in midcourse, with an island there. Near the heads of that river and the next one south is the place name, "Ceuola". Of note is that north of California and the "Sierre Neuada", and indeed entirely across the North American continent to abut the Canadian maritimes, is the vast northern sea, "Mare de Verrazana 1524". (It should be kept in mind that Lok was an investor in an early expedition to seek out the great northern sea or Northwest Passage near Baffin Island; and this map was somewhat secretively created for investors in Humphrey Gilbert’s searches for the passage from a Newfoundland colony.)] [In Latin, volume in English.]

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Longchamps et Janvier (Sr. Siers) [Longchamps et Janvier (Sieurs des)] [Longchamps, Sébastian G., AND Janvier, Jean Denis]

1754 25.1175 l’Amerique Divisée en Tous Ses Pays et Etats, Dressée Sur de Nouveaux Memoires et Sur les dernieres Observations. A Paris, Chés les S?: Longchamps et Janvier, Géographes, Rue Saint Jacques, á l’Enseigne de la Place des Victoires. Avec approbation et Privilège du Roy 1754. ("Gravée par Chambon.") [This map is printed with north to the left. "Californie" is separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by "Mer Vermeille ou de Californie". "Rico Colorabro" (sic) arrives at the head of the gulf sharply from the northeast. A tributary (not labeled; the Gila River) has its confluenence north of there, and between that confluenence and the gulf the river bifurcates before rejoining at its mouth.] [In French.]
Lons, Dirck

1622  25.472  *Nova totius terrarum orbis geographica ac hydrographica tabula.* Amsterdam: Dirck Lons.  [The Gulf of California is portrayed with numerous tributaries entering at its head. Most labeling is not legible at the scale of reproduction in Shirley, but of note in the area of interest in this bibliography are "Tontonteac" and "Cevola".]

[In Latin.]

Loon, Johannes  [Loon, Jan van]

1668  25.1649  Paskaerte van Nova Hispania Perv en Chili.  't Amsterda, By Johannes van Loon, Plaetsnyder en Zeecaertmaker.  *In:* Loon, Jan van, *Klaer-lichtende noort-star ofte zee-atlas; waer in vertoont wordt, de gelegenheydt van alle de zee-kusten des geheelen aerdembodems.* Middelburgh, by Wilhelmus Goeree (t’Amsterdam).  [The west coast of most of the Americas is depicted, with north to the left. "I. California" is separated from "Nova Granada" and "Nova Hispania" by a strait (not labeled). Only the mouths of rivers are depicted. Midway on the east side of the strait are "R. de Anguchi" at the head of a north-trending embayment; and "R. del Toucan" and "R. de Carol" in one embayment, the former north-trending and the latter north-northeast trending.]

[In Dutch and Latin.]

Loon, Ioh. van, AND Waesberge, Ioh. van  [Loon, Jan van, AND Waesbergen, Johannes van]

1668  25.1648  Paskaerte van Nova Granada, en t’ Eylandt California.  t Amsterdam, by Ioh. van Loon Plaetsnyder, en Ioh. van Waesberge.  *In:* Loon, Jan van, *Klaer-lichtende noort-star ofte zee-atlas; waer in vertoont wordt, de gelegenheydt van alle de zee-kusten des geheelen aerdembodems.* Middelburgh, by Wilhelmus Goeree (t’Amsterdam).  [The island, "California", is separated from "Nova Granada" by a strait (not labeled). Only the mouths of rivers are depicted. Midway on the east side of the strait are "R. de Anguchi" at the head of a north-trending embayment; and "R. del Tecon" and "R. de Coral" in one embayment, the former north-trending and the latter north-northeast trending. Note added to map: "California a prioribus Geographis semper habita fuit quaedam pars continentis: at captâ per Hollandos ab Hispanis tabulâ quàedam Geographica, compertum est, insulam esse. et continere, ubi latiōma est, 500 leucas. A Cap. Mendocino vero veste ad C.S. Lucae reperit testibus tabulâ præeditâ et Francisco Gaulo extendi in longitudinem 1700 leucarum."  [Compare also Goos (1666, *ITEM NO.* 25.1647).]  [In Dutch and Latin.]

Loots, Ioannes  [Loots, Johannes]

NO DATE  25.1452  *Novissima Totius Orbis Tabula, per Ioannes Loots.*  "(Amstelodami apud Ioannes Loots, Cum Privilegio ordinuum Hollandiae et Westfrisiae.)"  [1705?]  [The island of "California", labeled at its northern end "Nova Albion", is separated from "Nova Granada" by a strait (not labeled). On the eastern side of the strait are two narrow, north-running embayments, into each of which a river flows (not labeled). The westerly embayment of the two receives a river with headwater forks at a place labeled "Rey Coromedo."  [Title in Latin, with place names in Latin and Spanish.]
### Lopez, Juan [Lopez de Vargas, Juan]

1795  25.1133  Mapa geográfico del gobierno de la Nueva Granada ó Nuevo México: con las provincias de Nabajo y Moqui. Por D. Juan Lopez, Pensionista de S. M. Individuo de la Real Academia de Buenas letras de Sevilla, y de las Sociedades Vascongada y de Astur.: ("Se hallará en Madrid, calle de Atocha, frente la casa de los Gremios.") [Lopez credits various sources for the information conveyed on this map. The western side of this map displays only two rivers, both flowing more or less parallel to each other to the southwest, "Rio del Tizon ó de la Buena Esperanza" on the north, and "R. de Nabajo" on the south. Regarding the two rivers just noted, he includes the following remarks: "El gran Rio del Tizon ó de la Buena Esperanza (reconocido el año de 1765 por orden del Gobernador [sic] del Nuevo México Don Thomàs Viez Cachupin), tiene su origen en la Sierra de las Grullos, hácia los 45° poco mas ó menos, al qual se le unen otros varias, que tambien nacen de la misma Serrania, y aumentando con este considerablemente su caudal, desagua en el Golfo de California, siendo opinion muy probable que este Rio sea el Colorado del Norte, ó de los Mártires, que tanto se ha aspirado saber su nacimiento." and "El Rio de Nabajo, compuesto de otros varios, que todas nacen de la misma Sierra de las Grullas, se une con el Tizon con el que desagua en el Golfo de California.") [In Spanish.]

≡ cross-listings  Wheat I:232

### Lopez de Gómara, Francisco

NO DATE  25.380  Primera y segunda parte de la historia general de las Indias . . . . Zaragoza. [1552-1553.] [See untitled woodblock simple map of the world, in which North America is labeled "Nueua España", with the Gulf of California clearly shown, though without any other features on the continent.] [In Spanish.]

≡ cross-listings  Shirley 94

### Maffei, Giovanni Pietro

1589  25.412  Io. Petri Maffei Bergomatis e Societate Iesu Historiarum Indicarum libri XVI : selectarum item ex India epistolarm eodem interprete libri IIII : accessit Ignatij Loiolare vita postrema recognita : et in opera singula copiosus index. Venetiis: Apud Damianum Zenarium, [28], 281 [i.e. 283, 1], 211 leaves. [See map, "Indiarvm Orientarvm Occidentarvmqve Descriptio.", which depicts a broad North American continent labeled "America. Siuc India Occidentalis", including a well defined Gulf of California and tributary rivers, the region of which is labeled, "Totonteac". Other details are present.] [In Latin.]

≡ cross-listings  Shirley 166
Magino, Io. Antonio [Magini, Giovanni Antonio]

1596 25.428 Geographiae universae tum veteris tum novae absolutissimum opus duobus voluminibus distinctum in quorum priore habentur Geographiae enarrationis libri octo quorum primus commentarius uberrimis illustratus est a Io. Antonio Magino. Venetiis: Apud Hæedos S. Galignani de Karera. [See map, "Vniversi Orbis Descriptio". Two rivers are depicted to converge just before flowing into the head of the Gulf of California.] [In Latin.]

Manesson Mallet, Alain

1683 25.1379 Novveav Mexiqve et Californie. [Caption: "Figure CXLVI." In: Description de l'univers, contenant les differents systèmes du monde, les cartes generales & particulieres de la geographie ancienne & moderne: les plans & les profils des principales villes & des autres plus considerables de la terre; avec les portraits des souverains qui y commandent, leurs blasons, tierres & livres: et les mœrs, religions, gouvernements & divers habillemens de chaque nation. Tome Cinq. Paris: Chez Denys Thierry, p. 353. ["Isle de Californie" is separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by "Mer Vermeio". Midway along the eastern side of the strait three rivers run into three independent embayments: "Tecon R.", "Coral R.", and a river (not labeled). "Tecon R." is the principal stream, with headwater forks near a place name, "Rey Coromedo".] [In French.]

1684 25.1380 Novveav Mexique et Californie. [Caption: "das neue Mexica nobens der Insel Californien. Fig. 34." In: Beschreibung des gantzen Welt-Kreisses/ In sich begreiffend verschiedene Vorstellung der Welt, allgemeine und besondere Land-Charten der alten und neuen Erd-Beschreibung; Die Grund- und Abrisse der vornehmsten Städte/ und anderer ansehnlicher Oerter des Erdbodens/ samt den Bildnüssen der Könige und Potentaten/ so dieselbe beherschen/ ihren Mappen/ Tituln und Libereyen. Ingleichen die Sitten/ Religion/ Regierungs-Formen und unterschiedliche Kleidungs-Arten jeder Nation. In fünftheilverfasset: * * * V. Die Fortsetzung des alten und neuen Europa/ wie auch der Australischen/ oder Mittägigen Länder/ und America. Franckfurt am Mäyn: In Verlegung Johann David Zunners. [The same plate, in French, is used, as which appeared in the first ed. (Manesson Mallet, 1683, ITEM NO. 25.1379), with a caption in German. "Isle de Californie" is separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by "Mer Vermeio". Midway along the eastern side of the strait three rivers run into three independent embayments: "Tecon R.", "Coral R.", and a river (not labeled). "Tecon R." is the principal stream, with headwater forks near a place name, "Rey Coromedo".] [Map in French; volume and map caption in German.]

Martin, Benjamin

1794 25.1418 A Map of the World on a New Projection with a Delineation of the Various Parts and Phænomina of the Solar System, to facilitate the Principles and Study of Geography and Astronomy, By Benj. Martin. with Improvements, and the Addition of the New Discoveries. ("London. Published by Laurie & Whittle, N° 53 Fleet Street. as the Act Directs, May, the 12th 1794.") [The peninsula, "California", is separated from "New Navarra" by the Gulf of California (not labeled), which trends northwestward before tapering to a long northward portion, which there receives a meagerly drawn river (not labeled) with a course southwestward then due south into the gulf. The
headwater area of that river abuts a broad region labeled "Vast Tracts of Land Unknown" in "New Mexico".]

Massa, Giovanni Battista

NO DATE 25.1455  Americae. et Proximar Regionvm Orae Descriptio. [Venice]: [Conati Rascicotti]. [1590s?] [The peninsula, "California.", is separated from "Granata" by "Mar Vermeio". Two rivers arrive independently at the head of the gulf: 1) a river from the northwest, with two branches (from the northwest [not labeled], and from the northeast ["Totonteac flm."]); 2) "Rio Hermoso" from the east-northeast, the headwater extent of which is labeled "Tiguas rio." and along which is the place, "Ceuola", due east from the head of the gulf.] [In Latin.]

Matal, Jean see Metellus, Ioannes

Medina, Pedro de

1549 25.1285  Nvevo Mvndo. In: Libro de grandezas y cosas memorables de España Agora de nuevo featc y copilado por el Maestro Pedro de Medina vezino de Seuilla. Dirigido al Serenissimo y muy escrarecido Señor Don Filipe Principe de España, &c. Nuesto señor. M.D.xlix. [No imprint], [x], clv leaves. [Title from colophon (leaf [ii] recto) featuring royal coat of arms. Volume ornamental title-page (leaf [i] recto) features a map with caption, "ESPAÑA", and title legend, Libro á grãdezas y cosas memorables de España.] [An outline map of the New World appears in the section, "Prouincia del Andaluzia", "Capitulo, lij. Dela muy noble ciudad de Cordoua.", leaf lxxii verso, with cartouche, "NVEVO MVNDO" (caption on leaf is "Nueuo Mundo"). North America is not wholly shown, omitting its northermost part and showing westward only as far as the city of "Mexico"; the entire western part of the continent is conveniently beyond the edge of the map, where also appears an occluding banner that reads awkwardly (due to crowding of incompletely carved letters), "NEA ESPANA". This map is cited here for its notable treatment of un conveyed information relating to the western part of North America even nearly a decade following the Spanish explorations and entradas there.] [In Spanish.]

Mendoza y Gonzalez, Juan Antonio

NO DATE 25.1601  Mappa dela Obscurasion dela Tierra enel Eclipse de Sol, de XXII. de Março, de MDCCXXVII. delineada porel Contador D. Juan Antonio de Mendoza y Gonzalez para la Obsurasion delongitud. ("Pereaesculpio"). In: Mendoza y Gonzalez, Juan Antonio, Spherographia de la obscuracion de la tierra, en el eclipse de sol, de 22. de Marzo de 1727. Metodo de observarle, y de corregir los reloxes. Delineada por D. Juan Antonio de Mendoza, y Gonzalez, professor de las ciencias mathematicas, contador, agrimensor universal de este Royno de Nueva-España. Con Licencia. En mexico: por Joseph Bernardo de Hogal. en la Calle de la Monterilla. [1727.] [Fold-out map in a [12]-page pamphlet pertaining to the solar eclipse of 22 March 1727, which depicts the track of totality and area and timings of the partial eclipse; laid over a crude map of Central and North America. "California" is an inflated island separated from the mainland by a strait (not labeled); only "Sinaloa" is labeled along the southern end of the strait. The strait itself is narrow and is nearly pinched shut where it reaches the large gulf to the north labeled "Anian". No rivers are depicted on this map, but midway along the strait is a prominent embayment in which is an island. Numerous
labels of place names on this map are engraved upsidedown or in reverse.] [In Spanish.]

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Mercator

Mercator, Gerardus

1541  25.376  [No title.] Lovanii: Edebat Gerardus Mercator Rupelmundanus. [Set of gores printed for a globe 41 cm in diameter, on which the western coast of North America depicts a simple mountain range and the label "Hispania noua"][In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 78

1569  25.392  Nova et avcta orbis terrae descriptio ad vsvm nauiganteum emendate accommodata. Duysbergi. [World map on which the northwestern portion of North America, including much of the region of interest to this bibliography, is (in)conveniently obscured by an ornamental text box, from beneath of which are shown rivers that flow to the head of the Gulf of California. Shirley notes (pp. 140-141), "On twenty-one sheets, Mercator's map is the first one constructed using the projection that bears his name."[In the region labeled "Tontonteac regnum" are rivers labeled "Axa fluuius" (from the northwest) and "Tontonteac flu" (from the northeast) converging at "Tontonteac", with a third stream (unlabeled [Gila?], from the east), the combined flow of which enter the head of Gulf of California (not labeled).][In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 119  WHEAT I:13

1587  25.1266  Orbis Terrae Compendiosa Descriptio Quam ex Magna Vniuersali Gerardi Mercatoris Domino Richardo Gartho, Geographiæ ac cęterarum bonarum artium amitori ac fautori summo, in veteris amicitę ac familiaritatis memorā Rumoldus Mercator fieri curabat A. M.D.LXXXVII. [Geneva.] [Wheat (1957, Volume 1, p. 190) notes that this is a "Reduced copy of 1569-Mercator [see ITEM NO. 25.392] on a different projection."] [In the western portion of North America (the Americas are labeled "America sive India nova"), the Gulf of California (not labeled) is headed by river with headwater forks that passes through "Tontonteac r." from the north; another river with headwater forks reaches the head of the gulf from the east, passing through "Marata" and passing places labeled "Ceula" and "Gramata"][In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:23

Mercator, Michael

1595  25.1273  America siue India Nova. ad magnæ Gerardi Mercatoris aui Vniversalis imitationem in compendium redacta. Per Michaelem Mercatorem Duysburgensem. [The Gulf of California (not labeled) receives a single river, the branches of which are "Axa flu. ", from the north, "Tontonteac fl.", from the northeast, both of which come from an area labeled "Tolm reg.", and a large river (not labeled) from the east, along which is a

35 It has not been practical to follow through on many replicated editions of maps. It shall be sufficient to mention here the compound of editions based on inherited plates and creative editions of the genealogical and cartographical business lineage of Gerard Mercator, Rumold Mercator, Jodocus Hondius, Hendrik Hondius, and Jan Jansson, superseded in force by the family of Joan, Cornelius, and Willem Blaeu. Another familial group among cartographers cited herein are the Sansons—Nicolas Sanson d'Abbeville and his grandson, Pierre Moullart-Sanson, who was the uncle of Gilles Robert de Vaugondy. Users will find some of their works cited herein, but the listings of course are not comprehensive.
place due east from the head of the gulf labeled “Ceuola”. The area at the immediate head of the gulf is labeled “Tontonteac reg.”] [In Latin.]

Mercator, Rumoldus [Mercator, Rumold]

1587 25.408 Strabonis rerum geographicarum . . . Geneva. [See map, “Orbis Terrae Compendiosa Descriptio Quam ex Magna Universali Gerardi Mercatoris . . .” At the head of the Gulf of California, the labels “Tontonteac” and “Marata” occupy the region of interest to this bibliography.] [In Latin.]

Merian, M. [Merian, Matthaus]

1638 25.1276 America noviter delineata. (“M. Merian fecit.”) [The peninsula of “California” is separated from “Nova Granada” by “Mar Vermeo”. At the head of the gulf a profusion of rivers enters: a river (not labeled) from the west-northwest, which bifurcates before reaching the gulf; “Axe flu.”, which reaches the gulf from the northwest, en route receiving two tributaries from the northeast, the second one labeled “Tontecteac flu.” (the region through which these southeasterly-flowing rivers is labeled “Tontonteac”); and two rivers (not labeled) from the northeast, the more southerly of the two with headwater forks with the northerly branch coming from a lake (the area between these two southerly-flowing rivers is labeled “Cevola” and “Abacus nunc Granada”, with a place name at the confluences of the branches labeled “Ceuola”]. [Wheat notes (Volume I, p. 193), “This map seems to have been taken directly from 1631–Blaeuw.” (i.e., Blaeuw, 1631, item no. 25.1277; Wheat I:40).] [In Latin.]

Metellus, Ioannes [Matal, Jean]

1602 25.1303 Americae sive Novi Orbis Proximarvmq: Regionum oræ descriptio. In: Metellus, Ioannes Natalius, Speculum orbis terrae. Ursellis/Oberursel: Cornelius Sutorius. [“Lifornia” [sic] is shown as a peninsula, separated from “Abacuṣ nūc Granata” by a long, narrow gulf (not labeled), which receives at its head, independently, “Tontotec flu.” from the northwest to northeast, and a river labeled both “rio Hermoso” and, toward its headwater, “Tiguas rio”, coming from the east. There are two place names, “Tototeac” on a northwestern tributary to Totonteac flu:, and “Tototiveac” at the confluence of that tributary and Totonteac flu:. A place name, “Ceuola”, appears on the “rio Hermoso” (Gila River) that in its headwater extent is labeled “Tiguas rio”.] [In Latin.]

Meursium, Jacobum [Meurs, Jacob von]

Miera y Pacheco, Bernardo de

1777  25.1115  Plano Geográfico de la tierra descubierta, y demarcada, por D. Bernardo de Miera y Pacheco al rumbo del Noroeste, y oeste del nuevo Mexico, quien fue en compañía de los RR. PP. Fr. Fran. Atanacio Dominguez, Visitador Comisario y Custodia de esta, y Fr. Silvestre. Vélez de Escalante, siendo una del numero de las diez personas que acompañaron a dichos RR. PP. . . . . MANUSCRIPT, British Museum, Additional Manuscripts 17661-C. [A photographic reproduction of this map is in the University of California at Berkeley, digitized online at https://www.lib.berkeley.edu/EART/maps/g4300-1777-m5.html] • [As a manuscript this would not be cited in this bibliography, but it is of seminal importance in the history of the Grand Canyon and the Southwest. On the British Museum copy cited here, "Rio Grande Colorado" is depicted to the confluence of "Rio de Nabojo", north of which the river is labeled "R. de los Saguaganas" (with some apparent correction to its course). The southwestern part of the map adjacent to the Colorado bears the notation, "Este Rio Colorado desde la fuenta de los dos Riuos de Zaguaganas, y Nabojo para abajo vanui encasonado de Redra colorada, y mui profundo, y escarpado su cajon sin Arboles." [In Spanish.] • [Note that there are variants of Miera’s map from the Domínguez-Escalante expedition; this one is cited as an example without getting into the issues of historical cartography, which are beyond the purpose of this bibliography. For a helpful commentary, refer to Wheat (1957, Volume I, pp. 94-116), who devotes an entire chapter to the Miera manuscript variants produced during 1777-1778, noting (p. 99) that there are "at least six distinct manuscript copies, each exhibiting some differences from the others". The map referred to in this citation (25.1115) is Wheat’s "Type A", specifically "1777 Miera, I". Wheat further observes that the British Museum manuscript, "Additional Manuscripts No. 17,661-C . . . "bears at least some evidence of being the original map that accompanied Escalante’s Diario Derrotero when in May of 1777 it was sent on its way from Santa Fe to the Viceroy of New Spain at the direction of Colonel Pedro Fermín de Mindinueta, then Governor of New Mexico" (p. 100). (This was acquired by the British Museum in 1848, listed then as "Plano geográfico de la tierra descubierta y demarcada por Don Bernardo de Miera y Pacheco al rumbo del Noroeste y Oeste del Nuevo Mexico’ [1771-1779]” (square brackets are part of quotation; in Catalogue of Additions to the Manuscripts in the British Museum, in the years MDCCCLVIII-MDCCCLIII (Printed by Order of the Trustees, 1868), p. 43.) See also a fuller description in Catalogue of the Manuscript Maps, Charts, and Plans, and of the Topographical Drawings in the British Museum. Volume III. (Printed by Order of the Trustees, 1871), p. 504: "Plano geográfico de la tierra descubierta y demarcada por Don Bernardo de Miera y Pacheco, al rumbo de noroeste y oeste del Nuevo Mexico, quien fue en compania de los RR. PP. Fr. Francisco Atanacio Dominguez, visitador comisario y custodio de esta, y Fr. Silvestre Velez de Escalante, siendo uno del numero de las diez personas que acompanaron a dicho RR. PP.;’ drawn on a scale of 6¾ leagues (of 20 to a degree) to an inch: 2 f. 8 in. × 2 f. 4 in. [Add. 17,661.c.]” (square brackets are part of quotation). The item title as given in the present bibliography is as read precisely from the map itself.] [Compare also the manuscript maps cited herein, by Garcés (1777, ITEM NO. 25.1046), Font (1777, ITEM NO. 25.1046; 1778, ITEM NO. 25.1047), and Veléz y Escalante (1777, ITEM NO. 25.602). As a result of varied citations made of these maps over the years, all are
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cited in this bibliography with clarified information provided as closely as possible based on examinations of all of these maps and information with their catalog records.]

▶ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:173

1778 25.1048

Plano Geográfico de los Descubrimientos hecho por Dn. Bernardo Miera y Pacheco y los RR. Pp. Fr. Francisco Atanasio Dominguez y Fr. Silvestre Veléz. S. Felipe Rl. de Chiguagua Año de 1778. MANUSCRIPT, Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University, WA MSS S-2856; digitized online at https://brbl-dl.library.yale.edu/vufind/Record/3432520. [On the Beinecke Library copy cited here: "Rio Colorado" is depicted to the confluence of "Río: Nabajoo", north of which the river is labeled "rio de los Zaguaganas". The southwestern part of the map displays the confluence of "Rio de las Coninas".]

[As a manuscript this would not be cited in this bibliography, but it is of seminal importance in the history of the Grand Canyon and the Southwest. ] [In Spanish.]  •  [Note that there are variants of Miera’s map from the Domínguez-Escalante expedition; this one is cited as an example without getting into the issues of historical cartography, which are beyond the purpose of this bibliography. See examples cited in Wheat (1957, ITEM NO. 25.918, Volume I, pp. 94-116), who notes that there are "at least six distinct manuscript copies, each exhibiting some differences from the others" (p. 99). Wheat further observes (p. 100, WHEAT I:173) that the British Museum manuscript, "Additional Manuscripts No. 17,661-C... bears at least some evidence of being the original map which accompanied Escalante’s Diario Derrotero" when it was sent to the Viceroy of New Spain in May 1777. (This was acquired in 1848, listed then as ‘‘Plano geográfico de la tierra descubierta y demarcada por Don Bernardo de Miera y Pacheco al rumbo del Noroeste y Oeste del Nuevo Mexico’ [1771-1779]” (square brackets are part of quotation; in Catalogue of Additions to the Manuscripts in the British Museum, in the years MDCCCLXVIII-MDCCCLXIII (Printed by Order of the Trustees, 1868), p. 43.) See also a fuller description in Catalogue of the Manuscript Maps, Charts, and Plans, and of the Topographical Drawings in the British Museum. Volume III. (Printed by Order of the Trustees, 1871), p. 504: "Plano geográfico de la tierra descubierta y demarcada por Don Bernardo de Miera y Pacheco, al rumbo de noroeste y oeste del Nuevo Mexico, quien fue en compañía de los RR. Pp. Fr. Francisco Atanasio Dominguez, visitador comisario y custodio de ésta, y Fr. Silvestre Velez de Escalante, siendo uno del numero de las diez personas que acompañaron a dicho RR. Pp.;’ drawn on a scale of 6% leagues (of 20 to a degree) to an inch: 2 f. 8 in. x 2 f. 4 in. [Add. 17,661.c.""] (square brackets are part of quotation.)]  [Compare also the manuscript maps cited herein, by Garcés (1777, ITEM NO. 25.1046), Font (1777, ITEM NO. 25.1046; 1778, ITEM NO. 25.1047), and Veléz y Escalante (1777, ITEM NO. 25.602). As a result of varied citations made of these maps over the years, all are cited in this bibliography with clarified information provided as closely as possible based on examinations of all of these maps and information with their catalog records.]

Mirs (Captain) [Мирсом (капитаном)]  [Mirsom (kapitanom)]

1789 25.1438

Карта североzapадного берега Америки сочиненная Капитаном Mirsom в продолжении его путешествия в 1788-м и 1791-м Годах [Karta severozapadnogo berega Ameriki sochenennaya kapitanom Mirsom v prodolzhennii ego putevestviya v 1788-m i 1791-m godakh.] [Map of the North-West coast of America drawn up by Captain Mirs during his travels in 1788 and 1789. ] [Original map from the National Library of Russia; Library of Congress illustrates this map at https://www.loc.gov/item/2018693874/, with the catalog record including note in Russian: "Показаны маршруты плавания экспедиции англ. каптанана Mirса на судах "Ифигения" и "Фелица" из Кантона к Северной Америке, к Сандвичевым..."

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(Гавайским о-вам в 1788-89гг., с указанием положения судов в различные даты и сведениям магнитной стрелки, маршрут пути.) (translated here: Expedition sailing routes are shown. Captain Mirs on the ships 'Iphigenia' and ' Felitsa' from Canton to North America, to the Sandwich (Hawaiian Islands) in 1788-89, indicating the position of the ships at various dates and declination of the magnetic needle, and course.)

The base map illustrates the western coast of North America, including the peninsula, "Калифорния" (California) with the adjacent "Зал Калифорний" (i.e., Залив Калифорний) (Gulf of California). The head of the gulf narrows and twists from northwest to northeast. At the head of the gulf a river (not labeled) enters, which is composed of two branches that meet very closely to the head of the gulf; the northerly branch (the Colorado River) arcs along a course from west-southwest to southwest, and the easterly branch (the Gila River) is a larger system with multiple tributaries with headwaters off the map to the east. [In Russian.]

Moithey (Sê) [Moithey (Sieur)] [Moithey, Maurille Antoine]

1789  25.1416 Amerique Septentrionale Publiee Par le Sê. Moithey, Ingénieur-Géographe. A Paris Chez l’Auteur rue de la harpe la porte cochère vis-a-vis la Sorbonne, Et chez Crepy rue St. Jacques, à St. pierre près la rue de la Parcheminierie. 1789. No 252. (Et à l.Orient chés Duquesnel MÔ. d’Estampes place des presminil.) [The date may have been partly reengraved from “1785.”] [The peninsula, “Californie”, is separated from “Nouvelle Navarre” by “Mer de Californie ou Vermeille”. “R. Colorado de Martyres” arrives at the head of the gulf on a mostly straight course from the northeast, receiving from the east “R. Grande de los Aposlolos” (sic, Gila River). Downstream from that confluence the river bifurcates before rejoining at the head of the northwest-extended gulf.] [In French.]

Moll, Herman

NO DATE  25.1122 Map of North America According to the Newest and most Exact Observations. [1715?] [Title from title panel, which reads in full: “To the Right Honourable John Lord Sommers Baron of Evesham in the County of Worcester President of Her Majesty’s most Honourable Privy Council &c. This Map of North America According to the Newest and most Exact Observations is most Humbly Dedicated by your Lordship’s most Humble Servant Herman Moll Geographer.” “Sold by H. Moll over against Deverux Court in the Strand Printed for I. Bowles Print & Map seller at the Black Horse in Cornhill and T. Bowles Print and Mapseller next to the Chapter house in St. Pauls Church yard, and over against Devereux Court, without Temple Bar. And by P. Overton Map and Printseller near St. Dunstans Church Fleetstreet. and by John King at the Globe in the Poultry.”] (“B. Lens delin. G. Vertue Sculp.”) [Library of Congress catalogs this map with date of “[1715?]” under the title, “This map of North America”.] [“California” is an island separated from the mainland by “Gulf of California or Red Sea”. Midway along the eastern coast of the gulf there are three embayments, each headed by a river, from north to south, an untitled river, “R. dAngouchi”, and “Tison R.”, the last of which has a tributary, “R. of Good Hope”. These rivers come from an area with the label “Great Teguaio”, the northern part of “New Mexico”, north of which is an expanse, “Parts Unknown”. Note that east of these rivers is an area with numerous place names including “Moqui”, and that in this area there is a river labeled “R. Sonaca”, with several tributaries that include a rather minor one from the northeast labeled “R. Colorado”. The geography is thus decidedly mixed.]
1535  •  ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE GRAND CANON  •  2021

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NO DATE    25.1462  
A New and Correct Map of the World. Laid Down According to the Newest Discoveries, and From the Most Exact Observations. By Herman Moll Geographer. Printed and Sold by I. Bowles Map and Print Seller at the Black Horse in Cornhill & by T. Bowles Map & Print Seller next to 5 Chapter house in St. Pauls Church Yard and by P. Overton, Map & printseller near St. Dunstans Church Fleet Street. And by John King at 5 Poultry. (“To His most Sacred Majesty George II. By the Grace of God King of Great Britain[,] France & Ireland Defender of the Faith &c. This Map is humbly dedicated.”) [1736?] [The island of “California” is separated from “N. Mexico” by “Gulf of California”. On the eastern side of the strait a convoluted embayment independently receives three rivers; the northern and central ones are not labeled but come from an area to the northeast labeled “G. Teguato”, while the southern river, “R. Sonaca” comes from the east-southeast and passes en route “Casa grande”, thus it is the Gila River.]

1698    25.1630  
Carte De La Partie du Millieude L’Amerique. In: Dampier, Guillaume, Nouveau voyage autour du monde : oú l’on décrit en particulier l’isthme de l’Amérique, plusieurs côtes & isles des Indes occidentales, les isles du Cap Verd, le passage par la Terre del Fuego, les côtes méridionales du Chili, du Pérou & du Mexique, l’isle de Guam, Mindanao & les autres Philippines, les isles orientales qui sont près de Cambodge, de la Chine, Formosa, Luçon, Celebes, &c., la Nouvelle Hollande, les isles de Sumatra, de Nicobar & de la Sainte Hélène & le cap de Bonne-Espérance : où l’on traite des différents terroirs de tous ces pays, de leurs ports, des plantes, des fruits & des animaux qu’on y trouve, de leurs habitans, de leurs coutumes, de leur religion, de leur gouvernement, de leur nègoce, &c. A Amsterdam, Chez Paul Marret. [The southernmost part of “Californie I.” is shown at the northwest corner of the map, where it is separated from “N. Mexico” by “Mer Vermejo ou de Californie”. Just where the strait passes of the map to the northwest is an embayment that receives at its head two rivers (not labeled), one from the north, the other from the northeast. (Farther south, a long river (not labeled) reaches the strait from the east after having followed an arcing course from the north, which river is likely the Rio Grande as similarly depicted on contemporary maps.]] [In French.]

1701    25.769  
A system of geography: or, a new and accurate description of the Earth in all its empires, kingdoms and states. Illustrated with history and topography, and maps of every country, fairly engraved on copper, according to the latest discoveries and corrections, by Herman Moll. To which are added alphabetical index’s of the names, ancient as well as modern, of all the places mention’d in the work. And a general index of remarkable things. London: printed for Timothy Childe, [34], 444, [2], 230, [28] pp. [Ornamental title-page: A system of geography with new maps.] [See in (as noted in contents) “Part II. Of the other three Quarters, Asia, Africa, and America.”, with a separate title-page: A system of geography: or, a new and accurate description of the Earth, in all its empires, kingdoms, and states. Part the Second, containing the description of Asia, Africa, and America. Written in Latin by Joan. Luys Professor in Acad. Ultraj. English’d with large additional accounts of the East-Indies, and the English plantations in America. Illustrated with maps, fairly engraved on copper, according to the modern discoveries and corrections, by Herman Moll. London: printed for Tim. Childe. (Part II is separately paginated.)] [See in particular: “A General and Particular Description of America. First written in Latin by Joan. Luysts and now improv’d with very particular Accounts of the English Plantations; and maps laid down according to the latest Observations and Discoveries.” (pp. 148-157); specifically, Chapter II, “Northern America and the Arctick Countries” (pp. 152-157). See especially the map (p. 152), “The Isle of California. New Mexico. Louisiana. The River Misisipi. and the Lake’s of Canada. Herman Moll Facit.” (in the copy seen the map is inverted). The map displays the “Gulf of California” separating the island, “California” from “New Mexico or New Granada or Marata” and “P[art]. of Mexico or

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New Spain”. Four principal rivers are shown entering the eastern side of the gulf midway through its channel (from north to south): “Bona Guia R.”, “de Aguchi R.”, “Tecon R.”, and “de Coral R.” Also of note is the misplacement (in English) of “The 7 Cittys” east of “Coral R.”].

CROSS-LISTINGS        WHEAT I:81 [map; with illustration facing p. 54]

1711  25.1618
A new & Exact Map of the Coast, Countries and Islands within the limits of South Sea Company, from River Aranoca to Terra del Fuego, and from thence through South Sea, to the North Part of California &c. with a View of the General and Coasting Trade Winds. And particular Draughts of the most important Bays, Ports &c. According to Newest Observations, By Herman Moll Geographer. In: A view of the coasts, countries and islands within the South-Sea-Company. Containing an account of the discoveries, settlements, progress and present state; together with the bays, ports, harbours, rivers, &c. The various winds and soundings; the product, people, manufactures, trade and riches of the several places: viz. From the River Aranoca to Terra del Fuego, and from thence through the South Sea to the farthest bounds of the late Act of Parliament. To which is added, An account of former projects in England for a settlement, and the accomplishment of the last in the establishing the new company; with a list of the commissioners names appointed by Her Majesty to take the subscriptions. As also some useful observations on the several voyages that have been hitherto publish’d. The whole collected from the best authors, as well manuscripts as printed. Illustrated with a general map, and particular draughts of the most important places; by Herman Moll, Geographer. London: Printed for J. Morphew near Stationers Hall. [The map (in the copy seen) is interleaved in the Preface to the volume, although one catalog record indicates that it follows the Preface. Several states are known, varying in the number of inset maps and with changed title.] [The top of the map cuts off the northern part of the “Gulf of California” that separates “California” from “New Mexico”, which by the name of the seaway implies that California is a peninsula. Midway on the eastern side of the gulf are embayments that resemble the same kind of embayments that were depicted on maps that show the waterway as a strait, into which the Colorado and other rivers flowed. The northwesterly of the two embayments is twinned, with one arm to the north and the other to the northeast, though no river is depicted entering either one. Adjacent to that embayment to the southeast is single embayment, aligned northerly, which receives from the east a river (not labeled) that passes by a place marked “Casagrande D. 1694”; thus this must represent the Gila River, its placement apparently a carryover from when the guide map had portrayed the strait; however, it may be “correct”, which thus would indicate that the gulf is meant in fact to be a strait. (The “North R.”, which is the Rio Grande, is properly shown descending to the “Gulf of Mexico.”)]

1719  25.1346
A New & Correct Map of the Whole World Shewing the Situation of its Principal Parts. viz the Oceans, Kingdoms, Rivers, Capes, Ports, Mountains, Woods, Trade-Winds, Monsoons, Variation of Compass, Climates, &c. With the most Remarkable Tracks of the Bold Attempts which have been made to Find out the North East & North West Passages. The projection of this Map is Call’d Mercator’s the Design is to make it Useful both for Land and Sea. And it is laid Down with all possible Care, According to the Newest and Most Exact Observations By Herman Moll Geographer. 1719. (“L. Cheron delin.”; “E. Kirkall sculp.”) (“Sold by H:Moll where you may have his New Atlas or Set of Twenty-five Two-sheet Maps, bound or single, all Colour’d according to his Direction.”) [The island of “California” (with “New Albion” labeled at its northern end) is separated from “New Mexico” by “Gulf of California or Red Sea”. Midway along the gulf’s eastern shore are shown three rivers (not labeled) coming generally from the northeast, and north of them “B. Guia” likewise coming from the northeast; all come from an area labeled “Parts Unknown” and “G. Teguaio”.] [Variant: Identical]
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except for the addition beneath Moll’s note of sales: “Sold by I. King at the Globe in the Poultreyn near Stocks Market. Printed for John Bowles at the Black Horse in Cornhill and The Bowles in S. Pauls Church Yard.”] [NOTE: It is interesting that Wheat (1957, Volume I) does not cite Moll’s map, though likely because of his criterion that it must contain useful inland labeling. However, with Wheat I:112 he mentions Moll’s map in his discussion of the untitled map featuring “Brobdingnag” from Volume I, Part II, of Lemuel Gulliver’s (Jonathan Swift, pseudonym) Travels into several remote nations of the world (London, 1726).]

1720 25.704 A New Map of the North Parts of America claimed by France under names of Louisiana, Mississipi [sic], Canada and New France with Adjoining Territories of England and Spain. [London]: H. Moll. ("The Projection of this Map is Call’d Mercator’s, And it is laid Down according to the newest and Most Exact Observations By H. Moll Geographer. 1720.") ("Sold by H. Moll over against Devereux Court between Temple Bar and S. Clements Church in the Strand, where you may have his New and Compleat Atlas, or Set of Twenty-Seven Two-Sheet Maps, bound or single, All compos’d and done, according to the Newest and most Exact Observations. Sold by Tho: Bowles next to Chapter House in S. Pauls Church Yard, John King at the Globe in Poultreyn near Stocks Market and Iohn Bowles at the Black Horse in Cornhill.") ("A Great part of this Map is taken from Original Draughts of M: Blackmore, the Ingenious M: Berisford now Residing in Carolina, Cap: Nairn and others never before Publish’d [sic], the South West Part of Louisiana is done after a French Map Published at Paris in 1718, and we give here the Division or Bounds according to that Map, which Bounds begin 30 Miles S. West from Charles Town in Carolina and run on to the Indian Fort Sasquesahanok 30 miles west of Philadelphia &c."). ("NB. The French Map mention’d in the Title is done by Mons’ Delisle and Publish’d [sic] by him at Paris in June 1718. which I am ready to shew to any Gentlemen [sic] that desires it.") [Only the lower part of the Baja Peninsula is depicted, labeled “Part of California”, which is separated from “New Mexico” by “Gulf of California”, which runs off the map to the north-northwest. California in implied to be an island, however, by the arrangement of the rivers here noted. On the east side of the gulf there is an embayment headed by a river, “Tison R.”; a tributary to this river is “R. of Good Hope” (Gila River, if “Tison” is the Colorado); they head in a region labeled “Great Tequai”, to the north of which is a vast area labeled “Parts Unknown”, though the “Good Hope” heads more directly in an area labeled “Zuni”. Note as well that to the south of these rivers, entering the eastern side of the same embayment is a much larger river system, the principal stream labeled “R. Sonaco”, a name that has likewise been given to the Gila on some other maps, the headwaters of which are south of “Acoma”. Northwest of “Tison R.” is another river, “R. Anguchi”, that arrives in a separate embayment of the gulf, and there are other rivers farther to the northwest, not labeled.]

1723 25.1313 The Isle of California. New Mexico. Louisiane. The River Misisipi. and the Lake’s of Canada. Herman Moll Fecit. ("California" also labeled in part “New Albion”) is an island separated by "Gulf of California" from "New Mexico, Granada or Marata" and "P. of Mexico or New Spain." On the east side of the gulf is an embayment headed by a river, "Tecon R."; farther south in this embayment is "du Coral R." Farther north are "de Aguchi R." and "Bona Guia R." Southeast(!) of these rivers is "The 7 Cittys".

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Monte, Urbano

1603  25.447  Totivs orbis terrarum exacta descriptio.  Milano.  [A north polar projection of the world.  "Mare Vermeio" separates "California" from "Marata".  Three tributaries converge toward the head of the gulf, at which "Tontonteac" is labeled.]  [In Latin.]

Moore, Jonas

1681  25.1639  New Mexico.  In: Moore, Jonas, A new syteme of the mathematicks: Containing * * * VIII. A new geography, or a description of the most eminent countries and coasts of the world, with maps of them, and tables of the latitude and longitude.  Composed by Sir Jonas Moore Knight, late Surveyor General of His Majesty’s Ordnance, and Fellow of the Royal Society: And designed for the use of the Royal Foundation of the Mathematical School in Christ-Hospital.  By His Majesty’s special command.  London, Printed by A. Godbid and J. Playford, for Robert Scott, Bookseller in Little Britain.  ["I: California or N[*] Albon" is separated from "Qvivira or N Albon" (sic) by "Mar Vermeio".  Midway on the east side of the strait, four rivers are depicted (from north to south): "R. de Anguchi" from the northeast; "Anguchi R" from the northeast; and, arriving independently at the head of an embayment, "Tecon R." from the north-northeast (its northeastern headwater fork labeled "Cicuia R."), and a river (not labeled, but labeled on its northwestern headwater fork "Huex R") from the northeast.]  [Compare also du Val (1670, ITEM NO. 25.1645; 1679, ITEM NO. 25.1646).]

Morden, Robert

1693  25.1632  New Mexico vel New Granata et Marata et California by R. Marden.  In: Geography rectified, or, A description of the world, in all its kingdoms, provinces, countries, islands, cities, towns, seas, rivers, bayes, capes, ports : their ancient and present names, inhabitants, situations, histories, customs, governments, &c. : as also their commodities, coins, weights, and measures, compared with those at London.  London: Printed for Robert Morden and Thomas Cockerill, at the Atlas in Cornhill, and at the Three Legs in the Poultrey, over against the Stocks-Market.  [Map appears on p. 585.  The boundaries of New Mexico (containing New Granata and Marata) are not defined, although the southern part of the map delineates boundaries for "Cinaloa", "New Biscay", and "Part of New Spain".  "The Iland (sic) of California" is separated from [New Mexico] by "Sea of California or Vermeijo".  The northern end of the strait is nearly closed off by islands and a flattened, southwest-facing coast of "Qu'viria" (sic).  Midway on the eastern side of the strait are two embayments.  The northern one, relatively small and trending to the north-northeast, receives "P (sic) Aguchi or Bona Guia" from the northeast, north of which is a place marked, peculiarly, "Reylorpado".  The southern embayment is bilobed, the northern lobe receiving "R Tecon" from the north-northeast, and the southern lobe receiving "R Coral" from the northeast.  "R
Bravo” [Rio Grande] is correctly depicted arriving at the Gulf of Mexico (not labeled).] [In English, with title in muddled English and Latin.]

Morden, Robert, and Berry William

NO DATE 25.253 [Map of the world.] London: Robert Morden and William Berry. (“To Cap: John Wood this Map of the World Drawn according [sic] to Mercators Projection is humbly Dedicated By Rob: Morden & Will!” Berry Sold at Atlas in Cornhill & at Globe in Strand London.”) [1690?] [The island, “California” (with its northern end labeled “Nova Albion”), is separated from “Nova Granada” by “Mare Vermejo”. Midway along the east side of the strait it appears that “R d Tecon” flows due south from a place marked “El Rey Coronado” (sic) directly into the strait, although its lower end is shown widening a little. Arriving there independently from the northeast is “R Coral”.] [Title in English, with labeling in English, Spanish, and Latin.]

Morse, Jedidiah

1797 25.770 The American gazetteer, exhibiting, in alphabetical order, a much more full and accurate account, than has been given, of the states, provinces, counties, cities, towns, villages, rivers, bays, harbours, gulf, sounds, capes, mountains, forts, Indian tribes, and new discoveries, on the American continent, also of the West-India Islands, and other islands appendant to the continent, and those newly discovered in the Pacific ocean . . . . Boston: at the presses of S. Hall, and Thomas and Andrews, [unpaginated], maps. [Maps not seen for this bibliography, but Wheat (Volume 1, facing p. 150) illustrates “A New Map of North America Showing all the New Discoveries 1797”. See text entries: “Coral River, in New Mexico, runs a course W. by S. and empties into the head of the gulf of California, close by the mouth of the Collerado river (sic)” (ENTIRE ENTRY) “Pedro, St. a town of New-Mexico, N. America, situated on the S side of Coral river, near the confluence of that river with the Colorado. The united stream runs a short way southward, and falls into the north part of the Gulf of California.” (ENTIRE ENTRY) The text entry for “Oregan River” (sic) reads, “See River of the West”, which is a superficial entry; and although there is no separate entry for the Columbia River, later editions that do give distinctly different the geographic coordinates for the Pacific Ocean mouths of the Columbia and the River of the West (see remarks with 3rd ed., ITEM NO. 2.26977.).]

Mortier, Pierre

NO DATE 25.1626 Carte Generale de Toutes les Costes du Monde, et les Pays Nouvellement Decouvert. Dressé sur les Relations les plus Nouvelles. Et Principalement sur la Carte que Monsieur N. Witsen, à donnée au Public. A Amsterdam. Chez Pierre Mortier. Libraire. Avec Privilège de nos Seigneurs les Etats. \ Carte Generale des Costes de l’Amerique, sur l’Ocean, et les Pays Nouvellement decouvert, Dressé sur les Relations les plus Nouvelles. A Amsterdam, Chez Pierre Mortier Libraire Avec privilege de nos Seigneurs les Etats. (“Baltaser Ruyter Sculpit”.) [Ca. 1700.] [The island, “Californie” (labeled in its northern part “Nouvelle Albion”), is separated from “Nouveau Mexique” by “Mer Vermeio ou Mer Rouge”. On the east side of the strait, five rivers arrive: “R. de Anguchi” from the north-northeast to an embayment; “R. de Toucan” from the northeast to an embayment; “R. Coral” from the northeast to an embayment; two rivers (not labeled) arriving at the heads of a twin-lobed embayment, one from the north, the other from the northeast. (These are distinct from “R. de Nort” (Rio
ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE GRAND CANON

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Grande), which is shown some distance farther to the south, arriving from the northeast to the head of an embayment.)

NO DATE 25.1667 Mer de Sud, ou Pacifique, Contenant L'Isle de Californie [sic], les Costes de Mexique, du Perou, Chili, et le Destroit de Magellanique &c. Dressé [sic] sur les Relations les plus Nouvelles. A Amsterdam. Chez Pierre Mortier Libraire. Avec Privilege de nos Seigneurs les Etats. [Ca. 1700.] [The island, "Californie", is separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by "Mer Vermeio ou Mer Rouge". Only river mouths are portrayed on this map. Midway on the east side of the strait are indications for (north to south) "R. d'Anguchi", R. del Toucan", and "R. de Coral".]

NO DATE 25.1008 Novissima et Accuratissima Septentrionalis ac Meridionalis Americae Descriptio, multis Locis recntibus [sic] aucta et correetó divisa in Omnes Partes Hodiernas per Fredericum de Witt Amstelodami Cum Privilegio D.D. Ordinum Holl. Westfriæaque Hollandiae Westfriæaque ex Officina P. Mortier. [Ca. 1710.] [California, an island, is separated from "Mexico" by "Mare Vermio olim Mare Rvbrvm". On the east side of the strait, "R. de Tecon" and "R. de Coral" are depicted converging at the head of a bay.] [For an earlier ed. see (Covens and Mortier, no date (ca. 1700), ITEM NO. 25.1007.)]


NO DATE 25.1637 Hemi-sphere Occidentale du Globe Terestre Veu en Concave, l'oeil étant à la Convexité du Globe vis à vis la Section du 90"de Meridien avec l'Equateur et a une distance egale au Demi Diametre de la Carte où sont l'Amerique Septen[.] l'Amerique Merid[.] et Partie des Terres Arctiques et Antarctiques sous divisées en leurs Regions. ("Représentation du Globe en Concave"). ("1. page 1er partie"). [1707] [An interesting projection, viewing the surface of the earth as if seen from inside the globe. The island of California (not labeled) is separated from "Nouveu Mexique" by a strait (not labeled). On the east side of the strait a single river (not labeled), with two headwater forks, arrives from the northeast.] [The same as in Sanson (Les S[ers]) (1705, ITEM NO. 25.1636), with emended title.]

Mouillart-Sanson, Pierre

NO DATE 25.1637 Hemi-sphere Occidentale du Globe Terestre Veu en Concave, l'oeil étant à la Convexité du Globe vis à vis la Section du 90"de Meridien avec l'Equateur et a une distance egale au Demi Diametre de la Carte où sont l'Amerique Septen[.] l'Amerique Merid[.] et Partie des Terres Arctiques et Antarctiques sous divisées en leurs Regions. ("Représentation du Globe en Concave"). ("1. page 1er partie"). [1707] [An interesting projection, viewing the surface of the earth as if seen from inside the globe. The island of California (not labeled) is separated from "Nouveu Mexique" by a strait (not labeled). On the east side of the strait a single river (not labeled), with two headwater forks, arrives from the northeast.] [The same as in Sanson (Les S[ers]) (1705, ITEM NO. 25.1636), with emended title.]
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Müller, Johann Ulrich

1692 25.1597  Kurtz-bündige Abbild- und Vorstellung der gantzen Welt / worinnen alle in derselben/ sonderlich aber in Deutschland/ belegene Königreich/ fürstenthumher/ Provintzen und Landschaften/ vornehme Städte/ Bestugen/ hohe Schulen/ Flüs/ Berge/ Insuln und Wälder/ &c. Wie nicht weniger die jetzigen hohen Regenten und jener Länder bemercket werden. Ulm: Verlag Georg Wilhelm Kühnen, [1692]. [Volume is a translation of Geographia totius orbis compendiaria.] [See maps (plates are enumerated in separate sequences for different parts of the volume): [1] "America Septentrionales.", plate III accompanying "Das Mitternächtische America". "1. California" is separated from "N. Mexico" by "M. Vermilio". On the east side of the strait, north of "R. Nort" (Rio Grande), is a river (not labeled) arriving from the northeast, northwest of "S. Fe.". [2] "Nova Mexico" (plate VII accompanying "Neu Mexico"). "California Ins." is separated from "Nova Mexico" by "Mare Vermejo". On the east side of the strait, north of "R. de Nort" (Rio Grande), are three rivers descending from the northeast; "Anguchi", the northernmost, arrives independently at the gulf. The second two rivers arrive independently at an embayment; "Tecon R." is the western river, with one of its headwater forks labeled "Cicuja R."; "Hanx R." is the eastern river, which receives four small tributaries (not labeled) en route to the gulf. To the northwest of all of these rivers is "Quivira s. N. Albion"; to the east is "Cibola". [In German.]

Münster, Sebastian

NO DATE 25.247  Die neuwe Iselen so zü unsern zeiten durch die Künig von Hispania im grossen Oceano gefunden sinde. [Basle: Henricus Petri. [Published 1548? Map originally in 1540.] [The only labels on the very stylized North American continent are those for "Terra florida" and (positioned on Mexico) "Chamaho" and "Temistitan". The west coast runs north-south and is imaginatively crenulated, with a longer, narrower embayment trending east-northeast at about the latitude where would be the Gulf of California. The Pacific Ocean is dotted with islands, and not far off the west coast of "Chamaho" is "Zipangri". South America includes the prominent label, in German Fraktur, "Die Nüw Welt". There is also the notation there, "Insula Atlantica quam uocant Brasilin & Americam", in part taking its cue from the Waldseemüller map of 1507 that first placed the label "America" on the South American continent.] [In German.]

NO DATE 25.1471  Die newen Inseln/so hinder Hispanien gegen Orient bey dem land India ligen. [Basel?): [Sebastian Münster. [1550?] [The only labels on the very stylized North American continent are those for "Terra florida" and (positioned on Mexico) "Chamaho" and "Temistitan". The west coast runs north-south and is imaginatively crenulated, with a longer, narrower embayment trending east-northeast at about the latitude where would be the Gulf of California. The Pacific Ocean is dotted with islands, and not far off the west coast of "Chamaho" is "Zipangri". South America includes the label "Nouus orbis" and, more prominently, in German Fraktur, "Die Nüw Welt". There is also the notation there, "Insula Atlantica quam uocant Brasilin et Americam", in part taking its cue from the Waldseemüller map of 1507 that first placed the label "America" on the South American continent.] [In German.]

NO DATE 25.1472  Tabula nouarum insularum [sic], quas diversis respectibus Occidentales & Indianas uocant. [Basel?): [Sebastian Münster. [1559?] [The only labels on the very stylized North American continent are those for "Terra florida" and (positioned on Mexico) "Chamaho". The west coast runs north-south and is imaginatively crenulated, with a longer, narrower embayment trending east-northeast at about the latitude where would be the Gulf of California. The Pacific Ocean is dotted with islands, and not far
off the west coast of "Chamaho" is "Zipangri". South America includes the label "Nouus orbis" and, more prominently, in German Fraktur, "Die Nüw Welt". There is also the notation there, "Insula Atlantica quam uocant Brasil et Americam", in part taking its cue from the Waldseemüller map of 1507 that first placed the label "America" on the South American continent. [In Latin.]

Das erst general/inhaltend die beschreibung und den circkel des gantzen erdtreichs und Möres. [Basel?]: [Sebastian Henricpetri]. [Includes the monogram "DH", which identifies the engraver David Kandel.] [1569?] [The very stylized North American continent is divided in this projection on the line of longitude running through the western part of the Americas, such that the eastern parts are on the western edge of the map and the western parts on the east edge. North America is shown only with the labels "Terra Florida" (on the eastern part) and "Temi sitan" (on the western part). The west coast of North America is shown only as a wavering line running north-south. Not far off the west coast is "Zipangri". South America carries the label, "America Vel Brasili ins.", in part taking its cue from the Waldseemüller map of 1507 that first placed the label "America" on the South American continent.] [In German.]

Die erste General Tafel/die Beschreibung und den Circkel des gantzen Erdtreichs und Meers innahaltend. [Basel?]: [Sebastian Henricpetri]. [1588?] [Text on verso gives title, in part, Die erste General. Die Erste Landtafel/begreift in sich der gantzen Erdkugel umbkreisz auff die Ebne auszgebreitet . . . .] [The very broad North American continent is labeled "India vel Armerica Nova" (sic) (text on verso gives "Inda vel America nova" and "New Indien"). The Gulf of California (not labeled) is recognizable, with a narrowing extension of it to the northwest and north which would represent the Colorado River (not labeled). Another river meets this generalized gulf midway, from the east-northeast, while yet another river parallels it that meets the mouth of the gulf. The area between the first two rivers is labeled "Granata", while farther to the northwest is "Quiuira Regnum". East of the gulf is the label "Hispannia noua" (text on verso also gives "New Spanien").] [Text and map title in German, map labels in Latin.]

Americae sive novi orbis, nova descriptio. In: Cosmographia. Basel. [1580?] [Caption: "Die newen Inseln so hinder Hispaniam gegen Orient, bey dem Lande Insdie gelegen." Overleaf: "America. Die newe Welt/oder Inseln/so hinder Hispaniam gegen Orient/bey dem lande Indie gelegen. XXVI." ] [At the head of "Mare Vermeito" are shown two rivers, one with headwater forks (not labeled) flowing from the north, and "Tiguas fl:“, flowing from the east. Between the mouths of these rivers is shown a place indicator, "Totonteac". ] [In German, with map title in Latin.]

Geographia universalis vetus et nova . . . Claudii Ptolemaei Alexandrini . . . Basiliae: Apud Henricum Petrum. [See "Typus Orbis Universalis". This map portrays "Terra florida" at longitude 260 (contemporary Spanish reckoning) on the western edge of the map with, on the eastern edge reappearing as "Temisititan", the west coast of which is simply crenulated north-south along the 250 meridian. At least the American and Asian continents are separated in the northern latitudes by "Oceanvs Orientalis". Shirley notes that this was from the larger work.] [In Latin.]

Novae inslvae, XVII nova tabvla. In: Münster, Sebastian, Geographia universalis, vetus et nova complectens Claudii Ptolemaei Alexandrini enarrationis libros VIII. Basileae: apud Henricum Petrum, [2nd ed.], [20], [34], 195 pp., 48 plates. [First
state of the map, depicting the Americas; the first map to so portray the entirety of the continents in their approximate forms. (The first edition of Geographia Universalis was published in 1540.)] [In Latin.]

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**Myritius, Ioannes  [Myritius, Joannes]**

1590     25.416     *Opusculum geographicum rarum, totius eius negotii rationem, mira industria et brevitate complectens.* Ingolstadii: Wolfgangi Ederi, 136 pp. [See folded woodcut map, "Universalis Orbis Descriptio. Cogimvr e Tabvla Pictos Ediscere Mvndos." The North American continent is labeled "Mvndvs Novvs Sive", the southwestern portion of which shows a crudely drawn Gulf of California. No tributaries are depicted, but the region of interest to this bibliography is labeled "Galetia Nova"][In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 175

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**Nava, Joseph**

1755     25.1383     *Mapa y Tabla Geografica de Leguas comunes, que ai de vnos à otros Lugares, y Ciudades principales de la America septentrional: y se entiende de este modo: Baxando de la Casilla perpendicular. Mexico, a buscar la horizontal Veracruz, en el angulo que forma se halla el num? 84. y es la distancia de leguas que ay de Mexo a Veracruz. assi mismo baxando de Oaxaca. al angulo, que forma la casilla orizontal Goatemala. se halla el numero 275. que es su distancia, de leguas, y assi en todas las demas. Esta señal † es de Arz¡do. esta † Ob¡do. esta X Vnivers€ Los grados de Longitud, y Latitud de cada Lugar con el Signo que le domina, ban al margen. Jph. Nava Sc. en la Pueb. d los Ang² ä 1755. é Diz² [The peninsula of "California." is separated from "N! Espa±a" by the Gulf of California (not labeled). "R. Colorado" is depicted simply, running north to south from "Quivira" to the head of the gulf, receiving from the east one tributary (not labeled, the Gila River).] [In Spanish.]

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**Nentvig, Juan**

1762     25.286     *Plano corografico de la Sonora y Pimeria provincias de la America Septentriinal desde los 26 hasta los 36 grados de latitud y desde los 25 hasta los 26° de longitud al respecto del meridiano de Tenerife. [MANUSCRIPT map. Citation from the Huntington Library, San Marino, California. "Delineado segun el que formó ellas Juan Nentvig de la Comp.² de Jhs. y presentó al Exmo. Señor Marqués de Cruillos, virrey, gov." or capitán gen¹ & c de la Nueva España." "Attributed by A. F. Pradeau to Nentvig as the lost map to accompany Rudo ensay, which Bancroft Lib. cat. credits to Nentvig also." See 1. Nentvig, ITEM NOS. 2.14749, 2.14750, 2.17797, 2.17798, of which in the last (1980) this map is reproduced as end papers with the legend, "Nentvig’s Map of Sonora and Areas North, 1762. Retouched by A. F. Pradeau. Reproduced by courtesy of the British Museum."] [In Spanish.]
Nicolosi, Giovanni Battista

1660  25.573  Mexicvm : In hac forma in lucem edebat Ioannes Baptista Nicolosi S.T.D.  *In: Nicolosi, Gio. Battista, Dell'Hercole et studio Geographico di Gio. Battista Nicolosi Dottore di Sacra Teologia. Volume Secondo. Il quale contiene la Tauole, è Descrittioni di detta Opera, disposte, per la commodita di molt, con l'ordine, che segue . . . In Roma, Appresso l'Avtore. M. DC. LX. Con licenza de'svperiori, e privilegio.  [Actually a map of North and Central America and a portion of South America. The island of "California" is separated from "Nuova Mexico" and "Nuova Granada" by "Seno Vermejo". Midway on the east side of the strait, two rivers (not labeled) arrive; the northerly one from the north-northeast, running its length between two mountain ranges, with headwater off the map to the north, and the southerly one from the northeast. "Quivera" is labeled to the northwest of these rivers.]  [In Italian, with title in Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:53

Nolin, Johann Baptiste

1704  25.1165  L'Amerique Septentrionale, ou la Partie Septentrionale des Indes Occidentales. ou se trouve le Canada ou Nouvelle France[,] La Floride[,] la Virginie[,] les Isles Antilles[,] le Nouveau Mexique et al Nouveau Espagne[,] Dressée sur les Memoires les plus Nouveaux.  Paris: Chez I. B. Nolin.  ("Le Sr. Nolin Autheur de cette carte en a fait plusieurs autres de l'Amerique Septentrionale Sçauoir le Canada[,] le Nouveau Mexique, l'Archipelague du Mexique ou sont les Isles Antilles. etc.").  ["Is. de Californie" is separated from "Nouveau Mexique, ou N:Granata, et Marata." by "El Mar Vermeio, ou Mer rouge, et de Cortes." On the eastern side of the strait is a three-headed embayment, into which "Río de Tecon" flows to the northern one and "Río de Coral" flows to the central one.]  [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:88

1708  25.1449  Le Globe Terrestre Representé en Deux Plans-Hemispheres Dressé Sur la Projection de M' de la Hyre de l'Academie Royale des Sciences, et sur plusieurs Routiers et Memoires des plus habiles Pilotes et Savans Voyageurs le tout rectifié et calculé selon les dernieres observations. et Dedié a M'Abbé Bignon Conseiller d'Etat Ordinaire Par son tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur J-B-Nolin Geographe ordinaire du Roy.  A Paris Chez l'Auteur sur le Quay de l'Horloge du Palais a l'Enseigne de la Place des Victoires Vers le Pont-Neuf. Avec Privilege du Roy.  1708.  ("Le Sr. Bocquet Peintre a inventé et gravé les Subjets qui acompagne ce Planisphere, Sur les Penséesque le Sr. Nolin luy a Communiqué.  A Paris Chez I. B. Nolin Geographe ord: du Roy.  Sur le Quay de l'Horloge du Palais a l'Enseigne de la Place des Victoires, Vers le Pont-Neuf. Avec Privilege du Roy."")  [The northwestern part of North America, with the presumed continental mass to the west of it, is labeled "Terres Inconnues". The peninsula, "Californie", is separated from "Nouveau Mexique", "Nouvelle Ganate", and "P. de Cinaloa" by "G. de Californie". A meandering "Bonagua R." enters the gulf from the north-northeast, with headwater to the northwest of "S: Fe", west of an area labeled "P. de Cibola"; there are no tributaries to it. Some distance south of the mouth of the Bonagua, "Sanaca R." comes to the gulf from the east, which is a name sometimes given to the Gila River on contemporary maps. (A close look at the map discerns that the name "Bonagua R." looks very much like "Bonagina R.", but the dot from the "i" is misplaced due to crowding of other labels.)]  [In French.]

1755  25.1433  L'Amerique Droitée sur les Relations les plus Recentes rectifiéés Sur les dernieres observations Dedieé et Presenteé a sa Majesté tres Chrestienne Louis XV par Son tres
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**humble tres obeissant et fidel Sujet I-B-Nolin Geografe. A Paris Chez Crepy rue S. Jacques pres la rue de la parcheminerie a S. Pierre.** [The typographical presentations of "éé" (rather than "ée") are as printed.] ("avec privilege du Roi 1755.") [Except for the putative strait of Anian, the entire northwestern and most of the western part of North America is blank. The peninsula of "Californie" is separated from "Pimerie" and "Sonora" by the Gulf of California (not labeled). The northwesternmost extent of the gulf receives from the north a river (not labeled) that heads in an area to the northeast. A distance from the mouth at "S. Denis" it receives from the east a river with numerous tributaries labeled (apparently) "R. d'Ulla" (which could also be a poorly engraved "d'Hilla"). The unlabeled river (the Colorado) has a headwater to the southwest of "Moqui". The Gila has a tributary that heads in the same region, with another tributary that heads in a mountainous area labeled "Cibola", west of "Acoma".] [In French.]

**1784  25.1450**

*L’Amerique Dreéée sur les Relations les plus Recentes rectifiées Sur les dernieres observations Dedieé et Presentée a sa Majesté tres Chrestienne Louis XVI par Son tres humble tres obeissant et fidel Sujet I-B-Nolin Geografe. A Paris Chez Crepy rue S. Jacques pres la rue de la parcheminerie a S. Pierre.* [The typographical presentations of "éé" (rather than "ée") are as printed.] ("avec privilege du Roi 1784.") ("F. Dubercelle jn. et fecit"). [At least within the area of interest to this bibliography, this map is an outright reprinting of Nolin (1755, ITEM NO. 25.1433), changing only the numeral on the monarch’s name and the date. Except for the putative strait of Anian, the entire northwestern and most of the western part of North America is blank. The peninsula of "Californie" is separated from "Pimerie" and "Sonora" by the Gulf of California (not labeled). The northwesternmost extent of the gulf receives from the north a river (not labeled) that heads in an area to the northeast. A distance from the mouth at "S. Denis" it receives from the east a river with numerous tributaries labeled (apparently) "R. d’Ulla" (which could also be a poorly engraved "d'Hilla"). The unlabeled river (the Colorado) has a headwater to the southwest of "Moqui". The Gila has a tributary that heads in the same region, with another tributary that heads in a mountainous area labeled "Cibola", west of "Acoma".] [In French.]

**Ogilium, Johanem [Ogilby, John]**

**1671  25.1158**

*Novissima et accuratissima Totius Americæ Descriptio per Johanem Ogilium Cosmographum Regium.* ("F. Lamb Sculp".) *In: America: being the latest, and most accurate description of the New World; containing the original of the inhabitants, and the remarkable voyages thither. The conquest of the vast empires of Mexico and Peru, and other large provinces and territories, with the several European plantations in those parts. Also their cities, forrresses (sic) towns, temples, mountains, and rivers. Their habits, customs, manners, and religions. Their plants, beasts, birds, and serpents. With an appendix, containing, besides several other considerable additions, a brief survey of what hath been discover’d of the unknown south-land and the Arctick region. Collected from most authentick authors, augmented with later observations, and adorn’d with maps and sculptures, by John Ogilby Esq, His Majesty’s Cartographer, Geographick Printer, and Master of the Revels in the Kingdom of Ireland.* London: Printed by the Author, and are to be had at his House in White
Fryers. ["California" is an island, with "Mare Vermejo" separating it from "Quivira" and "Nova Mexico". On the eastern side of the strait, two rivers enter into two embayments: "R del Tecon" (with headwater forks) and "R Coral"; they come from an area with a place marker labeled "Ciloba" (sic).] [This map is effectively plagiarized from Schagen (in Montanus), 1671, ITEM NO. 25.1157.] [Map in Latin; volume in English.]

Ortelio, Abrah. [Ortel, Abraham]

1564 25.390 Nova totivs terrarvm orbis ivxta neo tericorvm traditiones descriptio. Antwerp. [Several rivers are depicted as coming from the western North American continent to "Mar Vermeo". Of note are "R. Totonteac" that comes southwestward from "Cevola", and "R. Tiguas" that comes southward from "Qvivir Regio".] [In Latin.]

Ortelius, Abraham [Ortel, Abraham]

NO DATE 25.1398 Typvs Orbis Terravm. ("Ab. Ortelius describ. cum priuilegio decennali.") [Library of Congress gives publishing data in square brackets as "[Amstelodami? : s.n., 1628?]".] [The southwestern part of the continent "America sive India Nova" depicts the California area as a peninsula. The Gulf of California (not labeled) receives at its head a river that descends from the north and northwest from an area labeled "Totonteac", with two tributaries: one short one from the northeast, also from "Totonteac", and a long river from the east-northeast, passing by places labeled "Ceula" and "Granata". The rivers are not labeled.] [In Latin.]

1570 25.393 Theatrvm orbis terrarvm. Antverpiae: Apud Aegid. Coppenium Diesth. [Atlas. See: "Typvs Orbis Terravm", a world map that depicts the Gulf of California (not labeled) as a gulf headed by three principal rivers (none labeled) that come from the region labeled "Totonteac", which includes places named "Axa", "Totonteac", and "Ceula", among others. Also see: "Americae Sive Novi Orbis, Nova Descriptio.", a map of the Americas which depicts the same general layout as shown in "Typvs Orbis Terravm" but labels the gulf "Mar Vermeio" and the central and eastern of the three rivers, respectively, "Totonteac fl." and "Tiguas rio." Also see: "Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni typus", a map that focuses on northern Asia and the North Pacific, but which to the east is shown the bare outline of northwestern North America ("Americae Nel Novi Orbis Pars"), which for details displays only "Mar Vermeio" and four tributaries to it; the three tributaries that converge at the head of the gulf are "Rio Axa", "Rio Tiguas" with a tributary (not labeled) to it, and "Rio Totonteas."] [NOTE: Lowery (1912, ITEM NO. 1.375), p. 83, remarks, "This map was first published in the earliest edition of Ortelius of 1570. It was republished in all the editions up to 1612, including the english [sic] of 1606."] [In Latin.]

1574 25.398 Spieghel der Werelt . . . Antwerp: Philippe Galle. [1577.] [Shirley notes (p. 156), "From the Epitome, Ortelius' pocket-size atlas." See "Tilipus [sic] Orbis Terravm", on which the labels "Totonteac" and "Marata" occupy the region of interest to this bibliography. The Gulf of California is not much more discernible than a river.] [In German.]
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1589 25.1272 Maris Pacifici, (quod vulgò Mar del Zur) cum regionibus circumiacentibus, insulisq́ue in eodem passim sparsis, novissima descriptio. ("Genio et ingenio nobili Dn. Nicolao Roccxio, Patricio Antverpiensi, eivsdemqве vrbis senatori, Abrahamus Ortelius Regiæ Mº geographus sub. merito dedicabat. 1589.") ("Cum privilegiis Imp. & Reg. Maiestatum, nec non Cancellariæ Brabantiae, ad decennium.") [The peninsula of "Califormia." (sic) and "Noua Hispania." are separated by "Mar Vermejo.", at the head of which are (from west to east) an inlet labeled "Baia bermosa"; a river, "R. grande", flowing from the north; and a river, "R. hermoso", flowing from the northeast.] [The 1589 map is actually known from later eds. of Theatrum Orbis Terrarum; this one given as Antwerp, 1603.] [In Latin.]

1592 25.1123 Theatrvm orbis terrarvm. Antverpiæ : in officina Plantiniana, auctoris aere et cura. [Atlas. See: "Typvs orbis terrarvm.", a world map that depicts the Gulf of California (not labeled) as a gulf headed by three principal rivers (none labeled) that come from the region labeled "Totonteac", which includes places named "Axá", "Totonteac", and "Ceuola", among others.] [In Latin.]

1603 25.1124 Theatrvm orbis terrarvm. Antverpiæ, Apvd Ioannem Bapt. Vrintivm. [Atlas. See: "Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni tÿpus" ("Cum Priuilegio"), a map that focuses on northern Asia and the North Pacific, but which to the east is shown the bare outline of northwestern North America ("Americae Nel Novi Orbis Pars"), which for details displays only "Mar Vermeio" and four tributaries to it; the three tributaries that converge at the head of the gulf are "Rio Axa", "Rio Tiguas" with a tributary (not labeled) to it, and "Rio Totonteas." [In Latin.]

Oterschaden, Ioañes [Oterschaden, Johann]

NO DATE 25.446 Nova et integra vniversi Orbis descriptio. ("Reuerēdiss. et illustriss. Do Do Vrbano Sangelasio-Episcopo Coñingieriesi, Ioañes Oterschaden Belga humillimè D-D.o") [12 gores for a 17-cm globe.] [Ca. 1603.] [The western part of North America is labeled "Hispania Nova", although the distance between "Sinus S Michael" (the Gulf of Mexico) and the west coast is severely foreshortened with no indication either of California or a Californian gulf (or strait), although "Temistitan" (sic) is noted along the southwestern coast and just beneath that label is a small, peculiar, bulbous embayment oriented east-west. The west coast is essentially a straight north-south coastline, with the island "Zipangri" just off the southwestern coast, opposite "Temistitan". Three rivers, one of them a large one, converge on the western side of the Gulf of Mexico, none of which can be convincingly made to be even imaginatively any of the rivers of the Colorado basin.] [In Latin.]

Ottens, R., and Ottens, I. [Ottens, Reinier, and Ottens, Josua]

1745 25.1612 Magnum Mare del Zur cum Insula California. \ De Groote Zuyd-Zee en 't Eylannd California. ("Gedruckt 't Amsterdam by R. & I. Ottens.") In: Ottens, Reinier, and Ottens, Iosua, Atlas van zeevaart en koophandel door de geheele weereeld : vertoonende in bizzondere op elkander volgende kaerten, alle desselfs zeekusten en haevens, met beschryvingen van de natuur, voortbrengsels, handwerksels, godsdiensten, bestier en koophandel van alle gewesten, &c. Te Amsterdam By Reinier en Iosua Ottens. [The same map as in Chez Louis Renard (1715, item no. 25.1614). The island of "California" is separated form "Nova Granada" by a strait (not labeled). Only the mouths of rivers are depicted. Midway on the east side of the strait are
shown the mouths of "R. de Anguchi" and, arriving in a bilobed embayment, "R. del Tecon" and "R. de Coral". [In Latin, with title in Latin and Dutch; volume in Dutch.]

Overton, Henry

1711  25.1432  America. ("Printed & Sold by Henry Overton at the White horse without Newgate London 1711.") ("To Her most Sacred Maj:ly Ann Queen of Great Britain, France and Ireland, This Mapp of America Is Most Humbly Dedicated by Your Majesties most Dutiful Subject Henry Overton 1711.") ("H. Hillsberg Aqua Fortisc.") [The island of "California" is separated from "New Granada" by a strait. On the eastern side of the strait is an embayment that receives independently "R del Tecon" from the north (which has two headwater streams) and "R Coral" from the northeast. The map includes the legend: "California, by former Geographers was always taken for part of ye Continent; but by a Mapp (taken by ye Dutch from ye Spaniards) its found to be an Island, to contain where broadest 500 Leagues; from Cape Menocino even to Cape S. Luke according to Francis Gaule &c ye foremention'd Mapp to extend in length 1700 leagues.”]

Overton, John  [Overton, John]

1671  25.1650  A New and most Exact map of America Described by N I Vischer and don into English Enlarged and Corrected according to I Bleau and Others with the Habits of ye people & ye manner of ye Cheife Sitties ye like never before. London. Printed Coloured and are to be sold by John Overton at ye White horse neere the Fountaine Tavern Without Newgate. ("This California was in times past thought to beene a part of ye [sic] Continent and so made in all maps but by further discoveries was found to be an Iland long 1700 legues"). ("Iland of California" is separated from "New Granada" by "The Vermian Sea"). Midway on the east side of the strait are three rivers, all from the north-northeast: "R de Anguele", "R de Tecon", and "R de Corol"; the latter two arrive independently at the head of one embayment.]

Palairet, J.  [Palairet, Jean]  see also Delarochette, L.  [Delarochette, Louis Stanislas d’Arcy]

1755  25.1457  Atlas méthodique, composé pour l'usage de son altesse sérénissime Monseigneur le prince d’Orange et de Nassau, stadhouder des sept provinces-unies, etc. etc. etc. Londres: chez J. Nourse & P. Vaillant; Amsterdam: J. Neaulme; Berlin: P. Gosse. [See "Carte de l’Amérique Septentrionale 1754." The northwestern part of North America is blank. The peninsula, "Californie", is separated from "Nouv: Navarre" by "Mer Vermielle". This map is notable for its inclusion of "R. del Norte" (Rio Grande) from north of "SÎ Fê" to the Gulf of Mexico, but no rivers are shown in the area north of the Gulf of California.] [In French.]
Pereira, António

NO DATE 25.797 [Early representation of Newfoundland, Lower California, the Amazon, and the Ladrones.] [Lisbon?] [ca. 1546.] [Manuscript] illuminated world map (partial) on vellum, which depicts the Gulf of California with at its head interesting twin long estuaries, one trending north-northwestward and the other northwestward; the former seems to depict a river coming from the northeast to meet it, although it may be an aberration of an adjacent artistic ornament. A small label, “mar vermejo”, appears on the eastern landmass at the head of the gulf. The entirety of the gulf trends northwest-southeast (contrast notes that appear with Cabot, 1544, Item No. 25.377.) [See also Armando Cortesão, “António Pereira and his map of circa 1545; an unknown Portuguese cartographer and the early representation of Newfoundland, Lower California, the Amazon, and the Ladrones”, Geographical Review, 29(2) (April 1939): 205-225 (see particularly “Gulf and Peninsula of California”, pp. 211-214). At that time the map was in the family archives of Gyles Isham in London. One of three parts (the other two are missing), the map is now in the John Carter Brown Library, Brown University, digitized online at https://jcb.lunaimaging.com/luna/servlet/detail/JCBMAPS~1~1~1673~102490002-:

Early-representation-of-Newfoundland (sic), and cataloged there the same as is cited here, with date “[ca. 1546].” [Although manuscripts are not generally cited herein, it is reproduced in the paper by Cortesão and noted here for its association with an unrecognized cartographer very soon following the earliest Spanish explorations of the gulf.] [Map with principal features in Latin, place names in Portuguese.]

Petrini, Paolo

1718 25.1608 l’America Meridionale e Settentrionale Ordinata Secondo l’ultime relazione, e Secondo l’ultime scoperte; I punti principali della quale son messi sopra le osservazioni de Sigilli dell’ Accademia Reale delle scienze in Parigi da Nicolo de Fer e data in luce da Paolo Petrini in Napoli l’anno 1718. ò priul. di S. Cesarea e Cattolica Maesta. [“Isola di California” is separated from “Nvovo Messico ó Nova Granata”, “Marata”, and “Vecchio Messico” by “Mare Vermeilla”. On the east side of the strait three rivers arrive in proximity: 1) “deAquhi R.” (or “deAguihi R.”) from the north-northeast; and into twin lobes of a single embayment, 2) “Tecon R.” from the northeast, and 3) a shorter river (not labeled) from the northeast.] [In Italian.]

1722 25.1609 l’America Meridionale e Settentrionale Ordinata Secondo l’ultime relazione, e Secondo l’ultime scoperte; I punti principali della quale son messi sopra le osservazioni de Sigilli dell’ Accademia Reale delle scienze in Parigi descritta da Gvillavme De L’Isla e data in luce da Paolo Petrini in Napoli l’anno 1722. ò priul. di S. Cesarea e Cattolica Maesta. (“Giuseppe Pietrasanta Sculp.”). [In the area of interest to this bibliography, at least, this map is identical to Petrini (1718, item no. 25.1608): “Isola di California” is separated from “Nvovo Messico ó Nova Granata”, “Marata”, and “Vecchio Messico” by “Mare Vermeilla”. On the east side of the strait three rivers arrive in proximity: 1) “deAquhi R.” (or “deAguihi R.”) from the north-northeast; and into twin lobes of a single embayment, 2) “Tecon R.” from the northeast, and 3) a shorter river (not labeled) from the northeast.] [In Italian.]

Petty, Francis

1598 25.437 Beschryvinge vande overtreffelijcke ende wijdtervaerde zee-vaerd vanden edelen heer ende meester Thomas Candish, met drie schepen uytgevarende 21 julij 1586 ende met een schip wederom gheheert in Plymouthe, den 9 september 1588:
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Hebbende (door’t cruycen van der zee) gheseylt 13000 mylen: vertellende cyne vreamde wonderlijcke avonturen ende gheschiedenissen, de ondteckinge der landen by hem beseylt. Amstelredam: Cornelis Claesz. [See frontispiece with map, "Typvs Orbis Terrarvm" that stylizes the continents. The Gulf of California is only a V-shaped embayment with a single tributary entering its head from the far north.] [In Dutch.]

Pisani, Octauij [Pisani, Octavio]

1637 25.486 Globvs terrestris proiectvs. Antwerpie: Petrus Verbist. [Verbist’s adaptation of Pisani’s 1612 map (Octavy Pisani, ITEM NO. 25.459). [An unusual south polar projection of the globe with the land masses drawn in mirror image from how they should appear. The (true) southwestern portion of “America Borealis” lies at the edge of the spherical projection. “Mare Vermeio” separates “California” from “Nova Hispania”, and a single tributary system comes from “Tontontec Regnum” to the head of the gulf. In addition, there is a suggestion at the head of the gulf that a strait continues the gulf to the (true) northeast; however, the farther lands are not included.] [In Latin.]

Pisani, Octavy [Pisani, Octavio]

1612 25.459 Octavy Pisani globus terrestris planisphericvs. Antwerp. [An unusual south polar projection of the globe with the land masses drawn in mirror image from how they should appear. The (true) southwestern portion of “America Borealis” lies at the edge of the spherical projection. “Mare Vermeio” separates “California” from “Nova Hispania”, and a single tributary system comes from “Tontontec Regnum” to the head of the gulf. In addition, there is a suggestion at the head of the gulf that a strait continues the gulf to the (true) northeast; however, the farther lands are not included.] [In Latin.]

Piscatore, N. I. see Visscher, Claes Janszoon

Plancio, Petro [Plancius, Petrus]

1590 25.417 Orbis terrarvm typvs de integro mvltis in locis emendatvs auctore Petro Plancio. Beschrijvinghe der geheeler werelt, van nieus in velen plaetsen verbetert door Petrum Plancium. [Amsterdam]: [Laurens Jacobszoon]. [Bilingual title, Latin and Dutch, thus. Shirley (p. 194) indicates the map appears in "Dutch bible", but without further citation. The North American continent is labeled “America Sive India Nova”, but the middle portion, including the Southwest, is more prominently labeled “Mexicana”. The Gulf of California is prominent, with the peninsula labeled “California”, and the gulf notably widens at its head and into which several tributary rivers flow. Numerous other labels are affixed in the region. Shirley notes variant states and later printings.] [In Latin.]

1594 25.422 Orbis terrarvm typvs de integro mvltis in locis emendatvs auctore Petro Plancio 1594. ("Ioannes à Duetecum iunior fecit.") [Amsterdam.] [The North American continent is labeled “America”, but the middle portion, including the Southwest, is more prominently labeled “Mexicana”. The Gulf of California is prominent, with the
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peninsula labeled "California", with the opposite mainland area labeled "Marata". Six rivers (none labeled) are depicted arriving at the head of the gulf; in clockwise order, 1) a river from the northwest that bifurcates around an imposing island at its mouth; 2) a river from the northwest; 3) a river from the north that has two prominent forks, one from the north-northwest, along which is the place name "Axa", the other from the northeast, along which is the place name "Chucho", with their confluence not far from the mouth of the combined river and along which reach is the place name "Toconteac"; 4) a short river from the northeast that arrives independently at the same point as river no. 3; 5) a river from the east-northeast, along which are place names, "Granata" and "Ceuola"; 6) a river from the east. The greater area north adjacent to the head of the gulf is labeled "Totonteac Re:". [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  Shirley 187

[Plancius, Petrus]

1592  25.419

Nova et exacta terrarvm orbis, tabvla geographica ac hydrographica. Antverpiae: apvi Joan nem Baptistam Vrient.  [Wall map in 18 sheets.]  [The North American continent is labeled "Mexicana".  "Mar Vermeio" is delineated with numerous place names and the peninsula is labeled "California". Several well defined tributaries come to the head of the gulf. In the area of interest to this bibliography, of note are the labels "Tonontac" and "Ceuola". Numerous place names are indicated, but are not legible at the scale of reproduction in Shirley, who notes (p. 199), the map is known from "one tattered copy" in the "Colegio del Corpus Christi Valencia, and is not easily accessible to visitors."]  [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  Shirley 187

Porcacchi, Thomaso

1572  25.1125

L’Isole piv famose del del Mondo descritte da Thomaso Porcacchi da Castiglione Arretino e intagliate da Girolamo Porro Padovano al Sereniss. Prinçipe et Sig. il S. Don Giovanni d’Avustria General della Santiss. Lega. Con Privilegio. Venetia: Approeßo Simon Galignari & Girolamo Porro, 117 pp.  [Later eds. with variant dedications on title-page and imprint. The 1572 and 1620 eds. have been seen for this bibliography.]  [See "Mondo Nuovo." (p. 101), a map of North and Central America, which depicts at the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled) three rivers that converge to a single channel before entering the northeastern corner of the gulf. The western river is labeled both "R. Ara" and "Tigua f."; they come from a region to the north and northwest labeled "Quiuira"; the eastern river comes from a region to the northeast labeled "Civola Hora Granata". An area at the mouth of the combined rivers is labeled, on the eastern side, "Totonteac". [In Italian.]  [NOTE: Wheat (1957, Volume I, p. 26, note 11) remarks that this map is “almost an exact, although much reduced, copy of Zaltieri’s 1566 map” (see Forlani, 1566, ITEM NO. 25.569). Caribmap online (www.caribmap.org/porcacchi.php, accessed 1 June 2020) indicates that of the eight editions of this work (1572, 1576, 1590, 1604, 1605, 1620, 1686, 1713) “[i]t appears that little or no alterations were made in the copperplates of the first six editions . . . and therefore it is often difficult to determine the date of publication of the numerous separate maps in circulation.” Note is made also that “later editions of all copperplate prints appear more faded”. Caribmap distinguishes maps separated from these editions by their ornamental headpieces, which are illustrated on the website (the 1572, 1686, and 1713 editions have no headpieces). Of the 1572-1620 eds., Caribmap records that the map of the New World, Mondo Nuovo, appears on p. 101 in the 1572 ed. and on p. 161 in the others.]
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1620  25.1260  L’Isole piv famose del del Mondo descritte da Thomaso Porcacchi da Castiglione Arretino e intagliate da Girolamo Porro Padovano con nova aggiunta dedicate all’ Illo"’ et Rev’’ Mons. Gio. Francesco Moresini Abbate di Leno etc. Padova: Appresso Paolo et Francesco Galignani Fratelli, 211 pp. [The 1572 and 1620 eds. have been seen for this bibliography.] [See “Mondo Nvovo.” (p. 161), a map of North and Central America, which depicts at the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled) three rivers that converge to a single channel before entering the northeastern corner of the gulf. The western river is labeled both “R. Ara” and “Tigua f.”; they come from a region to the north and northwest labeled “Quiuira”; the eastern river comes from a region to the northeast labeled “Civola Hora Granata”. An area at the mouth of the combined rivers is labeled, on the eastern side, “Tontonteac”.]

Porro, Heiron. [Porro, Heironymo]

1597  25.433  Orbis terrae compendiosa descriptio; ex ea, quàm ex Magna Vniuersali Mercatoris Rumoldus Mercator sieri curabat in hác cómodioré formá a Hieron. Perro redact. In: Ptolemaei, Cl., Geographiæ Universæ tum veteris, tum novae absolutissimum opus, duobus voluminibus distinctum. In quorum priore habentur Cl. Ptolemaei . . . Geographiæ Enarrationis libri octo [translated by B. Pirkcheimer]: quorum primus . . . commentariis . . . illustratus est a I.A. Magino . . . In secundo volumine insunt Cl. Ptolemaei antiquæ orbis tabulæ XXVII. . . . et tabulæ XXXVII. recentiores (a H. Porro incisae) . . . eberrima Agrippinensium Colonia: Petrus Keschedt. [This map includes “America sive India nova” that displays an exaggerated Baja peninsula with a narrow Gulf of California with tributaries. Labels are not legible at the scale of reproduction by Shirley.] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 202

Porte, Franc-Antoine de la

1616  25.466  Iardinage de Facon Nouvelle. Paris. [Broadside with text, with illustration depicting a walled garden supposedly laid out in the form of a world map. The Gulf of California is portrayed even larger than the Gulf of Mexico, with two tributaries running to its head. No labeling other than for continents and oceans. (The text is not reproduced in Shirley.)] [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 292

Pownall (Gover.) [Pownall (Governor)] [Pownall, Thomas]

1777  25.1470  A New Map of the Whole Continent of America, Divided Into North and South and West Indies. with a Descriptive Account of the European Possessions, as Settled by the Definitive Treaty of Peace, Concluded at Paris, Feb’. 10th 1763. Compiled from M’. d’Anville’s maps of that Continent, and Corrected in the Several Parts belonging to Great Britain, from the Original Materials of Governor Pownall, MP. London, Printed for Rob’t Sayer and John Bennett, N°. 53, Fleet Street, as the Act directs. 15th Feb’. 1777. [The peninsula, “California”, is separated from “New Navarre” by “Californian Gulf or Mar Vermejo”. “Rio Colorado de los Martyres” is drawn very generally from headwaters in an area labeled “Teguayo Grande” on a generally straight course to the head of the gulf. Along the way it receives a tributary (not labeled) from the northeast. “Rio Grande Azul or Blue R” is a tributary to the Colorado, with “R. Hila” a tributary to it farther to the east. A faintly drawn river follows an independent course
parallel to and east of the Colorado, between a point south of the confluence of the "Rio Grande Azul" and the gulf.]

1786  25.1202  A New Map of North America, with the West India Islands. Divided according to the Preliminary Articles of Peace, Signed at Versailles, 20, Jan. 1783, wherein are particularly Distinguished the United States, and the Several Provinces, Governments &ca which Compose the British Dominions, Laid down according to the Latest Surveys, and Corrected from the Original Materials, of Gover'. Pownall, Mem'ry' of Parlia'ment. London. Printed for Rob'. Sayer, Map, Chart & Printseller, No. 53 Fleet Street, as the Act directs August 15th 1786. [Compare also the imprint for Pownall (1786, ITEM NO. 25.1203); Wheat makes no reference to the 1786 date on this sheet.] ["California" is separated from "New Navarr" (sic) by "Mar Vermelho or Californian Gulf", but the head of the gulf passes off the map. An inset map, however, replicates Kino’s map of this region (originally in 1705), with the title here as "The Passage by Land to California. Discover’d by Father Eusebius Francis Kino a Jesuit, between the Years 1698 and 1701, before which, and for a Considerable Time Since California has always been described in all Charts & Maps as an Island."]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:196 [with date 1783]

1786  25.1203  A New Map of the Whole Continent of America, divided into North and South and West Indies. wherein are exactly Described the United States of North America as well as the Several European Possessions, according to the Preliminaries of Peace signed at Versailles Jan. 20 1783. Compiled from M‘d’Anville’s Maps of that Continent, with the addition of the Spanish Discoveries in 1775 to the North of California & Corrected in the several Parts belonging to Great Britain. from the Original Materials of Governor Pownall, MP. London. Published by Laurie & Whittle, No. 53 Fleet Street. 12th May 1794. ["California" and "New Navarre" are separated by "Mar Vermelho". "Rio Colorado de los Martyres" is drawn very generally from headwaters in an area labeled "Teguayo Grande" on a generally straight course to the head of the gulf. Along the way it receives a tributary (not labeled) from the northeast. "Rio Grande Azul or Blue R" is a tributary to the Colorado, with "R. Hila" a tributary to it farther to the east. A faintly drawn river follows an independent course parallel to and east of the Colorado, between a point south of the confluence of the "Rio Grande Azul" and the gulf.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:206 [with credit to Sayer]

1794  25.1204  A New Map of North America, with the West India Islands. Divided according to the Preliminary Articles of Peace, Signed at Versailles, 20, Jan. 1783, wherein are particularly Distinguished the United States, and the Several Provinces, Governments &ca which Compose the British Dominions, Laid down according to the Latest Surveys, and Corrected from the Original Materials, of Gover’. Pownall, Memrty’ of Parlia’mont. London: Publish’d by Laurie & Whittle, No. 53 Fleet Street. 12th May 1794. [This is a direct reprint of Pownall (1786, ITEM NO. 25.1202), with new imprint.] ["California" is separated from "New Navarr" (sic) by "Mar Vermelho or Californian Gulf", but the head of the gulf passes off the map. An inset map, however, replicates Kino’s map of this region (originally in 1705), with the title here as "The Passage by Land to California. Discover’d by Father Eusebius Francis Kino a Jesuit, between the Years 1698 and 1701, before which, and for a Considerable Time Since California has always been described in all Charts & Maps as an Island."]

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Price, C. [Price, Charles]

1714  25.1415  A New and Correct Map of the World Projected Upon the Plane of the Horizon laid down from the Newest Discoveries and most Exact Observations By C. Price Sold by
G. Willdey at the Great Toy Shop next the Dog Tavern in Ludgate Street where may be had several of the Maps of this Size 1714. ("H: Fergason, delin, et Sculp, London."). [The bottom of the map inserts numerous engravings of various objects (e.g., a clock, pistol, snuff box, chess board, scissors, globe), with the legend, "These and many other usefull Instruments and Curiositys are made to the Utmost Perfection and Sold wholesale or Retaile by George Willdey at the place above mentioned."] [Map based on polar projections of the two hemispheres. "California" is an island, separated from "New Mexico" by "Gulf of California". Midway along the eastern side of the gulf is a single river (not labeled) arriving from the southeast to an embayment of the gulf; to the north of it is noted the land of "Moquis", and to the south "Pimeria or Country of Pimas" and "Sonora".]

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The Geography, or Geographia, of Ptolemy is the geographical work, ca. 150 C.E., by Klaúdios Ptolemaîos (Κλαύδιος Πτολεμαĩος) of the 2nd century. Of course, Ptolemy himself is not the author the editions mentioned in this bibliography, inasmuch that the scribes who preserved his writings moved his manuscript Geography forward through the centuries in ever-changing and enlarged formats, until he became the de facto authority on geography for centuries, even eventually in print, after which the results of explorations devolved his work toward ever more modern and "corrected" perspectives; the most notable of which was the inclusion of the New World. It is analogous to the celebrated Webster’s Dictionary. Herein, the producers of various editions of Ptolemy’s Geography are credited, rather than Ptolemy; for example, the engraver Gastaldi, or Rosaccio, an author who brought it more to date.

The Geography survives from manuscript copies dating to at least the 10th century and was a focus of scholarly Renaissance Europe, when the author was known in Latin translation as Claudius Ptolemaeus. The Byzantine monk Maximus Planudes was the first, after 1295, to create maps based on a copy of Ptolemy’s re-written text. For a well-annotated bibliography of the early editions of Ptolemy’s Geography, see the compilation by [Wilberforce Eames], A List of Editions of Ptolemy’s Geography, 1475-1730 (New York, no imprint, 1886, 45 pp.). Only 50 copies of Eames’ work were printed (but today readable in digital form online), yet nonetheless it was the contemporary bibliographical reference at the time when the great early historians of the American West and Southwest were working. The forty editions of Ptolemy cited there testify to the profusely repeated attention to this ancient work during even the first two and a half centuries after the invention of modern printing. Readers may wish to also refer to the lengthy discussions and itemizations in A. E. Nordenskiöld, Facsimile-atlas of the early history of cartography with reproductions of the most important maps printed in the XV and XVI centuries. Translated from the Swedish original by Johan Adolf Eklöf, Roy. Swed. Navy and Clements R. Markham, C.B., F.R.S. (Printed by P. A. Norstedt & Söner, Stockholm, 1889), 141 pp., 51 plates. [coverage to 1550, actually]. Also a facsimile reprint 1961, 1970, Kraus Reprint Corp., New York. Also a facsimile reprint, with new introduction by J. B. Post (Dover Publications, Inc., New York, 1973; “unabridged and corrected republication” of the 1889 English ed.). Therein see “Catalogue of editions of Ptolemy’s geography” (pp. 12-29) (59 editions cited, 1472-1883, which excludes 26 works “erroneously enumerated among editions of Ptolemy’s geography” (1512-1715). Original Swedish edition: Facsimile-Atlas till kartografiens äldsta historia innehållande afbildningar af de rigtigaste kartor tryckta före år 1600 (Printed by P. A. Norstedt & Söner, Stockholm, 1889).
Orbis Terrarvm, ad Imitationem Universalis Gerhardi Mercatoris.” The Gulf of California is narrow, into the head of which is a single river with tributaries, one significant tributary from the east, and a tributary from the northwest with two forks in an area labeled “Tolm regnũ”. Alongside its course is the label “Axa Tonceac”. [In Latin.]

Ram, Ioannem de  [Ram, Joannem de]

NO DATE  25.1599  Novissima et Accuratissima Totius Americae per Ioannem de Ram. ("Cum privilegio ordinum Hollandiae et Westfrisiæ.") [Ca. 1685.] [The island of "California" is separated from "Nova Granada" by a strait (not labeled). Midway on the eastern side of the strait are three rivers (not labeled) that enter two embayments from the north. The central, principal river has two forks, the western one of which passes by a place marked "Rey Coromodo". [In Latin.]

Ramusio, Giovanni Battista


1606  25.248  Universale della parte del Mondo Nuovamente Ritrovata. Venice: Ramusio. [The map, first published in 1556, roughly depicts the Gulf of California and, among other locales, “Cibola”.] [In Italian.]
Reid, John  [see also Smith, Reid, and Wayland (firm)]

1795  25.1345  A General Map of North America Drawn from the Best Surveys 1795.  ("Scoles, sc.")  ("Published by John Reid N. York.").  [The peninsula of "California" is separated from "Navarre" by "Gulf of California".  The head of the gulf receives two rivers that flow closely in parallel from the north-northeast; their point of bifurcation is where a single river from the east turns abruptly southward; this river is labeled on one of its headwater streams "R. Hila".  The Colorado is not depicted; the area in which it should be shown is mostly blank, save for two mountain ranges and three place names, "Quivira", "Axaas" (sic), and "Bagopas".  ]  [This is the same map as that published by Smith, Reid, and Wayland (1795, ITEM NO. 25.1344).]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:233


1795  25.1464  Karte von Amerika Nach D’Anville und Pownall Neu verzeichnet herausgegeben von Franz Joh. Jos. von Reilly.  ("Zu finden im von Reilly’schen Landkarten und Kunstwerke Verschleiss Komptoir.  Wien 1795.").  ("Gastochen von Kil. Ponheimer.").  [The peninsula "Theil von Kalifornien", is separated from "Neu Navarra" by "Meer Vermejo oder Der Kalifornische".  In the fashion by which the rivers were engraved, it is impossible to determine whether "Colorado Fl." and a tributary (not labeled; Gila River) arrive coincidentally at the head of the gulf, or if they meet and immediately bifurcate, and arrive separately at the head of the gulf.  ]  [In German.]

Ricci, Matteo

NO DATE  25.1043  圍輿萬國全圖 [Kunyu Wanguo Quantu]  [A map of the myriad countries of the world or Great universal geographic map].  [Peking]:  [for the Wanli Emperor (萬曆帝) (Zhu Yijun, 朱翊鈞)], woodblock prints in 6 panels.  [1602.]  [This is the third edition of Ricci’s effort, recompiled from Western sources, produced with Zhong Wentao and Li Zhizao.  The map measures approximately 6 × 12 feet.  ]  [See this map online at the Library of Congress,  https://www.loc.gov/item/2010585650, accessed 17 March 2020.  LOC notes that this map was exhibited: “Rare 1602 World Map, the First Map in Chinese to Show the Americas, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., Jan. 12 to April 17, 2010.”]  [In the region of interest to this bibliography, on panel "二幅" [èr fú] [scroll 2]—properly reading the six enumerated rolls or panels from right to left, which is panel "e" in the Library of Congress catalog record that records the panels from left to right—there are three rivers tributary to the head of the Gulf of California, between two of which is the label "多朶德亞河" (undeciphered here but indicates a "river").]  [Wheat (1957, Volume I, p. 191) lists this map only as (including square brackets), "[Map of the World, woodcut, done in China about 1600."]  Wheat there also reports "[a]n 1821 hand-painted copy from Japan now in the author’s collection . . . ."  Data conveyed in this citation are constructed from the LOC record, examination of the LOC copy, and other sources.  ]  [In Chinese.]  [NOTE: For more on this edition, see Il mappamondo Cinese del p. Matteo Ricci S. I. : terza edizione Pechino 1602, conservato presso la Biblioteca Vaticana.  Commentato, tradotto e annotato dal p. Pasquale M. d’Elia S. I.  (Città del Vaticano: Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, 1938), xxvi, 273, [2] pp., 30 plates.  (In Italian.)  See also, for example, J. F. Baddeley, "Matteo Ricci’s Chinese World-Maps, 1584-1608, The Geographical Journal (London), Vol. 50,
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 1: MAPS OF THE 16TH–18TH CENTURIES


[No Date] 25.661 山海輿地全圖 [Sankai yochi zenzu.] [Tokyo]: [Yamazaki Kimbei], woodblock print, hand-colored. [1735?] [A copy of Ricci (no date [1602], item no. 25.1043). Title cited here is from Library of Congress; title in Chinese (from map) translates as Map of Mountains Seas and Geography. The title given by Wheat (Volume I, p. 192), only in transliteration, is Saikai kochi zenzu. Wheat notes, "This 'Complete topographical map of the land and sea' was published in Tokyo by Yamazaki Kimbei rather early, but bears no date. It was based on a Chinese original printed in 1601, doubtless drawn by one of the Jesuit missionaries then active in China, probably Father Matteo Ricci or one of his associates." Wheat does not ascribe a date to this map but includes it in his work under "1601". [Other sources referred to for the present bibliography attribute the original map to Ricci in 1602. [This map is simpler than the 1602 version, with some modification to the labels of geographical features. In the region of interest to this bibliography, it differs from the 1602 version in that there are four rivers tributary to the head of the Gulf of California; each with headwater forks (in the 1602 version none of the streams are shown with headwaters). The two middle streams seem to be drawn as more principal streams than the other two, the western one with the label, "多朶德西河" (undeciphered here but indicates a "river"; note the slight variation from the label on the Chinese original).] [In Japanese.] [NOTE: The Library of Congress catalogs this map with the transliteration Sankai yochi zenzu, attributed to Akitaya Taemon Naniwa, [1785?], with contributor Sekisu Nagakubo. Although Wheat's illustration (from his own copy of this map) is cropped to display only the upper-right portion that shows North America, it is identical to the copy shown by the Library of Congress (https://www.loc.gov/item/qm71005079/, accessed 17 March 2020).] ❯ cross-listings Wheat I:33 [with illustration facing p. 36; Wheat dates as 1601]

Robert de Vaugondy, Didier

1777 25.628 Carte de la Californie suivant I la Carte manuscrite de l’Amérique de Mathieu Néron Pecci olen dressée à Florence en 1604. II Sanson 1656. III De l’Isle Amérique Sept 1700. IV le Pere Kino Jesuite en 1705. V La Société des Jésuites en 1767. La Côte orientale depuis le C. des Vierges jusqu’à l’embuchure du R. Colorado est extraite de la Carte de P. Ferdinand Goneaue dressée en 1746. In: Suite du recueil de plans, sur les sciences, les arts libéraux, et les arts mécaniques, avec leur explication. Deux cens quarante-quatre plans. Paris: Chez Panckoucke, Chez Stoupe, Chez Brunet; and Amsterdam: Chez M. M. Rey [which concludes: Diderot, Denis, and d’Alembert, Jean Le Rond (1770 and following), Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métier (Paris)]. [Map is "Suppl. 5° Carte" (upper-right corner), "164." (lower-right corner). This chart comprises a comparative set of five maps, each of which portrays the entirety or most of what is Baja California and the entirety or most of what is the Gulf of California, and all of them portray the head of the gulf and the Colorado River under various names and with other confluent streams. Map II displays California as an island. ] [See also "Avertissement" (following title-page), which notes that the plates herein complement the encyclopedia. The volume's contents lists (p. 19) this map as "V. Autres cartes diverses de la Californie." ] [Chart not signed but all attributions seen credit Didier Robert de Vaugondy.] [NOTE: Chart also seen in variants: 1) omitting the supplement number at upper-right, with "187=188" at lower-left and "R.S" (Robert Sieur?) at lower right; 2) with only "Suppl. 5° Carte" at upper-right corner [In French.]

[128]
Robert de Vaugondy (fils)  [Robert de Vaugondy, Didier]  [son of Gilles (Le Sieur) Robert de Vaugondy]

see also Vaugondy (M. de)

NO DATE  25.668

*Amérique Septentrionale dressée sur les relations les plus modernes des voyageurs et navigateurs, ou se remarquent Les Etats Unis. Publié en 1750 et corrigée par S. Robert de Vaugondy Geographe.*  [No imprint.]  [A revision including the United States and an inset at upper-left portraying northwestern North America, which previously had been labeled “Terres Inconnues” and where the title had previously been placed.]  [Title from Wheat 129.  Wheat notes: “The copy of this map in the writer’s collection is one of the later re-issues of Vaugondy’s 1750 map [ITEM NO. 25.665], the curious insert of the West being retained, although the United States has been added.” Thus, Wheat’s copy post-dates 1776.]  [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  

WHEAT I:129  [with illustration facing p. 140, but is cropped and does not display the title; Wheat includes date as 1750]

NO DATE  25.669

*Amérique Septentrionale dressée sur les relations les plus modernes des voyageurs et navigateurs, ou se remarquent les Etats Unis. Par le S. Robert de Vaugondy, Géographe.*  [No imprint.]  [A revision including the United States and an inset at upper-left portraying northwestern North America, which previously had been labeled “Terres Inconnues” and where the title had previously been placed. The details pertaining to the Colorado River are the same as for the 1750 ed. (ITEM NO. 25.665).  “Rio Colorado” enters the head of “Mer Vermeille ou de Californie”, flowing in a mostly direct line from the north-northeast.  From the confluence of the Colorado and the “R. Grande de los Apostolos” (Gila River) to the sea is a peculiar double channel.]  [Title as displayed on map, but a date of 1793 is attributed by an online sale.]  [In French.]

1750  25.665

*Amérique Septentrionale, dressée, sur les relations les plus modernes des voyageurs et navigateurs, et divisée suivant les differentes possessions des Européens. Par le S. Robert de Vaugondy, fils de M. Robert Géographe ordinaire du Roy. Avec privilege. 1750.*  [No imprint.].  [”Rio Colorado” enters the head of “Mer Vermeille ou de Californie”, flowing in a mostly direct line from the north-northeast.  From the confluence of the Colorado and the “R. Grande de los Apostolos” (Gila River) to the sea is a peculiar double channel.]  [In French.]

1775  25.666

*Amérique Septentrionale dressée, sur les relations les plus modernes des voyageurs et navigateurs, et divisée suivant les differentes possessions des Européens. Publiée en 1750 et corrigée en 1775, par le S. Robert de Vaugondy Géog. ord. du Roi et du feu Roide Pologne Duc le Lorr? et de Bar, de la Societé [sic] royale de Nanci et Censeur royal.*  [No imprint.].  [A revision with an inset at upper-left portraying northwestern North America, which previously had been labeled “Terres Inconnues” and where the title had previously been placed. The details pertaining to the Colorado River are the same as for the 1750 ed. (ITEM NO. 25.665).  “Rio Colorado” enters the head of “Mer Vermeille ou de Californie”, flowing in a mostly direct line from the north-northeast.  From the confluence of the Colorado and the “R. Grande de los Apostolos” (Gila River) to the sea is a peculiar double channel.]  [In French.]

1783  25.667

*Amérique Septentrionale dressée, sur les relations les plus modernes des voyageurs et navigateurs, ou se remarquet les Etats Unis. Publiée en 1750 et corrigée en 1783, par le S. Robert de Vaugondy Géographe.*  [No imprint.].  [A revision including the United States and an inset at upper-left portraying northwestern North America, which previously had been labeled “Terres Inconnues” and where the title had previously been placed. The details pertaining to the Colorado River are the same as for the 1750 ed. (ITEM NO. 25.665).  “Rio Colorado” enters the head of ”Mer Vermeille
ou de Californie", flowing in a mostly direct line from the north-northeast. From the confluence of the Colorado and the "R. Grande de los Apostolos" (Gila River) to the sea is a peculiar double channel. [In French.]

Robert (Sieur) [Robert de Vaugondy, Gilles] 37

1766  25.1456  An Accurate Map of North America Drawn from the Sieur Robert, with Improvements. ("G. Rollos sculp.") In: Brookes, R., The general gazetteer: or, compendious geographical dictionary. London: Printed for J. Newberry, R. Baldwin, W. Johnston, S. Crowder, B. Law, J. Koote, Becket and De Hondy, and B. Collins, 2nd ed. [The entire northwestern part of North America is not drawn and is labeled "Parts Unknown". The peninsula, "California", is separated from "New Navarre" by "Vermillion Sea". "R. Colorado" heads in the northern part of a widened California where it is labeled "New Albion" and follows a southwesterly course to the head of the gulf, receiving shortly before its mouth "R. Grande" (Gila River) from the east. Downstream from that confluence the river bifurcates and the channels arrive independently at the head of the gulf.]

Robert de Vaugondy (S.) [Robert de Vaugondy (Sieur)] [Robert de Vaugondy, Gilles]

No date  25.1447  l’Amérique Septentrionale et Méridionale divisée suivant ses Différens Pays. Par le S. Robert de Vaugondy Géographe. Se trouve A Paris Chez le Cit? Delamarche Géographe. Rue du Foin St. Jacques au Collège [sic] de M? Gervais. [Typographical use of "?" is as printed.] ("Arrivet inv. & Sculp.") [1780s.] [This map omits most of the northwestern part of North America. The entire area that is today the western United States is blank except for the label, "y’on place ici les Provinces de Quivira et Teguaio". The peninsula, "California", is separated from "Nouvelle Navarre" by "Mer Vermeille ou de Californie". At the northwestern head of the gulf, "R. Colorado" arrives from the northeast. A short distance before the mouth at "S. Dionisio" it receives "R. Grande de los Apostolos" (Gila River) from the east. Just downstream from this confluence, the river bifurcates; the two channels arrive independently at the head of the gulf.] [In French.]

1762  25.1466  Canada, Louisiane, Possessions Angl?  Par le S. Robert de Vaugondy Géog? ord? du Roi, de S. M. Polonaise Duc de Lorr? et de Bar, et de la Société royale de Nanci. Avec Privilège 1762. [The typographical use of "?", thus.] ("A Paris chés l’Auteur Quai de l’Horloge près le Pont neuf.") ("Arrivet inv. & Sculp.") ("Gravé par E. Dussy.") [An inset map depicts the northwestern part of North America. The peninsula, "California", is separated from "Nouveau Méxique" by the Gulf of California (not labeled). The head of the northwest-trending gulf twists to the east, where it receives two converging rivers (not labeled); one directly from the northeast, the other, a larger stream with several tributaries, from the east (along which is noted "Casagrande", thus this is the Gila River.) The inset map carries the legend, "Les Terres pointillées dans ce Supplément sont les Découvertes attribuées à un Amiral Espagnol nommé, De Fonte ou De Fuente. Nous les avons tracées d’après la Carte de

37 It has not been practical to follow through on many replicated editions of maps. It shall be sufficient to mention here the compound of editions based on inherited plates and creative editions of the genealogical and cartographical business lineage of Gerard Mercator, Rumold Mercator, Jodocus Hondius, Hendrik Hondius, and Jan Jansson, superseded in force by the family of Joan, Cornelius, and Willem Blaeu. Another familial group among cartographers cited herein are the Sansons—Nicolas Sanson d’Abbeville and his grandson, Pierre Moullart-Sanson, who was the uncle of Gilles Robert de Vaugondy. Users will find some of their works cited herein, but the listings of course are not comprehensive.
M. Joseph Delisle publiée en 1753. sans cepandant les adopter, à moins que dans la suite elles ne deviennent authentiques.”] [In French.]


1778 25.1431 Canada, Louisiane, Possessions Angl? Par le S. Robert de Vaugondy Géog?ord?du Roi, de S. M. Polonoise Duc de Lorr?et de Bar, et de la Société royale de Nanci. 1778. [The typographical use of “?”, thus.] (“Arrivêt inv. & Sculp.”) (“Gravé par E. Dussy.”) [An inset map depicts the northwestern part of North America. The peninsula, “Californie”, is separated from “Nouveau Méxique” by the Gulf of California (not labeled). The head of the northwest-trending gulf twists to the east, where it receives two converging rivers (not labeled); one directly from the northeast, the other, a larger stream with several tributaries, from the east (along which is noted “Casagrande”, thus this is the Gila River.) The inset map carries the legend, “Les Terres pointillées dans ce Supplément sont les Découvertes attribuées à un Amiral Espagnol nommé, De Fonte ou De Fuente. Nous les avons tracées d’après la Carte de M. Joseph Delisle publiée en 1753. sans cepandant les adopter, à moins que dans la suite elles ne deviennent authentiques.”] [In French.]

Roberts, Henry

1784 25.1651 A General Chart: Exhibiting the Discoveries made by Capt’j James Cook in this and his two preceeding Voyages; with the Tracks of the Ships under his Command By Lieut’ Hen? Roberts of His Majesty’s Royal Navy. (“W. Palmer sculp.”) [The peninsula of “California” is separated from “New Mexico” by “Gulf of California”. The northern end of the gulf tapers northward, where it seamlessly receives “Colorado R.” from the north. The Colorado is shown a bit peculiarly, with a noticeable northeast-southwest channel that turning southward just before meeting the gulf; the southwest course is continuous to a point not far north of the confluence of “Gila R”, beyond which it is depicted only as a short, faint line from the east-northeast. The Gila is depicted as a tributary with several headwater forks, from the east-southeast. (The headwaters of the Gila nearly meet the main channel of “Rio del Norte” [Rio Grande] that descends south-southeastward from “S. Fee” before turning southeast to the “Gulf of Mexico”.) No other geographical labels are placed in this immediate area.] [NOTE: As noticed by cartographical historians, this map is the first to depict North America both in an essentially correct shape and an approximately correct breadth of longitude. Variants are noted.]

Rocque, John

NO DATE 25.536 A General Map of North America; In which is Express’d The several New Roads, Forts, Engagements, &c. taken from Actual Surveys and Observations Made in the Army employ’d there, From the years 1754, to 1761: Drawn by the late John Rocque, Topographer to His Majesty. Cartes Generales de L’Amerique Septentrionale; En les
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SECTION 1: MAPS OF THE 16TH–18TH CENTURIES

By the title, details focus more on the eastern portion of the continent. In the region covered by this bibliography is depicted the “R. Colorado de los Martyres” and “R. des Apostres” [Gila River], below the confluence of which, notably, the river flows into a lake cut off from the head of “The Sea of California”, although next to it is the label, “Isle de la Presentation”, which is found on other maps identifying a bifurcated stretch of the Colorado between the Gila confluence and the gulf; thus, perhaps the depiction by hachures of a lake is erroneous, and a connecting stream between it and the gulf is accidentally omitted.] [Title in English and French; texts on map in English.]

**Rosaccio, Giuseppe [Rosaccio, Giuseppe] [Rosaccio, Gioseffo]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No Date</th>
<th>25.1502</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vniversale Descritione di Tvvto il Mondo di Giuseppe Rosaccio Cosmographo. 1597.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(“Intaglio Giouan Batista Mazza Venetiano, Maestro delle Stampe della Zecha di Venetia. 1597.”)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(“Ioan Bat. Mazza feci.”)</td>
<td>[1643?]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Large map engraved on ten sheets. This is effectively the same as Rosaccio (1597, <strong>ITEM NO.</strong> 25.431) but for which the Library of Congress catalog notes: “Probably the second state of the map. Differs from the first state in the reworking of Tierra del Fuego to include the Straits of Magellan. Presents Staten Island, west of Tierra del Fuego, as an island, presumably based on the observations of Hendrik Brouwer in 1643. Differs from the state owned by the Harry Ransom Center by the presence of a blank cartouche off the west coast of Africa in the center of the map.”]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[The second sheet of the upper row includes the region of interest to this bibliography. “California” is depicted as a peninsula. At the head of “Mar Vermeio” two major rivers converge; one (not labeled) reaches it from the east, which includes a place labeled “Ceuola”. The larger river reaching the gulf from the northwest has headwater forks some distance upstream; the river coming from the north is labeled “Tonteach f.”, and the river coming from the northwest is labeled “Axa f.”, which in turn comes from the far northwest.]</td>
<td>[In Italian.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 1595 | 25.424 |
| Vi Mondo e sue parti, cioe Europa, Africa, Asia et America, nel quale, oltre alle tavole in disegno, si discorre delle sue province, regni, etc. Fiorenza. | |
| [See untitled, almost sketch-like map that depicts the Gulf of California with a single tributary to its head, which in turn divides into three tributaries some distance to the north where the labels “Quivira” and “Tolman” appear.] | [In Italian.] |

| 1597 | 25.431 |
| Vniversale Descritione di Tvvto il Mondo di Giuseppe Rosaccio Cosmographo. | |
| (“Intaglio Giouan Batista Mazza Venetiano, Maestro delle Stampe della Zecha di Venetia. 1597.”) | |
| (“Ioan Bat. Mazza feci.”) | [Large map engraved on ten sheets. The second sheet of the upper row includes the region of interest to this bibliography. “California” is depicted as a peninsula. At the head of “Mar Vermeio” two major rivers converge; one (not labeled) reaches it from the east, which includes a place labeled “Ceuola”. The larger river reaching the gulf from the northwest has headwater forks some distance upstream; the river coming from the north is labeled “Tonteach f.”, and the river coming from the northwest is labeled “Axa f.”, which in turn comes from the far northwest.] | [In Italian.] |

| 1598 | 25.438 |
| Geografia di Claudio Tolomeo Alessandrino : tradotta di Greco nell’ idioma volgare italiano da Girolamo Ruscelli, et hora nuovamente ampliata da Gioseffo | |
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 1: MAPS OF THE 16TH–18TH CENTURIES

Rosaccio, . . . con varie annotationi . . . et una Geografia universale del medesimo, separata da quella di Tolomeo, . . . et una breve Descrittione di tutta la terra, distinta in quattro libri . . . . Venetia: Appresso gli heredi di Melchiore Sessa. [See map, "Orbis Terrae Compendiosa Descriptio". The Gulf of California is portrayed with numerous tributaries entering at its head. The area of interest to this bibliography includes the labels “Tontoteac” and “Ceuola”.] [In Italian.]

Rossi, Giuseppe de  see  Rubeis, Iosephus de

Le Rouge  [Rouge, George Louis le]

1744  25.1314  Mappe Monde Nouvelle Dediée a Monseigneur le Comte de Maurepas Ministre et Secrétaire d’Etat. Par son tres humble et tres Obeissant Serviteur Le Rouge, Ingenieur Geographe du Roi. a Paris. Rue des Augustins vis a vis le panier Fleur. 1744. ("A Paris chèz le S. le Rouge rue des grands Augustins vis a vis le panier Fleurie."). ("Les Indes sont corrigées par M. Daprais Capitaine des Vaisseaux de la Compagnie."). [The Baja peninsula is labeled "Californie", separated by the Gulf of California (not labeled) from "Mexique". A principal river (the Colorado River, not labeled) falls from headwater in an area labeled "Quivira" in "Nouvelle France" generally south until twisting southwest and then southeast to arrive at the head of the gulf. A single, modest river is a tributary at the point where the Colorado twists southwestward; the Gila River (not labeled).] [In French.]

1774  25.1315  Mappe Monde Nouvelle Dediée a Monseigneur le Comte de Maurepas Ministre et Secrétaire d’Etat. Par son tres humble et tres Obeissant Serviteur Le Rouge, Ingenieur Geographe du Roi. a Paris. Chez Crepy rue S. Jacques a S. Pierre pres la rue de la Parcheminerie 1774. ("A Paris chèz le S. le Rouge rue des grands Augustins vis a vis le panier Fleurie."). ("Les Indes sont corrigées par M. Daprais Capitaine des Vaisseaux de la Compagnie."). [In the area of interest to the bibliography, at least, this is identical to the 1744 map (with the exception of the different imprint). The Baja peninsula is labeled "Californie", separated by the Gulf of California (not labeled) from "Mexique". A principal river (the Colorado River, not labeled) falls from headwater in an area labeled "Quivira" in "Nouvelle France" generally south until twisting southwest and then southeast to arrive at the head of the gulf. A single, modest river is a tributary at the point where the Colorado twists southwestward; the Gila River (not labeled).] [In French.]
Rouillard, I.

1691 25.1497  *Carte Generalle de la Nouvelle France ou est compris la Lovisiane Gaspesie et le Nouveau Mexique avec les Isles Antilles—Dressée sur les memoires les plus nomieaux 1691.  (“I. Rouillard. delineanit.”)  (“L. Boudan Sculp.”)  [Only the eastern part of lower California (labeled “Partie de Californie”) is depicted, separated from “Novvelle Espanne” by “Mer Vermeille”, which passes northwardly off the map.  By its arrangement and the depiction of the rivers described here, California is an island.  Part way on the eastern side of the strait is a trilobed embayment, into which a meager river (not labeled) enters the northern embayment from the northeast; a more significant river (not labeled, with two small tributaries received en route to the gulf) enters the central embayment from the northeast.  North of the headwater area for this latter river the map is occluded by an ornamental title cartouche.]  [In French.]

Rubeis, Iosephus de, AND Hondius, I.  [Rossi, Giuseppe de, AND Hondius, Jodocus]

NO DATE 25.464  [No title.]  [Milan or Rome.]  [1615?]  [Set of 12 gores printed for a globe 21 cm in diameter.]  [“M. Vermeio” separates “California” from “Nova Hispania”, and into the head of which several tributaries flow.  Other labels are not legible at the scale of reproduction in Shirley.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 289

Ruggles, E., jun’r.  [Ruggles, Edward, Jr.]

1788 25.672  *Map of the world, drawn from the latest discoveries and best authorities.*  Pomfret, Connecticut: E. Ruggles jun’r. sculp.  [In “New Mexico”, “Martyr R.” is shown flowing principally from the northeast, entering the head of the “Gulf of California”.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:214 [with illustration facing p. 152]

Rughesius, Faustus  [Rughesi, Fausto]

1597 25.432  *Novissima orbis vniversi descriptio Romæ accuratissime delineata C12 I2 XCVII.*  Romae.  [The Gulf of California lies between “California” and “Nova Granata”, and into the head of which flows a single tributary (with several tributaries to it in turn farther north).]  [In Latin, with a dedication in Italian.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 206

Rvscelli, Girolamo  [Ruscelli, Girolamo]

1561 25.503  *La Geografia di Clavdio Tolomeo Alessandrino, nuouamente tradotta di Greco in Italiano, da Girolamo Rvscelli, con esposizioni del medesimo, particulari di luogo in luogo, & uniuersali sopra tutto il libro, et sopra tutta la Geografia, ò modo di far la descrittione di tutto il mondo. – Et con nuove et bellissime figure in istampe di rame, oue, oltre alle XXVI antiche di Tolomeo, se ne sonò aggiunte XXXVI altre delle moderne. Con la Carta da navigare, S col modo d’intenderla, & d’adoperarla. Aggiuntouì un pieno discorso di M. Gioseppe Moletto Matematico. Nel quale si dichiarano tutti i termini & le regole appartenenti alla Geografia...*  Venetia: Vencenzo Valgrisi.  [See “Tavola Universal Vnova, con la Descrittione di Tutto il Mondo”; and see
### XXI, "Nveva Hispania, Trentesimaprima Tavola Nvova"; and see XXXVI, "Carta Marina o da Navigare"; all of which maps depict the head of the Gulf of California. See also "Nveva Hispania Tabvla Nova", which is an enlargement and slightly corrected of the map by Gastaldi (1548, Item No. 25.378) which portrays "R. Tontonteaanc" entering the head of "Mar Vermeio".] [See ["Orbis Descriptio"] on which a broad North American continent is almost wholly drained to the Gulf of California, along which is "Galicia Nova".][In Italian.]

### Russell, John

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</table>
| 1794 | 25.1183  | A General Map of North America Drawn from the best Surveys By J. Russell. 1794. ("London, Publish’d as the Act directs, July 26, 1794, by H. D. Symonds No. 20 Pater Noster Row." “J. Russell sculp: Constitution Row Gray’s Inn Lane.”) ["California" is separated from "Navarre" by "Gulf of California". "R. Hila" (Gila River) is shown, with the Colorado River absent(!) even though the region from which it would flow includes a few place names (e.g., "Quivira") and mountain ranges. The Gila comes from the east, and at the point where would be the confluence of these two rivers, this river turns southward and bifurcates, reaching the head of the gulf in two separated embayments. A major portion of the western part of North America is mostly blank.][In Italian.]

### S., I. [Speed, John]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1626 | 25.1062  | America with those known parts in that unknowne worlde both people and manner of buildings Discribed and inlarged by I.S. Ano. 1626. ("Are to be sold by Thomas BaBett in Fleet Street and by Richard Chiswell in S! Pauls Churchyard."). ("Abraham Goos Amstelodamiensis Sculpst.") ["California" is separated from "New Granada" by a strait (not labeled). Several mainland rivers are tributary to the northern part of the strait, including two that converge at a single embayment, "R. del Tecon" and "R. de Corall". The prominent tributary south of them, "R. del Norto", is in fact the misaligned Rio Grande of the Gulf of Mexico. "R. del Ticon", with headwater forks, comes from a locale labeled "Rey Coromedo".][In Italian.]

### Saliba, Antonino

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| 1582 | 25.404   | Nvova figvra di tvtte le cose che sono e del continvo si genera no dentro la terra e sopra nellaere composta per il magnifico Antonino Saliba Maltese dal gozo . . . Neapoli: Marius Cartarius Incidebat. [A circular portrayal of the world. The North American continent embraces "Nova Spagna" in which the Gulf of California is delineated, with a brief extension of a river at its head.][In Italian.]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 1: MAPS OF THE 16TH–18TH CENTURIES

Sanson see also Moullart-Sanson

Sanson (M.) [Sanson (Monsieur)] [Sanson d’Abbeville, Nicolas]

NO DATE 25.1389 Nova Orbis Tabula ad Usum Serenißimi Burgundiæ Ducis Mappe-monde Dreslé sur les Observations de M°. de l’Académie Royale des Sciences et quelques autres et sur les memoires les plus recens Par M. Sanson. ("Se Vend a Amsterdam Chez Pierre Mortier Avec Privilege.") [1696?] ["Californie" (with its peninsula carrying the label "P. de la Paix") is separated from "Sonora" by "M. Vermeille". A single river (not labeled) arcs from the northeast to south-southeast before arriving at the head of the gulf.] [In French, with ornamental banner in Latin.]

Sanson (S.) [Sanson d’Abbeville (Sieur de)] [Sanson d’Abbeville, Nicolas]

NO DATE 25.1480 America Septentrionalis divisa in suas principales partes et Status seu Dominatus Regis Galliæ, Castilliæ, Angliæ, Sueciæ[,] Daniae et Batavorum P. D. [sic] Sanson Geographum Regii Galliæ Ordinarium Iohann Hoffmann. Excudit. [Caption: America Septentrionalis divisa in suas principales partes Terram nempe Arcticam Canadam seu novam Franciam, mexico seu novam Hispaniam novam Mexico Insulas de Terra Nova de California et Antillas ut et in Dominatus Regis Galliæ, Castilliæ, Angliæ, Sueciæ, Daniae et Batavorum. Per S. Sanson Geographum Regii Galliæ Ordinarum.] ("J. I Vogel. scul.") [1679?] ["Insula California" is separated from "Noua Mexico" by "Mare Vermeo vel Mare Rubrum". Midway along the eastern side of the strait is a bilobed embayment, which receives in its westerly part "R. de Tecon" from the north-northeast (it has two headwater forks, the westerly one heading near "Rey Coromedo") and "R. de Coral" from the northeast. A mountain range separates these two rivers, on the eastern side being labels that include "Zumi [sic] ou Cibola" and "Moqui".] [In Latin.]

Sanson (S’) [Sanson d’Abbeville (Sieur de)] [Sanson d’Abbeville, Nicolas]

NO DATE 25.1130 Mappe monde geo-hydrographique, ou description generale du globe terrestre et aquatique en deux plans hemispheres. ou sont exactement remarquées en general toutes les parties de la terre et de l’eau, suivant les relations les plus nouvelles par le S’. Sanson Geograp:du Roy dressée sur les observations de M°° de l’Académie R: des Sciences. et principalement sur la carte que Monsieur N. Witzen Bourgemaistre &c.&c.a donnée au public, et mis au jour par Pierre Mortier Geographe a Amsterdam avec privilege. Amsterdam: Pierre Mortier. [Ca. 1700.] [A single river is shown at the head of the Gulf of California, west of which is also a remarkable northward trending gulf greatly accentuating the Californian peninsula that inflates to the south.] [In French.]

1669 25.1393 Mappe-Monde ou Carte Generale du Globe Terrestre Representée en deux Plan-Hemispheres Reveue et changée en plusieurs endroits Suivant les Relations les plus recentes Par le S’. Sanson Geographe ordinaire de sa Majesté. ("A Paris Chez Pierre Mariette Rue S!Jacques à l’Esperance. Avec Privilege pour 20 Ans. 1669.") ["Californie Isle." is separated from "N. Grenade." by "Mar Vermejo." On the eastern side of the strait two rivers (not labeled) are depicted. The northerly one arrives from the north, northeast of "Acoma", which presumably is the Colorado. (The southerly river arrives from the northeast, heading in a lake northeast of "S. Fé", which depicts the Rio Grande.)] [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 419

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:58

1678  25.1394  *Mappe-Monde ou Carte Generale du Globe Terrestre Representée en deux Plan-Hemispheres Reveue et changée en plusieurs endroits Suivant les Relations les plus recentes Par le Sr. Sanson Geographe ordinaire de sa Majesté.* ("A Paris Chez Pierre Mariette Rue S’SJacques à l’Esperance. Avec Privilege pour 20 Ans. 1678.") ["Californie Isle." is separated from "N. Grenade." by "Mar Vermejo." On the eastern side of the strait two rivers (not labeled) are depicted. The northerly one arrives from the north, northeast of "Acoma", which presumably is the Colorado. (The southerly river arrives from the northeast, heading in a lake northeast of "S. Fé", which depicts the Rio Grande.)] [In French.]

1695  25.1478  *Ameriqve Septentrionale. Par le Sr. Sanson d’Abbeville Geographe du Roy. A Paris chez L’auteur aux Galleries du Louvre 1695.* ("Peyrounin Sculp.") ["Californie Isle." is separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by "Mar Vermejo". Midway along the eastern side of the strait there is an embayment heading east-northeast, into the head of which independently arrive two rivers (not labeled); the principal river with two forks at its headwaters, from the northeast; the other, a shorter river, from the east-northeast.] [In French.]

1719  25.1387  *Mappe-Monde Geo-Hydrographique, ou Description Generale du Globe Terrestre et Aquatique, en Deux Plans-Hemispheres, ou sont exactement remarquées en general Toutes les Parties de la Terre et de l’Eau suivant les relations les plus nouvelles. Par le Sr. Sanson, Geographe Ordinaire du Roy.* ("Dedié au Roy, Par son tres humble, tres obeissant, tres fidele Sujet, et Serviteur, Hubert Iaillot Geographe de Sa Majesté.") ("a Paris Chez H. Iaillot, Geographe du Roy joignant les Grands Augustins, aux deux Globes Avec Priuilege du Roy, pour Vingt-Ans. 1719.") ["Cordier, Sculpit."] [The peninsula, "Californie", is separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by "Mar Vermejo". Midway along the eastern side of the gulf, much in the same fashion as which was portrayed on maps showing California as an island, three rivers arrive from the north-northeast (none are labeled; however, farther to the south "R. del Norte" [Rio Grande] arrives from a lake to the northeast, passing by "S^2; ÂF de Nuevo Mexico" [sic], as as depicted on maps that showed California as an island). Of the three unlabeled rivers, the more prominent, central one and the eastern one arrive independently into a north-trending embayment in the gulf. The longest river comes from an area with the label "Rey Coromedo.".] [In French.]
1721  25.1386  Mappe-monde Geo-Hydrographique, ou Description Generale du Globe Terrestre et Aquatique en Deux Plans Hemispheres, ou sont exactement remarquées en General Toutes les Parties de la Terre et de l'Eau, suivant les relations les plus nouvelles Par le St. Sanson Geograp[du Roy] Dressée sur Les Observations de MFS de l'Academie R:des Sciences, et Principalement su la Carte que Monsieur N. Witzen Bourgemaistre &c.&c.a donnée au Public, et Mis au Jour Par Pierre Mortier Geographe A Amsterdam Avec Privilege. ("Presenté a Monseigneur le Dauphin, Par son tres-Humble tres obeissant et tres-fidelie serviteur Hubert Jaillot Avec Privilege"). ("Se Vend a Amsterdam Chez I. Cövens et C. Mortier Avec Privilege.") ["N. Albion our Californie" is an enlarged area on the west coast of "Amerique Septentrionale", with two peninsulas on its southern side, one of them separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by "Mer Vermeille". A single river (not labeled) enters the head of the gulf, having arced from the northeast to south to reach the gulf. (Of additional, spectacular note on this map, though extralimital to this bibliography, is the broad "Mer de l'Ouest" that reaches from "Mer du Sud" far into the middle part of North America, and in turn, the north-northeast to northeast-trending "Destoit d'Anian" leads from its northern coast, separating North America from "Terres Inconnues ou Terres de Jesso", which connects to "Baye du Nord" that is equivalent to Hudson Bay. The side of the Strait of Anian immediately adjacent to it on the west is labeled "Terres d'Anian").]  [In French.]

Sanson Abbavillæo, N.  [Sanson d’Abbeville, Nicolas]

1657  25.1392  Orbis Vetus, et Orbis Veteris Utraque Continens, Terraumq Tractus Arcticus, et Antarcitcus. ex Platone, Theopompo, sive Æliano, Manilio, &c. Autore N. Sanson Abbavillæo, et Christianiss’ Galliar’ Regis Geographo. ("Lutetæ Parisiorum. Apud P. Mariette, Via D Jacobi, sub signo spei. Cum Privilegio Regis, ad Vicennium. CIᴐIᴐCCLIƆVII.") ("Jean Somer Pruthenus Sculpebat"). [North America is labeled "Atlantis"; it is the only label on the continent. California is shown as an island. On the eastern side of the strait two rivers are depicted coming from the north-northeast; the southerly of the two is recognizable as the Rio Grande, descending from an inland lake, while the other presumably represents the Colorado.]  [In Latin.]

1704  25.1397  Orbis Vetus, et Orbis Veteris Utraque Continens, Terraumq Tractus Arcticus, et Antarcitcus. ex Platone, Theopompo, sive Æliano, Manilio, &c. Autore N. Sanson Abbavillæo, et Christianiss’ Galliar’ Regis Geographo. ("Lutetæ Parisiorum. Apud Autorem Cum Privilegio Regis, ad Vicennium 1704 CIIƆCCLXXVIII [sic].") ("Jean Somer Pruthenus Sculpebat"). [North America is labeled "Atlantis"; it is the only label on the continent. California is shown as an island. On the eastern side of the strait two rivers are depicted coming from the north-northeast; the southerly of the two is recognizable as the Rio Grande, descending from an inland lake, while the other presumably represents the Colorado.]  [In Latin.]

Sanson d’Abbeville (S.)  [Sanson d’Abbeville (Sieur de)]  [Sanson d’Abbeville, Nicolas]

colored map, "Americqve Septentrionale. Par le S’. Sanson d’Abbeville Geographe du Roy." [In French.]

Sanson d’Abbeville (S’r.) [Sanson d’Abbeville (Sieur de)] [Sanson d’Abbeville, Nicolas]

1651  25.1390 Mappe-Monde, ou Carte Generale du Monde, Dessignée en deux plan-Hemispheres Par le S’. Sanson d’Abbeville, Geographe Ordinaire de sa Majeste. ("A Paris, Chez P. Mariette, Rue S. Jacques a L’Esperance. Avec Privilege du Roy pour vingt ans. 1651.") ["Riuiere Sculp."] ["California Isle." is separated from "N. Grenade." by "M. Vermejo". On the eastern side of the strait, two rivers (not labeled) arrive from the north (the northerly one of which comes an area with the label "Cibola"). (The southerly river arrives from a lake northeast of "S. Fe", which depicts the Rio Grande.) [In French.]
≡ cross-listings  Shirley 390

≡ cross-listings  Shirley 394

Sanson d’Abbeville, N. [Sanson d’Abbeville, Nicolas] [Sanson, Nicolas]

NO DATE  25.1264 ’t Gebiedt van Guadalajara, Niew Mexico, en Californie, enz, door N. Sanson d’Abbeville Geogr Ordin du Roy. [Ca. 1665.] ["Mer Vermej ou Mer Rouge" separates “California Isle” from “Nouveau Mexique”. On the eastern side of the strait is a twin-headed embayment, the more northwesterly head receiving "R. de Tecon" and the head to the southeast receiving the smaller "R. de Coral". North of this embayment is another, which receives "R. de Anguchi". [In Dutch.]
≡ cross-listings  Wheat 1:54


porte du cloistre et chez Pierre Mariette, rué Saint Jacques, à l’Esperance [1658 (i.e., 1660)]. ["California Isle" is separated from the mainland "Nouveav Mexiqve" and "Nouvelle Grenade" by "Mar Vermejo", into which two prominent tributaries converge at the head of a bay on the eastern coast, including "Rio del Tecon".]

CROSS-LISTINGS HEAT I:47 [with illustration facing p. 37]

1684 25.1396 Mappa Mondo o Vero Carta Generale del Globo Terrestre Representato in due Planisferi E’ nouamiente coretta e in piu parte Aumentata Secondo de Relatione piu recente Da N. Sanson d’Abbeuille Giografo di sua Maesta Crist’mia Intagliata da Gio. Lluillier. ("E di nouo data in luce da Gio. Iacomo de Rossi nella sua Stamperia in roma alla Pace l’Anno 1684."). ["California Is." is separated from "N. Grenada" by "Mare Vermiglio." On the eastern side of the strait, three widely separated rivers (none labeled) arrive at the gulf. The northernmost river, short, comes from the northeast; the middle river comes from the north, heading in "Novo Mexico."; the southernmost river is recognizable as the Rio Grande, heading in a lake north of "S. Fe.".]

1721 25.1598 L’Amerique Septentrionale Par N. Sanson, d’Abbeville Geograph. du Roy. ("I. Par. fol. 1."). In: Nouvelle relation, contenant les voyages de Thomas Gage dans la nouvelle Espagne, ses diverses aventures, & son retour dans la Province de Nicaragua jusqu’à la Havane. Avec la descripton de la ville de Mexique telle qu’elle étoit autrefois, & comme elle est à present. Ensemble une description exacte des terres & provinces que possedent les Espagnols en toute l’Amérique, de la forme de leux gouvernement Ecclesiastique & politique, de leur commerce, de leurs mœurs, & de celles des Creoles, des Estats, des Mulâtres, des Indiens, & des Nègres. Tome I. et II. A Amsterdam, Chez Paul Marret. [Map (in Tome I, facing p. 1): "California Isle" is separated from "Grenade" in "Novveav Mexique" by "Mer Vermeio". Midway along the eastern side of the strait is an embayment that receives at a single point two rivers (not labeled), the principal one from the northeast, the lesser one from the east-northeast heading in a mountain range.]

1734 25.583 Americque Septentrionale par N. Sanson d’Abbeville Geographe du Roy. Amsterdam: Chez Henri du Sauzet. [The land labeled as both "Novveav Mexique" and "Novneau Mexique" is separated from "California Isle" by "Mar Vermeio", into which two prominent tributaries converge at the head of a bay on the eastern coast.]

Sanson [Sanson d’Abbeville, Nicolas], AND Berry, William

1680 25.686 North America divided into is principall parts where are distinguished the severall states which belong to the English, Spanish, and French. to the Most Serene and Most Sacred Majesty of Charles II. By the Grace of God King of Great Brittain, France, and Ireland. This Map of North America is humbly Dedicated, and Presented, By Your Majesties [sic] Loyal Subject, and Servant William Berry. ("Sold by William Berry at the Sign of the globe between Charing-Cross and White-Hall. 1680."). Title from cartouche. Caption on map reads: "North America divided into its principall [sic] parts viz.Arctick Lands, New North Wales, N. South Wales, N. Brittain, Canada, N. France, N. Scotland, N. England, N. York, N. Jarsey, Mary-Land, Virginia, Carolina, Florida, Mexico, the islands of New Found Land, California, the Antilles, in which are distinguished the severall countries as they are possessed by the English, Spanish, and French, &c. {Described by Sanson Corrected and amended By William Berry".]

["California" is separated from the mainland by "Sea of Vermejo", which shows a bay on the eastern side into which flow "R. d’Tecon" and "R. d’ Coral".]

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1680 25.1395  
A Mapp of All the World In two Hemispheres in which are exactly Described all the Parts of the Earth and Seas (Described By Sanson Corrected and amended By William Berry. ("To the Most Serene and Most Sacred Majesty of Charles II. By the Grace of God King of Great Brittain[,] France, and Ireland, This Map of ¥ World is humbly Dedicated, and Presented, By Your Maîtres Loyal Subject and Servant.") ("London Sold by William Berry at ¥ Sign of the Globe between Charing-Cross and White-Hall 1680.") [The island, "California" (labeled at its northern end "New Albion") is separated from "New Mexico" by "Sea of Vermejo". On the eastern side of the strait three rivers (not labeled) arrive from the northeast; the central and southerly of them arrive at the head of an embayment. The central river is longest, heading near a place labeled "Coronado". (South of these rivers is "R. d. North", which is the Rio Grande.])

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 501

Sanson (Les Sërs) [Sanson (les Sieurs)]  [Sanson d’Abbeville, Nicolas; Sanson, Guillaume; AND Moullart-Sanson, Pierre]

1705 25.1636  

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 592

Sanson, Gulielmi [as Gulielmi Sanson Nicolai Filii]  [Sanson, Guillaume]

1690 25.1633  
Atlantis Insula à Nicolao Sanson Antiquitati Restituta; Nunc demum Majori Forma delineata, et in decem Regna, Iuxta decem Neptuni Filios Distributa. Præterea Insulae, Nostæaq: Continentis Regiones quibus Imperavere Atlantici Reges; aut quas Armis Tentavere. ex Conatibus Geographicis Gulielmi Sanson Nicolai Filii. CIĐ IC LXVIII. Cum Privilege [reno inserted] ad Viginti Annos Latiniae Parisiorum. Apud Autorem in Ædibus Regus 1690. ("Atlantis Insula pars Septentrionalis, non tantum ad Asie Magnitudinem accedit, sed etiam ejus figuram, situm, et Insularum Circumjacentem Maultitudinem Imitatur.") [Various states noted, 1669-1741.] [The Americas are labeled "Atlantis Insula Altera Continens", with the southwestern portion of North America and Central America labeled “Atlas”. The Atlantic Ocean is labeled both “Oceanus Atlanticus” and “Atlanticum Pelagus”; the Pacific Ocean is labeled "Atlanticum Pelagus" (sic). A large island of California (not labeled) is separated form "Atlas" by a strait. Five rivers (none labeled) come to the eastern side of the strait.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 592
from the northeast. Other than a midcontinental mountain range in North America, no features are marked or labeled, aside from Mexico City(? being labeled “Machimos id est Bellatrix”]. [In Latin.]

Sansone, Gvglielmo [Sanson, Guillaume]

1677 25.1336  *l’America Setentrionale Nuouamente corretta, et accresciuta secondo le relationi più moderne, da Gvglielmo Sansone Geografo di S-M-Christianisti. E data in luce da Gio. Giacomo de Rossi, in Roma nella sua Stamperia alla Pace, l’Anno 1677. (“Giorgio Widman Sculp.”) [“Isola di California” is separated from “Novo Messico” by “Mar Vermei ô Mar Rosso”. Midway along the eastern coast of the strait three rivers are received from the northeast: “R. de Anguchi”, and, into an embayment, “R. de Tecon” and “R. de Coral”. Tecon is shown as a principal river, with headwater forks, the western branch of which heads in a place labeled “Rey Coromedo”.] [Rossi, Giacomo Giovanni] [In Italian.]

Sanuto, Giulio, AND Sanuto, Livio [?]

1574 25.397  [No title.] Venice. [Twenty-four gores printed for a globe 71 cm in diameter. Shirley notes (pp. 152-153), “One of the largest surviving sets of printed gores, possibly by the Sanuto brothers.” “Mar Vermei” is prominent, into which the Colorado River and tributaries flow.]

Sayer, Robert

1772 25.1437  *A Map of the Whole Continent of America, divided into North and South and West Indies with a Copious Table Fully shewing the several Possessions of each European Prince & State, As Settled by the Definitive Treaty concluded at Paris Feb. 10th 1763. the Clauses of which relative thereto are inserted. Compiled from M’ D’Anvilles Maps of that Continent. 1772. (“London Published as the Act Directs 1st April 1772. By Robt. Sayer Map & Printseller at the Golden Buck near Serjeants Inn Fleet Street.”) [The peninsula, “California”, is separated from “New Navarre” by “Californian Gulf or Mar Vermejo”. Two rivers arrive at the head of the northwesterly-trending gulf from the northeast; one is very small, which in fact is likely a redrawing of the two courses around what has been labeled variously as “I. de la Presentacion” and similar names on other maps, except in this case the two courses arrives independently at the head of the gulf. A distance upstream from the gulf at “S Dionisio” is the confluence of “Rio Colorado de los Martyres” (from the north-northeast with headwater in an area labeled ”Teguayo Grande”) and “Rio Grande” (from the east), but in the manner by which the lines are drawn and the labels applied it makes it seem as though the Colorado is a tributary to the “Rio Grande”, the latter also being the larger drainage basin with two of its headwater streams labeled ”Azul or Blue R” and “R Hila” (along which “Casagrande” is depicted).]

Sayer, R., AND Bennett, J. [Sayer, Robert, AND Bennett, John]

1775 25.1454  *Chart containing the Coasts of California, New Albion, and Russian discoveries to the North, with the Peninsula of Katschatka, in Asia, opposite thereto, And Islands, dispersed over the Pacific Ocean, to the North of the Line. \ North America and the West Indies, with the opposite Coasts of Europe and Africa. (“Published according to
Act of Parliament. 10 June 1775. by R. Sayer & J. Bennett. N° 53 in Fleet Street.”)
(“IV.”) [Map in two sheets. The peninsula, “California”, is separated from “New Mexico” by “Vermilion Sea”. The head of the northwestward-trending gulf twists to the northeast, where at the head it receives “Rio Colorado”, the course of which runs from the northeast heading in an area labeled “Teguayo”. Before reaching the gulf, it receives a river (not labeled) from the east, which is the Gila River, along which course is labeled “Casa-grande”.

Schagen, Gerardvm A.

1671  25.1157  Novissima et Accuratissima Totius Americae Descriptio per Gerardvm A Schagen.  In: Montanus, Arnoldus, De nieuwe en onbekende Weereld: of Beschryving van America. t’Amsterdam: Jacob Meurs boek-verkooper en plaet-snyder.  [“California” is an island, with the Gulf of California (not labeled) separating it from “Nova Granada”. On the eastern side of the strait, two rivers enter into two embayments: “R. del Tecon” (with headwater forks) and “R. Coral”].  [Map in Latin; volume in Dutch.]

Schener, Henrico

1703  25.1610  Geographia artificialis. Sive globi terraque i geographice repræsentandi artificium. Authorae P. Henrico Schener, Societatis Jesu. Pars V. Simpŭtibus Ioannis Caspari Bencard, Bibliopolaæ Academiae Dillingæae. Monachii, Typis, Mariæ Magdalenæ Rauchin Viduæ. [See four maps: [1] [Map of the western hemisphere] (Fol. O., between pp. 126/127): “America Borealis” is depicted with an immense “I. California”, with a crook-shaped strait with relatively smoothed sides separating the island from the mainland; the northern end of the strait twists westward. On the east side of the strait arrive several rivers (not labeled) from the northeast and east. [2] [Map of the Americas] (Fig. III, between pp. 150/151), again depicts “America Borerealis” (sic) with an immense “Ins. California”, with a fairly linear strait, turning slightly northward at its northern end, with relatively smoothed sides. On the east side of the strait arrive several rivers (not labeled) from the northeast and north. [3] “America Borealis” (Fol.
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 1: MAPS OF THE 16TH–18TH CENTURIES

T, between pp. 218/219): A fattened "Ins. California" is separated from "Novvm Mexicvm" by "Mar Vermeio Siue Rvbrvm". Numerous rivers (not labeled) arrive on the eastern side of the strait, all from the northeast. [4] Typvs totivs Orbis Terraqve Geographice Delineatvs, et ad Vsvm Globo Materiali Superindvcendvs (Fol. III, between pp. 240/241), 12 gores for a globe, "Globvs Geographicvs Novvs Anno 1700 Constrvci' Monachii": "America Borealis" includes a large "I. California" that is separated from the mainland by a relatively ragged-coasted strait. Several rivers (not labeled) arrive at the eastern side of the strait from the northeast.) [In Latin.]

1703 25.1611

Geographia hierarchica. Sive status ecclesiastici Romano-Catholici per orbem universum distributi succincta descriptio historico-geographica. Avthore P. henrico Scherer, Societatis Jesu. Pars II. Sumptibus Joannis Caspari Bencari, Bibliopolæ Academiæ Dilinganæ. Monachii, Typis, Mariæ Magdalenæ Rauchin Viduæ. [See three maps: [1] "Religionis Catholicae in America Boreali Disseminatæ Repræsentatio Geographica" (Fol. X.O.): "Ins. California" is separated from "Novvm Mexicvm Boreale" by "Mar Vermeio" (labeled at northern end of strait) \ "Mar Rvbrvm" (labeled at southern end of strait). Numerous rivers arrive at the eastern side of the strait, including, independently (from north to south), "R. de Anguchi" from the east, "R. del Tece" from the east, a short river (not labeled) to a large embayment from the northeast, and "R. de Corall" to a smaller embayment from the east-northeast. A short distance to the south from there arrives "R. del Nort" (Rio Grande). "R. Quivira" is labeled to the north of R. de Anguchi and "Cibo" is labeled between the forks of this river. [2] "Repræsentatio Americæ borealis Cvivs Provinciæ Vera Fide Illvminatæ Vmbra non Habent, Reliqvæ Vmbris Immersæ Svnt" (Fol. K): "I. California" is separated from "Novvm Mexicvm" by a narrow, linear strait (not labeled), into the eastern side of which arrive numerous rivers (not labeled) from the east-northeast. [3] [North polar projection of the world, commemorating "Societas Iesv": in "America Borealis", the island of "California" is separated from "Novvm Mexicvm" by a narrow, linear strait (not labeled), into the eastern side of which arrive several rivers (not labeled) from the northeast.] [In Latin.]

Schöner, Johann

see Anonymous (no date, ITEM NO. 25.373)

Seile, Añæ [Seile, Anne]

1663 25.1477

Americæ Nova Descriptio Impensis Añæ Seile 1663. [London?] [A reprinting of Henry Seile (1652, ITEM NO. 25.1476) with modified title cartouche and reengraved embellishments. [The island of "California" (its northern end labeled "Nova Albion") is separated from "New Galicia" by "Mare Vermiglio". Near the northern end of the strait several rivers enter two embayments on the eastern side: "R. d Anguichi" from the north; and, into a single embayment, "R del Tecan" from the north (with two headwater forks, one to the north near "Acoma" and the other to the northeast north of "Cibola"), and "R del Coral" from the north-northeast with headwater also near "Cibola".) [Title in Latin, labels in English, Spanish, and Latin.]

Seile, Henrici [Seile, Henry]

1652 25.1476

Americæ Descriptio Nova Impensis Henrici Seile Will: Trevethen sculp 1652. In: Heylyn, Peter, Cosmographie : in foure bookes. Containing the chorographie and historie of the whole world, and all the principall kingdomes, provinces, seas, and isles thereof. London: Printed for Henry Seile, and are to be sold at his shop over against
Saint Dunstans Church in Fleetstreet. MDCLII. [The island of "California" (its northern end labeled "Nova Albion") is separated from "New Galicia" by "Mare Vermiglio". Near the northern end of the strait several rivers enter two embayments on the eastern side: "R. d Anguichi" from the north; and, into a single embayment, "R del Tecan" from the north (with two headwater forks, one to the north near "Acoma" and the other to the northeast north of "Cibola"), and "R d Corall" from the north-northeast with headwater also near "Cibola".][Title in Latin, labels in English, Spanish, and Latin.]

**Seller, John**

**NO DATE** 25.1488

*Novissima totius terrarum orbis tabula. Auctore Joh: Seller Hydrographo Regis.* [London.] [1675?] [The island of "California" is separated from "Nova Granada" by a strait (not labeled). Midway along the east side of the strait is a bilobed embayment, into each part of which flows a river. The westerly embayment receives a significant river from the north with two forks heading near a place marked "Rey Coromedo"; the easterly embayment receives a smaller river also from the north. To the east of these rivers is a place marked "Pueblos d Aloque".]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 460

1679 25.1640

New Mexico. *In:* Seller, John, *Atlas minimus or a book of geography shewing all the empires, monarchies[,] kingdoms, regions[,] dominions[,] principalities and countries, in the whole world. By John Seller Hydrograph' to the King. And are sold at at his house at the Hermitage in Wapping. and in Pope's head Alley in Cornhill Lon. ("Ja Clark Sculp").* [The island, "California" (labeled "Nova Albio" [sic] at its northern end), is separated from "Nova Granada Hispania" by a strait (not labeled). Midway on the east side of this crude map are shown four rivers (not labeled) arriving in embayments, from the north to north-northeast.]

**Senex, Iohn** [Senex, John]

1710 25.1166

*North America Corrected from the Observations communicated to the Royal Society at London, and the Royal Academy at Paris. By John Senex F.R.S. 1710[,] Printed for T. Bowles in S. Pauls Church Yard, John Bowles and Son, in Cornhil, & Robt. Sayer in Fleet Street. ("Iohn Senex Sculp").* [A portion of the California peninsula is shown at the extreme west of the sheet, overlapping onto the ornamental border. It is separated from "New Mexico" by "The Sea of California". There are two embayments at the head of the gulf, into which flow separately "R. Angouchi" into the western bay and "R del Tison" into the eastern, larger bay. Upstream on the "Tison", "R de Buena Esperança" is shown as a large tributary to it from the east. Notably, "R. Sonaca or Hila" is shown as a significant stream from the east, entering the southern part of the large embayment of the gulf that also receives the "Tison"; and upstream on the "Hila" is a relatively short tributary from the northeast labeled "Colorado R.".]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:92

1719 25.1312

*A New Map of America From the latest Observations Revis'd by I. Senex. Most humbly Inscrib'd to the Right Hono[b]le The Earl of Berkshire &c. Deputy Earl Marshal of England. (*I Harris Fecit.*)* ["California" (partly also labeled "Nova Albion") is again an island, separated by a strait (not labeled) from "New Mexico or New Grenada". On the eastern shore of the strait are shown "Bona Guia R", "R. Anguchi", and "Tecon R". Southeast(!) of these rivers is labeled "The 7 Citties". (Note the remarkably retrograde geographical depictions as compared to the 1710 map.)]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 1: MAPS OF THE 16TH–18TH CENTURIES

Seutter, Matthaeus

1745 25.255 Novus orbis sive America Meridionalis et Septentrionalis . . . In: Atlas novius sive tabulae geographicæ togius odbis faciem, partes imperia regna et provincias exhibentes . . . . [No imprint?] [California depicted as an island. Other eds. noted, 1730 and following.] [In Latin.]


Sijpe, Nicola van [Sype, Nicola van]

NO DATE 25.406 La Herdike Enterprinse Faict par le Signevr Draeck d’Avoir Cirqvit Tovte la Terre. Antwerp[?]. [Ca. 1585.] [The head of the Gulf of California splits into three branches in “Nova Hispanie”. In this form they appear simply as narrowed extensions of the gulf itself. Of particular note is the positional marker for “Cuola” placed on the eastern side of the mouth of the gulf.] [In Dutch, French, and Latin.]

Smith, Reid, and Wayland [firm] [see also Reid]

1795 25.1344 A General Map of North America Drawn from the Best Surveys 1795. (“Scoles, sc.”) (“Published by Smith, Reid, & Wayland”.) [The peninsula of “California” is separated from “Navarre” by “Gulf of California”. The head of the gulf receives two rivers that flow closely in parallel from the north-northeast; their point of bifurcation is where a single river from the east turns abruptly southward; this river is labeled on one of its headwater streams “R. Hila”. The Colorado is not depicted; the area in which it should be shown is mostly blank, save for two mountain ranges and three place names, "Quivira", "Axas" (sic), and "Bagopas".] [This is the same map as that published by Reid (1795, ITEM NO. 25.1345).]

Solis [Solis, Hernando de]

NO DATE 25.1490 Tipvs Orbis Terrarvm. ("Solis fecit Valla dolid"). [1603?] [The northern part of the continent, "America o Nvevas Indias" is very broad, with its southwestern coast arcing from northwest-trending by the Californian peninsula to west in an area labeled “Qvivra Reino”, before turning northward to “Anian”. The Californian peninsula is not labeled; it is separated from the greater area of “Noeua espanna” by the Gulf of California (not labeled). Two river systems (not labeled) arrive at the head of the gulf; one from the northwest, from an area labeled “Totonteac”; the other, much longer, from the northeast, passing en route places labeled “Ceuola” and “Granada”. [In Spanish, with title in Latin.]
**Cartobibliography**

**Section 1: Maps of the 16th–18th centuries**

**Speed, John [Speed, John] see also "S., I."**

1626  25.1666  A New and Accurat Map of the World Drawne according to ye truest Descriptions latest Discoveries & best Observations haue beene made by English or Strangers. 1626. ("Are to be sold in pops-head Alle by Geor:Humble."  In: *A prospect of the most famous parts of the world . . . together with all the provinces, counties and shires, contained in that large theater of Great Britaines Empire. Performed by John Speed.* (The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine, etc). London: Printed by John Dawson for George Humble, 1627. [North America is labeled "North America or Mexicana". The island, "California", is separated from "Granada" by a strait (not labeled). Midway on the east side of the strait are two adjacent north-trending embayments; the eastern one is prominent, with two tributaries at its head, and the embayment itself is labeled "R. de Coral". East of this embayment is "Pueblos de Moqui"].

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**Stoopendaal, Daniel**

No date  25.1616  *Werelt Caert.* [Amsterdam.] [1716.] [The island, "California" (labeled "Nova Albion" in its northern part), is separated from "Nova Granada" by a strait (not labeled). Midway along the eastern side of the strait there is the appearance of two twin rivers arriving from the north; however, it is likely that these are awkward depictions of two north-trending embayments. The westerly of these, though, is headed by two rivers (not labeled) that independently arrive at the head of the embayment; one from the north and the other from the north-northeast, both of which head in an area near which is labeled "Rey Coromado"]. [In Latin, with title in Dutch.]

≡ cross-listings  Shirley  498

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**Tattonus, G. [Tatton, Gabriel]**

1600  25.1120  *Maris Pacifici quod uulgo Mar del zur cum regionibus circumpacificentribus, insulisq; in eodem passi Sparcis, nouisima descriptio, G. Tattonus Auct. 1600.* ("Beniamin Wright Anglus caelator"). ["California" is displayed as a peninsula. At the head of "Mare Vermejo" is a large area depicted by stippling, distinctly different from the depictions of islands. There, two rivers enter the gulf, "R. de Comara" (a minor river) from the north and northeast, and a major river from the northwest, labeled "Axa flu.", into which from the northeast are two tributaries, the more southerly of them labeled "Tontontec flu." "Axa" drains a significant part of the northwest. To the west of the head of the gulf is the label "Tontontec"; to the east "Cevola", northeast of which are symbols for cities with the label "Septem Citta". Also note that the American continent extends continuously to the west to "China"]. [NOTE: Also compare this map to Anonymous (no date [early 1600s], Item No. 25.1665] [In Latin with mixed labeling.]

≡ cross-listings  Wheat 1:32
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 1: MAPS OF THE 16TH–18TH CENTURIES

Tattonus (M.)  [Tatton, Gabriel]

1600  25.1118  *Noua et rece Terraum et regnorum Californiae, nouae Hispaiæ Mexicaniæ, et Peruviæ, uná cum exacta absoluta qvórmar Sinus Mexicanì, ad Insulam Cuba usq; Oræq; maritimæ ad Mare austriçum delineatio, à M. Tattonus celebrem Sydrogeographó edita.* [No imprint].  [*“California” is displayed as a peninsula.  At the head of “Mare Vermejo” is a large island, and three rivers converge at the head of the gulf (from west to east), “R. Quiuera”* “R. de Alaran”, and “R. del Tizon”.  To the west of the head of the gulf is the label “Tontonteac”; to the east “Cevola”, northeast of which are symbols for cities with the label “Steptem [sic] Cita”.*]  [In Latin with mixed labeling.]

≡  CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:31

1616  25.1119  *Noua et rece Terraum et regnorum Californiae, nouae Hispaiæ Mexicaniæ, et Peruviæ, uná cum exacta absoluta qvórmar Sinus Mexicanì, ad Insulam Cuba usq; Oræq; maritimæ ad Mare austriçum delineatio, à M. Tattonus celebrem Sydrogeographó edita.* [No imprint].  (“Beniamin Wright Anglus cælato Anno 1616.”)  [2nd state of this map; 1st is 1600 (ITEM NO. 25.1118).]  [*“California” is displayed as a peninsula.  At the head of “Mare Vermejo” is a large island, and three rivers converge at the head of the gulf (from west to east), “R. Quiuera”* “R. de Alaran”, and “R. del Tizon”.  To the west of the head of the gulf is the label “Tontonteac”; to the east “Cevola”, northeast of which are symbols for cities with the label “Steptem [sic] Cita”.*]  [In Latin with mixed labeling.]

≡  CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:35

Tavernier, M.  [Tavernier, Melchior]

1639  25.489  *Carte de l’Amerique . . .* [AND] *Carte nouuvelle de l’Evrpe . . .* [Paris]: M. Tavernier.  [California is depicted as an island.  “Mar de Vermeio” displays several tributaries draining to the eastern side of the strait, the northernmost one of which comes from the region labeled “Reg. Coronado”.  Most labels are illegible at the scale of reproduction by Shirley.]  [In French.]

≡  CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 349

1643  25.1492  *Carte de l’Amerique Nouvellement dressee suivant les Nouuelles descouvertes & mise en francois par M Tavernier de mieurant en l’isle du Palais sur le quay a la Sphere Royalle.*  [Caption: *Nova Totivs Terrarvm Orbis Geographica ac Hydrographica Tabvla.  Carte Universelle de tovt le Monde Novellement Dresse svr les Relations et Nouvelles Decouvertes des Anglois Holandois et Avtres.  Par M. Tavernier jdrographe (sic) de sa Majeste & avec son pruvilege pour 20 ans. Aº 1643.*]  (“A Pris chez M. Tavernier Gravevr et Imprimevr dv Roy povr les cartes Geographiqve et avtres tailles dovlces demevrant en l’isle dv Palais ala sphere royalle”).  (“A. de la plaes fecit”).  [The northwestern part of North America is blank, over which is a cartouche: “Dans Ceste partie Septentrionalle [sic] de L’Amerique Cest faict plusieurs Nouuelles decouuertes tant par les Francois que par les Anglois entre les quelles est l’isle (sic) de Californie (sic) que lon Croyoit sy deuant estre vnie a la Continente la quelle est entre le Tropique de Cancer &c le 45 Paralelle plus se Voit aussy la Mer de Hudson nouvellement des couuerte par Thomas Button”.]  [“I. de Californi” (sic) is separated from “Novvelle Granade” by “Mer de Vermio”.  Midway on the east side of the strait is a river (not labeled) coming from the northeast, heading in an area labeled “Roy Coromedo” and “Pueblos de Moqui”.*]  [In French, with caption in Latin and French.]

≡  CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 360
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 1: MAPS OF THE 16TH–18TH CENTURIES

Tauernier, Melchior, AND Bosse, Abraham [Tavernier, Melchior, AND Bosse, Abraham]

NO DATE 25.482

[No title]. Paris. [Ca. 1630.] [The southwestern portion of “Ameriqve Septentrionalis” is rather stylized. An imaginatively formed Gulf of California, broader at its head, separates “Californie” and “N. Grenade”, but California is only a label, with no coastline to the west. The eastern side of the gulf is sparsely marked with tributaries, but none at its head.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  Shirley 332

[Teixeira, Luís]

NO DATE 25.449

[Magna totius orbis terrarum geographica et hydrographica tabula, Lud. Teixiera.] Amsterdam: Salamon Savry. [1640s?] [Shirley provides data for this sheet as “Amsterdam?, 1604? [c. 1645]” (thus). Shirley (p. 263, Plate 195) illustrates a single surviving sheet of a four-sheet world map “conjecturally ascribed” to Teixeira; apparently the only surviving example from this cartographer’s world maps, of which 1598 and 1604 eds. are known from a 1714 list of works, from which this title is taken by Shirley.] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  Shirley 248

Thevet, André

1581 25.1051

Quarte Partie du Monde. [Caption: Le Nouveav Monde Descouvert et Illvstre de Nostre Temps.] (“A Paris, chez Guillaume Chaudiere, Rué S. Iaques, à l’enseigne du Temps & de l’Homme Sauuage. 1581.”) (“Andre Thevet. Cosmographe du Roy. Je sçay bien, Amy lecteur, que quelques hōmmes tres-doctes parcideuant ont mis en lumiere la Carte de ceste Quatresme partie de l’vniuers: mais pour ne l’auoir veuë & icelle illustré comme l’ay fait, pourroyent pareillement errer: ce qui m’a a bon droit incité de te la representer plus correcte que les precedentes, y observüt les degrez de longitude & latitude, selon l’ordre Cosmographique: ensemble tu y verras plusieurs riuieres, goulfes, môtaignes, plages & promontoires, desquelz ie t’ay faict assez ample description dans mon Histoire, à fin que tu ayes dequoy te contenter.”) In: La cosomographie univeruselle d’Andre Thevet Cosmographe du Roy. Tome Second. Paris: Chez Gillaume Chaudiere, [7] leaves, leaves 469-1025, [17] leaves, maps. [Leaves, rather than pages, are enumerated.] “[1575.” (see note below regarding date and map placement).] [Regarding the map in question, the detailed engraving of labels is so fine that they are illegible except upon examining an original map or a very high-density scan of it. In the area of interest to this bibliography there are no specific place names of political geography (such as California), although the coastal area to the northwest has a label, “Quier”, and to the far northwest prominently displayed “La Royaume d’Anian” alongside the fabled “Destoit d’Anian”. To the east of the head of the Gulf of California is the label, “Tontonteac”, and farther to the southeast in present central Mexico, “Novvelle Espaigna”. The Californian peninsula is separated from the mainland by “la mer Rouge”. Two tributaries are depicted at its head, the western one of which has headwaters as well, from the northwest to northeast; the eastern tributary, from the northeast, comes from that region labeled “Tontonteac”; a third tributary, very prominent, comes westward to the eastern shore of the gulf near its head, after draining areas of the east and west such as that which would be expected with a misaligned Rio Grande of the Gulf of Mexico (it also passes by “Ceuola”. Of additional note on this map is the cluttering in all open spaces by small symbols of trees, even in the Southwest.] • [NOTE: The volume is has generally been cited as Thevet (1575, Volume 2). Lowery (1912, p. 79, item 61) cites the placement of the map as “v. 2, preceding book 21, p. 903”; Wheat (1957, Volume 1, p. 189)
cites the placement as "Vol. 2, following p. 936". In fact, the volume by Thevet has the title-page: *La cosmographie vniverselle d'Andre Thevet Cosmographe dv Roy. Tome Second*, with the date 1575. However, this volume, using the title-page thus, contains only "Tome Troisieme" (leaves 469 recto–936 verso) and "Tome Quatrieme" (leaves 903 recto–1025 verso), so noted at the beginnings of those parts (leaves 469 recto and 903 recto, respectively). The volume contains leaves enumerated 469-1025 (leaves 903-936 have their enumeration duplicated in error [not noted by the cartobibliographers cited here]), plus an unenumerated 7 and 17 leaves preceding and following the text leaves, respectively. In this volume, Thevet's "Livre XX", which is a part of "Tome Troisieme", comprises leaves 877 recto–936 verso. "Livre XXI", which is a part of "Tome Quatrieme", comprises leaves 903 recto–936 verso, 937 recto–953 verso (903 therein being the replicated enumeration). The map is associated with "Tome Quatrieme", which begins with the caption, "Cosmographie vniverselle de Andre Thevet Cosmographe dv Roy. Tome Quatrieme. Description de la quatrieme partie dv monde, illvstree de nostre temps." The map of interest here is between Livre XX and Livre XXI, and thus between the leaves 936 verso/903 recto. All of the maps in this volume carry the date "1581.", as cited here. Most citations seen for Thevet's Volume 2 have the date 1575 and the imprint, "Chez Pierre l'Huilier"; the discrepancy, as observed here, is not resolved, but it seems that this work was produced over a period of time at a firm that changed hands, as both are cited as in "rue S. Iaques". One WorldCat record offers for the Guillaume Chaudier imprint, "Differs from other edition of 1575 in printer, spacing of last lines of preface, and does not have a portrait." The 1581 date for the map in question is adopted.] [In French.]

**Thornton, John**

NO DATE 25.1164

*A new Map of the World According to M: Edward Wright Commonly called Mercator’s Projection*. London: John Thornton. ("La Clark sculp.") [Ca. 1683.] ["California", an island, is separated from "New Granada" by a strait (not labeled). On the eastern side of the strait is an embayment into which two simply drawn rivers enter separately. Of North America, only the coasts and notable rivers are delineated.]

**Thornton, Samuel**

1700 25.1628

*A New and Correct Map Of the World, According to M: Edward Wright Commonly called Mercator’s Projection With a View of the Winds and Variation. By Saml Thornton Hydrographer at the signe of England Scotland and Ireland in the Mnories London*. ["California" is an island separated from "New Granada" by "Sea of Vermejo". Midway on the east side of the strait is a north-northeast trending, bilobed embayment. The north-northwest trending lobe receives a river, with two headwater forks, descending some distance from the north; the north-northeast trending lobe receives a river descending some distance from the northeast. Curiously, three labels appear aligned along the east coast of the strait, to the west of these rivers: "R. d. Anguchi", "Toucan", and "Coral", without decided indication to which features they belong. (Some distance south of these is "R. del Nort", descending from a large lake, following a south-southwest course to an embayment.) (Of additional interest on this map is "The Great River Missisipy", not far east from these rivers, that arrives at the northwest corner of "Bay of Mexico."])
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kaart van het Westelyk Gedeelte van Nieuw Mexico en van California Volgens de laatste Ontdekkingen der Jesuiten en anderen. te Amsterdam by Isaak Tirion. MDCCCLXV.</td>
<td>1765</td>
<td>25.1177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Map of the continents surrounding the Pacific Ocean.]</td>
<td>1554</td>
<td>25.381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A view of the earth: Being a short but comprehensive system of modern geography.</td>
<td>1798</td>
<td>25.504</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
due eastward toward "Casa Grande" in "Granada or New Mexico" and thus may be correlated with the Gila River.

Valck, G. [Valk, Gerard]

1686 25.1385 Mappe-monde Geo-Hydrographique ou Description Generale du Globe Terrestre et Aquatique en Deux-Plans-Hemispheres, ou sont exactement remarquées en General Toutes les Parties de la Terre et de l'Eau Suivant les relations les plus nouvelles, par G. Valck. [On the map of "Amerique Septentriionale", the island of "Californie" is separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by "Mer Vermeille". Midway along the eastern shore of the strait is an embayment that receives two rivers (not labeled) from the north and northeast; the longer one, from the north, comes from a place labeled "R. coromeda".]


1710 25.1620 America Aurea Pars Altera Mundi. Auctoribus Gerardo et Leonardo Valk. Cum Privilegio Ordinum Hollandiae et West Frisiae. [The island, "California" (labeled "Nova Albion" in its northern part), is separated from "Nova Mexico" by "Mare Rubrum". Midway on the east side of the strait is a prominent north-northeast trending embayment, which receives at its head a river (not labeled) with two headwater branches. Another river (not labeled), with several tributaries to it, arrives from the east midway on the eastern side of the embayment.]

Valk, Gerardum, AND Schenk, Petrum [Valk, Gerard, AND Schenk, Peter]

1653 25.1279 America Septentrionalis. ("Amstelodami, Penes Gerardum Valk et Petrum Schenk."\)

"Insula California" and "Nueva Granada" are separated by "Mare Vermio". On the eastern side of the strait is an embayment into which two rivers come independently: "R. del Tecon", which is a larger stream from the north, with headwater forks in a region labeled "Rey Coromedo"; and a smaller stream from the northeast, "R. de Coral", which comes generally from a region where "Pueblos de Moqui" is noted. Just north of this embayment "R. de Anguchi" flows directly into the strait. [In Latin, with borrowed Spanish names.]
**ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE GRAND CANON**  

**CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY**  

**SECTION 1: MAPS OF THE 16TH–18TH CENTURIES**

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**Vaugondy**  

*see also Robert de Vaugondy (fils)* [Robert de Vaugondy, Didier]  

*see also Robert de Vaugondy, Gilles*

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**Vaugondy (M. de) [Vaugondy (Monsieur de)]** [Robert de Vaugondy, Didier]

1772  
25.1460  

*Carte des parties nord et ouest de l’Amérique dressée d’après les relations les plus authentiques par M... en 1764. Nouvelle édition réduite par M. de Vaugondy en 1772.*  

[Ellipsis thus.] (“Suppl 1st Carte.”)  

[The western coast of North America north of “Californie” runs sharply to the west-northwest across the Pacific Ocean; the land there is labeled “Grand Quivira”. The peninsula, “Californie”, is separated from “Nouvelle Navarre” by “Mer Vermeille”. “R de los Apostolos” (Gila River) arrives at the head of the gulf from the east-northeast; three of its headwater tributaries are labeled “R Azul”, “R. Hila”, and “R. S. Maria”, with the Apostolos’ principal headwater to the northeast at a lake labeled “L. des 7 Nations”. “R. Colorado ot Totontoac” (sic) is shown on a course west of and approximately parallel to the main course of Apostolos and as a tributary to the latter. Downstream from that confluence, another river arrives from the northwest, with its two headwater branches labeled “R. Ticon ot Aza” (sic) and “R de Quivira”.]  

[In French.]

1772  
25.1654  

*Carte Générale des Découvertes de l’Amiral de Fonte représentant la grande probabilité d’un Passage au Nord Ouest par Thomas Jefferys Géographe du Roi à Londres 1768.*  

(“Cette Carte a été traduite par M. de Vaugondy et gravée à Paris en 1772.”) (“Suppl. 8th Carte.”)  

[A redrafting and translation of Jefferys (1768, item no. 25.1652). Displays a remarkable, even confusing, series of straits and rivers across the northern part of North America. The southeast corner of the map includes the northern part of Spanish “Nouv Mexique”, to the latitude of a simply drawn east-west river (not labeled) that passes by “Casa Grande” (thus the Gila River), which at the bottom edge of the map meets the Colorado River (not labeled) that follows a mostly straight south-southwest course from an area labeled “Quivira”. Just south of the confluence the Colorado passes off the map. East of the Colorado is the label “Moqui”, and southeast from there, not far north of “Casa Grande”, is the label “Zuni ou Cibola”. On the bottom of the map, the corresponding area to the west that would be northern California is labeled “New Albion”.]  

[Although lower California and the Gulf of Mexico are not shown, by the geographical presentation of the confluence of the Colorado and Gila it is meant that California is a peninsula.]  

[In French.]

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**Veléz y Escalante, Antonio**

1777  
25.602  

*Derrotero hecho por Antonio Veléz y Escalante, Misionero para mejor conocimiento de las Misiones, pueblos de Indios y Presidios que se hallan en el Camino de Mon-terrey a Santa Fé de Nuevo Mexico. Laus deo Anno Domini 1777.*  

*MANUSCRIPT*, Library of Congress, map collection, call number G4300 1777.V4, 1 sheet, pen-and-ink and watercolor; digitized online at [https://www.loc.gov/item/96686648/](https://www.loc.gov/item/96686648/).  

[See also illustration in the front matter herein.]  

[The map is likely the work of Bernardo de Miera y Pacheco.]  

[In Spanish.]  

• [Compare also the manuscript maps cited herein, by Garcés (1777, item no. 25.1045), Font (1777, item no. 25.1046; 1778, item no. 25.1047), and Miera y Pacheco (1777, item no. 25.1115; 1778, item no. 25.1048). As a result of varied citations made of these maps over the years, all are cited in this bibliography with clarified information provided as closely as possible based on examinations of all of these maps and information with their catalog records.]  

• [As a
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY
SECTION 1: MAPS OF THE 16TH–18TH CENTURIES

manuscript this would not be cited in this bibliography, but it is of seminal importance in the history of the Grand Canyon and the Southwest. On this map is figured the first notation of what we know now as the Grand Canyon: "Puerto de Bucareli" is labeled at the confluence of Rio Colorado and Rio Jaquesita (i.e., Little Colorado River). This earliest non-Indigenous name for the canyon was given by Padre Francisco Garcés in 1776 during his visit to the Havasupai, honoring the Viceroy of New Spain, Antonio María Bucarely y Ursúa. Garcés’s journal was not published until 1900 (see Coues, 1900, ITEM NO. 2.2132). See also as well the woodcut map by Manuel Villavicencio (1781, ITEM NO. 25.510), which, credited to Garcés and Font in 1777, likewise includes "Puerto de Bucareli" and which is the first printed map to include a name for the Grand Canyon.38

Venegas, Miguel

1757  25.508  Noticia de la California, y de su conquista temporal, y espiritual, hasta el tiempo presente, Sacada de la historia manuscrita, formada en Mexico año de 1739. por el Padre Miguel Venegas. Madrid: Imprenta de la Viuda de Manuel Fernández y del Supremo Consejo de la Inquisición, 3 volumes, 240, 564, 436 pp. [Lower Colorado River area, see in Tomo Segundo [Volume 2], which also includes fold-out "Mapa de la America Septent:c- Asia Oriental y Mar del Sur Intermedio Formado sobre las Memorias mas recientes y exactas hasta el año de 1754"; and in Tomo Tercero [Volume 3], which also includes fold-out "Mapa de la California su Golfo, y Provincias fronteras en el Continente de Nueva España." [Information for maps: [1] Mapa de la America...: ("Manuel Rodríguez, sculpst."). ("M-A de 1756"). "R. Colorado" is labeled at a rather widened head of the Gulf of California (not labeled), continuing without diminishment to the northwest then to the northeast where the confluence of "R2 Gila" is met. [2] Mapa de la California su Golfo...: This is a reproduction of Kino’s map,

Special note is made here that relates to other important manuscript holdings, in the Archivo General de Indias (Seville), that place this map in contemporary perspective (see in Chapman, Charles E., Catalogue of materials in the Archivo General de Indias for the history of the Pacific coast and the American Southwest (University of California Press, Berkeley, 1919). These could indicate the possibility of timely communication of information during and after Garcés's expedition to Hopi. Chapman’s calendar includes the following items (all items quoted thus; square brackets are Chapman’s; ellipses and notes within {braces} are introduced here):

(p. 441) 3432.  1777.  Baquioba.  Mapa formado sobre el Diario del viaje que hizo el P. F. Francisco Garcés al Río Colorado, S. Gabriel y Moqui.  C. 1p. 46 by 31 cm.  104-6-18.  Enc. w. 3527.  {NOTE: This manuscript map is Wheat I:170 (also illustrated in Wheat, Vol. 1, facing p. 92); also online from Spanish government website, Portal de Archivos Españoles, webpage http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/show/21490 (accessed 21 February 2020), credited to Archivo General de Indias.}
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with the addition of ornamental illustrations. (See herein under *Kino.*)) [See also under Consag (1757, Item No. 25.768).] [In Spanish.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item</th>
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<tr>
<td>1759</td>
<td>25.763</td>
<td><em>A natural and civil history of California: Containing an accurate description of the country, its soil, mountains, harbours, lakes, rivers, and seas: its animals, vegetables, minerals, and famous fishery for pearls.</em> [etc.] Translated from the original Spanish of Miguel Venegas, a Mexican Jesuit, published at Madrid 1758. London: printed for James Rivington and James Fletcher, 2 volumes, 455, 387 pp. [Howes notes that this is an English ed. with omissions.] [Note also fold-out map in Vol. I: “An accurate Map of California, Drawn by the Society of Jesuits, &amp; dedicated to the King of Spain. 1757”. (“J. Gibson Sculp:”; “Vol. I. page 13”.) It reproduces Kino’s map, portraying “Rio Colorado ó del Norte” between the head of “Gulph of California or Cortes’s Red Sea” and a point northeastward from the confluence of “Rio Gila”. (See herein under <em>Kino.</em>)]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1767</td>
<td>25.765</td>
<td><em>Histoire naturelle et civile de la Californie, contenant une description exacte de ce pays, de son sol, de ses montagnes, lacs, rivières et mers, de ses animaux, végétaux, minéraux, et de sa fameuse pêcherie des perles: les mœurs de ses habitants, leur religion, leur gouvernement, et leur façon de vivre différents voyages, et tentatives qu’on a faites pour s’y établir, et reconnoître son Golfe et la côte de la Mer du Sud.</em> (“M. E**.” [sic], translator.) Paris: Chez Durand, 3 volumes, 360 [and map], 375, 354 pp. [Howes gives dates of volumes as 1766-1767, but 1767 dates only given in volumes seen.] [In French.]</td>
<td></td>
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SECTION 1: MAPS OF THE 16TH–18TH CENTURIES

Verbiest, Pieter [Verbist, I.] [Uerbist, I.]

1630 25.483 Ampla et accuratissima universi orbi terrarum tabula geographica aucta et emendata auct. I. verbist. Antverpia: Sumptibus Petri ver bist. [Also notes, "Peter ver Bist sculpsit et excudit".]. [California is depicted somewhat awkwardly as an island. A tributary enters the eastern side of the strait near its midpoint, along which one label is "Cevola".]. [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 338

1636 25.485 Nova totius terrarum orbis geographica ac hydrographica emendata auct. I. verbist. Antverpiensis: Petri Ver bist. [California is depicted decisively as an island. The Gulf of California is a strait opening awkwardly into the interior of "America Septentrionalis". Tributaries are sparsely marked on the eastern side of the strait, and one label in the region is "Cevola".]. [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 342

1674 25.1592 輿坤 [read right to left] [Kunyu] [The whole earth]. [Peking.]. [Wood-cut blocks. California is depicted as an island. On the eastern side of the strait between it and the American mainland is an embayment that receives two rivers from the north and northeast; for former is more significant and displays two headwater forks; a label is adjacent to it, "德 說 河" [?], which is the name of a river (not determined). Another, short river, also from the north, parallels it to the west.] [Stanford University Library’s Glen McLaughlin Map Collection of California as an Island indicates multiple states (including square brackets): 1) "Published in Peking, [1674]"; 2) "Published in Canton, 1856, possibly from new blocks"; 3) "Published in Seoul, 1860, by order of the King Cho Chou of Korea, probably from the 1856 blocks"; 4) "Published in the 1930s, probably in Seoul from 1856 blocks, but lacking decorative borders".]. [In Chinese.]

Verhaer, Franciscus see Haræi, F.

Villasenor, Joseph, AND Sanchez

1754 25.1613 Societatis Iesu In America Septentrionali pro Gloria Dei laborantis Sedium Ichnographia, Secundo Ignatio, A Primo Ignatio Conditore SS. Decimo sexto Praeposito Generali Ejusdem Societatis, A.R.P.N. Ignatio Vicecomiti, Diu desideratæ Mexicanæ Provinciæ divisioni, In Provinciam, et Vice-Provinciam, Humanissime annuenti Ann. 1754. D. C. O. ("D. D. Joseph Villasenor, et Sanchez delin Ann. 1751."). ["Joannes Petroschi sculp. Romæ A. 1754."]). [Map of the province of New Mexico (not labeled) between “California” (the Baja peninsula) and the valley of the “Rio grande del Norte” (Rio Grande of the Gulf of Mexico) north of “Passo”. “Rio Colorado” reaches the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled) along a straight course from the north-northeast. Three islands are shown in the mouth of the river. “Rio Gila” is depicted disjointed, without headwater or confluence, to the east of the Colorado. Rivers and numerous missions are delineated throughout the region south of there, in “Pimeria”, “Sonora”, and “Cinaloa".]. [In Latin.]

Villacö, Manuel [Villavicencio, Manuel]

1781 25.510 (SCULPSIT) Carta geographica de la costa, y parte de la península de la California naciones que comprehende hasta el Nuevo Mexico, y viage q’ hizieron Fr. Françö
Garces, y Fr. Pedro Font al Rio Colorado[,] S. Gabriel, y Moqui el año de 1777. [México]: [no imprint], 1 sheet, “Escala de 60 Leguas de à 5000. baras.” [scale ca. 1:9,000,000]. [Map labels the lands of Native American groups. “R. Colorado” is delineated up into present-day Utah, passing through a mountainous terrain in the vicinity of Grand Canyon. The river enters the Gulf of California (not labeled) at its northeastern head. The routes of travel followed by Padres Francisco Garcés and Pedro Font are delineated.] [Notes found in descriptions of this map indicate that it may have been prepared for a book that was never published. This is the first map to portray the landscape of the entire lower Colorado River (with the expected geographical faults). Also of note is the label, “Puerto de Bucareli” at the confluence of “R. Colorado” and “R. Jaquesia” (Little Colorado River). This is the first printed map to label what later became known as the Grand Canyon. (The first manuscript map to note a name appears to have been the one specially cited herein as Veléz y Escalante (1777, ITEM NO. 25.602); and see also that map illustrated in the front matter herein 25 herein.) [In Spanish.]

Visscher, N. [Visscher, Nikolaus]


Visscher, N. Iō. [Visscher, Nikolaus]

1657 25.1482 Nova America Descriptio Per N. Iō. Visscher Gerard Lollain Exudit 1657. [Amsterdam?] [Library of Congress catalog record notes, “Sheet issued as part of a set of 5 maps; one map covers entire world and 4 maps cover individual continents.”] [The western coast of North America, from the tip of the Baja Peninsula to high latitudes, runs continuously to the northwest. The peninsula, “California”, is separated from “Nova Granada” by “Mare Vermeio”. The head of the gulf is bulbous, into which five rivers flow: 1) a river from the northwest, which has two forks (the western fork is labeled “Axa flu”, coming from the north and to the west of which is the label “Tolm Reg”, and an eastern fork (not labeled) also from the north; 2) “Caramana flu” from the north (between these first two rivers is the label “tontonteac”); 3) a river (not labeled) from the northeast; 4) “R. del. Aguada” from the northeast; 5) a river (not labeled) from the east-northeast.] [In Latin.]

Visscher, Nikolao [Visscher, Nikolaus]

NO DATE 25.1410 Orbis terrarum nova et accuratissima tabula. Auctore Nicolao Visscher. (“N. P. Berchem invent.”) (J. de Visscher sculpit.”) [Amsterdam]: Nikolao Visscher. [1690?] [“California.” is depicted as an island, labeled in its northern part “Nova Albion”. It is separated from “Nova Granada.” by a strait (not labeled). On the eastern shore of the strait is a divided embayment that receives two rivers (not labeled) from the north; the northerly one has headwater forks by a place labeled “Rey Coromendo”. “R. del Norte” (Rio Grande) is to the south of these rivers.] [In Latin.]
Vischer, Nikolaum Iō. [Vischer, Nikolaus]

1631 25.1116 *Americæ nova descriptio.* ("Abraham Goos, Sculpsit.") [California depicted as a peninsula. At the head of "Mare Vermeio" converge three rivers, "Axa flu", with headwater forks, from the northwest, "Caramara flu", from the north (both of which come from an area labeled "Totonteac"); and an unlabeled river, from the northeast. "Cevola" is marked not far north of the head of the gulf.] [NOTE: "Caramara", or "Coromara", was assumed by contemporary geographers to be the same as that of Marco Polo’s river in China.] [In Latin.]

1636 25.1275 *Americæ Nova Descriptio Per Nicolaum Iō. Visscher. Anno 1636.* ("Abraham Goos, Sculpsit.") [The peninsula of "California" and "Nova Granada" are separated by "Mare Vermeio". The head of the gulf receives three principal rivers (from west to east): "Axa flu" from the north and northwest, with an unlabeled tributary to it from the north, and near the gulf along this river is a place name, "Cevola"; "Caramara flu", from the north and passing through an area labeled "Totonteac"; and a river (not labeled) from the northeast (not far south of which is a river labeled "R. del Aguada". The area between the rivers "Axa" and "Caramara" at the head of the gulf is labeled "Abacus nunc Granata", and between "Caramara" and the unlabeled river to its east is the label "G de Caramara". Between that third river and "R. del Aguada" to its south is labeled "Braco de Muches Flores".] [NOTE: A cartographical device to suggest an area unexplored is the note of Brazos de Miraflores (more correctly written), which may imply a possible extension of the gulf that, upon continued exploration, would indicate that the gulf is in fact a strait.] [NOTE: "Caramara", or "Coromara", was assumed by contemporary geographers to be the same as that of Marco Polo’s river in China.] [In Latin, with some borrowed Spanish.]

Visscher, Nikolaus

1690 25.254 *Totius Americae descriptio.* [Amstelaedami.] [California depicted as an island.] [In Latin.]

Visscherius, Nicolaus Joannis [Vissherius, Nicolaus Ioannis; Vißcherius, Nicolaus Ioannis] [Visscher, Claes Janszoon] [Piscatore, Nicolaus Ioannis; Piscatore, Nicolaus Ioannahide]

NO DATE 25.467 [No title.] Amstelodami. [Ca. 1617.] [Exceptional border ornamentation in the form of historical, seasonal and occupational scenes. The Gulf of California is portrayed with tributaries entering at its head.]

1614 25.465 *Orbis terrarum typus de integro in plurimis emendatus, auctus, et icunculis illustratus.* Amstelodami. ["America Septentrionalis, sive Mexicana" displays the Gulf of California with tributaries running to its head.] [In Latin.]

1639 25.487 *Orbis Terrarum Typus De Integro Multis In Locis Emendatus Auctore N. I. Piscadore.* ("Tabellam hanc excudit, Amstelodami Anno 1639. Pieter Goos sculpsit"). ["California" is shown as an island. Midway along the eastern side of the northwest-southeast trending strait is a large north-south gulf labeled "R. d. Coral", which at its head bifurcates as two rivers, the northeastern one sharing the name.] [Shirley (plate
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263) illustrates the second state of this map (1st state, 1638). Wheat (Volume 1, p. 194) also indicates "French Reproduction, n.d." [In Latin, with shared Spanish names.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 346  WHEAT I:44

1652  25.1489

Orbis Terrarum Typus de Integro Multis in Locis Emendatus. Auctore N. I. Piscator. ("Nicolaus Ioannis Vißcherius Tabellam hanc excudit Amstelodami Anno 1652  Pieter Goos Sculpsit."). [The island of "California" is separated from "Granada" by a strait (not labeled). Midway along the east side of the strait is a long north-south embayment—a gulf—that receives to rivers; the label "R. d. Coral" is written along the entire length of the gulf and the easterly of the two rivers, which flows from the northeast. The westerly river flows from the north-northwest from a place labeled "Rey Coromendo" To the east of this gulf is a place labeled "Pueblos de Moqui".] [In Latin.]

Voisin, Lancelot du

1582  25.405

Les trois mondes. Paris. [See map, "Les Trois Mondes." on which the North American continent labels "Totonteac" and "Marata" occupy the region of interest to this bibliography.] [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 148

Vopelleus, Caspar [Vopell, Caspar]

1536  25.374

Nova & Integra Universi Orbis. Descriptio. Coloniae [Cologne]. [Three sections only of gores for a globe, depicting North America and "adjacent" Asia, and part of Central America. They depict the same arrangement as the gores cited for Anonymous (no date [ca. 1535] [ITEM NO. 25.373]), but with "Hispania Nova" immediately south and on the same land mass as "Asia Orientalis".] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 73

1570  25.394

Nova et integra universaliqvse orbis totivs ivxta Germanam neotericornvm traditionem descriptio. Antwerpiae: Bernardum Puteanum [Bernard van den Putte]. [The western portion of the North American continent appears similar to many other contemporary maps until one sees that to the north of "Hispania Nova" (in the area of Mexico) lie "Cathay R[egio].", "Asia Magna" and "India Orientalis" where would appear to be the western United States. Although numerous rivers come to "Mare Indicvm Avstrale" and "Mare Eovmre de Svr", the Gulf of California or the Baja peninsula are not discerned.] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 123
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**Vrient., Joachem Baptistam** [Vrients, Jan Baptist]

1596  25.427  Orbis Terræ Compendiosa Descriptio ex peretissimorum totius orbis Gæographorum operibus desumpta. *In*: Linschoten, Jan Huygen van, *Itinerario, voyage ofte schipvaert, van Ian Huygen van Linschoten naer Oost ofte Portugaels Indien, inhoudende een corte beschryvinghe der selver landen ende zee-custen . . . .* Amstelredam: Cornelis Claesz. [An exaggeratedly broad North America is labeled across its central part, "Mexicana". Tributaries approach the head of the Gulf of California. Part of the region of interest to this bibliography is labeled "Totonteac".]

In Latin.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 192

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**Walton, Ro.** [Walton, Robert]

NO DATE  25.1643  *A New, Plaine, and Exact Map of America: described by N: I: Visscher, and don into English, enlarged, and Corrected, according to I: Blaeu, with the habits of the Countries, and the manner of the cheife Citties: the like never before.* ("Printed, Colored, and are to be sold by Ro: Walton at Æ Globe and Compass in St. Paules Church yard between Æ two north doores"). [1660?] [The island, "California", is separated from "New Granada" by a strait (not labeled). In the northern part of the east side of the strait are shown three rivers reaching the strait: "R d Anguchi" from the north, and, into a common embayment, "R d Tecon" from the north and "R d Coral" from the north-northeast. The river Tecon has two headwater forks.]

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**Wassenaer, Nicolaus a** [Wassenaer, Nicolaes van]

1661  25.480  [No title.] Amstelodami. [Shirley notes (p. 352), "Although dated 1661, the original plates of this six-sheet map were issued over thirty years earlier." California is depicted as an island. "Mar Vermeio" is a strait, to which numerous tributaries come from "Nova Granada" to the east. Most labels are illegible at the scale of reproduction in Shirley.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 327

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**Wells, Edward**

NO DATE  25.1422  *A New Map of North America Shewing its Principal Divisions, Chief Cities, Townes, Rivers, Mountains & c. Dedicated To His Highness William Duke of Glocester.* ("Delin. Murg. sculpt. Univ. Oxon."). *In*: Wells, Edward, *A new sett of maps both of ancient and present geography, wherein not only the latitude and longitude of many places are corrected, according to the latest observations; but also the most remarkable differences of ancient and present geography may be quickly discern’d by a bare inspection or comparing of correspondent maps; which seems to be the most natural and easy method to lead young students (for whose use the work is principally intended) unto a competent knowledge of the geographical sciences. Together with a geographical treatise particularly adapted to the use and design of these maps.*
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London: Printed for J. and J. Bonwicke, S. Birt, to Osborne, E. Wicksteed, and T. Cooper. ("Imprimatur, Gu. Paynter, Vice-Can. Oxon.") [1722.] [This map is no. “39” (printed beneath the cartouche). The "Gulf of California or Vermilion Sea." separates the island, "California." from the area labeled "New Mexico or New Granada, Discovered about 1540, of a barren soil and little known." to the north of which is a blank area labeled "Parts As Yet Unknown." About one-third of the distance from the southern end of the strait, on the eastern side, a single river (not labeled) descends to the gulf from the northeast. This is like the Rio Grande, as it heads to the north of the place marker for "S. Fe or New Mexico." To the north of its mouth along the strait is an embayment, into which usually on maps of this time are shown rivers associated with the Colorado, but in this space is the remark about the “discovery” of New Mexico. (The "Meschasipi R." [Mississippi River] is shown entering the northwesternmost part of the Gulf of Mexico, with at its mouth "New French Settlement.")]

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title-page for Martino followed by original title-page for Institute of Historical Cartography.] [An on-demand publication.]

Wilkinson, R. [Wilkinson, Robert]

NO DATE 25.1185 A new Map of North America, agreeable to the Latest Discoveries. [No imprint.] [Ca. 1790.] ["California" is separated from "New Navarra" by "Gulf of California". "Rio Colorado, or North River" is shown entering the head of the gulf from the north-northeast. A tributary to it, from the east (the Gila River, actually) is labeled only on the principal portion of it that comes from the same general area as the headwater of the Colorado, labeled "Blue R." Below the confluence of the Colorado and "Blue" the river arcs to the south to reach the head of the gulf. Just to its east is shown a minor river paralleling the Colorado, coming from near the confluence area and reaching the gulf independently; it suggests a revision of the bifurcated portrayal of the lowermost Colorado often seen on contemporary maps.] [See also Wilkinson (1794, ITEM NO. 25.1184).]

1794 25.1184 A New Map of North America, agreeable to the Latest Discoveries. ("London, Published Jan'y 1st 1794, by R. Wilkinson, N°. 48, Cornhill." "T. Conder Sculp.") ["California" is separated from "New Navarra" by "Gulf of California". "Rio Colorado or North R." is shown entering the head of the gulf from the north-northeast. A tributary to it, from the east (the Gila River, actually) is labeled only on the principal portion of it that comes from the same general area as the headwater of the Colorado, labeled "Blue R." Below the confluence of the Colorado and "Blue" the river arcs to the south to reach the head of the gulf. Just to its east is shown a minor river paralleling the Colorado, coming from near the confluence area and reaching the gulf independently; it suggests a revision of the bifurcated portrayal of the lowermost Colorado often seen on contemporary maps.] [NOTE: This map is redrawn from that one shown by Wilkinson (no date [ca. 1790], ITEM NO. 25.1185).]

Wit, F. de [Wit, Frederick de]

1660 25.1493 Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Tabula Auctore F. de Wit. ("'t Amsterdam by Frederick de Wit in de Calvertstraet inde [sic] Witte Paskaeret, 1660"). [The island of "California" is separated from "Granada" by a strait (not labeled) that is open to the north where the entire northwestern part of North America is blank. Midway on the east side of the strait is a prominent north-trending embayment—a gulf—that receives two short rivers (not labeled), the westerly one from the north-northwest heading by a place labeled "Rey Coromedo"; the easterly one, from the northeast, is labeled "R. d. Coral" along it and the entire length of the gulf. To the east is "Pueblos de Moqui".]} [In Latin, with publisher's information in Dutch.]
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<td>1660</td>
<td>25.244</td>
<td><em>Nova Totius Americæ Descriptio</em>. Auct. F. de Wit. 1660. [No imprint.] [The island of &quot;California&quot; is separated from &quot;Nova Granada&quot; by a strait (not labeled), which incidentally seems clogged with islands throughout its entire northern half. At the middle of the eastern side of the strait two rivers (not labeled) arrive; the principal one from the north, where its western headwater fork heads at a place labeled &quot;Rey Coromendo&quot;, and the more easterly one, shorter, from the north-northeast. To the east of these rivers is &quot;Pueblos de Moqui&quot;.] [In Latin.]</td>
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<td>1680</td>
<td>25.1494</td>
<td><em>Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Tabula</em>, ex officina F. de Wit. Amstelodami. [&quot;California Insvla.&quot; is separated from &quot;N. Grenada.&quot; by &quot;M. Vermeio&quot;, which hosts a number of islands throughout its northern half. Midway on the eastern side of the strait is a single river (not labeled) arriving from the north and north-northeast, with headwater in a mountainous area north of &quot;Acoma&quot;. To the north of that mountainous area is labeled &quot;Cibola.&quot; ] [In Latin.]</td>
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### [Wright, Edward]

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<td>1599</td>
<td>25.441</td>
<td>[Map of the world. ] <em>In:</em> Hakluyt, Richard, <em>The principal nauigations, voyages, traffiques and discoueries of the English nation, made by sea or ouer-land, to the remote and farthest distant quarters of the earth, at any time within the compasse of these 1600 yeres: diuided into three seuerall volumes, according to the positions of the regions, whereunto they were directed.</em> The first volume containeth the worthy discoueries &amp;c. of the English toward the north and northeast by sea, as of Lapland, Scrikfinia, Corelia, the Baie of S. Nicolas, the Isles of Colgoieue, Vaigatz, and Nova Zembla, towards the great riuer Ob, with the mighty empire of Russia, the Caspian Sea, Georgia, Armenia, Media, Persia, Boghar in Bactria, and divers kingdomes of Tartaria: together with many notable monuments and testimonies of the ancient forren trades, and of the warrelike and other shipping of this realme of England in former ages. VVhereunto is annexed a briefe commentary of the true state of Island, and of the northen seas and lands situate that way : as also the memorable defeat of the Spanish huge Armada, Anno 1588. The second volume comprehendeth the principall nauigations, voyages, traffiques and discoueries of the English nation made by sea or ouer-land, to the south and south-east parts of the world, as well within as without the Streight of Gibraltar, at any time, within the compasse of these 1600 yeres: diuided into two seueral parts, &amp; c. London: George Bishop, Ralph Newberie, and Robert Barker. [Shirley (p. 238) notes that this untitled two-sheet map, &quot;sometimes found in the second volume of Richard Hakluyt's epic work&quot;, has no imprint or acknowledgment, but which is &quot;now reckoned to be the work of the mathematician Edward Wright&quot;][1]. [Virtually the entire interior of North America (not separately labeled) is blank, with all geographic names lined up on the coastlines. The peninsula, &quot;C:California&quot;, is separated from &quot;N:New Mexico&quot; by an overly wide Gulf of California (not labeled), with numerous names written on its eastern shore only. At the head of the gulf is portrayed an exceedingly short reach of a single river, &quot;R:grande&quot;, entering the gulf from the north-northeast. To its west a principal embayment is labeled &quot;B.Bermejo&quot;. To its east is the label, &quot;Totonteac&quot;. Notably, the label &quot;Cibola&quot; appears well to the southeast of these points.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Wytfliet, Cornelius à [Wytfliet, Corneille]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1597</td>
<td>25.264</td>
<td><em>Descriptionis Ptolemaicae augmentum, siue Occidentis notitia : breui commentario illustrata</em>. Louvanii: Typis Iohannis Bogardi, 191 pp., plates, maps. [See two maps:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
[1] “Vtrivsqve Hemispherii Delineatio.”, which includes “America Sive India Nova” that displays an exaggerated Baja peninsula and Gulf of California with tributaries. The region of interest to this bibliography is labeled “Totonteac Reg.” There is no distinction between the gulf and the river that arrives at its head. [2] “Granata Nova et California”, which displays a gulf between “California” and “Granata Nova” labeled “Mar Vermeio” at its northern end and “Californiaei Sinvs” at its southern end. A large delta (depicted by mudflats?) is shown at the head of the gulf, into which a river flows from the north-northwest; that river has two forks, the western one labeled “Axa flu.”, the eastern one labeled “Totonteac flu” that depicts “Cucho” at its headwater. Also depicted, to the east, is a major river that heads south from a large lake by “Septem ciuitatum Patria” and follows an arcing course to the west-southwest, passing en route “Ceuola” and “Granata”, reaching the northeastern corner of the head of the gulf, thus there conflicting with the Axa/Totonteac river. This major river on many other contemporary maps is drawn to reach the southern part of the east side of a supposed Californian strait (where California is shown as an island); this river in fact supposedly being the Rio Grande (of the Gulf of Mexico). Somewhat confusingly, a narrow inlet is positioned between the mouths of these two rivers at the head of the gulf; the label “B. de buena guia” appears between it and Axa/Totonteac, and “B. de Miralfloras” appears between it and the Rio Grande. Elsewhere, these two brazos are drawn to imply possible extensions of the gulf that, upon continued exploration, would indicate that the gulf is in fact a strait. However, these labels, so juxtaposed to two definite river systems, seem only to be uncorrected adoption of geographic names from other maps. Also, there is a third river (not labeled) that reaches the northwestern corner of the head of the gulf from the west, below the Axa/Totonteac delta, having headwater to the northwest along a mountain range. [In Latin.]

Z

Zahn, Johann

Facies Una Hemisphærii Terrestris. In: Specula physico-mathematico-historica notabilium ac mirabilium scendorum : in qua mundi mirabilis oeconomia, nec non mirificè amplus, et magnificus ejusdem ad lucem protractus, nunc autem ad lucem protractus, ac ad varias peracili metodo acquirendas scientias in epitomen collectus thesaurus curiosis omnibus cosmosophis inspectandus proponitur. Opus omnigena eruditione, ac rerum memorabilium argumentis conspicuum, cuivis hominum statui perutile: quo universae naturae majestas in triplici mundo coelesti, aereo, et terrestri ob miros ex optimorum in diversis saeculis illustrium sciptorum monumentis depromptos eventus, experimenta, casus et effectus palam, sincerè, solidè et enucleatè ostenditur: quidquid et ubivis in foecundo naturae utero rarum, insolitum et porteños est, ingenuè recensetur. Norimbergae: literis Knorzianis sumptibus Joannis Christophori Lochner. [The island, “California” (labeled “Nova Albion” at its flattened northern end), is separated from “Nova Granada” by a strait (not labeled). Midway on the eastern side of the strait are three north-trending embayments, the northern and central ones receiving meagerly depicted rivers (not labeled) from the north. The southern embayment is twinned, with a prominent river (not labeled) arriving at the western fork of the embayment from the north, where its two headwater forks come form an area labeled “Roy Coromede”, and the eastern fork of
the embayment receives a shorter river (not labeled) from the north. To the east of these rivers is "Pueblos de Moqui". [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 584

Zalteri, Bolognini [Zaltieri, Bolognini] see [Forlani, Paolo]

Zatta, Antonio

1776 25.1308 Nuove Scoperte de’ Russi al Nord del Mare del Sud sì nell’ Asia, che nell’ America. Venezia 1776. Presso Antonio Zatta Con Privilegio dell’ Eccôno Senato. ["M. Vermiglio" separates the Baja peninsula (not labeled, although “California” is labeled to the north) from Mexico (not labeled). "Rio Colorado" is shown on a generally southwestward course from headwater in "Nô Messico" to a northeastward-pointing embayment at the head of the gulf. A short distance before arriving at the gulf the Colorado receives the waters of a much more substantial stream with multiple headwaters; one course of which originates from a lake at the same latitude as the head of the Colorado and which river is labeled "F. de los Apostolos"]. [In Italian.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT I:167

1776 25.671 L’America divisa Ne’ suoi principali Stati Di Nuova Proiezione Venezia 1776. Presso Antonio Zatta Con Privilegio dell’Eccôno Senato. ("G. Zuliani incise"). [The Baja peninsula is labeled “California”, separated from “Messico Nuovas” by “M. Vermiglio”. North of the peninsula the mainland is labeled “Nuovo Messico” and “N’a Albione”. “F. Colorado” is shown on a generally southwestward course from headwater in “Nuovo Messico” to a northwestward-pointing embayment at the head of the gulf. A short distance before arriving at the gulf the Colorado receives the waters of a smaller river (not labeled) with three tributary headwaters to the east. At that confluence the main stream turns sharply due southwest before turning sharply again to arrive at the head of the gulf from the northwest.]. [In Italian.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT I:168

Zatta, Antonio, e figli

1785 25.582 America Settentrionale divisa né suoi principali stati Venezia 1785 Presso Antonio Zatta, et figlii. [The west coast of North America, north of the Baja California peninsula, runs sharply off to the northwest. In "Nuovo Messico", “California” is separated from “Nª Navara” by “Mar Vermiglio". The head of the gulf receives a river (Colorado, no labeled) that, a short distance upstream receives two tributaries (neither labeled), one from the west (short) and one from the east (the Gila River). The Colorado arrives from the north and northeast, heading in a region labeled “Teguayo ovvero Tolm” in “Louisiana”]. [In Italian.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT I:204 [with two-page illustration between pp. 148/149]

1785 25.125 Messico ovvero Nuova Spagna che contiene Il nuovo Messico la California con una parte de’Paesi adjacenti. Venezia 1785 Presso Antonio Zatta e Figli Con Privilegio dell’ Eccôno Senato. [Includes entire southern U.S. and Central America.] ["Rio Colorado" is depicted as a single stream on a southwesterly course from imagined mountain headwaters to "Mar Vermiglio". Only the Gila River (not labeled) is shown as a tributary; and the Colorado between that confluence and the gulf is bifurcated.]. [In Italian.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS [CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page 8-7]
Zürner, A. F.

1700 25.1629 Planisphereum Terrestre cum Utroque Coelesti Hemisphaeria, sive Diversa Orbis Terrae\n\nVlakke Aard-kloot het beide Hemelschhalf-rond, of de onderscheiedene verbeelding van de Land-Water-Waereld. * * * Opera et studio A. F. Zürneri, Reg: Maj: Pol: et El: Sax: Provinciarum siniumq, Confiisarii et Geographi ut et Reg: Sc: B.M. door doo vlyt en naarstigheid van A. F. Zürner, Landbeschryver en Kommusaris der Provintien en Grens-Scheidingen van zyne Koninklyke Poolsche Majestet en Keurvorstelyke Doorluchtigheid van Saxen, gelyk ook Mede-Lid van de Koninklyke Maatschappy van Pruisen. ("Et Officina Petri Schenkii in Platea vulgo"). ("We Warmoes Straat sub signo A. Vischers Athlas.") (The island, "California" (labeled at its northern end "Nova Albion"), is separated from "Nova Granada" by "Rubrum Mare avt[?]") [i.e. aut?] Vermeio". Midway along the eastern side of the strait is a large, east-northeast trending embayment that receives at its head two rivers (not labeled), one from the northeast, the other, a larger system, from the east-southeast. To the east of the headwaters of these rivers is a place southeast of "S Fe" labeled "Quaquiri", though to the northeast is a place labeled "Quivira".) [In Latin, with titles in Latin and Dutch.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 639
SECTION 2
MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES
NOTES FOR SECTION 2

In describing many of the maps in this Cartobibliography I use some terminology that indicates the reach of the Colorado River that is shown, usually starting at the Gulf of California because the headwater or other upstream areas shown on these maps vary so greatly and may have labels that wander from one area to another on generations of maps. Thus, the gulf serves as a descriptive anchor, even though the geographic order of some descriptions “go against the flow” of the river.

As a historical reminder, maps of the “United States” prior to the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo that ceded much of Mexico’s northwestern territory to the U.S. often omit the southwestern portion of North America.

Where the credit to the cartographer might differ significantly from the credit as given by others, I include either a notation or a cross-index to facilitate finding such works.

Largely absent from Section 2 are corporate specialty maps like the “free gas station map” distributed by oil companies mostly during the middle part of the 20th century, often produced with the cooperation of map-publisher behemoths—the ubiquitous Rand McNally for one. The compilation of such maps and the profuse number of their editions and variants would be a major project unto itself.39

A large number of specialized railroad maps of the 19th century were commissioned by specific companies to promote their routes, both freight and passenger. These maps were produced by various engravers and printers; and even though the subject of the map is often not pertinent to this bibliography, it is the base map used in the production that is described herein. The selection of such maps cited herein is representative and should not be considered as a comprehensive list.

Regarding the cross-listings to “Wheat”, see remarks in the front matter herein. As for this Section 2, one will notice that a preponderant number of 19th century maps cited by Wheat are due to the broad historical focus on regions that are extralimital to THE GRAND CANON overall; particularly those that relate to the Northwest boundary of the United States, the maps of the gold fields and mining regions especially of California, the Yellowstone region, and the Black Hills.

An additional resource for detailed maps of small parts of towns and cities is the Library of Congress’s “Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps Online Checklist”, which provides a searchable

database of the fire insurance maps published by the Sanborn Map Company housed in the collections of the Geography and Map Division. The online checklist is based upon the Library’s 1981 publication Fire Insurance Maps in the Library of Congress and will be continually updated to reflect new acquisitions.” It is accessible at https://www.loc.gov/collections/sanborn-maps.

Historical note regarding the so-called “River of the Sulfurous Pyramids”. On numerous maps of the Southwest, originating with Alexander von Humboldt’s influential 1811 map of New Spain (see under Humboldt in this Section), there often appears some variant or translation of the peculiar name, “River of the Sulfurous Pyramids”; for example, “Rio de las Piramides Sulfureas”, “R. de los Pyramids Sulfurcas” [sic], “R. de Pyramids”, and “R. Pyramid”, even the remarkably butchered “Rio de los Panamis des surfurcas”. This is a name derived from the 18th century Spanish cartographer Bernardo de Miera de Pacheco, who had accompanied the Domínguez–Escalante Expedition of 1776 and whose manuscript map(s) (see Miera y Pacheco in Section 1) Humboldt had relied upon when he was in Mexico. The name is a corruption, as masterfully explained by C. Gregory Crampton, “Humboldt’s Utah, 1811” (Utah Historical Quarterly, v. 26, no. 3 [July 1958], pp. 269-282):

“They crossed over the rim of the Great Basin and descended Ash Creek along the Hurricane Cliffs until they reached the Virgin River, called by them the Rio Sulfureo, or Sulphurous River, for they discovered or were near the mineralized La Virken Hot Springs at the mouth of Timpoweap Canyon. The Virgin (a later Spanish name—Virgen) appears as the Rio de las Piramides Sulphureas, a corruption on the Humboldt map of one of the names Miera applied to the Virgin. But the term Miera most frequently uses is the Rio Sulfureo de los Piramides, or the Sulphurous River of the Pyramids, and from a study of his maps it is clear that the word pyramid is intended to describe the mountainous towers and temples to the east of the trail at this point and to the north of it as they headed back toward New Mexico. This may be regarded as the first description of the intricately carved escarpments peculiar to the southern exposures of the High Plateaus of Utah which find classic expression in Zion National Park and Monument not far from the Spanish Trail of 1776.” (p. 275)

One example, selected from the citations herein to introduce the confused geographical relationships of the River of the Sulfurous Pyramids, is that shown in the 1825 school atlas in German by Johann Ruhle von Lilienstern (ITEM NO. 25.1216, under “R. v. L.”). Paralleling the “Colorado fl” (Colorado River) to its west, depicted by a mostly dotted line beginning north of the latitude of the San Juan River, is a river labeled on its upper reach and drawn with a solid line, “R. de los Pyramids Sulfurcas” [sic], and on its lower reach shown with a dotted line labeled “Martires fl” (i.e., the mythical River of the Martyrs); this river then arcs south and southeastward to enter the upper western side of the Gulf of California, depicted only at its end by a short solid line. Other maps are even more confused; some of them show this same, combined river running off to the Pacific Ocean on California’s coast, or the “pyramid” river as an orphaned stream without clear headwaters or confluence with a receiving river; further, the so-called River of the Martyrs is usually drawn as a separate
river. Of course, many of these relationship simply repeat (or sometimes tweak) information displayed on preexisting maps; and given the poor geographical knowledge of a good portion of the Southwest, these depictions were not really intended to show precision, despite the advertising efforts of the commercial ateliers.
### ANONYMOUS

**PUBLICATION NOT DATED:**
**DATE ESTIMATED, ATTRIBUTED, OR KNOWN FROM ORIGINAL RECEIPT**

| NO DATE | 25.1403 | 世界萬國日本ヨリ海上里數国印王城人物圖 [Sekai bankoku Nihon yori kaijō risū kunijirushi ōjō jinbutszu] [Library of Congress also offers other title in transliteration, “Sekaizu ichiran”]. [Japan]: [no imprint]. [Mid-19th century?] [Woodblock print displaying a map of the world with illustrations of costumes, and marginal texts. The Americas are barely recognizable with North America, interestingly, showing but one major river that flows broadly and sinuously from the central portion of where would be the United States to the southwest at the Gulf of California. The peninsula there is labeled “カリホルニヤ” (California, which is close to the modern Japanese spelling, カリフォルニア) and the mouth of the gulf is labeled “東紅海” (East Red Sea, perhaps implying a variant of Vermilion Sea). The gulf and the inland river are effectively indistinguishable, becoming increasingly wider toward the open sea. A label along its course appears to be “西砂川” (possibly West Sand River, or Sand River of the West). The Library of Congress illustrates this map ([https://www.loc.gov/item/88691685/](https://www.loc.gov/item/88691685/)) and catalogs it with a date of “18--?”, though if the name of the river as translated here is correct it may indicate a mid-19th century date since the name “Colorado River of the West” was in use.] [In Japanese.] |
| NO DATE | 25.1135 | [Copy of the world map by Sekisui.] Nagasaki: EIJDO. [Ca. 1850.] [A crude woodblock printing. The shapes of the Americas are almost unrecognizable, printed in a solid color. A ridiculously drawn Gulf of California displays a tributary river that “worms” its way into the continent, with the overall appearance that they are a single feature.] [In Japanese.] |
| NO DATE | 10.1 | River runners guide through the Marble and Grand Canyons : conservation through cooperation. [No imprint], 24 pp. (Lithographed by Community Press, Provo, Utah. Distributed by Grand Canyon Natural History Association.) [Ca. 1966-1979?] |
Anonymous (continued)

DATED PUBLICATIONS, GROUPED BY YEAR

1811 25.745  Intendancy of New California. In: Miscellaneous Articles [section]. American Register, or General Repository of History, Politics and Science, 7 (Part 1, for 1810): [second series of pagination in volume] 315-339. [See pp. 322-323, note, regarding the etymology of "Oregan" (Oregon), which includes: "The map of Alzate only marks the Rio Colorado, which receives its waters from the Rio Gila. Near the junction we read the following words; Rio Colorado ó del Norte, cuyo origen se ignora, of which the origin is unknown. The negligence with which these Spanish words are divided (they have engraved Nortecuio and Seignora) is undoubtedly the cause of this extraordinary mistake."] [Item is written in the first person but is unsigned.]

1843 25.541  The North-West boundary question. Dublin University Magazine, 21 (March): 377-394, map. [See map, which displays U.S. boundaries in the West as then drawn. Colorado River, pp. 377, 379, in passing.]

1845 25.542  [Note of manuscript map by Albert Gallatin sent to Geographical Society at Paris.] In: Biblioteca Italiana [section]. Reale Istituto Lombardo di Scienze, Lettere ed Arte, Giornale, e Biblioteca Italiana (Milano), 10(30): 393-394. ["Il signor Alberto Gallatin... ha mandato alla Società geografica di Parigi una carta manscritta di quelle regioni fra il Misuri e l'Oceano pacifico... La parte più interessante delle medesime è la dimostrazione dell'immenso spazio che occupa il deserto di sabbia fra il Rio Colorado e la catena marittima dei monti della California, l'unico del suo genere in quel vastissimo continente. Tutto quello ch'è a borea fra il Rio Colorado e la California, era infino ad ora terra incognita. Il confine settentrionale del deserto è presso a poco sotto il latitudinario quarantesimo primo. Cuopre otto gradi di longitudine, ma solamente sotto quello di 32° 30′, da dove si prolunga per circa cento miglia più verso mezzodi al di qua e di là del golfo di California."] [In Italian.]

1848 25.1538  Amerika’yi şimali kıt’ası haritasıdir [orthography employs the Ottoman Arabic abjad] [Map of America’s northern continent]. [Bayrūt, Lebanon?]: Maṭba’at Jaridat al-Hawādith. [Date given as 1265 (i.e., 1848 or 1849).] [Title in transliteration and publication data as given by Library of Congress.] [All labels are in the Ottoman Arabic abjad. The Colorado River is shown on a course from multiple mountainous headwaters southwest to the head of the Gulf of California, where the Gila River arrives independently from the east.] [Map is illustrated at Library of Congress, https://www.loc.gov/item/2008624893/; cartouche is reproduced here.] [In Turkish.]
Anonymous (continued)

1855 25.746 Curious blunders. In: The Library [SECTION]. The Home Circle (Nashville, Tennessee), 1 (February): 95. [Includes: “America was first presented as a great peninsula of Asia, mixed up and joined with Japan, China, &c. Maps were shown in which China is in the closest neighborhood to Mexico, on which the Great Rio Colorado of California has its source in Siberia, and where the Tartars and their horses and camels are presented about the Rocky Mountains.”] [Credited to Portland Transcript.]

1855 25.965 Map of New-Mexico and the territory, acquired by the Gadsden Treaty, also showing the proposed Southern or Texan rail road route. Geographical and Commercial Gazette (J. Disturnell, New York), 1(2) (April): [Wheat (1960, Volume 4, p. 197) remarks, “This is probably by Gray or Ehrenberg, and the plate has been cut off of a plate of a larger map . . . .”. “Rio Colorado” displayed in rather ragged fashion between “G of California” and the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River”, which straddle “Sierra de Landerna”. Seems also to display “Rio Colorado Chiquito” flowing westward to a confluence just below this confluence, northwest of “San-Francisco” (San Francisco Peaks). Southwest of there is the confluence of “Rio Virgen”, which is shown coming from the north before turning southeastwardly to a confluence with the Colorado.] [NOTE: “Sierra de la Lanterna” appears in an 1854 gazetteer with geographic coordinates that place it at the location of the Kaibab Plateau; see Baldwin and Thomas (1854, ITEM NO. 2.13639), p. 1076.]


1884 25.748 Die pacifischen Eisenbahnen Nordamerikas. Archiv für Post und Telegraphie (Beihalt zum Amtsblatt des Reichs-Postamts) (Berlin), 12(10) (May): 299-306. [See map (p. 301), and a portion of the section, “Die südlichen transkontinentalen Hauptwege” (p. 302 and following). Item with credit to Robert von Schlagentweit; probably Schlagentweit (1884, ITEM NO. 2.13639).] [In German.]


1910 25.750 Map of St. George line. In: Railroad News [SECTION]. Deseret News, (July 11): 6 [issue pagination]. [M. T. Burgess presented map of surveys for rail line leaving the Salt Lake Route at Thermo going to St. George and Grand Canyon. A Kingman branch is also projected via St. Thomas. (Map not shown in paper.)]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

Anonymous (continued)

1920  25.543  The great basin of the Colorado. Journal of Electricity, 45(8) (October 15): [352] [frontispiece for number]. [Oblique-view map of Colorado River basin with its own panel legend, ”The Airplane[.]. A Necessary Tool in the Future Development of the West”, and with text and insets that are mostly illegible at this scale. Map copyright and credit is illegible.] [This number includes several text articles pertaining to aircraft use in the West, but none are specifically pertinent to the coverage of this bibliography.]

1930  25.751  Swinging stage used to make giant map. Popular Science Monthly, 117(2) (August): 43. [63-foot physiographic map of United States at Babson Institute, Wellesley, Massachusetts; photo depicts “E. Le Roy Nichols . . . finishing Grand Canyon block.”]

2003  25.752  Off the beaten park. Outside Traveler, (Family Edition 2003): 44-. [See fold-out map (pp. 57-64), and see p. 66.]


A. Fullarton and Co.

NO DATE  25.1146  The royal illustrated atlas, of modern geography : with an introductory notice by Dr. N. Shaw, Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society &c. London and Edinburgh: A. Fullarton and Co. [1872-] [See two maps: 1) ”United States North America. By G. H. Swanston Edin.” (“A. Fullarton & C°. Edinburgh, London & Dublin.” “Engl. by G. H. Swanston Edinburgh.”) ”R. Colorado” is depicted between the head of ”Gulf of California” and the confluence of ”Green R.” and ”Grand R.” It is drawn generally along an arc through the Grand Canyon region. Tributaries are ”R. S. Juan”, ”Little Colorado R.”, a tributary (not labeled) that is Cataract Creek, ”Virgin R.”, ”Bill Williams F° “, and ”R. Gila”. Certain point place names are given, including ”St. Bartolome” at the confluence of the Little Colorado River, and ”Bucarelli” on the south side of the Colorado between the Little Colorado and Cataract Creek, which is of course an old label for Puerto de Bucareli. 2) ”North America Including the most recent discoveries in the Arctic Seas and West Coast, from Government charts and reports, United States survey &c.” The course of ”R. Colorado” differs markedly from that shown on the map of the United States, following a mostly straight course between the gulf and its headwaters where the Green is labeled ”R. Colorado” and ”Grand R.” is a tributary to it. Other tributaries include ”R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River), ”R. Yaquesila” (Little Colorado River), ”Pyramid R.” (the Virgin River, confused with the so-called,
misrepresented and mistranslated, river of the “sulfurous pyramids”), “R. S. Maria” (Bill Williams River), and “Rio Gila”, the last of which meets the head of the gulf along with the Colorado. At the confluence of the Little Colorado is a place label, “Conception”. Also of note is that the Colorado, between its headwater and the confluence of the Little Colorado, follows the east side of “Colorado Range”. [See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes to Section 2.]

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**A. L. Bancroft and Co.**

1871 25.1249  *Bancroft’s, Map of California, Nevada, utah and Arizona, Published By A. L. Bancroft, & Comp’l Booksellers & Stationers San Francisco Cal. 1871.*  
“Colorado River” is shown between south of Yuma and north of the Utah/Arizona boundary before passing off the map to the east. “Big Cañon of the Colorado River” is labeled between the Virgin River and the confluence of “Colorado Chiquito or Flax River”, to which the latter “Cataract Cr” is a tributary; headwaters of Cataract Creek are “Park Cr.,” “Lava Cr.”, and “Cedar Cr.” A river (not labeled) reaches the Colorado from the north in the mid-canyon area. Thus even after Powell’s first expedition the portrayal is still that reminiscent of the Egloffstein map in Ives.]

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1876 25.1131  *Bancroft’s, Map of California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona  Published by A. L. Bancroft, & Comp’l Booksellers & Stationers San Francisco Cal. 1876.*  
“Colorado River” is shown between south of Yuma and north of the Utah/Arizona boundary before passing off the map to the east. “Big Cañon of the Colorado River” is labeled between the Virgin River and the confluence of “Colorado Chiquito or Flax River”, to which the latter “Cataract Cr” is a tributary. A river (not labeled) reaches the Colorado from the north in the mid-canyon area. Thus even after Powell’s expeditions the portrayal is still that reminiscent of the Egloffstein map in Ives.

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1882 25.1256  *Bancroft’s New Map of California and Nevada compiled from the latest and most reliable official sources and special surveys. 1882. Published by A. L. Bancroft & Co. San Francisco. Copyright 1882 by A. L. Bancroft & Co.*  
Almost no features are depicted on the Arizona side of the Colorado River. The river in Mexico is shown in detail. East of the confluence of “Virgin River” is the label “Supposed Head of Navigation”. The river passes off the map to the east at the confluence of a tributary from “Virgin Range” on the north, labeled only “Wash” (probably Grand Wash).

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**A. T. Andreas [firm]**

1874 25.1010  *Topographical map of the United States. Published by A. T. Andreas, Lakeside Building. Chicago 1873.*  
[Topography is shown only as generalized positions of mountains.]  
“Colorado Riv.” is labeled on the lower reach of the river. The river in the Grand Canyon region, between “Rio Virgin” and “Colorado Chiquito R” is depicted by a wildly and conjecturally undulating line. Above the Little Colorado the river, between the confluences of “R San Juan” and “Green R” is labeled “Rio Colorado or Grand R”, the latter which seems continues into Colorado and there into which flows the “Bunkara or Blue r R” [sic].}
### CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

**SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES**

**AAA** see American Automobile Association

<table>
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<td><strong>Adventure Cycling Association</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>25.164</td>
<td>Bicycle touring map: Grand Canyon connector: Cedar City, UT to Tempe, AZ. Missoula, Montana: Adventure Cycling Association, 1 sheet.</td>
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<td>2005</td>
<td>25.165</td>
<td>Bicycle touring map: Grand Canyon connector: Cedar City, UT to Tempe, AZ. Missoula, Montana: Adventure Cycling Association, revised, 1 sheet.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Aguirre Bernal, Celso</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>25.509</td>
<td>Ciudad de Mexicali. Mexicali, Baja California: Paperlerias Mevalza. Scale ca. 1:12,000. [1972?] [In Spanish.]</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Aitchison, R. T.</strong></td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>Arizona. Wilmington, Delaware: Mentholatum Co., scale 1:1,600,000.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Alex the Card Weaver [pseudonym]</strong></td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>25.754</td>
<td>No more deaths; no más muertes; humanitarian aid is never a crime. Dumpster Union Dispatch (Hungry Knife Artist Collective, Arizona City, Arizona), (1) (Fall): [unpaginated]. [Illegal-immigrant deaths on the U.S.-Mexico border. Includes &quot;The Border Shakedown Action Map&quot;.] [Serial is of the Zine genre.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Allgemeiner Deutscher Automobil-Club</strong></td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>25.652</td>
<td>ADAC TourSet : gut geplant und gut gereist; auf den besten Routen; zu den schönsten Plätzen; mit den wichtigsten Tipps USA 305; Arizona, Utah : TourSet, Urlaubsführer :</td>
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</table>
Phoenix, Salt Lake City, Bryce Canyon, Grand Canyon, Monument Valley, Tucson. München: Allgemeiner Deutscher Automobil-Club. [In German.]
present Utah-Arizona boundary. The Grand Canyon region is apparently drawn from the Egloffstein map of 1858 (published in Ives, 1861), with the confluence of “Rio de Lino or Colorado” (sic, Little Colorado River) represented at the confluence of Cataract Creek (not labeled). The routes of various exploration parties are shown.

- CROSS-LISTINGS: WHEAT V:1090 [with illustration facing p. 128]


Andres, R. Ernest


Andreas see A. T. Andreas [firm]

Andriveau-Goujon, Eugène


1862 25.1005 Carte générale des États-Unis et du Mexique comprenant l’Amérique Centrale et les Antilles. In: Atlas Universel. Paris: E. Andriveau-Goujon, No. 48. [“Río Colorado del Occidente” reaches the head of the Gulf of California where the label “Embêtement du Rio Colorado” appears. The river is drawn to the confluence of “Río Virgen (S. Clara)”, turning into the Grand Canyon region where it reaches the confluence of “R. Colorado Chico” and is connected with dotted lines with “R. Verde (Green R.)”, “R. Grande”, and “R. S. Juan”. Separating the Colorado from the Virgin is “S. de la Lanterna”]. [NOTE: “Sierra de la Lanterna” appears in an 1854 gazetteer with geographic coordinates that place it at the location of the Kaibab Plateau; see Baldwin and Thomas (1854, ITEM NO. 2.17346), p. 1076.] [In French.]

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CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY
SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

1867 25.725 États-Unis (États de l'Ouest.) Paris: E. Andriveau-Goujon. [This map appeared with the two notations at upper-right of sheet, "Atlas Usuel N° 30." and "Atlas Universel N° 44." Published in a number of editions beginning in the 1860s, in Atlas usuel de géographie moderne and in Atlas universel de géographie ancienne et moderne.] ["Río Colorado del Occidente" reaches the head of the Gulf of California where the label "Embâle du Rio Colorado” appears. The river is drawn to the confluence of “Río Virgen (Sº Clara)”, turning into the Grand Canyon region where it reaches the confluence of “R. Colorado Chico” and is connected with dotted lines with "R. Verde (Green R.)", "Rº Grande", and "R. S. Juan". Separating the Colorado from the Virgin is "Sº de la Lanterna".] [NOTE: "Sierra de la Lanterna" appears in an 1854 gazetteer with geographic coordinates that place it at the location of the Kaibab Plateau; see Baldwin and Thomas (1854, ITEM NO. 2.17346), p. 1076.] [In French.]

Annerino, John, and Chen, Hilda


Antillon, Isidora de

1802 25.1191 La America Septentrional desde su extremo Norte hasta 10° de Latitud segun las ultimas observaciones y descubrimientos, para el Curso de Geografia de D. Isidoro de Antillon de Orden de S. M. Año de 1802. ("F. Selma la grabé." "P. Gangoiti la escribió." [" Californias" are separated from "Sonora" (as a part of "Provincias Internas N° Mexico") by "Golfo de California ó de Cortés". "R. Colorado" is portrayed between the head of the gulf and the confluence of "R. Nabajoa" and "R. de las Zaguullananas". Southeast of this confluence a tributary (not labeled) meets the Colorado from the east (Little Colorado River). "R. Gila" meets the Colorado just before it reaches the gulf.] [In Spanish.]

Aquamaps, Inc.


### Arizona Department of Transportation

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<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td><em>Arizona Landkarte.</em> [No imprint], 1 sheet. (Text on verso: &quot;Arizona. Land der Abenteuer und Naturwunder&quot;). [Credit is given to 1998/1999 data from Arizona Office of Tourism.] [Map purchased new in 1998.] [In German.]</td>
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### Arizona Exposure

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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>25.526</td>
<td><em>Free map! Northern Arizona Exposure 2015.</em> [No place]: Arizona Exposure, PLLC, 1 sheet, 2 sides. [Promotional advertising brochure with illustrated regional map on verso.]</td>
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<td>2016</td>
<td>25.527</td>
<td><em>Free map! Northern Arizona Exposure 2016.</em> [No place]: Arizona Exposure, PLLC, 1 sheet, 2 sides. [Promotional advertising brochure with illustrated regional map on verso.]</td>
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### Arizona Geological Survey

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<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>3-D stereo topographical map of Arizona. <em>Arizona Geological Survey, Map 32,</em> 1 sheet, scale 1:750,000, contour interval 100 feet. (Stereo contours produced by American Stereo Map Co., Salt Lake City.) [To be used with red/blue glasses.]</td>
<td></td>
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Arizona Good Roads Association

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  |CITED-> GCNHA Monograph 8: page 1-9


Arizona Highways

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  |CITED-> GCNHA Monograph 8: page 8-5

1994  25.9  *A travel guide and map : Indian ruins of the Southwest.*  Phoenix: Arizona Highways, 1 sheet, text on verso.  [This map also accompanies Cheek (1994, ITEM NO. 16.91), A.D. 1250.]

Arizona Petroleum Map Service

NO DATE  11.5865  (COMPILER) *Exploratory oil and gas wells of the state of Arizona as of September 1, 1961.*  *In: Oil, gas and helium in Arizona : its occurrence and potential.*  [No place]: Arizona Development Board, for Arizona Oil and Gas Conservation Commission, pp. 89-100.  [1961.]

Arizona State Committee on Trails, Historic Trails Subcommittee


Arizona State Highway Commission


Arizona State Highway Department

NO DATE  25.276  [County maps.]  Phoenix: Arizona State Highway Department, scales 1:500,000.


Arizona State Land Department

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Arizona Trail Association

Gateway Communities Along the Arizona Trail: A National Scenic Trail. [No place]: Wide World of Maps, Inc., 1 sheet (one side) (laminated). (Copyright Arizona Trail Association.) [Copy acquired new in 2020.]


### CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

#### SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

<table>
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| 1802 | 25.1192 | A Map Exhibiting all the New Discoveries, in the Interior Parts of North America, Inscribed by Permission To the Honorable Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudsons Bay, In testimony of their liberal Communications To their most Obedient and very Humble Servant, A. Arrowsmith. N. 24 Rathbone Place, January 1st 1795—Additions to 1802. ["California" is separated from "New Navarra" by "Gulf of California", north and northwest of which is shown mostly blank. "Rio Colorado or Red River" and "R. del Coral" are depicted as separate streams, with the Colorado coming from the northeast and the Coral coming from the east; once near each other both continue on separate courses southwestward to the head of the gulf. One of the upper tributaries of the "Coral" is labeled "Rio Hillo". One of two northerly tributaries to the "Coral" is labeled "Rio del Azul or Blue R.", both of which have headwaters common with the Colorado. [NOTE: The 1795 ed. [WHEAT I:231] does not display the southwestern or southern part of North America, thus it is not cited in this bibliography.] 40

Historians of the Lewis and Clark Expedition have well discussed a MANUSCRIPT map ([WHEAT I:239](#) as "c. 1796 The West") of the western part of North America by Nicholas King, 1803, now in the Library of Congress (cataloged there, in square brackets thus: "[Lewis and Clark map, with annotations in brown ink by Meriwether Lewis, tracing showing the Mississippi, the Missouri for a short distance above Kansas, Lakes Michigan, Superior, and Winnipeg, and the country onwards to the Pacific]", digitized online at [https://www.loc.gov/item/98687178/](https://www.loc.gov/item/98687178/)). This map has been identified as having been modified from a part of the just-published map by Arrowsmith (1802, [ITEM NO. 25.1192, WHEAT I:253](#)) and apparently the manuscript had been taken on the expedition. (For a discussion, see John Logan Allen, *Passage Through the Garden: Lewis and Clark and the Image of the American Northwest* (University of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1976), pp. 97-103, figure 21 [pp. 100-101].) (King’s map is also illustrated in Gary Moulton, *The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Volume 1. Atlas of the Lewis and Clark Expedition* (University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln and London, 1983), map 2.) The manuscript map includes in its southwestern part bare sketches of three rivers flowing south to southwestward: "Rio Colorado" on the west, "Rio des los Apostolos" to its east, and farther east "Rio Norte or Rio Bravo" that is the Rio Grande. North of the headwater areas of these rivers is a broad swatch labeled "Conjectural". The course of each of these rivers is an emendation because they are displayed very differently from their courses (and labeling) on the Arrowsmith map (see below). Allen (figure 22, p. 116) also displays "the King 1803 map compared with a modern base map", which overlays the King river courses on the modern base map. Interestingly, and coincidentally, the "Rio des los Apostolos" parallels the upper Colorado River to its east about to the position where would be the eastern Grand Canyon; the "Rio Colorado" parallels the upper Colorado River to its west to where would be the confluence of the Colorado and Virgin Rivers. Take note as well that on many contemporary maps, the supposed river of the Apostles is usually shown west of the lower course of the Colorado River, often without definite headwaters or outlet.
1810 25.1054 A new map of Mexico and adjacent provinces compiled from original documents By A. Arrowsmith 1810. London. Published 5th October 1810. by A. Arrowsmith 10 Soho Squ. Hydrographer to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Engraved by E. Jones. [This map is copied without credit from Humboldt’s 1804 manuscript map, showing “Rio Colorado” generally, and at the confluence of “R. Jaguesila” the label “Puerto de Bucarellí” (Puerto de Bucareli).]

1811 25.1193 A Map Exhibiting all the new Discoveries, in the Interior Parts of North America, Inscribed by Permission To the Honorable Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudsons Bay, In testimony of their liberal Communications To their most Obedient and very Humble Servant, A. Arrowsmith—Hydrographer to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Nº 10 Soho Square, January 1st 1795—Additions to 1811. [In the area of interest to this bibliography, the map is unchanged from that of Arrowsmith (1802, item no. 25.1192).] “California” is separated from “New Navarra” by “Gulf of California”, north and northwest of which is shown mostly blank. “Rio Colorado or Red River” and “R. del Coral” are depicted as separate streams, with the Colorado coming from the northeast and the Coral coming from the east; once near each other both continue on separate courses southwestward to the head of the gulf. One of the upper tributaries of the “Coral” is labeled “Rio Hillo”. One of two northerly tributaries to the “Coral” is labeled “Rio del Azul or Blue R.”, both of which have headwaters common with the Colorado. “Rio Bravo or Rio del Norte” is more correctly shown on the course of the Rio Grande southward and southeastward from the vicinity of Santa Fe.)

though occasionally meeting the lowermost Colorado near the Gulf of California. On examining Allen’s overlay against the King map, it is apparent that there is a disconnection; that, with respect to latitude, King placed these rivers several degrees too far north according to his lines of latitude. Although the relationships of all the rivers on King’s map are faithful in proportion to each other on Allen’s overlay (compared to King’s original), for some reason the overlay shows the Colorado actually reaching to the correct latitude for Grand Canyon as shown on the modern base map. (For comparison here, the 1802 Arrowsmith map shows the area north and northwest of the “Gulf of California” as mostly blank. “Rio Colorado or Red River” and “R. del Coral” are depicted as separate streams, with the Colorado coming from the northeast and the Coral coming from the east; once near each other both continue on separate courses southwestward to the head of the gulf. One of the upper tributaries of the “Coral” is labeled “Rio Hillo”. One of two northerly tributaries to the “Coral” is labeled “Rio del Azul or Blue R.”, both of which have headwaters common with the Colorado. “Rio Bravo or Rio del Norte” is more correctly shown on the course of the Rio Grande southward and southeastward from the vicinity of Santa Fe.)

41 See also the 1805 manuscript map (Wheat II:270): “A Map of part of the Continent of North America, Between the 35th and 51st degrees of North Latitude, and extending from 89th Degrees [sic] of West Longitude to the Pacific Ocean: Compiled from the Authorities of the best informed travellers by M. Lewis. Note, The Missouri River from Fort Mandan in Lat. 47° 25′ 47″ N, and in Long. 101° West from the meridian of Greenwich, is corrected by Celestial Observations. The Country West of Fort Mandan is laid down principally from Indian information.”, “Copied by Nicholas King, 1805.” (Library of Congress, digitized online at https://lcweb2.loc.gov/00560525.) The southwestern quadrant of this sketch map depicts “River Colorado” and “R. de los Apostolos.”, both flowing southward from headwaters south of the area of interest to Lewis and Clark; they converge at the head of “Gulf of California”, where is labeled “S¹ Pedro”. This map, as was the 1803 manuscript map, is illustrated in Allen’s Passage Through the Garden (pp. 232-233), with a comparable overlay on a modern base map (p. 234) The 1805 map is illustrated in Moulton’s Atlas of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, map 32b (and variants, 32a, 32c). Notably, the southwestern rivers are shown a decidedly farther distance to the west than they are in reality. The Colorado never was a river of consideration by the explorers, only one of which they were aware.]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

1814 25.1209  A Map Exhibiting all the New Discoveries, in the Interior Parts of North America, Inscribed by Permission To the Honorable Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudsons Bays, In testimony of their liberal Communications To their most Obedient and very Humble Servant, A. Arrowsmith, Hydrographer to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. N°:10 Soho Square, January 1st 1795—Additions to 1811. (["Additions to June 1814."]) (["London, Published 1 Jan. 1795 by A. Arrowsmith N°:10 Soho Square......Additions to 1802".]) [All dates thus.] ["California" is separated from "Sonora" by "G. of California", north and northwest of which is shown mostly as blank. "Rio Colorado" is depicted between the head of the gulf and the confluence of "R. Nabajoa" (San Juan River) and "R. Zaguananas". "R. Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River) is a tributary from the east, a short, unlabled tributary from the east (Bill Williams River?) is in the lower course of the Colorado, and "R. Gila" reaches the Colorado a short distance above the head of the gulf.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT II:313

1824 25.1210  A Map Exhibiting all the New Discoveries, in the Interior Parts of North America, Inscribed by Permission To the Honorable Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudsons Bays, In testimony of their liberal Communications To their most Obedient and very Humble Servant, A. Arrowsmith. N°:10 Soho Square, January 1st 1795—Additions to 1811.18.19.24. (["London, Published 1 Jan. 1795 by A. Arrowsmith N°:10 Soho Square—Hydrographer to His Majesty."]) ["California" is separated from "Sonora" by "G. of California", north and northwest of which is shown mostly as blank. "Rio Colorado" is depicted between the head of the gulf and the confluence of "R. Nabajoa" (San Juan River) and "R. Zaguananas". "R. Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River) is a tributary from the east, a short, unlabled tributary from the east (Bill Williams River?) is in the lower course of the Colorado, and "R. Gila" reaches the Colorado a short distance above the head of the gulf.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT II:358

Arrowsmith and Lewis [Arrowsmith, Aaron, and Lewis, Samuel]

1804 25.673  A new and elegant general atlas, comprising all the new discoveries, to the present time; containing sixty-five [sic] maps, drawn by Arrowsmith and Lewis. Philadelphia: John Conrad and Co.; Baltimore: M. and J. Conrad and Co.; Washington City: Rapin, Conrad and Co.; Petersburg: Somervell and Conrad; and Norfolk: Bonsal, Conrad and Co., 1 volume with 63 maps. [See Map 55, "Louisiana", "drawn by S. Lewis", which labels "New Albion" and "New Navarre" at the head of the "Gulf of California", where no river enters it. The mountain spine labeled "M† de la Roche" and "Stoney M‡" passes directly through the region where the Grand Canyon is situated.] [See Map 57, "Spanish Dominions in North America", where in "New Mexico" and "Pimeria Navarre" the Colorado River seems to be absent, and what must be the Gila River (not labeled) passes southwest then westward then southward to a point where it turns south and divides into two widely separated streams that converge independently to the head of the "Gulf of California".]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT II:259 ["Louisiana" map; with illustration facing p. 2]

1812 25.674  A new and elegant general atlas. Comprising all the new discoveries, to the present time. Containing sixty three maps, drawn by Arrowsmith and Lewis. Intended to accompany the new improved edition of Morse’s Geography, but equally well calculated to be used with his gazetteer, or any other geographical work. Boston: Thomas and Andrews, 1 volume with 63 maps. [See Map 50, "Louisiana", "drawn by S. Lewis", which labels "New Albion" and "New Navarre" at the head of the "Gulf of California", where no river enters it. The mountain spine labeled "M† de la Roche" and
“Stoney Mt.” passes directly through the region where the Grand Canyon is situated. [See Map 52, "Spanish Dominions in North America", where in "New Mexico" and "Pimeria Navarre" the Colorado River seems to be absent, and what must be the Gila River (not labeled) passes southwest then westward to a point where it turns south and divides into two widely separated streams that converge at the head of the "Gulf of California".]

Arrowsmith, J. [Arrowsmith, John]

1834 25.1211 *Mexico, by J. Arrowsmith.* ("London, Pubd 15 Feb' 1834, by J. Arrowsmith, 33 East S't Red Lion Square.") [An atlas sheet, no. "44".] ["R. Colorado" is depicted on a more or less straight northeast-southwest course between the head of "Gulf of California" and headwaters east of "Youta or G. Salt L." Tributaries are "R. Nabajoa" (San Juan River), "J. Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River), a short tributary (not labeled) from the northwest between the San Juan and Little Colorado, "Pyramid or Adams R." from the north and northwest, "R. S. Maria" (Bill Williams River), and "R. Gila", which reaches the head of the gulf independently of the Colorado. At the confluence of the Little Colorado is the label "P*t Bucarelli" (Puerto de Bucareli).] [See also remarks on the "river of the sulfurous pyramids" in the Notes to Section 2.]

1840 25.1212 *Mexico, by J. Arrowsmith.* ("London, Pubd 15 Feb' 1840, by J. Arrowsmith, 10 Soho Square.") ["R. Colorado" is depicted on a more or less straight northeast-southwest course between the head of "Gulf of California" and headwaters east of "Youta or G. Salt L." Tributaries are "R. Nabajoa" (San Juan River), "J. Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River), a short tributary (not labeled) from the northwest between the San Juan and Little Colorado, "Pyramid or Adams R." from the north and northwest, "R. S. Maria" (Bill Williams River), and "R. Gila", which reaches the head of the gulf independently of the Colorado. At the confluence of the Little Colorado is the label "P*t Bucarelli" (Puerto de Bucareli).] [See also remarks on the "river of the sulfurous pyramids" in the Notes to Section 2.]

1842 25.1213 *Mexico, by J. Arrowsmith.* ("London, Pubd 15 Feb' 1842, by J. Arrowsmith, 10 Soho Square.") *In: The London Atlas of Universal Geography, Exhibiting the Physical and Political Divisions of the Various Countries of the World, Constructed from Original Materials. Is most respectfully dedicated to his venerable Friend John Middleton Esq'. As a testimony of Gratitude and Esteem, By his much Obliged & Humble Servant, John Arrowsmith, F.R.G.S[,] & R.A.S. 10, Soho Square, London.* ("London, Pubd 15 Feb' 1842, by J. Arrowsmith, 10 Soho Square, 1842.") ["R. Colorado" is depicted on a more or less straight northeast-southwest course between the head of "Gulf of California" and headwaters east of "Youta or G. Salt L." Tributaries are "R. Nabajoa" (San Juan River), "J. Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River), a short tributary (not labeled) from the northwest between the San Juan and Little Colorado, "Pyramid or Adams R." from the north and northwest, "R. S. Maria" (Bill Williams River), and "R. Gila", which reaches the head of the gulf independently of the Colorado. At the confluence of the Little Colorado is the label "P*t Bucarelli" (Puerto de Bucareli).] [See also remarks on the "river of the sulfurous pyramids" in the Notes to Section 2.]

Asher and Adams [firm]

NO DATE 25.1149 *Asher & Adams’ new commercial topographical and statistical atlas and gazetteer of the United States: with maps showing the Dominion of Canada, Europe and the world.*
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

* * * Compiled, drawn and engraved under the supervision of the publishers, by their own engineers, topographers, and artists, from the most recent official reports, astronomical observations, surveys, records, and documents of the United States and Territories, the Dominion of Canada, the several States, railroad companies etc. New York: Asher and Adams. [See “Asher & Adams’ Arizona.” (pp. 139/140), dated 1874. “Colorado River” is depicted from south of “Ft. Yuma” and “Arizona City (Yuma P.O.)” to just north of the Arizona-Utah boundary. In the Grand Canyon region, the river follows a wildly sinuous course between “Little Colorado R.” and “Rio Virgin”, with “Grand Canon of the Colorado” labeled at its western end. “Lava Creek” (Cataract Creek) is shown as a tributary from the south. Also labeled are “Bowlerd Canon” and “Black Canon”.

1873 25.1142 Asher & Adams’ geological map. United States and territories. In: Asher & Adams’ new commercial, topographical, and statistical atlas and gazetteer of the United States: with maps showing the Dominion of Canada, Europe and the World . . . Compiled, drawn, and engraved under the supervision of the publishers . . . . New York: Asher and Adams, pp. 111/112. Scale 1 inch = 110 miles. [Hand-colored map. Not a separately published map as such, but cited here for its early portrayal of the Grand Canyon and lower Colorado River regions following on the 1861 portrayals by Newberry. In the Grand Canyon region it depicts only “Volcanic Rocks” and “Paleozoic. Including Silurian, Devonian and Permian.” In the lower Colorado River region it depicts only areas marked as “Eozoic. Including Laurentian, Labradorian and Huronian.” The base map depicts the Colorado River (not labeled) most irregularly throughout the region, with the Virgin, Little Colorado, and San Juan Rivers (not labeled) as tributaries. In western Grand Canyon, “Hualapais Vil.” is noted as a place (i.e., Peach Springs).]

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway System

1899 25.1550 The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway System. 1899. (“Eng’d by American Bank Note Company, New York.”) [Main routes are highlighted in red; spurs in black. The “Santa Fe Pacific R. R.” main route is shown crossing northern Arizona, passing closest to “Grand Canon of the Colorado” at “Peach Sprs.” A spur line is shown between Kingman and Chloride. The Grand Canyon, and “Marble Canon”, are depicted as encanyoned.]

Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co.

1883 25.611 Map showing the location of the road and the land grant of the Atlantic and Pacific R. R. in Arizona. [and] Map showing the location of the road and the land grant of the Atlantic and Pacific R. R. in New Mexico. [No imprint], multiple sheets to be placed in juxtaposition, scale 1:380,160. Displays all land-survey township, range, and sections, and non-granted inholdings.

Atwood, Mary Hall

1934 25.367 Pleasure and travel map of Imperial Valley and adjacent territory. [No imprint], 1 sheet.
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

### Auerbach, Herbert S.

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<td>[CITED] GCNHA Monograph 2: page 15</td>
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### Automobile Club of Southern California

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.128</td>
<td>Map showing automobile routes to Boulder Canyon Dam area.</td>
<td>Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California, Map Service, 1 sheet. [Folded cover title: Automobile road map of Boulder Canyon Dam area.]</td>
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<td>NO DATE</td>
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<td>Map showing automobile routes to Hoover Dam and vicinity.</td>
<td>Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California, Map Service, 1 sheet.</td>
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<td>Boulder Dam and vicinity.</td>
<td>Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California, Map No. 1959, 1 sheet.</td>
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<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.534</td>
<td>Map showing automobile routes to Hoover Dam and vicinity.</td>
<td>Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California, 1 sheet. [Ca. 1934.] [Folded cover title: Hoover Dam and vicinity.]</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Hoover Dam and vicinity.</td>
<td>Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California, 1 sheet. [Ca. 1949.]</td>
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<td>1917</td>
<td>25.145</td>
<td>Automobile road map from Brawley, El Centro to Yuma via Holtville and Planked Road.</td>
<td>Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>25.15</td>
<td>Hoover Dam and vicinity.</td>
<td>Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California, 1 sheet.</td>
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### Avey, George M.

<table>
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<td>[CITED] GCNHA Monograph 8: page 8-7</td>
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</table>
Baars, Donald L.


Bacon and Co.

1862 25.1534 Bacon’s Military Map of the United States Shewing the Forts & fortifications. Published by Bacon & C0. 48 Paternoster Row. London. 1862. (Ent. Sta. Hall. Aug. 1862.) [Caption: 1:1 shilling?] [“Rio Colorado” is depicted between the head of “Gulf of California” and the area where the eastern Grand Canyon is situated (not labeled). “Grand River” follows a course to the southwest then to the south to the confluence of “Rio de Lino” (Little Colorado River, labeled farther upstream “Colorado Chiquito”), en route receiving “Rio San Juan” from the east-northeast. “Green R.” parallels the Grand to the west, with a confluence with the Colorado west of the confluence of the Little Colorado. West from there a tributary (not labeled; Cataract Creek?) meets the Colorado from the southeast. “Rio Virgin” meets the Colorado from the north-northeast. “Bill Williams Cr.” meets the Colorado from the east. “Rio Gila” meets the Colorado from the east-northeast at “Colorado City” where also is marked by a flag, “Ft. Yuma”. North of the Bill Williams is marked with a flag, “Ft. Mohave”.

Bailey, Gilbert Ellis, and Aubury, Lewis E.


Baillieu, Thomas A., and Zollinger, Richard C.


Bailly, Jean-Christophe; Besse, Jean-Marc; Grand, Philippe; and Palsky, Gilles


189
Printed for John Thomson & Co. for Baldwin, Cradock & Joy, London & John Cumming, Dublin, 1824" in which is noted "Colorado", mouth at "California G.", [length] “800” [miles] [see Wyld (1824, ITEM NO. 2.28945)]; p. 105, "A Map of the Principal Rivers Shewing Their Courses, Countries, and Comparative Lengths", "Baldwin & Cradock, London, 1834", on which is depicted (in upper-right inset) "Colorado", with dashed-line course, in "California" [see Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge (1834, ITEM NO. 25.645)]; p. 145, "Plate from Atlas de géographie contemporaine, Lanée, Ch. Fouraut & Fils., Paris, 1875", on which in the inset, "Longueur des Principaux Fleuves de Monde", the comparative lengths of world rivers are depicted, including "Rio Colorado", which enters "G. de Californie", length “1470” [km] [see Bonnefont (no date, ITEM NO. 2.28946)]; p. 197, "Die Isothermkurven Der Nordlischen Halbkugel", "Plate from Physikalischer Atlas, Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1845", which comprises a polar projection of the northern hemisphere, on which map the river "Colorado" and an unnamed tributary enter at the head of the Gulf of California [see Heinrich Berghaus (1845, ITEM NO. 2.28947)]; p. 203, "Höhen und Tiefen", "Plate from Berghaus’ Physikalischer Atlas, Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1892", the world map on which labels "Colorado" and "Gila", with the Colorado entering the head of "Botes M.", and adjacent to the river confluence is labeled "Colorado Wüste" [see Hermann Berghaus (1892, ITEM NO. 2.28948)].

Baker, C. D.

1929 25.360 (COMPILER) Map of the city of Las Vegas, Nevada. [Los Angeles?] [Neiswender Corp.?], 1 sheet. ("City of Las Vegas. Gateway to Boulder Dam.")

Bancroft see also A. L. Bancroft and Co. or H. H. Bancroft and Co.

Bancroft, Hubert Howe; Cowan, Robert Ernest; AND Fairchild, Mahlon Dickerson

1933 25.984 Guide to the Colorado mines. (Foreword by Robert Ernest Cowan.) California Historical Society Quarterly, 12(1) (March): 3-10, frontispiece map. (Cowan, pp. 3-4; Note by the Publication Committee, p. 4; "Guide to the Colorado Mines", pp. 5-10, a reprinting of H. H. Bancroft and Co., 1863, ITEM NO. 2.29140. Appended: "A trip to the Colorado mines in 1862; from the reminiscences of Mahlon Dickerson Fairchild, pp. 11-17.) [Map reproduces the one that appeared with the 1863 ed.: Bancroft’s map of the Colorado mines published by H. H. Bancroft and Co., San Francisco, Cal. 1863. "Colorado" depicted from Mexico to the Grand Canyon region. Grand Canyon labeled "Big Canon of the Colorado". The main stem of the Colorado is shown as coming from the north approximately where Kanab Creek is situated.]

Barber, B. B., AND Willard, A.

1835 25.1320 Map of the United States of America with its territories & districts. Including also a part of Upper & Lower Canada and Mexico. Published by B.B.Barber & A,Willard, Hartford, 1835. [Commas and spacing, thus.] [Over much of the Southwest is placed, "conveniently", a table of distances of principal towns from the "Seat of Government", with populations according to the 1830 U.S. Census, and "comparative heights of the principal Mountains in the United States and its Territories". The Southwest is furthermore portrayed sparsely, with "Rio Colorado" shown crudely between the head of the "Gulf of California" and headwaters. No tributaries are
labeled other than “Rio Gila”, which converges at the head of the gulf along with the Colorado. There is an unusual representation of “Rio de las Piramides sulfureas”, the so-called, misrepresented and mistranslated, river of the “sulfurous pyramids”, which is depicted heading in an area west of where the Grand Canyon is situated, flowing southwestward and southward, finally turning southeastward to enter the west side of the Gulf of California some distance below the mouths of the Colorado/Gila. [See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes to Section 2.] [For a later ed., which in the Southwest displays features identically to the 1835 ed. but without the occluding table, see Reed and Barber (1852, Item No. 25.1150).]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barbié du Bocage, J. G.</th>
<th>[Barbié du Bocage, Jean-Guillaume]</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1852</td>
<td>25.1143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mappe Monde en deux Hémisphères dressée et dessinée sous la direction de M. J. G. Barbié du Bocage. À Paris, Maison Basset, Rue de Seine, 33. In: Geographie Universelle Atlas Illustre destiné a l'Enseignement de la Geographie Elementaire. Paris: Maison Basset. (&quot;E. George Illustravit&quot;. &quot;Géogphie Universelle&quot;. &quot;Ch. Smith Sculpst.&quot; &quot;Mme George Scripsit.&quot;) [In &quot;Méxique&quot; there is a single river (not labeled) divided into two channels at the head of a the Gulf of California (not labeled).] [In French.]</td>
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<table>
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<th>Bartholomew, J. G.</th>
<th>[Bartholomew, John George]</th>
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<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.1576</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Bartholomew, John</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1856</td>
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</table>
| Black’s atlas of North America. A series of twenty maps constructed and engraved by John Bartholomew, with introductory letter-press and a complete index. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black. [See Map 18: "Western States, including California, Oregon, Utah, Washington, New Mexico, Nebraska, Kansas, Indian Territory &c.” ("Published by A. & C. Black, Edinburgh". "Printed in Colours by Schenck & Macfarlane, Edinburgh." "Drawn & Engraved by J. Bartholomew, Edinburgh").] ["Rio Colorado" is depicted from south of the international boundary below "Camp Yumas" and the confluence of “Green River Fork of R. Colorado” and “Grand River, Fork of R. Colorado”. The Green and Grand are depicted to flow parallel to each other into the Grand Canyon area, where between them in southernmost Utah is the label "Sierra de la Laterna" [sic]. “Rio San Juan” and “Little Colorado R.” are shown as tributaries to the Grand in the eastern Grand Canyon area. A tributary (not labeled; Cataract Creek) reaches the Colorado in the mid-canyon area, although the middle part of its course from near "Mt. Sigreaves" and "Mt. Kendricks" is shown by a dotted line. "Ojo del Archillen" and "Mohave R." are shown as tributaries to the Colorado from the west, not far south of the confluence of "Virgin R." (which in turn displays a tributary from the northwest (Muddy River?) labeled as "Ojo del Gaeton").] [Note: "Sierra de la Lanterna" appears in an 1854 gazetteer with geographic coordinates that place it at
the location of the Kaibab Plateau; see Baldwin and Thomas (1854, ITEM NO. 2.17346), p. 1076.]

≡ CROS-LISTINGS WHEAT IV:905

1873 25.758 Zell’s descriptive hand atlas of the world. Philadelphia: T. Ellwood Zell, 55 maps, separately paginated texts and indices. (Ornamental title page: A descriptive hand atlas of the world.) [See map, “(Pacific States) California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Arizona and part of Montana”, on which the “Rio Colorado” between the confluence of “Lit. Colorado or Flax River” and approximately where the Diamond Creek is situated, is represented only by a conjecturally dashed line. The river upstream from the confluence is labeled “Rio Colorado grande”. The region south of the confluence is labeled “Colorado Plateau”; the region immediately north of the river is blank. The lower Colorado River region is labeled “Great Colorado Val.”]

Bartlett, John Russell

1854 25.759 Personal narrative of explorations and incidents in Texas, New Mexico, California, Sonora, and Chihuahua, connected with the United States and Mexican Boundary Commission, during the years 1850, ’51, ’52, and ’53. New York and London: D. Appleton and Co., 2 volumes, 506 pp., 624 pp., map. [Farquhar (1953, p. 15) indicates, “The illustrations in the Bartlett volumes do not conform to the lists.”] [Map: “General Map Showing the Countries Explored & Surveyed by the United States and Mexican Boundary Commission in the Years 1850, 51, 52 & 53. Under the direction of John R. Bartlett, U.S. Commissioner.” Map printed by J. H. Colton and Co., New York. “Rio Colorado” is depicted between “Gulf of California” and confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River”. However, the Green and Grand run parallel to each other to the Grand Canyon region below “Little Colorado”, where they also straddle a mountainous area; and as such, the Little Colorado River is depicted as a tributary to the Grand River. “Mohave R.” is shown as a tributary to the Colorado from the west.]


1854 25.760 Personal narrative of explorations and incidents in Texas, New Mexico, California, Sonora, and Chihuahua, connected with the United States and Mexican Boundary Commission, during the years 1850, ’51, ’52, and ’53. New York: D. Appleton and Co., 2 volumes, 506 pp., 624 pp., map.

≡ CROS-LISTINGS WAGNER–CAMP 234:2

1854 25.761 Personal narrative of explorations and incidents in Texas, New Mexico, California, Sonora, and Chihuahua, connected with the United States and Mexican Boundary Commission, during the years 1850, ’51, ’52, and ’53. New York: D. Appleton and Co., and London [not indicated], 2 volumes in 1, 506, 624 pp., map.

≡ CROS-LISTINGS WAGNER–CAMP 234:3

Beale, Edward F.

1858 25.774 Wagon road from Fort Defiance to the Colorado River. Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of the superintendent of the wagon road from Fort Defiance to the Colorado River. U.S. 35th Congress, 1st Session, House of Representatives Executive Document 124, Serial 959, 87 pp., map. [Wagner and
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

Camp (1982, p. 555) also cite, "Beale’s five-page preliminary report, without the map, is included in the 35th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Document 43, Serial 922"; this is cited with Storm 215 with the inclusion, Senate Executive Document 43. Storm (1968, p. 35) also cites 35th Congress, 1st Session, House Executive Document 124, Serial 959. Storm 215 indicates, "The first title is the preliminary report of the reconnaissance and the second title is the final report, but the latter lacks the map. See Number 216 for a copy with map."] [Map: Preliminary map of the western portion of the reconnaissance and survey for a Pacific railroad route near the 35th par. made by Capt. A. W. Whipple, T.E. in 1854-4. With additions showing the route of the proposed wagon road from Fort Defiance to the Colorado together with several lateral explorations, by E. F. Beale Supt. 1857-8. ([Lith. of J. Bien, 60 Fulton Street N.Y.]) Scale 1:900,000. "Great Colorado" is depicted from Mexico to the confluence of "Colorado Chiquito". In the Grand Canyon region, the river is delineated roughly by two parallel lines with the label "Approximate Position of Great Colorado" (the double lines continue onto the trace of the Little Colorado, while the main Colorado (not labeled) is delineated northward by a roughly drawn single line beyond the New Mexico/Utah boundary.)

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS FARQUHAR 20a HOWES B271 STORM 215, 216 WAGNER–CAMP 297 WHEAT IV:939 [map; with illustration between pp. 94/95]

1860 25.776 Wagon road—Fort Smith to Colorado River; letter of the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of Mr. Beale relating to the construction of a wagon road from Fort Smith to the Colorado River; March 9, 1860. U.S. 36th Congress, House Document 42, Serial 1048, 91 pp., map.


Beard, L. Sue, and Campagna, David J.


Beard, L. Sue; Anderson, R. E.; Block, D. L.; Bohannon, R. G.; Brady, R. J.; Castor, S. B.; Duebendorfer, E. M.; Faulds, J. E.; Felger, T. J.; Howard, K. A.; Kuntz, M. A.; and Williams, V. S.

2007 11.9455 Preliminary geologic map of the Lake Mead 30’ × 60’ quadrangle, Clark County, Nevada, and Mohave County, Arizona. U.S. Geological Survey, Open-File Report 2007-1010, scale 1:100,000, contour interval 50 m; text 84+ pp. (Digital database by Debra Block, Tracey Felger, Melissa Aldrich, Michelle Harr, Anita Kaye, and Sue Priest.)

Beard, M. M.

1940 25.777 The fabulous West; Pick-Ups presents a broadcasting view of it. Pick-Ups (Western Electric Company, New York), (August): 6-7, 25. [Radio broadcast stations. Map (p. 6) indicates stations in Yuma and Imperial Valley areas.]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

Beasley, T. D. [Beasley, Thomas Dykes]

1890 25.1553 Official Map of San Diego County[,] California  Compiled from latest official maps of U.S. surveys, Railroad and Irrigation surveys, County Records, and other reliable sources, and Drawn by T. D. Beasley Under supervision of Jas. D. Schuyler C.E.  1889. ("Copyright 1890, by T. D. Beasley.")  [This map is based upon the older county boundaries.  "Colorado River" is shown, after having passed through "Yuma City", continuing some distance southwestward before passing off the map.  No geographical details are shown south of the international border.  The map comprises chiefly the arrangement of Township and Range sections.]

Belknap, Bill, and Belknap, Buzz [Belknap, William, Jr., and Belknap, William, III]


Belknap, Bill; Belknap, Buzz; and Evans, Loie Belknap


Belknap, Bill; Belknap, Buzz; and Evans, Loie Belknap


42 These citations of river guides produced by different members of the Belknap family are based substantially on information provided by Richard D. Quartaroli, whose collection of river maps and his knowledge of them is incomparable [for an early review see the symposium presentation by Quartaroli, "Evolution of the printed Colorado River guide in Grand Canyon, Arizona", in Michael F. Anderson (compiler, ed.), A gathering of Grand Canyon historians; ideas, arguments, and first-person accounts; proceedings of the inaugural Grand Canyon History Symposium, January 2002 (Grand Canyon Association, Monograph 13, 2005), pp. 155-162]. The Belknaps have produced guides in the form of strip maps for various western rivers, appearing in many editions and printings, and in waterproof and non-waterproof states. Those that include lower Glen Canyon (that reach now between Glen Canyon Dam and Lees Ferry), Marble Canyon, and Grand Canyon are listed here. Some printings of specific editions indicate they are revisions, while in other printings minor changes may be noted by those familiar with these maps, though those volumes do not state that they are revisions. Pertinent points, when known, are included in citations. It has not been possible to list every unique publication because not every known edition and printing have been seen. Further, there may be the occasional discovery of what seem to be variants; for example, Spamer’s copy of Belknap’s (1969, ITEM NO. 10.5) 4th printing (1973) of the non-waterproof state has a back cover like that of the 1st printing, which might indicate the use of wraps overstocked from earlier printings. In the case of the Canyonlands maps (Belknap and Belknap, 1974; Belknap et al., 1991, 2006, 2010, which include the Colorado River in lower Glen Canyon), fewer printings within eds. have been seen by Quartaroli or Spamer. The Glen Canyon reach was also first added to the Grand Canyon maps in Belknap and Evans’ 2017 ed., though it also continues to appear in the Canyonlands guide.]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
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CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

Grand Canyon guides that employs for river mileages just the system based on the 1924 U.S. Geological Survey Plan and Profile (see Birdseye, 1924, [ITEM NO. 10.119].) [Later printings.]

REVIEWS AND NOTICES Abyssus, 2007, ITEM NO. 30.510


previously had been appended in the Belknap maps for Canyonlands (see Belknap and Belknap, 1974; Belknap et al., 2006). [Later printings.]

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
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**Bell, James**

1831 25.778  
**A system of geography, popular and scientific, or, a physical, political, and statistical account of the world and its various divisions. Volume V.** Glasgow: Archibald Fullarton and Co., and Blackie and Son; Dublin: W. Curry, Jr., and Co.; London: Simpkin and Marshall, 627 pp. [Lower Colorado River, see pp. 396, 511, 542, 575-576, 604 and following, and map.]

1850 25.779  

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**Bell, John W., AND Smith, Eugene I.**

1980 11.13951  

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**Bell, William A.**

1869 25.780  

[REVIEWS AND NOTICES] Anonymous, 1870, item nos. 30.654, 30.655; Bates, 1870, item no. 30.718


Benchmark Maps

NO DATE 25.129 Arizona northwest road map: including Lake Mead, Hoover Dam, Lake Havasu. Santa Barbara, California: Benchmark Maps, 2 sides, scale 1:400,000.

NO DATE 25.130 Arizona southwest road map: including Quartzsite, Cabeza Prieta NWR, Imperial Reservoir, Organ Pipe Cactus Natl Mon. Santa Barbara, California: Benchmark Maps, 2 sides, scale 1:400,000.

NO DATE 25.131 Arizona northeast road map: including Petrified Forest, Glen Canyon Dam, Canyon de Chelly, Oak Creek Canyon. Santa Barbara, California: Benchmark Maps, 2 sides, scale 1:400,000.


Benson, Guy Meriwether

1995 25.783 (with William R. Irwin and Heather Moore) Exploring the West from Monticello: A perspective in maps from Columbus to Lewis and Clark. The catalog of an exhibition of maps and navigational instruments, on view in the Tracy W. McGregor Room, Alderman Library, University of Virginia, 10 July to 26 September 1995. Charlottesville, Virginia: Department of Special Collections, University of Virginia Library, 81 [83] pp. [Also accompanied by: Supplement to the catalog for the exhibition Exploring the West from Monticello: A perspective in maps from Columbus to Lewis and Clark. Diagrams prepared by Robert N. Bergantino, hydrogeologist, showing the use in navigational instruments in determining latitude, longitude, and magnetic variation: to be used with the final section in the catalog, Observations of latitude and longitude at all remarkable points, [no date, no imprint], 5 leaves.]
Berghaus, Heinrich

1845  25.784  Physikalischer Atlas : oder Sammlung von Karten, auf denen d. hauptsächlichsten Erscheinungen der anorganischen und organischen Natur nach ihrer geographischen Verbreitung und Vertheilung bildlich dargestellt sind. Gotha: Justus Perthes. 2 volumes. [See the plate, “Die Isothermkurven Der Nordlilchen Halbkugel”, which comprises a polar projection of the northern hemisphere, on which map the river “Colorado” and an unnamed tributary enter at the head of the Gulf of California.] [In this bibliography refer also to Bailly et al. (2019, ITEM NO. 2.28944), in which this plate is reproduced.][In German.]


Berghaus, Hermann

1892  25.786  Berghaus’ Physikalischer Atlas : 75 Karten in sieben Abteilungen, enthaltend 514 Darstellungen über Geologie, Hydrographie, Meteorologie, Erdmagnetismus, Pflanzenverbreitung, Tierverbreitung und Völkerkunde. Gotha: Justus Perthes. [See plate “Höhen und Tiefen”, the world map on which labels “Colorado” and “Gila”, with the Colorado entering the head of “Botes M.”, and adjacent to the river confluence is labeled “Colorado Wüste”.] [In this bibliography refer also to Bailly et al. (2019, ITEM NO. 2.28944), in which this plate is reproduced.][In German.]

Berndtson und Berndtson GmbH

1997  25.654  American Southwest : road map : Grand Canyon, Gr. Los Angeles, Greater Phoenix, Gr. San Francisco. Fürstenfeldbruck, Germany: Berndtson und Berndtson GmbH, scale 1:3,000,000. [In German.]

1999  25.19  USA 2 : American Southwest. Fürstenfeldbruck, Germany: Berndtson und Berndtson GmbH, 1 sheet, 2 sides, cut and laminated, scale 1:3,000,000. [In German.]

Berton, Francis

1878  25.787  Un voyage sur le Colorado : par Francis Berton[,] Membre Correspondant de la Société de Géographie de Genève. San Francisco: [no imprint], 64 pp., map. [Cover title: Un Voyage sur le Colorado. 1878.] [Berton (p. [1]) indicated that just 50 copies were printed: “Je me suis donc décidé à en faire publier une cinquantaine d’exemplaires ici . . . .”] [The brief references that are made in passing to “Big Cañon” (i.e., Grand Canyon; pp. 22, 33) and “gorge de marbre” (Marble Gorge, or Marble Canyon; p. 22) are from Richard J. Hinton’s (1878, ITEM NO. 2.3421) The Handbook to Arizona, as was first noted by Charles N. Rudkin in his English translation of Berton (Berton, 1953, ITEM NO. 2.1443, wherein only some lithographic plates and the fold-out map in Berton, 1878, were also reproduced). Berton (1878, p. [1]) did
acknowledge Hinton for the use of lithographic stones that had been used for the Hand-Book. Rudkin further pointed out that many of the scenes that were reproduced by Berton have nothing to do with the region through which Berton had traveled (for example, Berton did not go to the Grand Canyon). The extralimital lithographs that are pertinent to the present bibliography are: "The Grand Cañon of the Colorado" (facing p. 24) and "Grand Cañon of the Colorado—Mouth of Kanab Wash, Looking East" (facing p. 44) (legends both in English, thus, as on the lithographic stones).] [In French.]

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**1953 25.788**

*A voyage on the Colorado—1878.* (Charles N. Rudkin, translator, ed.) Los Angeles: Glen Dawson, 103 [104] pp., map. (Early California Travels Series, no. 18.) ["300 copies have been printed at the Cole-Holmquist Press[,] Los Angeles[.] Binding by Earl Gray[."]” [English translation of Berton (1878, *ITEM NO. 2.1442*), *Un Voyage sur le Colorado*. Includes (p. 17) a facsimile illustration of the title-page of the very scarce 1878 ed. (and although not so noted by Rudkin, that volume is Berton’s presentation copy to the Société de Géographie de Genève, of which Berton was a member). Some lithographic plates and the fold-out map in the 1878 ed. were reproduced from Richard J. Hinton’s (1878, *ITEM NO. 2.3421*) *The Hand-Book to Arizona*, as so acknowledged by Berton. Rudkin pointed out that many of the scenes reproduced from Hinton by Berton have nothing to do with the region through which Berton had traveled (for example, Berton did not go to the Grand Canyon). The 1953 translated ed. does not reproduce all of the illustrations that appeared in the 1878 ed., and only that portion of Hinton’s map that is pertinent to Berton’s travels is reproduced. The two lithographs of Grand Canyon are among those not included in this 1953 ed. The selected illustrations and portion of map are thus more faithful to the range of Berton’s travels. The translated text, however, is complete and includes the brief references that are made in passing to “Big Cañon” and “gorge de marbre”.]

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**— 25.991** *Arizona state parks and federal lands.* Ketchum, Idaho: Best Maps Ever. [18 × 24 inches.]


**— 25.993** *California state parks and federal lands.* Ketchum, Idaho: Best Maps Ever. [24 × 36 inches.]

**— 25.994** *Nevada state parks and federal lands.* Ketchum, Idaho: Best Maps Ever. [18 × 24 inches.]
### Bibliographic Institution

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Year</th>
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<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1852</td>
<td>25.1076</td>
<td>A new map of the State of California, the Territories of Oregon &amp; Utah. Compiled after the best authorities. 1852. &quot;Hildburghausen: Published by the Bibliographic Institution.&quot; (Caption on map: &quot;Meyer’s Hand-Atlas&quot;, &quot;N° 144&quot;). [An ed. in English of the atlas series by Hermann Julius Meyer.] [&quot;Rio Colorado&quot; is shown between &quot;G. of California&quot; and confluence of &quot;Green R.&quot; and &quot;Grand R.&quot;; in its upper reach it is labeled &quot;Rio Colorado of California&quot;. From north to south, &quot;Red R.&quot; and &quot;San Juan R.&quot; are shown as tributaries from the east; the prominent Little Colorado River is not labeled.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Bicknell, P. C. [Bicknell, Pierpont Constable]

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<td>25.789</td>
<td>Guide book of the Grand Canyon of Arizona: with the only correct maps in print: a volume of interesting facts and gossip by P. C. Bicknell. [No imprint] (printed by Press of G. Rice and Sons, Los Angeles), 97 pp., map. [1902.] [Cover title: Guide Book of the Grand Canyon.] [Copies with stamp added to title-page: &quot;Fred Harvey, Publisher, Kansas City, Mo. Copyright by Geo. U. Young.&quot;] [Data from U.S. Copyright Office indicate Library of Congress No. 2—17241, and: &quot;Copyright by Geo. U. Young and P. C. Bicknell, United States. Class A, XXc, no. 16043, Sept. 3, 1901 [i.e. copyright registration filed]; 1 copy rec’d May 31, 1902; 1 copy rec’d June 9, 1902 [i.e., dates when requirement of the deposit of two copies of the publication were satisfied]&quot; (U.S. Library of Congress, Copyright Office, Catalogue of Title Entries of Books and Other Articles, (577) (3rd Quarter 1902) (July 24): 389).]</td>
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#### Biek, Robert F.; Rowley, Peter D.; Hayden, Janice M.; Hacker, David B.; Willis, Grant C.; Hintze, Lehi F.; Anderson, R. Ernest; AND Brown, Kent D.

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#### Billingsley, George H.

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CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

  ➢ CROSS-LISTINGS  | CITED> GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–7”

  ➢ CROSS-LISTINGS  | CITED> GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–7”

  ➢ CROSS-LISTINGS  | CITED> GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–7”

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  ➢ CROSS-LISTINGS  | CITED> GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–7”

  ➢ CROSS-LISTINGS  | CITED> GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–7”


Billingsley, George H., and Bohannon, R. G.

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Billingsley, George H., AND Breed, William J.


Billingsley, George H., AND Dyer, Helen C.


Billingsley, George H., AND Graham, Scott E.


Billingsley, George H., AND Hampton, Haydee M.


Billingsley, George H., AND Huntoon, Peter W.


Billingsley, George H., AND Priest, Susan S.


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**SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES**

**Billingsley, George H., AND Wellmeyer, Jessica L.**


**Billingsley, George H., AND Workman, Jeremiah B.**


**Billingsley, George H.; Antweiler, John C.; Beard, L. Sue; Lucchitta, Ivo; AND Lane, M. E.**


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS |CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–1”

**Billingsley, George H.; Antweiler, John C.; AND Ellis, Clarence E.**


**Billingsley, George H.; Barnes, Charles W.; AND Ulrich, G. E.**


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS |CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–1”

FQ24/2:1205

**Billingsley, George H.; Beard, L. Sue; Priest, Susan S.; Wellmeyer, Jessica L.; AND Block, Debra L.**


**Billingsley, George H.; Block, Debra L.; AND Dyer, Helen C.**


**Billingsley, George H.; Felger, Tracey J.; AND Priest, Susan S.**

1:100,000. [Also available only as downloads from U.S. Geological Survey publications website are geologic maps of the thirty-two 7.5’ quadrangles (scales 1:24,000) within the Valle 30’ x 60’ quadrangle, http://pubs.usgs.gov/sim/2006/2895/24k/24k_home.htm; quadrangle names National Tank, Supai Camp, Hualapai Tank, Baldy Basin, Box K Ranch, Metzger Tank, Tusayan West, Tusayan East, Dike Tank, Supai Camp SE, Hazen Hole Tank, Rosebud Tank, Little Harpo Canyon; Howard Hill; Red Butte SW, Red Butte, Rose Well Camp West, Rose Well Camp East, Black Tank, Tin House, Markham Dam, Millr Tank, Valle Tank, Molly Ann Draw, Rhodes Canyon, Big Bud Tank, Bishop Lake, Howard Spring, Red Hill Ranch, Mixon Tank, Howard Lake, Hobble Tank.]

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SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES


Billingsley, George H.; Hamblin, W. Kenneth; Wellmeyer, Jessica L.; Block, Debra; AND Dudash, Stephanie


Billingsley, George H.; Harr, Michelle; AND Wellmeyer, Jessica L.


Billingsley, George H.; Priest, Susan S.; AND Dudash, Stephanie L.


Billingsley, George H.; Priest, Susan S.; AND Felger, Tracey J.


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2008 24.316 Geologic map of the Fredonia 30′ × 60′ quadrangle, Mohave and Coconino Counties, northern Arizona. U.S. Geological Survey, Scientific Investigations Map 3035, scale 1:100,000, 1 sheet, 23 pp. [Also available only as downloads from U.S. Geological Survey publications website are geologic maps of the thirty-two 7.5′ quadrangles]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

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(scales 1:24,000) within the Cameron 30’ × 60’ quadrangle, http://pubs.usgs.gov/sim/2008/3035/24k/24k_home.htm; quadrangle names Colorado City, Moccasin, Kaibab, Fredonia, Shinarump Point, Muggins Flat, Buck Pasture Canyon, Coyote Buttes, Maroney Well, Pipe Valley, Pipe Spring, Clear Water Spring, White Sage Flat, Le Fevre Ridge, Cooper Ridge, House Rock Spring, Wild Band Pockets, Sunshine Ridge, Findlay Tank, Gunsight Point, Toothpick Ridge, Warm Springs Canyon, Jacob Lake, House Rock, Heaton Knolls, Robinson Canyon, Grama Spring, Jumpup Point, Sowats Spring, Big Springs, Telephone Hill, Cane.


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1:24,000; downloadable through http://pubs.usgs.gov/sim/2008/3035/24k/24k_home.htm.


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1:24,000; downloadable through


Billingsley, George H.; Stoffer, Philip W.; and Priest, Susan S.


Billingsley, George H.; Ulrich, George E.; and Barnes, C. W.

**Billingsley, George H.; Wellmeyer, Jessica L.; AND Block, Debra**


**Billingsley, George H.; Wellmeyer, Jessica L.; Harr, Michelle; AND Priest, Susan S.**


**Billingsley, George H.; Wenrich, Karen J.; AND Huntoon, Peter W.**


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS |CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–7”


**Billingsley, George H.; Wenrich, Karen J.; Huntoon, Peter W.; AND Young, Richard A.**


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS |CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–7”


**Binetoueau, P.**

1860 25.1245 Map Drawn to illustrate the travels & from the Documents of the Abbe Domenech showing the actual situation of the Indian Tribes of North America and the road described by the author[]. P. Binetoueau geographer del 1860. ("Gravé chez Erhard 42 R. Bonaparte"). ("Imp Binetoueau R. Antoine-Dubois 6.") *In*: Domenech, Em. (Abbé) [Domenech, Emmanuel Henri Dieudonne], *Seven years’ residence in the great deserts of North America*. London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts. ["Old California" and “Sonora” and separated by “G. of California”. “R. Colorado” (label on lower Colorado River) and “Rio Colorado of the West” (label on upper Colorado) is depicted between the head of the gulf and headwaters above the confluence of “R. Grande” (Grand River). The Colorado River in the Grand Canyon region is depicted by a dashed line between a tributary (not labeled) that is Cataract Creek and the confluence of “Rio Virgen”. “R. St. John” (San Juan River) is shown as a tributary from the east, with its lower end depicted by a dashed line, and “Red Riv.” (Little Colorado River) is shown as a tributary from the southeast, with its lower end depicted by a dashed line). "B. Williams" (Bill Williams River) is shown as a tributary from the east and northeast. The Gila River (not labeled) reaches the Colorado at "Ft Yuma".]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT IV:1008 [credited to Domenech]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

Birdseye, Claude H.

10.118  NO DATE

Plan and profile of Colorado River from Lees Ferry, Ariz., to Black Canyon, Ariz.-Nev., and Virgin River, Nev. Oakland, California: American River Touring Association, 1 map and 1 profile on 8 sheets, and mileage schedule sheet; scale [ca. 1:63,360]. [1966?]

[Reproduction from Birdseye (1924) at about one-half original size but without correcting the stated 1:31,680 scale.]

10.119  1924


[NOTE: For continuation of series from Black Canyon to the southern international boundary, see U.S. Geological Survey (1927, ITEM NO. 10.123).]

10.120  1943


FQ15: 669  FQ21:432 [Sheets A-N], 424 [Sheets O-U]
BIRDSEYE, Claude H., AND Burchard, R. W.


BIRDSEYE, Claude H., AND Gerdine, T. G.

1922 10.122 Plan and profile of Colorado River from Lees Ferry, Ariz[.], to mouth of Green River, Utah; San Juan River to mouth of Chilnale Creek, Utah; and certain tributaries. (Topography by A. T. Fowler and V. E. Leech.) U.S. Geological Survey, 22 sheets consisting of 16 plans (maps, sheets A-P, scale 1:31,680; see key below) and 6 profiles (sheets Q-V). [Within the bounds of this bibliography, see plan from Lees Ferry to Mile –15 on sheets A and B (contour interval 20 feet, contour interval on river surface 5 feet); corresponding profile on sheet Q, vertical scale 1 inch = 20 feet). C. H. Birdseye, Chief Topographic Engineer; T. G. Gerdine, Division Topographic Engineer; topography by A. T. Fowler and V. E. Leech; surveyed 1921.] [Full set displays Colorado River Miles 0 to –216, and San Juan River Miles 0–133. Mileage on Colorado River measured upstream from USGS concrete gage well opposite mouth of Paria River; usually by convention indicated as negative numbers.]

BISHOP, Charles C.


BIZAURY CREEL, Juan E., AND TORRES ORIGEL, Juan Francisco

2011 25.570 Áreas naturales protegidas y otros espacios destinados a la conservación, restauración y uso sustentable de la biodiversidad en México—2011. (Diseño, Rosalba Becerra.)
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SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

[No place]: Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad; Plan Verde Cd. de México; Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas; The Nature Conservancy; Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica; Comisión Nacional Forestal; Protectora de Bosques del Estado de México; Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, 1 sheet. [In Spanish.]

Black, Bronze


2008 25.221 Grand Canyon map and guide: geology, history, facts, photos, rapids. Flagstaff, Arizona: Dragon Creek Publishing, 2 maps on 1 sheet, plastic. (Vision Quest Maps.)


Black, K. R., AND Rascona, S. J.


Blackburn, O. V. [Blackburn, Oliver V.]

1927 25.1673 Blackburn’s Map of Southern California: Ten Counties: Mt. Diablo and San Bernardino Meridians: 1927. Los Angeles: O. V. Blackburn. ("10 In One"—Kern, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, Imperial Counties in One Map.") [Very detailed, including Township and Range with Sections. Includes lands of the Colorado River Land Co. in Baja California, Mexico, and adjacent area. Includes adjacent areas in Arizona and Nevada. Denotes "Proposed Boulder Canyon Dam Site" and "Black Canyon Dam Site"].
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SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES


1929 25.1675 Blackburn’s Map of Imperial County: California: 1929. ("Compiled from Authentic Records and Published by O. V. Blackburn 6335 West Blvd. Los Angeles Calif. Phone Thornwall 9719 Copyrighted 1927 Corrected May 10, 1929"). (No. One of Ten County Maps 9 Others and Boulder Dam Southern Cal. Ten Counties Map"). [Very detailed, including Township and Range with Sections. Includes lands of the Colorado River Land Co. in Baja California, Mexico, and adjacent area. Includes adjacent areas in Arizona.] [This map is printed with "Blackburn’s Map of Imperial Valley of California" on verso (see ITEM NO. 25.1676).]

1929 25.1676 Blackburn’s Map of Imperial Valley of California: Roads[, Tracts and Canals Compiled from Official Records and Private Surveys Drawn and Published by O. V. Blackburn (El Centro) 6335 West Blvd. Los Angeles Tel. TH-9719. ("July 1919 Corrected May 10, 1929"). [Very detailed, including Township and Range with Sections. Includes adjacent areas in Baja California and Arizona.] [This map is printed with "Blackburn’s Map of Imperial County California" on recto (see ITEM NO. 25.1675).]

Blair, J. Luke; Hanks, Thomas C.; AND Young, Richard A.

2010 24.356 Maps for the workshop [ABSTRACT]. In: CR_Evolution_2: Origin and Evolution of the Colorado River System II Workshop: May 24-26, 2010, Flagstaff, Arizona, 1 p. [Shaded-relief and color-coded digital topographic maps. The maps were presented as posters at the workshop and were posted online at https://sites.google.com/site/crevolution2/home/files (accessed 8 January 2011; reaccessed 4 February 2021).]

Blakey, Ronald C., AND Ranney, Wayne D.


Blanchard, Rufus

1869 25.1105 Cabinet Map of the Western States and Territories on a rectangular project showing the location of gold[,] silver and other minerals[,] the rail roads and principal cities[,] the meridian lines[,] base lines and Congressional townships as far as public surveys have been extended[,] Compiled from government maps and published by Rufus Blanchard. Chicago: Rufus Blanchard. ("Engraved by Jerome T. Gouget, at R. Blanchard’s Map Establishment. No. 146, Lake St. Chicago, Ill."). ["Colorado River" is
depicted between “Gulf of California” and the confluence of “Gunnison River” [sic] and a river labeled confusingly far northward “Green River”. At the western end of the Grand Canyon region is the label “Big Canon”. More toward the middle of that region is shown the confluence of “Rio Colorado Chiquito Riv.” [sic] and “Cataract R.”, although it is unclear by the labeling which of the two continues to its confluence with the Colorado. At “Colville” (Callville) is the label “Head of Navigation”.

**CROSS-LISTINGS**

Wheat V:1197
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

Bloodgood, Don

NO DATE 25.514 Your souvenir pic-tour map of Arizona: where to go...what to see. Phoenix: Petley Studios, Inc., 1 sheet. [Ca. 1950.] [Ellipsis is part of title.]

Bohannon, Robert G.


Bonaparte, Erhard R.

NO DATE 25.1350 Carta dell’Utah e de’ suoi dintorni. In: Burton, Riccardo [Burton, Richard F.], I Mormoni e la città dei santi: viaggi dei capitano Riccardo Burton. Milano: Fratelli Treves, Editori (1875). [Map faces p. 1. "Dessiné par Visille—[]" [imperfect], "Gravé chez Erhard R. Bonaparte". The map is in French, clearly borrowed for this edition even though its title panel is in Italian. It is a different map from the three maps that appeared in the 1861 and 1862 English editions (see Burton, 1861, ITEM NO. 25.1349). This map depicts western North America north of the confluence of the "Río Colorado de Occidente" and "Río Gila". In "Nouveau Mexique", "R° Verde" (Green River) and "R° Grande" are shown running in parallel from headwaters to the southwest, and "R° [illegible] Juan" (San Juan River) is a tributary to the Grand from the east. The confluence of the Green and Grand is in the area where the Grand Canyon is situated. "Petit Colorado" (Little Colorado River) is shown as a tributary to the Grand, downstream from the San Juan, striking it from the southeast with its lower course delineated by a dotted line. In the central Grand Canyon area a sinuous, unlabeled stream (presumably Cataract Creek) strikes the Colorado from the southeast, with its lower course delineated by a dotted line. Where the Colorado turns from west to south is the confluence of a river (not labeled) coming from the north and northeast, which is the Virgin River. In the lower Colorado River course south of the Virgin a river (not labeled)strikes theColorado from the northwest; presumably this is the supposed Mohave River. South of there a river (not labeled; Bill Williams River) reaches the Colorado from the east, with its headwaters off to the northeast. Both the Colorado and Gila Rivers pass off the map to the south before meeting.]

[BORCH GmbH]

2008 25.220 Las Vegas: Las Vegas and region, Las Vegas and national parks: Grand Canyon National Park, Grand Canyon Village. [Inning am Ammersee, Germany]: Borch GmbH, 7th ed. [Folded map.]

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<td>Accompaniment to The Grand Canon.</td>
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**Boulder Dam Service Bureau**

| NO DATE | 25.162 | Free street guide of Boulder City. Boulder City, Nevada: Boulder Dam Service Bureau, 1 sheet. [Ca. 1950.] |

**Boyd, E. D.**

| 1867     | 25.1520 | Map of Part of the United States Exhibiting the Principal Mail Routes West of the Mississippi River Compiled from the latest Information by E. D. Boyd 1867. [In the area of interest to this bibliography, “Rio Colorado” is depicted generally along its lower course, and in what is the Grand Canyon region the relationships of it to “Colorado Chiquito” (Little Colorado River) are like that of the maps that reflect the Egloffstein geography reported by Ives (1861). Two mail routes are shown in this area: a southern route that crosses the Colorado at “Hardyville”, just north of “Ft. Mohave”, and a northerly route that reaches that point having come from Utah via “Callville” and through (sic) “Eldorado Cañon”. [NOTE: Although the Library of Congress catalogs two copies of this map, its outward appearance (as examined digitally) suggests that it is a MANUSCRIPT; but it is cited here on the authority of LOC until such time that the physical map can be examined.] |

**Brabb, Earl E.; Colgan, Joseph P.; AND Best, Timothy C.**


**Bradford, T. G.**

| 1838     | 25.1329 | North America. In: Bradford, T. G., An illustrated atlas, geographical, statistical, and historical, of the United States, of the adjacent countries. Boston: Weeks, Jordan, and Co.; and New York: Wiley and Putnam. [Map: “Engraved by G. W. Boynton.” “Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1838, by T. G. Bradford, in the Clerks Office, of the District Court of Massachusetts.” “California” is separated from “Mexico” by “Gulf of California”. “R. Colorado” is shown on a peculiarly sinuous course along a mostly direct northeast-southwest heading between the gulf and headwaters that are restricted to “Green R.” and a short river (not labeled) from the east (Grand River?). The only other tributaries are “Nabajoa R.” (San Juan River), “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River), a river (not labeled; Bill Williams River), and “R. Gila”, which meets the Colorado just before the head of the gulf.] |

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≡ CROSS-LISTINGS ™ WHEAT II:431
Brady, Robert J.; Fryxell, Joan E.; AND Wernicke, Brian P.

2002 11.5373 Preliminary geologic map of the Iceberg Canyon quadrangle, Clark County, Nevada and Mohave County, Arizona. Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Open-File Report 03-18, 1 sheet, scale 1:24,000, contour interval 10 m.


Brayer, G. M., AND Brayer, H. O.


Brodie, Paul

1883 25.1560 Map of the Indian Reservations within the limits of the United States. Compiled under the direction of Hon. Hiram Price, Commissioner, by Paul Brodie, draughtsman. 1882. [No imprint.] [Within the region of interest to this bibliography the reservations are “Suppai”, “Hualpai”, “Colorado River”, and “Yuma”; with population figures given for each.]

Bromme, Traugott


1850 25.1020 Oregon, California, und der Mormonen-Staat Deseret. Inset map on: Post-Kanal- und Eisenbahnkarte der Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika. Nach Smith, Tanner, Mitchell und den Berichten des General-Postamts bearbeitet von Traugott Bromme, in Stahl gestachen v. J. A. Bühler. Stuttgart, C. Hoffmann’sche Verlagshandlung. 1850. [In the region labeled “Deseret” and “California”, “Rio Colorado of the Gulf of California” is depicted on a virtually straight southwesterly course along the east side of a high tableland between the confluences of “Grand R.” and “Rio Virgin”. Tributaries are “Nabajoa R.” (San Juan River) and “R. Yaquesilla” (Little Colorado River).] [In German.]

# CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

## SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

*Publisher & Importer. 1855. Stuttgart, Hoffmann’sche Verlagshandlung. 1855.* [The same map as in Bromme (1848, **ITEM NO.** 25.1020) with altered labels of political geography. In the region labeled “Utah oder Deseret” and “Neu Mexico”, “Rio Colorado of the Gulf of California” is depicted on a virtually straight southwesterly course along the east side of a high tableland between the confluences of “Grand R.” and “Rio Virgin”. Tributaries are “Nabajoa R.” (San Juan River) and “R. Yaquesilla” (Little Colorado River).] [In German.]

≡ **CROSS-LISTINGS** Wheat IV:828

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### Brown, Chip

≡ **CROSS-LISTINGS** GCNHA Monograph 8: page 1-57

### Brown, David E.

1973 25.275 *Natural vegetative communities of Arizona*. Arizona Game and Fish Department, and University of Arizona, scale 1:500,000.

### Brown, Kristin M., AND Billingsley, George H.


### Brué, A. H. [Brué, Adrien-Hubert]

1817 25.1201 *Carte Encyprotype de l’Amérique Septentrionale Réduite de la Carte sur 4 feuilles du même Auteur Dedieé & Présentée à Monsieur. Par H. Brué, Ingénieur-Geographe de S. A. Royale. A Paris Chez {DESRAY Libraire-Editeur Rue Hautefeuille N° 4} {GOUJON Marchand de Cartes Géographiques Rue du Bac, N° 6. 1815. ("Dirigé par H. Brué.") ("Atlas Universel. N° ”)} In: *Grand atlas universel, ou collection de cartes encyprotypes, générales et détaillées des cinq parties du monde; dédiées a Monsieur, par H. Brué, Ingénieur-Geographe de S. A. Royale*. A Paris, Chez Desray, Libraire-Éditeur, Rue Hautefeuille, N° 4. M DCCC XVI. ["Vielle California” and “Province de Sonora” are separated by “Golfe de Californie ou Mer des Cortes”. “R. Colorado” is depicted between the head of the gulf and the confluence of a river (not labeled) that is the San Juan River and “R. Zaguananas”. “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River) is shown as a tributary from the east, with the symbol for a mission at its confluence with the Colorado, labeled “S. Gertrudies”. “R. Gila” is shown as flowing from the east directly to the northeastern head of the gulf. A river (not labeled) running parallel to and west of the Colorado is shown with definitive solid-line markings in two stretches of its course, with dashed-line markings on the other parts of its course, including its outlet in the northwestern part of the gulf.] [In French.]

≡ **CROSS-LISTINGS** Wheat II:321 [1815 date given]
1830 25.1682 Carte Générale des États-Unis Mexicains et des Provinces-Unies De l’Amérique Centrale. Redigée par Brué Géographe. Paris. 1825. Chez L’Auteur Rue des Maçons-Sorbonne N° 9. et chez les principaux M^d^ de cartes Géographiques. In: Atlas universel de géographie physique, politique, ancienne et moderne contenant les cartes générales et particulières de toutes les parties du monde : rédigé conformément aux progrès de la science pour servir à l’intelligence de l’histoire, de la géographie et des voyages. Paris: L’Auteur, 2nd ed., 1830. [Map: (“Gravée sous la direction de l’Auteur.” “Atlas, en 65 feuilles N° 59.”) "Vieille Californie" is separated from "Sonora" by "Golfe de Californie ou Mer de Cortés". "R. Colorado de Occidente" follows a generally northeast-southwest course from headwaters to the head of the gulf. Among the headwaters neither the Green nor Grand rivers are portrayed. Tributaries en route to the gulf are "R. Nabajoa" (San Juan River) from the east (with tributaries to it in turn from the northeast), "R. Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River) from the east-northeast, "R. S. Maria" (Bill Williams River) as a minor tributary from the east, and "R. Gila", the confluence of which is in the Colorado north of the head of the gulf. At the confluence of Jaquesila is the label "Puerto Bucarelli" (Puerto de Bucareli). Paralleling the Colorado to its west, between headwaters at the latitude of R. Nabajoa and eventually reaching the Pacific at "S. Luis Rey" is a river labeled in its headwater "R. de las Piramides", joined by a dotted line to "R. de los Martires" farther downstream, which then is depicted by another dotted line progressing toward the coast before being drawn again as a solid line without label.] [See also remarks on the "river of the sulfurous pyramids" in the Notes to Section 2.] [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:361

1833 25.678 Nouvelle carte de l’Amérique Septentrionale, du Groënland et des iles qui en dépendent . . . . Œuvre Posthume. Paris: Chez M^m^ V^m^ Brué. [In “Mexique” the “Río Colorado” flows southwestward from its confluence with “R. Nabajoas” to the head of “Golfe de California (Mer Vermeille) ou de Cortés”. Includes the route of Jedediah Smith.] [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:401 [with illustration facing p. 144]

1833 25.1331 Carte Physique et Politique de l’Amérique Septentrionale, Par A. H. Brué, Géographe du Roi. Publiée pour la première fois en 1821 par J. Goujon. Revue et augmentée par l’Editeur d’après le nouvel Atlas Américain à Paris Chez J. Goujon et J. Andriveau, Géographes-Editeurs, Rue du Bac, N° 6, près le pont Royal. (“à Berlin, chez Simon Schropp et Comp^m^” “à Manheim, chez Artaria.” “à Vienne, chez Riedl, au Bureau d’Industrie.” “à Zurich, chez Fuessli et Comp^m^.” “à Londres, chez Jâ^ Gardner N° 163 Regent Street.” “à Milan, chez Betailli et Comp^m^”) “Vieille Californie” is separated from “Sonora” by “Golfe de Californie”. “R. Colorado” follows a generally northeast-southwest course from headwaters to the head of the gulf; above the confluence of “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River) it is labeled “Zaguanas R.” Among the headwaters neither the Green nor Grand rivers are portrayed. Other tributaries en route to the gulf are “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River) from the east and northeast, a minor tributary (not labeled) from the east (Bill Williams River), and “R. Gila”, the confluence of which is coincident with the Colorado’s arrival at the head of the gulf. Paralleling the Colorado to its west, are two disjoined rivers without defined headwaters or confluences, “R. Pyramides” and “R. des Martyrs”. Also of interest, though extralimital to the area covered by this bibliography, is a lake in present-day Utah, “L. Teguayo ou Salé”, which receives “R. S. Bonaventure” and the outlet of which is “R. S. Philippe ou del Colorado”, which crosses southwestward the blank Great Basin area of the map as a dashed line before being shown as a solid line heading west that bifurcates before reaching the Pacific Ocean, with one outlet in “Monterey” (Bay) and the other south of
“S. Carlos de Monterey”. [See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes to Section 2.] [In French.]

1834 25.679 Nouvelle carte du Mexique, et d’une partie des provinces unies de l’Amérique Centrale . . . . Paris: Chez M. V. Brué. [In “Mexique” the “Rio Colorado” flows southwestward from its confluence with “R. Nabajoas” to the head of “Golfe de California (Mer Vermeille) ou de Cortes”. Includes the route of Jedediah Smith.] [In French.]

1839 25.680 Nouvelle carte du Mexique, et d’une partie des provinces unies de l’Amérique Centrale . . . . Paris. [In “Mexique” the “Rio Colorado” flows southwestward from its confluence with “R. Nabajoas” to the head of “Golfe de California (Mer Vermeille) ou de Cortes”. Includes the route of Jedediah Smith.] [In French.]

1840 25.1332 Carte Générale des États-Unis Mexicains de la République du Texas et des Etats de l’Amérique Centrale. par A. Brué Géographe du Roi. Revue et augmentée par Ch. Picquet, Géographe du Roi et de Mgr. le Duc d’Orléans. Paris, 1840. Chez Ch. Picquet, Quai Conti, 17, près du Pont des Arts. In: Atlas universel de géographie physique, politique, ancienne & moderne, contenant les cartes générales et particulière de toutes les parties du monde; rédigé conformément aux progrès de la science pour servir à l’intelligence de l’histoire, de la Géographie et des Voyages. Nouvelle Édition composée de Soixante cinq feuilles. Par A. Brué, Géographe du Roi. revue et augmentée par Ch.: Picquet, Géographe du Roi et de Mgr. le Duc d’Orléans, propriétaire des cartes et atlas de fonds de M. Brué. [Map: (“Atlas, en 65 feuilles N°. 59.”) “Vieille Californie” is separated from “Sonora et Cinaloa” by “Golfe de Californie ou de Cortes”. The remainder of the area of interest to this bibliography is the same as that described in Brué’s 1825 ed. (ITEM NO. 25.1330), with the exception of the course of “R. de los Martires”: “R. Colorado de Occidente” follows a generally northeast-southwest course from headwaters to the head of the gulf. Among the headwaters neither the Green nor Grand rivers are portrayed. Tributaries en route to the gulf are “R. Nabajoas” (San Juan River) from the east (with tributaries to it in turn from the northeast), “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River) from the east-northeast, “R. S. Maria” (Bill Williams River) as a minor tributary from the east, and “R. Gila, the confluence of which is in the Colorado north of the head of the gulf. At the confluence of Jaquesila is the label “Puerto Bucarelli” (Puerto de Bucareli). Paralleling the Colorado to its west, is a river labeled in its headwater “R. de las Piramides”, joined by a dotted line to “R. de los Martires” farther downstream, which then is depicted by another dotted line that turns to the southeast to reach the lower Colorado River north of the confluence of the Gila.] [See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes to Section 2.] [In French.]

1845 25.1655 Nouvelle Carte du Mexique, du Texas et d’une Partie des États Limitrophes; Dédie à l’Académie Royale des Sciences de l’Institut de France, par A. H. Brué, Géographe du Roi, Membre de la comm’ centrale de la société de Géographie de Paris, membre-honoraire de celle de Londres, &c; Revue et augmentée par Ch. Picquet, Géographe du Roi et du Duc d’Orléans, Propriétaire des Cartes et Atlas de Brué, Quai Conti N°. 17, près de l’Institut. Paris, 1845. (“Publiée en 1834; Revue en 1837, 1839, 1840, 1845.”) [The peninsula, “Ancienne Californie”, is separated from “Sonora et Cinaloa” by “Golfe de Californie (Mer Vermeille) ou de Cortes”. “Rio Colorado” is depicted between the head of the gulf along an arcing course from headwaters in the “Sierra Verde”. Between the confluence of the Little Colorado River (not labeled) and the confluence of “Rio Gila” it follows an essentially straight course to the southwest. Tributaries are “R. Nabajoas” (San Juan River, to the north of the confluence of the
Little Colorado), “R. Sã Maria” (Bill Williams River), and, not far north from the confluence of the Gila, a river from the northwest of which except for its immediate course above the Colorado is depicted by a dashed line. That river in turn comes from the north and northeast, with a short tributary, “R. de los Martires”, from the northeast not far from the Colorado confluence. Farther upstream on that river, at the latitude of the confluence of “R. Nabajoas”, it is labeled “Seeds-Keeder, dont las source est inconnue elle renferme beaucoup de rapides”; at that point is the confluence of “R. Adams?” from the northwest, depicted by solid lines only here, which farther upstream had followed a course arcing from southwest to southeast. “R. Adams?” is the Virgin River, as corroborated by the notation on its lower course, “Caverne remarquable et Sel de Roche”. Paralleling both the Colorado and the middle “Seeds-Keeder” in this area is a river with defined headwaters at the latitude of “R. Nabajoas”, which follows a course to the southwest and south-southwest that becomes a dashed line with no confluence; this river is labeled “Río de las Piramides Sulfureas probabil. Seeds Keeder de Smith” (referring to the journeys of Jedediah Smith). (See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes to Section 2.) Between the confluence of the the Gila and the head of the gulf, the Colorado turns to the south-southwest and bifurcates to form “I. Thomas”, before rejoining just before reaching the gulf. The delta region is labeled “Grande plaine basse.”] [In French.]

Buchheit, Kim, and Pollock, Gayle L.  
1997 25.22 Mapping the land: What is the Colorado Plateau?  *Plateau Journal*, [1(1)] (Summer): inside front cover [repeated inside back cover]; text, p. 64. [Map also repeated in subsequent issues.]

Buchner’schen Buchhandlung (Verlag der) [Buchner, Carl Christian]  
**ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE GRAND CANON • 2021**

**CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY**

**SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES**

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**Burr, David H.**

1839 25.589

_The American atlas; exhibiting the post offices, post roads, rail roads, canals, and the physical and political divisions of the United States of North America; constructed from the government surveys and other official materials. Under the direction of the Post Master General, by David H. Burr. Geographer to the House of Representatives of the U. S._ [London?]: John Arrowsmith, 13 maps. ("Entered according to the Act of Congress, July 10th: 1839, by David H. Burr, in the Clerks Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia.") [See "Map of the United States of North America with parts of the Adjacent Countries. By David H. Burr, Late Topographer to the Post Office, Geographer to the House of Representatives of the U. S."] The southwestern portion of the continent, a part of Mexico at that time, portrays the "Rio Colorado of the West" entering the head of the Gulf of California, just downstream from the confluence of the "Rio Gila or San Francisco"; at the head of the gulf is "St. Ignacio I." (today Isla Montague). Farther north is the confluence of the "Adams River" (Virgin River?); in the region occupied by what is the Grand Canyon is the confluence of "Rio Nabajoa" (San Juan River), and farther north the confluence of the "Grand River". Of particular note is the singular label, in the area between the Colorado River and the Adams River, "Marble", with no further explanation. This map also notably includes the travel routes of Jedediah Smith in the Southwest, about which Wheat (1958, Volume II, p. 167) supposes that "there can be no doubt that he [Burr] had an original Smith map before him while he worked on the portrayal of the Western country, for here are Smith's travels developed in considerable detail." [**NOTE:** A detail from this map, showing the region described above with its "Marble" label, is illustrated in a postscript to the separate essay in _The Grand Canon_, "Who Did Name the Grand Canyon?", currently accessible at [https://ravensperch.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Who-did-name-Grand-Canyon.pdf](https://ravensperch.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Who-did-name-Grand-Canyon.pdf).]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:441 [with illustration facing p. 167]

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**Bunzō, Maekawa, and Junzō, Sakai**

1970 25.1113

(Compilers) _Kaigai ibun : a strange tale from overseas, or a new account of America compiled by Maekawa Bunzō and Sakai Junzō from the narrative of Hatsutarō, a Japanese castaway._ (Richard Zumwinkle, translator; assisted by Tadanobu Kawai.) Los Angeles: Dawson’s Book Shop, 143 [145] pp. (Baja California Travels Series, 20.) ("900 copies printed by Grant Dahlstrom at The Castle Press, Pasadena, California" [p. [145]).] [Spine title: 海外異聞 Kaigai Ibun.] [Translation, with colored plates reproduced in facsimile, of the narrative of Hatsutarō, who in 1841 was with a crew of thirteen on a boat that left Hyogo but was stranded at sea by a storm until a Spanish vessel rescued them four months later, which abandoned them at Cabo San Lucas on the southern tip of Baja California. Hatsutarō and the ship’s master eventually returned home in 1844 by way of Canton and Zhapu, China (others followed a year later). His account was taken down in manuscript and after ca. 1853 variants were published in at least two venues (compare Gyosō, 1854, _ITEM NO_. 25.1111, and Tsurumine, 1855, _ITEM NO_. 25.1112) based on Inoue Shun'yō’s 1846 manuscript, _Ameriki shinwa_, which was compiled by Moekawa Bunzō and Sakai Junzō with data added from other sources known to them. The story itself has no bearing on any part of this bibliography, but the facsimile reproduction of illustrations in this volume includes a double-page map of the North Pacific, which shows western North America only in outline, not even with any rivers represented.] • [This title is cited here for its map, but also because it should not be confused with Wheat’s (1959, Volume III, pp.
164, 326) citation (Wheat III:786) of a “5-Volume work, entitled Meriken Shinshi (New Account of America), 108 leaves”, published in Edo in 1853; Wheat lists it under "Gyofu", with the map cited as "Complete map of 31 states of the Republican government". The 1853 work cited by Wheat has not been located by Spamer. However, see the 1854 and 1855 works just cited; it is likely that Wheat referred in fact to the 1855 work. Richard Zumwinkle, in his introduction to this translation of the 1854 Kaigai ibun, states that the 1854 work is the first printing, issued by Seifuen Juō, but which omits the manuscript’s brief preface by Maekawa Bunzō. The first modern reprinting of the full text and all illustrations was published by荒川秀俊 (Araakawa Hidetoshi),異国漂流記続集 Ikoku hyōryūki zokushū (Tōkyō: 氣象研究所 Kishō Kenkyūjo, pp. 149-209).

[It is beyond the purposes of this bibliography (and its compiler) to sort out the bibliographical distinctions between these volumes, inasmuch as only the maps are of pertinence here, which clearly are the additions of the Japanese scholars.]

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**Burgess, David**

1839  25.1225  

*Map of North America Designed to Accompany Smith’s Geography for Schools.*  ("Eng. by Stiles, Sherman & Smith. N.Y.")  ("Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1839, by David Burgess in the Clerks Office of the District Court of Connecticut.")

["California" and "Mexico" are separated by "Gulf of California".  "R. Colorado of the West" [with length of 700 miles indicated] is shown on the most general northeast-southwest course between the head of the gulf and "Cordilleras Mts" (sic); no tributaries are indicated.  "R. Gila", which has headwater forks the east, reaches the head of the gulf independently of the Colorado.]  

[NOTE: This is a variant of Wheat II:440, who notes on this map, “Mary’s River (the Humboldt) occupies the Great Basin, with New Helvetia on the Sacramento.” These features are not seen on the map cited here. Instead, the Great Basin area is marked with a stippled pattern with the label, “Great Sandy Plains”.]

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**Burr, David H.**

1850  25.1235  

*The World, on Mercator’s Projection: by David H. Burr. Showing the different routes to California, and distance by each; Routes of different navigators, Route of the contemplated Pacific R. Road; Distances to China, Europe, &c. Published by J. Haven, 86 State St. Boston; 1850.*  

["California" and "Mexico" are separated by "G. of California".  "R. Colorado is depicted on an irregular but mostly straight course between the head of the gulf and "Cordilleras Mts" (sic); no tributaries are indicated.  "R. Gila", which has headwater forks the east, reaches the head of the gulf independently of the Colorado.]

[NOTE: This is a variant of Wheat II:675 credited to Haven]

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**Burton, Richard F.**

1861  25.1349  

*The City of the Saints, and across the Rocky Mountains to California.*  London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts, 707 [708] pp.  [Fold-out sheet facing p. 1 includes three maps, including "North America”.  Sheet “Engraved by E. Weller 34. Red Lion Square.”; "London, Longman & Co.” On the map of North America, "California” is separated from "Mexico” by "G. of California”.  The head of the gulf receives a generally sinuous river (Colorado River, not labeled) from the northeast; "R. Gila” is a tributary to it from the east, with its confluence north of the head of the gulf.  Another map on this sheet, “Route from the Missouri River to the Pacific”
(Burton’s route is marked) shows the headwaters of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” to their confluence; the two rivers run largely in parallel to each other. [This sheet is also printed in the 1862 ed. of Burton.] [For the map that appears in the 1875 Italian ed. of Burton, see Bonaparte (no date, item no. 25.1350).]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
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| Cady and Burgess | 1851 | 25.1236 | Map No. 10. United States. New York: Cady and Burgess. ["Rio Colorado" is depicted between the head of "Gulf of California" (only the head of the gulf is shown]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

on this map) and the confluence of “Green Riv.” and “Grand Riv.” Tributaries are “St John’s R.”, “Río Virgen”, “Mohave R.” (from the west in the lower Colorado region), a significant tributary (not labeled) from the northeast (Bill Williams River?), and “Río Gila”. The Little Colorado River may be depicted by a significant stream (not labeled) from the southeast that is a tributary to the San Juan just above its confluence with the Colorado. There also is a minor tributary (not labeled) with headwater forks, from the east and southeast with its confluence with the Colorado to the south of the San Juan confluence. The Colorado is portrayed as a north-south stream in its lower course, arcing from northeast to west in what is the Grand Canyon region. [Wheat (1959, Volume III, p. 305) notes that “This map is from the Cady & Burgess Atlas for 1851 and 1852. It was deposited in the Clerks Office for the Southern District of New York on December 4, 1851.”]

≡ CROSSTABS CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:708

Calexico (California) Chamber of Commerce

1941  25.361  Official tourist map of Imperial County, California.  Calexico, California: Calexico Chamber of Commerce, 1 sheet.  (Text on verso.)  [Display title: Scenic Maps—Imperial Valley Desert Area.]

California Department of Boating and Waterways

NO DATE  10.78  A boating trail guide to the Colorado River: canoeing from Blythe to Imperial Dam: with safety hints and maps.  Sacramento, California: California Department of Boating and Waterways, 16 pp.  [Before 2000.]

NO DATE  10.51  Colorado River boating trail guide: Davis Dam to Parker Dam.  Sacramento, California: California Department of Boating and Waterways, 16 pp.  [Ca. 2000.]

NO DATE  10.58  Colorado River boating trail guide: Blythe to Imperial Dam.  Sacramento, California: California Department of Boating and Waterways, 16 pp.  [Ca. 2000.]

California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources


2001  11.10542  Oil, gas, and geothermal fields in California.  (Alfred J. Zucca, cartographer.)  California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources, Map S-1, 1 sheet, scale 1:1,500,000.

California Farm Water Coalition

2002  25.192  California farm water.  Sacramento: California Farm Water Coalition, with “Imperial Irrigation District, the Coachella Valley Water District and Shared Solutions, agricultural initiative of the Philip Morris family of companies.”
### California State Automobile Association

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<td><em>Death Valley and Grand Canyon</em>. San Francisco: California State Automobile Association, 1 sheet, scale 1:1,100,000.</td>
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*Cross-listings* | [CITED] GCNHA Monograph 8: page 8-7 |

### California State Automobile Association, Nevada Division

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*Cross-listings* | [CITED] GCNHA Monograph 8: page 8-7 |

### California State Automobile Association, AND Automobile Club of Southern California

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*Cross-listings* | [CITED] GCNHA Monograph 8: page 8-7 |

### Calzia, J. P., AND Smith, R. M.

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*Cross-listings* | [CITED] GCNHA Monograph 2: page 33 | [CITED] GCNHA Monograph 8: page 2-8 |

### Campbell, Albert H.

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*Cross-listings* | Howes C86 Storm 559 Wagner–Camp 321 |

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*Cross-listings* | Wagner–Camp 321 Wheat IV:982 |
### CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

**SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES**

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|235x183

#### Cross-listings
- **Guidon 90**

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**Capps, Richard Crissman**


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**Cardona, S. Adalberto de**

- **1890** 25.1658 *De México á Nueva York : guía para el viajero en que se describen las principales ciudades de México y los Estados Unidos del Norte.* San Francisco: Imprenta de H. S. Crocker y Cía., 420 pp. [See three maps: [1] “Map of the Mexican Central Railway and Connections.” (“Eng’d by American Bank Note Co., New York.”) (pp. [2]-[3] of a [4]-p. insert between pp. 8/9). “Gulf of California” separates “Lower California” from “Mexico”. “Colorado R.” is depicted between the head of the gulf and “Green R.”, where a confluence of a short river (not labeled) reaching there from the south may depict a poorly drafted Grand River. Only the states of California, Arizona, and New Mexico have their boundaries drawn; the remainder of the U.S. simply labeled “United States”. Tributaries to the Colorado (none labeled) are the San Juan River (above “Lee’s Ferry”), the Little Colorado River, and Gila River. Short, poorly depicted tributaries are obviously Kanab Creek, Grand Wash, Virgin and Muddy Rivers, and Las Vegas Wash. [2] “The Santa Fé Route and Connections. 1889.” (“Rand, McNally & Co., Engr’s. Chicago.”) (pp. [2]-[3] of a [4]-p. insert between pp. 72/73). “Gulf of California” separates “Lower California” from “Mexico”. “Colorado River” is depicted between the head of the gulf and the confluence of “Green River” and (not labeled) Grand River. The reach of the Colorado through “Grand Canon” and “Marble Canyon” is depicted as encanyoned. Tributaries to the Colorado include “San Juan R.”, Little Colorado River (not labeled), and Gila River (not labeled). The Virgin River (not labeled) is curiously depicted, implying that what on other contemporary maps is the Sevier River in western Utah, flowing directly to the Colorado past “Overton”, Nevada. The route of the “Atlantic & Pacific R. R.” across northern Arizona is depicted. [3] An untitled map depicting the Southern Pacific railroad and connections (“Poole Bro’s. Chicago.”) (pp. [2]-[3] of a [4]-p. insert between pp. 256/257). “Gulf of California” separates “Lower California” from “Mexico”. “Colorado R.” is depicted between the head of the gulf and the confluence of the Green and Grand Rivers (neither labeled). The only tributary to the Colorado that is shown is the San Juan River (not labeled).] [Maps are in English; the remainder of volume is in Spanish.]

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**Carey and Lea** [firm] see **H. C. Carey and I. Lea** [firm]

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**Carlson, J. E., AND Willden, R.**

CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY
SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES


Cary, John

1808 25.1290  Cary’s new universal atlas: containing distinct maps of all the principal states and kingdoms throughout the world, from the latest and beset authorities extant. London: printed for J. Cary, 55 maps (60 folded leaves). [Dates vary for included maps, 1799-1807.] [See “A New Map of north America, from the Latest Authorities By John Cary, Engraver. 1806.” (“London: Published by J. Cary, Engraver & Map seller N° 181, Strand Dec’1.1806.”) “Gulf of California” separates “California” and “New Navarra” (the label “California” appears only on the Baja peninsula; north of which is labeled “New Albion”). The head of the gulf receives “Colorado Riv.”, which comes directly to it from the northeast, and independently to the head of the gulf a larger river system (not labeled) from the east and northeast.]

Caryl McHarney Design


Castor, Stephen B., and LaPointe, Daphne D.


Catch and Release Calendars

NO DATE 25.26  Lee’s Ferry to Glen Canyon Dam: topographic map. Flagstaff, Arizona: Catch and Release Calendars, with the cooperation of Ray Larkey, 1 sheet, scale 1:24,000, with fishing and lodging information on verso.

Case, Tiffany and Company

between "Gulf of California" and the confluence of "Rio Nabajoa" (San Juan River), which is on the boundary of "Utah Territory" and "Territory of New Mexico". The San Juan is the eastern river of that confluence, into which a stream (not labeled) flows from the north. The western river of the confluence (not labeled) loops northwestward to southwestward and ends at unlabeled highlands in "Utah Territory". "Rio Gila" is shown flowing into the northeastern portion of the gulf, south of the Colorado's entry into the gulf.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:664

Chambers  see  W. and R. Chambers  [firm]

Chandless, William

1857  25.985  A visit to Salt Lake; being a journey across the plains and a residence in the Mormon settlements at Utah. London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 346 pp. + 16 pp. advertisements.  [See in Chapter 9, "Utah to California", remarks on passage along Rio Virgin (in today's Arizona and Nevada), with brief note of the Muddy [River] and "Los Vegas"; with frequent notes of Indians.  See also frontispiece map, "Map Shewing the Author's Route".  ("Standidge & Co. Lith., Old Jewry, London").]  Map displays "Colorado R." in a generally direct path from Mexico to headwaters in "rocky Mountains", with only three tributaries: "Mohave", "Las Vegas", and Virgin River (not labeled).

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT IV:910 [map; with illustration facing p. 62]

Chapin, William

1839  25.1221  Chapin's Ornamental Map of the United States, New York, 1839.  [See inset map: "The Western Possessions of the United States Including Texas and part of Mexico".  "Old California" is separated from "Sonora" by "Gulf of California".  "Rio Colorado" is depicted following a generalized northeast-southwest course between the gulf and the confluence of "R Napajoa" (sic) (San Juan River).  "Rio Gila" is shown reaching the head of the gulf with the Colorado.  No other tributaries are shown except in the headwater areas.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT II:442

1853  25.1222  Steel Plates.  Chapin's Ornamental Map of the United States with the New Western Possessions.  ("New York, Published by Horace, Thayer & Co. 1853.")  [See inset map, "The Western States and Territories."  "Lower California" and "Mexico" are separated by "G. of [California]" (the names are occluded by an oval ornamental portrait of Millard Fillmore).  "Rio Colorado" is drawn on a nearly north-south course between the head of the gulf and south of the New Mexico-Utah boundary, beyond which it traces a nearly straight northeast-southwest course from headwaters, of which only "Grand R." is labeled.  "St. Johns R." (San Juan River) is shown as a relatively minor tributary from the northeast, with its Colorado confluence just north of the territorial boundary.  The Little Colorado River is absent(!), although two place names (as missions?) are indicated in the general region, "Jaquestrele" (sic) and "Bucaretti" (Puerto de Bucareli).  A river (not labeled) reaches the Colorado from the northeast arcing to the southeast, which is the Virgin River.  "Mohavo R." (sic) is shown as a tributary to the lower Colorado from the northwest.  "R. Gila" is shown as a tributary from the east, reaching the Colorado north of the gulf.]
Chapman and Hall [firm]

1842  25.1369  Central America II. Including Texas, California and the Northern States of Mexico.  ("Published under the Superintendence of the Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge").  ("Published by Chapman & Hall 186 Strand 15 Oct. 1842.").  ("J. & C. Walker Sculp.").  ["California Vieja" is separated from "Sonora" by "Gulf of California Discovered in 1534 and called the Sea of Cortes".  "R. Colorado" is depicted most generally on an essentially straight northeast-to-southwest course between headwater and the head of the gulf.  The only tributaries are "R. Nabajoa" (San Juan River) from the east, "R. Yaquesila" (Little Colorado River) from the east, "Pyramid or Adams R." (Virgin River) from the northeast, and "R. Gila" from the east.  At the confluence of the Little Colorado is the place name "Pb Bucarelli" (Puerto de Bucareli).]  [See also remarks on the "river of the sulfurous pyramids" in the Notes to Section 2.]  [NOTE: A variant of this map includes at bottom: "London.  Cha\^n Knight & Co. 22, Ludgate Street." and "J. & C. Walker Sculp."]  [NOTE: The same map as Charles Knight and Co. (1842, ITEM NO. 25.1367).]

Charles Knight and Co.

1842  25.1367  Central America II. Including Texas, California and the Northern States of Mexico.  ("Published under the Superintendence of the Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge").  ("J. & C. Walker").  ["California Vieja" is separated from "Sonora" by "Gulf of California Discovered in 1534 and called the Sea of Cortes".  "R. Colorado" is depicted most generally on an essentially straight northeast-to-southwest course between headwater and the head of the gulf.  The only tributaries are "R. Nabajoa" (San Juan River) from the east, "R. Yaquesila" (Little Colorado River) from the east, "Pyramid or Adams R." (Virgin River) from the northwest, "R. S. Maria" (Bill Williams River) from the northeast, and "R. Gila" from the east.  At the confluence of the Little Colorado is the place name "Pb Bucarelli" (Puerto de Bucareli).]  [See also remarks on the "river of the sulfurous pyramids" in the Notes to Section 2.]  [NOTE: Map does not include publisher's information.  A variant of this map includes at bottom: "London.  Cha\^n Knight & Co. 22, Ludgate Street." and "J. & C. Walker Sculp."]  [NOTE: The same map as Chapman and Hall [firm] (1842, ITEM NO. 25.1369).]

1846  25.1368  Central America II. Including Texas, California and the Northern States of Mexico.  ("Published under the Superintendence of the Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge").  (London.  Cha\^n Knight & Co. 22, Ludgate Street.)  ("J. & C. Walker Sculp.").  ["California Vieja" is separated from "Sonora" by "Gulf of California Discovered in 1534 and called the Sea of Cortes".  "R. Colorado" is depicted most generally between the head of the gulf and the confluence of "Green R." and "R. Grand".  The only tributaries are "R. Nabajoa" (San Juan River) from the east, "R. Yaquesila" (Little Colorado River) from the east, "Sevier R." from the north (after having looped from a north-flowing course some distance to the west, and with its middle part depicted by a dashed line labeled "Probable Course"), "Rio Virgen" from the northwest with headwaters shared with the Sevier, "R. S. Maria" (Bill Williams River) from the northeast, and "R. Gila" from the east.  At the confluence of the Little Colorado is the place name "Pb Bucarelli" (Puerto de Bucareli).]
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clark, M. M.</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>11.5297</td>
<td>Map showing recently active breaks along the San Andreas fault and associated faults between</td>
<td>Map showing recently active breaks along the San Andreas fault and associated faults between Salton Sea and Whitewater River-Mission Creek, California. <em>U.S. Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Investigations Map I-1483</em>, 2 sheets, scale 1:24,000.</td>
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<td>Salton Sea and Whitewater River-Mission Creek, California.</td>
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<td>Clark, Robert A.</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>25.1319</td>
<td>[Maps.] *In: The Southwest expedition of Jedediah S. Smith: his personal account of the</td>
<td>&quot;The Southwest Expedition of Jedediah S. Smith&quot;. (&quot;Map prepared by Robert A. Clark, under supervision of George Brooks.&quot;) Routes of Smith overprinted in red on base map. Map, p. 81: &quot;Smith’s Route Across the Mojave Desert 1826 &amp; 1827&quot;. (&quot;Map prepared by Robert Clark, under supervision of George R. Brooks.&quot;) Includes Colorado River between Willow Beach and below site of present-day Davis Dam.]</td>
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<td>receipt copy stamped with date “Oct –7 1919.”] [“National Old Trails Road” and “A. T. &amp; S. F.</td>
<td>[“National Old Trails Road” and “A. T. &amp; S. F. Ry.” are delineated across northern Arizona, with “G. C. Ry.” spur between Williams and Grand Canyon at “Grand Canyon Nat. Park”. Roadway shown from east of Flagstaff around eastern side of San Francisco Peaks to Grand Canyon, and between there and east of Williams. “Dixie Overland Highway” is shown crossing the Colorado at Yuma.]</td>
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<td>Ry.” are delineated across northern Arizona, with “G. C. Ry.” spur between Williams and Grand</td>
<td>“G. C. Ry.” spur between Williams and Grand Canyon at “Grand Canyon Nat. Park”. Roadway shown from east of Flagstaff around eastern side of San Francisco Peaks to Grand Canyon, and between there and east of Williams. “Dixie Overland Highway” is shown crossing the Colorado at Yuma.]</td>
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<td>Canyon at “Grand Canyon Nat. Park”. Roadway shown from east of Flagstaff around eastern side</td>
<td>Roadway shown from east of Flagstaff around eastern side of San Francisco Peaks to Grand Canyon, and between there and east of Williams. “Dixie Overland Highway” is shown crossing the Colorado at Yuma.]</td>
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<td>of San Francisco Peaks to Grand Canyon, and between there and east of Williams. “Dixie</td>
<td>“Dixie Overland Highway” is shown crossing the Colorado at Yuma.]</td>
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<td>Overland Highway” is shown crossing the Colorado at Yuma.]</td>
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<td>&quot;Dixie Overland Highway” is shown crossing the Colorado at Yuma.</td>
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<td>miles.] [Also later printings.]</td>
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<td>see Michael Clayton and Associates [firm]</td>
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<td>Plateau, Great”, “Colorado River”.]</td>
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Colton see Colton, J. H. or J. H. Colton and Co. or G. W. and C. B. Colton and Co.

Colton, J. H. [Colton, Joseph Hutchins] [refer also to J. H. Colton and Co.]

1848 25.27 Map of the United States[,] the British provinces[,] Mexico &c. Showing the routes of the U.S. Mail[,] steam packets to California, and a plan of the gold region. New York: Ackerman’s Rooms, scale 1:15,000,000.

1849 25.622 Map of the United States[,] the British provinces[,] Mexico &c. Showing the routes of the U.S. Mail[,] steam packets to California, and a plan of the gold region. New York: J. H. Colton, 1 sheet. (“Drawn & Engraved by J. M. Atwood, New York.”) [The “Rio Colorado of the West” is only generally sketched, with the “Rio Virgin” likewise generally shown as a tributary to it from the north, with its confluence much farther south than it should be. Of additional note is a place name, “St. Louis” at the confluence of the “Green R.” and “Grand R.”]

1849 25.1547 Map of the United States of America, The British Provinces, Mexico, the West Indies and Central America with part of New Granada and Venezuela. New York, Published by J. H. Colton, No. 86 Cedar St. 1849. (“Map Drawn by Geo. W. Colton.} Engraved by John M. Atwood; Border Desigd & Engd by W. S. Barnard.”) New York. (“Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1848 by J. H. Colton in the Clerks Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.”) [“Rio Colorado of the Gulf of California” is depicted effectively on a straight southwesterly course through “Upper or New California”, from the confluence of “Green R.” (though labeled only on its farthest headwater) and “Grand or Colorado R.” to the head of “Gulf of California” that separates “California” from “Sonora”. “R. Gila” arrives independently from the east-northeast at the same point as which the Colorado arrives at the gulf. The head of the gulf there is depicted rather peculiarly, with two heads to accommodate the two rivers, between which is a small “I. Tomas”. The narrow gulf then reaches a short distance to the south-southwest before turning due east for a short distance before reaching “I. Gore” and “Montagu I.” at the proper mouth of the Colorado. The gulf itself correctly extends northwest-southeast. En route to the gulf, the Colorado receives the tributaries “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River) from the east-southeast, “R. Yaquisilla” (Little Colorado River) from the east, a river (not labeled) from the northwest (which in turn shows two forks, one from the north-northeast, the other from the west that heads in a lake), “R. San Maria” (Bill Williams River) from the east-northeast, and (downstream from the Bill Williams) “Rio Virgen” from the north and northwest (which itself receives three tributaries from the northwest). At the Yaquisilla confluence is the label “Puerto de Bucareli” (Puerto de Bucareli).]

1850 25.1548 Map of the United States of America, The British Provinces, Mexico, the West Indies and Central America with part of New Granada and Venezuela. New York, Published by J. H. Colton, No. 86 Cedar St. 1850. (“Map Drawn by Geo. W. Colton.} Engraved by John M. Atwood; Border Desigd & Engd by W. S. Barnard.”) New York. (“Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1848 by J. H. Colton in the Clerks Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.”) [This map is significantly revised from the 1849 ed. (ITEM NO. 25.1547). “Rio Colorado” is shown between the head of “Gulf of California” (that separates “California” from “Sonora”) and the confluence of “Rio
Virgen” following an effectively due south course until reaching the confluence of “R. Gila” (from the east), whereafter it flows southeast to the head of the gulf. The head of the gulf remains the same as in the 1849 ed.: The head of the gulf there is depicted rather peculiarly, with two heads, between which is a small “I. Tomas”. The narrow gulf then reaches a short distance to the south-southwest before turning due east for a short distance before reaching “I. Gore” and “Montagu I.” at the proper mouth of the Colorado. The gulf itself correctly extends northwest-southeast. In the area more toward headwaters, the principal confluence of the Grand and Green Rivers is confused by correctly labeling “Grand R.” but labeling the Green as “Rio Colorado”, even though the label “Green R.” still appears on its farthest headwater. The Colorado still flows through the area labeled “Upper or New California”. En route to the gulf, the Colorado receives the tributaries “S. Johns R. from the east (San Juan River, of which one of its two headwater forks is labeled “R. S. Juan), “R. Yaguisilla” (Little Colorado River) from the east (the label for Puerto de Bucareli has been removed), a river (not labeled) from the northwest that at its headwater comes from a lake to the west, “Rio Virgen” (which flows southward before turning due east to the Colorado, still receiving tributaries from the northwest), and “R. San Maria” (Bill Williams River) from the northeast.]

1851 25.650

*Map of the United States of America, the British provinces, Mexico, the West Indies and Central America: with part of New Granada and Venezuela.* New York: J. H. Colton, 1 sheet. (Map drawn by George W. Colton; engraved by John M. Atwood; border designed and engraved by W. S. Barnard.) [New Mexico (territory) southern boundary with Mexico shown at the Gila River. “Rio Colorado” is drawn in conjecturally in the Grand Canyon region. The Green River in Utah is labeled “Rio Colorado”; the confluence of it and “Grand R.” positioned in Utah; the confluence of the combined “Colorado”/“Grand” with “Rio Yaquisilla or Red R.” (Little Colorado River) is positioned near the head of Grand Canyon.]

1852 25.617

*Map of the United States of America, the British provinces, Mexico, the West Indies and Central America: with part of New Granada and Venezuela.* New York: J. H. Colton; New Orleans, Louisiana: John Ball; and Charleston, South Carolina: W. R. Babcock, 1 sheet. (Map drawn by George W. Colton; engraved by John M. Atwood; border designed and engraved by W. S. Barnard.) [New Mexico (territory) southern boundary with Mexico shown at the Gila River. “Rio Colorado” is drawn in conjecturally in the Grand Canyon region. The Green River in Utah is labeled “Rio Colorado”; the confluence of it and “Grand R.” positioned in Utah; the confluence of the combined “Colorado”/“Grand” with “Rio Yaquisilla or Red R.” (Little Colorado River) is positioned near the head of Grand Canyon.]

1854 25.649

*Colton’s map of the United States of America, the British provinces, Mexico and the West Indies. (Showing the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.)* New York: J. H. Colton, 1 sheet. [New Mexico (territory) southern boundary with Mexico shown at the Gila River. “Rio Colorado of the Gulf of California” is drawn in conjecturally in the Grand Canyon region and notes “Pérez Bucareli” (sic, Puerto de Bucareli) at the confluence of that river with “R. Yaquisilla” (Little Colorado River). The Green River in Utah is labeled “Rio Colorado”, although farther upstream “Green R.” and “Yampa River” are confusingly labeled on the same stream.]

1861 25.1513

*Colton’s Map of the United States Showing the Proposed Railroad Routes to the Pacific Ocean. Inset map in: Colton’s map of the Southern States. Including Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky[,] Tennessee, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina[,] Georgia, Alabama[,] Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana[,] Texas. Showing also Part of Adjoining States & Territories Locating the Forts & Military Stations of the U. States &
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Showing all the Rail Roads, R.R. Stations, & Other Internal Improvements Published by J. H. Colton 172, William Street, new York. 1861. (“Printed by Lang & Laing 117 Fulton St! N.Y.”) [On the inset map, “Rio Colorado” reaches the head of the “Gulf of California” between “Lower California” and “Sonora”. Toward the headwaters, the “Green R.” and “Grand R.” follow parallel courses to the southwest. “Río S. Juan” follows a course from the east, to which “Grand R.” is a tributary. It is not clear from the labeling whether it is the Grand or the San Juan that continues westward to meet the Green at the beginning of the Colorado. “R. Virgin” is a tributary to the Colorado from the north and northeast, and “Río Gila” from the east.]

1862 25.596  Colton’s rail-road and military map of the United States[,] Mexico, the West Indies &c. New York: J. H. Colton, 1 sheet, scale ca. 1:6,500,000. [Map labels the “Colorado or Red River” in the lower Colorado and Grand Canyon regions, and “Río Colorado” in the upper reaches to below the confluence of the “Red River” (sic, Little Colorado River). The route of the “Proposed Pacific R. R.” is sketched in only as a reasonably straight line through the northern portion of “Arizona” and “New Mexico”, the boundaries of which are conflated and not clear from the lines drawn; and it passes farther to the north than the route as surveyed, including passing through the southernmost tip of what later would be the state of Nevada.]

1863 25.1031  Colton’s map of California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico. New York: J. H. Colton. [Also shows parts of Oregon, Idaho, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, and Mexico.]

1864 25.28  Colton’s map of California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico. New York: J. H. Colton. [Also shows parts of Oregon, Idaho, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, and Mexico.]

1864 25.1250  Colton’s Map of the States and Territories West of the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean Showing the Overland Routes, Project Rail Road Lines &c. Published by J. H. Colton, No: 172 William St. New York. 1864. [The Colorado River is labeled “Río Colorado” in its lower reach between the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled) and the confluence of “Virgin River”; upstream from there it is labeled “Colorado River” to the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River”. “Big Canon of the Colorado” is labeled between the Virgin and upstream of the confluence of “Colorado Chiquito River”. “Cataract Cr.” is a tributary to the Little Colorado. The main course of the Colorado comes into the Grand Canyon about where Kanab Creek is situated, although “Diamond Cr.” is shown as a tributary to the Colorado a short distance downstream of the confluence of the Little Colorado. “River San Juan” is shown as a tributary not far south of the confluence of the Green and Grand, in southern Utah. “Head of Navigation” is labeled at the mouth of the Virgin River. “Río Vegas” (Las Vegas Wash) is a tributary to “Black Cañon.”]

Compass Maps

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Cook, John Wayne, and Krause, Brian


Cool Owl Sales, Inc.

NO DATE 25.987 Arizona. [No place]: Cool Owl Sales, Inc. [2019.] [Poster map.]

Cooley, M. E.


1967 24.54 Arizona highway geologic map. Arizona Geological Society, scale 1:1,000,000, 1 sheet. (Text on verso, "The geologic history of Arizona"; also "Physiographic map of Arizona" [with scenic sketches and accompanying text to sketches by J. F. Lance] and "Maps showing stages of the geological evolution in Arizona through time").

Cooper, J. R.; Cone, G. C.; and Peirce, H. W.


Cooper Enterprises

1968 25.274 Arizona’s lost mines and ghost towns and frontier military posts. Cooper Enterprises.

Cornwell and Cooper Enterprises

1963 25.986 Arizona’s lost mines and ghost towns: frontier military forts. (Drawn by Larry Toschik.) [Scottsdale, Arizona]: Cornwell and Cooper Enterprises, 1 sheet. [Also noted in 2020 as an on-demand production from Historic Pictoric.]

Coronel, Roberto A.


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2013 11.10539  Hot Mineral Spa. California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources, Map G2-4. [Geothermal wells and related structures plotted for area within parts of T08S R12E, T08S R13E, T09S R12E, T09S R13E. Two versions: overlaid on aerial-photography basemap, and without basemap.]

2013 11.10540  East Mesa. California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources, Map G2-5. [Geothermal wells and related structures plotted for area within parts of T15S R16E, T15S R17E, T16S R16E, T16S R17E. Two versions: overlaid on aerial-photography basemap, and without basemap.]

Cosmic Ray [pseudonym] [Brutti, Ray]

2018 25.968  Cosmic Ray’s Grand Canyon guide to the gods : a simple guide to the monuments, temples, pyramids, colonnades, buttes, towers, thrones, castles, spires, shrines, formations and mountains in Grand Canyon National Park in Arizona. [No place]: Cosmic Ray Publications, laminated folded sheet. [Two sides; keyed text on reverse.]

Couts, Cave J.


Cox, George

1853 25.1074  North America Sheet XV Utah, New Mexico, Texas, California, &c. and the northern states of Mexico. ("Published under the Superintendence of the Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge". "London, George Cox, Jan‘ 1st 1853". "J. & C. Walker Sculp.") [Labels include "Gulf of California Discovered in 1534, and called the Sea of Cortes". "R. Colorado" is shown conjecturally between the gulf and the confluence of "Green R." and "R. Grand". Tributaries to the Colorado are, from north to south, "R. Nabajoa" (San Juan River) from the east, "Sevier R." (imaginary, reaching the Colorado from the north, including a dotted-line reach in its mid-course labeled "Probable Course"), "R. Yaquesila" (Little Colorado River, from the east), "Rio Virgin" (from the northwest), "R. S. Maria" (Bill Williams River, from the northeast), and "R. Gila" (from the east). At the confluence of the Colorado and Yaquesila is a point location labeled “ptq Bucarelli” (Puerto de Bucareli).] [NOTE: For 1852 ed. see Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge (ITEM NO. 25.1073). Only political boundaries vary.]

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Cox, Sonja

NO DATE 25.31 Map-A-Zine of northern Arizona. [No imprint.] 1 sheet, 2 sides; with text. [Copy purchased new, 1992.] [Also seen with a separate [8]-page translation booklet in German (Anonymous, no date, ITEM NO. 25.1).]

Craig, Lawrence C.


Cram, George F.

1887 25.1555 Railroad and County Map of Arizona. Geo. F. Cram, Engraver and Publisher, Chicago. In: Cram's unrivaled family atlas of the world. Chicago: George F. Cram. [Map includes some Township and Range section information, boundaries of Indian reservations, and some bare physiographic information. The Havasupai reservation is labeled, remarkably, "Yava Pai Sapa Res." Most tributaries are depicted only diagrammatically with generally undulating lines, though principal rivers and tributaries are shown more accurately. "Colorado River" is shown as encanyoned in "Grand Canon" and "Marble Canon", although the "Grand Canon" label appears only in western Grand Canyon between the confluences of "Rio Virgin" and "Kanab Creek", while the "Marble Canon" label appears between the confluences of "Kanab Creek" and "Little Colorado" (River, labeled only on a headwater fork). The Colorado is not depicted as encanyoned upstream from the confluence of the Little Colorado.] [Note that there are numerous eds. of this atlas. The map referred to here appeared on pp. 212-213 of the 1887 ed. Other eds. have not been examined.]

Creuzbaur, Robert

1849 25.799 (COMPILER) Route from the Gulf of Mexico and the lower Mississippi Valley to California and the Pacific Ocean, illustrated by a general map and sectional maps: with directions to travellers. New York: H. Long and Brother, and Austin, Texas: Robert Creuzbaur, 40 [41] pp., maps. [See "No. 1. A map to illustrate the most advantageous communication from the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi Valley to California and the Pacific Ocean compiled by Robert Creuzbaur. 1849." (Mayer and Korff, New York.) Map portrays "Rio Colorado" generally from the confluence of "Green River" and "Grand River" to "Gulf of California" with tributaries "St. Johns River" (San Juan River), "Red River" (Little Colorado River), "R. Virgen" (Virgin River), and "Mohave R." (sic, tributary from the west in lower Colorado River region).]

WAGNER–CAMP 166 WHEAT III:597 [map; with illustration facing p. 68]
Crow, Ryan

NO DATE 10.112 Grand Canyon geologic map river guide: draft. [No place]: U.S. Geological Survey, 19 leaves [cover sheet, pages 7-19 (river strip maps only). [2018.] ["Geologic map data reformatted by the NPS (accessible from the NPS data store at https://irma/nps.gov/DataStore/) [data not located 16 February 2019] and again by Ryan Crow for display as a river guide. This product is preliminary and is subject to revision. It is being provided for testing purposes only. Although the geologic maps at its core have been reviewed and approved for distribution the guide itself has not been reviewed or approved formally by the U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS)."] [Maps created from several geologic maps: Billingsley and Hampton (2000, ITEM NO. 24.219); Billingsley and Priest (2013, ITEM NO. 24.370); Billingsley and Wellmeyer (2003, ITEM NO. 24.232); Billingsley, Block and Dyer (2006, ITEM NO. 24.271); Billingsley, Stoffer and Priest (2012, ITEM NO. 24.361).]

Crowell, John R.


Crutchley, G. [see also Laurie, R. H.]

1833 25.1011 Fredonia Or the United States of North-America; Including also Cabotia, or the Canadian Provinces; the Western Territory To the Pacific Ocean; And the Northern Part of the Mexican States. By G. Cruchley, Map Seller & Publisher, 81, Fleet Street, from 38, Ludgate St [sic] London. Engraving & Printing in all its various Branches. 14th August, 1830. Additions, 1833. [The portion, "By ... Branches." is a separately printed paste-down.] ["Rio Colorado" is sketched in very generally on a southwestward course between "Gulf of California" and the confluence of "Rio Zaguanas" (Green River) and "R. Nabajoa" (San Juan River). The Little Colorado River is depicted but not labeled. The only other tributaries in this reach of the river are "R. SSt Maria" (Bill Williams River?) and "River Gila". The western side of the head of the gulf has the notation, "Flat Sandy Coast".]

1836 25.1012 Fredonia Or the United States of North-America; Including also Cabotia, or the Canadian Provinces; the Western Territory To the Pacific Ocean; And the Northern Part of the Mexican States. By G. Cruchley, Map Seller & Publisher, 81, Fleet Street, from 38, Ludgate St [sic] London. Engraving & Printing in all its various Branches. 14th August, 1834. Additions, 1836. [The portion, "By ... Branches." is a separately printed paste-down.] ["Rio Colorado" is sketched in very generally on a southwestward course between "Gulf of California" and the confluence of "Rio Zaguanas" (Green River) and "R. Nabajoa" (San Juan River). The Little Colorado River is depicted but not labeled. The only other tributaries in this reach of the river are "R. SSt Maria" (Bill Williams River?) and "River Gila". The confluence of the Gila is shown differently than shown in earlier ed., more northerly and above a bifurcation of the Colorado before the latter rejoins just above the head of the gulf. The western side of the head of the gulf has the notation, "Flat Sandy Coast".]
Currey, J. L.

1972  24.57  Pictorial color map of Grand Canyon : geology, history, points of interest, river and rapids. Salt Lake City, Utah: Paragon Press, 32 pp.; includes generalized colored geologic map, scale 1:87,000.


Cutts, James Madison

1847  25.1066  The conquest of California and New Mexico, by the forces of the United States, in the years 1846 and 1847. Philadelphia: Carey and Hart, 264 pp.  [See also generalized map, p. [102], a bare map without title. "Colorado of the West" is shown simply as an extension of "Green R.", sketched generally from headwater to "Head of G. of California". Other than "Sacramento", it is the only river labeled on this map. Also shown is "Kearneys Route." along the Gila River (not labeled), crossing the Colorado at its confluence.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:534 [map]

Cygnus Graphic

1988  25.32  The Grand Canyon of the Colorado River. Phoenix: Cygnus Graphic, scale 1:300,000. (Cygnus Graphic OPTI-RELIEF map, designed to be used with viewer glasses; with one-page instructions in English, French, Spanish, German, and Japanese.)

D

D. G. and A. J. Johnson [firm]

1857  25.1027  A new map of the Union with the adjacent islands & countries, from authentic sources. Published by D. G. & A. J. Johnson. Trinity Buildings, 111 Broadway. New-York, 1857. ["Colorado or Red River" is depicted between the Gulf of California and the confluence of "Green R." and "Grand River". A different naming scheme is portrayed in the reach downstream from the confluence, but the entire Grand Canyon region on this map is replaced by an ornamental illustration of a steam locomotive with passenger cars and at sea in the distance a side-wheeled steamship. East of there are shown the confuences of "Sf. Johns R. (San Juan River) and "Red River" (Little Colorado River). The "Proposed Central Rail Road to the Pacific" is shown generally on the 35th parallel route; a wagon route is shown along the 32nd parallel.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT IV:925

Daniel, Debra

NO DATE  11.11116  (COMPILER)  Total dissolved solids content of aquifers of the Basin and Range and the C-aquifer. Arizona Hydrologic Map Series, Report 2, Plate 1, 1 sheet.
Daniels, W. H. [Daniels, William Haven]

1879  25.1126  *The Illustrated history of methodism in Great Britain and America, from the days of the Wesleys to the present time.* Sold only by subscription. Methodist Book Concern: Phillips and Hunt, New York; Hitchcock and Walden, Cincinnati (Ohio), Chicago, and St. Louis; J. P. Magee, Boston; H. H. Otis, Buffalo (New York); Joseph Horner, Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania); J. B. Hill, San Francisco; William Briggs, Toronto, Ontario; Humphrey Pickard, Halifax, Nova Scotia. (Copyright Phillips and Hunt, New York.) [This title is not pertinent to this bibliography, but see “Map VI. United States. 1879.”, which displays in the Southwest a very generalized “Rio Colorado” between the Gulf of California (not labeled) and headwater tributaries (not labeled, but which are the Green and Grand Rivers). Also shown diagrammatically are (not labeled) the San Juan, Little Colorado, and Gila Rivers. “Colorado Cy.” is plotted at the confluence of the Gila River; “Mohave Cy.” (i.e., Fort Mohave) is plotted on the upper reach of the lower Colorado River. In the Grand Canyon region, the Colorado between the confluence of the Little Colorado and Nevada is depicted along an essentially straight line. This is likely only a stock map used in this production, lacking credits, which is cited here for its unusual portrayals and labels even at this late date. The same map appears again in the 1880 ed., omitting “Map VI.” in its title. [Also later eds. and imprints; not seen.]

Darton, Nelson Horatio, et al.


The Davis Garage


De Cordova, J. [De Cordova, Jacob]

1849  25.693  *J. De Cordova’s map of the State of Texas compiled from the records of the General Land Office of the State by Robert Creuzbaur, Houston. 1849.* (Engraved by J. M. Atwood, New York.) [An oval inset map portrays the southwestern portion of North America, with the U.S.-Mexico boundary on the Gila River. The “Rio Colorado” is shown generally from the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River” to “Gulf of California.”]
California”, with tributaries “St. Johns’ River” (San Juan River), “Red River” (Little Colorado River), and “R. Virgin”.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:603 [with illustration facing p. 64]

1851 25.694 J. De Cordova’s map of the State of Texas compiled from the records of the General Land Office of the State by Robert Creuzbaur, Houston. 1851. (“Engraved by J. M. Atwood, New York.”) [An oval inset map portrays the southwestern portion of North America, with the U.S.-Mexico boundary on the Gila River. The “Rio Colorado” is shown generally from the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River” to “Gulf of California”, with tributaries “St. Johns’ River” (San Juan River), “Red River” (Little Colorado River), and “R. Virgin”.

1853 25.695 J. De Cordova’s map of the State of Texas compiled from the records of the General Land Office of the State by Robert Creuzbaur, Houston. 1853. (“Engraved by J. M. Atwood, New York.”) [An oval inset map portrays the southwestern portion of North America, with the U.S.-Mexico boundary on the Gila River. The “Rio Colorado” is shown generally from the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River” to “Gulf of California”, with tributaries “St. Johns’ River” (San Juan River), “Red River” (Little Colorado River), and “R. Virgin”.

1856 25.696 J. De Cordova’s map of the State of Texas compiled from the records of the General Land Office of the State by Robert Creuzbaur, revised and corrected by Charles W. Pressler. New York: J. H. Colton and Co. [A quadrangular inset map portrays the southwestern portion of North America with the border of the Gadsden boundary. “Green R.” and “Grand R.” are shown parallel to each other with their confluence embracing a small mountainous area. “Rio Colorado” extends to “Gulf of California”. Tributaries to the “Grand” are “Rio San Juan” and “Rio de Lino”, the latter of which is also labeled “Colorado Chiquito”. Projected routes of the proposed 35th and 32nd parallel Pacific railroads are also shown.]

1867 25.697 J. De Cordova’s map of the State of Texas compiled from the records of the General Land Office of the State by Robert Creuzbaur, Austin, 1867.[] New edition, revised and corrected to date. New York: J. H. Colton and Co. [A quadrangular inset map portrays the southwestern portion of North America with state and territorial boundaries shown. The Green River (not labeled), “Grand R.” and “R. San Juan” have a nearly coincidental confluence, downstream of which is “Rio Colorado”, which passes through “Big Canon” (labeled only at its western end). What had been in the 1856 ed. at least, the formerly labeled “Green R.” is shorter and without label, but otherwise in the same respective position with the “Grand R.” and “Rio de Lino”. Nearer the Gulf of California, “Ft. Yuma”, “Colorado City”, and “Gila City” are shown together. The 35th and 32nd parallel Pacific railroad routes are show, though not labeled.]

Dee, Seth; Hinz, Nicholas H.; Anderson, R. Ernie [Anderson, R. Ernest]; AND Johnsen, Racheal


Dellenbaugh, Frederick S.

NO DATE 25.800 (TEXT ED.) The Grand Cañon of Arizona : through the stereoscope : the Underwood Patent Map System combined with eighteen original stereoscopic photographs :
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

Explanatory Notes edited by F. S. Dellenbaugh[,] author of The Romance of the Colorado River, North Americans of Yesterday, etc. New York and London: Underwood and Underwood, 64 pp. with 2 maps (map 2 is fold-out). ("527" noted on title-page; "Printed in the United States" on title-page verso.) [1906-1908.] [This is a later ed.; 1st ed. 1904 (see Dellenbaugh, ITEM NO. 2.2316).] [This separately bound text accompanies a boxed set of 18 stereoscopic views (see Underwood and Underwood in Part 26/Appendix 2 of THE GRAND CANON; ITEM NOS. 26.641, 26.980). Its fold-out map of Grand Canyon delimits with overprinting the direction and breadth of view for each stereoview. Box variants noted: boxes with gilt lettering or silver stamping. Text booklet either clothbound or with wraps. Clothbound cover stamping: Grand Canyon of Arizona : through the stereoscope : Underwood & Underwood.] [NOTE: Thus far one dust jacket has been seen with a clothbound text, but which may have been custom-made, thus dust jackets for clothbound texts are not likely a publisher's production (fide Dan Cassidy, Five Quail Books).] [NOTE: In addition to the difference in places of publication, this ed. differs from the 1904 ed. in the following points: 1) title-page adds credit to Dellenbaugh; 2) chapter title, p. 11, adds tilde to "N" ("HOW THE CANÓN CAME TO BE"); 3) p. 31, last two lines rewritten (in 1904 ed. as ". . . of the Indians will hospitably show you the way to a point where you can get a . . . ", in this later ed. as ". . . Indian will show you the way to the point marked 1 on Map 1, where you get a . . . "]

1904 25.801
(TEXT ED.) The Grand Cañon of Arizona : through the stereoscope : the Underwood Patent Map System combined with eighteen original stereoscopic photographs. New York, London, Ottawa (Kansas), Toronto, San Francisco, and Bombay: Underwood and Underwood, 64 pp. with 2 maps (map 2 is fold-out). [This separately bound text accompanies a boxed set of 18 stereoscopic views (see Underwood and Underwood in Part 26/Appendix 2 of THE GRAND CANON; ITEM NOS. 26.641, 26.980). Its fold-out map of Grand Canyon delimits with overprinting the direction and breadth of view for each stereoview. Dellenbaugh not credited in this 1st ed. Box variants noted: boxes with gilt lettering or silver stamping. Text booklet either clothbound or with wraps.] [NOTE: Thus far one dust jacket has been seen with a clothbound text, but which may have been custom-made, thus dust jackets for clothbound texts are not likely a publisher's production (fide Dan Cassidy, Five Quail Books).] [Later eds. printed without date (see Dellenbaugh, no date, ITEM NO. 2.26910).] [NOTE: In addition to the difference in places of publication, this ed. differs from the later undated [1906-1908] ed. in the following points: 1) in later ed. the title-page adds credit to Dellenbaugh; 2) chapter title, p. 11, lacks tilde over "N" ("HOW THE CANÓN CAME TO BE"); 3) p. 31, last two lines rewritten (in 1904 ed. as ". . . of the Indians will hospitably show you the way to a point where you can get a . . . ", in later ed. as ". . . Indian will show you the way to the point marked 1 on Map 1, where you get a . . . "]

1909 25.802
The romance of the Colorado River : the story of its discovery in 1540, with an account of the later explorations, and with special reference to the voyages of Powell through the line of the great canyons. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons (The Knickerbocker Press), 401 pp. [NOTE: Five Quail Books Catalogue 16 (2000), no. 58B, indicates for one copy: "This copy dated 1909 has a photo of the Powell Memorial by the Kolb Brothers. The Memorial was built in 1915 [sic, 1918]. Another distinct difference is the lack of a pictorial cover." Five Quail Books Catalogue 20 (2004), no. 104B, indicates, "This edition has three foldout maps that earlier editions do not have."]

## CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

**SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES**

### DeLorme [firm]

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#### REVIEWS AND NOTICES

Grubbs, 2000, ITEM NO. 30.301; Hanson, 2000, ITEM NO. 30.309

### DeLorme Mapping

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### Dent, Bonnie

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### dePolo, Craig, and Taylor, Wanda J.

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<td>2012</td>
<td>11.13953</td>
<td>Geologic map of the Ute quadrangle, Clark County, Nevada. Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Map 177, 1 sheet, scale 1:24,000, text 17 pp. [Text title-sheet begins &quot;Geology map . . &quot;]</td>
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### dePolo, Diane M., and dePolo, Craig M.

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2012  11.17764  Earthquakes in Nevada, 1840s to 2010.  *Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Map 179*, scale 1:1,000,000.  [Includes data points for immediately adjacent portions of bounding states.]

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**Derby, George Horatio**


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED » GCNHA Monograph 2: page 34 | CITED » GCNHA Monograph 8: page 2-9 | **FARQUHAR** 15a  **STORM** 1057  **WHEAT** III:668 [map]


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**Desilver, Charles**

1856  25.1240  *Mitchell’s new traveller’s guide through the United States and Canadas, containing the principal cities and towns alphabetically arranged, together with rail road, steamboat, stage, and canal routes, with tables of places, and distances from place to place. Illustrated by an accurate map of the United States, showing the lines of finished rail roads, and their more important connections.*  Philadelphia: Charles Desilver.  [Map: "A New Map of the United States of America by J. H. Young.  Philadelphia Published by Charles Desilver 253 Market S!["’ ("Entered acording [sic] to Act of Congress, in the year 1856, by Charles Desilver, in the Clerks Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.").]  ["Colorado R." is depicted between the head of the Gulf of California (just off the map) and the eastern part of where the Grand Canyon is situated. There, in the eastern canyon area, is depicted the confluence of "Green R. Fork of the G: Colorado" and "Grand R. Fork of the G: Colorado", with "Sierra de la Lanterna" in between them. "Little Colorado R." is shown as a tributary to the "Grand", shortly above the confluence with the "Green". Other tributaries are "R. San Juan" (a tributary to the "Grand"); "Yampai C." shortly above the confluence of "Virgen R."; two minor tributaries (not labeled) from the east and one from the west;
"Mohave R." from the west; "Williams’ Fork" (Bill Williams River); and "R. Gila".]
[Compare also the depiction in Desilver’s New Map of the State of California (1856, 
ITEM NO. 25.1241).] [NOTE: "Sierra de la Lanterna" appears in an 1854 gazetteer with 
geographic coordinates that place it at the location of the Kaibab Plateau; see Baldwin 
and Thomas (1854, ITEM NO. 2.17346), p. 1076.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT IV:889

1856 25.1241 A New Map of the State of California, the Territories of Oregon, Washington, Utah & 
New Mexico. ("Published by Charles Desilver N° 253 Market Street, Philadelphia.") 
("Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1856 by Charles Desilver in the 
Clerks office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennysylvania"). [Map 37 
in Mitchell’s atlas.] [The region of interest to this bibliography is completely different 
from that as depicted in Mitchell’s New Traveller’s Guide (Desilver, 1856, ITEM NO. 
25.1240). "Rio Colorado" is depicted between the head of “Gulf of California” and the 
confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” north of the San Juan River. It is shown on a 
north-south course in its lower reach, and follows an arc from north around to 
westnorthwest in what is the Grand Canyon region. Tributaries are "R. San Juan"; "R. de 
Chelly" (which normally is depicted on contemporary maps as a tributary to the San 
Juan); "Red R.” (Little Colorado River); a minor tributary (not labeled) from the south 
in what is the western Grand Canyon region; "Virgen R.”; a tributary (not labeled) 
from the northeast that is the Bill Williams River; and "Rio Gila". The "Southern Route 
Pacific R.R." is shown in southern "New Mexico" territory, crossing the Colorado north 
of "F. Yumas".]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT IV:890

Dickey, D. D.; Carr, W. J.; AND Bull, W. B.

1980 11.13013 Geologic map of the Parker NW, Parker, and parts of the Whipple Mountains SW and 
Whipple Wash quadrangles, California and Arizona. U.S. Geological Survey, 
Miscellaneous Investigations Series Map I-1124, 1 sheet, scale 1:24,000.

Dillenburg, R. A.

1987 11.11117 Depth to water, altitude of the water level, and chemical quality of water map showing 
groundwater conditions in the Detrital Valley basin, Mohave County, Arizona—1987. 

Dinosaur Nature Association

basin. Vernal, Utah: Dinosaur Nature Association, 2 maps on 1 sheet.

Dinsmore, A. F.

1887 25.616 Territory of Arizona. Scale 12 Miles to 1 inch 1887 Compiled from the official 
Records of the General Land Office and other sources under supervision of Geo. U. 
Mayo, Civil Engineer–Chief of Draughting Division G.L.O. Photo lith. & print. by Julius 
Bien & Co. 139 Duane St. N.Y. ("Compiled and drawn by A. F. Dinsmore"). 
[Topography is illustrated. Includes county boundaries, Indian and military
reservations, land grants, and 40- and 50-mile limits for railroad land grants (35th parallel only).]

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<th>Date</th>
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<td>1846</td>
<td>25.1067</td>
<td><em>Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Méjico, según lo organizado y definido por las varias actas del Congreso de dicha República: y construido por las mejores autoridades.</em> Nueva York: J. Disturnell, 1 sheet. [Rio Colorado is drawn in precariously; upstream from the confluence with Rio Jaquesita (<em>i.e.</em>, Little Colorado River) its name is shown as &quot;Rio Zaguananas&quot;.]. [In Spanish.]</td>
<td>[CROSS-LISTINGS</td>
<td><a href="#">WHEAT III:507</a></td>
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<td>1847</td>
<td>25.36</td>
<td><em>Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Méjico, según lo organizado y definido por las varias actas del Congreso de dicha República: y construido por las mejores autoridades. Lo publican J. Disturnell, 102 Broadway. Nueva York. 1847. Revised Edition.</em> [&quot;Rio Colorado&quot; is drawn in precariously; upstream from the confluence with &quot;Rio Jaquesita&quot; (Little Colorado River) its name is shown as &quot;Rio Zaguananas&quot;. At the confluence of Jaquesita is a place symbol labeled &quot;P. Bucaretti&quot; (Puerto de Bucareli). Between Jaquesita and &quot;R. S. Maria&quot; (Bill Williams River), the Colorado’s course is foreshortened along a south-southwest heading and receives mid-way &quot;Rio Virgin&quot;, which flows some distance from the west-northwest to the Colorado (after having turned from a southwesterly course at the confluence of an unnamed tributary (Las Vegas Wash) that heads at &quot;Vegas&quot;. At the latitude of the confluence of &quot;R. S. Maria&quot; and some distance west of it, a short, disjointed river, without definite headwater or confluence, &quot;R. de los Martires&quot;, flows parallel to the Colorado.] [In Spanish.]</td>
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<td><a href="#">WHEAT III:540</a></td>
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<td>1850</td>
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<td><em>Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Méjico, California &amp;c. Según lo organizado y definido por las varias actas del Congreso de dicha República: y construido por las mejores autoridades. Lo publican J. Disturnell, 157 Broadway. (Nueva York.) 1850. Revised Edition.</em> [&quot;Rio Colorado&quot; is drawn in precariously; upstream from the confluence with &quot;Rio Jaquesita&quot; (Little Colorado River) its name is shown as &quot;Rio Zaguananas&quot;. At the confluence of Jaquesita is a place symbol labeled &quot;P. Bucaretti&quot; (Puerto de Bucareli). Between Jaquesita and &quot;R. S. Maria&quot; (Bill Williams River), the Colorado’s course is foreshortened along a south-southwest heading and receives mid-way &quot;Rio Virgin&quot;, which flows some distance from the west-northwest to the Colorado (after having turned from a southwesterly course at the confluence of an unnamed tributary (Las Vegas Wash) that heads at &quot;Vegas&quot;. At the latitude of the confluence of &quot;R. S. Maria&quot; and some distance west of it, a short, disjointed river, without definite headwater or confluence, &quot;R. de los Martires&quot;, flows parallel to the Colorado.] [Note that this map, in the area of interest here, replicates the 1847 Disturnell ed. (<a href="#">ITEM NO. 25.36</a>) but varies substantially from the 1850 Disturnell map herein cited as <a href="#">ITEM NO. 25.1324</a>.] [In Spanish.]</td>
<td>[CROSS-LISTINGS</td>
<td><a href="#">WHEAT III:669</a></td>
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<td>1850</td>
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<td><em>Map of Oregon, California, New Mexico, &amp;c. Inset in: Disturnell's New Map of the United States and Canada; Showing all the Canals, Rail Roads, Telegraph Lines and principal Stage Routes. Drawn by Henry A. Burr, Topographer to the Post Office Dep [sic] Washington, D.C. New York, Published by J. Disturnell, 157 Broadway 1850. (&quot;Engraved by J. M. Atwood. N.Y.&quot;).</em> [The main map displays only as far as the western part of Texas and is likely the map by Burr, the inset perhaps having been added by Disturnell in so far that it does not show any of the routings promised by the main title and that it seems to have been cut from another plate. In the inset map,</td>
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"Lower Cal." is separated from "Sonora" by "G. of Calif." [cut off, thus]. "Colorado R." is shown only very generally between the head of the gulf and the confluence of "Green R. and "Grand R." Two tributaries are shown from the east, "R. St. John" (San Juan River) and "Red R." (Little Colorado River). The Colorado follows a course generally south-southwest to this point before arcing through what is the Grand Canyon region westward to the confluence of "Rio Virgin", receiving one small tributary from the southeast near the Virgin confluence, whereafter it turns to an effectively straight course to the south, receiving "Mohave R." from the northwest, a tributary (not labeled) from the northeast (Bill Williams River), and "Rio Gila" more or less at the head of the gulf.

CROSS-LISTINGS

1853 25.688 New map of California, Oregon, Washington, Utah, and New-Mexico. Compiled from the latest authorities and surveys and engraved by G. Schroeter. New-York: J. Disturnell. [State and county boundaries are displayed (no counties in the territory of "New Mexico"). The confluence of the "Green River" and "Grand River" embrace a mountainous area labeled "Sierra della Landerna" (about which see also the map by J. H. Colton and Co. (1855, ITEM NO. 25.646) and remarks there), downstream from which is the "Rio Colorado" that enters the head of the Gulf of California. The Grand Canyon region is rather compressed, the Colorado flowing but a short distance between the "Rio Colorado Chiquito" (the confluence of which is distinctively far to the west) and "Rio Virgen", the confluence of which is noticeably farther to the south.]

NOTE: "Sierra de la Lanterna" appears in an 1854 gazetteer with geographic coordinates that place it at the location of the Kaibab Plateau; see Baldwin and Thomas (1854, ITEM NO. 2.17346), p. 1076.

CROSS-LISTINGS

1935 25.37 Mapa de los estados unidos de Mejico, segun lo organizado y definido por las varias actas del Congreso de dicha republica y construido por las mejores autoridades. [Washington, D.C.: No imprint], 1 sheet. [Reprint of mid-19th century map.] [In Spanish.]

Dixson and Kasson

1859 25.980 Dixson & Kasson’s map of the overland and ocean-mail routes, between the Pacific and Atlantic states and ports, including the route through the British possessions. Corrected up to the latest date by the respective mail contractors, San Francisco, Feb. 1859. Published by Hutchings & Rosenfeld San Francisco. ("L. Nagel’s Lith. San Francisco").

CROSS-LISTINGS

Doelling, Hellmut H.


### CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

#### SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

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**Doggett, John, Jr.**

1846 | 25.1230 | *Doggett’s United States railroad and ocean steam navigation guide, illustrated with a map of the U.S., showing the working lines of rail road.* New York: John Doggett Pub. [Map: “Map of the United States of America to accompany Doggett’s Rail Road Guide”. Map does not display the West, but see inset map, “Map of Oregon, California &c.” "Rio Colorado of the Gulf of California” is depicted along an essentially straight course between the head of the gulf (only the head is displayed at the bottom of the map, not labeled) and headwaters that are labeled “Green R.”, “Yampa R.”, “Uintah R.”, and “Grand R.” Other tributaries are “Sevier R.” from the northwest; “Nabajoa R.” (San Juan River) from the east; “R. Yaquesilla R.” (sic) (Little Colorado River) from the east; a tributary (not labeled) from the north; “R. San Maria” (sic) (Bill Williams River) from the east; “Rio Virgen” (from the northwest, with Colorado confluence south of the Bill Williams!); and “Gila R.” from the east.]

**Dohrenwend, John C.**


**Dohrenwend, John C.; Gray, Floyd; AND Miller, Robert J.**


**Dohrenwend, John C.; Menges, Christopher M.; Schell, Bruce A.; AND Moring, Barry C.**


**Dolan Springs Chamber of Commerce**

Doolittle and Munson [firm] [Doolittle, Curtis Miller, AND Munson, Samuel Bishop]

1847 25.1292 New map of the United States and Mexico exhibiting the whole country from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean together with the Canadas & West India Islands. Published by Monk & Sherer College Buildings Cincinnati. 1847. ("Drawn & Engraved by Doolittle and Munson. Lettering by Ed. O. Reed [Edwin O. Reed], Cincinnati, O.") [The Gila River boundary between the U.S. and Mexico is shown. The head of the "Gulf of California" is drawn on a north-south line, tapering as like a simple estuary with the "Rio Colorado" coming directly to it on a straight course from the north. A very prominent, north-south oriented "I. de Ignacio" is shown at the head of the gulf. The Colorado is depicted from the confluence of "R. Gila" along a slightly meandering course crossing the Southwest from the northeast, from the confluence of the "Green R." and a short river (not labeled) coming from the south and east. "Grand R." is shown as a tributary to the Green coming due west from "Old Park" in northern "Texas". The Colorado receives as tributaries "R. Nabajoa" (San Juan River) and "Jaquesila R." (Little Colorado River), with at the confluence of the latter is the place name "P. Bacarelli" (Puerto de Bucareli). Between that confluence and the confluence of "Virgin R." (which comes to the Colorado from the northwest) are a short river (not labeled) from the north-west and a short river (not labeled) from the east. "R. Maria" (Bill Williams River) is also shown.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:542

Douglas, Edward Morehouse; Evans, Richard T.; Baldwin, H. L.; AND Stewart, John T.

1908 24.227 Arizona (Coconino County), Shinumo quadrangle. U.S. Geological Survey, scale 1:48,000. [Topographic; surveyed 1905.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:671

Dower, J. [Dower, John James]

1850 25.1234 California, Mexico, Guatimala &c. ("London: Published by Orr & Comp¥ Amen Corner Paternoster Row.") ["Lower or Old California" and "Sonora" are separated by "Gulf of California". "Rio Colorado" is depicted between the head of the gulf and the confluence of "Green R." and "Grand R." Tributaries are "S! John’s R.", "Red R." (Little Colorado River), "R. Virgen", "Mohave R." (from the west in the lower Colorado region), and "Rio Gila". The Colorado is portrayed as a north-south stream in its lower course, arcing from northeast to west in what is the Grand Canyon region.] [Wheat (1959, Volume III, p. 294) notes (ellipsis is part of quote): "Published in Milner & Peterman’s Descriptive Atlas of Astronomy, London, W. S. Orr, 1850, No. 40. Also in Peterman and Milner’s Atlas of Physical Geography . . . London, W. S. Orr, 1855."]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:671

Dowler, Warren Leroy

1974 25.227 Lake Powell fly-in: adjacent airport facilities. Sierra Madre, California: Dowler, 1 sheet. [Includes maps for Bullfrog Basin, Hall Crossing, Wahweap, Marble Canyon, Cliff Dwellers, Page, and Beacon.]
ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE GRAND CANON

CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

Dragon Creek Publishing


DuBois, Susan M.; Nowak, Thaddeus A.; Smith, Ann W.; AND Nye, Nan K.


Duebendorfer, Ernest M.


Duflot de Mofras (Monsieur) [Duflot de Mofras, Eugène]


Dufour, A. H.

NO DATE 25.1153 République Fédérative des Etats-Unis Méxicains, par A. H. Dufour. Paris: Maison Basset. [Ca. 1830.] [“Rio Colorado” is depicted between the head of “Golfe de Californie ou Mer Vermeille” and the confluence of “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River) and “R. Zaguanes” (sic). The river flows very generally on a southwestward course across this region, with but four tributaries: “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River), “R. S. Maria” (Bill Williams River), “R. Amarillo”, and “Gila R.” The “Amarillo” (i.e., the supposed “Martyres”) is shown parallleling the Colorado from...
a headwater north of the confluence of the San Juan and “Zaguanes”, turning southward to join the Colorado a short distance north of the confluence of the Gila, which in turn is a short distance northeast of the mouth of the Colorado.] [In French.]

1835 25.1270 République Fédérative des Etats-Unis Méxicains, par A. H. Dufour. Paris 1835. Chez Basset Rue S. Jacques N° 64. [“Río Colorado” is depicted between the head of “Golfe de Californie ou Mer Vermeille, ou Mer de Cortez” and the confluence of “R. Nabajao” (San Juan River) and “R. Zaguanes” (sic). The river flows very generally on a southward course across this region, with but four tributaries: “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River), “R. S. Maria” (Bill Williams River), “R. Amarillo”, and “Gila R.” The “Amarillo” (i.e., the supposed “Martyres”) is shown paralleling the Colorado from a headwater north of the confluence of the San Juan and “Zaguanes”, turning southward to join the Colorado a short distance north of the confluence of the Gila, which in turn is a short distance northeast of the mouth of the Colorado.] [In French.]

1836 25.1271 Amérique du Nord, par A. H. Dufour, Paris, 1836. Chez J. Andriveau-Goujon, Editeur, Rue du Bac, N° 6. (“Flahaut sculp.”, “Wrin scrip.”) [“Río Colorado” is depicted between the head of “Golfe de Californie ou Mer Vermeille, ou Mer de Cortez” and headwaters in “Sierra Verde”. The river flows very generally on a southward course across the region from the confluence of “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River), receiving but one other tributary, “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River), before reaching the confluence of “Gila R.” a short distance north of the gulf.] [In French.]

1863 25.1015 Mexique[,] Antilles, États-Unis, dressés par A. H. Dufour[,] gravés par Ch. Dyonnet. Paris. Abel Pilon, Editeur, Rue de Fleurus, 33. [“Río Colorado Occidentale” is depicted definitively between the Gulf of California and north of “R. Gila”. North of that point, the river is depicted only by a dashed line, including its confluent rivers, “Green (R. Verte)” and “R. Grande”. “R. Navajoa” (San Juan River), “R. Jaquesila (R. Rouge)” (Little Colorado River), and “R. S. Clara (R. Vierge)” (Virgin River) each is depicted definitively, with the exception of the lowermost reach of the Virgin.] [NOTE: The same map has been seen with a publisher’s attribution in the title panel, “Armand le Chevalier Rue Riobeheu, 61”. Other variants or eds. can be identified.] [In French.]

Dufour, A. H., and Duvotenay, T.


Dutton, Clarence Edward

### CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

#### SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

E. Dutton, U. S. A.] The Geological contours being followed exactly, only Topographical Map lines are inserted instead of the Geological lines, to show more clearly the elevations, depressions, natural boundaries and sub-divisions.”] [General boundaries of quadrangle: White Cliffs, Utah, on the north; Lees Ferry on the east; Kanab Cañon on the west; the Colorado River on the south.]

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≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT V:1297 [maps; one map in illustration facing p. 355]

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≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  |CITED› GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–2”|

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| 1886 | 25.807 | The Kaibab Division of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado River, in Yavapai County, Arizona. | (On the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.) Chicago: Rand, McNally and Co., 23 pp., map. [Selections edited from Dutton (1882, U.S. Geological Survey, Monograph 2 [ITEM NO. 21.918]). Although the text is printed within quotation marks, significant editing is noticed; mostly, deleted passages are not indicated by ellipses.]

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**Duval** see P. S. Duval and Son  [firm]

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### E

Eardley, A. J.

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≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  |CITED› GCNHA Monograph 2: page 53|  |CITED› GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–2”|

**Earth Tracks**

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| 1985 | 25.217 | Bright Angel recreation map. | Phoenix: Earth Tracks. (Revision by Gordon Wahl.)
Earthwalk Press


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  [CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page 8-7]


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Eastman, Steven A.


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Eckhoff, Emil A., and Riecker, Paul

1880 25.40  *Official map of the Territory of Arizona: compiled from surveys, reconnaissances and other sources by E. A. Eckhoff and P. Riecker, civil engineers.*  1880. New York: The Graphic Co., 1 sheet, scale ca. 1 in. = 14 miles.  [Labels include "Buckskin or Kaiba [sic] Plateau"; "Marble Cañon" label (along with the label "White Bluffs") appears alongside the Colorado River in the area of the Upper Granite Gorge; "Grand Cañon of the Colorado" label appears in western Grand Canyon west of "Cataract Creek".]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  [CITED» GCNHA Monograph 2: page 108 | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page 8-5 | STORM 1204]

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Eddy, Gerald A.

NO DATE 25.218  *Two wonders of the world: Grand Canyon—nature’s masterpiece: Boulder Dam—man’s greatest engineering achievement: connected by the largest artificial body of water in the world—Lake Mead.*  Where to go and what to do in the Boulder Dam-Grand Canyon area. Boulder City, Nevada: Grand Canyon-Boulder Dam Tours, Inc. [1930s. ] [Map.]

NO DATE 25.219  *Panorama of Boulder Dam: Grand Canyon: showing routes of scenic "Wonder Air Tours".*  [Los Angeles?]: Gerald A. Eddy, for United Air Lines. [1950s. ] [Map.]

1935 25.995  *Panoramic perspective of the area adjacent to Boulder Dam as it will appear when lake is filled: served exclusively by the Union Pacific System: "The Boulder Dam Route".*  *In: Boulder Dam: Union Pacific: The Boulder Dam Route.*  [No place]: Union Pacific Railroad, folded brochure. [Map, artistic oblique view looking northward, appears on verso of unfolded brochure.]
Ediciones Independencia

NO DATE 25.339 Sonora: planos de las Cds. de Agua Prieta, Hermosillo, Caborca, Empalme, Ciudad Obregón, San Luis Río Colorado, Guaymas y mapa general del estado. [No place]: Ediciones Independencia, nueva ed., 1 sheet, 2 sides (scale of state map 1:1,500,000). (Serie mapas de México, 25.) [2008?] [In Spanish.]

Edwards, Kathleen, and Batson, R. M.


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Egloffstein, F. von [Egloffstein, Frederick Wilhelm von]

1861 25.493 Map No. 1. Rio Colorado of the West, Explored by 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Ives, Top. Eng's, under the direction of the Office of Explorations and Surveys, A. A. Humphreys, Capt. Top. Eng's, in charge, by order of, John B. Floyd, Secretary of War. 1858. Drawn by Frhr. F. W. v. Egloffstein. Topographer to the Expedition. Scale of 6 miles to one Inch or 1:380160. [From mouth of Colorado River to head of navigation.] In: Ives, Joseph C., Report upon the Colorado River of the West, explored in 1857 and 1858 by Lieutenant Joseph C. Ives, Corps of Topographical Engineers, under the direction of the Office of Explorations and Surveys, A. A. Humphreys, Captain Topographical Engineers, in charge. By order of the Secretary of War. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 4 maps on 1 sheet. (“Topography by Frhr. F. W. v. Egloffstein. Ruling by Samuel Sartain. Lettering by F. Courtenay.”) (Volume: U.S. 30th Congress, 1st Session, House Document 90, Serial 1058.) [Shaded relief.] [See Ives (1861, Item No. 2.3584) for bibliographical details of the volume. Ives (1861) also was released as Senate Executive Document [no number], which differed only in that the Egloffstein maps were also used as base maps for two geological maps (geology by J. S. Newberry; see Newberry, 1861 [Item Nos. 11.9465, 24.378] that accompanied only the Senate version).] [Note on collation of maps. Although some sources may indicate that the maps are laid in loose, the copy of the Senate variant of Ives held in the American Philosophical Society, presented by J. S. Newberry, is in its original binding, wherein the two Egloffstein topographic maps are fold-outs following the second free leaf of the volume, preceding the plate titled “General Report; Profile” and the frontispiece.]

| CROSS-LISTINGS | WHEAT IV:947 [with illustration between pp. 98/99] |

1861 25.494 Map No. 2. Rio Colorado of the West, Explored by 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Ives, Top. Eng's, under the direction of the Office of Explorations and Surveys, A. A. Humphreys, Capt. Top. Eng's, in charge, by order of, John B. Floyd, Secretary of War. 1858. Drawn by Frhr. F. W. v. Egloffstein. Topographer to the Expedition. Scale of 12 miles to one Inch or 1:760320. [From head of navigation of Colorado River to Fort Defiance, including Grand Canyon.] In: Ives, Joseph C., Report upon the Colorado River of the West, explored in 1857 and 1858 by Lieutenant Joseph C. Ives, Corps of Topographical Engineers, under the direction of the Office of Explorations and
Surveys, A. A. Humphreys, Captain Topographical Engineers, in charge. By order of the Secretary of War. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1 sheet. ("Topography by Frh F. V. v. Egloffstein. Ruling by Samuel Sartain. Lettering by F. Courtenay.") (Volume: U.S. 30th Congress, 1st Session, House Document 90, Serial 1058.) [Shaded relief.] [See Ives (1861, item no. 2.3584) for bibliographical details of the volume. Ives (1861) also was released as Senate Executive Document [no number], which differed only in that the Egloffstein maps were also used as base maps for two geological maps (geology by J. S. Newberry; see Newberry, 1861 [item nos. 11.9465, 24.378]) that accompanied only the Senate version.] [note on collation of maps. Although some sources may indicate that the maps are laid in loose, the copy of the Senate variant of Ives held in the American Philosophical Society, presented by J. S. Newberry, is in its original binding, wherein the two Egloffstein topographic maps are fold-outs following the second free leaf of the volume, preceding the plate titled "General Report; Profile" and the frontispiece.]

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<td>1958</td>
<td>25.224</td>
<td>Rio Colorado of the West. U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, 1 sheet. [Facsimile reproduction of &quot;Map No. 2. Rio Colorado of the West&quot;, shaded relief (depicting region from head of navigation of Colorado River to Fort Defiance, including Grand Canyon), which was originally published in Joseph C. Ives, Report upon the Colorado River of the West, explored in 1857 and 1858 (U.S. 30th Congress, 1st Session, House Document 90, Serial 1058), 1861.] [See Ives (1861, item no. 2.3584) for bibliographical details of the original volume.]</td>
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<td>1975</td>
<td>25.225</td>
<td>Rio Colorado of the West. U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, 1 sheet. [Facsimile reproduction of &quot;Map No. 2. Rio Colorado of the West&quot;, shaded relief (depicting region from head of navigation of Colorado River to Fort Defiance, including Grand Canyon), which was originally published in Joseph C. Ives, Report upon the Colorado River of the West, explored in 1857 and 1858 (U.S. 30th Congress, 1st Session, House Document 90, Serial 1058), 1861.] [See Ives (1861, item no. 2.3584) for bibliographical details of the original volume.]</td>
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Ehrenberg, Herman

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<td>1858</td>
<td>25.706</td>
<td>Map of the Gadsden Purchase[,] Sonora and portions of New Mexico, Chihuahua &amp; California. by Herman Ehrenberg, C.E. From his private notes, and those of Major Heinzelman[,] Capt[] Sitgreaves, Lieut[] Derby; Bartlett; Gray; Julius Froebel and others. Lith'' by Alex. Zakreski. at his Topolgr. Office No 100, Merchant Street, Bolton Barron's Building. 1854. [&quot;Colorado R.&quot; is delineated between the head of &quot;Gulf of California&quot; and confluence of &quot;Little Colorado&quot;; it is wholly conjectural in the Grand Canyon region. &quot;Captain Sitgreaves Route&quot; is delineated. Projected routes for the 32nd parallel Pacific railroad are shown. At the mouth of the Colorado River is noted, &quot;Bar 10 to 15 feet at low tide 2 Fathoms&quot;. [Lithographed in San Francisco?]</td>
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| 1858 | 25.603   | Map of the Gadsden Purchase[,] Sonora and portions of New Mexico[,] Chihuahua & California by Herman Ehrenberg C.E. From his private notes and those of Colonel Gray[,] Maj: Heinzelman, Lieut: Parks and others. The Yaqui, Mayo and Fuerte Valleys are by A. Fleury Military [sic] Eng: of Sonora. Middleton, Strobridge & Co., Lithographers, Cincinnati, O. ["Colorado R." is delineated between the head of "Gulf of California" and confluence of "William's Fork" (Bill Williams River); the Grand Canyon region is not depicted. The entire region north of the Gila River is labeled "Barren waste and rugged Mountains". Projected routes for the 32nd parallel Pacific
railroad are shown. At the mouth of the Colorado River is noted, "Bar 12-15 feet at low tide."]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT IV:941 [with illustration facing p. 110]

Eidenbach, Peter L.

El Centro (California) Chamber of Commerce

NO DATE 25.368 Points of interest in Imperial Valley, land of sunshine and romance. (Sketched by Ethel Pique.) El Centro, California: El Centro Chamber of Commerce, 1 sheet.

Ellis, Edward S.
1899 25.809 The national history of the United States: from the landing of the Norsemen to the present time. Volume V. Cleveland, Ohio: Lamson and Carpenter, pp. 1537-1920. [Grand Canyon (as a barrier in communication between northernmost Arizona and the territorial capital), p. 1824. A new system of boundaries for states and territories is proposed, with map, pp. 1824-1827.]

Emory, W. H. [Emory, William H.]

1844 25.689 Map of Texas and the country adjacent: Compiled in the Bureau of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, from the best authorities, for the State Department, under the direction of Colonel J. J. Abert, Chief of the Corps, by W. H. Emory, 1st Lieut. T.E. Washington, D.C.: U.S. War Department. ("W. J. Stone Sc. Wash.") ["Rio Colorado", flowing to the "Gulf of California", is shown wholly conjecturally flowing southwest from the confluence of the "Green River" and "Grand River". The "San Juan R." is shown as a tributary to the Grand. "Rio Gila" is also shown flowing into the gulf, separately from the Colorado.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:478 [with illustration facing p. 184]


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS GCNHA Monograph 2: page 19 HOWES E145

1848 25.811 Notes of a military reconnaissance, from Fort Leavenworth, in Missouri, to San Diego, in California, including part of the Arkansas, Del Norte, and Gila Rivers. By Lieut. Col. W. H. Emory. Made in 1846-7, with the advanced guard of the "Army of the West". U.S. 30th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Document 7, 416 pp., map. [Variant.] [NOTE: The Senate version is more scarce than the House version.]


1848 25.812 Notes of a military reconnaissance, from Fort Leavenworth, in Missouri, to San Diego, in California, including parts of the Arkansas, Del Norte, and Gila Rivers. By W. H.
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

Emory, Brevet Major, Corps of Topographical Engineers. Made in 1846-7, with the advanced guard of the "Army of the West". *U.S. 30th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Document 7, Serial 505, 416 pp., map. [Variant.] [NOTE: The Senate version is more scarce than the House version.]*


1857 25.813 Report on the United States and Mexican boundary survey, made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. *U.S. 34th Congress, 1st Session, House Executive Document 135*, 2 parts in 1 volume, 258, 174 pp., plates, maps. [Map: Map of the United States and their Territories between the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean and part of Mexico compiled from surveys made under the order of W. H. Emory. Major 1st Cavalry, U.S. Commissioner. And from the maps of the Pacific Rail Road, General Land Office, and the Coast Survey. Projected and drawn under the supervision of Lt. N. Michler. Top. Eng'g by Thomas Jekyll, C.E. 1857-8. Scale 1:6,000,000. ("Selmar Siebert's Engraving and Printing Establishment. Washington D.C.", "Engraved by Selmar Siebert.", "Lettering by F. Courtenay").] ["Rio Colorado" near the head of "Gulf of California" includes notations, "Point Invincible (Head of Ship Navigation)" and "Permanent Bend Head of Tide-water". The greater Grand Canyon region is blank (to the north is marked "Unexplored Territory") with the river and tributaries denoted by dotted lines; this includes the lower Virgin River (not labeled) and the lower "Rio Colorado Chiquito"].

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS FQ31:20 GUIDON 194 HOWES E146 WHEAT IV:916

1857 25.814 Report on the United States and Mexican boundary survey, made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. Volume I. *U.S. 34th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Executive Document 108*, 2 parts in 1 volume, 258, 174 pp., plates, maps. [Map: Map of the United States and their Territories between the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean and part of Mexico compiled from surveys made under the order of W. H. Emory. Major 1st Cavalry, U.S. Commissioner. And from the maps of the Pacific Rail Road, General Land Office, and the Coast Survey. Projected and drawn under the supervision of Lt. N. Michler. Top. Eng'g by Thomas Jekyll, C.E. 1857-8. Scale 1:6,000,000. ("Selmar Siebert's Engraving and Printing Establishment. Washington D.C.", "Engraved by Selmar Siebert.", "Lettering by F. Courtenay").] ["Rio Colorado" near the head of "Gulf of California" includes notations, "Point Invincible (Head of Ship Navigation)" and "Permanent Bend Head of Tide-water". The greater Grand Canyon region is blank (to the north is marked "Unexplored Territory") with the river and tributaries denoted by dotted lines; this includes the lower Virgin River (not labeled) and the lower "Rio Colorado Chiquito".]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:822* [map; with two-page illustration between pp. 242/243 (Wheat cites publisher only as "Washington, Cornelius Wendell, Printer"; Wendell was the printer to the U.S. Senate]

Ensign, Thayer, and Co. [see also Ensigns and Thayer [firm]; and Phelps, Humphrey]

1846 25.713 Phelps' ornamental map of the United States and Mexico. New York: Phelps, Ensigns, and Thayer. [Caption: "Ornamental Map of the United States & Mexico."] [2nd ed.] ["Rio Colorado" is sketched in only generally, including a misaligned break in the line. "Grand R." is labeled on one of the headwater streams. The Virgin River(?) is shown without label.]

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SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

1848 25.714  Map of the United States and Mexico including Oregon, Texas and the Californias.  (“Bowle & Ward, 12 Cornhill, Boston.”  “Published by Ensign & Thayer, 50 Ann Street New York.  and 12 Exchange St., Buffalo.”)  [Caption: “Ornamental Map of the United States & Mexico.”]  [“Rio Colorado” is sketched in only generally, in a direct route from the head of the “Gulf of California” and “R. San Juan”; upper basin tributaries are not labeled.  The Virgin River is omitted.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:557[

1848 25.1009  Map of the United States and Mexico.  (“Bowle & Ward, 12 Cornhill, Boston.”  “Published by Ensign, Thayer, & Co., 50 Ann Street, New York, and 127 Main St., Buffalo.”)  [Caption: “Ornamental Map of the United States & Mexico.”]  [“Rio Colorado” is sketched in only generally, in a direct route from the head of the “Gulf of California and the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.”  Tributaries are “R. St. John” (San Juan River), “Red R.” (Little Colorado River), and “R. Virgin”.  “Utah” and “N. Mex.” embrace what is today Nevada, with the U.S.-Mexico boundary on the Gila River.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:557[7]

Ensigns and Thayer  [firm]

1847 25.716  World at one view.  New York: Ensigns, and Thayer.  [At this map scale on the western hemisphere, “Colorado R.” is shown essentially at a straight course from “Rocky Mts.” to “G. of California”.]

NO DATE 25.698  Map of the Gold Regions of California.  Showing the Routes via Chagres and Panama, Cape Horn, &c.  (“Published by Ensigns & Thayer, 50 Ann Street New-York.”)  [1849.]  [This is a large sheet with much textual material in its lower part.  The map area is divided between a map of the Americas and a detail map of the western portion of the continental United States.  In “Upper or New California”, which embraces much of today’s California, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona, the Colorado River is shown only generally, tracing northeast to southwest; in its lower course it is labeled “Rio Colorado”, in its upper course below the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” it is labeled “Rio Colorado of California”.  The Colorado passes off the map to the south at the confluence of “R. Gila” at “S. Pedro” and “S. Pablo”.  “R. San Juan” and “Rio Jaquesita” (Little Colorado River) are tributaries from the east.  Between these two convergences is the confluence of “Sevier R”, which is shown striking the Colorado from the northeast after having looped wholly around from where it is shown as a northflowing river with headwaters at “Vegas de Sa. Clara”.  These headwaters are also the headwaters of the southwest-flowing “Rio Virgin”, which in turn arcs to the southeast to join the Colorado.  At the confluence of “Rio Jaquesita” is the place name, “Bucuretti” (Puerto de Bucareli).  On the separate map of the Americas, in “California”, “R. Colorado” is shown very generally on a southwesterly flowing course; its only headwater is “S. Raphael R.”, with tributaries “R. Nabajoa”, “R. Jaguesilia”, and “R Gila” (labeled in its headwater “Gila R.”)]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT II:609 [with illustration facing p. 69]

Tributaries are “Sł Johns R.” (San Juan River), "Red R.” (Little Colorado River), and "R. Virgin".

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS HOUES P291 WHEAT III:631 [map (also 1850 ed. = III:686, without comment)]

Ettling, T. [Ettling, Theodor]

1861 25.1243 Map of the United States of North America, Upper & Lower Canada[,] New Brunswick, Nova Scotia & British-Columbia. Mexico[,] Cuba, Jamaica, Söl Domingo and the Bahama Islands By T. Ettling. (“Supplement to the Illustrated London News, June 1, 1861.”) (“Panconographie de Gillot, a Paris.”) [“Lower California” and “Sonora” are separated by “Gulf of California”. “Colorado R.” is depicted between the head of the gulf and the confluence of “Grand River” and “R. Jaquesila (Red R.)” (Little Colorado River) in what is the Grand Canyon region. “Green R.” is depicted on a course parallel to and west of the “Grand”, shown as a tributary to the Colorado west of the “Grand”/“Red” confluence. “R. Navajas” (San Juan River) is a tributary to the “Grand”. “R. Söl Clare” (Virgin River) is shown, into which also a tributary (not labeled) comes from “Vegas” to the northwest (Las Vegas Wash). “R. Gila” is a tributary to the Colorado above the head of the gulf.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT V:1025

Eureka Cartography

1997 25.520 Nevada SealMap : with detailed maps of Las Vegas, the Strip, Reno, Carson City, Lake Mead, Lake Tahoe. Berkeley, California: Eureka Cartography, 1 sheet, scale 1 inch = ca. 29.2 miles. (SealMaps.)

Ewald, L.

1851 25.1151 (ed.) México und Texas in Maaßtabe von 1:72000000 d.n.G. Darmstadt: Druck und Verlag von Baukeller’s Präganstalt. Jonghaus & Venator. ("Statist. topogr. Section. No. 34.” “Baukeller’s Handatlas No. 74.”) [“Rio Colorado” is depicted in an unusual configuration between “Golf von Californien” and just north of the confluence of “Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River). The Colorado follows a mostly straight southwestward course through this region, reaching the head of the gulf on a continuing southwestward course. It receives the “Gila” some distance above the Colorado’s mouth, below which the river bifurcates a couple of times before entering...
“R. Virgin” flows to the Colorado on a south-southeastward course, with its confluence with the Colorado not far south(!) of the Little Colorado. [In German.]

Falconer, Thomas

1844 25.1089  *On the discovery of the Mississippi, and on the south-western, Oregon, and north-western boundary of the United States. With a translation from the original ms. of memoirs, etc. relating to the discovery of the Mississippi, by Robert Cavelier de la Salle and the Chevalier Henry de Tonty.* London: Samuel Clarke, pp. i-iv, 5-96, 1-100, 97-99 [sic], [1], map. [Map: “North America. Published under the Superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge”. (“London, Chañ Knight & C° 22, Ludgate Street.” “Engraved by J. & C. Walker.”)] [“R. Colorado” is depicted mostly along a straight line between the “Gulf of California” and headwaters in “Sierra Madre” east of “L. Youla” (Great Salt Lake). The only tributaries along its entire length are “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River), “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River), “R. Pyramid” (the Virgin River, also confused with the so-called, misrepresented and mistranslated, river of the “sulfurous pyramids”), “R. S. Maria” (Bill Williams River), and “R. Gila”. At the confluence of the Jaquesila is a place marker for “Pº Bucarelli” (Puerto de Bucareli).] [See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes to Section 2.]

Farley, Minard H.

1861 25.982  *Farley’s map of the newly discovered Trumontane silver mines in southern California and western New Mexico, comprising those of Coso, Washington, Tiachipa, Russ, Potosi[,] Esmeralda, Holbomb and Bear Valley Districts, together with the most practicable route thereto and a correct table of reference, embracing distances &c.* (Compiled from the Official Maps in the U.S. Surveyor General’s Office, from the Surveys of the late U.S. and California Boundary Commission, and from his own private explorations. J. H. Wildes, Draughtsman, U.S. Surv. Genl. Office.” “Published by W. Holt, Ag¹ American Institute, N° 305 Montgom’y St. San Francisco.” Lith. of Nagel, Fishbourne & Kuchel, S.F.”) [The eastern edge of the map depicts “Colorado River” between “Fº Yuma” and “Fº Mojave”, north of which the Colorado meanders indistinctly to a blind end just short of 36º N latitude.]

Farham, Thomas J.

1845 25.815  *Travels in the Californias, and scenes in the Pacific Ocean.* New York: Saxton and Miles, 416 pp. [Colorado River, see pp. 302-303, 321.] [Issued in four parts; parts 2-4 are enumerated; part 4 with date 1845.] [See map (with date 1845), “Map of the Californias by T. J. Farham.”, which shows in “Upper California” the “Rio Colorado” flowing wholly conjecturally southwestwardly through “Paiuches Desert” from unlabeled headwaters; en route “R. S. Juan” is a tributary. What is likely the Little
Colorado River (not labeled) flows east to west; at its confluence with the Colorado is the notation, "Ruins". "R. Mojaves" is drawn with a dashed line as a tributary to the Colorado in its lower course. "R. Gila" is also shown flowing into the gulf, separately from the Colorado.

1845 25.1001 Map of the Californias by T. J. Farnham. In: Morse, Sidney E., and Breese, Samuel, The cerographic atlas of the United States. New-York: Sidney E. Morse and Co. "1843." ("Supplement to the New-York Observer.) [Map notes: "Entered according to the act of Congress in the year 1845, by Thomas J. Farnham in the Clerks Office of the Southern District of New York." In "Upper California" the "Rio Colorado" is shown flowing wholly conjecturally southwardly through "Paiuches Desert" from unlabeled headwaters; en route "R. S. Juan" is a tributary. What is likely the Little Colorado River (not labeled) flows east to west; at its confluence with the Colorado is the notation, "Ruins". "R. Mojaves" is drawn with a dashed line as a tributary to the Colorado in its lower course. "R. Gila" is also shown flowing into the gulf, separately from the Colorado.] [NOTE: Wheat (Volume 2, p. 270) remarks: "[The] Atlas was published in sheets, showing various copyright dates. The map in question is the same as [Farnham (1845, ITEM NO. 25.815)], without underlay of color. It was also published in A System of Geography for the use of schools . . . By Sidney E. Morse, A. M. New York: Published by Harper & Brothers, No. 82 Cliff-Street. 1844. This shows how misleading these dates can be." [NOTE: 1845 and 1848 eds. (both copyright 1844) of Morse's A System of Geography seen by Spamer do not include the Farnham map. However, compare also Morse (1844, ITEM NO. 25.1002)].]

1846 25.1326 Mexico, Texas & California by Tho's. J. Farnham Author of Travels in Oregon, California &c.&c. In: Farnham, Thomas J., Mexico: Its geography—its people—and its institutions: with a map, containing the result of the latest explorations of Fremont, Wilkes, and others. New-York: H. Long and Brother. [Map: "Lith. of Lewis & Brown, 272 Pearl St! N.Y." "Old California" is separated from "Occidente or Sonora" by "Gulf of California or Sea of Cortes". "R. Colorado" follows an effectively straight course from headwater nearly in Oregon (!) to the head of the gulf, where it meets at the same point "R. Gila". Enroute it receives only a tributary (not labeled) from the east (presumably the San Juan River), "R. Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River), and a minor tributary from the northeast (Bill Williams River?). To the west of the Colorado’s entire course is labeled "Paiuches Desert". Wheat (1959, Volume III, p. 250) remarks, “This, so far as the American West is concerned, is a sad performance.”] [NOTE: GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–2”]

Farrar, C. D.

1978 24.66 Map showing ground-water conditions in the Kaibito and Tuba City area, Coconino and Navajo Counties, Arizona. U.S. Geological Survey, Water-Resources Investigations map WRI 79-58 [open-file].

| Faulds, James E.; Bell, John W.; and Olson, Eric L. | 2002 | 11.5375 | Geologic map of the Nelson SW quadrangle, Clark county, Nevada. *Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Map 132*, 1 sheet, scale 1:24,000. |
| Faulds, James E.; House, P. Kyle; Peartree, Philip A.; Bell, John W.; and Ramelli, Alan R. | 2004 | 11.2099 | Preliminary geologic map of the Davis Dam quadrangle and eastern part of the Bridge Canyon quadrangle, Clark County, Nevada, and Mohave County, Arizona. *Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Open-File Report 03-5*. |
| Favela, J. L. | 1929 | 11.16978 | *Plano de la región del delta Río Colorado y de los terrenos irrigables con aguas derivadas del mismo río en el Dto. Norte, B. Cfa., y Dto. de Altar, Son.* Agencia General de al Secretaría de Agricultura y Fomento, Zaragoza [Tijuana], B. C., scale 1:200,000. [In Spanish.] |
### Fedarko, Kevin, and McBride, Pete


### Felger, Tracey J., and Beard, L. Sue


### Felger, Tracy J.; Beard, L. Sue; Anderson, Zachary W.; Fleck, Robert J.; Wooden, Joseph L.; and Seixas, Gustav B.


### Fenner, C. H.


### Ferguson, Charles A., and Cook, Joseph P.


### Ferguson, Charles A., and Pearthree, Philip A.

Ferguson, Charles A.; Cook, Joseph P.; AND Pearthree, Philip A.


Ferguson, Charles A.; Johnson, Bradford J.; Pearthree, Philip A.; AND Spencer, Jon E.


Ferguson, Charles A.; Pearthree, Philip A.; Johnson, Bradford J.; Guynn, Jerome; AND McCosby, J. B.


Ferguson, Orlando

1893 25.1585 Map of the Square and Stationary Earth. By Prof. Orland Ferguson, Hot Springs, South Dakota. Four Hundred Passages in the Bible that Condemn the Globe Theory, or the Flying Earth, and None Sustain It. This Map is the Bible Map of the World. copyright by Orlando Ferguson, 1893. ("Louis H. Everts & Co.—Litho. Phila.") [This most unusual projection displays a single river (not labeled) reaching “Gulf of California” from headwaters between Salt Lake City and Denver. Its course passes generally through mountains before turning south to the gulf.]

Fergusson, Erna


Ferris, Warren Angus

1940 25.818 Life in the Rocky Mountains: a diary of wanderings on the sources of the rivers Missouri, Columbia, and Colorado from February, 1830, to November, 1835, by W. A. Ferris, then in the employ of the American Fur Company, and supplementary writings by Ferris, with a detailed map of the fur country, drawn by Ferris in 1836. Edited, and with a life of Ferris, and a history of explorations and fur trade, by Paul C. Phillips. Denver: F. A. Rosenstock, Old West Publishing Co., xcv, 365 pp., map. [Preface indicates that diary was first published in Western Literary Messenger, July 13, 1842, to May 4, 1844.] [See in Appendix: "Supplementary Articles. Number 1. Chanion of the Colorado", pp. 319-320, which transcribes Ferris (1842, ITEM NO. 2.11635) that generally refers to the canyons below the confluence of the Grand and Green Rivers.] [NOTE: The 1836 manuscript map by Ferris, without title, was first published in this volume. The map includes a prominent stretch of the "Rio Colorado" embraced by boxes on either side, labeled, "Great Chanion of the Colorado", which is placed below the confluence of "Green River or Soos Ke de" [i.e., "Seeds-ke-dee"] and "Rio Grand" and extends between "Rio St. Michael" and "Rio Dolores". Despite the map’s clear portrayal of the landscape of Upper Basin only, some references point to the obvious
labeling that is an early and inferred use of the term “Grand Canyon”, although it is not in reference to the canyon of Arizona. Wheat (Volume 2, 1958, pp. 155-157, 241-242), provides significant remarks pertaining to this map.

≡ cross-listings  WAGNER-CAMP 91  WHEAT II:416 [map; with illustration facing p. 156]

Ferry, Hypolite

1850  25.819  

Description de la Nouvelle Californie : geographique, politique et morale. Paris: L. Maison, 386 pp., map [Colorado River, see pp. 60, 76-77; Gila River, pp. 77-79.] [See map: “Carte de la Nouvel Californie dressée d’après les travaux géographiques de M’ Duflot de Mofras et du Colonel Fremont. Par Hypolite Ferry. Paris 1850”. “Rio Colorado” is shown between “Mer Vermeille” and headwaters that are in fact the Green River, although labeled “Rio Colorado”; the Grand River is not labeled. The Colorado is drawn most generally, with an erratically sinuous line throughout. The Little Colorado River and Virgin River do not appear at all.] [Also map “Deuxieme Edition” noted; with same date.] [NOTE: Although there are overall differences on the map, the Colorado is drawn in a fashion remarkably similar to that shown on the map by E. Housse (1850, ITEM NO. 25.703) Carte de la Nouvelle Californie.] [In French.]

≡ cross-listings  WHEAT III:673 [map; with illustration facing p. 140]

1851  25.820  

La California : descrizione geografica, politica e morale che contiene la storia della scoperta di questa terra. Quadro degli avvenimenti politici che vi si effettuano. Dettagli sulla sua topografia, sul clima, e sulle produzioni minerale, vegetabil. Venice: Dalla Tipografia Fontana, 340 pp. [Map: “Nuova California (Stati Uniti dell’America Settentrionale)”; a greatly different map than that with Ferry, 1850 (ITEM NO. 2.15047), with extensive text in the margins. “Rio Colorado” is shown between “Mare Vermiglio o Golfo di California” and headwaters that are in fact the Green River, although labeled “Rio Colorado”; the Grand River is not labeled. The Colorado is drawn most generally, with an erratically sinuous line throughout. The Little Colorado River and Virgin River do not appear at all. Ironically, in the Grand Canyon region the Colorado has the notation (which clearly pertains to the lower Colorado River), “in generale poco profondo e soggetto a grandi traboccamenti”.] [In Italian.]

≡ cross-listings  WHEAT III:714 [map; with illustration facing p. 141]

Fiala, John T.

1859  25.621  

General Map of the United States & Their Territory between the Mississippi & the Pacific Ocean  1 Shewing the different Surveyed Routes from the Mississippi valley to the coast of the Pacific Ocean, 2 the new established & proposed Post Routes, 3 the recently discovered Gold, Silver and Copper Region in Kansas, Nebraska and Arizona. Compiled from the various P.R.R. Surveys & the best authorities which could be obtained by John T. Fiala C.E. (“Lith. by A. McLean 15 Chesnut [sic] St.”) (“Engraved on Stone by A. Janicke.”) (“Entered in the Clerks Office of the U.S. District Court of Missouri, January 1859 by John T. Fiala, According to Act of Congress respecting Copy rights.”) [“Rio Colorado” is shown diagrammatically from the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” to the head of ”Gulf of California” that separates “Lower California” from “Sonora”. It receives the tributaries ”R. San Juan” from the east-southeast, “Colorado Chiquito” (Little Colorado River) from the southeast, a tributary (not labeled; Cataract Creek, which heads at “Bill Williams Mt”) from the southeast, “R. Virgin” from the north, ”Mohave” from the west, ”Bill Williams” from the east, and ”Rio Gila” from the east-northeast. The proposed route of the “Albuquerque” railway is}

273
shown on the 35th parallel, and the region between it and the Colorado is labeled "Unexplored Territory".]

Finch, Warren I.


Finch, Warren I.; Molina, P.; Naumov, S. S.; Ruzicka, V.; Barthel, F.; Thoste, V.; Müller-Kahle, E.; AND Tauchid, M.


Finley, Anthony

1826 25.1521 _A new American atlas, designed principally to illustrate the geography of the United States of North America; in which every county in each state and territory of the union is accurate delineated, as far as at present known: the whole compiled from the latest and most authentic information_. Philadelphia: Anthony Finley. [See "Map of North America including all the Recent Geographical Discoveries 1826" ("Drawn by D. H. Vance", "Engraved by J. H. Young", "Published by A. Finley Philad. 1826.")] ["R. Colorado o the West" is shown on an imaginative, effectively straight course between the confluence of "R. Zaguananas" and "R. Nabajoa" (San Juan River) and the head of "Gulf of California", receiving en route only the tributaries "R. Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River) from the east and "R. S Maria" (Bill Williams River, shown as a significant stream from the east). "R. Gila" arrives independently at the head of the gulf from the east-northeast. Also of note is "R. Martires", which parallels the Colorado to its west and arrives at the western side of the gulf some distance from the mouths of the Colorado and Gila.]

1831 25.711 _A new general atlas comprising a complete set of maps, representing the grand divisions of the globe_. Philadelphia: Anthony Finley. [See map 32, "Mexico." (Young & Delleker Sc.).] ["R. Colorado of the West" is shown between the head of "Gulf of California" and the confluence of "R. Zaguananas" (Green River) and "R. Nabajoa" (San Juan River).] [There are multiple eds. of this atlas.]

Finley, John H.

### First National Bank of Boston

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### Fish-n-Map Company

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.41</td>
<td>L. Pleasant. Lee’s Ferry (Colo. River below L Powell). [No place]: Fish-n-Map Co., 1 sheet (2 sides). (“Lee’s Ferry to Glen Canyon Dam” on one side.) [Copy acquired new, 1995.]</td>
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<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.289</td>
<td>Lake Pleasant. Lee’s Ferry (Colo. River below Lake Powell). With GPS! [No place]: Fish-n-Map Co., 1 sheet (2 sides). (“Lee’s Ferry to Glen Canyon Dam” on one side.) [Global Positioning System coordinates.] [Copy acquired new, 2013.]</td>
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<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.318</td>
<td>Lake Powell South. With GPS! [No place]: Fish-n-Map Co., 1 sheet, 2 sides. [Global Positioning System coordinates.] [Copy acquired new in 2013.]</td>
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<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.521</td>
<td>Lower Colorado River (Parker Dam to Yuma). [No place]: Fish-n-Map Co., 1 sheet, 2 sides.</td>
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### Fishing Hot Spots, Inc.

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### Fitch, George

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### Fite, Emerson D., AND Freeman, Archibald

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### Fleming, C. [Flemming, Carl]

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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Colorado" is depicted on a mostly straight southwesterly course between "Golf v. Californien" and the confluence of "Rafel", having come to that point northwesterly form headwaters in "Sierra Verde". Tributaries along the Colorado are "Nabajoas" (San Juan River), "Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River), "Maria" (Bill Williams River?), and Gila. In addition, north of the confluence of the Gila is a river depicted by a dotted line labeled "Seeds Keeder", into which also flows "Martires" near the Colorado confluence. Parallel to the Colorado and Seeds Keeder is another river, drawn partly definitively and partly with a dotted line, labeled "Sulsureas". [In German.]

1848  25.1024  *Californien, Oregon, Utah and Neu-Mejico.* ("Druck u. Verlag von. C. Flemming in Glogau." "Entw. u. gez. v. [entworfen und gezeichnet von] F. Handtke"). ["Rio Colorado del Occidente" is depicted between the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled) and "R. Virgen". In the area of the confluence of "R. Virgen" the Colorado and the lower reach of the Virgin are depicted by dotted lines. The lower reaches of "Green R. Grüner Fl." and "Grand R. (Gr. Fl.)", as well as the Colorado through the canyon country, are depicted by dotted lines. Along the way, definitively drawn tributaries are "R. Navajoas (S! Juan)" and "R. Jaquesila Red R. (Rother Fl.)"] [In German.]

1849  25.1128  *Vereinigte Staaten von Nord-America.* ("Entw. u. gez. v. [entworfen und gezeichnet von] F. Handtke"). ["Rio Colorado del Occidente" is depicted between "Meerb. von Californien" and the confluence of "Green R. Grüner Fl." and "Grand R. Grosse Fl.", the entire course of the Colorado from north of the confluence of "R. Gila" to and including the lower reaches of tributary "R. Virgen" and the Green and Grand are shown by dotted lines, although the tributaries "R. Nabajoas, S. Juan" and "R. Jaquesilla Red R. Rother Fl." (Little Colorado River) are shown by solid lines. Also, "Mohave, R. de las Animas" is shown as dotted-line tributary to the lower Colorado River. [In German.]

1850  25.1079  *Vereinigte Staaten von Nord-America.* ("Entw. u. gez. v. [entworfen und gezeichnet von] F. Handtke"). Glogau. ["Rio Colorado del Occidente" is depicted between "Meerb. von Californien" and the confluence of "Green R. (Grüner Fl.)" and "Grand R. (Grosse Fl.)"; the entire course of the Colorado from north of the confluence of "R. Gila" to and including the lower reaches of tributary "R. Virgen" and the Green and Grand are shown by dotted lines, although the tributaries "R. Nabajoas S. Juan" and "R. Jaquesilla Red R. Rother Fl." (Little Colorado River) are shown by solid lines. Also, "Mohave, R. de las Animas" is shown as dotted-line tributary to the lower Colorado River. [In German.]

1854  25.1025  *Vereinigte Staaten von Nord-America.* ("Lith. Druck u. Verlag von C. Flemming in Glogau.") ["Rio Colorado" is depicted between "Golf von Californien" and the confluence of "Green" and "Grand". Tributaries are "S. John's Fl." (San Juan River), "Rother Fl." (Little Colorado River), "Virgen", "Mohaves" from the west, "Maria" (Bill Williams River?), and "Rio Gila"]. [In German.]

1868  25.1080  *Vereinigte Staaten von Nord-America.* ("Lith. u. Druck u. Verlag v. C. Flemming in Glogau.") ["Rio Colorado del Occidente" is depicted between "Meerb. von Californien" and the confluence of "Green R." and "Grand River". Tributaries are "R. del Novajo od R. S. Juan", "R. Colorado Chiquito od Flax R.", "R. de la Virgen", and "Gila". The Little Colorado is shown as a tributary to the far western portion of where the Grand Canyon is situated. The entire reaches of these rivers, including their tributaries, are depicted with hachures as encanyonned.] [In German.]
### Fletcher, Colin

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>25.1257</td>
<td><em>The man who walked through time.</em></td>
<td>New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 239 [242] pp., map. [First printing; copyright 1967, dust jacket front leaf indicates &quot;1/68&quot;.] [Fold-out map, &quot;Grand Canyon National Park&quot;, following p. [242], depicts &quot;Colin Fletcher’s Route&quot;. &quot;Map by Evelyn Bingham&quot;. Map printed on thin paper, physiography shown in orange-brown, with black lettering and route line.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>25.1258</td>
<td><em>Wanderer durch die Zeit : allein im Grand Canyon: eine Entdeckungsreise.</em></td>
<td>(Arnd Köslng, translator.) München und Zürich: Diana Verlag, 271 pp., map. [Includes &quot;Vorbemerkung&quot;, dated &quot;C. F. 1990&quot; (p. 9), and &quot;Nachtrag 1989&quot;, dated &quot;C. F., März 1989&quot; (pp. 265-266).] [Fold-out map, &quot;Grand Canyon National Park&quot; (between pp. 128/129) depicts &quot;Colin Fletchers Route&quot;; legend and some labels translated to German. &quot;Ursprüngliche Karte von Evelyn Bingham Bearbeitung von Achim Norweg&quot;. Map printed on glossy paper, physiography shown in orange-brown, with black lettering and route line.] [Translation of <em>The man who walked through time.</em>] [In German.]</td>
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### Fleury, E. de

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<td>1864</td>
<td>25.1317</td>
<td><em>Nuevo Mapa de los Estados de Sonora, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Durango, y Territorio de la Baja California</em> Formado por E. de Fleury Ex Oficial de Plana Mayor en el Ejercito Frances, Ex Coronel de Artilleria e Ingeniero en Gefe del Est$^{56}$ de Sonora (Mexico).</td>
<td>San Francisco: A. Gensoul. &quot;Rio Colorado&quot; is shown between the head of &quot;Golfo de California o Mar de Cortes&quot; and &quot;La Paz&quot; in the United States. Also denoted are &quot;Fuerte Yuma&quot; and &quot;Colorado City&quot;. [In Spanish.]</td>
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<td>1864</td>
<td>25.727</td>
<td><em>Nuevo Mapa de los Estados de Sonora, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Durango, y Territorio de la Baja California</em> Formado por E. de Fleury Ex Oficial de Plana Mayor en el Ejercito Frances, Ex Coronel de Artilleria e Ingeniero en Gefe del Est$^{56}$ de Sonora (Mexico) \ New map : Sonora[,] Chihuahua[,] Sinaloa[,] Durango &amp; Lower California By Colonel E de Fleury. Ex Engineer in Chief of the State of Sonora.</td>
<td>San Francisco: A. Gensoul [Adrien Gensoul]; and Paris: Ch. Albessard. &quot;Rio Colorado&quot; is shown between the head of &quot;Golfe de California o Mar de Cortes&quot; and &quot;La Paz&quot; in the United States. Also denoted are &quot;Fuerte Yuma&quot; and &quot;Colorado City&quot;. [Title panels in Spanish and English.]</td>
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### Fluck, Steve

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<th>Year</th>
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### Folsom, C. J.

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<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td>25.1214</td>
<td>Mexico and Texas, in 1842.</td>
<td>Published by C. J. Folsom, Nº 40 Fulton St. cor. Pearl, New-York. (“Lith. of G. W. Lewis, cor. Beckman &amp; Nassau St. N.Y.”) &quot;Old California&quot; and &quot;Occidente or Sonora&quot; are separated by &quot;Gulf of California or Sea of Cortes&quot;. &quot;R. Colorado&quot; is depicted on a mostly northeast-southwest course between the head of the gulf and a point north of the confluence of &quot;R. Jaquesila&quot; (Little Colorado River) at the top of the map. Parallel to and west of the Colorado is &quot;R. de los</td>
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Martires”, which arcs west-southwestward to reach the “Pacific Ocean”. “R Gila” reaches the head of the gulf where also the Colorado reaches it.

Fontaine, William M.

1879 25.825 *Introductory lecture by Wm. M. Fontaine, M. A., Professor of Geology and Natural History, University of Virginia: with a short account of the Lewis Brooks’ Museum of Natural History.* Charlottesville, Virginia: Chronicle Steam Book and Job Printing House, 48 pp. [See p. 11, note of the geology collection possessing "a splendid relief map (6 feet square) of the Grand Canon of the Colorado river, and the cliffs of southern Utah, prepared from data obtained in the survey of the Rocky Mountain region under Major Powell." [ENTIRE NOTE]] [NOTE: This pertains to the commercially produced relief map by Howell (no date, ITEM NO. 24.309; 1931, ITEM NO. 24.783), about which see also McCalmont (2015, ITEM NO. 21.7612).]

Four Corners Geological Society

1952 24.72 *Geologic map; Four Corners area In: Geological symposium of the Four Corners region.* [Durango, Colorado]: Four Corners Geological Society, fold-out plate.

France. Dépôt-générale de Marine

1828 25.709 *Neptune des côtes occidentales d’Amérique sur le Grand Océan.* Paris: Dépôt-générale de Marine, [Volume 7]. [See map: "Carte Réduite des Côtes et du Golfe de Californie Depuis le Cap Corrientes jusqu’au Port St. Diego D’après des Observations faites à bord des Corvettes la Descubierta et l’Atrevida et celles de plusieurs Officiers de la Marine Espagnole Madrid 1825. Publiée par ordre du Roi Sous le Ministère de Son Excellence M. le Compte Chabrol de Crousol Pair de France, Secrétaire d’Etat au Département de la marine et des Colonies. Au Dépôt-générale de la Marine 1826.” “R. Colorado” and “R. Gila” are depicted as independently entering the head of "Golfe de Californie"; interestingly, an island is positioned at the mouth of the Gila, but there is no island at the mouth of the Colorado. The head of the gulf is an outline sketch only, with no details.] [NOTE: There are different eds. of this atlas, and variants.] [In French.]

Franko Maps Ltd.

2016 25.512 *Valley of Fire State Park : adventure guide.* [No place]: Franko Maps Ltd., 1 sheet, 2 sides, various scales. [Nevada.]

Frankovich, Anton, Jr.

1987 25.42 *The Grand Canyon dimensional map.* (Graphic concept and illustrations by Margarete Ferraro,) Salt Lake City: Rainbow Gold, Inc., 1 sheet, 2 sides (primarily scenic photographs).

| Fontaine, William M. | 1879 | 25.825 | Introductory lecture by Wm. M. Fontaine, M. A., Professor of Geology and Natural History, University of Virginia: with a short account of the Lewis Brooks’ Museum of Natural History. Charlottesville, Virginia: Chronicle Steam Book and Job Printing House, 48 pp. [See p. 11, note of the geology collection possessing "a splendid relief map (6 feet square) of the Grand Canon of the Colorado river, and the cliffs of southern Utah, prepared from data obtained in the survey of the Rocky Mountain region under Major Powell." [ENTIRE NOTE]] [NOTE: This pertains to the commercially produced relief map by Howell (no date, ITEM NO. 24.309; 1931, ITEM NO. 24.783), about which see also McCalmont (2015, ITEM NO. 21.7612).]
| Four Corners Geological Society | 1952 | 24.72 | Geologic map; Four Corners area In: Geological symposium of the Four Corners region. [Durango, Colorado]: Four Corners Geological Society, fold-out plate.
| France. Dépôt-générale de Marine | 1828 | 25.709 | Neptune des côtes occidentales d’Amérique sur le Grand Océan. Paris: Dépôt-générale de Marine, [Volume 7]. [See map: "Carte Réduite des Côtes et du Golfe de Californie Depuis le Cap Corrientes jusqu’au Port St. Diego D’après des Observations faites à bord des Corvettes la Descubierta et l’Atrevida et celles de plusieurs Officiers de la Marine Espagnole Madrid 1825. Publiée par ordre du Roi Sous le Ministère de Son Excellence M. le Compte Chabrol de Crousol Pair de France, Secrétaire d’Etat au Département de la marine et des Colonies. Au Dépôt-générale de la Marine 1826.” “R. Colorado” and “R. Gila” are depicted as independently entering the head of "Golfe de Californie"; interestingly, an island is positioned at the mouth of the Gila, but there is no island at the mouth of the Colorado. The head of the gulf is an outline sketch only, with no details.] [NOTE: There are different eds. of this atlas, and variants.] [In French.]
| Frankovich, Anton, Jr. | 1987 | 25.42 | The Grand Canyon dimensional map. (Graphic concept and illustrations by Margarete Ferraro,) Salt Lake City: Rainbow Gold, Inc., 1 sheet, 2 sides (primarily scenic photographs).

Fred Harvey  [firm]

NO DATE  25.149  Magic circle map of the Grand Canyon region.  [No place]: Fred Harvey.  [Fred Harvey, no. 4075.  Regional map centered on the Watchtower at Desert View.]

1946  25.133  Illustrated map of the great Southwest : including points of interest in New Mexico and Arizona.  Fred Harvey Co.

Freeman, F.; Seyfarth, W.; AND Dacey, E. A.

1932  11.8475  Boulder Canyon Project : the vicinity of Hoover Dam.  Map No. 24000.  Prepared in Washington Office from compilation in Las Vegas Office.  U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, 1 sheet, scale 1 inch = ca. 3.5 miles.  [Topographic map.]

Frémin, A. R.

1820  25.1060  Carte des États Unis de l’Amérique Septentrionale Comprenant aussi Les Territorires à l’ouest du Mississipi Jusqu’au Grand Océan, le Canada et une partie de la Nouvelle Espagne Dressée par A.R. Frémin Géographe.  Elève de M. Poirson.  1820.  A Paris, Chez l’Auteur Rue des Fossés St Jacques No. 34.  (“Gravé par G. Lemaitre”, “Deposé à la Direction de la Librairie”, “Ecrit par Lallemand.”) (“Chez { Ch}es Piequet.  Géog.,pée  Graveur quai de Conti No. 17, { Ch}es Simonneau Graveur rue de la Paix No. 6, { J.  Goujon rue du Boc No. 6.” “Et Chez { Aimé André Libraire quai de la Grande No. 69, { Vilquin Géog.  Cour du Palais R. No. 20.”)  (“N°. Cette Carte a été faite d’après la Carte d’Arowsmith [sic], les Voyages des Capitaines Lewis et Clarke [sic], la Carte de M. le Baron de Humboldt, Les Limites ont été tracées d’après la Carte de Mellish [sic] en 1816.”)  [“Rio Colorado” is depicted between the head of “Mer de Cortes”, where also “R. Gila” converges, to the confluence of “R. Nabajoa” and “R. Zaguanagas”. “Jaquesila R.” is shown as a tributary from the east. West of the Colorado, “R. de Pyramides” is shown as a conjectural tributary to “R. des Martires”, which in turn is shown as a conjectural tributary to the northwestern gulf below its head.]  [See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes to Section 2.]  [In French.]

1830  25.1061  Carte des États Unis de l’Amérique Septentrionale Comprenant aussi Les Territorires à l’ouest du Mississipi Jusqu’au Grand Océan, le Canada et une partie de la Nouvelle Espagne Dressée par A.R. Frémin Géographe.  Elève de M. Poirson.  1820.  A Paris, chez l'Auteur Quai aux Fleurs No 3. et Chez les principaux Mdes de Cartes.  (“Gravé par G. Lemaitre”, “Deposé à la Direction de la Librairie”, “Ecrit par Lallemand.”)  (“N°. Cette Carte a été faite d’après la Carte d’Arowsmith [sic], les Voyages des Capitaines Lewis et Clarke [sic], la Carte de M. le Baron de Humboldt, Les Limites ont été tracées d’après la Carte de Mellish [sic] publiée à Philadelphie en 1816.”)  [In the area of interest to this bibliography, the map is unchanged from the 1820 ed.  (ITEM NO. 25.1060). “Rio Colorado” is depicted between the head of “Mer de Cortes”, where also “R. Gila” converges, to the confluence of “R. Nabajoa” and “R. Zaguanagas”. “Jaquesila R.” is shown as a tributary from the east. West of the Colorado, “R. de Pyramides” is shown as a conjectural tributary to “R. des Martires”, which in turn is shown as a conjectural tributary to the northwestern gulf below its head.]
converges to the confluence of "R. Nabajoa" and "R. Zaguanagas". "Jaquesila R." is shown as a tributary from the east. West of the Colorado, "R. de Pyramides" is shown as a conjectural tributary to "R. des Martires", which in turn is shown as a conjectural tributary to the northwestern gulf below its head. [See also remarks on the "river of the sulfurous pyramids" in the Notes to Section 2.] [In French.]

Frémont, John Charles

1848 25.826

1880 25.827

1964 25.828
Geographical memoir upon Upper California, in illustration of his map of Oregon and California: newly reprinted from the edition of 1848 with introductions. (Introductions by Allan Nevins and Dale L. Morgan.) San Francisco: Book Club of California, xxxi, 65 pp., folded map in pocket. (Book Club of California, Publication 116.) [Main text is a reprint of Frémont (1848, ITEM NO. 2.24450). Nevins, pp. ix-xix; Morgan, pp. xxi-xxxii.] [425 copies.]

1995 25.829
Geographical memoir upon Upper California, in illustration of his map of Oregon and California: addressed to the Senate of the United States. Fairfield, Washington: Ye Galleon Press, 77 pp., map. [Reprint of Frémont (1848, ITEM NO. 2.24450).]

Freyhold, Edward

1868 25.347
Head Quarters Corps of Engineers. War Department. Territory of the United States from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean: Originally prepared to accompany the Reports of the explorations for a Pacific Railroad Route; Made in accordance with the

Scale 1:3,000,000. [”Rio Colorado” is depicted from the “Gulf of California” to the confluence of “Green River” and “Bunkara River” (Grand River); in the upper course the Colorado is labeled “Rio Colorado Grande”. From near “Wallapi Valley” (Hualapai Valley) to “Supposed junction of the Rio Colorado & Flax Riv.”, the Colorado is depicted by a dashed line, to the north of which, to “Rio Virgin” is blank on this map. On the south side of the river in the Grand Canyon area are two tributaries that are shown heading toward the Colorado: “Lava Cr.” and “Parke Cr.”; on other maps these are shown as tributaries to one or the other, or a single tributary, that is Cataract Creek. The “Little Colorado or Flax River” is depicted flowing northwestward to the Colorado. Various routes of exploration are also delineated.] [NOTE: It is this map that John Wesley Powell likely had available prior to his 1869 Colorado River expedition (fide Richard Quartaroli).]

Office of the Chief of Engineers  War Department  Military Map of the United States compiled and drawn by E. Freyhold 1869. ("Engraved & printed by Julius Bien, N.Y.") ("Note. In the compilation of this map the Authorities designated on the map of the Western Territories as well as others of more recent date have been used.") [Topography is represented by shaded relief. "Rio Colorado or Grand River" (the label is on the area that is the canyon regions of northern Arizona and southeastern Utah) runs to the head of the "Gulf of California" that separates "Lower California" from "Sonora". East of the confluence of "R. Virgin" the course of the Colorado is depicted by dotted lines except for 1) a reach around the confluence of Diamond Creek (not labeled), 2) a reach around the confluence of "Flax River" (Little Colorado River), 3) around the confluence of Paria River (not labeled), and 4) a reach around the confluence of "Green River" and what actually is the Grand River (labeled farther upstream "Grande River"). The "Flax River" (part of its lower course marked by a dotted line) reflects the geography of Egloffstein in Ives (1861), meeting the Colorado from the east in the central part of where the Grand Canyon is situated, and which shortly before it meets the Colorado receives from the southeast "Park Cr." that is labeled on a fork of what is Cataract Creek (not labeled).]

Map of the Territory of the United States, West of the Mississippi River. Prepared by authority of of [sic] the Hon. the Secretary of War in the Office of the Chief of Engineers under the direction of Brig. General A. A. Humphreys Chief of Engineers and Brevet Maj. Gen. U.S. Army. By Edward Freyhold 1879 Scale 1/2000000. 6 sheets, each in covers. ("Note. This map has been compiled chiefly for Military purposes from the best available data obtained by the several departments of the government. Critical exactness has, in some instances, been disregarded in order to adapt the most recent information to portions compiled before its reception. [¶]Telegraph Lines, having been established along all-most all Rail Roads, are shown only where the latter terminate.") [The lowermost reach of "Colorado River", between the “Gulf of California” and “Fl. Yuma”, and a short reach farther north between “Eureka” and "Rodes Rch.", are shown on Sheet 4. The remainder of the area of interest to this bibliography is shown on Sheet 5. The title panel is shown on Sheet 6. “Grand Cañon of the Colorado” is labeled between “Grand Wash” and “Kanab Wash”; “Marble Cañon” is labeled between “Kanab Wash” and confluence of “Colorado Chiquito Cañon”/"Rio
Colorado Chiquito”. West of Grand Canyon “Iceberg Cañon” and “Black Cañon” are labeled. The Salton Basin is labeled “Dry Bed of Lake” and “New River” is shown reaching it. Routes of exploration, surveyed railroad routes, and the military telegraph line between San Diego and Fort Yuma is depicted graphically.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT V:1295

Froiseth, B. A. M.

1878  25.1103  Second Edition Thoroughly Revised. Re Engraved and Brought Down To Date. Froiseth’s New Sectional & Mineral Map of Utah[.] Compiled from the latest U.S. Government Surveys and other authentic sources. Exhibiting the Sections, Fractional Sections, [sic] Counties, Cities, Towns, Settlements. Mining Districts, [sic] Railroads and other Internal Improvements. Salt Lake City: B. A. M. Froiseth. (“A. L. Bancroft & Co. Lit’s [sic].”) [The very northernmost part of Arizona is shown at the bottom of the map (which is not so displayed in other eds.). In the area of interest to this bibliography, “Colorado River” is shown at the boundary in “Monument Cañon” (Glen Canyon), approximately to the site of Lees Ferry. Also of note is a label for “The Temple of Music” (Music Temple) just south of the confluence of “San Juan River”.]

Fullarton  see A. Fullarton and Co.

G. M. Johnson and Associates


2009  25.477  Grand Canyon panoramic map: including Route 66 travel map and history of Route 66. [AND] Historic Route 66 travel map: including Grand Canyon panoramic map: California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri and Illinois. Burnaby, British Columbia: G. M. Johnson and Associates, Ltd. [Two different panel titles, recto and verso for display. Grand Canyon map (without separate title) is an oblique artistic view of the region from Lake Powell (in distance) to Hermits Rest.]

2018  25.1014  Large print: Arizona: easy to read state map. Vancouver, British Columbia: G. M. Johnson and Associates Ltd. [Verso display panel reads: Easy to read: Arizona: large print state map.] [Inset maps include “Grand Canyon Village”.] [Larger print is
used for principal geographic names, but local features are in more conventionally sized print.]

G. W. and C. B. Colton and Co.  [refer also to Colton, J. H. and to J. H. Colton and Co.]

1865  25.1584  Map Showing the New Orleans, Mobile & Chattanooga Railroad and its Connections. prepared by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co. 172 William St. New York.  (“Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1865 by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co in the Clerks Office of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New York.”)  (“Maps of Every Description to accompany Reports, Prospectuses etc. Drawn and Engraved, Printed & Colored at G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co’s Map Establishment 172 William St. New York.”)  [See inset map of parts of North and South America: “Map showing the relation of Mobile & New Orleans to the Ports of Mexico[,] Central America and the West Indies”.  On this inset map “R. Colorado” is shown quite generally from the confluence of “Green R.” and “Lit. Colorado R.” to the head of “Gulf of California”.”  “Grand R.” and “R. S. Juan” have a common confluence from which the stream flows west a short distance to enter the Little Colorado River a short distance above the Little Colorado’s confluence with the Colorado.  “R. Gila” is a tributary to the Colorado some distance before the latter reaches the gulf.]  [These base maps also seem to have been used for other railroads during this time period.]

1870  25.1514  Colton’s Railroad Map (Intermediate Size) of the United States Reduced from “Colton’s Railroad & Commercial Map of the United States”. Published by G. W. and C. B. Colton & Co. 172 William St. New York.  [Map on four sheets.  See inset map on lower-right sheet, “Plan of the Western Portion of the United States”.  “Colorado R.” is depicted reasonably accurately along its lower course.  In the Grand Canyon region it is clear that it follows the depictions presented by Egloffstein in Ives (1861).  The “Lit. Colorado” arrives from the east-southeast, into which several tributaries (not labeled) feed from the southeast; the entire stretch between the Virgin River (not shown!) and the Little Colorado River, including the Little Colorado and its tributaries, is depicted as encanyoned.  Between that confluence and a point downstream from the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand R.” the Colorado is depicted by a dotted line.]  [NOTE: The 1870 ed. of “Colton’s Railroad & Commercial Map of the United States” has thus far not been seen for this bibliography, but see the 1871 ed. (ITEM NO. 25.1516).]

1870  25.1515  Karte der Verschiedenen Pacific Eisenbahnen und deren Verbindung mit anderen Bahnen Für die "N.Y. Handels Zeitung" gezeichnet. von G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co. Nº 172 William St. New York.  Juni 1870.  [Caption: Beilage zur N.Y. Handels Zeitung.]  [This reasonably detailed map shows a meandering course of “Rio Colorado” between “F: Yuma” and the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled, and only the northernmost part of which is depicted).  The Salton Sea is labeled “G: Dry Lake”.  The course of the Colorado is shown reasonably accurately in its lower course, but between the confluence of “Virgin R.” and “Colorado Chiquito R.” it follows a conjecturally wild course, having proceeded to that point directly from the northeast.  Of particular note on this map are the labels for Colorado River canyons as cited by John Wesley Powell, interesting that despite the conjectural course of the Colorado it was less than a year after Powell’s expedition.  These canyons are: “Mound Cañon” and “Monument Cañon” (together later Glen Canyon), Marble Cañon (the stretch between “Paria R.” and “Bright Angel R.”), and “Grand Cañon of the Colorado River”.  “Black Cañon” is also noted on the lower Colorado below Callville, although that settlement is shown along the Colorado some distance southwest of the confluence of “Virgin R.” at the confluence of “Rio Vegas” (Las Vegas Wash), where also is the label “Head of Navigation”.  In the Grand Canyon area, a tributary (not labeled) from the
north-northwest meets the river in the western part of the canyon; and downstream from there is the confluence of "Yampa Cr.", which flows through "Red Lake" en route to the Colorado. "Hualapais Spr." is marked at the head of one of the forks of Yampa Creek. "Yampais Vill." (Supai) is, peculiarly, marked well on the north side of the Colorado, southwest of the confluence of Bright Angel Creek.] [This map was produced as a supplement to the New-Yorker Handels-Zeitung, by its date intended for a June issue of that then-weekly periodical. In weeks during June the map was advertised, but production delays, which were noted, interfered with the planned distribution date. It finally was available with the July 9 issue (Volume 19, No. 1112); a page 1 notice is headed, "Hierzu eine Beilage und als Extra-Beilage erhalten unsere Herren Abonnenten mit dieser Nummer eine Karte sämtlicher Pacific-Eisenbahnen und deren Verbindungen.” It also was offered for sale at $1.50 per copy, with discounts for larger numbers.] [In German.]

1871  25.1516  Colton’s Railroad & Commercial Map of the United States & Canada.  ("Compiled[,] Engraved and Published by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co. N° 172 William St. New York. 1871.")  [Map on six sheets.  See inset map on the lower-right sheet, "General Map of the United States showing the Railroad routes across the Continent".  "Colorado R." is depicted reasonably accurately along its lower course.  In the Grand Canyon region it is clear that it follows the depictions presented by Egloffstein in Ives (1861).  The "Lit. Colorado" arrives from the east-southeast, into which several tributaries (not labeled) feed from the southeast; the entire stretch between the Virgin River (not shown) and the Little Colorado River, including the Little Colorado and its tributaries, is depicted as encanyoned.  Between that confluence and a point downstream from the confluence of "Green River" and "Grand R." the Colorado is depicted by a dotted line.]

1873  25.1561  Maps showing the Connections of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad and its Land Grant.  Prepared by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co. 172 William Street New York.  ("Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1873 by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co. in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.")  [Half of the sheet comprises a map of the United States.  The "35th Parallel Route" is haphazardly delineated across northern Arizona, south of "Colorado River" that shows an encanyoned stretch between "Callville" (the Virgin River is not delineated) and where the confluence of Diamond Creek is situated (not depicted).  The Colorado's course through central and eastern parts of Grand Canyon (not labeled) is wildly conjectural, although surprisingly the course and confluence of "Colorado Chiquito" is approximately correct.]

1873  25.1583  Maps showing the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad and leased lines.  Engraved[,] Printed & Published by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co. New York.  ("Entered according to Act of Congress n the year 1873 by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.")  [The route of "Atlantic & Pacific R.R." is delineated across northern Arizona.  "Colorado R." through what is the Grand Canyon (not labeled) is wildly conjectural, although the confluence of "Colorado Chiquito" is generally correct.]

1873  25.1562  Colton’s New Mexico and Arizona  Published by G. W. and C. B. Colton & Co. N° 172 William St. New York.  ("Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1873 by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co. in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.")  Scale 1:2,090,880.  ("Colorado R." in the western part of "Grand Canon of the Colorado" is depicted as encanyoned, as also is the tributary "Diamond R.".  Through the central and eastern parts of the canyon the course of the river is wildly conjectural, though with "Kanab Cr." meeting it from the north midway.  "Flax R. or Colorado Chiquito" reaches the Colorado in eastern Grand Canyon.  Also shown on the map is the "Surveyed Line Atlantic & Pacific R.R."].
Maps showing the southern Pacific Railroad and its connections. New York; G. W. and C. B. Colton and Co., 2 maps on 1 sheet, scales 1:2,090,880 and 1:8,000,000. [The Colorado River is depicted reasonably correctly in its lower reach and western portion of “Grand Cañon of the Colorado”, but in the central and eastern portions of the Grand Canyon is far more conjectural. Black Canyon is also labeled.]

Colton’s Railroad Map of the United States and Canada, Published by G. W. and C. B. Colton & Co. 172 William St. New York. 1876. [The course of “Colorado R.” is shown reasonably accurately in its lower course, but between the confluence of the Virgin River (not shown!) and “Colorado Chiquito” it follows a conjecturally wild course, having proceeded to that point directly from the northeast from the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand R.”. In the westernmost part of the Grand Canyon (not labeled), to Callville near the Virgin confluence, there is a vague representation of the river being encanyoned.]

Map of the Texas and Pacific Railway and Its Connections. Prepared by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co. 172 William St. New York. (“Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1876 by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co. in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.”) [The route across southern Arizona is shown passing through “Arizona City” on the “Rio Colorado”. Also shown is the route of the “Atlantic & Pacific R.R. across northern Arizona, crossing at “Needles”. The Colorado in what is the Grand Canyon region between the confluence of “Santa Clara R.” (Virgin River) and the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River” is conjectural. “Little Colorado” is shown reaching the Colorado close to the western part of the canyon, with Cataract Creek (not labeled) a tributary to the Little Colorado.]

Map of California To accompany printed argument of S. O. Houghton as to the rights of the Southern Pacific R.R. Co. of Cal. to Government lands under Acts of Congress Passed July 27, 1866 and March 3, 1871. made before the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and Ho. of Reps in May 1876. (“Prepared by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co. 172 William St: New York.”) (“Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1876 by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co. in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.”) Scale 1:2,090,880. [The lower “Colorado River” is depicted from its mouth (at map edge) to “Grand Wash” and “Iceberg Cañon”, where also is the label “Colorado R. Cross.”, its course occasionally passing through the ornamental right border of the sheet, and passing off the map entirely at that point. “Virgin Cañon”, “Boulder Cañon”, and “Black Cañon” are also labeled (thus). The boundaries of mining districts are also shown. In California, Township and Range sections are delineated. Various railway lines are colored.]

Map Showing the California and Nevada Railroad and its Extensions and Connections. ("Drawn, Engraved & Printed by G. W. and C. B. Colton and Co. 182 William S: New York.") Scale 1:2,090,880. [Colorado River canyons in the region covered by this bibliography are labeled: “Marble Cañon” between “Lees Ferry” and “Kanab Cañon”, “Grand Cañon of the Colorado” between “Kanab Cañon” and “Grand Wash” (where appears the label, “Colorado R. Cross.”); “Virgin Cañon”, “Boulder Cañon” and “Black Cañon” (where the Colorado goes off the map to the south). Also of note is that Lees Ferry is labeled both as “Lees Ferry” and “Colorado Dell”. The Paria River is labeled simply “Cañon”, although “Paria Plateau” is labeled, with “Vermillion (sic) Cliffs”. Also labeled are “Kaibab or Buckskin Plateau” and “Houserock Vall.”, and to the west, “SHI WITZ PLATEAU” (typographically thus). “Colorado Chiquito Cañ.” reaches the Colorado directly from the southeast. Northeast of Lees Ferry but south of the Arizona-Utah boundary a short tributary reaches the Colorado from the east-southeast, “Navajo
Cr.,” while the San Juan River (not labeled) is depicted reaching the Colorado from the east in Utah. Numerous other labels appear.

1883  25.608  Map Showing the New Transcontinental Route of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad and its Connections. (“Prepared by G. W. & C. B. Colton & C° 182 William St. New York.”) (“Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1883 by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co. in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.”) Scale 1:3,800,000. (Caption at top of sheet: Extra-Beilage zur New-Yorker Handels-Zeitung.) [The trace of the railroad is broadly marked “Atlantic & Pacific Western Division” in Arizona and western New Mexico, although the trackway itself is labeled “Atlantic & Pacific” here and “Southern Pacific” in California. The trace also lays out the railroad’s land grant boundaries between the eastern boundary of Indian Territory and the Colorado River.” Also shown is the 32nd parallel route, labeled “Southern Pac.” “Big Cañon of the Colorado” is labeled thus, even at this late date. The “Virgin Range” is depicted adjacent to the “Rio Virgin” by the Arizona-Nevada boundary, and immediately parallel to it on the east is depicted “Buckskin Mts.” The region of the central and eastern Grand Canyon is blank except for the Colorado River, unlabeled tributaries, and the label “Marble Cañon” (properly positioned). At the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” is the label, adjacent to the Green, “Canon of the Green Riv.” Between this confluence and the confluence of “R. San Juan” the Colorado is labeled “Rio Colorado or Grand R.” (The lower Colorado River is labeled “Colorado R.”) The only other labeled tributaries in the Grand Canyon area are “Paria R.” and “Colorado Chiquito R.” “Painted Desert” is labeled on the north side of the Little Colorado. The unlabeled tributaries differ compared to the 1883 Colton map of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe (ITEM NO. 25.1658).]

1883  25.1658  Map Showing the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad System. with its Connections. (“Prepared by G. W. & C. B. Colton & C° 172 William St. New York.”) (“Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1883 by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co. in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.”) (“Rufus Adams & C° Stationers & Printers 4 & 6 Pine St. New York.”) Scale 1:3,800,000. [The trace of the 35th parallel railroad is marked “Southern Pacific” (sic) in California and “Atlantic & Pacific” in Arizona and western New Mexico. Also shown is the 32nd parallel route, labeled “Southern Pacific”. “Big Cañon of the Colorado” is labeled thus, even at this late date. The “Virgin Range” is depicted adjacent to the “Rio Virgin” by the Arizona-Nevada boundary, and immediately parallel to it on the east is depicted “Buckskin Mts.” The region of the central and eastern Grand Canyon is blank except for the Colorado River and unlabeled tributaries. At the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” is the label, adjacent to the Green, “Canon of the Green”. Between this confluence and the confluence of “R. San Juan” the Colorado is labeled “Rio Colorado or Grand R.” (The lower Colorado River is labeled “Colorado R.”) The only other labeled tributaries in the Grand Canyon area are “Paria R.” and “Colorado Chiquito R.” “Painted Desert” is labeled on the north side of the Little Colorado. The unlabeled tributaries differ compared to the 1883 Colton map of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad (ITEM NO. 25.608), as also notably the label for Marble Canyon is absent from the AT&SF map. The AT&SF map also includes railway lines in northern Mexico and displays part of the Gulf of California, with the label “Desert of Avena” to the east of the mouth of the Colorado River.]

& Pacific railroad route is shown across northern Arizona. “Colorado R.” is delineated as encanyoned in “Big Canon of the Colorado” in the reach west of the confluence of Diamond Creek (not delineated). The Colorado’s course through the canyon is approximately correct, although the reach between Kanab Creek (not labeled) and the confluence of “Colorado Chiquito” is labeled “Mable [sic] Canon.”

Gallatin, Albert

1836  25.1057  Map of the Indian Tribes of North America about 1600 A.D. along the Atlantic; & about 1800 A.D. westwardly. Published by the Amer: Antiq: Soc: From a drawing by Hon: A. Gallatin. (“Pendleton’s Lithography.”) In: Gallatin, Albert, A synopsis of the Indian tribes within the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, and in the British and Russian possessions in North America. American Antiquarian Society, Transactions and Collections, 2: 1-422. (Archæologia Americana, 2.) [The paper and the ethnographic data portrayed on the map are extralimital to this bibliography. The base map, however, portrays “Rio Colorado of the West” with it and “Rio Gila” converging together at the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled). The headwaters of the Colorado are shown at a mythical “3 Peaks” common to the headwaters also of the Missouri and Columbia Rivers. Also shown on the map is “J. B. Smith’s route 1826.”]

Galvin, John

1965  25.830  (ED., TRANSLATOR) A record of travels in Arizona and California, 1775-1776 : Fr. Francisco Garces. San Francisco: John Howell—Books, [iv], xii, 113 [117] pp., 5 leaves of plates, 2 fold-out maps. [“Diario que hà formado el Padre Fr. Francisco Garces”. Francisco Tomás Hermenegildo García.] [1,250 copies.] [2nd printing, 1967, 1,500 copies.] [“This book may be used in whole or in part by anyone who wishes to do so, with the Editor’s compliments, for no copyright exists on this work.” (title-page verso)]

Gannett, Henry


García Conde, Pedro

1845  25.1327  Carta Geografica General de la Republica Mexicana, Formada el Ano de 1845 con los datos que reunion la seccion de Geografia del Ministerio de la Guerra por el General de Brigada, Pedro García Conde, Ministro de la Guerra y Marina, Deputado, Director del Colegio Militar, individuo de la Academia Nacional de San Carlos, vocal de la junta general de instruccion publica, Agrimensor y Ensayador titulado y Miembro de otras varias sociedades científicas de la Republica. Nota Esta edicion se hace
provocionalmente mientras se concluye la Carta en Escala mayor.  [facsimile signature] Pedro García Conde.  (“Engraved by B.R.Davies, 16 George Str. Euston Squ. London.  From the original survey made by order of the Mexican government.”)  (“Published by James Wylede Leicester Sqre. & Charing Cross.”)  [“California” is separated from “Sonora” by “Golfo de California”.  The Colorado River in its lower course is labeled “Río Colorado de las Balzas” and in its upper course as “Río Colorado”; it is shown between the head of the gulf and headwaters north of “Río del Navajos” (San Juan River), although neither the Green nor Grand Rivers are indicated among the several in this country.  This map is interesting for its heavy use of hachures to indicate numerous mountainous areas, while to the west of the lower Colorado the map is featureless.  The Colorado is shown with its course beginning from the confluence of west-flowing headwaters, to turn south-southwestward to the confluence of “Río del Navajos”, where it turns southwest on a steady course to the 15th degree of longitude (as measured from the meridian of Mexico City), where it turns to the south and archs through a course southeasterly thence south-southwesterly before arriving due southward at the head of the gulf where it feeds into a northeasterly headed embayment after having bifurcated around a relatively minor island.  “Río Gila” is received some distance above this point.  Between “Río del Navajos” and its turn to the south, the Colorado receives, in turn, a small tributary (not labeled) from the east-southeast, a tributary from the northwest with forks labeled “Río Itinahensis” (western fork) and “Río San Teresa” (northern fork), and a tributary (not labeled) from the east that could be meant to be the Little Colorado River.  Midway between the turn to the south and the confluence of the Gila River, a significant tributary is received from the northeast, to which is contributed a large area that embraces a substantial area of today’s Arizona; its northern fork is labeled “Río de los Coninas”, the headwaters of which are labeled as “Sierra del Chegui”.  Northwest of the Colorado’s turn from southwest to south courses is a disjointed river without defined headwater or confluence, labeled “R. Sulfuro o de las Piramides”, which is an interesting, though somewhat correct, relabeling of the misrepresented “river of the sulfurous pyramids” of other maps; in addition to which is a nearby area toward its presumed headwaters that is appropriately labeled “Las Piramides” and thus mixing the river’s true relationship with the Zion area of the Virgin River.  (See remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes to Section 2.)]  [NOTE: There is also a variant of this map with the printed notation, “Published by Edward Stanfrod [sic], 12, 13 & 14 Long Acre, London.  W.C.” and the pasted-on label, “Edward Stanford, 12, 13, & 14, Long Acre, W.C.  Geographer to the King.  London Agent by Appointment for the Sale of the Ordnance Survey Maps.  Agent for the Admiralty Charts, the Indian Government Maps &c.”  Wheat does not distinguish between the Wylde and Stanford variants.]  [In Spanish.]

García y Cubas, Antonio [García Cubas, Antonio]

1858  25.1293  “Carta I.  Cuadro Geográfico y Estadístico de la República Mexicana”, which features “Carta General de la República Mexicana Formada para el estudio de la configuración y division interior de su territorio.”  In: García y Cubas, Antonio, Atlas geográfico, estadístico és histórico de la República Mexicana, formado por Antonio García y Cubas.  Mexico: José Mariano Fernandez de Lara.  [Map information: (Imp. litog. de H. Iriarte y Cía, calle de Sta Clara No. 23.)]  (“J. M. Muñozgúen litografió.”)  Both the Gila River and Gadsden boundaries between the U.S. and Mexico are delineated.  “Río Colorado” is shown approaching the head of “Golfo de California” on a slightly sinuous course from the northeast, receiving “Río Gila” from the east at the international boundary.  No places are labeled along these rivers.  “I. de S. Ignacio” is shown at the mouth of
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the Colorado. [NOTE: There are substantial differences in the portrayal of the lowermost Colorado River at the northwest corners of the four maps cited from this atlas (maps 1, 2, 25, and [31]), ITEM NOS. 25.1293-25.1296.] [In Spanish.]

1858 25.1294 "Carta II. Sonora." In: García y Cubas, Antonio, Atlas geográfico, estadístico é histórico de la República Mexicana, formado por Antonio García y Cubas. Mexico: José Mariano Fernandez de Lara. [Map information: ("Imp. litog. de Iriarte y C. C. de Sta Clara N° 23.") ("Muñozgüen litog?") Both the Gila River and Gadsden boundaries between the U.S. and Mexico are delineated. "Río Colorado" is shown approaching the head of "Golfo de California" from the north, with a decided bend prior to receiving "Río Gila" from the east at the international boundary by "F. Yuma". A small island, "Farallon del Norte", is shown at the mouth of the Colorado. [NOTE: There are substantial differences in the portrayal of the lowermost Colorado River at the northwest corners of the four maps cited from this atlas (maps 1, 2, 25, and [31]), ITEM NOS. 25.1293-25.1296.] [In Spanish.]

1858 25.1295 "Carta XXV. Baja California." In: García y Cubas, Antonio, Atlas geográfico, estadístico é histórico de la República Mexicana, formado por Antonio García y Cubas. Mexico: José Mariano Fernandez de Lara. [Map information: ("Imp. Litog. de H. Iriarte. C. de Sta Clara N° 23.") ("Muñozguren lito.") The Colorado River (not labeled) is shown approaching the head of "Mar de Cortés" on a generalized course from the north-northeast, receiving a similarly generalized and short Gila River from the east-northeast at the international boundary. No places are labeled along these rivers. A large "I. de S. Ignacio" is shown at the mouth of the Colorado. [NOTE: There are substantial differences in the portrayal of the lowermost Colorado River at the northwest corners of the four maps cited from this atlas (maps 1, 2, 25, and [31]), ITEM NOS. 25.1293-25.1296.] [In Spanish.]

1858 25.1296 [Carta [XXXI].] Carta General de la República Mexicana Formada en vista de los datos mas recientes y exactos que se han reunido con tal objeto, y coustan en la Noticia presentada al Exmo. Sr. Ministro de Fomento, por Antonio García y Cubas. In: García y Cubas, Antonio, Atlas geográfico, estadístico é histórico de la República Mexicana, formado por Antonio García y Cubas. Mexico: José Mariano Fernandez de Lara. [Map information: Printer's credit at lower left seems to have been obliterated. ("Lit. de Salazar.") Only the Gadsden boundary between the U.S. and Mexico is delineated. "R. Colorado" is shown approaching the head of "Mar de Cortés" on a slightly sinuous course from the northeast, with a decided bend prior to receiving "R. Gila" from the east at the international boundary by "F. Yuma". A road is shown approaching Fort Yuma from Sonora along a path from the southeast. A small island, "Farallon de S. Ignacio", is shown at the mouth of the Colorado. [NOTE: There are substantial differences in the portrayal of the lowermost Colorado River at the northwest corners of the four maps cited from this atlas (maps 1, 2, 25, and [31]), ITEM NOS. 25.1293-25.1296.] [In Spanish.]

1863 25.717 Carta general de la República Mexicana formada por Antonio García y Cubas. 1863. México: Iriarte y Cª. [This colored map is noted by catalogers and sellers as the first large map of Mexico published in the recently independent country.] [A sinuous Río Colorado is not labeled but on close examination is well depicted between its lowermost stretch in the United States and "Mar de Cortés", including the addition of marshy landscapes along its reach in Mexico.] [In Spanish.]

1884 25.1297 Sonora. ("Atlas Mexicano por Antonio García Cubas. Carta I.") ("Queda asegurada la propiedad de esta obra conforme á las leyes en la República Mexicana y en los Estados Unidos. Copyright, 1884, by S. Voisin.") Scale 1:2,000,000. [This series of maps
produced as individual sheets.] [“Río Colorado” is depicted between the head of “Golfo de California” and “Fuerte Yuma” at the confluence of “Río Gila”. A road is shown approaching Fort Yuma from Sonora along a path from the southeast. “I. Gore” and “I. Montegue” are shown at the mouth of the Colorado, and just upstream from there are shown a series of undefined channels and two small islands.] [In Spanish.]

1885  25.1543  *Atlas Pintoresco é Historico de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos por Antonio García Cubas* Publicado por Debray Sucesores *Mexico 1885.* [Atlas of 13 sheets, each featuring an inset map and embellished with marginal illustrations pertinent to the map. Most, but not all, of these sheets will be pertinent to the area of the Colorado River delta that is portrayed at the northwestern corner of each map (all titles are in capital letters that omit diacritical marks): “I. Carta Politica”, “II. Carta Etnografica”, “III Carta Eclesiastica”, “IV Vias de Comunicacion y Movimiento Maritimo”, ”V. Instruccion Publica”, ”VI Carto Orografica”, “VII Carta Hidrografica”, “VIII Carta Agricola”, “IX. Carta Minera”, “X. Carta Historica y Arqueologica”, “XI Reyno de la Nueva España a Principios del Siglo XIX.” (among numerous portraits is that of “D. Ant. Ma. Bucareli”), “[XII] Valle de Mexico”, “XIII Mexico y sus Cercanias”.] [In Spanish.]

1885  25.1298  *Carta general de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos formada por el Ingeniero, Antonio García Cubas.* (“Atlas Mexicano por Antonio García Cubas. Carta General”.)

(“Publicado por Debray Suc. Imprenta Litográfica, México. Queda asegurada la propiedad de esta obra conforme á las leyes en la República Mexicana y en los Estados Unidos. Copyright, 1885, by S. Voisin.”) Scale 1:4,400,000. [This series of maps produced as individual sheets.] [“R. Colorado” is depicted between the head of “Golfo de Cortés” and a point north of “Yuma”. The route of the Southern Pacific Railroad (not labeled except for section names) is shown.] [In Spanish.]

1886  25.1299  *Baja California.* (“Atlas Mexicano por Antonio García Cubas. Carta XXVIII.”)

(“Publicado por Debray Suc. Imprenta Litográfica, México. Queda asegurada la propiedad de esta obra conforme á las leyes en la República Mexicana y en los Estados Unidos. Copyright, 1886, by S. Voisin.”) Scale 1:3,000,000. [This series of maps produced as individual sheets.] [“Río Colorado” is depicted as a meandering channel between the head of “Golfo de California” and a point some distance north of “Fuerte Yuma” at the confluence of “Río Gila”, with a decided bend just upstream from that confluence. “I. Montegue” is shown at the mouth of the Colorado.] [In Spanish.]

1972  25.1544  *Atlas Pintoresco é Historico de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.* México: Editorial del Valle de México. [Facsimile reprint of García Cubas (1885, item NO. 25.1543).] [Atlas of 13 sheets, each featuring an inset map and embellished with marginal illustrations pertinent to the map. Most, but not all, of these sheets will be pertinent to the area of the Colorado River delta that is portrayed at the northwestern corner of each map (all titles are in capital letters that omit diacritical marks): “I. Carta Politica”, “II. Carta Etnografica”, “III Carta Eclesiastica”, “IV Vias de Comunicacion y Movimiento Maritimo”, ”V. Instruccion Publica”, ”VI Carto Orografica”, “VII Carta Hidrografica”, “VIII Carta Agricola”, “IX. Carta Minera”, “X. Carta Historica y Arqueologica”, “XI Reyno de la Nueva España a Principios del Siglo XIX.” (among numerous portraits is that of “D. Ant. Ma. Bucareli”), “[XII] Valle de Mexico”, “XIII Mexico y sus Cercanias”.] [In Spanish.]

25.1543). [Atlas of 13 sheets, each featuring an inset map and embellished with marginal illustrations pertinent to the map. Most, but not all, of these sheets will be pertinent to the area of the Colorado River delta that is portrayed at the northwestern corner of each map (all titles are in capital letters that omit diacritical marks): “I Carta Politica”, “II. Carta Etnografica”, “III Carta Eclesiastica”, “IV Vias de Comunicacion y Movimiento Maritimo”, “V. Instruccion Publica”, “VI Carto Orografica”, “VII Carta Hidrografica”, “VIII Carta Agricola”, “IX. Carta Minera”, “X. Carta Historica y Arqueologica”, “XI Reyno de la Nueva España a Principios del Siglo XIX.” (among numerous portraits is that of “D. Ant. Ma. Bucareli”), “[XII] Valle de Mexico”, “XIII Mexico y sus Cercanias.”] [In Spanish.]


Garrity, Christopher P., AND Soller, David R.


Gaston and Johnson [firm]

1856 25.1522 A New Map of Our Country, Present and Prospective Compiled from Government Surveys and other Reliable Sources. Published by Gaston & Johnson, 115 & 117 Nassau Street, New York, 1856. [Variant.] “Rio Colorado” is depicted between the “Gulf of California” and the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River”, with a great arc through the region where the Grand Canyon is situated. The San Juan River seems to be mislabeled “At the confluence of “Rio Jaquesito” (Little Colorado River) is the label, “Bucaretti” (Puerto de Bucareli).]

1856 25.999 A New Map of Our Country, Present and Prospective Compiled from Government Surveys and other Reliable Sources. Published by Gaston & Johnson, 115 & 117 Nassau St. New York 1856. (“Engr’d by L. Lipman N.Y.”, “Dumcke & Keil, N° 12 Frankfort Sf. N.Y.”) [Variant.] “Rio Colorado” is depicted between the Gulf of California [not labeled] and the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River”. At the confluence of “Rio Jaquesito” (Little Colorado River) is the label, “Bucaretti” (Puerto de Bucareli).]
GeoGraphic Publishers

2006 25.212


George Philip and Son [firm]

1851 25.1019

Philips' new general atlas : comprehending seventy four maps and charts, delineating the natural and political divisions of the empires, kingdoms, and states of the world : constructed from most recent authorities. Liverpool: George Philip and Son. [See map 58, "Mexico & Texas" ("Printed by J. Gellatly, Edin.") ["Colorado R." is depicted more or less in a straight course between the "Gulf of California" and the confluence of "R. Nabojoa S. Juan". At the confluence of "R. Jaquesila" the Colorado is labeled "R. Colorado", where also is the label "Puerto de Bucarelli" (Puerto de Bucareli). "Virgin R." is shown as a tributary from the west, and, near its confluence with the Colorado, "R. de los Martyres is shown as a tributary to the Virgin. In the lower reach of the Colorado, a dashed line represents a tributary from the west labeled "Inconstant R."]

1851 25.1238

United States including California, Texas &c. ("Liverpool: Published by George Philip & Son, 1851."). ("Note. Corrected according to the American Maps of Fremont, Emory, Wizilzenu[s], and the records of the General Land off of the State of Texas, and other authorities. May 1851."). ["Rio Colorado" is depicted generally between the head of the Gulf of California and the confluence of "Green R." and "Grand R." Tributaries are "Nabajoa R." (San Juan River), "Red River" (Little Colorado River), "Virgin R.", "Mohahue R." (sic) from the west, a river (not labeled) from the northeast (Bill Williams River), and "R. Gila". The Colorado is depicted on a north-south course in its lower reach below the Virgin, and arcs from the north to west in what is the Grand Canyon region. The headwaters of "R. S. Francisco", a tributary to the Gila, are shown reaching nearly to the Colorado the the area of the confluence of the Little Colorado.]

Geidtina, Salvatore, Jr.

1980 24.73


Gibbes, Charles Drayton

1873 25.1352

Map of the States of California and Nevada. Carefully Compiled from the Latest Authentic Sources. By Chas. Drayton Gibbes, C.E. Comprising Information obtained from the U.S. Coast and Land Surveys; State Geological Surveys, by Prof. J. D. Whitney; Railroad Surveys and the Results of Explorations Made by Brevet. Lieut. Col. R. S. Williamson, U.S.A., Henry De Groot, C. D. Gibbes, and Others. Published by Warren Holt. No. 607 Clay Street, San Francisco, Cal. 1873. ("S. B. Linton Formerly of the U.S. Coast Survey Draughtsman & Lithographer 148½ S. Fourth Street Philadelphia, Pa.") [A very detailed map. "Colorado River" is shown between a point just south of the lower international boundary with Mexico and on the northern end passing off the map to the east precisely on the 36th parallel. Includes numerous
places name and mining districts. Just to the east of the Arizona-Nevada common point "Yampa Creek" is shown as a tributary to the Colorado, having run into and from "Red Lake" in "Hualpai Val." The Colorado River at this point is marked "Supposed Head of Navigation."

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT V:1240

1878 25.1353 Map of the States of California and Nevada. Carefully Compiled from the Latest Authentic Sources. By Chas. Drayton Gibbes, C.E. Comprising Information obtained from the U.S. Coast and Land Surveys; State Geological Surveys, by Prof. J. D. Whitney; Railroad Surveys and the Results of Explorations Made by Brevet. Lieut. Col. R. S. Williamson, U.S.A., Henry De Groot, C. D. Gibbes, and Others. Published by Warren Holt. No. 717 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal. 1878. ("S. B. Linton Formerly of the U.S. Coast Survey Draughtsman & Lithographer 148½ S. Fourth Street Philadelphia, Pa.") [A very detailed map. "Colorado River" is shown between a point just south of the lower international boundary with Mexico and on the northern end passing off the map to the east at approximately 36°10′ N. Includes numerous place names and mining districts. Just to the east of the Arizona-Nevada common point "Yampa Creek" is shown as a tributary, having run into and from "Red Lake" in "Hualpai Val.", but its confluence with the Colorado is just off the map. The Colorado River at this point is marked "Supposed Head of Navigation."]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:510 [map of Gilliam’s travels], 511 [map of Oregon, etc.; with illustration facing p. 32]

Gilbert, G. K.; Marvine, A. R.; AND Howell, E. E.


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS |CITED» GCNHA Monograph 2: page 56 |CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page "3–Special Section 2–2"

Giliam, Albert M.

1846 25.833 Travels over the table lands and cordilleras of Mexico during the years 1843 and 44: including a description of California, the principal cities and mining districts of that Republic and the biographies of Iturbide and Santa Anna. Philadelphia: John W. Moore, 455 pp., maps. [Although Gilliam’s travels took him across the Colorado River between Sonora and San Francisco (as shown in his travels map), relatively little comment is made of this country. See 1) "Map of Gilliam’s travels in Mexico including Texas and parts of the United States", which roughly delineates "Río Colorado" passing southwestwardly from unlabeled headwaters to "Mar de Cortes"; and 2) "Map of Oregon[,] Upper and Lower California, with part of British-America, the United States and Mexico", with similarly delineated "R. Colorado" to "Gulf of California" but with labeled tributaries from the east, "Nabalio R." and "Juquesla R.” The Gila River, with confluence just north of the gulf, is labeled "R. Cita.”]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:510 [map of Gilliam’s travels], 511 [map of Oregon, etc.; with illustration facing p. 32]
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Gird, Richard

1865 25.43  Official map of the Territory of Arizona. With all the recent explorations Compiled by Richard Gird C. E. Commissioner. Approved by John N. Goodwin, Governor. In accordance with an act of the legislature, approved Oct. 23rd 1864. We hereby certify that this is the Official Map of the Territory of Arizona, and approve the same. John N. Goodwin Governor. R. C., M'Cormick Secretary. Prescott October 12th 1865. San Francisco: A. Gensoul, Pacific Map Depot. Scale 1 inch = 15 miles.

Global Graphics

NO DATE 25.517  Tour maps of Las Vegas and Lake Mead. Lakewood, California: Global Graphics (exclusive distributor Western Supply, Las Vegas), 1 sheet, scale 1:250,000. [1992?]


2003 25.316  Wilderness in your pocket: Grand Canyon panoramic map : mapa panoramica, carte panoramique, Panoramakarte. [No place]: Smith-Southwestern, 1 sheet, 2 sides. [Copyright 2003; publication date is later (copy acquired new in 2013). Recto is stylized, panoramic oblique-aerial view. Verso is topographic map, "Grand Canyon National Park—South Rim", scale 1:24,000, contour interval 40 feet.] [Multilingual title.]

Goddard, George H.

1857 25.976  Britton & Rey’s map of the State of California : compiled from the U.S. Land and Coast Surveys, the several military, scientific, and rail road explorations, the state and county boundary surveys made under the order of the Surveyor General of California, and from private surveys. By George H. Goddard, C.E. Completed with additions and corrections up to the day of publication from the U.S. Land-Office, and from other reliable sources. ("Engraved by H. Steinegger", "Lith. of Britton & Rey, Montgomery St. cor. Commercial, S. F.".) [The southeastern corner of the map displays "Great Colorado River" between its confluence with "New River Slough" in "Lower California" and the great bend, at which point the river is labeled "Colorado R.", at the confluence of "Virgin River". The Salton Sea is labeled "Dry Bed of Lake", near which are "Mud Volcanos" (sic).] [Of note is that this map depicts the path of the lower Colorado River just prior to the Ives Expedition’s mapping by F. W. von Egloffstein.]

Goldthwait, J. H. [Goldthwait, Jonathan H.]

1861 25.1586  Goldthwait’s Map of the United States[,] British Provinces, Mexico, Central America, W. India Is. & Exhibiting the Railroads with their distances, single and double tracks & width of gauge by J. H. Goldthwait. Published by D. Chester, 119 & 121 Nassau St. New-York. ("Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. H. Goldthwait, in the Clerks Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.") [The territories of “New Mexico” and “Arizona” are respectively north and south of each other, although the boundary between the two is
not shown. In "New Mexico", "Colorado R." is shown as encanyoned, as also is the lower course of "Lit. Colorado" and tributaries to it. The geography is that from Egloffstein in Ives (1861), which portrays the Little Colorado reaching the Colorado River in what is the central part of Grand Canyon (not labeled), while the Colorado comes from the northeast directly to the central Grand Canyon. The course from the confluence of "Green River" and "Grand R." to the Little Colorado confluence is depicted mostly by a dashed line. The Little Colorado is labeled "Colorado Chiquito" in its headwater area. Railways, of course, are not depicted in this area.

1865 25.1251 Map of the Territories & Pacific States to accompany "Across the Continent" by Samuel Bowles. ("Engraved by J. H. Goldthwait.") ("Printed by Cooper & Stone 100 Nassau St!") ("Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1865 by J. H. Goldthwait in the Clerks Office of the district Court of the U.S. for the Southern District of New York."). In: Bowles, Samuel, Across the continent: A summer’s journey to the Rocky Mountains, the Mormons, and the Pacific States, with Speaker Colfax. By Samuel Bowles, Editor of The Springfield (Mass.) Republican. Springfield, Massachusetts: Samuel Bowles and Co.; New York: Hurd and Houghton, 438 pp. + advertisements, map. [This book is extralimital to this bibliography, except for the map.] ["Colorado R." is depicted between the head of the "Gulf of California" and north of the confluence of "Lit. Colorado". The upper portion of the Little Colorado is labeled "Colorado Chiquito". "Bill Wms. Fk." and "Rio Gila" are the only other tributaries shown. The Virgin River (not labeled) is suggested by a faint, short tributary drawn from the west at the great bend of the Colorado, north of "Explorers Rock". Between the confluence of the San Juan River (not labeled) and a point north of the confluence of the Little Colorado, spanning the "Utah"-"Arizona" boundary, the river is depicted by a dashed line. A short distance north of the San Juan confluence, in southermost Utah, is depicted the confluence of "Green River" and "Grand R." The Colorado, between the great bend and north of the Little Colorado confluence, as well as the lower course of the Little Colorado and tributaries to it (not labeled), is demarked by hachures that indicated an encanyoned stretch. [NOTE: Wheat (1963, Volume V, p. 397) indicates for the printer of the map, "Printed by G. W. & C. B. Colton N. Y.", which differs from the information seen for this citation.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT V:1115 [map]

Goldwater, Barry M.

1940 25.834 A journey down the Green and Colorado Rivers : from the diary of Barry M. Goldwater. Phoenix: H. Walker Publishing Co. [privately published], 106 + xiii [xv] pp. [300 copies.] [Ford describes this as "mimeographed on one side; map; stapled gray paperback" and notes, "All . . . hand numbered and signed by the author."]


Gootee, Brian F.; Pearthree, Philip A.; House, P. Kyle; Youberg, Ann; Spencer, Jon E.; and O'Connell, Brennan

2016 11.13933 Geologic map of the Cibola area, La Paz County, Arizona, and Imperial County, California. Arizona Geological Survey, Digital Geologic Map DGM-112, 1 sheet, scale 1:24,000, text 9 pp. ("Mapping area includes the Cibola and portions of the Cibola SE 7½’ quadrangles"). [Pearthree's given name misspelled on text cover sheet as "Phillip".]

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Gooette, Brian F.; Pearthree, Philip A.; AND Johnson, Bradford J.


Gooette, Brian F.; Spencer, Jon E.; Tosdal, Richard M.; Pearthree, Philip A.; AND House, P. Kyle


Gousha  see  H. M. Gousha Company

Grand Canyon Chamber and Visitor’s Bureau

NO DATE  25.323  Visitor’s guide to the Grand Canyon South Rim: "The REAL Grand Canyon": year ’round vacation destination. Grand Canyon, Arizona: Grand Canyon Chamber and Visitor’s Bureau, 1 sheet, 2 sides. [Stylized oblique-view maps without scale, with promotional information for local businesses.] [Noted with printing codes; copy acquired in 2013.]


Grand Canyon National Park Lodges

NO DATE  9.1214  Grand Canyon historic village at South Rim: map and visitor guide: experience the historic village: the "must-see" at Grand Canyon. [No place]: Grand Canyon National Park Lodges, 24 pp. [including wraps]. [Early 2000s?] [Front cover is gatefold map, "Grand Canyon Historic Village", an oblique view cartoon panorama between Mather Point and Hopi Point.][Includes walking tour of Grand Canyon Village.] [Also later printings, no date.]

Grand Canyon Trust

NO DATE  25.496  Greater Grand Canyon. Flagstaff, Arizona: Grand Canyon Trust. [2000.] [Verso of folded oversize sheet titled, A vision for the greater Grand Canyon; recto comprises text and illustrations.] [Also distributed in unfolded format on request.]

Grässl, J.

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generally between “G. of California” (in English) and headwaters. Its upper reach is labeled “Rio Zagagnanas”, to which “Green R.” is a tributary from the north and east. A minor tributary (not labeled) to the Green from the east may be the Grand River. At the confluence of the “Rio Jaquesita” (Little Colorado River) is a place marker for “P. Bucaretti” (Puerto de Bucareli). A very prominent, but confused and unlabeled tributary to the Colorado from the northwest is the Virgin River; and trapped between it and the Colorado/Zagagnanas is a straight-lined river without discernable headwater or outlet, labeled “R. of the Sulphurous Pyramids” (in English). [See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes to Section 2.] [In German.]

Gray, Andrew B.

1855 25.1086 Map of that portion of the boundary between the United States and Mexico from the Pacific coast to the junction of the Gila and Colorado Rivers, surveyed under the direction of Hon. John B. Weller U. S. Commissioner, and the Rio Gila from near its intersection, with the southern boundary of New Mexico, surveyed under the direction of John R. Bartlett Esq. U. S. Commissioner, All in accordance with the decision of the Joint Comm° and conformably to the Treaty of Guad. Hidalgo. Showing also the Limits of the Territory acquired under the Treaty negotiated by the Hon. James Gadsden, U. S. Minister at the City of Mexico, 1854. From Explorations and Surveys made by, and under the direction of Andrew B. Gray as authorized to be added by the Resolution of the U. S. Senate, February 19th 1855. Vide accompanying Report, Senate Ex. Doc. No. 55. 33rd Congress 2nd Session. (“Ackerman Lith. 379 Broadway N. Y.”) Accompanies: Explanatory report of A. B. Gray of his proceedings while a member of the “United States and Mexican Boundary Commission,” appointed to run and mark the boundary line under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1853. In: McClelland, R[obert]., Report of the Secretary of the Interior, in compliance with A resolution of the Senate, of January 22, communicating a report and map of A. B. Gray, relative to the Mexican boundary. U.S. 33rd Congress, 2nd Session, Senate Executive Document 55, 52 pp., maps. [Gray’s report is dated “Washington, May, 1853.”] [“Rio Colorado” is depicted between “Gulf of California” and “Bill Williams Fork”. The head of the Gulf includes hydrographic soundings, and a notation along the lower river, “Tide ceases”.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:821* [with illustration facing p. 229], IV:840 [with reference to III:821*] [NOTE: Wheat’s illustration in Vol. III mislabels the cartobibliography cross-reference as “(820*) 1855 Gray, 1”; it should be “(821*) 1855 Gray, 2”].


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT IV:893 [with illustration facing p. 48]

1857 25.974 Map of proposed Arizona Territory from explorations of A. B. Gray and others, to accompany memoir by Lt. Mowry, U.S. Army, Delegate elect. (“Middleton, Wallace & Co Litho”5 Cin.”) Accompanics: Mowry, Sylvester, Memoir of the proposed Territory of Arizona. Washington: Henry Polkinhorn. [Southern and northern boundaries at the Gadsden line and 34° N latitude; eastern boundary off the map; “New Mexico” to the north. Includes projected railway routes to the West Coast. “Colorado City” noted. “Rio Colorado” depicted in its lower reach, to the Gulf of California. In the limitrophe
reach are the labels, “Cane Willow and Cottonwood” and “Tide ceases Heintzeleman’s [sic] P!”

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT IV:930 [with illustration between pp. 52/53]

Gray, C. P.  [Gray, Charles P.]
1898  25.1551  Gray’s New Trunk Railway Map of the United States[,] Dom. of Canada and portion of Mexico.  Compiled from Latest Official Sources, showing carefully selected list of Cities & Towns in readable type for quick reference.  Published by C. P. Gray  89 Fulton St. New York.  (“Robert A. Welcke Photo-Lith. 178 William St. N.Y.”)  (“Copyrighted 1898 by C. P. Gray N.Y.”) [The Library of Congress Office of Register of Copyrights stamp on the LOC copy of this map is dated January 7, 1899.] [The “Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe” route is shown across northern Arizona. On “Colorado River”, “Grand Canon” is figured as encanyoned. Of note is a dashed line that depicts a road connection between “Flagstaff” and “Hances” (sic). The spot position of the John Hance ranch locale is shown at the area now known as Desert View, and in fact displays as in the canyon. This may be in part due to Santa Fe advertising, since also by Flagstaff are noted “Cave Dwellings” and “Cliff Dwellings”; no other such notes are shown.]

Gray, Frank A.
1884  25.46  Arizona and New Mexico.  [No imprint] Frank A. Gray, scale 1:3,168,000.

Great Pacific Recreation and Travel Maps

Greenhow, Robert
1844  25.835  “Map of the Western & Middle Portions of North America, to Illustrate the History of California, Oregon and the Other Countries on the North-West Coast of America by Robert Greenhow. Compiled from the best Authorities by Robert Greenhow. Drawn by George H. Ringgold, Engraved by E. F. Woodward, Philad.”  In: Greenhow, Robert, The history of Oregon and California, and other territories on the North-West coast of North America : accompanied by a geographical view and map of those countries, and a number of documents as proofs and illustrations of the history.  London: John Murray, 482 pp. + advertisements.  [A single, generalized course of the Colorado River is labeled "R. Colorado" at its lower end and, without interruption, “Green R.” at its upper end, with tributaries from the east, “Nabaho R.” (San Juan River), “Jaquesila R.” (Little Colorado River), and “R. Gila”. Other tributaries (not labeled) are a stream from the north and northwest (likely the Virgin River) and from the east (Bill Williams River).]  [NOTE: This map also appears, photolithographically reproduced, in Alaskan Boundary Tribunal : British Atlas : Maps and charts accompanying the case of Great Britain (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1904, Plate 16). Also, as a matter of disambiguation, take note that a portion of this map (showing Greenhow’s
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Title panel and only the west coast of North America from California to Alaska, and all of Alaska, omitting the area of interest to this bibliography) appears, photolithographically reproduced, in Alaskan Boundary Tribunal: United States Atlas: Maps and charts accompanying the case and counter case of the United States (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1904, Plate 15) (caption in top margin of this map: "Alaskan Boundary Tribunal, 1903.") These atlas volumes are a part of the series issued as U.S. 58th Congress, 2nd Session, Senate Document 162.

1846 25.1388 "Map of the Western & Middle Portions of North America, to Illustrate the History of California, Oregon and the Other Countries on the North-West Coast of America by Robert Greenhow. Compiled from the best Authorities by Robert Greenhow. Drawn by George H. Ringgold, Engraved by E. F. Woodward, Philad. In: Calhoun, John C., Buchanan, James, and Pakenham, Richard, Oregon: The claim of the United States to Oregon, as stated in the letters of The Hon. J. C. Calhoun and the Hon. J. Buchanan, (American Secretaries of State,) to The Right Hon. R. Pakenham, Her Britannic Majesty’s Plenipotentiary. With an appendix, containing the counter statement of Mr. Pakenham to the American Secretaries of State. And a map, showing the boundary line proposed by each party. London: Wiley and Putnam, 55, 16 pp., map. [This is the same map as Greenhow (1844, ITEM NO. 25.835).] [A single, generalized course of the Colorado River is labeled "R. Colorado" at its lower end and, without interruption, "Green R." at its upper end, with tributaries from the east, "Nabaho R." (San Juan River), "Jaquesila R." (Little Colorado River), and "R. Gila". Other tributaries (not labeled) are a stream from the north and northwest (likely the Virgin River) and from the east (Bill Williams River).] [NOTE: This map also appears, photolithographically reproduced, in Alaskan Boundary Tribunal: British Atlas: Maps and charts accompanying the case of Great Britain (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1904, Plate 16). Also, as a matter of disambiguation, take note that a portion of this map (showing Greenhow’s title panel and only the west coast of North America from California to Alaska, and all of Alaska, omitting the area of interest to this bibliography) appears, photolithographically reproduced, in Alaskan Boundary Tribunal: United States Atlas: Maps and charts accompanying the case and counter case of the United States (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1904, Plate 15) (caption in top margin of this map: "Alaskan Boundary Tribunal, 1903.") These atlas volumes are a part of the series issued as U.S. 58th Congress, 2nd Session, Senate Document 162.

Grewingk, Constantine


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Guernsey, D. L.

1874  25.1570  1874. *The American Union Railroad Map of the United States[,] British Possessions, West Indies, Mexico, and Central America. Published by D. L. Guernsey, Concord, N.H.* ("Press of Wynkoop & Hallenbeck, 113 Fulton Street, N.Y."). ("Smith & McDougal, Electrotypers, 82 Beckman St., New York."). [This map is identical to that of Haasis and Lubrecht (1872, ITEM NO. 25.1569): The 35th parallel rail line is not labeled other than an indication in northern Arizona, "Sitgraves Route" (sic). The 32nd parallel line across southern Arizona is labeled "Proposed Southern Pacific R.R." and "Former Overland Route". "Colorado River" is depicted between the head of the "Gulf of California" and the confluence of "Green R." (labeled on a headwater branch) and "Grand R." Its lower course is reasonably well portrayed; however, its course between the Green-Grand confluence and the confluence of "Virgin Riv." is remarkable. From the Green-Grand it heads southwesterly on an arc that becomes a due west heading just north of the Utah-Arizona boundary; had it continued without turning west it would have crossed into Arizona at about where it does in fact. Southwest of Rockville, Utah, before it conflicts with the Virgin River, the Colorado turns to the southwest, crossing the Utah-Arizona boundary, then flows around the west side of "North Side Mt." to a southeast heading where in "Great Canon of the Colorado" it receives "Colorado Chiquito or Flax Riv." (Little Colorado River). The Colorado then arcs back to a northwest heading, receiving in the middle of that arc Diamond Creek (not labeled), and heads northwest to the great bend. Arcing to the south, it passes "Colville" and receives "Virgin Riv." from the northwest (which in turn had first come southwest from Utah). At Calville is the label, "Long Rapids, Head of Navigation". The course of the Little Colorado River is just as remarkable, passing northeastward to the 36th parallel before turning west-northwest toward the east side of "North Side Mt." (the mountain being 50 miles southeast of St. George, Utah), then turns southwest to strike the Colorado River. A few miles before the Little Colorado turns southwest it receives "Cataract Cr." from the southeast, at which point also is labeled "Yampais Village". Confusing matter more, paralleling Cataract Creek some 30-40 miles to the east are two smaller tributaries (not labeled), on one of which is labeled "Cascade", which is reminiscent of the presentation on other maps of Cataract Creek. Indeed, despite the misalignments of the rivers that are a reflection of Egloffstein’s geography in Ives (1861), that entire system has been transposed miles to the west.] [NOTE: Compare also Watson (1875, ITEM NO. 25.597), which attempts to make corrections in the Grand Canyon area.]

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**Guia Roji** [firm]


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**Gushue, T. M.**

2019  10.113  *Colorado River mile system, Grand Canyon, Arizona. U.S. Geological Survey, Data Release, https://doi.org/10.5066/P9IRL3GV.* [ONLINE RESOURCE. USGS ScienceBase link: https://www.sciencebase.gov/catalog/item/5b2185ace4b092d96528747b.] [Glen Canyon Dam to Pearce Ferry. "These data represent the centerline and measured increments at hundredths, tenths and whole miles, along the centerline of the Colorado River beginning at Glen Canyon Dam near Page, Arizona and terminating near the inflows of Lake Mead in the Grand Canyon region of Arizona, USA. The
centerline was digitized using Color Infra-Red (CIR) orthophotography collected in March 2000 as source information and a LiDAR-derived river shoreline representing 8,000 cubic feet per second (CFS) as the defined extent of the river. Every effort was made to follow the main flow of the river while keeping the line approximately equidistant from both shorelines. The centerline feature class has been created to more accurately map locations along the Colorado River downstream of the Glen Canyon Dam. River miles and river kilometers were developed from measurements along this line. The incremental point feature classes were derived from the centerline of the Colorado River datasets. Specifically, the points were generated from nodes extracted from the centerline endpoints of the tenth mile line feature class. The Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center (GCMRC) river mileage was cross-checked with commercially available river guides and always fell within one mile of the guides, usually corresponding within a half mile. Additionally, these data were subjected to internal review by GCMRC scientists and commercial boatmen with decades of river travel experience on the Colorado River. River Mile 0 was measured from the USGS concrete gage and cableway at Lees Ferry, Arizona—as per the Colorado River Compact of 1922—with negative river mile numbers used in Glen Canyon and positive river mile numbers downstream in Marble and Grand Canyons. These data were updated in March 2015 using newer ortho-rectified imagery collected in May of 2009 and 2013, both at approximately 8,000 CFS. Due to extended drought conditions that have persisted in the U.S. Southwest, lake levels have dropped dramatically, especially at Lake Mead. A stretch of the Colorado River corridor that was part of Lake Mead in year 2000 has returned to a flowing river once again, and with a different channel that has not previously existed. All changes to the original centerline are downstream of River Mile 260 which is just upstream of Quartermaster Canyon in western Grand Canyon. New river miles and river kilometers were developed from this updated centerline.

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**Gutierrez, Carlos; Bryant, William; Saucedo, George; AND Wills, Chris [AND Jennings, Charles W.]**


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**Gyofu, Kaisei** see Tsurumine, Shigenobu

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**Gyosō, Aiko** [霧湖漁叟]

1854 25.1111 海外異聞：一名，亞墨利加新話 [Kaigai ibun : ichimei, Amerika shinwa] [A strange tale from overseas : a new account of America]. (初太郎口述 [Hatsutarō, narrator].) [Japan]: Seifuen Juō, 5 volumes, [26], [20], [21], [18], [15] woodblock leaves. [Date published as “嘉永甲寅” [Kaei kōin].] [This is the narrative of Hatsutarō, who in 1841 was with a crew of thirteen on a boat that left Hyogo but was stranded at sea by a storm until a Spanish vessel rescued them four months later, which abandoned them at Cabo San Lucas on the southern tip of Baja California. Hatsutarō and the ship’s master eventually returned home in 1844 by way of Canton and Zhapu, China (others followed a year later). His account was taken down in manuscript and after ca. 1853 variants were published in at least two venues (this one, and compare Tsurumine, 1855, ITEM NO. 25.1112) based on Inoue Shun’yō’s 1846 manuscript, *Ameriki shinwa*, which was compiled by Moekawa Bunzō and Sakai Junzō with data added from other
sources known to them. The story itself has no bearing on any part of this bibliography, but the illustrations in this volume include a double-page map of the North Pacific, which shows western North America only in outline, not even with any rivers represented. [This 1854 publication was reprinted in an English translation, with plates in facsimile; see Bunzō and Junzō (1970, ITEM NO. 25.1113). The first modern reprinting of the full text and all illustrations was published by 荒川秀俊 (Araakawa Hidetoshi), 異国漂流記続集 Ikoku hyōryūki zokushū (Tōkyō: 氣象研究所 Kishō Kenkyūjo, pp. 149-209.)] [This title is cited here for its map, but also because it should not be confused with Wheat’s (1959, Volume III, pp. 164, 326) citation (WHEAT III:786) of a “5-Volume work, entitled Meriken Shinshi (New Account of America), 108 leaves”, published in Edo in 1853; Wheat lists it under “Gyofu”, with the map cited as “Complete map of 31 states of the Republican government”. The 1853 work cited by Wheat has not been located by Spamer. However, an 1855 production under the same title has been found; see Tsurumine (1855, ITEM NO. 25.1112). It is likely that Wheat referred in fact to that work. [In Japanese.]

H. C. Carey and I. Lea [firm] [Henry Charles Carey and Isaac Lea]

1822 25.710 A complete historical, chronological, and geographical American Atlas: being a guide to the history of North and South America, and the West Indies, exhibiting an accurate account of the various kingdoms, together with the wars, celebrated battles, and remarkable events, to the year 1822. According to the plan of Le Sage’s Atlas and intended as a companion to Lavoisne’s improvement of that celebrated work. Philadelphia: H. C. Carey and I. Lea, [143] pp., 53 maps. [See map 38, “Geographical, Historical, and Statistical Map of Mexico”. “Mouth of the R. Colorado” is labeled at the head of “Gulf of California”; the river is labeled “Rio Colorado” between there and the confluence of “Rio Zaguananas” (Green River) and “Rio Nabajoa” (San Juan River). The Little Colorado River is mis-labeled “Rio Nabajoa” (again); at its confluence with the Colorado is the label “Puerto de Bucarelli” (Puerto de Bucarelli).]

1822 25.1532 The juvenile atlas, or a series of maps, to illustrate the Old and New Worlds. Philadelphia: H. C. Carey and I. Lea. [See map, “North America”. A relatively short river (not labeled) follows a course south, then west-southwest, then south to southeast to arrive at the head of “Gulf of California” that separates “California” from the “Internal Provinces” of “Mexico or New Spain”. On its final southward course it runs along the east side of a mountain range all the way to the gulf. Some distance north of its mouth it receives a river (not labeled) with several headwater tributaries from the east-northeast.]

H. H. Bancroft and Co. [Bancroft, Hubert Howe] see also Knight

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Grand Canyon region. Grand Canyon labeled “Big Canon of the Colorado”. The main stem of the Colorado is shown as coming from the north approximately where Kanab Creek is situated, and “North Side Mts.” are labeled between the Colorado-Little Colorado confluence, thus portraying the erroneous geography of Egloffstein.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT V:1060 [map; with illustration facing p. 66]

1864  25.1248  
Bancroft’s, Map of California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona, Published By H. H. Bancroft, & Comp’. Booksellers & Stationers San Francisco Cal. 1864. (“Entered according to Act of Congress A.D. 1863, by H. H. Bancroft and Company . . . .”) [“Colorado River” is depicted between a point south of the international boundary and southeastern Washington County, Utah, where it passes off the map to the east. “Big Cañon of the Colorado” is labeled, with “Colorado Chiquito (Little Colorado) or Flax R.” a tributary from the east. “Cataract Cr.” is shown as a tributary to the Little Colorado, near “Yampai’s Village”; an upper tributary to Cataract is “Lava Cr.” A short distance downstream on the Colorado is the confluence of “Diamond R.” “North Side Mts.” are labeled between the Colorado-Little Colorado confluence, thus portraying the erroneous geography of Egloffstein. In western Grand Canyon “Yampais Cr.” is a tributary from the south. “Rio Virgin” is shown, with “Muddy R.” a tributary to it, and Las Vegas Wash (not labeled) is a tributary to the Colorado in “Black Cañon”.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT V:1093

H. H. Hardesty and Co.

1881  25.1402  
Historical hand-atlas : illustrated : containing large scale copper plate maps of each state and territory of the United States, the provinces of Canada, together with a complete reference map of the world[,] topographical and railroad map of the United States, thirteen comprehensive maps of Bible geography, covering all the countries of Bible history, with a classified pronunciative index for each map, printed in colors from plates secured by letters patent, producing the clearest typographical effect of any known engraved plates, accompanied by a general survey of the world, history of the United States—history of each state and territory of the United States, nine farm maps, and history of Wells County, Indiana, illustrated, containing a condensed history of the county; biographical sketches; general statistics; miscellaneous matters, &c. Chicago and Toledo (Ohio): H. H. Hardesty and Co. [NOTE: The title cited here is one of a series of atlases that were customized (commissioned?) for specific counties of the United States, which were published during the early 1880s at least. There are variances to all.] [See “Map of Arizona” (pp. 164-165) (“Rand, McNally & Co., Engr’s, Chicago.”) “Colorado River” is shown fairly accurately between southern Utah (north of the confluence of the San Juan River) to the lower international boundary south of “Yuma City”. Specific items of interest on this profusely labeled map: “Lee’s Ferry” is shown to the east of the Colorado River on the “Mormon Wagon Road”; “Buckskin or Kaiba [sic] Plateau Buckskin Mountains” is labeled; between the confluences of “Little Colorado River” and “Kanab Wash” is labeled both “Marble Canon” and “White Bluffs”, and south of there is labeled “Coconino Forest”; “Suppai [sic] Indian Settlement” is located on “Cataract Creek”, with the adjacent notation, “Cascades”; “Peach Springs” is marked along with a separate marker northeast of there, “Indian Settlement”; north of Peach Springs are the labels “Cedar Forest” and “Colorado Forest”; the course of the Colorado between the confluences of “Kanab Wash” and “Grand Wash” is labeled “Grand Canon of the Colorado”; canyons downstream from there are labeled “Iceberg Canon”, “Virgin Canon”, and “Black Canon”; along the lower Colorado only “Canebreak Canon” is labeled, upstream from “Yuma City”, while the stretch between there and Yuma is labeled “Explorers Pass”.]

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H. H. Lloyd and Co.

1861  25.1565  United States.  **Inset map in: H. H. Lloyd & Co’s Military charts. Sixteen Maps On One Sheet. \ H. H. Lloyd & Co’s Military Campaign Charts Showing the Principal Strategic Places of Interest. Engraved Expressly to Meet a Public Want During the Present War. Compiled from Official Data, by Egbert L. Viele and Charles Haskins, Military and Civil Engineers, Published Under the Auspices of the American Geographical and Statistical Society. [BROADSIDE].** (Published by H. H. Lloyd & Co., 25 Howard Street, New York. Agents Wanted.) ([with square brackets thus, “Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1861, by H. H. Lloyd & Co.,] [In the Clerk’s Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.”) [The inset map depicts “Rio Colorado” on an effectively straight southwesterly course between from the confluence of “Green R. R. [sic]” and “Grand R.” and the head of “Gulf of California” that separates “Lower California” from “Mexico”. En route to the gulf it receives the tributaries “Sevier R.” from the northwest, “San Juan R.” from the east, “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River) from the east, and “R. S! Maria” (Bill Williams River) from the northeast, “Rio Virgin” from the northwest (downstream from the Bill Williams). “Rio Gila” arrives independently at the head of the gulf from the northeast. The Colorado its entire course as noted follows the east side of “Wahsatch Mts.”]

1864  25.1519  Map showing Loyal States in Green, what the Rebels still hold in Red, and what the Union Soldiers have wrested from them in Yellow. **Inset map in: Presidential Campaign, 1864 [BROADSIDE].** (“Published by H. H. Lloyd & Co., 21 John Street, New York. B. B. Russell, 515 Washington Street, Boston. R. R. Landon, 88 Lake Street, Chicago.”) [The base map depicts “Rio Colorado” on an effectively straight course from the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” to the head of “Gulf of California”, receiving tributaries en route, “San Juan R.” from the east, “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River) from the east, “R. S! Maria” (Bill Williams River) from the east-northeast; “Rio Virgen” from the northwest (note confluence is downstream from the Bill Williams), and “Rio Gila” from the northeast. The Colorado is depicted as running parallel to and on the east side of the “Wahsatch Mts.” from near the Grand-Green confluence all the way to the gulf(!), with the Virgin River cutting through a pass to reach it.]

1866  25.1136  **New Map of the U.S. Territories and Pacific States Published by H. H. Lloyd and Co. 21 John St. New York. 1866.**  [One of two complementary maps in folder with cover title, *H. H. Loyd & Co’s New County Map of the United States*. The other map is *New Map of the United States*, which is restricted to the eastern U.S. as far as the Great Plains.] [In the Southwest on the map of the territories and Pacific states, the Colorado River is labeled “Colorado River” in its lower reach, “Rio Colorado” in its upper reach; between the “Gulf of California” and the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River”. Its course is drawn somewhat fancifully, a waverine line along its general course between the head of the Gulf of California and the great bend where “Rio Virgen” and a stream (not labeled; Las Vegas Wash) strike the Colorado independently. In the Grand Canyon area, the course is mostly east-west between the Virgin and the confluence of a stream (not labeled; Cataract Creek). Upstream from that point the Colorado follows a similarly fanciful waverine line northeast to southwest between the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River”, receiving en route “Rio San Juan” and “Colorado Chiquito R.” [sic], both from the southeast.]
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H. M. Gousha Company


1987 25.132  Tourist map of Tucson : latest visitors’ map in full color, showing places of interest . . . and map of Grand Canyon National Park. San Jose, California: H. M. Gousha Co., 1 sheet, scale 1:15,840. (Distributed by Petley Studios.)

Haasis and Lubrecht [firm]

1872 25.1569  1872. The American Union Railroad Map of the United States[,] British Possessions, West Indies, Mexico, and Central America. Published by Haasis & Lubrecht, 107 Liberty Street, New York. ("Smith & McDougal, Electrotypers, 82 Beckman St., New York.") (The 35th parallel rail line is not labeled other than an indication in northern Arizona, "Sitgraves Route" (sic). The 32nd parallel line across southern Arizona is labeled "Proposed Southern Pacific R.R." and "Former Overland Route". "Colorado River" is depicted between the head of the "Gulf of California" and the confluence of "Green R." (labeled on a headwater branch) and "Grand R." Its lower course is reasonably well portrayed; however, its course between the Green-Grand confluence and the confluence of "Virgin Riv." is remarkable. From the Green-Grand it heads southwesterly on an arc that becomes a due west heading just north of the Utah-Arizona boundary; had it continued without turning west it would have crossed into Arizona at about where it does in fact. Southwest of Rockville, Utah, before it conflicts with the Virgin River, the Colorado turns to the southwest, crossing the Utah-Arizona boundary, then flows around the west side of "North Side Mt." to a southeast heading where in "Great Canon of the Colorado" it receives "Colorado Chiquito or Flax Riv." (Little Colorado River). The Colorado then arcs back to a northwest heading, receiving in the middle of that arc Diamond Creek (not labeled), and heads northwest to the great bend. Arcing to the south, it passes "Colville" and receives "Virgin Riv." from the northwest (which in turn had first come southwest from Utah). At Callville is the label, "Long Rapids, Head of Navigation". The course of the Little Colorado River is just as remarkable, passing northeastward to the 36th parallel before turning west-northwest toward the east side of "North Side Mt." (the mountain being 50 miles southeast of St. George, Utah), then turns southwest to strike the Colorado River. A few miles before the Little Colorado turns southwest it receives "Cataract Cr." from the southeast, at which point also is labeled "Yampais Village". Confusing matter more, paralleling Cataract Creek some 30-40 miles to the east are two smaller tributaries (not labeled), on one of which is labeled "Cascade", which is reminiscent of the presentation on other maps of Cataract Creek. Indeed, despite the misalignments of the rivers that are a reflection of Egloffstein’s geography in Ives (1861), that entire system has been transposed miles to the west.] [NOTE: Compare also Watson (1875, Item No. 25.597), which attempts to make corrections in the Grand Canyon area.]
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Hackman, R. J., AND Olson, A. B.


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–7”

Hafner, Arabell Lee

1967 25.840 (COMPILER) *100 years on the Muddy*. Springville, Utah: Art City Publishing Co., 384 pp., map end papers. [Muddy River region, Nevada.] [Separately authored or credited sections within this volume are cited separately in this bibliography. Numerous other sections are without credit, as compiled by Hafner.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page 1-24

Hahman, W. Richard, Sr.


Hahman, W. Richard, Sr.; Stone, C.; AND Witcher, J. C.

1978 11.6212 Preliminary map; geothermal energy resources of Arizona. *Arizona Bureau of Geology and Mineral Technology, Geothermal Map 1*, 1 sheet, scale 1:1,000,000.

Hall, James

1857 25.1141 (ASSISTED BY J. P. Lesley) Map illustrating the general geological features of the country West of the Mississippi River. Compiled from the surveys of W. H. Emory and from the Pacific Railroad Surveys and other sources. *In*: Emory, William H., *Report on the United States and Mexican boundary survey, made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior*. U.S. 34th Congress, 1st Session, House Executive Document 135 AND Senate Executive Document 108. (“Drawn by Thos. Jekyll.” “Lith. of Sarony. Major & Knapp 449 Broadway New York.”) [See the full citations for Emory (1857) as ITEM NOS. 2.2542 and 2.18594.] [Hand-colored map. Not a separately published map as such, but cited here for its portrayal of the Grand Canyon region prior to even the first geological exploration in 1858. The base map depicts “Rio Colorado” from the head of “Gulf of California” northward approximately to the confluence of the Virgin River (not labeled), at which point the line depicting the river becomes dashed, as also is the lower reach of the Virgin. In the Grand Canyon region (largely blank), the Colorado is depicted on a generalized east-west course, connecting directly to, and only to, “Colorado Chiquito”, with but two tributaries from the south (not labeled), the easterly one of which is Cataract Creek. Geologically, only rocks of igneous centers are depicted in the region, although some generalized, broadly applied shading appears in the area to designate “Devonian” rocks. On the
western side of the Colorado River, between “Ft. Yuma” and the head of the gulf, are depicted “Desert Quaternary” deposits.

Hall, Sidney

1830  25.1219  A new general atlas, with the divisions and boundaries carefully coloured: constructed entirely from new drawings, and engraved by Sidney Hall. London: Printed for Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown and Green. [See map 46/XLVI: “Mexico. and Guatimala. Corrected from original information communicated by Simon A. G. Bourne Esq. By Sidney Hall.” (“London, Published by Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown & Green, Paternoster Row, March, 1828.”) “California” and “Sonora” are separated by “Gulf of California”. “R. Colorado” is drawn on a mostly straight northeast-southwest course between the gulf and confluenace of “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River) and “R. Zaguanas”. “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River) is a tributary from the east, with at its confluenace the place marker for “Puerto Bucarelli” (Puerto de Bucareli). “R. S. Maria” (Bill Williams River) is a tributary from the east, and “R. Gila” joins the Colorado just above the head of the gulf.]

Hallock, Charles

1877  25.841  The sportsman’s gazetteer and general guide. The game animals, birds and fishes of North America: their habits and various methods of capture. Copious instructions in shooting, fishing, taxidermy, woodcraft, etc. Together with a directory to the principal game resorts of the country : illustrated with maps. New York: “Forest and Stream” Publishing Co., American News Company, agents, 688, 208 pp. in one volume, 2 maps. [See map in pocket: “New map of the American Overland Route showing its connections, and land grants of 30,000,000 acres.” Chicago: Rand, McNally and Co., 1 sheet, colored.] [Includes separately paginated (208 pp.) section, “A sportsman’s directory to the principal resorts for game and fish in North America”; entry for “Arizona” (pp. 6-7) mentions canyons generally in one sentence.]

Hallwag [firm]


Hamblin, W. Kenneth, and Rigby, J. Keith

CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES


Hamilton, Warren B.


Hamilton Adams and Co.

1827 25.1318 Mexico. ("London. Published July 2nd 1827, by Hamilton Adams & C⃝ No 33 Paternoster Row.") ["R. Colorado de Occidente" is shown arriving from the northeast at the head of "The Gulf of California or Sea of Cortes". It is depicted as far north as a point just north of "R. S. Maria" (Bill Williams River). "R. Gila" is a tributary at a point during the Colorado's short course due south to the gulf. To the west of the Colorado, also flowing to the southwest but to the Pacific Ocean, is "R. de los Martires", with a central portion of its course depicted by a dashed line.]

Hammond see C. S. Hammond and Co.

Hammond, Becky J.


Hansen, Oskar J. W.

1942 25.1114 A split second petrified on the face of the universal clock. The sculptures at Boulder Dam—Part II. Reclamation Era, 32(3) (March): 57-59. [Regarding the inlaid star map at the Winged Figures of the Republic plaza on the Nevada side of Hoover Dam.]
Hansen, Russell H.

No Date 10.47  

Hanstein, Otfred von

1922 25.842  
(Ed.) *In den Tälern des Todes: die abenteuerliche Erforschung der Wunderwelt am Colorado durch J. W. Powell.* Dresden: Verlag Deutsche Buchwerkstätten, 176 pp., plates. (Jäger und Forscher.) ("Zeilenguß-Maschinenatz und Druck von Oscar Brandstetter, Leipzig" (p. 2), i.e. half-title page verso.) [Young-reader title. A novelized, free translation of John Wesley Powell’s report of explorations, credited to "The Colorado River of the West and its tributaries" (p. 8); i.e., Powell (1875, *Item No. 2.5132*).] • [Map (p. [6]) depicts "Marschroute" from Green River, Wyoming, to Camp Yuma, California, and Arizona City, Arizona [sic].] [See Hanstein (1922, *Item No. 6.1373*) for complete itemization of points.] [In German.]

1928 25.843  

1931 25.844  

Hardy, R. W. H. [Hardy, Robert William Hale]

1829 25.634  
*Travels in the interior of Mexico, in 1825, 1826, 1827, & 1828.* London: Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, 540 pp. + advertisements, fold-out frontispiece map. [Half-title: *Hardy’s travels in Mexico.*] [Includes exploration and first hydrographic survey of the Colorado River delta, see Chapters 13, 14 (pp. 312-373) and first portion (pp. 374-385) of Chapter 15; plate map of Colorado River delta between pp. 320/321: "Plan of the Rio Colorado, by Lieut. R. W. H. Hardy R.N.", "(Sid’y Hall sculp’)", quite generalized, depicting delta and lower river to Rio Gila.]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

  ☐ Cross-listings  FQ21:116  FQ24/1:341
  ☐ Reviews and Notices  Anonymous, 1978, item no. 30.1009; Cutter, 1978, item no. 30.760

Harper and Brothers [firm]

1878 25.846  Harper’s introductory geography: with maps and illustrations prepared expressly for this work by eminent American artists.  New York: Harper and Brothers, 112 pp.  [See pp. 71-72.  See also maps, pp. 34, 69, each of which depicts the Colorado River in the Grand Canyon region differently.]


1880 25.848  Harper’s introductory geography: with maps and illustrations prepared expressly for this work by eminent American artists.  New York: Harper and Brothers, 112 pp.  [See pp. 71-72.  See also maps, pp. 34, 69, each of which depicts the Colorado River in the Grand Canyon region differently.]

Harris, Tim


Hart, J.

1893 25.340  Map of the Colorado Desert, Sonora Mesa, and delta of the rio Colorado.  [No imprint], 1 sheet, scale 30 miles = 6.4 cm.  (Drawn by J. Hart, Jersey City, New Jersey.  Copyright Colorado River Irrigation Company.)

Hartley, William B.

No Date 25.50  Hartley’s map of Arizona from official documents.  Office 32 Pine St. N.Y.  [No imprint.  [1865?]  [Library of Congress copy includes manuscript notations, “[1865]” (square brackets thus) and “Drawn & Eng J.C. Smith N.Y.”]  [“Colorado River” depicted to the “Gulf of California”.  The river in the Grand Canyon region is labeled “Canon of the Colorado R”.  “Rio Colorado” is depicted along a most unusual route between the confluence of the “Green River” and “Grand River”, passing to the west of the “North Side Mts.” and reaching the confluence of “Little Colorado R”.  Farther downstream, still on a southerly course before turning westward, is the confluence of Cataract Creek (not labeled) and the notation “Hualpais Village”.  The lower Colorado River region includes labels taken from the Ives Expedition; “Head of Navigation” is noted north of “Fortification Rock”.  Also, there are no labels on the river in Mexico except “Point Invincible Head of Navigation”.]
Hartmann, Carl

1849  25.849  Geographisch-statistische Beschreibung von Californien : Aufschlüsse über die Lage, den Boden und das Clima des Landes, über seine Bewohner, ihr Leben, Sitten und Gebräuche, über Staatsverfassung, Religion, über Bodenerzeugnisse und Handel : mit besonderer Berücksichtigung seines Mineralreichthums, namentlich der neuerlich so wichtigen Goldgewinnung und der vorzüglichsten dorthin gemachten Reisen. Weimar: Bernh. Fr. Voigt. [See map, “Californien”, which generally portrays the Colorado River. See also map page comprising ten insets with caption, “Die Wichtigsten Häfen und Rheden, sowie die Goldregion von Californien.”, which includes “Mündungen der Flüsse Colorado und Gila.” that roughly portrays the Colorado River delta region, which copies without credit the map by Hardy (1829, ITEM NO. 25.634).]  [In German.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:619 [map, “Californien”; with illustration facing p. 84]

Harvey  see  Fred Harvey  [firm]

Haven, John

1846  25.1227  Map of the United States and Mexico, Including Oregon, Texas, and the Californias. Showing the Route and Importance of the contemplated Great Oregon Railroad, the Boundary as agreed upon, the only two routes by which an Army can reach the City of Mexico, an account of the Battles of the American and Texian [sic] revolutions, Army & Navy of the United States; Route of the Santa Fe Traders, description of Mexico, its Gold and Silver Mines, Seals of the different States, &c. &c. ("Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1846, by John Haven, in the Clerks Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.—Published by Haven & Emerson No. 3 Broad-street, New-York.")  [Sheet includes lengthy text and illustrations.]  [“Old California” and “Sonora” are separated by “Gulf of California”. “Rio Colorado” is depicted as an essentially straight stream between the head of the gulf and a small headwater fork east of “L; Youta or Bonneville” (Great Salt Lake). Only “Rio San Juan” is shown as a tributary, and a river (not labeled) from the west tributary to the lowermost Colorado. “R. Gila” is shown converging with the Colorado immediately above the head of the gulf.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:513

1846  25.1228  Map of the United States, including Oregon, Texas, and the Californias, showing the Boundary claimed by the United States, Boundary offered as Compromise, Boundary proposed by Great Britain, the Route of the contemplated Great Oregon Rail-Road, Route of the Santa Fe Traders, the Army and Naval Force of the United States and Great Britain, An account of the Battles of the American Revolution, Battles of the Texian [sic] Revolution, situation of the American and mexican Army, A Description of Mexico, its Gold and Silver Mines, Description of Oregon, the importance of a Railroad, &c &c. ("Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1846, by John Haven, in the Clerks Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.—Published by Haven & Emerson, No. 3 Broad street, New-York.")  [Sheet includes lengthy text and illustrations.]  [In the region of interest to this bibliography, the map is effectively identical to that of Haven (1846, ITEM NO. 25.1227). “Old California” and “Sonora” are separated by “Gulf of California”. “Rio Colorado” is depicted as an essentially straight stream between the head of the gulf and a small headwater fork east of “L. Youta or Bonneville” (Great Salt Lake). Only “R. San Juan” is shown as a tributary, and a river
(not labeled) from the west tributary to the lowermost Colorado. "R. Gila" is shown converging with the Colorado immediately above the head of the gulf.

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<td>Geologic map of the Little Creek Mountain quadrangle, Washington County, Utah. Utah Geological Survey, Map 204, 2 plates (scale 1:24,000).</td>
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<td>Geologic map of The Divide quadrangle, Washington County, Utah. Utah Geological Survey, Map 197, 2 sheets (scale 1:24,000).</td>
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<td>Interim geologic map of the Thompson Point quadrangle, Kane County, Utah[,] and Coconino County, Arizona. Utah Geological Survey, Open-File Report 511, 2 sheets (scale 1:24,000). [For updated map see Hayden (2011, ITEM NO. 24.797).]</td>
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CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES


2011 24.375 Geologic map of the Kanab 7.5′ quadrangle, Kane County, Utah[,] and Coconino and Mohave Counties, Arizona. *Utah Geological Survey, Map 248DM*, 2 sheets (scale 1:24,000).


Hayden, Janice M., AND Willis, Grant C.


Hayden, Janice M.; Hintze, Lehi F.; AND Ehler, J. Buck


Hayes, Derek


Hayes, Gavin P.; Smoczyk, Gregory M.; Villaseñor, Antonio H.; Furlong, Kevin P.; AND Benz, Harley M.


Haynes, D. D., AND Hackman, R. J.


Hearne Brothers

NO DATE 25.281 Flagstaff and Coconino County. Scottsdale, Arizona: Hearne Brothers, cloth-mounted map on heavy-duty spring roller.

NO DATE 25.282 Indians of Arizona. Scottsdale, Arizona: Hearne Brothers, cloth-mounted map on heavy-duty spring roller. (SIM206.)

Hedin, Sven


1926 25.855 Gran Cañon : Mein Besuch im amerikanischen Wunderland. Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus, 245 pp., folded map ("Sonderkarte des Gran Cañon in Arizona") laid in with cloth strap inside rear cover. [Translation of Hedin (1925), Grand Canyon (ITEM NO. 2.3305).] [In German.]


1928 25.857 Восьмое чудо света : Большой Каньон [Vos’t’me chudo sveta : Bol’shoi Kan’on]. [The eighth wonder of the world : Grand Canyon.] (С. П. Кублицкой-Пиоттук [S. P.
Heffner, J. D., AND Hyder, M. L.  

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS |CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page "3–Special Section 2–2"

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Heiniger, Ernst A.  

1971 25.858 Grand Canyon : Natur und Tierwelt in 157 Farbaufnahmen. Bern, Switzerland: Kümmerly and Frey Geographischer Verlag; and München, Bern, and Wien: BLV Verlagsgesellschaft, 236, [17] pp. (pagination continues through interleaved unpaginated leaves containing 157 photos); with anaglyphoscope. [Red/green plastic-lensed cardboard anaglyphoscope accompanying the volume has printed on it: "KÜMMERLY & FREY—GRAND CANYON", with image of a thumb printed on right-hand side of the card. Also a card laid in, "Grand Canyon Bildlegenden", 10 × 29.5 cm, which is keyed to "Anaglyphenkarte des Grand Canyon; Massstab 1:62 500" (the map between pp. [124]/[125] that is to be viewed with anaglyphoscope producing a three-dimensional image).] [In German.]  
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS |CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page 1-25


Heintzelman, S. P.  [Heintzelman, Samuel P.]

1853  25.1129  [Report to Major E. D. Townsend, dated Headquarters, Fort Yuma, California, July 15, 1853.]  In: Pierce, Franklin, Indian affairs on the Pacific.  Message from the President of the United States, transmitting Report in regard to Indian affairs on the Pacific. February 16, 1857.—Ordered to be printed.  U.S. 34th Congress, 3rd Session, House of Representatives Executive Document 76, pp. 34-58.  [Includes general remarks concerning operations from Fort Yuma and climatological data, but principally concerning Indigenous peoples of the region.]  [Regarding a map, Heintzelman (p. 52) notes: “In January, 1851, I descended the Colorado in a small boat to meet the schooner Invincible sent around to try the mouth of the river with a small supply of provisions.  From the notes I took, the sketch of the mouth of the river by Lieutenant Derby [see Derby, 1852, Item No. 25,803], topographical engineers, and the notes taken by me on our expedition against the Indians in September, 1852, the accompanying sketch of the river for near 250 miles has been made.  It is merely a rude reconnaissance, but sufficiently accurate to give an idea of its course for that distance.  No railroad can follow its banks.” The map is not published in the Congressional report.  Wheat (1959, Volume III, pp. 213, 308; Volume V, p. 373) briefly comments on this MANUSCRIPT map by Heintzelman, which is in the Emory papers at Yale University.  Wheat (Vol. III) had originally not found the map for examination and credited (p. 308) Dale Morgan for a brief description of the map (p. 213).  In Vol. V (1963, p. 373) Wheat notes he had at last seen the map and catalogs it (in square brackets) as “[Map of the Colorado River from the mouth of the Gila to the Gulf of California, signed S. P. Heintzelman Capt. 2 Infy & Bvt. Major Jan. 1851.  Manuscript; 10½ by 16½ inches.]”.

 Herald, W. R.


Henry T. Williams  [firm]

1877  25.618  Williams’ New Trans-Continental Map of the Pacific R.R. and Routes of Overland Travel to Colorado, Nebraska, the Black Hills, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, California and the Pacific Coast  Henry T. Williams, Publisher 46 Beekman St. N.Y.  (“Am. Photo-Litho.Co. N.Y. (Osborne’s Process.)”)  [In the Grand Canyon region the Colorado River is drawn somewhat fancifully, with Cataract Creek (not labeled) as a tributary to the Colorado between “Colorado Chiquito R.” (Little Colorado River) and “Bright Angel R.” (Bright Angel Creek).  In the western part of the canyon, Yampa Creek is shown as a tributary to Red Lake, which in turn flows into the Colorado River in the “Grand Canon of the Colorado River”.  “Marble Canon” is shown between the Paria River extending to below the Little Colorado River.]

Herbert, Charles E.

1885  25.719  1885 mapa oficial del Estado de Sonora[,] Republica de Mexico[,] levantado y ejecutado de medidas, reconocimientos propios y de otras fuentes fidedignas.  Por el Ingeniero Civil C. E. Herbert.  [No imprint].  [Map includes copyright registration notice
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

1885 25.720

1885 mapa oficial del Estado de Sonora[,] Republica de Mexico[,] levantado y ejecutado de medidas, reconocimientos propios y de otras fuentes fidedignas. Por el Ingeniero Civil C. E. Herbert. \ Official map of the State of Sonora[,] Republic of Mexico[,] compiled from surveys, reconnaissances and other sources.—1885—by Chas. E. Herbert C.E. [No imprint]. [Map includes copyright registration notice by Herbert in Washington, D.C.] [In case with title, "Official Map of the State of Sonora, Mexico."] [The Spanish-language title panel includes facsimile autograph notation, "Aprobado Luis E Torres. Gobernador de Sonora Hermosillo Octubre de 1884."]. ["Rio Colorado" is shown between the U.S.-Mexico boundary and "Golfo de California". Also labeled are "Delta del Rio Colorado", "Montague" (Isla de Montague), and "Puerto Isabel", and from there a road, "camino para Yuma".]. [Note that this is a variant of the map cited here as Herbert (1885, ITEM NO. 25.720), which has title panels in Spanish and English. This map has only the Spanish title panel; in place of the English title panel is an informational box with caption, "Algunos Datos Oficiales sobre el Estado de Sonora." It is not determined here which state may have been published first.] [In Spanish.]

1904 25.722

1884 1904 mapa oficial del Estado de Sonora[,] Republica de Mexico[,] levantado y ejecutado de medidas, reconocimientos propios y de otras fuentes fidedignas. Por el Ingeniero Civil C. E. Herbert. \ New revised official map of the State of Sonora[,] Republic of Mexico[,] compiled from surveys, reconnaissances and other sources by Chas. E. Herbert C.E. Nogales, Arizona Territory: Sonora News Company. (Moss Engraving Co., New York.) [A colored map effectively a facsimile reprinting of the map by Herbert (1885, ITEM NO. 25.720). The Colorado River delta area is unchanged from that map.] [Title panels in Spanish and English.]

1920 25.723

1884 1920 mapa oficial del Estado de Sonora[,] Republica de Mexico[,] levantado y ejecutado de medidas, reconocimientos propios y de otras fuentes fidedignas. Por el Ingeniero Civil C. E. Herbert. \ New revised official map of the State of Sonora[,] Republic of Mexico[,] compiled from surveys, reconnaissances and other sources by Chas. E. Herbert C.E. Nogales, Arizona: Sonora News Company. [A colored map effectively a facsimile reprinting of the map by Herbert (1885, ITEM NO. 25.720). The Colorado River delta area is unchanged from that map.] [Title panels in Spanish and English.]

Hereford, Richard

1993 24.81


1996 24.82

Map showing surficial geology and geomorphology of the Palisades Creek area, Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona. U.S. Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Investigations Map I-2449, scale 1:2,000, contour interval 1 m, 1 sheet (scale 1:2,000), text 12 pp.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  FQ24/2:1206
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**Hereford, Richard, and Thompson, Kathryn S.**

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**Hereford, Richard; Burke, Kelly J.; and Thompson, Kathryn S.**

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**Hérisson (Géographe) [Hérisson, Eustache]**

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<td>1826</td>
<td>25.1218</td>
<td><em>Carte Générale des États-Unis de l'Amérique avec les Plans des principales Villes. par Hérisson Géographe. 1826. A Paris, chez Sean, rue St. Jean de Beauvais, N° 10.</em> (&quot;Gravée par J. B. Tardieu.&quot;) [&quot;Nouvelle Californie&quot; and &quot;Sonora&quot; are separated by &quot;Golfe de Californie&quot;. &quot;R. Colorado&quot; is depicted along a mostly straight northeast-southwest course between the head of the gulf and the confluence of &quot;R. Nabajoa&quot; (San Juan River) and &quot;R. Zaguananas&quot;. &quot;R. Jaquesina&quot; (Little Colorado River) is a tributary from the east, with likewise &quot;R. Sª Maria&quot; (Bill Williams River). &quot;R. Gila&quot; joins the Colorado just before the head of the gulf.] [In French.]</td>
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≡ CROSS-LISTINGS FQ24/2:1207

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:371

319
Heubach, Emil

1879 25.620 New rail road map of the United States and the Dominion of Canada, showing the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R., the great overland route and short line to the West and South-West. Chicago: [Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad], 1 sheet, scale ca. 1:5,000,000. [Map depicts other rail lines, including the Union Pacific, Central Pacific, and Southern Pacific. In the Grand Canyon region the map depicts the Colorado River in the “Great Cañon”, and the “Flax River” (Little Colorado River).]

Higgins, Janice M.  see also Hayden, Janice M.


Higgins, Janice M., AND Willis, Grant C.


Hildenbrand, Thomas G., AND Kucks, Robert P.

1988 11.6245 Filtered magnetic anomaly maps of Nevada. Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Map 93B, 5 sheets, scales 1:1,000,000 (sheets 1-4), 1:2,000,000 (sheet 5). [Sheet 1, Residual total magnetic field reduced to the north magnetic pole. Sheet 2, First vertical derivative of the magnetic field. Sheet 3, Pseudo-gravity field. Sheet 4, Magnitude of the horizontal gradient of the pseudo-gravity field. Sheet 5, Shaded magnetic relief maps (two maps on one sheet; one illuminated from the northeast, the other illuminated from the northwest).]

Hill, Thomas E.


Hinton, Richard J.

"Iceberg Cañon" are labeled on the "Colorado River". Downstream from Black Canyon is labeled "Colorado Cañon". The western portion of Grand Canyon is labeled "Mouth of the Grand Cañon". The confluence of "Colorado Chiquito Cañon" is properly shown at the Colorado's westward turn around the "Buckskin or Kaibab Plateau", but "Marble Cañon" is marked on that first westward stretch. "Mormon Trail" is marked through what is Lees Ferry (labeled "Ferry") and through "House Rock Valley". At Iceberg Canyon is labeled "Virgin Cañon Crossing". "Present Head of Steamboat Navigation" is marked at "Hardyville". The Colorado north of "Yuma City" is labeled "Canebreak Canon"].


Hinz, Nicholas H.; Faulds, James E.; AND Ramelli, Alan R.

2012 11.13948 Preliminary geologic map of the north half of the Fourth of July Mountain quadrangle, Clark County, Nevada. Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Open-File Report 2012-08, 1 sheet, scale 1:24,000.

Hinz, Nicholas H.; Faulds, James E.; Ramelli, Alan R.; AND Green, Heather L.


Hinz, Nicholas H.; Green, Heather L.; AND Faulds, James E.

Hirosi, Hakaki  [広瀬はかき]

1862 25.1404 図新路航海環 [Kankai kōro shinzu] [New map of sea routes]. [World map. Title displayed as printed on map (read right to left); Library of Congress provides "other title", 環海航路新圖, which, besides reading left to right, differs somewhat in orthography.] [Library of Congress gives publication data (with ellipsis and square brackets thus): "Kyōto : Katsumura Jiemon ... [and 2 others] ; Edo : Suharaya Mohē ; Bunkyū 2 [1862]", with note, "Kotenseki sōgō mokuroku, 2013-09-11 (環海航路新図 (かんかいこうろしんず), 地図 1 枚; 著者: 広瀬包章; 出版事項: 須原屋茂兵衛 <江> 他 3, 文久 2)." (Illustrated at https://www.loc.gov/item/2013588000/). [On the map, "カリホルニア" (California, similar to the modern orthography, カリオルニア) is separated from the mainland by "東紅海" (East Red Sea [i.e., Gulf of California]). Rivers on the continents are not labeled, but the Colorado River is shown reaching the head of the gulf, with a wildly imaginative drainage basin reaching far into the continent. In addition, the map seems to portray the routes of railroads in the United States, including in the Southwest the (proposed) 32nd parallel route. ] [In Japanese.]

Hitchcock, Charles H.


Hitchcock, Edward, AND Hitchcock, Charles H.


Hodgson, Godfrey


Hodgson, Susan F., AND Youngs, Leslie G.

2002 11.10534 Geothermal map of California; 2002. (Cartography by Roberto A. Coronel.) California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources, Map S-11, 1 sheet, scale 1:1,500,000. [Includes detail Map E for Imperial Valley region.] [Verso: "Geothermal Spring Data for California", keyed to recto map.]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

Holdredge, Sterling M.

1865 25.1107 State, territorial and ocean guide book of the Pacific: Containing the time and distance tables, rates, fares and freight tariff, of all steamship, steamboat, railway, stage and express lines, on or connecting with the Pacific Coast and interior, including California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington, Idaho, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, British Columbia, Vancouver’s Island, Central and South America, and Mexico. Also, rates of postage to all parts of the world; time of arrival and departure of mails, etc. To which is added nine large and accurate maps, showing principal towns, routes of communication, etc. San Francisco: Sterling M. Holdredge, 160, xlviii pp., 9 maps. [Wrapper title: State, territorial and ocean guide book of the Pacific.] [See map of Arizona. “Colorado River” is depicted between “Gulf of California” and the Utah-Arizona boundary. It is peculiarly drawn in the Grand Canyon region between the confluences of “Rio Virgin” and “Colorado Chiquito”, where in addition to “Cataract Cr.” shown as a tributary to the Little Colorado there is a peculiar, unlabeled tributary headed southwest from Utah before turning southeastward to a confluence with the Colorado between the Little Colorado and “Diamond Riv”, which is reminiscent of other maps that show the Green River reaching the Colorado in this area; and if so, then that part of the Colorado above that confluence would be the Grand River, to which the Little Colorado is a tributary.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WAGNER–CAMP 417a WHEAT V:1123 [maps; with illustrations facing pp. 129, 136, 137 (Arizona map shown on page facing p. 129)]

1866 25.1108 State, territorial and ocean guide book of the Pacific, containing the time and distance tables, rates, fares and freight tariff, of all steamship, steamboat, railway, stage and express lines, on or connecting with the Pacific Coast and interior, including California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington, Idaho, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, British Columbia, Vancouver’s and Sandwich Islands, Central and South America, Mexico. Also, rates of postage to all parts of the world; time of arrival and departure of mails, etc. To which are added nine large and reliable maps, showing principal towns, routes of communication, etc. San Francisco: Sterling M. Holdredge, XIII, 182, xlviii pp., 9 maps. [Wrapper title: State, territorial and ocean guide book of the Pacific.] [The lower-case Roman numeral pages are advertisements, interleaved through the volume.] [Note p. V, notice of “A New Map of Arizona” (i.e., Gird, 1865, ITEM NO. 25.43) that is “now in the hands of the lithographer”, with the appended remark, “The map of Arizona accompanying the ‘Guide Book’ is compiled from Mr. Gird’s map, and was pronounced by General Mason as correct in every particular . . . .”]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT V:1123 [maps; Wheat mentions the 1866 ed. as well as the 1865 ed., in which the maps are the same]

Holland, Robert F.

Homberger, Eric


Hometown Map and Guide Publication and Graphics Co.


Hondius, Iodocus [Hondius, Jodocus]

1927 25.452  Nova et exacta totius orbis terrarum descriptio geographica et hydrographica. London: Royal Geographical Society. [Facsimile reproduction of the unique copy held by the Society (Hondius, 1608, ITEM NO. 25.451); with a memoir by Edward Heawood.] [In Latin.] [This citation is repeated from Section 1.]

Hooper and Berner

1894 25.53  Hooper and Berner's indexed township and county map of Arizona. San Francisco: Britton and Rey, scale ca. 1:984,000.

Horn, Hosea B.

1852 25.868  Horn’s overland guide, from the U. S. Indian sub-agency, Council Bluffs, on the Missouri River, to the City of Sacramento, in California; containing a table of distances, and showing all the rivers, creeks, lakes, springs, mountains, hills, camping-places, and other prominent objects; with remarks on the country, roads, timbers, grasses, curiosities, etc.; the entire route having been tracked by a road-measurer, and the distances from place to place, and from the Missouri River, accurate ascertained. With a complete and accurate map. New York: J. H. Colton, 78 pp. + 18 pp. publisher’s advertisements + map. [Cover title: Horn’s Overland Guide to California.] [The text is extralimital to this bibliography. See fold-out map: “Map to Illustrate Horn’s Overland Guide to California and Oregon. Published by J. H. Colton, No. 86, Cedar Street, New-York. 1852.” “Rio Colorado” is shown between the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled) and the confluence of the Green River and "Grand R."; however, the Green is labeled, again, "Rio Colorado". The river arcs generally through the Grand Canyon region between "R Yaquisilla or Red R" and "Rio Virgen".]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:751 [map; with illustration facing p. 129]
Horton, John D.; San Juan, Carma A.; and Stoeser, Douglas B.

2017 24.380 The State Geologic Map Compilation (SGMC) geodatabase of the conterminous United States. *U.S. Geological Survey, Data Series 1052*, 46 pp. + appendices (text, as introductory material for interactive map online, [https://doi.org/10.3133/ds1052](https://doi.org/10.3133/ds1052)).

Hose, R. K.


House and Brown [firm]

1847 25.1088 *Map of Mexico, Texas, Old and New California, and Yucatan. Showing the principal Cities and Towns, Travelling Routes &c.* Hartford, Connecticut: House and Brown. ("Lith of F. B. & F. C. Kellogg Hartford Conn"). ["Colorado R." is casually drawn between the "Gulf of California" and the confluence of the "Green R." and "Grand R." The only tributaries to it are the (imagined) "Sevier R." that strikes it from the north, an unlabeled tributary that should be the Virgin River, and "Gila R." Wheat (1959, Volume III, p. 46, pronounced this map "a pretty poor excuse" and "wholly unsatisfactory").]  
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:545

House, P. Kyle, and Faulds, James E.


House, P. Kyle; Brock, Amy L.; and Pearthree, Philip A.


House, P. Kyle; Crow, Ryan S.; Pearthree, Philip A.; Brock-Hon, Amy L.; Schwing, Jonathan; Thacker, Jacob O.; and Gootee, Brian F.

CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

House, P. Kyle; Howard, Keith A.; Peartree, Philip A.; AND Bell, John W.


House, P. Kyle; John, Barbara E.; Malmon, Daniel V.; Block, Debra; Beard, L. Sue; Felger, Tracey J.; Crow, Ryan S.; Schwing, Jonathan E.; AND Cassidy, Colleen E.


Houser, B. B.


Houssé, E.

1850 25.703 Carte de la Nouvelle Californie publiée par le Mineur, Compagnie Franco-Californienne des Mines d'or, 31, Boulevard Bonne-Nouvelle, Paris. [Caption title given. Key panel also indicates: Nouvelle Californie Dressée par E. Houssé. Paris. 1850.] ["Rio Colorado" is shown between "Golfe de Californie" and headwaters that are in fact the Green River, although labeled "Rio Colorado"; the Grand River is not labeled. The Colorado is drawn most generally, with an erratically sinuous line throughout. The Little Colorado River does not appear at all. The Virgin River is shown as a short stream, not labeled. Also shown along the Colorado in the greater Grand Canyon region are symbols that the key identifies as "Villages (Pueblo)": "Conception", at the confluence of the Colorado with "Rio de las Navajoas" (San Juan River); and "Salsipuedes" some 25 "Lieues" (leagues) farther west.] [NOTE: Although there are overall differences on the map, the Colorado is drawn in a fashion remarkably similar to that shown on the map that accompanies Hypolite Ferry’s (1850, ITEM NO. 2.15047) Description de la Nouvelle Californie.] [In French.]

1850 25.1084 Carte de la Haute Californie ou Nouvelle Californie Dressée par E. Housse. Paris. 1850. ("Lithographie de Bénard et Cie. 2 Place de Caire, Paris." ) [Map caption: "Supplément de l’Écho du Sacremento Journal mensuel des intérêts des associés de la Compagnie des Mines d’or de la Californie." ] ["Rio colorado" is depicted rather erratically between "golfe de Californie" and unlabeled headwaters. The only tributaries shown in the Grand Canyon region are "Rio de los Navajoas" (San Juan River) and an equally erratic, unlabeled tributary from the north that is the Virgin River; the Little Colorado River is absent. "Rio Gila" meets the Colorado at the head of the gulf.] [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:676
Howard, Arthur D., AND Williams, John W.


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS |CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–2”

Howard, Keith A.; Hook, Simon J.; Phelps, Geoffrey A.; AND Block, Debra L.


Howard, Keith A.; John, Barbara E.; AND Nielson, Julia E.


Howard, Keith A.; John, Barbara E.; Nielson, Julia M. G.; AND Wooden, Joseph L.


Howard, Keith A.; Priest, Susan S.; Lundstrom, Scott C.; AND Block, Debra L.


Howe, Henry

1851 25.1085 Historical collections of the great West: containing narratives of the most important and interesting events in western history—remarkable individual adventures—sketches of frontier life—descriptions of natural curiosities: to which is appended historical and descriptive sketches of Oregon, New Mexico, Texas, Minnesota, Utah and California. Cincinnati, Ohio: Henry Howe, 2 volumes, pp. 1-200, 201-440. [Map: “Map of the Great West.”, frontispiece to Volume II. “Rio Colorado” is drawn superficially as a single line between “Gulf of California” and headwater east of “Salt Lake City” in “Utah or Deseret”, with only one minor tributary (not labeled) from the northeast in southern Utah, and “Gila River” near the gulf.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:722 [map]

Howell, Edwin E.

NO DATE 24.309 The Grand Cañon of the Colorado of the West and the cliffs of southern Utah. [No place]: U.S. Geological Survey, 3-dimensional map, topography with colored time-stratigraphic outcrop markings, vertical and horizontal scales 1 inch = 2 miles (1:126,720). [1875; with different states at later dates.] [The original commercially produced model, measuring 6 feet, 6 inches x 6 feet 7 inches (see Merrill, 1889, ITEM NO. 21.6720), indicated an imprint of the Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region, which is the Powell Survey of general parlance; a model was first exhibited at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, 1876, and commercially produced thereafter. A photograph of the model, which the Library of Congress
attributes date as "191-", denotes "U.S. Geological Survey J. W. Powell, Director"; Powell was director during 1881-1894 (Geography and Map Division, call no. "G4332.G7 191-.G4 TIL"; digital view at http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4332g.np000097). A model was also exhibited at the World’s Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans, 1884-1885 (see U.S. Bureau of Education, 1886, Item No. 21.5213). [See also McCalmont (2015, Item No. 21.7612).] [A 22 × 22 cm black-and-white photograph of this map, from the Library of Congress, is shown in the front matter herein.]

1931 24.783

Grand Canyon of the Colorado and the cliffs of southern Utah. [No place]: U.S. Geological Survey, 3-dimensional map, topography with colored time-stratigraphic outcrop markings, vertical and horizontal scales 1 inch = 2 miles (1:126,720). ("Modelled by E. E. Howell from maps of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey [sic] by J. W. Powell; revised by F. T. Thwaites and Fred Wilhelm in 1931 from geological maps of Arizona 1924 and Utah 1918"). [For original see Howell (no date, Item No. 24.309).]

Hubbard, Gardiner G.

1887 25.869

The transcontinental railroads. Science, 10 (September 16) (241): 133-137, map between pp. 136/137. [Notes Grand Canyon access from Peach Springs, and also, "Flagg Staff, 60 miles from Point Sublime"].

Hubbard Scientific Company

NO DATE 25.214


Hulbert, A. B.

1926 25.870


Humboldt, Alexander von [Humboldt, Friedrich Alexander von] [Humboldt, Alexandre de] [Humboldt, Andre de]

1804 25.627

General Chart of the Kingdom of New Spain Betn parallels of 16 & 38º N. From materials in Mexico at commencement of year 1804, by Humboldt. MANUSCRIPT, Library of Congress, map collection, call number G4410 1804.H8, 1 sheet; digitized online at https://www.loc.gov/item/2001622416/. [As a manuscript this would not be cited in this bibliography, but it is of seminal importance in the history of the Grand Canyon and the Southwest. This is a copy of Humboldt’s manuscript map, which copy was made (or ordered made) by Albert Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury under
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

President Thomas Jefferson when Humboldt passed through Washington, D.C., en route to Europe after his Central American tour. This map portrays the name, "Puerto de Bucareli" [sic], labeled at the confluence of Rio Colorado and Rio Jaquesita (Little Colorado River). *Puerto de Bucareli* is the earliest known non-Indigenous name for the canyon, given by Padre Francisco García in 1776 during his visit to the Havasupais, honoring the Viceroy of New Spain, Antonio María Bucareli y Ursúa. The name was noted in contemporary correspondence, but García’s journal was not published until 1900 (see Coues, 1900, *ITEM NO.*: 2.2132). Also, a river without defined headwater or confluence runs parallel to and west of the Colorado between the San Juan and Little Colorado, labeled “Río de las Pirámides Sulfureas” (see *remarks* on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes to Section 2). Although Humboldt did not publish this map until 1811, redrawn versions were published in 1810 by two London publishers and in the U.S. by Zebulon Pike (1810, *ITEM NO.*: 25.560, copied from the Gallatin copy of Humboldt’s manuscript map without credit). Note that the woodcut map by Manuel Villavicencio (1781, *ITEM NO.*: 25.510), which, with credit to Padres García and Font in 1777, likewise includes “Puerto de Bucareli” and is the first printed map to include a name for the Grand Canyon. 

[See details from Humboldt’s manuscript map in the front matter herein.]

**1810**  25.567

*A map of New Spain, from 16°. to 38°. North latitude reduced from the large map: drawn from astronomical observations at Mexico in the year 1804, by Alexandre de Humboldt, and compréhending the whole of the information contained in the original map, except the heights of the Mountains.*  [London]: “Published as the Act directs, Oct. 25, 1810, by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown, Paternoster Row.”, 1 sheet. (“Alex. MacPherson, del.” “Cooper Sculp.”) [Reproduced from Humboldt’s manuscript map, except the heights of the Mountains.]

[See details from this map and also the 1804 manuscript map illustrated in the front matter herein.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:273*, II:303* [refers to I:273*]

**1811**  25.547

*Atlas géographique et physique du Royaume de la Nouvelle-Espagne, fondé sur des observations astronomiques, des mesures trigonométriques et des nivellements barométriques.*  Paris: Chez F. Schoell, folio.  [In this edition, author given on title-page as “Al. de Humboldt”. This folio atlas complemented the *Political Essay* on New Spain that had been published in sections during 1808-1811 (see Humboldt, 1808, *ITEM NO.*: 2.21363); the original editions are in French. The first English translation made by John Black, 1811; German edition, 1809-1814; Spanish edition, 1822; and numerous others thereafter.]  [See: “1. Carte Générale du Royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne depuis la Parallele de 16° jusqu’au Parallele de 38° (Latitude Nord) Dessiné Sur des Observations Astronomiques et sur l’ensemble des Matériaux qui existent à Mexico, au commencement l’année 1804. Par Alexandre de Humboldt.” (one map on two double-folio plates, which depict northern and southern halves). (“L5. Aubert père Scripsit.”) The bottom-left of the southern-half sheet notes: “Dessiné à Mexico par l’Auteur en 1804, perfectionné par le même, par MM. Friesen, Oltmanns et Thuiller 1809.”; and in the lower-right: “Gravé par Barrièren—et l’Écriture par L. Aubert père, à Paris.” “Vieja California” is separated from “Intendencia de Sonora” by “Golfe de Californie ou Mar de Cortes (Mer Vermeille)”. “Rio Colorado” is depicted following a generally uniform southwesterly course from the confluence of “Río Zaguananas” and “Río Nabajoa” (San Juan River) to the head of “Mer de Cortes”. *Of note*: On the northern half (specifically, the northwestern quadrant), the confluence of Rio Colorado and Rio Jaquesita is marked, “Puerto de Bucareli” (sic, Puerto de Bucareli). It is this
map that is occasionally mis-cited as the first to portray this name for the Grand Canyon (see instead Manuel Villavicencio, 1781, item no. 25.510). Also on this map is the first appearance of a disjointed river to the west of the Rio Colorado, paralleling it between the confluences of the Nabajoa and Jaquesila, which is labeled "R. de las Pyramides Sulfureas" [see remarks on the "river of the sulfurous pyramids" in the Notes to Section 2], as well as another disjointed river west of and paralleling the lower Colorado, here somewhat separated by mountains, "R. de los Martires". What is further significant in this map and its contemporaries is that it publishes the geography of the Domínguez-Escalante expedition of 1776, before known only in manuscript by the cartographer Miera y Pacheco as redrawn by others. [And see: "2. Carte du Mexique et des Pays Limitrophes Situés au Nord et à l'Est, Dressée d'après la Grande Carte de la Nouvelle-Espagne de M'. A. de Humboldt, et d'autres Matériaux, par J. B. Poirson. 1811." The bottom-left of the sheet notes, "Gravé par Barriere"; bottom-right notes, "et l'écriture. [large space] par L. Aubert." This broader view of southern North America is less detailed in the Southwest and does not label "Puerto de Bucarelli" at the confluence of "R. Jaquesila. "Vieja California" is separated from "Intendencia de Sonora" by "Mer de Cortes". "Rio Colorado" is depicted following a generally uniform southwesterly course from the confluence of "Rio Zaguanañas" and "R. Nabajoa" (San Juan River) to the head of the gulf. (NOTE: This second map also appears at the end of Volume 1 of Humboldt's (1811, item no. 2.27121) Essai politique sur le royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne.)] [In French.] [See the pertinent portion of map 1 illustrated in the front matter herein.]

1812 25.548 Atlas géographique et physique du Royaume de la Nouvelle-Espagne, fondé sur des observations astronomiques, des mesures trigonométriques et des nivellemens barométriques. Paris: Chez G. Dufour et Cie. [In this edition, author given as "Al. de Humboldt".] [Other than the change in publisher, this is the same as the 1811 ed. (item no. 25.547).] [Also reprinted in facsimile, 1969 (see item no. 25.549).] [In French.]


Huntoon, Peter W., and Billingsley, George H.


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS |CITED> GCNHA Monograph 2: page 60 |CITED> GCNHA Monograph 8: page "3–Special Section 2–2"
Huntoon, Peter W., and Billingsley, George H.; with Clark, Malcolm D.


Huntoon, Peter W.; Billingsley, George H., Jr.; Breed, William J.; Sears, J. W.; Ford, Trevor D.; Clark, Malcolm D.; Babcock, R. S.; Brown, E. H.; et al.

1976 24.93 Geologic map of the Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona. Grand Canyon Natural History Association, and Museum of Northern Arizona, 1 sheet, scale 1:62,500. [Note: Map embraces the limits of the national park prior to the Grand Canyon National Park Enlargement Act (88 Stat. 2089). Later revisions of this map note as “eastern Grand Canyon National Park.”] [This and other eds. is the so-called “Blue Dragon” map.] [See also Muir Way (firm) (no date, Item No. 24.852), a print-on-demand fine art product with “Digital Elevation Data with shaded relief applied” to create a 3D appearance.]

1980 24.784 Geologic map of the eastern part of the Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona. Grand Canyon Natural History Association, and Museum of Northern Arizona, 1 sheet, scale 1:62,500. [2nd ed. of this map.] [This and other eds. is the so-called “Blue Dragon” map.]

1986 24.785 Geologic map of the eastern part of the Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona. Grand Canyon Natural History Association, and Museum of Northern Arizona, 1 sheet, scale 1:62,500. [3rd ed. of this map.] [This and other eds. is the so-called “Blue Dragon” map.]

Huntoon, Peter W.; Billingsley, George H.; Sears, James W.; Ilg, Bradley R.; Karlstrom, Karl E.; Williams, Michael L.; Hawkins, David; Breed, William J.; Ford, Trevor D.; Clark, Malcome D.; Babcock, R. Scott; and Brown, Edwin H.

1996 24.94 Geologic map of the eastern part of the Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona. Grand Canyon, Arizona: Grand Canyon Association, 1 sheet, scale 1:62,500. [4th ed. of this map.] [This and other eds. is the so-called “Blue Dragon” map.]

Hutawa, Julius

1847 25.1304 Map of Mexico[,] New Mexico, California & Oregon Compiled for Chambers & Knapp from the latest authorities and revised and corrected by Officers of the U.S. Army, engaged in the various expeditions against Mexico, and Lith. expressly for the Missouri Republican, by Juls Hutawa Lithographic Estbl. Second St N 45 S. Louis, Mo. ("Supplement to the Missouri Republican Oct. 1st 1847 S! Louis, Mo"). ["Lower California” is separated from “Sonora” and “Sinaloa” by “Gulf of California”.]
Colorado” is shown between the head of the gulf and headwater rivers, the only one of which labeled is “Green R.” After receiving two tributaries (not labeled), one of them being the Grand River, the Colorado turns sharply to the south and follows a mostly south-southeastward course to the confluence of a river from the east (not labeled; Bill Williams River?), although depicted as heading near the pueblo of Zuni) before turning southwesternly towards the gulf. “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River) and “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River) are shown as tributaries from the east. At the confluence of R. Jaquesila is the label “Puerto Bucarello” (Puerto de Bucareli). “Rio Virgen” is shown as a disjointed stream without definite headwater or confluence, and a stream (not labeled) heading at “Vegas” (Las Vegas Wash) is shown on an eastward course before turning north towards the Rio Virgen and for a while flowing parallel to it. Both of these latter streams are a considerable distance from the Colorado. Between them and the Colorado is another disjointed stream on a northeast-southwest course, likewise without definite headwater or confluence. “Rio Gila” is a tributary from the east some distance north of the head of the gulf.

1848  25.1069  Map of Mexico & California compiled from the latest authorities by Jul Ü Hutawa Lith. Second St. 45 St. Louis, Mo.  2nd edition. [Cited on the authority of Wheat. See also remarks with Hutawa (1863, ITEM NO. 25.715).]

1849  25.734  Map and profile sections showing the railroads of the United States, the several projected Railways to the Pacific, and their [sic] connections, exhibiting the lines of the States, and the natural features of the Country [sic], from the Mississippi to the Pacific. From the latest official authorities, furnished from the Office of the Topographical Bureau at Washington. Drawn and Lithographed [sic] by Julius Hutawa, to accompany J. Loughborough’s project for a Pacific Railway Laid before the St. Louis Convention Oct. 15 1849. [No imprint.] [“Rio Colorado” is shown very generally between “California Gulf” and the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.”]

1854  25.718  Map of the United States shewing the principal steamboat routes and projected railroads connecting with St. Louis. Compiled for the Missouri Republican Jan’ 1854. Jul Ü Hutawa Lith. Second St. 49 bet. Pine & Olive Sts. St. Louis Mo. [“Rio Colorado” is drawn generally between the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled) and the confluence of “Green R.” and a river (not labeled; presumably the Grand). “Virgin R.” is shown as a tributary; “Mohave R.” as a tributary from the west at the upper end of the lower Colorado River region; and an unlabeled tributary comes from the east to the Colorado between the Mohave and “Gila R.” South of the Colorado is labeled “Aubreys Route”, with the notation, “Sandy Hills on each side”.

1863  25.715  Map of Mexico & California Compiled from the latest authorities by Jul Ü Hutawa Lith. Second St. 45 St. Louis, Mo.  2nd Edition 1863. St. Louis, Missouri: Jul Ü Hutawa. [A reissue of the 1848 2nd ed.] [The date “1863.” seems to have been stamped on the copy seen.] [“Rio Colorado” is drawn on a straight course between the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled) and “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River). At the confluence of the Colorado and Jaquesila is the label “Puerto Bucarello” (Puerto de Bucareli). “Rio Virgen” is shown flowing from the northeast, then turning westward to “Vegas”, where it ends.] [NOTE: An 1863 version is mentioned with WHEAT III:562 (the 1848 2nd ed., see ITEM NO. 25.1069). A copy seen by Spamer from the Beinecke Library at Yale varies even from that description in that although it has the “1863” overprint it lacks the “New Mexico” overprint mentioned by Wheat (seen by Spamer
from another copy at Baylor University as "NEW MEXICO"). Neither of those copies seen lacks the St. Louis address described by Wheat as "imperfectly erased from the original plate". The political boundaries of the Beinecke map are significantly different as well, retaining the pre-New Mexico delineation. Thus, there are variants even of the 1863 release."

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:562

Hutchens, A. O.; Scott, B. R.; AND Vasey, B. J.

1974  25.558  (eds.) Water related outdoor recreation areas of Nevada. (Cartography by L. M. Roach.) Nevada Division of Water Resources, Map 17, 1 sheet, scale 1:750,000. ("Prepared as part of the Nevada State Water Plan.")

Imperial Valley Development Agency

NO DATE  11.8623  Imperial Valley rockhound map. Palm Springs, California: Ball Advertising, Inc., 1 sheet. [1965?]

International Groundwater Resources Assessment Centre


Ireland, William, Jr.

1891  11.5900  Preliminary mineralogical and geological map of the State of California. California State Mining Bureau, scale 1 inch = 12 miles. (Drawn by J. C. Kenkenius.)
**CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY**

**SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES**

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**Ives, Joseph C.**

1861 24.95  
[Appendix D, Remarks upon the construction of the maps, p. 33; Map No. 1, Rio Colorado of the West, drawn by Frhr. F. W. v. Egloffstein, scale 1 inch = 6 miles [1:380,160], shaded relief (from mouth of Colorado Rio to head of navigation; 4 maps on 1 sheet); Map No. 2, Rio Colorado of the West, drawn by Frhr. F. W. v. Egloffstein, scale 1 inch = 12 miles [1:760,320], shaded relief (from head of navigation to Fort Defiance, including Grand Canyon).]  
[For fuller information regarding the volume see Ives (1861, ITEM Nos. 2.3584, 2.3585 in Part 2 of THE GRAND CANON. For citations of the topographic maps see Egloffstein (1861, ITEM Nos. 25.493, 25.494). For citations of the geologic maps see Newberry (1861, ITEM Nos. 11.9465, 24.378.)

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**Ivey, James E.; Rhodes, Diane Lee; AND Sanchez, Joseph P.**

1991 25.872  

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**J. A. and U. P. James [firm]**

1849 25.1006  
["Colorado R." is drawn generally on a southwesterly course. Its only labeled tributaries are "S. Juan" and "Gila R." The U.S.-Mexico boundary is shown on the Gila River.]

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**J. H. Colton and Co. [see also Colton, J. H.] [refer also to G. W. and C. B. Colton and Co.]**

1854 25.609  
("Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1849, by J. H. Colton, in the Clerks Office of the District Court of the Southern District of New York"). [Current boundaries indicated for New Mexico (territory), north of Rio Gila. The railroad routes are casually sketched in. "Rio Colorado" is depicted only generally,
with "Rio Virgin" shown as a tributary from the north-northwest to the middle of the reach of the lower Colorado River.]

1854 25.1267  Map of the United States of America, the British provinces, Mexico, the West Indies and Central America, with part of New Granada and Venezuela. New York: J. H. Colton and Co. (Map drawn by George W. Colton; engraved by John M. Atwood; border designed and engraved by W. S. Barnard.) [New Mexico (territory) is drawn to reflect current boundary with Mexico and with the earlier northwestern angle into present-day Nevada. "Rio Colorado" is drawn in conjecturally in the Grand Canyon Region. "Green River" is drawn in from the headwaters to "Rio Colorado" approximately where Kanab Creek meets the Colorado, portrayed on the west side of a mountainous area labeled "S. de La Lanterna" (Kaibab Plateau). "Grand River" is drawn in from headwaters to the confluence of "Rio San Juan" and, farther on, the confluence of "Little Colorado", on the eastern side of the Kaibab. These relationships are not portrayed as such on earlier Colton maps. "Lanterna" may be a misspelling of linterna, Spanish for "lantern".) [NOTE: "Sierra de la Lanterna" appears in an 1854 gazetteer with geographic coordinates that place it at the location of the Kaibab Plateau; see Baldwin and Thomas (1854, ITEM NO. 2.17346), p. 1076.]

1855 25.646  Map of the United States of America, the British provinces, Mexico, the West Indies and Central America with part of New Granada and Venezuela. New York: J. H. Colton and Co., 1 sheet. (Map drawn by George W. Colton; engraved by John M. Atwood; border designed and engraved by W. S. Barnard.) [New Mexico (territory) is drawn to reflect current boundary with Mexico and with the earlier northwestern angle into present-day Nevada. "Rio Colorado" is drawn in conjecturally in the Grand Canyon Region. "Green River" is drawn in from the headwaters to "Rio Colorado" approximately where Kanab Creek meets the Colorado, portrayed on the west side of a mountainous area labeled "S. de La Lanterna" (Kaibab Plateau). "Grand River" is drawn in from headwaters to the confluence of "Rio San Juan" and, farther on, the confluence of "Little Colorado", on the eastern side of the Kaibab. These relationships are not portrayed as such on earlier Colton maps. "Lanterna" may be a misspelling of linterna, Spanish for "lantern".) [NOTE: "Sierra de la Lanterna" appears in an 1854 gazetteer with geographic coordinates that place it at the location of the Kaibab Plateau; see Baldwin and Thomas (1854, ITEM NO. 2.17346), p. 1076.]

1855 25.737  Territories of New Mexico and Utah. New York: J. H. Colton and Co., 1 sheet [undefined atlas sheet, "N° 51."] ["Rio Colorado" is depicted between the head of the Gulf of California and the confluence of "Green River" and "Grand River". However, the Green and Grand run parallel to each other to the Grand Canyon region below "Rio de Lino Colorado Chiquito", where they also straddle a mountainous area labeled "Sierra de la Lanterna"; and as such, the Little Colorado River is depicted as a tributary to the Grand River with its confluence southeast of the Sierra de Lanterna, though its lower reach is delineated by a dashed line only. In the middle canyon region, "Parke Cr." (apparently Cataract Creek) is drawn between the vicinity of "Mt. Sitgreaves" and the Colorado, delineated by a dashed line.) [NOTE: "Sierra de la Lanterna" appears in an 1854 gazetteer with geographic coordinates that place it at the location of the Kaibab Plateau; see Baldwin and Thomas (1854, ITEM NO. 2.17346), p. 1076.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT IV:832 [with illustration as frontispiece to volume]
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Colorado” approximately where Kanab Creek meets the Colorado, portrayed on the west side of a mountainous area (not labeled). “Grand River” is drawn in from headwaters to the confluence of “Río San Juan” and, farther on, the confluence of “Río de Lino”.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT IV:833 [with illustration facing p. 39]


1856 25.647 Map of the United States of America, the British provinces, Mexico, the West Indies and Central America with part of New Granada and Venezuela. New York: J. H. Colton and Co., 1 sheet. (Map drawn by George W. Colton; engraved by John M. Atwood; border designed and engraved by W. S. Barnard.) [Within the region pertinent to this bibliography, this map is the same as the 1855 ed. (see Colton, 1855, ITEM NO. 25.646).]

1857 25.648 Map of the United States of America, the British provinces, Mexico, the West Indies and Central America with part of New Granada and Venezuela. New York: J. H. Colton and Co., 1 sheet. (Map drawn by George W. Colton; engraved by John M. Atwood; border designed and engraved by W. S. Barnard.) [Within the region pertinent to this bibliography, this map is the same as the 1856 ed. (see Colton, 1855, ITEM NO. 25.646).]

James  see also J. A. and U. P. James [firm]

James, George Wharton


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Jay, J. E.; Havens, T. H.; Hendricks, D. M.; Post, D. F.; and Guernsey, C. W.

1983 24.96 Arizona general soil map. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service; University of Arizona, Agricultural Experiment Station, 1 sheet, scale 1:1,000,000. [CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED] GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–3”

Jenkins, Olaf P.


Jennings, Charles W.


1994 11.18155 Fault activity map of California and adjacent areas. California Division of Mines and Geology, Geologic Map 6, scale 1:750,000.

Jennings, Charles W., and Bryant, William A.


Jensen, Fred S.


John Thomson and Co.

form and component parts of the globe; and a collection of maps and charts, delineating the natural and political divisions of the empires, kingdoms, and states in the world. Constructed from the best systematic works, and the most authentic voyages and travels. With a memoir of the progress of geography, a summary of physical geography, and a consulting index to facilitate the finding out of places. Edinburgh: Printed by George Ramsay and Co. for John Thomson and Co., Edinburgh; Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, London; and John Cumming, Dublin. [The 1817 ed. is the first ed. of this completed atlas.] ["California“ and "New Navarra“ are separated by "Gulf of California." “Colorado River” is depicted roughly on a northeast-southwest course to the head of the gulf. A large river system (not labeled; on other contemporary maps variously as Gila or Blue rivers) is depicted arriving at the head of the gulf independently of the Colorado. The Colorado and this more prominent, unlabeled river have headwaters in common.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:319 [with 1814 date]

1817 25.1200 Spanish North America. ("Drawn and Engraved for Thomsons New General Atlas 1814.") In: A new general atlas, consisting of a series of geographical designs, on various projections, exhibiting the form and component parts of the globe; and a collection of maps and charts, delineating the natural and political divisions of the empires, kingdoms, and states in the world. Constructed from the best systematic works, and the most authentic voyages and travels. With a memoir of the progress of geography, a summary of physical geography, and a consulting index to facilitate the finding out of places. Edinburgh: Printed by George Ramsay and Co. for John Thomson and Co., Edinburgh; Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, London; and John Cumming, Dublin. [The 1817 ed. is the first ed. of this completed atlas.] [This map is adapted from Humboldt and Pike. The Colorado River region is decidedly different from the portrayal on the "North America" map in this atlas (ITEM NO. 25.1199). "California“ is separated from "Sonora” by "Gulf of California”. "Colorado R. “ is portrayed between the head of the gulf and the confluence of "R. Nabajoa" (San Juan River) and "R. Zaguananas”. At the confluence of "R. Jasquesila” is the label "Puerto de Bucarelli" (Puerto de Bucareli). "R. Gila is a tributary from the east directly to the northeastern part of the gulf.] [The map is adapted from Humboldt and Pike.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:320 [with 1814 date]

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John W. Iliff and Co.

1892 25.874 The American republic : discovery—settlement—wars—independence—constitution—dissension—secession—peace. 1492—400 years—1892. Official maps in colors of every state and territory in the union, showing all railroads, post offices, etc., etc. Also historical and geographical description of each state and territory, with Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the United States, general government of the United States, and grand panorama main buildings, World’s Columbian Exposition. Also a complete indexed list of towns and counties in the United States with the population of each according to the 1890 official census. Chicago: John W. Iliff and Co., 206 pp. [See “Territory of Arizona”, p. 73.]

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Johnson see also D. G. and A. J. Johnson [firm] or G. M. Johnson and Associates
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Catalog</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<td>Johnson, D. G. [Johnson, D. Griffing] [see also D. G. and A. J. Johnson [firm]]</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td>25.1536</td>
<td><em>Colton’s Illustrated &amp; Embellished Steel Plate Map of the World on Mercator’s Projection, Compiled from the latest &amp; most Authentic Sources. Exhibiting the recent Arctic and Antarctic Discoveries &amp; Explorations. Compiled, Drawn &amp; Engraved by D. G. Johnson, Published by J. H. Colton, No. 86 Cedar St. New York, 1854.</em></td>
<td><em>Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1848 by J. H. Colton in the Clerks Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.</em>) <em>[&quot;Rio Colorado&quot; is depicted between the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” and the head of “Gulf of California” that separates “Old California” from “Sonora”. It receives “R. S! John” (San Juan River) from the east, &quot;Red R.&quot; (Little Colorado River) from the east-southeast, &quot;R. Virgin&quot; from the north, a river (not labeled) from the northwest (presumably the supposed course of the Mohave River), a river (not labeled) from the northeast (Bill Williams River), and &quot;R. Gila” from the east-northeast.]</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>1859</td>
<td>25.576</td>
<td><em>Johnson’s new illustrated and embellished county map of the republics of North America with the adjacent islands and countries, compiled drawn and engraved from the latest land and coast surveys, British Admiralty and other reliable sources. New-York and Washington, A. J. Johnson, 1 sheet [scale 1:3,041,280].</em></td>
<td><em>The part of this Map, between the Mississippi River and Pacific Ocean, was taken (with the consent of Capt. A. A. Humphreys) principally from the following authorities by Lieut. G. K. Warren, Topl Engrs . . . In the Office of Pacific Rail Road Surveys, War Department.</em>) <em>[&quot;Colorado River” is labeled in the Grand Canyon region; &quot;Rio Colorado” along the lower Colorado region. Although the streams of the Grand Canyon region are stylized, Cataract Creek (not labeled) is noticeable, and &quot;Colorado Chiquito River” enters the Colorado along a steadily northeast-to-southwest trending route. Various locales are labeled in the Colorado River delta area. A notice is printed in the otherwise blank area between the “River Gila” and “Bill Williams F.” on the north and south, and between the &quot;Rio Colorado” and &quot;Rio San Francisco&quot; on the west and east: “In the vicinity of this place a tract of country is found which is said by Trappers to be exceedingly fertile and abundantly timbered and well watered.”]</em></td>
</tr>
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proposed railway routes, and the routes of explorers.] ["Colorado R." is shown between "Gulf of California" and the confluence of "Green R." and "Grand R."]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:790 [with illustration facing p. 193]

Johnson and Browning [firm]

1859 25.1244 Map of the United States and Mexico. Published by Johnson & Browning, under the direction of Col. Carlos Butterfield. December 1859. New York: Johnson and Browning. [The boundary between "Arizona" and "New Mexico" is that one which runs east-west south of the 35th parallel, dividing the former Territory of New Mexico, with Arizona to the south of New Mexico. The Colorado River is depicted between the head of the "Gulf of California" and the confluence of "Green R." and "Grand River". In its lower course, the Colorado River is labeled "Colorado or Red River", in what is the Grand Canyon region it is labeled "Colorado or Red R.", and in what is the eastern Grand Canyon area and northward it is labeled "Rio Colorado". Tributaries are "S. Johns R." (San Juan River); "Red River" (Little Colorado River); a minor tributary (not labeled) from the south in what is the western Grand Canyon; "Rio Virgen", "Mohave River" (from the west in the lower Colorado region), "S9 Maria R." (Bill Williams River); and two tributaries (not labeled), one from the west and one from the east. "River Gila" meets the Colorado at "F. Yuma". The 35th and 32nd parallel routes are both labeled "Proposed Pacific R. R."]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT IV:978

Johnson and Ward [firm]

1861 25.981 Johnson’s California[,] Territories of New Mexico and Utah. Johnson and Browning. [Includes portions of neighboring territories and states of Oregon, Washington, Nebraska, and Kansas, and Mexico to the south. This ed. further delineates all of Arizona Territory (divided from and south of New Mexico Territory, a Confederate States declaration) and Nevada even though not part of the map title.] ["Rio Colorado" shown between the head of the Gulf of California and the confluence of "Green River" and "Grand River", with tributaries "River San Juan", "Colorado Chiquito River", and "Virgin River" (with "Rio Vegas" [Las Vegas Wash] as a tributary to the Virgin). Cataract Creek is display but not labeled.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT V:1027 [with illustration facing p. 11]

1862 25.54 Johnson’s California[,] Territories of New Mexico and Utah. Johnson and Ward. [Includes portions of neighboring territories and states of Oregon, Washington, Nebraska, and Kansas, and Mexico to the south. This ed. further delineates all of Arizona Territory (divided from and south of New Mexico Territory, a Confederate States declaration) and Nevada even though not part of the map title.] [Later eds.]


Johnston, Alexander Keith [Johnston, Keith]

two tributaries are noted: a river (not labeled) coming from the east, which could be either the San Juan or Little Colorado River; and “R. Gila”, which reaches the Colorado just before the latter reaches the gulf. The map takes data originally provided by Humboldt, in that most of the route taken by the Domínguez-Escalante Expedition of 1776 is shown, with a number of its camp names given to honor saints. Of note here is the singular label, “Pyramids”, precisely in the area where the Grand Canyon is situated. It clearly is a further confusion of Miera y Pacheco’s so-called sulfurous river of the pyramids, given to what is the Virgin River, which Humboldt and all subsequent cartographers later corrupted in varying forms to read as the river of the sulfurous pyramids—with this (unique?) instance by Johnston, for whatever reason, eliminating all but the “pyramids” portion of the name, and not applied to any river. However, there is, a short distance to the west of the “Pyramids” label an awkward, forked, short stream (not labeled) without defined headwater or confluence, that is similarly portrayed on other period maps as that river of the sulfurous pyramids.] [See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes to Section 2.]

1848 25.1287 The River Systems of America, Extended from the Designs of Professor Berghaus; with the addition of detailed maps of some of the principal hydrographical phenomena of the New World by A. K. Johnston, F.R.G.S. In: The physical atlas : a series of maps and notes illustrating the geographical distribution of natural phenomena : by Alexander Keith Johnston F.R.G.S. F.G.S. Geographer at Edinburgh in Ordinary to Her Majesty . . . based on the Physikalischer Atlas of Professor H. Berghaus . . . . Divisions : Geology, Hydrography, Meteorology, Natural History. Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons, Hydrology No. 6. [“Colorado” is shown from headwaters that include “Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River), meandering southwestward all the way to the head of “Gulf of California”, receiving northeast of which the “Gila” and between which confluence and the gulf it is a southwest-flowing bifurcated stream, rejoining at its entrance to the gulf. Also shown are a river (not labeled) that is tributary to the Colorado from the northeast, shown with a dashed line close to its confluence (Virgin River?) and “de los Martires”, shown almost entirely by dashed lines coming from the north and northeast to its confluence with the Colorado a short distance upstream from the confluence of the Gila. Of special note on this map is the delineation of drainage basins for all principal streams, including the Colorado; the figure 169,200 is presumably the square miles for this basin.]

1858 25.1372 United States of North America (Western States) by Keith Johnston, F.R.S.E. (“William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London.”) (“W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh.”) (Caption: “Keith Johnston’s General Atlas”, “44”. Scale 1:6,047,811, 95 miles to an inch. [“Lower California” is separated from “Sonora” by “Gulf of California”. The boundary of “New Mexico” includes the angle that later would be southernmost Nevada. “Rio Colorado” is depicted with a solid line between the head of the gulf and a point north of the confluence of “Rio Gila”, a dotted line from there to a point south of the confluence of “Bill Williams Fork”/“Rio S. Maria” [labeled as both], a solid line from there to the boundary point at the angle (today’s California-Nevada-Arizona triple point), and upstream from there as a dotted line to the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River”, which also are depicted in their lower courses by dotted lines. The lower courses of tributaries “Rio San Juan”, “Rio Colorado Chiquito” (Little Colorado River), “Yampais Cr.”, and “Santa Clara” (Virgin River) are all depicted by dotted lines, although their upper courses are drawn with solid lines. A tributary (not labeled) from the south in the Grand Canyon area (Cataract Creek) is likewise drawn with a dotted line in its lower reach. The Colorado’s course through the Grand Canyon is only figurative.]
1861  25.1373  United States of North America (Western States) by Keith Johnston, F.R.S.E.  
("William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London.")  ("W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh.")  (Caption: "Keith Johnston's General Atlas", "44").  Scale 1:4,748,000, 75 miles to an inch.  [In the area of interest to this bibliography the map is unchanged from the 1858 ed.  (ITEM NO. 25.1372): "Lower California" is separated from "Sonora" by "Gulf of California".  The boundary of "New Mexico" includes the angle that later would be southernmost Nevada.  "Rio Colorado" is depicted with a solid line between the head of the gulf and a point north of the confluence of "Rio Gila", a dotted line from there to a point south of the confluence of "Bill Williams Fork"/"Rio S. Maria" [labeled as both], a solid line from there to the boundary point at the angle (today's California-Nevada-Arizona triple point), and upstream from there as a dotted line to the confluence of "Green River" and "Grand River", which also are depicted in their lower courses by dotted lines.  The lower courses of tributaries "Rio San Juan", "Rio Colorado Chiquito" (Little Colorado River), "Yampais Cr.", and "Santa Clara" (Virgin River) are all depicted by dotted lines, although their upper courses are drawn with solid lines.  A tributary (not labeled) from the south in the Grand Canyon area (Cataract Creek) is likewise drawn with a dotted line in its lower reach.  The Colorado's course through the Grand Canyon is only figurative.]

≡  CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT V:1028

1863  25.1374  United States of North America (Western States) by Keith Johnston, F.R.S.E.  
("William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London.")  ("Engraved and Printed by" [at lower left], "W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh." [at lower right])  (Caption: "Keith Johnston's General Atlas", "44").  Scale 1:6,047,811, 95 miles to an inch.  [In the area of interest to this bibliography the map is unchanged from the 1858 and 1861 eds.  (ITEM NO. 25.1372, 25.1373): "Lower California" is separated from "Sonora" by "Gulf of California".  The boundary of "New Mexico" includes the angle that later would be southernmost Nevada.  "Rio Colorado" is depicted with a solid line between the head of the gulf and a point north of the confluence of "Rio Gila", a dotted line from there to a point south of the confluence of "Bill Williams Fork"/"Rio S. Maria" [labeled as both], a solid line from there to the boundary point at the angle (today's California-Nevada-Arizona triple point), and upstream from there as a dotted line to the confluence of "Green River" and "Grand River", which also are depicted in their lower courses by dotted lines.  The lower courses of tributaries "Rio San Juan", "Rio Colorado Chiquito" (Little Colorado River), "Yampais Cr.", and "Santa Clara" (Virgin River) are all depicted by dotted lines, although their upper courses are drawn with solid lines.  A tributary (not labeled) from the south in the Grand Canyon area (Cataract Creek) is likewise drawn with a dotted line in its lower reach.  The Colorado's course through the Grand Canyon is only figurative.]

1870  25.1375  United States of North America (Western States) by Keith Johnston, F.R.S.E.  
("William Blackwood & Sons.  Edinburgh & London.")  ("Engraved and Printed" [at lower left], "by W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh." [at lower right])  (Caption: "41").  "Scales  Geographical & Italian Miles  60–1 degree  English Statute Miles 69:16–1 degree".  [Other than the updating of "Arizona" with its western boundary along the "Rio Colorado" and "Santa Clara" (Virgin River), the area of interest to this bibliography the map is (incredibly) unchanged from the 1858-1863 eds.  (ITEM NO. 25.1372-25.1374): "Lower California" is separated from "Sonora" by "Gulf of California".  The boundary of "New Mexico" includes the angle that later would be southernmost Nevada.  "Rio Colorado" is depicted with a solid line between the head of the gulf and a point north of the confluence of "Rio Gila", a dotted line from there to a point south of the confluence of "Bill Williams Fork"/"Rio S. Maria" [labeled as both], a solid line from there to the boundary point at the angle (today's California-Nevada-Arizona triple point), and upstream from there as a dotted line to the
confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River”, which also are depicted in their lower courses by dashed lines. The lower courses of tributaries "Rio San Juan", "Rio Colorado Chiquito" (Little Colorado River), “Yampais Cr.”, and “Santa Clara” (Virgin River) are all depicted by dashed lines, although their upper courses are drawn with solid lines. A tributary (not labeled) from the south in the Grand Canyon area (Cataract Creek) is likewise drawn with a dashed line in its lower reach. The Colorado’s course through the Grand Canyon is only figurative. Confusingly, in this ed. the label for the Little Colorado River omits now "Chiquito", thereby inferring that this river is actually the course of "Rio Colorado".

1873 25.1376 United States of North America (Western States) by Keith Johnston, F.R.S.E. ("Engraved, Printed and Published by W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh & London.") (Caption: "Keith Johnston’s General Atlas", "44"). Scale 1:6,047,811, 95 miles to an inch. [At last, with this ed. the "Rio Colorado" (a bit crudely overdrawn) is depicted by a solid line, as are the lower courses now of the tributaries to it. Although "Rio Colorado" is now labeled along its entire course from the confluence of the "Green River" and "Grand River", its course through the Grand Canyon remains figurative. The western boundary of "Arizona" is now refigured to its modern placement.]

1875 25.1377 United States of North America (Western States) by Keith Johnston, F.R.S.E. ("Engraved, Printed and Published by W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh & London.") (Caption: "Keith Johnston's General Atlas", "46"). Scale 1:6,047,811, 95 miles to an inch. [With this ed. "Rio Colorado" is refigured to represent its recognizable course through the Grand Canyon (not labeled, although the area is labeled "Colorado Plateau"), and the Virgin River is properly labeled. Tributaries to the Colorado in the Grand Canyon below the confluence of "Rio Colorado Chiquito" are "Parke Cr." on the south side east of the confluence of "Kanab Cr." (on the north side), and "Cataract Cr." from the southeast more or less in its proper placement. Interestingly, Diamond Creek is not figured, although there is a place name, "Hualapais". The entire Arizona Strip area and some land to the east of the Colorado is labeled "Painted Desert". “El Vado de los Padres” is misplaced at a point south of the Utah-Arizona boundary.]

1890 25.1378 United States of North America (Western States) by Keith Johnston, F.R.S.E. ("Engraved, Printed and Published by W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh & London.") (Caption: "Keith Johnston’s General Atlas"). Scale 1:6,047,811, 95 miles to an inch. [Within the area of interest to this bibliography, this ed. of the map is (amazingly) effectively unchanged from the 1875 ed. (ITEM NO. 25.1377), with the exception that the 35th and 32nd parallel railroads are delineated, the inclusion of “Mineral Park” as a place name in northwestern Arizona, the label “Grand Cañon” appears on the “Rio Colorado” in the western part of the canyon, the label “Marble Cañon” on the Colorado between “Rio Colorado Chiquito” and “Kanab Cr.” (and “Cataract Cañon” in Utah upstream from “Rio San Juan”); else all is the same including the retention of the peculiar “Parke Cr.”, and the absence of Diamond Creek even though “Pariah” has been added downstream from the still-misplaced El Vado de los Padres—all in all, a most peculiar map for its “antedated” updates on a base map long out of date.]

Jonas, Tom

2012 25.528 Old Spanish National Historic Trail 1829-1848. [Santa Fe, New Mexico?): Old Spanish Trail Association, 1 sheet. [Graphical, with text.]
Jones, Leslie Allen [Jones, Les] 43

10.115 Lower Granite Gorge: Grand C. Midway, Utah, Leslie Allen Jones [Western Whitewater Co.], continuous scroll, photostatically reproduced. [Diamond Creek to Temple Bar, Lake Mead, with title (thus) at Temple Bar and (as rolled) Diamond Creek at the end. Scroll perhaps originally produced for the use of upstream power boaters. This scroll also seems to have been appended later to variants of the main Grand Canyon scroll (see Jones, 1962, ITEM NO. 10.14) so as to extend its Grand Canyon coverage from Diamond Creek to Lake Mead. Copy seen produced on Mylar.]


Numerous variants without date change; no complete compendium yet exists. [All maps were reproduced on an as-needed basis. Earlier variants blue-line reproduced on roll paper, later variants reproduced in black on more water-resistant and sturdier roll stock such as Mylar.] [No title per se and often referred to as “Les Jones’ Scroll” or “the Les Jones Scroll”. Library catalog records generally record catalogers’ contrived titles; for example, “Grand Canyon river guide scroll map”, “Grand Canyon”, “Grand C.”, and “Rafting map of Colorado River and Grand Canyon from Lees Ferry, Arizona to Diamond Creek”). Start of scroll notes, “This map is by Leslie A. Jones, 1962”. Separate sheet, “Handling Instructions”, notes “Copyright 1960”. Distributed in plastic bag with instructions on use in bag so as to allow continuous scrolling while on the river. Note that the earlier reproductions on paper were subject to rapid fading in sunlight.] • [Jones’ Grand Canyon map is based on the U.S. Geological Survey’s 1924 Plan and profile of Colorado River from Lees Ferry, Ariz., to Black Canyon, Ariz.- Nev., and Virgin River, Nev. (see Birdseye, 1924, ITEM NO. 24.46); the separate Birdseye plans and profiles are reproduced in continuous parallel views. Profusely annotated by Jones with ratings of rapids, notes of river flows during historic trips, miscellaneous historical notes and notes from trips taken by Jones, occasional inset sketch maps of rapids with boat run lines at the times when mapped, and geological

Jones privately produced numerous sheet and scroll maps for use on various western rivers. All maps were produced on an as-needed basis. Those that relate specifically to the area covered by this bibliography are cited here. Information significantly contributing to these citations and this note was obtained from Richard D. Quartaroli in January/February 2020. Two price lists from Jones, dated March 20, 1982, and July, 1989, indicate products that were available at those times. The known set of maps are (quoted from the price lists and numbered here for convenience not as record; Grand Canyon products noted in bold):


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notes. Also noted for this citation is a table of data for a kayak run of the river, Lees Ferry to Pearce Ferry, September 1962 (table in two separate sections on scroll). Annotations emended occasionally, sometimes with keyed dates affixed. [Other specifically interesting annotations, added after 1962, include table, "All time record low water run: 1000 cfs very fine rock exposed", October 1963; table appears in two separate sections on scroll. Scroll concludes with graphical data for river flows according to weeks of the year.] [Widths of scrolls can vary between ca. 7-10 inches, depending upon the amount of free space on the medium used. Variants include coverage Lees Ferry to Diamond Creek (a 1995 reproduction, a signed copy acquired by Spamer in 1995, measures 6½ inches × 29 feet, 4 inches. Other measurements noted from library catalog records are: Lees Ferry to Lake Mead, Temple Bar (7 inches × 43 feet, 4½ inches); and Lees Ferry to Lake Mead, Overton Arm (8 inches × 51 feet, 5 inches).] • [Other points] (taken from the 1995 variant noted above) — Scroll head notes: "Western Whitewater Snake, Salmon, Colorado, Green, Madison, Yellowstone, Missouri; ride the wilderness whitewaters in reverence before God—with a prayer his strength will be in you—Leslie Allen Jones, 3451 N. River Rd., Midway, Utah, 84049". "Whitewater exploration and mapping—Colorado Basin". Start of scroll headed "To: (226 mi.) Diamond Cr." The 1995 production seems to have been prepared in order to add notations of photo numbers from the Grand Canyon "Legends" river trip of September 1994 (also known as the "Old Timers Trip"). An asterisk notes on the margin, "The Grand Canyon Continuous Photo Album Set is available at the Historical Libraries: Cline Library, Flagstaff, Az., BYU [Brigham Young University], Utah, Univ. of Utah, and from Leslie A. Jones."] • [Richard Quartaroli's partial record (January/February 2020) of Jones scrolls notes for Grand Canyon the following variants (numbered here for convenience and not for record, parenthetical dates indicate dates interpreted from annotations): [1] Lees Ferry to Virgin River, Colorado River miles 0-330, 1962 (1963?), 11¼-inch paper; [2] Lees Ferry to Virgin River, miles 0-330, 1962 (1964), 7¼-inch paper; [3] Lees Ferry to Lake Mead, miles 0-315, 1962 (1963), 7-inch Mylar; [4] Lees Ferry to Lake Mead, miles 0-315, 1962 (1965), 7½-inch Mylar; [5] Lees Ferry to Diamond Creek, 0-226, 1962 (1995), 6½-inch Mylar; [6] Lees Ferry to Diamond Creek, 1962 (1995), 8½-inch Mylar. Quartaroli also reports (July 2020) [7] a poorly reproduced 7-inch Mylar scroll with many splices that had been acquired by a previous user in 2001, with signs of having been used on the river, which begins at Spring Canyon, and at the end of which is the labeling and notations, "Lower Granite Gorge: Grand C. M.P. 225.5 → 246.5 11.2'/mi. : L. Mead. Siiting In Begins Abv. Separation Rapid: M. P. 240" and "Out → Temple Bar"][CITED GCNHA Monograph 8: page "1–Special Section 2–1"]

1964 10.114 Lake Powell : Lee’s Ferry to GR Jct. [Lee’s Ferry to Green River junction]. Bountiful, Utah: Leslie A. Jones, blue-line photostatically reproduced sheet, scale 1:31,680. (One map in 20 sections on one sheet, 3 feet × 16 feet, 5½ inches.) [Base map reproduced from the U.S. Geological Survey’s 1922 Plan and profile of Colorado River from Lees Ferry, Ariz[.], to mouth of Green River, Utah . . . (see Birdseye and Gerdine, 1922, ITEM NO. 24.816), with shading for the planned extent of Lake Powell at high, mean, and low operating levels of Glen Canyon Dam.] [Cited here for the portion of lower Glen Canyon (below Glen Canyon Dam) that is included within the boundaries defined for this bibliography.]

Jones, Stan

1989 25.366 Everything you want to know about Lake Havasu country and the Colorado River, Parker Dam to Davis Dam : Stan Jones’ boating and exploring map. Lake Havasu City, Arizona: Lake Havasu Area Chamber of Commerce, 1 sheet.
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

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Joslin, Gilman


Joyce, Lan


K

Kamilli, Robert J., and Richard, Stephen M.


Kanab/Kane County Office of Tourism and Film Commission

NO DATE 25.325 Southern Utah area map : Kanab/Kane County : “The Heart of the Parks”. Kanab, Utah: Kanab/Kane County Office of Tourism and Film Commission, 1 leaf (2 sides). [Recto map contains generalized map, including northern Arizona. Verso contains map of Kanab, Utah.]

Kansas Pacific Railway, et al.

1868 25.1110 The Union Pacific Railway Eastern Division, or (Kanas Pacific Railway.) Importance of its route to all sections of the country. Petition of sixty railroad presidents, memorials of boards of trade of St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and Philadelphia; resolutions of state legislatures, conventions, etc. Washington, D.C.: Joseph L. Pearson, Printer, 50 pp., map. [Map: “Map of the routes of the Union Pacific Railroads with their eastern connections.” Along the 35th parallel route is shown “U.P.R.W.E.D.” A connecting route (not labeled) from New Mexico to California via the 32nd parallel route is also shown. The base map displays a generalized “Colorado River”, with “Colorado Chiquito” a prominent tributary to it in the western part of the Grand Canyon region.]

CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT V:1186 [map]
Karto+Grafik

**NO DATE** 25.55  
*Hildebrand’s travel map: United States: the Southern Rockies and Grand Canyon country.*  
Frankfurt, West Germany: Karto+Grafik, 1 sheet, 2 sides. [One online catalog listing gives date as "[1988?]". Other eds.] [Four Corners region.]

≡ **CROSS-LISTINGS**  |  [CITED] GCNHA Monograph 8: page 8-7 [One online catalog listing gives date as "[1988?]". Other eds.] [Four Corners region.]

**1995** 25.639  
Frankfurt am Main: Karto+Grafik Verlagsgesellschaft, 1 sheet, 2 sides. Scale 1:700,000; general map of the Southwest, 1:3,500,000.

**2000** 25.157  
*Hildebrand’s Urlaubskarten-Road Map-Carte Routière: USA: Colorado Plateau: Canyonlands: Südliche Rocky Mountains.*  
Frankfurt am Main: Karto+Grafik, scale 1:700,000. [In German.]

**2005** 25.655  
*USA: Sud Rocheuses—Grand Canyon.*  
Montreuil, Seine-Saint-Denis, France: Blay-Foldex, scale 1:700,000. [Legend in English, German, and French.]

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Keeler, W. J.

**1867** 25.56  
*National map of the territory of the United States from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. Made by the authority of the Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, in the office of the Indian Bureau, chiefly for government purposes under the direction of the Hon. N. G. Taylor, Commis’ of Indian Affairs & Hon. Chas. E. Mix Chief Clerk of the Indian Bureau: Compiled from authorized explorations of the Pacific rail road routes, public surveys, and other reliable data from the departments of the government at Washington, D.C. by W. J. Keeler, civil engineer.  
("N. Du Bois, Draughtsman.") ("J. F. Gedney, Lithographer, Engraver & Plate Printer, Washington, D.C.") ["Colorado River" is shown between the confluence of "Green River" and "Grand River" and the "Gulf of California". Between the confluence of the "Rio San Juan" and what is the western Grand Canyon region, the Colorado’s course is conjecturally southwest, receiving "Cataract Cr." from the east where the river turns south-southwestward toward Diamond Creek (not labeled). "Colorado Chiquito" is shown as a tributary to Cataract Creek from the east-southeast just above Cataract’s confluence with the Colorado. Closer to Diamond Creek a tributary (not labeled) reaches the Colorado from the northwest.]


**1867** 25.1034  
*Map of the Routes of the Union Pacific Railroads with their Eastern Connections. Compiled from authorized Explorations, Public Surveys, and other reliable data from the Departments of the Government. by W. J. Keeler, Civil Engineer. November, 1867.*  
("Lith by J. F. Gedney, Washington.") [The projected 35th parallel route of the "U.P.R.W.E.D." [Union Pacific Railway Eastern Division] is shown. "Colorado River" is depicted between "Pt. Invincible" at the head of the Gulf of California and the confluence of "Green River" and "Grand River". The river is drawn conjecturally in the Grand Canyon region. "Colorado Chiquito" (Little Colorado River) is shown as a tributary from the east, with its confluence more or less in the middle Grand Canyon; and "Cataract Cr." is shown as a tributary to the Little Colorado. Also on this map, hand colored, are gold, silver, copper, and quicksilver mining areas, which include prospects in the lower Colorado River area, and also several silver prospects on the northwestern and western side of the San Francisco Peaks (not labeled) and south of
"Walapi Sprs." (Peach Springs), which notably are along the projected 35th parallel railway.

1868 25.1253  National map of the territory of the United States from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. Made by the authority of the Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, in the office of the Indian Bureau, chiefly for government purposes under the direction of the Hon. N. G. Taylor, Commis’. of Indian Affairs & Hon. Chas. E. Mix Chief Clerk of the Indian Bureau: Compiled from authorized explorations of the Pacific rail routes, public surveys, and other reliable data from the departments of the government at Washington, D.C. by W. J. Keeler, civil engineer. ("N. Du Bois, Draughtsman.") [The projected 35th parallel route of the “U.P.R.W.E.D.” [Union Pacific Railway Eastern Division] is shown. "Colorado River” is depicted between “Pt. Invincible” at the head of the Gulf of California and the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River”. The river is drawn conjecturally in the Grand Canyon region. "Colorado Chiquito” (Little Colorado River) is shown as a tributary from the east, with its confluence more or less in the middle Grand Canyon; and “Cataract Cr.” is shown as a tributary to the Little Colorado. Also on this map, hand colored, are gold, silver, copper, and quicksilver mining areas, which include prospects in the lower Colorado River area, and also several silver prospects on the northwestern and western side of the San Francisco Peaks (not labeled) and south of “Walapi Sprs.” (Peach Springs), which notably are along the projected 35th parallel railway.]

Kelley, Brian


Kemp, Egon

1976 25.876  (Ed.) America in maps dating from 1500 to 1856. (Translated from German by Margaret Stone and Jeffrey C. Stone.) New York and London: Holmes and Meier, 15 pp., 45 maps in 1 volume, in slipcase. [1200 numbered copies.]

Kieffer, Susan Werner 44


44 Rolled and folded states seen of Kieffer’s hydraulic maps; folded maps distributed in printed paper sleeves.
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   CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page ”3–Special Section 2–3”


   CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page ”3–Special Section 2–3”


   CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page ”3–Special Section 2–3”


   CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page ”3–Special Section 2–3”


   CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page ”3–Special Section 2–3”


   CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page ”3–Special Section 2–3”


   CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page ”3–Special Section 2–3”


   CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page ”3–Special Section 2–3”

Kiepert, H. [Kiepert, Heinrich]

1851 25.1237 Mexico[,] Texas und Californien. (”Bearbeitet und gezichnet von H. Kiepert.”) (”WEIMAR, Verlag des Geographischen Instituts 1851.”) (”Situation und Schrift gestochen von K. Mädel, Terrain von C. Jungmann.”) [”Baja (Nieder) California” and “Sonora” are separated by “Golf von California Mar Bemeja d.i. Rothes Meer oder See des Cortez”. “Rio Colorado del Occidente” is depicted by dashed lines through nearly its entire length, from the confluence of likewise conjectured lower courses of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” Only between a point north of the confluence of “R. Gila” and the gulf is the Colorado portrayed by a solid line; and south of that confluence the river bifurcates before rejoining at the head of the gulf. Tributaries to the Colorado are “R. Navajoas (S. Juan)”, depicted by a solid line; “R. Jaquesila (Red R.)” (Little Colorado River), depicted by a solid line; ”R. Virgen” (depicted by a solid line but dashed before its confluence with the Colorado; a dashed-line river (not labeled) from the west; and an unlabeled river from the northeast (Bill Williams River), with a solid line toward its headwaters but dashed at the confluence with the Colorado.] [In German.]

   CROSS-LISTINGS | WHEAT III:723
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1855 25.682 Die Vereinigten Staaten von Nord America nebst Canada. Neue berichtigte Ausgabe. In: Geographisches Institut, Allgemeiner Hand-Atlas der Erde und des Himmels nach den besten astronomischen Bestimmungen, neuesten Entdeckungen und kritischen Untersuchungen entworfen. Weimar: Verlag des Geographischen Instituts. Scale 1:8,000,000. ("Beirbeitet und gezeichnet von H. Kiepert." "Situation und Schrift gestochen von C. J. Mädel, Terrain von W. Weiler.") ["R. Colorado" extends from "R. Verde (Green R.)" to "Golf v. Californien (Mar Bermejo) d. i. Roches Meer" but is indicated conjecturally by dashed lines in the Grand Canyon region. "R. Verde" extends conjecturally to the Colorado in the canyon region. "Grand R." parallels the Green River and reaches a short "definitively" drawn stream that is a tributary to "R. Colorado Chico [sic]"; in turn, the Little Colorado is drawn conjecturally to the Colorado. At "Yuma" is also labeled, "Hattaiki (Casas Grandes)". A trail from Santa Fe to the West Coast by way of Yuma is labeled, "Gewöhnliche Strasse der Aus wanderer."] [For a revision, see Kiepert and Gräf (1865, item no. 25.683).] [In German.]


Kiepert, H., AND Gräf, C. [Kiepert, Heinrich, AND Gräf, Carl]

1865 25.683 Die Vereinigten Staaten von Nord America nebst Canada. Neue berichtigte Ausgabe. In: Graf, C., Graf, A., and Bruhns, C. (eds.), Hand-Atlas der Erde und des Himmels. In siebzig Blättern. Zweithundvierzigste Auflage. Weimar: Verlag des Geographischen Instituts. Scale 1:8,000,000. ("Beirbeitet und gezeichnet von H. Kiepert. Revidirt von C. Gräf 1865"). [In the region of interest to this bibliography, this map is with the exception of changes in nomenclature effectively unchanged from the 1855 ed. (see Kiepert, item no. 25.682). The lower Colorado River is labeled "R. Colorado"; the river where it is conjecturally drawn in the Grand Canyon region is labeled "Colorado del Occidente". "R. Colorado" extends from "R. Verde (Green R.)" to "Golf v. Californien (Mar Bermejo) d. i. Roches Meer" but is indicated conjecturally by dashed lines in the Grand Canyon region. "R. Verde" extends conjecturally to the Colorado in the canyon region. "Grand R." parallels the Green River and reaches a short "definitively" drawn stream that is a tributary to "R. de Lino (Colorado Chico [sic])"; in turn, the Little Colorado is drawn conjecturally to the Colorado. At "Yuma" is also labeled, "Hattaiki (Casas Grandes)". A trail from Santa Fe to the West Coast by way of Yuma is labeled, "Gewöhnliche Strasse der Aus wanderer."] [In German.]

King, Clarence

1876 25.1040 Engineer Department U.S.A. Geological and topographical atlas accompanying the report of the geological exploration of the fortieth parallel made by authority of the Honorable Secretary of War under the direction of Brig. and Brvt. Major General A. A. Humphreys Chief of Engineers U.S.A. by Clarence King U.S. Geologist in Charge 1876.
[No place]: U.S. Army, Engineer Department. ("Julius Bien Lith.") [The Fortieth Parallel Survey, or King Survey, is extralimital to this bibliography; but see the chart "Cordilleras", scale 60 miles = 1 inch, which serves as an index sheet for the remaining charts in this volume. "Colorado River" is delineated between the "Gulf of California" and the confluence of "Green River" and "Grand River". In the Grand Canyon region, between "Rio Virgin" and "Little Colorado or Flax River", the Colorado is drawn roughly, with six tributaries (not labeled) on its south side, and the north side labeled only "North Side Mt".]

≡ CROS-LISTINGS  WHEAT V:1270 [with illustration facing p. 327]

King, P. B.
≡ CROS-LISTINGS  |CITED» GCNHA Monograph 2: page 63|  |CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page "3–Special Section 2–3"

King, P. B., AND Beikman, H. M.
≡ CROS-LISTINGS  |CITED» GCNHA Monograph 2: page 63|  |CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page "3–Special Section 2–3"

Kingsley, John; Colvin, Rodney G.; McIntyre, Joseph; Currey, Betty Ann; Menasco, Thomas; AND Currey, Jack L.
1972  10.9  Pictorial color map of Grand Canyon : geology, history, points of interest, river and rapids.  Salt Lake City: River Map, 31 pp. (includes colored geologic map), scale 1:87,000.  (Geological research and cartography by John Kingsley, Rodney G. Colvin, and Joseph McIntyre; historical research by Betty Ann Currey and Thomas Menasco; photography by Jack L. Currey; graphics by Bailey-Montague, Salt Lake City; printed by Paragon Press, Salt Lake City.)  [River guide, despite generalized title.  Includes fold-out leaves; pagination continues across individual folds.]

[Kino, Eusebio Francisco]
1902  25.1284  Mapa de la California su Golfo y Provincias fronteras en el continente de Nueva España.  In: Hernández, Fortunato, Las razas indígenas de Sonora y la guerra del Yaqui.  México: Talleres de la Casa Editorial "J. de Elizalde", between pp. [vi]/[viii].  [Without credit, map reproduces the Kino (1701/1705) map after Venegas (1759, ITEM NO. 25.1127).  It reproduces the cartouche, "Al Rey N.S. la Provincia de la Compañía de JHS de Nueva españa lo S. D.y C 1757." ]  [Refer to Kino in Section 1 of this Cartobibliography.]  [In Spanish.]
Kister, L. R.


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED> GCNHA Monograph 2: pages 37, 63 | CITED> GCNHA Monograph 8: page "3–Special Section 2–3"

Kistler Graphics, Inc.


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED> GCNHA Monograph 8: page 3-53

Kleinkopf, M. Dean


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED> GCNHA Monograph 8: page "3–Special Section 2–3"

Knapp, James H.


Kneale, S. M., AND Richard, S. M.


Knight, Charles see Charles Knight and Co.

Knight, William H.


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | WHEAT V:1061 [with illustration facing p. 74]
1866  25.1247  Bancroft's map of the Rocky Mountain States, and the Pacific coast. Compiled by Wm. Knight. Published by H. H. Bancroft & Co. Booksellers and Stationers, San Francisco, Cal. 1866. ["Colorado R." is depicted between "Mexico" and the confluences of "Green R.", "Grande R." (Grand River), and "San Juan R." South of "Fort Yuma" and "Arizona City" the river continues some distance into Mexico before passing off the map, with no indication of the Gulf of California. The "Green" and "Grande" parallel each other, both coming to "Big Cañon of the Colorado"; it is unclear from the drawings whether "Grande" is implied to be a tributary to the San Juan or vice versa. "Little Colorado or Flax R." is shown as a tributary to the Colorado in the eastern Grand Canyon. "Virgin R." is shown as a tributary, into which "Muddy Cr." is in turn a tributary. "Bill Williams Fork" is shown. "Gila R." is a tributary to the Colorado at Arizona City.

1867  25.1030  Bancroft's map of the Pacific States. Compiled by Wm. Henry Knight. Published by H. H. Bancroft & Co. Booksellers and Stationers, San Francisco, Cal. 1867. ["Colorado Riv." (label below Yuma), "Colorado River" (label upstream) depicted from the U.S.-Mexico border to the confluence of the "Grand River" and "Green River". Callville is noted as "Present Head of Navigation", downstream from the confluence of "virgin Riv." "Big Cañon of the Colorado River" is labeled. "Red Lake" ("dry except during raining Season") in "Wallapi Valley" (Hualapai Valley) is depicted with "Yampi Cr." as a source and with an outlet to the Colorado River in western Grand Canyon where it is labeled "Supposed Head of Navigation". A "Proposed Wagon Road to Salt Lake [City]" is shown reaching the Colorado from the north at this point. "Diamond R." is shown as well as a tributary (not labeled) from the north that has its confluence with the Colorado just upstream from Diamond Creek. "Colorado Chiquito or Flax River" (Little Colorado River) is depicted with its confluence in central Grand Canyon, and "Cateract [sic] Cr." is shown as a tributary to it. In the "Colorado Desert" the entire Salton Basin is shown as "Salt Lake  Dry except during rainy season  Supposed to be below the level of the Sea"][Wheat (1963, Volume V, p. 223) calls this the "mother map" of a series of Bancroft maps.]

Kron, Andrea June; cARTography

Lahainaluna [mission]
1840  25.1509  Ha Palapala Honua No Ka Poepoe [A map of the globe]. ("Lahainaluna Maui 1839"). In: He mau palapala aina a me na niele e pili ana. Hookahi Ke pai ana. Lahainaluna, Maui, [Hawaii]. [1840.] [On the continent of "Amerikaa" the only river labeled is "Misisipi M." In "Mesiko", the Colorado River (not labeled) is sketched in, feeding to
the Gulf of California (not labeled); and the Gila River (not labeled), with tributaries, is sketched, reaching the northeastern head of the gulf. Both rivers head in "M. Ponaku" (i.e., Mauna Pōhaku [Rocky Mountains]).] [In Hawaiian.]

Lamb, J. J.

NO DATE 25.176 (PROJECT MANAGER, WITH Robin Pinto, Robert Leighninger, Jr., Peter Booth, Michael Smith, and Joy Mehulka) *The New Deal in Arizona: connections to our historic landscape: heritage tourism map.* [No place]: Arizona Humanities Council, 1 sheet (2 sides). [2008.]

Landkarte [firm]

1999 25.126 *Mega Atlas Arizona 1: 400 000.* Fürst: Berndtson u. B. [In German.]

Lapie [firm]

1842 25.63 *Carte des Etats-Unis du Mexique.* Paris: Lapie. [In French.]

Laurie and Whittle [firm]

1808 25.1335 *A New Map of the World, with Captain Cook’s Tracks, his Discoveries and those of the other Circumnavigators.* London: Published 12th April, 1808, By Laurie & Whittle, N°. 53, Fleet Street. Second Edition—Improved. (“W. Palmer sc.”) [See "Western Hemisphere or New World.” “California” is separated from “New Navarra” by “Sea of Cortes”. "R. Colorado” is depicted simply on a direct north-south course to the head of the gulf. It receives near the gulf a tributary, “R. Azul”, that parallels the Colorado on the east before swinging westward to make the confluence.] [For the first ed. see Laurie and Whittle (1799, ITEM NO. 25.1334) in Section 1. The second ed. is unchanged in the part of the globe described here.]

Laurie, R. H. [see also Crutchley, G.]

1830 25.1333 *Fredonia Or the United States of North-America; Including also Cabotia, or the Canadian Provinces; the Western Territory To the Pacific Ocean; And the Northern Part of the Mexican States.* Published by R. H. Laurie, N°. 53, Fleet Street, London. 14th August, 1830. (“Sold by James Wyld, (successor to M. Faden) Geographer to His Majesty, and H.R.H. The Duke of York, 5, Charing Cross, London.”) [“Baja California” is separated from “Sonora” by “Gulf of California”. “Rio Colorado” is drawn casually from headwaters to the head of the gulf; above the confluence of "R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River) it is labeled "Rio Zaguanas". Among the headwaters neither the Green nor Grand rivers are portrayed. Other tributaries en route to the gulf are the San Juan River (not labeled), Little Colorado River (not labeled), a minor tributary labeled "R. S’t Maria” (Bill Williams River), and "River Gila". Just before reaching the head of the gulf, the Colorado follows a broad arc from southwest to southeast, meeting the gulf at the same point as at which the Gila meets it.] [NOTE: Wheat (1958, Volume II, p. 236) cites “Sold by G. Crutchley, map seller & publisher, 38, Ludgate Street, St. Pauls, London. Engraving & printing in all it’s various branches. 14th August, 1830.”]
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It is not determined here whether these are coincident offerings or if one is a later variant of the other.]

Fredonia Or the United States of North-America; Including also Cabotia, or the Canadian Provinces; the Western Territory[,] California, Oregon, And the Northern Part of the Mexican States. Published by R. H. Laurie, No. 53, Fleet Street, London. 1849. ["Rio Colorado" is sketched in generally between "Gulf of California" and the confluence of "Green R." and the Grand River (not labeled). Tributaries to the Colorado in this reach are "Nabajoa R." (San Juan River), "River Yaquesila" (Little Colorado River), "R. Virgen", in the lower course one unlabeled tributary each from the west and east, and "Rio Gila".]

Lawrence, E. [no imprint] \(1849\) 25.1013

[COMPILER] Vintage prints : vintage maps : Grand Canyon. [No imprint], [22] leaves. [A compilation of 20 good-quality, single-page reproductions of Grand Canyon maps, without credit, but seemingly from Library of Congress online postings. The statement (leaf [1] verso), "Images found in this book may have been retouched", seems to be a standard disclaimer used in similarly produced booklets. Three of the maps in this production are shown as white on black, apparently for artistic effect.] [Copy acquired new, November 2020. [An on-demand production.]

Lazaridou, Hr. [Λαζαρίδου, Ηρ.] [no imprint] \(25.1672\)

AMÉRIKH HP. ΑΑΖΑΡΙΔΟΥ [sic] EN ΑΘΗΝΑΙ [with initial capitals only and correction of creator's name, for bibliographical purposes: ΑΜΕΡΙΚΗ ΗΡ. ΑΑΖΑΡΙΔΟΥ ΕΝ ΑΘΗΝΑΙ] [Ameriki Hr. Lazaridou en Athenais]. [America Her Lazaridou in Athens]. [1860?] ["Παλ Καλιφόρνια" (i.e., Παλιά Καλιφόρνια [Paliá Kalifórnia] [Old California]) is separated from "Νεον Μεξικον" (i.e., Νέο Μεξικό [New Mexico]) by "Κόλπος Καλιφόρνιας" [Kólpos Kalifórniás] [Gulf of California]. "Κολοράδος π" (i.e., Κολοράδος Ποταμός [Kolorádos Potamós] [Colorado River]) and "Γίλας π" (i.e., Γίλας Ποταμός [Gila Potamós] [Gila River]) have their confluence just to the northeast of the head of the gulf; the Colorado’s course is from the northeast, the Gila’s from the east, and from the confluence to the gulf is to the southwest. Notably, another river (not labeled) closely parallels the Colorado to the west, arcing to the southeast to join the Colorado below the Gila confluence.] [NOTE: It is not clear whether Lazaridou is the cartographer or only the publisher. It appears that the initial letter in his name, "Α" (as printed), should have been "Λ".] [In Greek.]

1861 25.1511 ΧΑΡΤΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΜΕΡΙΚΗΣ ΕΚ ΤΟΥ ΑΤΛΑΝΤΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΗΡ. ΛΑΖΑΡΙΔΟΥ [sic] EN ΑΘΗΝΑΙ [with initial capitals only and correction of creator's name, for bibliographical purposes: ΧΑΡΤΗ ΤΗΣ ΑΜΕΡΙΚΗΣ ΕΚ ΤΟΥ ΑΤΛΑΝΤΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΗΡ. ΛΑΖΑΡΙΔΟΥ ΕΝ ΑΘΗΝΑΙ] [Chartis tis Amerikis ek tou Atlantos tou Hr. Lazaridou en Athnais] [Map of America from the Atlantic of Her. Lazaridou in Athens]. ("Α. Α’ύρης έτύπωσεν" [A. Arýis étýposen] [A. Aryis printer].) [In the area of interest to this bibliography, this map provides the same information as that in Lazaridou (no date [1860?], ITEM NO. 25.1510): "Παλ Καλιφόρνια" (i.e., Παλιά Καλιφόρνια [Paliá Kalifórnia] [Old California]) is separated from "Νεον Μεξικον" (i.e., Νέο Μεξικό [New Mexico]) by "Κόλπος Καλιφόρνιας" (i.e., Κόλπος Καλιφόρνιας [Kólpos Kalifórniás] [Gulf of California]). "Κολοράδος π" (i.e., Κολοράδος Ποταμός [Kolorádos Potamós] [Colorado River]) and "Γίλας π" (i.e., Γίλας Ποταμός [Gila Potamós] [Gila River]) have their confluence just
to the northeast of the head of the gulf; the Colorado’s course is from the northeast, the Gila’s from the east, and from the confluence to the gulf is to the southwest. Notably, another river (not labeled) closely parallels the Colorado to the west, arcing to the southeast to join the Colorado below the Gila confluence.  [NOTE: It is not clear whether Lazaridou is the cartographer or only the publisher. It appears that the second "Λ" in his name (as printed) should have been "Α".] [In Greek.]

Leach, J. B.


Lee, Audrey

2011 10.72  Take a ride on the river : a tour guide trip from Glen Canyon Dam to Lee’s Ferry. Lexington, Kentucky: Profundities, 41 pp.  [An on-demand publication.]

Leicht, F. v., AND Craven, A.

1873 25.1364  State Geological Survey of California  J.D. Whitney, State Geologist. Map of California and Nevada. Scale: Eighteen Miles to One Inch (1: 1140,480 [sic]). ("J. Bien Lith. N.Y.")  [A physiographic map only. In the southeast corner of the map, "Colorado River" is depicted from below the lower international boundary in Mexico (reflecting its very convoluted course) north to the Nevada-Arizona common point east of "Virgin River". "Black Cañon" is labeled.]

1874 25.1365  State Geological Survey of California  J.D. Whitney, State Geologist. Map of California and Nevada. Scale: Eighteen Miles to One Inch (1: 1140,480 [sic]). ("J. Bien Lith. N.Y.") ("2nd Edition Revised by Hoffmann and Craven and issued by authority of the Regents of the University of California given May 12th. 1874.")  [A physiographic map only. In the southeast corner of the map, "Colorado River" is depicted from below the lower international boundary in Mexico (reflecting its very convoluted course) north to the Nevada-Arizona common point east of "Virgin River". "Black Cañon" is labeled.]  ["Hoffmann" is Charles F. Hoffman.]

Lepley, Larry K.

Levias, Matthew, AND Jake, Vivienne

2009  25.540  Salt Song Trail map of Nuwivi (Southern Paiute) sacred landscapes, culture areas and bands.  San Francisco: The Cultural Conservancy, The Salt Song Trail Project and the Chemehuevi Cultural Center.  [Poster.]

Levings, G. W., AND Farrar, C. D.


Lewis, S.  [Lewis, Samuel]

1804  25.260  Louisiana.  ("Drawn by S. Lewis", "Tanner Sc.")  In: Laurie, Robert, and Whittle, James, New and elegant general atlas : chiefly intended for the use of schools and convenience of gentlemen’s libraries, also to accompany the various geographical grammars, dictionaries, &c.  Comprising all the new discoveries to the present time : being more copious than any atlas published of this size.  London: 38 maps.  [The map, "Louisiana", comprises imaginatively much of the American West, wherein the head of the Gulf of California depicts no Colorado River flowing into it.  The east side of the gulf is "New Navarre", while the Baja peninsula is "California" with "New Albion" immediately north of it.]

1814  25.676  Missouri Territory formerly Louisiana.  ("Lewis del", "Bower. Sc.")  [Philadelphia]: [Mathew Carey].  ["R. Colorado" is shown on an effectively straight south-southwesterly course from headwaters in "New Mexico" to the "Gulf of California"; paralleling its course the entire way, to its west, is the range of "Nabajo Mountains"!  Its upper course is labeled "R. Zaninguanos".  En route to the Gulf it receives only three tributaries: one from the east-northeast (not labeled; the San Juan River?), "R. Jasqueveilla" (Little Colorado River) from the east, and "R. Gilas" (sic) from the east-northeast.]  [Wheat (Volume 2, p. 216) notes, "This map was originally published in Philadelphia by Matthew Carey, and later by the firm of Carey and Warner."]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

Lindemann, Linda Lou

[NOTE: All subsequent “printings” contain minor changes.]  
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  | [CITED] GCNHA Monograph 8: page “1–Special Section 2–1” | FQ20:248

[Spiral-bound, light-blue covers.]  
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  | [CITED] GCNHA Monograph 8: page “1–Special Section 2–3” |

[Spiral-bound, rust-red covers.]  

[Spiral-bound, light-green covers.]  
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  | FQ15:323 FQ17:251 FQ18:248 FQ24/2:1051 |

[Spiral-bound, yellow covers.]  
[NOTE: Later copies distributed with insert regarding summer 1999 rockslide at President Harding Rapid.]  
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  | FQ22:479 FQ24:248 FQ24/2:1051 |

[Spiral-bound, yellow covers.]  
≡ REVIEWS AND NOTICES  | Martin, 2005, ITEM NO. 30.407 |

[Spiral-bound, yellow covers.]  
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  | FQ22:479 |

2005  10.56  *Colorado River briefs for a trip through the Grand Canyon.* (Updated edition, illustrated by Dan K. Lindemann.) Santa Clara, California: DeHarts Printing Services, 9th printing, 154 pp.  
[Spiral-bound, pictorial topographic map covers.]  
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  | FQ22:479 |

[Spiral-bound, pictorial topographic map covers.]  
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  | FQ22:479 |

2009  10.69  *Colorado River briefs for a trip through the Grand Canyon.* (Updated edition, illustrated by Dan K. Lindemann.) Santa Clara, California: DeHarts Printing Services, 11th printing, 154 pp.  
[Spiral-bound, pictorial topographic map covers.]  
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  | FQ22:479 |
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<th>Location</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<td>2012</td>
<td>10.76</td>
<td><em>Colorado River briefs for a trip through the Grand Canyon.</em> (Updated edition, illustrated by Dan K. Lindemann.) Page, Arizona: Dan Lindemann, 12th printing, 154 pp. (Printed by DeHart’s Media Services, Santa Clara, California.) [Spiral-bound, pictorial topographic map covers.]</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>1805</td>
<td>25.1505</td>
<td><em>Nord America mit Benützung der neuesten und zuverlässigsten Quellen und Hülffmittel nach dem Entwurfe des Herrn Ios. Marx Freiherrn von Liechtenstern gezeichnet von Martin Hartl.</em> Wien, Im Verlage des Kunst und Industrie Comptoirs. 1805. [The peninsula, “Californien”, is separated from “Neu Navarra” (part of “Stalthalterschaft Neu Mexico”) by “Meerbusen von Californien oder das rothe Meer”. The entire region north of here is blank (“Unbekannte Gegenden”). The head of the gulf receives a peculiar river system from the northeast and east. “Fl. Grande de los Apostolos” (Gila River, with the label written upsidedown) arrives along a peculiarly meandering track from due east, with a tributary from the northeast near “Casagrande”. Closer to the gulf, what seemingly is a tributary (actually the Colorado River, not labeled) arrives from the northeast and north along a rather short, conjectural course, and along which a short tributary (not labeled) arrives to it from the east. Below the confluence of the Apostles river and what is the Colorado, the river bifurcates and follows peculiarly meandering courses before converging at the head of the gulf.] [In German.]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>1812</td>
<td>25.1405</td>
<td><em>Карта земного шара, выполненная по новейшим описаниям Ф. К. Ю. Лисянским, съ показанием пути корабля Невы съ 1803г по 1806г.</em> [Karta zemnago shara, vypolnennaya po noveyshim opisaniyam F. K. Yu. Lisyanskim, s pokazaniyem puti korablya Nevy s 1803-y po 1806-y] [Map of the globe, made according to the latest descriptions by F. K. Yu. Lisyansky, showing the course of the ship Neva from 1803 to 1806]. [Saint Petersburg, Russia]: [no imprint]. [The Baja Peninsula is labeled “Калифорния” (California), separated from “Сонора” (Sonora) by “Зал. Калифорнийский” (Zal’v Kaliforniyskiy) (Gulf of California). The Colorado River (not labeled) is shown entering the northeast head of the gulf from the north, after having traveled a course due west from a confluence of two rivers, one from the east, the other from the northeast with headwater north of the latitude</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
of "Сантафе" (sic, Santa Fe) in "Новая Мексика" (New Mexico).] [Of additional note: Upper California is labeled "Зачатие" (Conception).] [In Russian.]

Littlefield, W. M.


Lloyd see also H. H. Lloyd and Co.

Lloyd, J. T. [Lloyd, James T.]

1859 25.595 Lloyd’s American Railroad Map of the United States Showing the Three Proposed Roads And the Overland Mail Route to the Pacific 1859. (Eng’d by Rae Smith Nassau St. N.Y.)(‘’Drawn & Engraved at Rae Smith’s 71 Nassau St. N.Y. From Materials furnished to the 36th Congress March 1859 by G. K. Warren Lt. U.S. Top.[.] Eng. for the passage of the Pacific Railroad Bill.’’)[‘’Rio Colorado’’ is sketched in only roughly, which presents the more carefully sketched ‘’Pro. Pacific Rail Road Route’’ as passing farther to its south in the Grand Canyon area. The label ‘’Rio Colorado’’ also passes erroneously onto the course of what is the Little Colorado River (otherwise not labeled), and upstream from that confluence the main river is labeled ‘’Green River’’, the course of which is continuous to this point without significant tributaries other than what likely is the San Juan River (not labeled). ‘’Sevier River’’ is shown on a southwesterly course from ‘’Utah’’, passing through a gap in a linear mountain range to reach the Colorado at the point of confluence where the Virgin River meets it, which stream it actually is supposed to be. On either side of the Colorado/River river and the Little Colorado River is labeled, ‘’Unexplored Territory’’. Then-current boundaries for New Mexico (territory) are drawn. Ornamental map border composed of portraits of 28 railroad presidents.]

Lochman-Balk, Christina


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS [CITED⇒ GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–3”]

Locke, Harry


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS FQ19:38 FQ26:13
**CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY**

**SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES**

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>25.62</td>
<td><em>Page: home of Lake Powell: souvenir map poster and guide.</em> Flagstaff, Arizona: Loco Promotions, 1 folded sheet. [Includes some Grand Canyon information; stylized map includes Colorado River to Navajo Bridge.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>25.624</td>
<td><em>Grand Canyon National Park planning map.</em> [No place]: Lonely Planet, 1st ed., 1 sheet, 2 sides. [Packaged in booklet-like folder with a sheet of stickers for use personalizing the map. Elevations shown by shaded colors. Includes inset maps. Verso contains area map and illustrated texts.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.1523</td>
<td><em>N. America.</em> (&quot;Projected by Adam Anderven A.M.&quot;) (&quot;S. Harrison Sc.&quot;) [1807?] [&quot;R. Colorado&quot; is depicted simply along an arc with a course from southwest to southwest between headwaters and the head of &quot;Gulf of California&quot;. One of the headwater streams, up against a narrow continental mountain range (not labeled) is labeled &quot;Nabajo&quot;; it follows a southward course. Only &quot;R. Gila&quot; is otherwise depicted in the region, reaching the Colorado from the east just prior to the Colorado entering the gulf. For most of its course, the Colorado basin lies between the unlabeled mountain range to the east and &quot;Mºº of Nabajo&quot; to the west.] [In Spanish.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.1189</td>
<td><em>Mapa de la América Septentrional por Don Juan Lopez, Geógrafo del Rey. Año de 1801.</em> [No imprint]. [&quot;California&quot; is separated from &quot;Nueva Navarra&quot; by &quot;Mar de Cortés&quot;. &quot;R. Colorado&quot; is shown generally on a southerly course from headwaters in &quot;Nueva Granada ó Nuevo México&quot; to the head of the gulf. Midway, a single tributary (not labeled) is received from the east, which itself has numerous tributaries to it.] [In Spanish.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.1190</td>
<td><em>Mapa de la America Septenttrional Por D Juan Lopez, Geógrafo del Rey 2ª Edicion.</em> [In the area of interest to this bibliography, this edition is identical to that of Lopez (1801, ITEM NO. 25.1189).] [&quot;California&quot; is separated from &quot;Nueva Navarra&quot; by &quot;Mar de Cortés&quot;. &quot;R. Colorado&quot; is shown generally on a southerly course from headwaters in &quot;Nueva Granada&quot; to the head of the gulf. Midway, a single tributary (not labeled) is received from the east, which itself has numerous tributaries to it.] [In Spanish.]</td>
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</table>
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

**Louis Prang** [firm]


**Lower Colorado River Water Trail Alliance**

2015 10.93  *Black Canyon Water Trail guide: paddling, rafting, exploring: adventures along the Colorado River from Hoover Dam to Eldorado Canyon*. [No place]: Lower Colorado River Water Trail Alliance, 32 pp. [including wraps]. [Cover also notes, “A National Water Trail Designation by the U.S. Department of Interior [sic]”].

**Lucchitta, Ivo**


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  | CITED> GCNHA Monograph 8: page 3-109|


**Lucchitta, Ivo; Basdekas, P. G.; Bohannon, R. G.; Reick, H. J.; and Dehler, C. M.**


**Lucchitta, Ivo; Beard, L. Sue; Billingsley, George H.; Antweiler, J. C.; Rieck, Hugh J.; and Lane, M. E.**


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  | CITED> GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–3”|

**Lucchitta, Ivo; Beard, Sue J.; and Rieck, Hugh J.**


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  | CITED> GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–3”|
Lucchitta, Ivo; Dehler, Carol M.; AND Basdekas, Peggy G.


Lucchitta, Ivo; Dehler, Carol M.; Davis, Marie E.; Burke, Kelly J.; AND Basdekas, Peggy O.


Luedke, R. G.


Luedke, R. G., AND Shoemaker, E. M.


Luedke, R. G., AND Smith, R. L.


Luffman, J. [Luffman, John]

NO DATE 25.1197 Luffman’s geographical and topographical atlas : consisting of maps of countries, plans of cities and forts, ports and harbours, battles, &c. London: I. Luffman. [See map, "North America, By J. Luffman, Geog." ("London, Publish’d by I. Luffman, 377, Strand."). "California" and "New Mexico" are separated by "Gulf of California". "R. Colorado" is shown running on a mostly straight northeast-southwest course to the head of the gulf, part way along which it receives from the east "Blue R." The two rivers share a common headwater area.

Lutsey, Ira A., AND Nichols, Susan L.

### Lyonski, Joseph C.; Sumner, John S.; Aiken, Carlos; AND Schmidt, James S.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
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| 1980 | 11.18474 | *Residual Bouguer gravity anomaly map of Arizona* (IGSN 71). Tucson: University of Arizona, Laboratory of Geophysics, scale 1:1,000,000. [International Gravity Standardization Net 71 is the official gravity datum worldwide.]

### MacLachlan, Marjorie E.

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
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≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page 3–Special Section 2–3 to 4

### Macomb, J. N. [Macomb, John N.]

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
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| 1876 | 25.568 | (WITH Dimmock, C. H.) *Map of Explorations and Surveys in New Mexico and Utah made under the direction of the Secretary of War by Capt. J. N. Macomb Topl. Eng*. assisted by D. H. Dimmock, C. Eng. 1860. (Lettering by John L. Hazzard. Ruling by Samuel Sartain.) *As a part of:* Newberry, J. S., *Geological Report.* *In:* Macomb, J. N., *Report of the exploring expedition from Santa Fé, New Mexico, to the junction of the Grand and Green Rivers of the Great Colorado of the West, in 1859, under the command of Capt. J. N. Macomb, Corps of Topographical Engineers (now Colonel of Engineers) : with Geological Report by Prof. J. S. Newberry, geologist of the expedition.* Washington: Government Printing Office, fold-out sheet following p. 148, scale 1:760,320. [This map contains a separate imprint: "Geographical Institute, Baron F. W. von Egloffstein, No. 164 Broadway, N. York. 1864." The 1864 date is the date of engraving. Publication was delayed until 1876, in part due to the Civil War and post-war administrative and financial difficulties.] [NOTE: The region explored is extraliminal to this bibliography, thus the volume text is not pertinent to this bibliography, but the map does include the region of the easternmost Grand Canyon and Marble Canyon, which also depicts the "Supposed junction of the Rio Colorado & Flax River" (Little Colorado River). (Note as well that in thus more precisely depicting the supposed position of the confluence of the Colorado and Little Colorado Rivers that it improved on the engraver’s own, earlier maps from the Ives expedition.])


ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE GRAND CANON

CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

[NOTE: The region explored is extralimital to this bibliography, but the map does include the region of the easternmost Grand Canyon and Marble Canyon, which also depicts the “Supposed junction of the Rio Colorado & Flax River” (Little Colorado River). See remarks on the map in the chapter, “The Bones and the Map” (pp. 108-116).]

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Magnus, Charles

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>25.705</td>
<td>Map of the United States from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean showing the overland routes to California and the gold regions also the Atlantic Coast and Central America [sic] Publ. &amp; sold by Chs Magnus 22 North William St. N. Y. [“Colorado R.” shown generally.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>25.1322</td>
<td>Map of the United States of America[,] The British Provinces, Mexico, the West Indies and Central America. Published by Charles Magnus. New York. [“Rio Colorado” is depicted very generally between the head of “Gulf of California” and the confluence of “Green” and “Grand R.” (likely mislabeled). South of that confluence, to a tributary coming from the east labeled “Red R.”, the main stream is labeled both “Zaguunanas” (sic) and “Rio Colorado”. South of there the San Juan River enters from the east, labeled both “Nabajoa” and “S! Juan R.” South of there in turn is the tributary “Jaquesito” (Little Colorado River), and a short distance downstream from that point is a place marker labeled “P. Bucarette” (Puerto de Bucareli). The Colorado turns from the Little Colorado to the southwest until receiving “Virgin R.” and turning again southward and follows an effectively straight course to the gulf, receiving on the way “R. S. Maria” (Bill Williams River), which comes from the northeast, and “Rio Gila”.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>25.1323</td>
<td>Map of the United States of America[,] The British Provinces, Mexico, the West Indies and Central America. Published by Charles Magnus. New York. 1854. [In the region of interest to this bibliography, this map is identical to the 1850 ed.: “Rio Colorado” is depicted very generally between the head of “Gulf of California” and the confluence of “Green” and “Grand R.” (likely mislabeled). South of that confluence, to a tributary coming from the east labeled “Red R.”, the main stream is labeled both “Zaguunanas” (sic) and “Rio Colorado”. South of there the San Juan River enters from the east, labeled both “Nabajoa” and “S! Juan R.” South of there in turn is the tributary “Jaquesito” (Little Colorado River), and a short distance downstream from that point is a place marker labeled “P. Bucarette” (Puerto de Bucareli). The Colorado turns from the Little Colorado to the southwest until receiving “Virgin R.” and turning again southward and follows an effectively straight course to the gulf, receiving on the way “R. S. Maria” (Bill Williams River), which comes from the northeast, and “Rio Gila”.]</td>
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Mallery, J. C., and Ward, J. W.

<table>
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<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>25.64</td>
<td>New map of the Territory of Arizona[,] southern California and parts of Nevada, Utah and Sonora[,] Compiled from the latest authentic data by Lieut. J. C. Mallery, A.M., U.S. Engineer Corps, and J. W. Ward, Civil &amp; Topographical Engineer. 1876.1877. Office 105 Stockton St. San Francisco[,] Payot, Upham &amp; Company, Publishers and Wholesale Stationers, 204 Sansome Street, (near Pine) San Francisco Scale one Inch to 16 Miles. 1:1,013,760. Britton, Rey &amp; Co. Lith S.F. [Numerous place labels appear on this map. “Colorado River” is depicted between “Gulf of California” and confluence of “Rio San Juan”. “Grand Cañon of the Colorado” is labeled between “Grand Wash” and “Kanab Cañon”; “Marble Cañon” is labeled between “Kanab Cañon”</td>
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and confluence of “Colorado Chiquito Cañon”. West of Grand Canyon are labelled, sequentially, “Iceberg Cañon”, “Virgin Cañon”, “Boulder Cañon”, “Black Cañon”. The Salton Basin is labeled “Dry Lake” and a bifurcated “New River Slough” enters the basin. Routes of exploration, surveyed railroad routes, and the “Mil. Telegraph Line” between San Diego and “Ft. Yuma” are depicted.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 2: page 108 | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page 8-5 | WHEAT V:1272

Mallory, William Wyman


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page 3–Special Section 2-4”]

Malmon, Daniel V.; Howard, Keith A.; AND Priest, Susan S.


Manje, Juan Mateo  [Mange, Juan Mateo]

1954  25.881  Unknown Arizona and Sonora, 1693-1721 : from the Francisco Fernández del Castillo version of Luz de Tierra Incógnita by Captain Juan Mateo Manje : an English translation of Part II by Harry J. Karns and associates. Tucson: Arizona Silhouettes, 303 pp., color map in pocket. [Map: "Major Exploration Routes; Cápitan Juan Manje in Company With Eusebio Francisco Kino in Unknown Pimeria Alta 1693-1721"; "Exploration Routes and Indian Trails Drawn from the Field Notes and Maps of Harry Karnes". Principally extralimital to this bibliography.] ["Limited First Edition of 1,500 numbered copies"; 1-50 in "de luxe cowhide covers", the remainder in cloth.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  FQ9:379

Manydeeds, Stephen A., AND Smith, Bruce D.


Map, Inc.

1985  25.65  Arizona travel adventures and trivia map [New Mexico map on verso]. Norman, Oklahoma: Map, Inc., 1 sheet.

Marcou, Jules

1878  25.1063  Appendix M. Notes upon the first discoveries of California and the origin of the name by Prof. Jules Marcou. From: Wheeler, George M., Appendix NN. Annual report of
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES


Marcy, Randolph B.

1854 25.692 Map of the country between the frontiers of Arkansas and New Mexico embracing the section explored in 1849.50.51. & 52, by Capt. R. B. Marcy U.S. Inf. under orders from the War Department. Also a continuation of the emigrant road from Fort Smith and Fulton down the Valley of the Gila. Accompanying: Marcy, Randolph B. (ASSISTED BY George B. McClellan), Exploration of the Red River of Louisiana, in the year 1852 . . . with reports on the natural history of the country, and numerous illustrations. U.S. 33rd Congress, 1st Session, House of Representatives, Executive Document [no number], 286 pp., plates; and two maps in separate case. [The text is extralimital to this bibliography. At the western margin of this map is depicted (as copied from Sitgreaves’ map [in Sitgreaves, 1853, ITEM NO. 2.5820]) “Colorado River” from “Gulf of California” to the confluence of both “Rio Virgen” and “Yampai Creek”, beyond which the river extends to the north, labeled “Unexplored”. In addition, the entire region north of Sitgreaves’ route of 1851 is labeled “Unexplored”.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:791 [map; with illustration facing p. 13]

Chiquito” meets the Colorado in mid-region from the southeast, resembling the general map positions as would be portrayed by Egloffstein in Ives (1861). The labels for the Green and Grand Rivers in Utah are transposed, and the two rivers converge to a point at the 38th parallel where they end, not reaching the Colorado.

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**CROSS-LISTINGS**

**Wheat IV: 984** [map; with illustration facing p. 188, mislabeled there “985”]

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**Mariano, John, AND Grauch, V. J. S.**


**Mariano, John; Helferty, M. G.; AND Gage, T. B.**


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**Marmocchi, F. C. [Marmocchi, Francesco Constantino]**

1842  25.574  *Il Nuovo Mondo diviso nelle sue principali contrade.*  *In*: Atlante di geografia universale : preceduto da un vocabolario de nomi tecnici della geografia, corredato da specchi statistici delle divisioni politiche della terra, ed arricchito d’illustrazioni e di una bilancia politica del globo per servire al corso di geografia universale.  Firenze: Vincenzo Batelli e Compagni.  [A river (not labeled) that enters the head of “Mare Vermiglio” comes from the region labeled “Rov. di una Città Indiana Casa grande”, which seems to depict the Gila River.]  [In Italian.]

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**Marryat (Capt.) [Marryat, Frederick]**

1843  25.1065  *Narrative of the travels and adventures of Monsieur Violet, in California, Sonora, and western Texas. Written by Capt. Marryat, C.B.*  London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 3 volumes, 313, 318, 299 pp., map frontispiece in Volume I.  [Although the story line takes place principally in the country of the “Shoshones”, north from the region of interest to this bibliography, there are occasional references to adventure in the region of the “Rio Colorado of the West” and of the “cruel race” of the “Club Indians”, or “Piuses”. Passages that are likely pertinent to this bibliography, with reference to the lower Colorado River region and headwaters, appear in Volume I, pp.
40 note, 171-172, 218, 224, 272; Volume II, pp. 23-24, 126 ("the big stony river (the Colorado of the West")), 129; Volume III, p. 257. The map in Volume I is, as like the story, fictional, depicting the land of the "Shosshones"; in the southern portion of the map, near latitude 40° N, the "River Buenaventura" passes by "Mount Pleasant" beside which converge from the southwest and southeast, respectively, "The Trail to Upper California" and "The trail to the Río Colorado del mar". Wheat (1958, Volume II, p. 182) takes note of the "flight of fancy" in the map, calling it "a silly little map" and (p. 259) "[o]bviously fiction", perhaps not realizing that Marryat was a well-known British novelist nor that this title was for a younger-reader audience. The map is without title, with the credit "W. Lake, lith, 170. Fleet St."]

45 Regarding the novelist Frederick Marryat, who had resigned from the Royal Navy following the successful publication of his first novel, see notes in Mary Lee Spence, “British Impressions of Texas and the Texans”, *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 70, No. 2 (October 1966), pp. 163-183; specifically about the adventures of Monsieur Violet cited here, pp. 179-182. See also: Alan Buster, *Captain Marryat : sea-officer, novelist, country squire : a bio-bibliographical essay to accompany an exhibition of the life and works of Captain Frederick Marryat, R.N., 1792-1848* (University of California Library, Los Angeles, 1980), 48 pp.; and Oliver Warner, *Captain Marryat : a rediscovery* (Constable and Co. Ltd., London, 1953), p. 175. Spence, Buster, and Warner confirm as well that this title was written for the young-reader audience. Buster (p. 37) notes that in the Monsieur Violet story "[s]ubstantial pieces were taken from Bancroft's *History of the United States*, Josiah Gregg's *Commerce of the Prairies* and especially G. W. Kendall's *Narrative of the Texan Santa Fé Expedition*. There seems to be even a bit from *Two Years Before the Mast*."

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Marshall, C. H.


Marshall, C. H., AND Pillmore, C. L.

Martin, James C., AND Martin, Robert Sidney


1999 25.885 *Maps of Texas and the Southwest, 1513-1900.* Texas State Historical Association, and Texas A & M University Press. (Fred H. and Ella Mae Moore Texas History Reprint Series, no. 18.)

Martin, Tom, AND Whitis, Duwain


46 Points relating to production, editions, and printings of the RiverMaps series were provided by Duwain Whitis (February 2021). The date given in square brackets as a note within a citation is Whitis’s record of the date of delivery from the printer, thus the date of availability. These dates with months do not appear in the publications themselves.
### CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

**SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES**

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#### Marvin, Richard F.

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#### Matthes, François E.

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<td>1906</td>
<td>24.133</td>
<td><em>Bright Angel, Ariz.</em> U.S. Geological Survey, 1 sheet. [1:48,000-scale topographic map of Bright Angel quadrangle, Arizona.] [Text on verso by L. F. Noble: The Grand Canyon of the Colorado River.] [Reprinted 1932, 1947.] [See also in Section 4 of this cartobibliography the guide to 1:48,000-scale quadrangles that were a part of the 1903-1904 topographical survey of the eastern Grand Canyon region.]</td>
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#### Matthews, Northrup and Co.

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<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.1662</td>
<td>Map of the Wisconsin Central Line And Connections. Matthews, Northrup &amp; Co., Art-Printing Works, Buffalo, N. Y. [1880s.] [Map is an inset on BROADSIDE, Wisconsin Central Line and Connections The Direct Route Between Chicago, Milwaukee and All points East and South and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Superior, Duluth and all points North and Northwest. Also the Following Points [lengthy lists on right and left margins]. The Direct Route Mark &amp; Consign Freight. Base map displays western United States between Lake Michigan and the Pacific Ocean. “Atlantic &amp; Pacific” and “Southern Pacific” railroads are delineated generally across the Southwest. “Colorado River” is depicted generally, though along a reasonably accurate course, between the head of the “Gulf of California” and the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” “Grand Canon” is labeled between “Lees Ferry” and the confluence of “Muddy Cr” (the Virgin River, not labeled, is depicted as if it is a tributary to the Muddy). The Little Colorado River (not labeled) is depicted reaching the Colorado directly from the southeast. Other than “R. S. Juan”, no other tributaries to the Colorado are depicted in the Grand Canyon area.]</td>
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| 1889 | 25.1663 | *Map of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Ry. And connections.* (”Copyright, 1889, by W. L. Danley, Gen’l Pass’r Ag’t N., C. & St. L. R’y, Nashville, Tenn.”) (Matthews, Northrup & Co., Art-Printing Works, Buffalo, N. Y.”) [“Colorado River” is depicted as a broad waterway between the head of “Gulf of California” and the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.”, upstream form which the rivers are shown by solid lines. “Grand Canon” is labeled between the confluences of “Virgin R.” and}
“Kanab R.” "Marble Canon" is labeled between the confluences of "Kanab R." and "Little Colorado R." Through this entire reach the river is depicted as encanyoned. The reach between the Little Colorado and "Lees Ferry" is not labeled, nor displayed as encanyoned. North of the southwest-to-northend bend of the Colorado that receives Diamond Creek from the south (not marked on this map), the area is labeled "Lost Basin". The "Atlantic & Pacific and "Southern Pacific" railroads are delineated generally across the Southwest.

1890 25.1559 1890 Matthews, Northrup & Co’s Official Railroad Map of the United States, Dominion of Canada and Mexico Perfected to Date from Latest Authentic Sources. Engraved and Printed by Matthews, Northrup & Co. Buffalo, & New York. ["Colorado River" is depicted as encanyoned through "Grand Cañon" between a point downstream from "Virgin River" and the Arizona-Utah boundary. Although the confluence of "Little Colorado R." is correctly shown, its northwesterly course is somewhat generalized.]

Mauthe, Markus, AND Engelhard, Michael

2002 25.886 Canyonland : Farben der Stille. Steinfurt: Tecklenborg Verlag, 192 pp., map. [In German.]

Maxson, John H.


### CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

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<td><strong>McConnel, R.</strong></td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>25.179</td>
<td>Lower Colorado River, Imperial Valley and Boulder Canyon reservoir. U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, scale ca. 1:443,520. (&quot;Map no. 2530A&quot;). [Also apparently other eds.]</td>
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| **McGowan, D., AND Hildt, George H.** | 1859 | 25.610 | Map of the United States West of the Mississippi showing the routes to Pike’s Peak[,] overland mail route to California and Pacific rail road surveys. To which are added the new State & Territorial Boundaries, the principal Mail and Rail Road Routes, with all the arrangements and corrections made by Congress up to the date of its issue. Compiled and drawn from U.S. Land and Coast Surveys and other reliable sources, by D. McGowan C.E.Q.U.S. and Geo. H. Hildt C.E. [No imprint] ("Leopold Gast and Bro. lith. St. Louis, Mo.") [The 35th parallel railroad route is labeled "Albuquerque [sic] Route"; the 32nd parallel route is labeled "New Orleans R." and is divided into Divisions.] [The lower Colorado River is labeled "Rio Colorado"; above "Virgin R." it is
labeled “Colorado River” and is sketched in only generally above the Virgin River confluence and is labeled there “Colorado River” to the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” Tributaries in that area are “San Juan R.”, “Chiquito R.” (Little Colorado River), and a tributary (not labeled) that is Cataract Creek.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT IV:986 [with illustration facing p. 173]

McKee, Edwin D., and Oriel, S. S. [Oriel, Steven S.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS |CITED> GCNHA Monograph 2: page 69 |CITED> GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–4”]

McQueen, Kathleen

Melish, John
1814 25.1528 A new juvenile atlas, and familiar introduction to the use of maps: with a comprehensive view of the present state of the earth, and of the relative importance of its different nations: including a series of statistical tables, exhibiting, at a general view, the extent, population, nature of government, principal towns, revenue, religion, chief products, articles of export, &c. of all the republics, empires, kingdoms, and states in the world, according to the most recent and accurate authorities. * * * first American from the latest London edition, corrected and improved, by John Melish. Philadelphia: Printed for John melish, John Vallance, and H. S. Tanner, by G. Palmer, 38 pp. [See maps: [1] "The World. on Mercator’s Projection; with all the latest Discoveries." (between pp. 4/5). "Colorado R." is depicted very generally, on a straight course to the southwest to the head of "S. of Cortes" that separates "California" from "New Albion" to "Gulf of California" that separates "California" from "New Mexico". It receives a river (not labeled) from the east-northeast that has several headwater areas (Gila River), and along which near its confluence is the place name, "Pimeria".]

1816 25.146 Map of the United States with the contiguous British & Spanish Possessions Compiled from the latest & best authorities by John Melish. Engraved by J. Vallance & H.S. Tanner. Entered according to Act of Congress the 6th day of June 1816. Published by John Melish Philadelphia. [Accompanied by book-length text; see Melish (1816, ITEM NO. 2.10284). See also an advertising description of this map in Melish’s text, pp. 169-170.] [The map depicts an exaggerated estuary-like head of the “Gulf of California”, into which both "Rio Colorado of the West" and "Rio Gila" converge. The Colorado is shown flowing essentially in a straight course southwestward from the confluence of "R. Nabajoa" and "R. Zaquananas". "R. Jaquesilla" is shown as a tributary from the east. The northernmost tributaries of the Zaquananas have the label, "Principal Sources of the Red River of California".]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:322
The World on Mercator’s Projection Revised and Improved to 1817 by John Melish.  
(“Entered according to Act of congress the 16th day of Octo. 1817.”)  
(“Published by John Melish & Saml. Harrison, Philadelphia.”)  
(“H. Bridport del’d”)  
(“G. Murray sc’d”)  
(“Engraved by S. Harrison. 1817.”)  
[“R. Colorado” is depicted on a southerly then southwesterly course from headwaters through the “Internal Provinces” of “Mexico or New Spain” to the head of “G. of California” that separates “California” from the Internal Provinces.  “R. Gila” arrives independently at the northeastern head of the gulf from the east.]

Map of the United States with the contiguous British & Spanish Possessions Compiled from the latest & best authorities by John Melish.  Engraved by J. Vallance & H.S. Tanner.  Entered according to Act of Congress the 1st of January 1818.  Published by John Melish Philadelphia.  [The map depicts an exaggerated estuary-like head of the “Gulf of California”, into which both ”Rio Colorado of the West” and ”Rio Gila” converge.  The Colorado is shown flowing essentially in a straight course southwestward from the confluence of ”R. Nabajoa” and ”R. Zaquananas”.  ”R. Jaquesilla” is shown as a tributary from the east.  The northernmost tributaries of the Zaquananas have the label, ”Principal Sources of the Red River of California”.

Map of the United States with the contiguous British & Spanish Possessions Compiled from the latest & best authorities by John Melish.  Engraved by J. Vallance & H.S. Tanner.  Entered according to Act of Congress the 1st of April 1819.  Published by John Melish Philadelphia.  [The map depicts an exaggerated estuary-like head of the “Gulf of California”, into which both ”Rio Colorado of the West” and ”Rio Gila” converge.  The Colorado is shown flowing essentially in a straight course southwestward from the confluence of ”R. Nabajoa” and ”R. Zaquananas”.  ”R. Jaquesilla” is shown as a tributary from the east.  The northernmost tributaries of the Zaquananas have the label, ”Principal Sources of the Red River of California”.

United States of America Compiled from the latest and best Authorities.  Philadelphia: M. Carey and Son.  (“Engraved by B. Tanner.”)  [The western edge of this edition is approximately on the west side of the Rocky Mountains, where are shown the headwaters of ”R. Zaquananas”, where of note is the label, ”Sources of the Red River of California”.

Melish’s universal school atlas.  Philadelphia: [John Melish].  (“Published 1816.  Improved to 1820.”)  (“S. Harrison, Sc’d”)  [See map “No IV”, ”America.” (”{Published 1st. June 1816 by J. Melish. Philadelphia. Improved to 1820.[)]”  [The Colorado River (not labeled) follows a diagrammatic course to the southwest from headwaters in ”Internal Provinces” of ”Mexico or New Spain” to ”Gulf of California” that separates ”Old California” from ”Sonora”.  It receives a river (not labeled) from the east-northeast that has several headwater areas (Gila River), and along which near its confluence is the place name, ”Pimeria”.

United States of America Compiled from the latest and best Authorities.  Philadelphia: M. Carey and Son.  [The western edge of this edition is approximately on the west side of the Rocky Mountains, where are shown the headwaters of ”R. Zaquananas”, where of note is the label, ”Sources of the Red River of California”.  In the area of interest to this bibliography, unchanged from the 1820 ed.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT II:338

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT II:344
1822 25.1531 Map of the United States with the contiguous British & Spanish Possessions Compiled from the latest & best Authorities by John Melish Engraved by J. Vallance & H. S. Tanner. Entered according to Act of congress the 16th day of June 1820. Published by John Melish Philadelphia. Improved to 1822. [*"Río Colorado of the West" follows an effectively straight southwesterly course from the confluence of "R. Zaguanaes" and "R. Nabajoa" to the head of "Gulf of California" that separates "California" from "Sonora". "Río Gila" arrives independently at the head of the gulf from the east at a place marked "Las Juntas". Also shown, west of the Colorado, is the disjointed "River of Sulphurous Pyramids" in an area otherwise labeled "Unexplored Country".]*] [See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes to Section 2.]

Menges, Christopher M., AND Pearethree, Philip A.

Merchant Maps

Merriam, C. Hart [Merriam, Clinton Hart]
1923 25.889 Earliest crossing of the deserts of Utah and Nevada to southern California: Route of Jedediah S. Smith in 1826. California Historical Society Quarterly, 2(3) (October): 228-236, map. [Includes refinement of Smith’s route on the tributaries of the Virgin and Colorado Rivers. Includes verbatim transcription of Smith’s letter to General William Clark, July 12, 1827, in which he describes his journey.]

Merrill, William E.
1869 25.641 (compiled under direction of) Map of Utah and Colorado: prepared by order of Lieut. Gen'l W. T. Sherman. St. Louis, Missouri: [no imprint], 1 sheet, scale 1:1,200,000. (Upper left notes, "Bvt. Maj. Gen'l A. A. Humphreys Chief of Engineers." Upper right notes, "Compiled under direction of Bvt. Col. Wm. E. Merrill, Maj. Engrs., St. Louis, 1869." Lower left notes, "Drawn by H. De Werthern." Lower right notes, "R. P. Studley & Co. lith. St. Louis, M'9") [With extensive list of authorities in lower left.] [Map includes portions of adjacent territories, including conjectural geography of the Grand Canyon westward to the confluence of the Virgin River and Calvile, Nevada. Grand Canyon is labeled “Cañon of the Rio Colorado”.] [NOTE: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Church Library and Archives, holds a copy of this map with the notation, “The dotted lines in Red Ink are corrections made by Maj. Powell of the Colorado Expedition.” The dotted lines, which follow traces drawn in pencil that describe the Colorado, Paria, and Dirty Devil Rivers, include a more correct path of the Colorado River from the conjectural confluence of the San Juan River, through the Grand Canyon. This map also contains other annotations in pencil. This map (call no. 917.8 D516m 1869) may be accessed online at...
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

NO DATE 25.640  *California’s water map.*  [No place]: Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 1 sheet, 2 sides.  [Ca. 2019.]  [Folded-brochure format. Photos of infrastructural projects, with legends, on verso.]

1935 25.1684  *Water for thirteen cities in the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.*  Los Angeles: Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, [24] pp.  [Fold-out map: Artistic, colored oblique perspective of the route of the aqueduct between the Colorado River and Los Angeles; perspective includes the Colorado River between Boulder Dam and south of Parker Dam. Title block on map: The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Now Building the Colorado River Aqueduct A Map of the Aqueduct route from the Colorado River to the Coastal Plain of Southern California and the thirteen cities in the Metropolitan Water District  Frank E. Weymouth, General Manager and Chief Engineer  Headquarters: 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles, California.]

México.  *Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informatica*


México.  *Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía*

*see in Section 4* herein for guides and listings for variously-scaled topographic quadrangles in the Río Colorado region of Baja California and Sonora, Mexico

Meyer, Hermann Julius

1852 25.1078  *Vereinigte Staaten von Nord-America und Mexico.*  1852.  Entw. u. gez. v. [entworfen und gezeichnet von] Major Radefeld.  (Caption on map: “Meyer’s Groschen-Atlas”.)  [The river “Colorado” is depicted between “Golf v. Californien” and indeterminately labeled headwaters. “Jaquesilla” (Little Colorado River) is also depicted. “Gila” is shown as a tributary to the Colorado.]  [In German.]

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47 A profusion of hand- and large-atlases were produced under Meyer’s name by the Bibliographischen Instituts in Germany during the 19th and early 20th centuries; so many, under various titles, that it is not practical to cite them in this bibliography, although individual volumes have been cited.
Michael Clayton and Associates [firm]

1992  25.890  Western regional corridor study.  [No place]: Michael Clayton and Associates, for Western Utility Group, 100 pp., 15 maps.  (Copyright Sierra Pacific Power Company.) [Existing and proposed utility corridors in western U.S.]

Miller, Fred K.


Mills, James Gordon, Jr.


Minard, J. P.


Mitchell, Samuel Augustus [Sr.]


1846  25.1541  A New Map of Texas[,] Oregon and California with the Regions Adjoining.  Compiled from the most recent authorities.  Philadelphia Published by S. Augustus Mitchell N.E. Corner of Market & Seventh Streets.  1846.  ("Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1845 by H. N. Burroughs in the Clerks office of the District Court of the eastern district of Pennsylvania").  "["Rio Colorado of California" is depicted on a mostly southwesterly course from the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” to the head of “Gulf of California” that separates “Old California” from “Sonora”.  En route it receives the tributaries “San Juan R.” from the east, “Sevier R. Probable course” from the north, “Rio Jaqusila” (Little Colorado River) from the east, “Rio Virgen” from the north and northwest, “Rio Santa Maria” (Bill Williams River, with label but no course plotted), and “Rio Gila” from the northeast.]

1847  25.290  Map of Mexico, including Yucatan & Upper California, exhibiting the chief cities and towns, the principal travelling routes &c.  Philadelphia: S. Augustus Mitchell, folded colored sheet in booklet format.  [Depicts Mexico prior to the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, with lower Colorado River-Grand Canyon region still as a part of Mexico.  Also depicts the "Great Spanish Trail to Santa Fe”.  Leather booklet title: Mexico.]
1852 25.1077 A new map of the state of California, the territories of Oregon & Utah, and the chief part of New Mexico. Philadelphia: Thomas, Cowperthwaite and Co. [Published in Mitchell’s New universal atlas.] [“Rio Colorado” is shown generally.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:756

1853 25.690 A new map of the state of California, the territories of Oregon, Washington, Utah and New Mexico. Philadelphia: Thomas, Cowperthwaite and Co. [State and county boundaries are displayed. “Rio Colorado” in “New Mexico” flows southward, arcing westward and northwestern to the confluence of “Virgen R.” before turning southward to “Gulf of California”. The U.S.-Mexico boundary is shown at the Gila River.]

1854 25.691 A new map of the state of California, the territories of Oregon, Washington, Utah and New Mexico. Philadelphia: Thomas, Cowperthwaite and Co. [State and county boundaries are displayed. “Rio Colorado” in “New Mexico” flows southward, arcing westward and northwestern to the confluence of “Virgen R.” before turning southward to “Gulf of California”. The Gadsden border of the U.S.-Mexico boundary is shown.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:813 [with illustration as volume frontispiece]

1856 25.972 Mitchell’s new national map, exhibiting the United States with the North American British provinces, Sandwich Islands, Mexico and Central America, together with Cuba and other West India Islands. Philadelphia: S. Augustus Mitchell. [“Rio Colorado” is shown very generally between “Gulf of California” and the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River”, which is shown at the southern end of “Sierra de la Lanterna”. The Colorado through what is the Grand Canyon region is shown generally on a southwestward path. “Rio San Juan” is a tributary to “Grand River”, and “Rio Colorado Chiquito” is a tributary to the Colorado south of the confluence of the Green and Grand. “Rio Virgen” is a tributary to the Colorado in its lower reach. [NOTE: “Sierra de la Lanterna” appears in an 1854 gazetteer with geographic coordinates that place it at the location of the Kaibab Plateau; see Baldwin and Thomas (1854, ITEM NO. 2.17346), p. 1076.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT IV:972 [with illustration facing p. 49]

1860 25.973 Mitchell’s new national map, exhibiting the United States with the North American British provinces, Sandwich Islands, Mexico and Central America, together with Cuba and other West India Islands. Philadelphia: S. Augustus Mitchell. [The Colorado River basin is somewhat modified from the 1856 ed. (ITEM NO. 25.972). “Rio Colorado” is shown very generally between “Gulf of California” and the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River”, which is shown at the southern end of “Sierra de la Laterna [sic]”. The Colorado through what is the Grand Canyon region is shown generally on a west-southwestward path. “Rio San Juan” and “Lit. Colorado R.” both are tributaries to the Grand, close to each other, on the eastern side of the sierra. “Rio Virgen” is a tributary to the Colorado at the great bend. [NOTE: “Sierra de la Lanterna” appears in an 1854 gazetteer with geographic coordinates that place it at the location of the Kaibab Plateau; see Baldwin and Thomas (1854, ITEM NO. 2.17346), p. 1076.]

CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

Nevada. “Colorado River” is displayed between “Gulf of California” and the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” The river course through the Grand Canyon region is drawn more or less directly between “Virgin R.” and “R. de Lino” (Little Colorado River, which in its upper course is labeled “Little Colorado”). Cataract Creek is labeled “Parke C.” “Vegas Wash” is shown east of the confluence of the Virgin on the north side of the Colorado and opposite the confluence of a stream (not labeled) entering from the south. “Eldorado Canon” is labeled to the west of the confluence of the Virgin, along a tributary (not labeled) that otherwise should be Las Vegas Wash. The projected “Southern Pacific RailRoad Route” is delineated in the 35th parallel course. [Compare also S. A. Mitchell, Jr. (1868, Item No. 25.1036).]

1925  25.332

Mitchell, Samuel Augustus, Jr.

1867  25.256
Arizona and New Mexico. Philadelphia: Samuel Augustus Mitchell, 1 sheet, scale 1:3,802,000. [“Rio Colorado” sketched in only generally in Grand Canyon region. Of note: Pah Ute County is marked, and at the confluence of the “Lit. Colorado R.” and Rio Colorado is marked “Yampais Village.”]

1867  25.1361
County map of Utah and Nevada. In: Mitchell’s new general atlas : containing maps of the various countries of the world, plans of cities, etc., embraced in fifty-eight quarto maps, forming a series of ninety-two maps and plans, together with valuable statistical tables. Philadelphia: S. Augustus Mitchell, Jr. [Map 54, “Drawn and Engraved by W. H. Gamble Philadelphia”. Although principally extralimital to this bibliography, this map is cited here for the remarkable portrayal of “Colorado River”, which after receiving “Rio San Juan” its course turns to the west then curves southwestward, crossing the Utah-Arizona boundary, after which it arcs to a due-south course at longitude 36° West from Washington, far before approaching “Rio Virgin”, then passes off the map. The course of the Virgin River is shown reasonably, crossing the northwesternmost corner of Arizona.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT V:205 [with illustration facing p. 263]

1868  25.1036
XIX California, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and Washington. In: Mitchell’s new general atlas : containing maps of the various countries of the world, plans of cities, etc., embraced in sixty-three quarto maps, forming a series of one hundred maps and plans, together with valuable statistical tables. Philadelphia: S. Augustus Mitchell, Jr. [“Arizona T” displays present boundaries. “Colorado River” is displayed between “Gulf of California” and the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” The river course through the Grand Canyon region is drawn conjecturally between “Virgin R.” and “R. de Lino or Little Colorado”, with a prominent north-to-south loop interrupting its westward course in mid canyon. Cataract Creek is labeled “Lava or Parke C.” “Eldorado Canon” is labeled to the southwest of the confluence of the Virgin, along a tributary (not labeled) that otherwise should be Las Vegas Wash. The
### CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

**SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES**

Projected "Southern Pacific Railroad Route" is delineated in the 35th parallel course. [Compare also S. A. Mitchell [Sr.] (1865, Item NO. 25.1035).]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>25.67</td>
<td>County map of Arizona and New Mexico. Philadelphia: Samuel Augustus Mitchell, scale 1:3,500,000.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Mobil Oil Co., Touring Service**

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<th>Year</th>
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**Molenaar, C. M.**

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<th>Year</th>
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**Möllhausen, Baldun [Möllhausen, Heinrich Baldun]**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item NO.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>25.977</td>
<td>Tagebuch einer Reise vom Mississippi nach den Küsten der Südsee. Eingeführt von Alexander von Humboldt. Leipzig: Hermann Mendelssohn, 494 [496] pp., map. [Map: Karte zu Baldun Möllhausen's Reise vom Mississippi nach der Küste der Südsee im Jahre 1853-1854. Entworfen und gezeichnet von Dr. Henry Lange. (“F. A. Brockhaus’ Geogr.-artist. Anstalt, Leipzig.”, “Verlag von Hermann Mendelssohn.”).] Scale 1:6,015,000. &quot;Colorado&quot; is depicted between &quot;G. v. Californien (Mar Bermejo)&quot; to the confluence of &quot;R. de la Virgen&quot;; in the Grand Canyon region is labeled &quot;R. Colorado&quot; and delineated for the most part with a dashed line. &quot;Green R.&quot; and &quot;R. Grande&quot; run from the northeast to the Colorado; the Green's confluence is between the confinements of &quot;Colorado Chiquito&quot; (Little Colorado River, its lower reach delineated by a dashed line) and a stream (not labeled) that is Catacatt Creek; in turn, &quot;R. S. Juan&quot; and the Little Colorado are tributaries to the Grand before its confluence with the Green. Möllhausen’s route (with the Whipple expedition) is marked in red. Also of note is the labeling of &quot;Gadsden-Gebiet&quot;. [In German.]</td>
</tr>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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</table>
| 1858 | 25.978   | Diary of a journey from the Mississippi to the coasts of the Pacific with a United States Government expedition. (Mrs. Percy Sinnett [Jane Sinnett], translator; introduction by Alexander von Humboldt.) London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, and Roberts, 2 volumes (xxxi, 352; xi, 397 pp. + advertisements). [Translation of Tagebuch einer Reise vom Mississippi nach den Küsten der Südsee (Möllhausen, 1858, Item NO. 2.4618).] [Author’s name on title-pages given as Baldwin Möllhausen.] [Map: Map illustrating Baldwin Möllhausen’s travels from the Mississippi to the coast of the Pacific, in the years 1853-1854.” (“London, Longman & Co.”, “Engraved by Edw. Weller, Duke Str. Bloomsbury.”). The map is identical to the one published in the original German ed., with the substitution of only the title panel, producers’ information, and prominent geographical labels in English (of those noted in the
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

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1861 25.1101  
[Regarding this title, apparently also an 1860 release, possibly without date? (ITEM NO. 2.4616).  Refer also to ITEM NO. 2.4623, and see Appendix I to THE GRAND CANON.]  
[Map (woodcut): “Karte der Völkerwanderung im Colorado-Bebiete nebst Angabe der Route der Colorado-Expedition zu Möllhausen’s ‘Reisen in die Felsengebirge Nord-Amerikas.’”]  
[in German.]  
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT V:1032  [map; citing “Leipzig 1860 (?), Vol. 2.”]

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**Monk, Jacob**

1852 25.1268  
**New map of that portion of North America, exhibiting the United States and territories, the Canadas, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Mexico, also, Central America, and the West India Islands.**  
Compiled from the most recent surveys, and authentic sources.  
Baltimore, Maryland: Jacob Monk.  
[“Rio Colorado” is depicted between “Gulf of California” and “Gadsden Territory.”]  
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:757

1854 25.1269  
**New map of that portion of North America, exhibiting the United States and territories, the Canadas, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Mexico, also, Central America, and the West India Islands.**  
Compiled from the most recent surveys, and authentic sources.  
Baltimore, Maryland: Jacob Monk.  
[“Rio Colorado” is depicted along a generally curving course between the gulf and the confluence of “R. Virgen” and the gulf, and shown along a generalized arc through the Grand Canyon region between the Virgen and “Red River” (Little Colorado River).  Just south of the confluence of the Little Colorado is the label, “S. Bacarelli”, which is Puerto de Bucareli and which seems to have been relegated to the missionary place names that appear on many of the maps of this and earlier periods.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:757

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**Moore, David W., and Sable, Edward G.**

1994 24.809  
**Interim geologic map of the Smithsonian Butte quadrangle, Washington County, Utah.**  
[For later map see Moore and Sable (2001, ITEM NO. 24.810).]
### CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

#### SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

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**Moore, Richard T.; Wilson, Eldred D.; and O’Haire, R. T.**

<table>
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**Moosetrak Maps**

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**Mora, Jo**

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<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>25.68</td>
<td><em>Grand Canyon</em>. Monterey, California: Jo Mora Publications. [Cartoon physiographic map. A reduced-size reprint of Mora (1931). <em>A copy of the reprint was purchased new in 1995.</em>]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Morris, R. H.**

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Item Number</th>
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**Morse, Sidney E.**

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1844</td>
<td>25.1002</td>
<td><em>A system of geography, for the use of schools</em>. New-York: Harper and Brothers, 72 pp. [Cover title: <em>Morse’s school geography illustrated with cerographic maps.</em>] [See map on p. 38: &quot;Mexico[,] Guatemala and the West Indies&quot;. In &quot;Mexico&quot;, &quot;Colorado R.&quot; is drawn roughly between the gulf and the confluence to two rivers (not labeled) heading in &quot;Cordilleras of Mexico&quot;][map]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Morse, Sidney E., and Breese, Samuel

1845 25.1328  Mexico. *In:* Morse, Sidney E., and Breese, Samuel, *The cerographic atlas of the United States.* New-York: Sidney E. Morse and Co. ("Supplement to the New-York Observer.") [Notation on title-page, in square brackets: "[Entered, according to act of Congress, in the year 1841, by Sidney E. Morse and Samuel Breese, in the Clerks Office of the Southern District of New-York.]""] ["Old California" is eparated from "Sonora" by "Gulf of California". "R. Colorado" is depcited between the head of the gulf and headwaters at the northern boundary of "New California Generally called Upper California". Though its entire course the Colorado follows a generally and continuously direct southwesterly course before gently arcing to the south-southeast at the gulf. It receives en route a tributary (not labeled) from the east (apparently the San Juan River), "R. Yaquesila" (Little Colorado River) from the east, a tributary (not labeled) from the northwest and northeast (Virgin River), "R. S. Maria" (Bill Williams River) from the northeast), and "R. Gila" with its confluence some distance north of the gulf. At the confluence of the Little Colorado is the place name "Pto Bucarelli" (Puerto de Bucareli). The river that is identified here as the Virgin River has a tributary (not labeled) from the west, heading in a lake, which may be taken for Las Vegas Wash and the springs area of "Vegas", a place name identified on other maps.] [NOTE: Wheat (Volume 2, p. 270) remarks: "[The] Atlas was published in sheets, showing various copyright dates. * * * This shows how misleading these dates can be."]

#### CROSS-LISTINGS

- **Wheat II:469**

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### Moseley, Christopher

2009 25.539  (ED.-IN-CHIEF) *UNESCO map of the world’s languages in danger.* [No place]: United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization, with the support of Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1 sheet.

### Moulton, Gary E.

Mowry, Sylvester

1857  25.891  Memoir of the proposed Territory of Arizona.  Washington: Henry Polkinhorn, 30 pp., map.  [Map: Map of proposed Arizona Territory from explorations of A. B. Gray and others, to accompany memoir by Lt. Mowry, U.S. Army, Delegate elect.  ("Middleton, Wallace & Co Litho. Cin.")  Southern and northern boundaries at the Gadsden line and 34° N latitude; eastern boundary off the map; “New Mexico” to the north.  Includes projected railway routes to the West Coast.  “Colorado City” noted.  “Rio Colorado” depicted in its lower reach, to the Gulf of California.  In the limitrophe reach are the labels, “Cane Willow and Cottonwood” and “Tide ceases Heintzelem’s [sic] P’t.”]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  HOWES M870  STORM 2922  WAGNER–CAMP 293  WHEAT IV:930  [map; with illustration between pp. 52/53]


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT V:1076 [map]

Muir Way  [firm]

____  24.852  Geologic map of the Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona.  [San Diego, California]: Muir Way.  [Muir Way print-on-demand products from https://muir-way.com (accessed 21 February 2021).]  [Reproduction of the geologic map by Huntoon et al. (1976, ITEM NO. 24.93) on Fine Art paper ("archival paper and inks, 100% cotton, OBA-free and acid-free, heavyweight 21.5 mil, certified to last 100 years"; “Digital Elevation Data with shaded relief applied to the original 1976 map adding a 3D appearance” [from the Muir Way website, advertised there as “Grand Canyon 1976 Relief Map”]).  This is a print-on-demand product (copy acquired new in 2021); available in three states—24 × 18 inches, 32 × 24 inches, 40 × 30 inches.]  [The 1976 original (and subsequent eds.) is the so-called “Blue Dragon” map.]  [The Muir Way imprint or any credit to the firm does not appear on the map.]

Muntean, Thomas W.


Murphy, Ryan T., and Faulds, James E.

Murphy, Shane, and Staveley, Gaylord

2006 10.63 Ammo can interp: talking points for a Grand Canyon river trip. Flagstaff, Arizona: Canyoneers, 1st ed., 223 pp. ("Beta version, subject to revision."). ["Designed, written, and illustrated by Shane Murphy with Gaylord Staveley. Indexed by Shane Murphy with C. V. Abyssus [pseudonym of Richard D. Quartaroli] and Suzy Flint. Edited in whole or part by C. V. Abyssus, Brad Dimock, Brad Ilg, Christa Sadler, Larry Stevens and Roy Webb.”] [Limited distribution.] [Two states, both 2006; both indicate 1st ed., 1st printing; 1st state cover in color, 2nd state black-and-white, about one month later, with no textual changes. Formats: 1st state, paper, 9.5 × 6.5 in. (height × width), coil binding (single, clear) adds 0.5 in. to width, compresses when ammo can lid is closed; 2nd state, paper, 9 × 6 in., coil binding (double, black), which fits better in ammo can.] [Note: Points for this title, 1st-3rd eds., compiled by Richard Quartaroli.]

2006 10.82 Ammo can interp: talking points for a Grand Canyon river trip (edited in whole or part by C. V. Abyssus [pseudonym of Richard D. Quartaroli]). Flagstaff, Arizona: Canyoneers, 2nd ed. ("3" [i.e. 3rd printing in sequence]), 220 pp. ("Designed, written and illustrated by Shane Murphy with Gaylord Staveley"). [Color. 9 × 6 inches.] ["Designed, written, and illustrated by Shane Murphy and Gaylord Staveley; edited in whole or part by C. V. Abyssus, . . . [et al.]” (Cline Library, Northern Arizona University, catalogue record, square brackets and ellipsis thus)] [Limited distribution.] [2nd ed. does not denote printings.] [Note: Points for this title, 1st-3rd eds., compiled by Richard Quartaroli.]


Myers, S. M.

1987 24.311 Depth to water, altitude of water level, and chemical quality of water map showing groundwater conditions in the Peach Springs basin, Mohave, Coconino, and Yavapai
ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE GRAND CANON • 2021

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Nakajima, Suido [中島水道]

1853 25.1288 圖方萬球地 [chikyū bankoku hōzu] [Square map of all the countries of the globe]. [No imprint] [Japan], hand-colored woodblock print. [Date Kaei 6.] [Title in Japanese orthography from map caption; transliteration and English translation as generally given.] [The Gulf of California receives at its head two rivers (labeled); one from the north, the other from the east and north. (The river from the north seems to carry the label, "ルト巛".)] [In Japanese.]

Nally, Dave

2017 10.109 Grand Canyon Colorado River rafting: pocket topo guides and maps: 280 river miles, rapid ratings and tips, hiking and technical trails, campsite locations and info, side canyons and points of interest, perfect for rafters, kayakers, packrafters: compact, lightweight, waterproof, tear resistant! [No place]: DNally, 1 sheet (2 sides), "Average scale 1:180,000 1 inch = 3 miles". [Lees Ferry to Pearce Ferry, strip-map format in 13 panels; sheet 12 x 18 inches, 3¾ x 6 inches folded.]

National Geographic, AND Waterford Press

see also “National Geographic Maps”, “National Geographic Society”, and “Trails Illustrated”

NO DATE 25.355 Grand Canyon National Park adventure set: map and naturalist guide: trail map, naturalist guide. [No place]: National Geographic, and Waterford Press. [Set comprises map, Grand Canyon: Bright Angel Canyon, North and South Rims: National Park, Arizona, USA: Trails Illustrated Topographic Map no. 261 [see ITEM NO. 25.311]; and Field guide to the Grand Canyon: an introduction to familiar plants and animals by James Kavanagh [see ITEM NO. 19.854]. Packaged with wrap, which also indicates on verso, “Map & Naturalist Guide Set.”]

National Geographic Maps

see also “National Geographic, and Waterford Press”, “National Geographic Society”, and “Trails Illustrated”

2008 25.338 Baja North: Baja California Sur, Mexico: protected area boundaries: detailed road network and mileage chart: city inset maps: travel information: popular diving, fishing, sailing and surfing locations. Evergreen, Colorado: National Geographic Maps, 1 sheet, 2 sides, scale ca. 1:450,000. (AdventureMap™.) (3103.)

Evergreen, Colorado: National Geographic Maps, 1 sheet, 2 sides. (Trails Illustrated Map™, no. 261.) ("Expanded coverage, 1:35,000 scale, Grand Canyon Village, Bright Angel and North and South Rim Trails, backcountry regulations and permit information.") ("GPS compatible. Full UTM grid.") [Scale ca. 1:35,000, contour interval 50 feet.] [Global Positioning System.]


2016 25.592 Grand Canyon: North and South Rims: Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona, USA: outdoor recreation map: revised regularly, waterproof, tear-resistant. Evergreen, Colorado: National Geographic Maps, 1 sheet, 2 sides. (Trails Illustrated Map™, no. 261.) (Scale ca. 1:50,000, contour interval 100 feet.)


2019 25.1683 United States Southwest: adventure travel map: revised regularly, waterproof, tear-resistant. Evergreen, Colorado: National Geographic Maps, 1 sheet, 2 sides. (Adventure Map no. 3121.) (Scale 1:300,000.)

National Geographic Society

see also "National Geographic, and Waterford Press","National Geographic Maps", and "Trails Illustrated"


1953 25.70 Historical map of the United States. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, scale ca. 1:5,000,000.
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2007 25.306 Peninsula of Baja California. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic, 1 sheet, 2 sides, scale 1:400,000. (With imprints, Fondo Mexicano para la Conservación de la Naturaleza A.C.; Lindblad Expeditions; National Geographic; Geotourism Mapguide.) [Includes Colorado River delta region.]


National Geographic Society, Cartographic Division

1978 24.357 (IN COLLABORATION WITH Boston Museum of Science) The heart of the Grand Canyon, Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, 1 sheet, scale 1:24,000, contour interval 100 ft. (“Produced by the Cartographic Division, National Geographic Society.”) (“This map was compiled from 1972 aerial photography and field surveys by Bradford Washburn, assisted by Barbara P. Washburn, Harry R. Feldman and Wendell Mason. Relief by Tibor G. Toth, research and compilation by Thomas L. Gray, contours by Norbert and Walter Vasques, all National Geographic Staff. Cliff hachures by the Topographical Survey of Switzerland. Photogrammetry by Lockwood Mapping, laser assistance by K & E Laser Systems and Electronics. The National Geographic is also grateful to the Grand Canyon National Park, and Professor J. Harvey Butchart, Northern Arizona University, for their generous cooperation and assistance during the preparation of this map.”) [This is Variant A. 35 x 36 inches, printed on one side on plasticized paper, omitting text and illustrations that appear in Variant B [see ITEM NO. 24.145]. Compared to Variant B this map expands ground coverage on the west by 1.5 miles, to the west of Hermit’s Rest, and on the east by ca. 3,000 feet. Includes table of trail distances that is
omitted from Variant B. Key and credit notations are placed differently than in Variant B. [See also Variants C and D, 1990, 1999, ITEM NOS. 24.877, 24.828.] [CONSERVATIONAL NOTE: The materials with which Variant A was produced may not be long-lived, depending upon storage conditions. The compiler’s copy is severely degraded, becoming fragmented, with noticeable off-gassing after several years’ storage contained in a screw-capped plastic tube under conventional room temperatures. — E.E.S., 2014]

1978 24.145
(IN COLLABORATION WITH Boston Museum of Science) The heart of the Grand Canyon, Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, 1 sheet, scale 1:24,000, contour interval 100 ft.; text and illustrations on verso, “The Grand Canyon of the Colorado”. (Produced by the Cartographic Division, National Geographic Society” [recto and verso notations].) (Supplement to National Geographic, July 1978, Page 35A, Vol. 154, No. 1—THE HEART OF THE GRAND CANYON” [recto notation].) (This map was compiled from 1972 aerial photography and field surveys by Bradford Washburn, assisted by Barbara P. Washburn, Harry R. Feldman and Wendell Mason. Relief by Tibor G. Toth, research and compilation by Thomas L. Gray, contours by Norbert and Walter Vasques, all National Geographic Staff. Cliff hachures by the Topographical Survey of Switzerland. Photogrammetry by Lockwood Mapping, laser assistance by K & E Laser Systems and Electronics. The National Geographic is also grateful to the Grand Canyon National Park, and Professor J. Harvey Butchart, Northern Arizona University, for their generous cooperation and assistance during the preparation of this map."

1982 25.72

1990 24.827
(IN COLLABORATION WITH Boston Museum of Science) The heart of the Grand Canyon, Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, 1 sheet, scale 1:24,000, contour interval 100 ft. (“Produced by the Cartographic Division, National Geographic Society.”) (“Limited Revision 1990.”) (“This map was compiled from 1972 aerial photography and field surveys by Bradford Washburn, assisted by Barbara P. Washburn, Harry R. Feldman and Wendell Mason. Relief by Tibor G. Toth, research and compilation by Thomas L. Gray, contours by Norbert and Walter Vasques, all National Geographic Staff. Cliff hachures by the Topographical Survey of Switzerland. Photogrammetry by Lockwood Mapping, laser assistance by K & E Laser Systems and Electronics. The National Geographic is also grateful to the Grand Canyon National Park, and Professor J. Harvey Butchart, Northern Arizona University, for their generous cooperation and assistance during the preparation of this map.”) (This is Variant C. 35 × 36 inches, printed on one side on plasticized paper, omitting text and illustrations that appear in Variant B [see 1978,
ITEM NO. 24.145]; National Geographical Society promotional note in lower-left corner; copyright notice in lower-right corner. Compared to Variant B this map expands ground coverage on the west by 1.5 miles, to the west of Hermit's Rest, and on the east by ca. 3,000 feet. Includes table of trail distances that is omitted from Variant B. Key and credit notations are placed differently than in Variant B.

1999 24.828 (IN COLLABORATION WITH Boston Museum of Science) The heart of the Grand Canyon, Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, 1 sheet, scale 1:24,000, contour interval 100 ft. ("Produced by the Cartographic Division, National Geographic Society"). ("Reprinted 1999"). ("Distributed by MapQuest.com, Mountville, Pennsylvania, USA"). ("This map was compiled from 1972 aerial photography and field surveys by Bradford Washburn, assisted by Barbara P. Washburn, Harry R. Feldman and Wendell Mason. Relief by Tibor G. Toth, research and compilation by Thomas L. Gray, contours by Norbert and Walter Vasques, all National Geographic Staff. Cliff hachures by the Topographical Survey of Switzerland. Photogrammetry by Lockwood Mapping, laser assistance by K & E Laser Systems and Electronics. The National Geographic is also grateful to the Grand Canyon National Park, and Professor J. Harvey Butchart, Northern Arizona University, for their generous cooperation and assistance during the preparation of this map"). (This is Variant D). 35 × 36 inches, printed on one side on regular paper, omitting text and illustrations that appear in Variant B [see 1978, ITEM NO. 24.145]; omits "THE HEART OF THE GRAND CANYON" in lower-right corner, replaced with availability information; copyright and distributional note are in lower-left corner. Compared to Variant B this map expands ground coverage on the west by 1.5 miles, to the west of Hermit's Rest, and on the east by ca. 3,000 feet. Includes table of trail distances that is omitted from Variant B. Key and credit notations are placed differently than in Variant B.

National Geographic Visitor Center Grand Canyon


National Old Trails Road Association

1923 25.147 National Old Trails Road. Grand Canyon Route. Open 365 days of the year thru the heart of America to the all-year playgrounds of America. The backbone of a system of national highways. National Old Trails Road Association, large folded map.

National Publishing Company

National Railway Publication Company


Navajo Nation


[Nentvig, Juan]

1980 25.893 Rudo ensayo : a description of Sonora and Arizona in 1764. (Translated, clarified, and annotated by Alberto Francisco Pradeau and Robert R. Rasmussen.) Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 160 pp. [Nentvig’s map of Sonora and areas north, 1762, retouched by A. F. Pradeau, appears herein as endpapers; credited to the British Museum. (For fuller citation of the map, see Nentvig, 1762, ITEM NO. 25.286 in Section 1)].

Neumann, Terry R., AND Leszczynkowski, Andrew M.


Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology

1976 11.14978 Rockhound’s map of Nevada. Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Special Publication 1, 1 sheet, scale 1:1,000,000. [Superseded by Special Publication 29 (Castor and LaPointe, 2001, ITEM NO. 11.14979)].

Nevada Department of Highways

1936 25.1677 State Highway Department’s official road map of the State of Nevada, 1936. Carson City, Nevada: Nevada Department of Highways, 1 sheet. [NOTE: The Kingman-Boulder Dam highway in Arizona is depicted as an “improved earth road”. “Lake Mead” is labeled. “Boulder Dam Valley of Fire State Park” seems to be labeled thus.]

1939 25.643 State Highway Department’s official road map of the State of Nevada, 1939. Carson City, Nevada: Nevada Department of Highways, 1 sheet. [NOTE: The Kingman-
Boulder Dam highway in Arizona is depicted as paved only from north of Chloride to the dam. Boulder Dam Recreational Area and “Mead Lake” are depicted.

Nevada Department of Wildlife

___ 25.258 Lake Mead boating access map: boating, fishing, watersports. Nevada Department of Wildlife, folded pamphlet. [Ca. 2010.]

Newberry, F. T.

1875 25.1026 Map of the Southern Pacific Rail Road and connections June 1875. (“F. T. Newberry, Del.”) [Colorado River” is depicted between the Gulf of California (not labeled) and the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand R.” “Grand Canon of the Colorado River” is labeled, but the “Little Colorado or Flax River” is depicted with its confluence in the middle section of the Grand Canyon. Railroads in operation are shown between Los Angeles and Fort Yuma, and between the main line on the west coast and The Needles. Connecting (stage) routes are shown to the east of Arizona City and The Needles.]

Newberry, J. S. [Newberry, John Strong]

1861 11.9465 Geological Map No. 1: prepared by J. S. Newberry M.D. geologist of the expedition. Accompanying: Newberry, John S., Part III; geological report [Newberry, 1861, Item No. 21.2455]. In: Ives, Joseph C., Report upon the Colorado River of the West, explored in 1857 and 1858 by Lieutenant Joseph C. Ives, Corps of Topographical Engineers, under the direction of the Office of Explorations and Surveys, A. A. Humphreys, Captain Topographical Engineers, in charge. By order of the Secretary of War. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1 sheet, scale 1:380,160. [Part III is separately paginated in the volume.] (Volume: U.S. 36th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Executive Document [no number], Serial 1058.) [NOTE: The geologic map portrays geology by Newberry, overprinted in color on shaded-relief map by F. W. von Egloffstein, Map No. 1, Rio Colorado of the West, Explored by 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Ives, Top 1. Eng 75. under the direction of the Office of Explorations and Surveys, A. A. Humphreys, Capt. Top 1. Eng 75. in charge, by order of Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War. 1858. (Egloffstein, 1861, Item No. 25.493) [from mouth of Colorado River to head of navigation]. The geologic map accompanies only the Senate Executive Document variant (Item No. 2.3585) (fide Wagner–Camp 375, p. 648).] [NOTE on collation of maps. Although some sources may indicate that the maps are laid in loose, the copy of the Senate variant held in the American Philosophical Society, presented by J. S. Newberry, is in its original binding, wherein the two Egloffstein topographic maps are fold-outs following the second free leaf of the volume, preceding the plate titled “General Report; Profile” and the frontispiece. The two Newberry geologic maps are fold-outs following Part III.]

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SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES


[NOTE: The geologic map portrays geology by Newberry, overprinted in color on shaded-relief map by F. W. von Egloffstein, Map No. 2, Rio Colorado of the West, Explored by 1st. Lieut. Joseph C. Ives, Top. Eng'l, under the direction of the Office of Explorations and Surveys, A. A. Humphreys, Capt. Top. Eng'l, in charge, by order of Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War. 1858. (Egloffstein, 1861, ITEM NO. 25.494) [from head of navigation of Colorado River to Fort Defiance, including Grand Canyon]. The geologic map accompanies only the Senate Executive Document variant (Ives, 1861, ITEM NO. 2.3585 (fide WAGNER–CAMP 375, p. 648)]. [NOTE on collation of maps. Although some sources may indicate that the maps are laid in loose, the copy of the Senate variant held in the American Philosophical Society, presented by J. S. Newberry, is in its original binding, wherein the two Egloffstein topographic maps are fold-outs following the second free leaf of the volume, preceding the plate titled "General Report; Profile" and the frontispiece. The two Newberry geologic maps are fold-outs following Part III.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED » GCNHA Monograph 2: page 71 | CITED » GCNHA Monograph 8: page 3-69

Nielsen, Frank M.

2008 25.356 Franko’s guide map of Las Vegas! For families and non-gamblers. [No place]: Franko’s Maps, Ltd., 1 sheet (2 sides). [Verso: Franko’s Map of the Great Las Vegas Area, including Boulder City, Hoover Dam, and Lake Mead. Includes the Hoover Dam Bypass then under construction.] [Mike O’Callaghan-Pat Tillman Memorial Bridge.]

Niemuth, Nyal


Nightingale, Constance


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS FQ23:532

Nihon Kōkū Bunka Jigyō Sentā [日本航空文化事業センター] [Japan Airlines Business Center]


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SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

Niox (Monsieur) [Niox (M. Niox), Gustave Léon]
1873 25.1554 Carte du Mexique Dressée au Dépôt de la Guerre, Par M. Niox, Capitaine d’Etat Major D’après les levés des Officiers du Corps Expéditionnaire et les renseignements recueillis par le Bureau Topographique. Paris 1873. ("Gravée le trait et la lettre par Teyssier, le figuré du terrain et les eaux par H. Girard.") (Gravée en relief par Yves et Barret.) ("Paris.—Imprimerie v° Éthiou-Pérou, rue Damiette, 2 et 4.") Scale 1:3,000,000. "Rio Colorado" is shown between its mouth and the site of Yuma, Arizona, which is labeled "Colorado" (presumably for Colorado City). [Bahia Adair is labeled "Bahia de Pinacates", and the adjacent land of Sonora is labeled "Désert de Sable"].(In French.)

Nordenskiöld, Gustaf
1893 25.894 The cliff dwellers of the Mesa Verde, southwestern Colorado : their pottery and implements. (D. Lloyd Morgan, translator.) Stockholm and Chicago: P. A. Norstedt & Söner, 174+ pp., plates. ("Stockholm 1893; Royal Printing Office"). [Pagination: frontispiece (portrait), [i-vi], 1-174 with Plates I-XVI interleaved, Plates XVII-LI, i-iv [index]; Appendix, [ii], i-xi, Plates I-X; map.] [The map (1 leaf), scale 1:3,700,000, includes central and eastern “Grand Cañon”, although “Painted Desert” embraces the North Rim, crossing the Kaibab Plateau. Map also depicts roads and Indian reservations.] [Volume is an English translation of Nordenskiöld (1893, ITEM NO. 2.23190).]

Noriega, Eduardo

North Star Distributing
2012 25.308 Road map of Arizona and the Four Corners area. Including: Recreation areas, national parks, monuments and famous ghost towns: in easy-to-read print. Scottsdale, Arizona: North Star Distributing, 1 sheet, 2 sides. (Copyright North Star Mapping.)

North Star Mapping
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | GCNHA Monograph 8: page 8-7|
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SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES


Noyes, C. B.


O. W. Gray and Son [firm] [Ormando Willis Gray]

1875 25.1338 Mexico. In: The national atlas, containing elaborate topographical maps of the United States and the Dominion of Canada: with plans of cities and general maps of the world, also descriptions and tables, historical and statistical, with a reference list containing the names of the cities, towns, villages, and post-offices in the United States, with their location: accompanied by maps, plans, and descriptions of local interest. Philadelphia: O. W. Gray and Son. [Map: “Lower California” is separated from “Sonora” and “Sinaloa” by “Gulf of California”. “Colorado R.” is shown between the head of the gulf and north of “Ehrenberg”, with the “Rio Gila” confluence at “Ft. Yuma”. The general area of the Colorado delta in Mexico is depicted with stippling (sandy area?), while the liminotrophe area along the river channel is figured with symbols demarcating a marshy area.]

Oasis Media


Ober, Frederick A.

1884 25.896 Mexican resources: A guide to and through Mexico. Boston: Estes and Lauriat, 57, 37 pp. + maps, advertisements. [See “A Guide to Mexico”, a separately paginated second part of the volume. See there the railroad map facing p. 5, and see p. 9: “. . . seventy miles north-west of [petrified forest near Holbrook] is Cataract Cañon [i.e., Havasu Canyon], where a stream falls over a precipice 1,800 feet high [sic] . . . “, and continuing, “. . . and at Peach Springs one may leave the train, and penetrate to the heart of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, twenty miles distant, through a gradually descending gorge called Diamond Wash, and behold the sullen waters of the imprisoned Colorado flowing between its mile-high walls of rock.” (no further notes)]
O’Connor, Jim, AND Colón, Daniel


Oetking, Philip; Feray, Dan E.; AND Renfro, H. B.


O’Hare, Daniel

1903 25.1695 Territory of Arizona. Compiled from the official Records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of Frank Bond Chief of Drafting Division G.L.O. 1903 Scale: 1 Inch = 22 Miles. (Compiled and Drawn by Daniel O’Hare. "Compiled and Drawn by Daniel O’Hare." "Andrew B. Graham Photolith Washington, D.C." [Topography is illustrated. Includes county boundaries, and Indian and military reservations. In Grand Canyon region, boundaries of Grand Canyon Forest Reserve and Walapai Indian Reserve are shown.]

Overby, Andrew


Overman, L. C., AND Pressler, Charles W.

NO DATE 25.1038 Outline Map showing a New Route from Texas to Fort Yuma, California, for Cattle Drovers and Trains En route to California. Prepared under direction from Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds, Commr’s Department of Texas. by Captain L. C. Overman. Corps of Engineers, U.S.A[.] Compiled & drawn by Chas. W. Pressler. Scale 1:500,000. [1870.] [Western end of route is at “Ft. Yuma” and “Arizona City” on “Rio Colorado”. The river is depicted between the head of “Gulf of California” and “La Paz". ] [Wheat (Volume 5, p. 420) notes, "A copy in the National Archives is endorsed, 'Rec’d in the Bureau June 16, ’70.’” ❋ CROSS-LISTINGS ❋ WHEAT V:1216 [with illustration facing p. 277]
### P

**P. S. Duval and Son** [firm]

- **Military Map of the United States and Territories Showing the Location of the Military Posts, arsenals[,] navy yards, & Ports of Entry Compiled from Pub-Doc-1861. Published by P. S. Duval & Son. No. 22 & 24 South 5th St. Philad!!** [Base map is an outline map of boundaries and rivers; most rivers are not labeled. "Ft. Yuma" and "Ft. Mohave" are shown on "Colorado River", which is labeled only on its lower reach. What is the eastern Grand Canyon region depicts two principal rivers coming in parallel from the northeast, the eastern one of which has a tributary that is the Little Colorado River. The configuration replicates that of other period maps that shows the Green River reaching the Colorado in the middle Grand Canyon area.]

### Pacific Southwest Inter-Agency Committee

- **River mile index: Colorado River and tributaries (Lees Ferry to headwaters). Report of the Water Management Subcommittee, 85 pp., map. [NOTE: This index lists river mileages for tributary confluences as well as separate mileages for selected tributary streams. For the Colorado River main stem, mileages are in "reverse" order upstream from the U.S.-Mexico international boundary.]**

- **River mile index: Virgin River basin: Arizona, Nevada, and Utah. Report of the Water Management Subcommittee, 20 pp., 2 maps. [NOTE: This index lists river mileages for tributary confluences as well as separate mileages for selected tributary streams. For the Colorado River main stem, mileages are in "reverse" order upstream from the U.S.-Mexico international boundary.]**

- **River mile index: Colorado River tributaries in Utah, Paria River to Cisco Wash, and Great Salt Lake Tributaries in Utah, Kennecott Drain to Weber River. Report of the Water Management Technical Subcommittee, 45 pp. [NOTE: This index lists river mileages for tributary confluences as well as separate mileages for selected tributary streams. For the Colorado River main stem, mileages are in "reverse" order upstream from the U.S.-Mexico international boundary.]**

- **River mile index: Lower Colorado River and selected tributaries: Arizona, California, Nevada, and Utah. Report of the Water Management Technical Subcommittee, 70 pp., 4 maps. [NOTE: This index lists river mileages for tributary confluences as well as separate mileages for selected tributary streams. For the Colorado River main stem, mileages are in "reverse" order upstream from the U.S.-Mexico international boundary.]**

### Paher, Stanley W.

CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

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illustrated ghost towns and desert atlas. Volume 2: South: 37 maps for desert explorers: includes Death Valley: historic places, emigrant trails, natural features, placer gold sites, gemstone sites, campgrounds, caves, hot springs, recreation areas. Content includes southern Nevada, southeastern California, and northwestern Arizona.

Paine, Paul M.

1925 25.1508 Map of Adventures Stories Trails Voyages Discoveries Explorations & Places To Read About For Boys and Girls. ("R. R. Bowker Company, 62 West 45th Street, N.Y."
"Copyright by Paul M. Paine, 1925.") [An illustrated, fanciful, hand-drawn map of the world. In the area of interest to this bibliography, a river (the Colorado, not labeled) is drawn imaginatively, feeding into the Gulf of California (not labeled). Over the Colorado delta and lower river is the label "Death Valley"]

Palmer, William J. 48

NO DATE 25.600 Map of the Route of the Southern Continental R.R. with connections from Kansas City Mo[,] Ft. Smith Ark. and Shreveport La. Giving a general View of the Recent Surveys of the Kansas Pacific Railway Co[,] across the Continent Made In 1867 & 1868. under the direction of Gen. W? J. Palmer. On the Routes of the 32nd and 35th Parallels. ("J. F. Gedney Lith, Washington. D.C.") [1868.] [First state.] [This first state of this map appeared in Report of surveys across the continent, in 1867-68, on the thirty-fifth and thirty-second parallels, for a route extending the Kansas Pacific Railway to the Pacific Ocean at San Francisco and San Diego. By Gen. Wm. J. Palmer. December 1st, 1868. (Palmer, 1869, Item No. 2.4981). Even though the volume has been indicated to have been first available in 1869, it is clear that the map had already been produced by 1868. This is the first map to display the "Grand Canyon" name, specifically as "Grand Cañon of the Colorado River" (so labeled between the confluences of "Río San Juan" and "Río Virgen"). (This map has in the past been cited as the first appearance anywhere of the name "Grand Canyon". Although it is correctly cited as the first map to include the name, the canyon's modern name was introduced in print at least two times earlier, as early as 1857. See in THE GRAND CANON the essay, "Who Did Name the Grand Canyon?".]

48 The Palmer maps cited herein, [1868] and 1869, important also for being the first to use the “Grand Canyon” name on a map, may be examined online (these were accessed 16 September 2020). The first state is in the David Rumsey Map Collection at https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~223972~5506299:Map-Of-The-Route-Of-The-Southern-Parallels-For-Boys-And-Girls-First-state-

49 "Who Did Name the Grand Canyon?" is currently accessible at https://ravensperch.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Who-did-name-Grand-Canyon.pdf.] The commentary elaborates on and updates two articles: Earle Spamer, "Once again, 'Who named the Grand Canyon?'—and other obscure Grand Canyon 'firsts', The Ol' Pioneer (Grand Canyon Historical Society), Volume 24, No. 2 (Spring 2013), pp. 4-16 (Item No. 2.18476, which in THE GRAND CANON includes significant errata and emenda); this was updated and refined by
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SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

identified by the lithographer’s credit centered beneath the title panel in the lower-left corner of the sheet, and by the “Table of Distances on 35th Parallel by Shortest proposed line” and “Explanations” of symbols in the lower-right corner of the sheet. In the immediate Grand Canyon region, other features that distinguish the map from its second state are the label, “Moquis Pueblos” without symbols, the label “coal” appears south of Calville, and the label on the “Nevada Br.” (the “r” is not superscript) reads downward with the route of that branch north of “St. Thomas” displayed as an arc that bows north-northwestward then northeastward. (The remainder of the map has not been examined for differences between the two states.) Wheat (1963, Volume V, p. 253) noted that the base map used by Palmer is that of Keeler (1868, ITEM NO. 25.1253.). [For the second state see Palmer (1869, ITEM NO. 25.900.).] • [The Colorado River is labeled “Rio Colorado” on its lower course, and as “Colorado River” between the confluence of “Rio Virgen” and the confluence of the “Green River” and “Grand River”. The course of the Colorado in the western Grand Canyon region is reasonably like that as now known, but between there and the Green-Grand confluence it runs mostly southwesterly. “Rio San Juan” is a tributary from the east-southeast. The “Little Colorado River”, however, shows its confluence near the western Grand Canyon, with “Cataract Cr.” a tributary to it in turn from the southeast close to the Little Colorado’s confluence with the main Colorado. Downstream from there in the western Grand Canyon is a river (not labeled) with an arc-shaped course from southwest around to southeast before striking the Colorado. On the lower Colorado, tributaries are “Bill Williams Fork” from the east, a short “Dry Cr.” from the west, and Gila River with its confluence at “Arizona City”. The 35th parallel railroad route, shown by a solid line, is labeled “Southern Pacific R.R.” west of the Colorado, “Southern Continental R.R.” through Arizona and New Mexico, and “Atlantic and Pacific R.R.” east of there. Several proposed loop and spur routes, shown by dashed lines, extend from the 35th parallel route, including the “Proposed Morongo Route” that crosses the Colorado at “Aubrey City” at the mouth of the Bill Williams River, and the “Nevada Br.” that leaves the main line at “Yampa Cr.” and crosses the Colorado east of “Calville”. The “Proposed Route of 32d Parallel” (R.R.), crossing the Colorado at “Arizona City”, is depicted by a dashed line.] [NOTE: Wheat (1963, Volume V, pp. 417-418), by citing the title with the Keeler credit, actually refers to the 2nd state even though he cites it as having been published in the Palmer (1869) volume, which included the map’s first state. Wheat also noted that railroad data added to the map by Palmer indicate that the map “was completed for the lithographer about mid-January 1869” (p. 254), thus another indication that he refers to the 2nd state, although this does not explain the inclusion thereon of the date June 1869.]

Map of the Route of the Southern Continental R.R. with connections from Kansas City Mo.[,] Ft. Smith Ark. and Shreveport La. Giving a general View of the Recent Surveys of the Kansas Pacific Railway Co[[]], across the Continent Made in 1867 & 1868. under the direction of Gen. Wm. J. Palmer. On the Routes of the 32nd and 35th Parallels. together with the compilations from Keelers Official Map showing the Central and Northern Routes to the Pacific, and the intermediate topography. ("J. F. Gedney Lith, Washington. D.C.") [Second state.] [This second state is identified by the addition of the credit to Keeler’s map in the title, and the lithographer’s credit appears to the lower right of the title panel (both in the lower-left corner of the sheet); above the title block is “Distances by Kansas Pacific Railway to Denver & Cheyenne thence by the Pacific Railroad to San Francisco” and the adjacent key to the rail lines dated “June 1869”; and in the lower right of the sheet appears “Table of Distances on 35th Parallel

Route by Shortest proposed line of Kansas Pacific R.W.” In the immediate Grand Canyon region, other features that distinguish the map from its first state are the label “Moquis Villages” now with seven square symbols adjacent to the label, the addition of “Red Butte”, the label “coal” below Callville is removed, and the label on the “Nevada B.” (now with a superscript “r” with dot) reads upward with the route of that branch north of “St. Thomas” displayed as a gentle arc to the north and north-northeast. (The remainder of the map has not been examined for differences between the two states.)] [NOTE: Wheat (1963, Volume V, pp. 417-418), by citing the title with the Keeler credit, actually refers to the 2nd state even though he cites it as having been published in the Palmer (1869, ITEM NO. 2.4981) volume, which included the map’s first state. Wheat also noted that railroad data added to the map by Palmer indicate that the map “was completed for the lithographer about mid-January 1869” (p. 254), thus another indication that he refers to the 2nd state, although this does not explain the inclusion thereon of the date June 1869.] [For the first state see Palmer (no date [1868], ITEM NO. 25.600).] • [In the following points, the second state is the same as the first state: The Colorado River is labeled “Rio Colorado” on its lower course, and as “Colorado River” between the confluence of “Rio Virgen” and the confluence of the “Green River” and “Grand River”. The course of the Colorado in the western Grand Canyon region is reasonably like that as now known, but between there and the Green-Grand confluence it runs mostly southwesterly. (The two copies of the 2nd state that Spamer examined both seem to show that the plate is wearing out. The tilde in the “Grand Cañon” name is not displayed, and the tiny creek shown next to it is nearly eradicated. Other elements of the map generally are likewise worn.) “Rio San Juan” is a tributary from the east-southeast. The “Little Colorado River”, however, shows its confluence near the western Grand Canyon, with “Cataract Cr.” a tributary to it in turn from the southeast close to the Little Colorado’s confluence with the main Colorado. Downstream from there in the western Grand Canyon is a river (not labeled) with an arc-shaped course from southwest around to southeast before striking the Colorado. On the lower Colorado, tributaries are “Bill Williams Fork” from the east, a short “Dry Cr.” from the west, and Gila River with its confluence at “Arizona City”. The 35th parallel railroad route, shown by a solid line, is labeled “Southern Pacific R.R.” west of the Colorado, “Southern Continental R.R.” through Arizona and New Mexico, and “Atlantic and Pacific R.R.” east of there. Several proposed loop and spur routes, shown by dashed lines, extend from the 35th parallel route, including the “Proposed Morongo Route” that crosses the Colorado at “Aubrey City” at the mouth of the Bill Williams River, and the “Nevada Br.” that leaves the main line at “Yampa Cr.” and crosses the Colorado at “Callville”. The “Proposed Route of 32° Parallel” (R.R.), crossing the Colorado at “Arizona City”, is depicted by a dashed line.]
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map to the west. [NOTE: “Sierra de la Lanterna” appears in an 1854 gazetteer with geographic coordinates that place it at the location of the Kaibab Plateau; see Baldwin and Thomas (1854, ITEM NO. 2.17346), p. 1076.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:730 [with illustration facing p. 11]

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**Peabody, M. M. [Peabody, Moody Morse]**

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| 1831 | 25.1512  |           | *Map of the United States Completed from the most authentic sources, and most respectfully inscribed to the citizens of the United States, by the publisher. Engraved and Published by M. M. Peabody. Utica 1831.* ("Copy-Right-Secured"). [In the "Internal Provinces of Mexico", "Old California" is separated from "Sonora" by "Gulf of California". In the northwestern part of Sonora is the note, "This part of the Provincias Internas, is but imperfectly known; no scientific traveller having ever explored, the wide range from San Antonio to Red River." At the head of the gulf, which twists northward from its northwestward trend, "R. Colorado of the West" arrives from the northeast, and independently, "R. Gila" arrives from the east-northeast. Of interest is that "R. Martires" is shown to the west of the Colorado on a southward course, arriving at the west side of the gulf some distance south of the mouths of the Colorado and Gila. The area just to the north is occluded by a table of geographical statistics.]

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**Pearthree, Philip A.**

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**Pearthree, P. A., AND Bausch, D. B.**

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**Pearthree, Philip A., AND House, P. Kyle**

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**Pearthree, Philip A.; Ferguson, Charles A.; Johnson, Bradford J.; AND Guynn, Jerome**

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<td>2009</td>
<td>11.1605</td>
<td></td>
<td>Geologic map and report for the proposed State Route 95 realignment corridor, Mohave County, Arizona; parts of the Franconia, Topock, Warm Springs SE, Warm Springs SW, Needles, Needles NE, Boundary Cone, Davis Dam SE, Oatman, Davis Dam, and Union Pass 7 1/2′ quadrangles; a report to the Arizona Department of Transportation; SR 95 realignment study: I-40 to SR-68, Project No. 95 MO 200 H6801 01L, Federal No. STP-095-D(AMS). <em>Arizona Geological Survey, Digital Geologic Map DGM-65</em>, version 1.0, 5 sheets, scale 1:24,000, text 44 pp.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pearthree, Philip A.; Ferguson, Charles A.; AND Spencer, Jon E.


Penfield, Robin; Shevenell, Lisa; Garside, Larry; AND Zehner, Richard


Pennsylvania Railroad

1889 25.1660 Map of the Pennsylvania Railroad and its Connections. [No imprint.] [Blue-line print depicting scattered place names and railroad routes, with bare indications of topography. The 35th parallel "Atlantic & Pacific R.R." and 32nd parallel "Southern Pacific R.R." are depicted generally across Arizona and California. "Colorado River" is depicted generally, though along an accurate course. Between "Lee's Ferry" and downstream from "The Needles" at "Aubrey", the river is displayed as being encanyoned. "Grand Canon" is labeled between "Lit. Colorado Riv." and Virgin River (not labeled). Library of Congress catalog record lists "Patterson, S. C." as contributor to this map and indicates it is a Copyright Office copy from 1889.]

1893 25.1661 General Map of the Pennsylvania Railroad and its Connections. ("Allen, Lane & Scott, Engravers.") [No imprint.] [Date from Library of Congress catalog record.] ["Colorado R."/"Colorado River" is depicted between the head of "Gulf of California" and the confluence of "Green R." and "Grand R."] "Grand Canon" is labeled between "Little Colorado" and "Rio Virgin". "Colorado Plateau" is labeled south of the canyon. An interesting, late-date depiction of a south-trending river paralleling the lower Colorado River to its west shows a course from headwaters at the Nevada-California boundary to a dry lake west of Parker, Arizona. It is reminiscent of the supposed "river of the sulfurous pyramids" displayed on earlier maps (see also remarks on the "river of the sulfurous pyramids" in the Notes to Section 2).]

Petermann, A.

1875 25.571 Die Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika in 6 Blättern im Maassstabe von 1:3.700.000. (Bearbeitet v. H. Habenicht. Gest v. Eberhardt, Kühn, Metzeroth u. Weirbeitet v. H. Habenicht.) Gotha: Justus Perthes, 6 sheets. (Stieler's Hand-Atlas, No. 83.) [Map printed with dates 1872, 1873.] [Of note: "Big Canon of the Colorado" is labeled, with "Great Colorado" in the Black Canyon area and "Rio Colorado" in the southern extension. Also there are numerous geographic locales labeled in English notations, apparently from Ives. Also labeled are Callville and Arizona City.] [In German.]

Peterson, R. G.


**Peterson, R. G., and Phoenix, D. A.**


**Peterson, R. G., and Wells, J. D.**


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### Péwé, Troy L.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 2: page 72 | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page "3—Special Section 1–3"

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page "3–Special Section 1–3"  

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page "3–Special Section 1–3"  


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### Phelps and Watson [firm]

States, Canada[,] Mexico, West Indies, and Central America, with Distances to Various Parts of the World. "Lower California" is separated from "Sonora" by "Gulf of California". "Colorado R." is shown generally between the head of the gulf and the eastern part of where the Grand Canyon is situated. There, "Green River" and "Grand River" come to the eastern canyon area on parallel courses. "Red R." is shown as a tributary to the Grand from the east, and shortly downstream from there is a tributary (not labeled) from the southeast; it seems that "Red R." is actually the San Juan River but mislabeled using a name that is synonymous with the Little Colorado River, and that the label should have appeared with the unlabeled northwest-trending tributary. The Virgin River (not labeled) meets the Colorado at the great bend, and downstream from there the "Mohave River" is shown as a tributary from the northwest. "Gila R." meets the Colorado just upstream from the head of the gulf. The territories of New Mexico and Arizona are shown dividing the present states of those names, with New Mexico to the north of Arizona and including the angle that later would be southern Nevada. A "Mail Route" crosses the middle of "New Mexico Territory" from "Ft. Defiance" to Los Angeles. The "Proposed Pacific R.R. South Route" is shown with a "Mail Route" crossing southern Arizona to the Colorado-Gila confluence.

Phelps, Humphrey [see also Ensign, Thayer, and Co.; and Ensigns and Thayer [firm]]

1846 25.712 Phelps' ornamental map of the United States and Mexico. New York: H. Phelps. [Caption: "Ornamental Map of the United States & Mexico."] [1st ed.] ["Rio Colorado" is sketched in only generally, including a misaligned break in the line. "Grand R." is labeled on one of the headwater streams. The Virgin River(?) is shown without label.]

1846 25.713 Phelps' ornamental map of the United States and Mexico. New York: Phelps, Ensigns, and Thayer. [Caption: "Ornamental Map of the United States & Mexico."] [2nd ed.] ["Rio Colorado" is sketched in only generally, including a misaligned break in the line. "Grand R." is labeled on one of the headwater streams. The Virgin River(?) is shown without label.]

Philip see George Philip and Son [firm]

Phoenix Mapping Service


Pike, Z. M. [Pike, Zebulon Montgomery]

1810 25.560 A Map of the Internal Provinces of New Spain. The Outlines are from the Sketches of but corrected and improved by Captain Zebulon M. Pike, who was conducted through that Country, in the Year 1807, by Order of the Commandant General of those Provinces. In: Pike, Z. M., An account of expeditions to the sources of the Mississippi, and through the western parts of Louisiana, to the sources of the Arkansaw, Kans, La Platte, and Pierre Jaun, rivers: performed by order of the government of the United States during the years 1805, 1806, and 1807. And a tour through the interior parts of New Spain, when conducted through these provinces, by order of the Captain-
General, in the year 1807. Philadelphia: C. and A. Conrad, and Co.; Petersburg (New York): Somervell and Conrad; Norfolk (Virginia): Bonsal, Conrad, and Co; and Baltimore (Maryland): Fielding Lucas, Jr. (John Binns, Printer). "Ancient California" is separated from "Province of Senora" (sic) by "Gulf of California". "Rio Colorado" is shown on a mostly direct course from the northeast, from the confluence of "Rio Zanguananos" and an unlabeled river (San Juan River), arriving at the head of the gulf with "Rio Gila". En route it receives "Rio Jasquevilla" (Little Colorado River, misspelling Humboldt’s "Rio Jaquesila") from the east and "Rio S. Maria" (Bill Williams River) from the east. A river without defined headwater or confluence runs parallel to and west of the Colorado between the San Juan and Little Colorado, labeled "Rio de los Panamí des surfurcas on ignore l’"Embouchure" (misspelling and making even more nonsensical Humboldt’s "Rio de las Piramides Sulfureas"); and "Rio de los Martires", another river that often appears tangled in some fashion with the Colorado on some maps, is shown to the west of the confluence of the Bill Williams, striking west-southwestward off the map. Of note is the label “Puerto del Bacorelli” (missspellling Humboldt’s “Puerto de Bucarelli”, or correctly as Garcés’s original Puerto de Bucareli). Pike’s map thus has significance as the first American-published map to apply a name to what we know as the Grand Canyon, even if it was taken without credit from Humboldt. See illustrations in the front matter herein. [See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes to Section 2.]

Pillmore, C. L.

Pilonero, Joseph T.

Pinart, Alph. [Pinart, Alphonse]
1877 25.899 Voyage dans l’Arizona. Société de Géographie, Bulletin (Paris), Series 6, 13 (March): 225-240, map. [Map: "Californie Méridionale et Arizona pour suivre le voyage de A. Pinart 1875-1876", scale 1:5,000,000 ("Gravé par Erhard, 12 r. Duguay-Trouin."). "Imp. Frailery 3 rue Fontanes"). Pinart’s route is indicated, crossing "Rio Colorado" at "Fort Yuma"/"Arizona City" and at "Hardyville". The Grand Canyon area is generally drawn, including the confluence of "Colorado Chiquito". [In French.]

Pinkerton, John
1815 25.1198 (DIRECTOR, SUPERINTENDENT) A modern atlas, from the latest and best authorities, exhibiting the various divisions of the world, with its chief empires, kingdoms, and states, in sixty maps, carefully reduced from the largest and most authentic sources. London: Printed by T. Bensley, for T. Cadel, and Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and
ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE GRAND CANON

CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

Brown. [See “North America” (“London Published June 15th:1812 by Cadell & Davies Strand & Longman Hurst Rees Orme & Brown Pater Noster Row.”) (“Drawn under the direction of M’ Pinkerton by J. Herbert.” “Neele Sculp: 352 Strand.”) [“California” is separated from “New Biscay” by “Gulf of California”. “Colorado R.” is shown following a mostly northeast-southwest course from headwaters to the head of the gulf, with tributaries “R. Nabajoo” (San Juan River), “R. Jasquasila” (Little Colorado River), a short tributary (not labeled) from the east (Bill Williams River?), and “R. Gila”, the last of which meets the eastern side of the head of the gulf independently from the Colorado.]

CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:311 [“North America” map (1812)]

Plewe, Brandon S.; Brown, S. Kent; Cannon, Donald Q.; AND Jackson, Richard H.


Pluth, Franz

1818 25.1017 Charte von Nord-America. Prag 1818. In: Linder, F. L., Neueste Läder- und Völkerkunde, ein geographisches Lesebuch für alle Stände. Prague. [At the head of "Meer B. von Californien" is an oversized island between the gulf and the confluence of "Fl Colo[ur]ra de los Martyres" (sic) (Colorado River) and "Fl. Grande de los Apostolos" (Gila River). The "Colora" comes from a region in which is the label "Cibolas"; a tributary (not labeled) from the north comes from an area labeled "Apaches de Novayo".] [In German.]

Poirson, J. B.

1826 25.1095 Mapa de Mejico, y de los Países limitrofes Situados al Norte y al Este Trazato conforme al Gran Mapa de la Nueva España. del Sr A de Humboldt y otros materiales por J. B. Poirson. Publicado por R. Ackermann. 1826. ("Gravado por Jorge y José Neele 352 Strand en Londres". "Se vende en casa de r. Ackermann 101 Strand en Londres, y en Mejico.") ["Rio Colorado" is portrayed as a mostly straight stream between the Gulf of California and dispersed headwaters.] [In Spanish.]

Pomeroy, J. S.


Poole Bros.

1884 25.1556  The Santa Fé route Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R.R. 3 lines between the Missouri River and the Pacific coast to the city of Mexico via the A.T.&S. and Mexican Central R.R. [title from verso, fide Library of Congress]. ("Poole Bros., Map Eng., Chicago.") [Recto inset map with title: Map of the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad System. Showing its direct Connecting Lines in the United States and Mexico. with credit to "Rand, McNally & Co., Engravers, Chicago." (The credit to Poole Bros. appears on the main map [recto].) [The "Atlantic & Pacific R.R." route is drawn generally across northern Arizona. "Grand Canon of the Colorado" is labeled clearly through the length of Grand Canyon, between "Virgin R." and "R. Colorado Chiquito", although the label "Marble Canon" appears in smaller type between the Little Colorado and "Cataract Cr." Kanab Creek is not shown. In the western Grand Canyon is a tributary (not labeled) coming from the northwest before turning southeast to meet the Colorado.]

Poponoe, Peter


Powell, John Wesley

1875 25.903  An overland trip to the Grand Cañon. Scribner’s Monthly, 10 (October): 659-678. [Map, p. 661: “Map of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado Showing Route Traveled by Major Powell”. Roughly illustrates Powell’s land-based mapping work in the Grand Canyon region. This also is the first overall accurate portrayal of the Colorado River in the region between Glen Canyon and the Grand Wash Cliffs. "Glen Cañon", "Marble Cañon", and "Grand Cañon" each is labeled.]

1878 25.1254  Department of the Interior[,] U.S. Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region[,] J. W. Powell, in charge. Map of the United States exhibiting the grants of lands made by the general government to aid in the construction of railroads and wagon roads. 1878[.] For explanation see chapter on “Land Grants in aid of Internal Improvements”[.] (The base chart was engraved for the Statistical Atlas of the United States.) ("Julius Bien, Lithographer.") ("To Accompany Report on the Lands of the Arid Region of the U.S.") In: Powell, J. W., Report on the lands of the arid region of the United States, with a more detailed account of the lands of Utah. U.S. 45th Congress, 2nd Session, House Executive Document 73, 195 pp., 3 maps. (U.S. Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region.) [Volume pertains principally to Utah Territory but with occasional notes of surrounding areas, and with wide application to the Southwest generally. Volume also in 2nd ed. with minor revisions, 1879; with same maps. Refer to Powell (1878, item no. 18.2171; 1879, item no. 18.2172).] [The base map ironically portrays very outdated geographical data, years after Powell’s explorations on the Colorado River and in mapping the adjacent part of the Colorado Plateau. The map depicts the Colorado River without a label in its lower course between between the head of “Gulf of Mexico” and confluence of Virgin River (not labeled). Between there and headwaters in the State of Colorado the river is labeled “Rio Colorado or Grand River”. “Green River” is a
tributary to the Colorado/Grand, as also is "Rio San Juan". Not only is the Grand Canyon not labeled, but the river course through the region is depicted on a more or less northeast-southwest course and shown alternately with solid and dotted lines (including the area of the Colorado-San Juan confluence). The Little Colorado River (not labeled) is shown as a tributary to the Colorado in the western Grand Canyon region, with Cataract Creek (also not labeled) a tributary to it. Cataract Creek and the lower part of the Little Colorado are shown with solid lines, although part of the lower part of the Little Colorado upstream from the confluence is depicted by a dotted line.]

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**Powell, Robert E.; Fleck, Robert J.; and Cossette, Pamela M.**


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**President’s Water Resources Policy Commission, Committee on River Program Analysis**


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**Preston, R. N., and Preston, M. L.**


[**NOTE:** Copy acquired as new in 2013 with distributor's label as given above. Beneath the label reads outdated information: Northwest Distributors, Inc., Albany, Oregon.]
## CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

### SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

**Price, William W.**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cross-Listings</th>
<th>Reviews and Notices</th>
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<tr>
<td>FQ18:320</td>
<td>Anonymous, 1902, Item No. 30.693</td>
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**Priest, Susan S.; Felger, Tracey J.; and Billingsley, George H.**


**Putnam, Claude G., and Brown, Karl F.**

1946  25.359  *Historic roads to romance: California’s southern empire, tourist paradise.* [No place]: Roads to Romance Association, Inc., 1 sheet. [Pictorial relief map including lower Colorado River. Oblique view from south, as if looking at earth’s curved surface.]

**Quinn, David B.**


R. v. L. [Ruhle von Lilienstern, Johann Jakob Otto August]

1825 25.1216 Allgemeiner Schulatlas : von R. v. L. Berlin: [no imprint]. [See map, "Freistaat von Nordamerica Berlin 1824 von R. v. L." "Alt Californien" and "Neu Spanien" are separated by "Busen von Californien". "Colorado fl" arrives directly to the head of the gulf from the northeast, having followed a more or less direct course from the confluence of "Nabajo fl" (San Juan River) and "Zaguanas fl". The Colorado also receives "Jaquisila fl" (Little Colorado River) from the east. "Gila fl" arrives at the head of the gulf from the east, independently of the Colorado. Paralleling the Colorado to its west, depicted by a mostly dotted line beginning north of the latitude of the San Juan, is a river labeled on its upper reach and drawn with a solid line, "R. de los Pyramides Sulfurcas" (sic), and on its lower reach with a dotted line, "Martires fl"; this river then arcs south and southeastward to enter the upper western side of the gulf, depicted only at its end by a short solid line.] [See also remarks on the "river of the sulfurous pyramids" in the Notes to Section 2.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:359 [map listed as "German 1824"]

Radbruch-Hall, Dorothy H.; Colton, Roger B.; Davies, William E.; Skipp, Betty A.; Lucchitta, Ivo; AND Varnes, David J.


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS CITED GCNHA Monograph 8: page "3–Special Section 2–4"


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS CITED GCNHA Monograph 8: page "3–Special Section 2–4"

Radefeld, Hauptmann C.

1846 25.1542 Texas Nach den besten Quellen entw. u gez. vom Hauptm. Radefeld. 1846. ("Stich, Druck und Verlag des Bibliographischen Instituts [sic] zu Hildburghausen.") ("Meyer's Handatlas No. 103"). [The southwestern part of the map displays the Baja peninsula and "Busen v. Californien" that separates it from "Sonora". "Rio Colorado" is depicted on an effectively straight southwesterly course from the confluence of "Green River" and "Gr. Fluss Grand Riv." "San Juan" (River) is shown as a tributary to the lower Grand River from the east. A tributary (not labeled; Little Colorado River) reaches the Colorado from the east, and a short distance downstream from that confluence is another river (not labeled; Virgin River) from the north-northeast and northwest. "Rio Gila" reaches the head of the gulf independently of the Colorado, from the east and northeast.] [In German.]

1853 25.1148 Geognostische Karte der Nord-Americanischen Freistaaten 1853. Nach den besten Quellen entworfen. u gezeichnet v. Hauptm. C. Radefeld. Hildburghausen: Stich, Druck und Verlag des Bibliographischen Instituts. [This is a geological map, but the geology is shown only for portions of the eastern and midwestern United States. The base
map is in English, and the names of states and territories are keyed by Roman numerals to a separate table. The map depicts “Rio Colorado” along a more or less straight course between “G. of California” and headwaters (the Green River is not labeled); tributaries are “Grand R.”, “Rio Nabajoa” (San Juan River), ”Rio Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River), ”R. Virgen”, ”R. S. Maria” (Bill Williams River), and ”Rio Gila”.

[In German and English.]

Rainbow Expeditions


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page "1–Special Section 1–2"
FQ10:501


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page "1–Special Section 1–2"
FQ10:500

Raines, Gary L.


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page 2-18

Raisz, Erwin

1939 24.822 Map of landforms of the United States: to accompany Atwood’s Physiographic Provinces of North America. [Cambridge, Massachusetts]: [Harvard University, Institute of Geographical Exploration], 1 sheet, scale ca. 1:4,500,000. (Printed by Ginn and Co.) [Sheet, 25 × 40 inches, produced separately to accompany Atwood (1940, ITEM NO. 21.114).]

1943 24.823 Map of the landforms of the United States: to accompany Atwood’s Physiographic Provinces of North America. [Cambridge, Massachusetts]: [Harvard University, Institute of Geographical Exploration], 3rd revised ed., 1 sheet, scale ca. 1:4,500,000. (Printed by Ginn and Co.) [Sheet, 25 × 40 inches, produced separately to accompany Atwood (1940, ITEM NO. 21.114).]

1946 24.824 Map of the landforms of the United States: to accompany Atwood’s Physiographic Provinces of North America. [Cambridge, Massachusetts]: [Harvard University, Institute of Geographical Exploration], 4th revised ed., 1 sheet, scale ca. 1:12,000,000. [Sheet, 11 × 17 inches, produced separately to accompany Atwood (1940, ITEM NO. 21.114).]
**CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY**

*SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES*

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<td>24.826</td>
<td><em>Map of the landforms of the United States: to accompany Atwood's Physiographic Provinces of North America.</em> [Cambridge, Massachusetts]: [Harvard University, Institute of Geographical Exploration], 4th revised ed., 1 sheet, scale ca. 1:12,000,000. [Sheet, 11 × 17 inches, produced separately to accompany Atwood (1940, ITEM NO. 21.114).] [Also reprinted 1968.]</td>
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### Rand McNally [firm]

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### Rand McNally and Co. [and as Rand, McNally and Co.]

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<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.593</td>
<td><em>A correct map of the United States of America, showing the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R.R. and connections.</em> Chicago: Rand McNally and Co., Engravers, 1 sheet, scale ca. 1:8,000,000. [1888; date of &quot;JAN 22 1888&quot; seen stamped on Library of Congress Copyright Office deposit copy.] [Grand Canyon is labeled as &quot;Big canon of the Colorado Riv.&quot; The railroad line is shown passing closest to the canyon at &quot;Hualapais Spr.&quot; (Peach Springs). &quot;Lee's Ferry&quot; is also denoted.] [The Little Colorado River is labeled &quot;Flax Riv. or Colorado&quot; (sic), shown reaching its confluence with the Colorado directly from the southeast.] [Compare also Rand McNally and Co., 1888, ITEM NO. 25.594.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>25.613</td>
<td><em>Indexed map of Arizona showing the stage lines, counties, lakes and rivers.</em> Chicago: Rand McNally and Co., 1 sheet, scale ca. 1:2,000,000. [Title from cover.] [&quot;Big Canon of the Colorado River&quot; is labeled. Of note is the demarcation of the route labeled &quot;Escalanta 1776&quot; [sic], which appears only between a dead-end at what are the Grand Wash Cliffs, and crossing the Colorado River at what is Lees Ferry, and &quot;Elvado de los Padres&quot; [sic] is labeled at the Colorado River just south of the Arizona-Utah boundary.]</td>
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of the "Rio Colorado" is shown quite meandering from "Yuma" and "Arizona City" to the head of the "Gulf of California". Along that course is noted on the eastern side, "Uninhabited Desert. Isolated Mountains without grass, wood or water, Vegetation chapparal and cacti". The course of the lower Colorado between Yuma and the confluence of "Virgin River" is detailed. The "Supposed Head of Navigation" is labeled at a point several miles upstream from the Virgin, where is depicted on the north side of the river, "Proposed Wagon Road to Santa Fe" (sic). East of the confluence of "Diamond Riv" (which also notes "Indian Trail"), the course of the Colorado is labeled "Big Canon of the Colorado River". Interestingly, now several years since the explorations and mapping by John Wesley Powell, not only is "Grand Canyon" not mentioned, but the course of the river through the canyon is not shown accurately. Further, various names from Powell can be seen. At the confluence of "Cataract Creek" is labeled "Yampais Village" (i.e., Supai). The "Flax River or Colorado Chiquito" (Little Colorado River) is shown with its course from the southeast and its confluence with the Colorado directly from the south, with the label, "Supposed Junction of the Rio Colorado and Flax River". "Colorado Plateau" is labeled to the west of there, and "Painted Desert" to the east. The course of the Colorado through Marble Canyon (not labeled) between "Pahreah R." and the Little Colorado is figurative. Just upstream from there are "El Vado de los Padres" in "Monument Canon", and "The Temple of Music". All in all, in the Grand Canyon region this is a peculiar mixture of pre-Powell conjecture and post-Powell certainty.

1878 25.1568

Rand, McNally & Co.’s Business Atlas containing large scale maps of each state and territory of the United States, the provinces of Canada, West India Islands, etc., etc. together with a Complete Reference Map of the World, printed in colors from plates secured by letters patent, producing the clearest typographical effect of any known engraved plates. Accompanied by a New and Original Compilation and Ready Reference Index, showing in detail the Entire Railroad System of North America, the express company doing business over each road, and accurately locating counties, parishes, islands, lakes, rivers, mountains, etc., etc., together with all Post Offices, Railroad Stations and Villages in the United States and Canada, with latest official census or estimated population of each. Chicago. Rand, McNally & Co., Printers, Engravers and Publishers. 1878-9. [See "Rand McNally & Co.’s Arizona", pp. 232-233. Very detailed map. "Rio Colorado of the West" is depicted from between the head of the "Gulf of California" and southern Utah. Downstream from "Yuma" and "Arizona City" the river's channel are depicted along with wetlands symbols, to the east of which is labeled "Uninhabited Desert Isolated Mountains without wood or water, Vegetation chapparal and cacti". The course of the Colorado in "Big Canon of the Colorado River" is depicted generally, though clearly with some accuracy. However, the "Flax River or Colorado Chiquito" (Little Colorado River) is shown with its course from the southeast and its confluence with the Colorado directly from the south, with the label, "Supposed Junction of the Rio Colorado and Flax River". "Colorado Plateau" is labeled to the west of there, and "Painted Desert" to the east. The course of the Colorado through Marble Canyon (not labeled) between "Pahreah R." and the Little Colorado is figurative. Just upstream from there are "El Vado de los Padres" in "Monument Canon", and "The Temple of Music". At the confluence of Cataract Creek is noted "Yampais Village". All in all, in the Grand Canyon region this is a peculiar mixture of pre-Powell conjecture and post-Powell certainty, more surprising at this late date.]

1883 25.1557

Map Exhibiting the Several Pacific Railroads Prepared for the Report on the Internal Commerce of the United States by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics. Rand, McNally & Co. 1883. [A very detailed map. The course of the "Rio Colorado" is shown slightly meandering from "Yuma" to the head of the "Gulf of California". Along
that course is noted on the eastern side, "Uninhabited Desert". The "Supposed Head of Navigation" is labeled at a point east from the confluence of "Virgin R." Interestingly, still now years since the explorations and mapping by John Wesley Powell, not only is "Grand Canyon" not mentioned, but the course of the river through the canyon is not wholly shown accurately. At the confluence of “Cataract Creek” is labeled “Yampas Village” (i.e., Supai). The "Flax River", also labeled “Colorado Chiquito” (Little Colorado River) is shown with its course from the southeast and its confluence with the Colorado directly from the south, with the label, "Supposed Junction of the Rio Colorado and Flax River". The course of the Colorado through Marble Canyon (not labeled) between "Pahreah R." and the Little Colorado is figurative and is bounded its whole length on the east by "White Mesa". Just upstream from there is "The Temple of Music". All in all, in the Grand Canyon region this is a peculiar mixture of pre-Powell conjecture and post-Powell certainty, particularly so long after the publications by Powell and others.

1883  25.1558
Rand, McNally & Co.’s New Enlarged Scale Railroad and County Map of California Showing Every Railroad Station and Post Office in the State. Published by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago. (“Copyright 1883, by Rand, McNally & Co., Map Publishers, Chicago, Ill.”) [See inset map: “Rand, McNally & Co.’s Map of the United States.”] “Colorado River” is shown on a diagrammatic course from the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River” to the head of the “Gulf of California”. In the Grand Canyon area (not labeled), the "Flax River" (Little Colorado River) reaches the Colorado directly from the southeast. There is a place marker, such as those denoting habitations, farther up the Little Colorado that is labeled “Colorado Chiquito”. There is also a wavering line in the central part of Grand Canyon, from the north, that is likely Kanab Creek; and there is a tributary (not labeled) in western Grand Canyon that comes to the Colorado first from the northwest then turning to the southeast. A peculiar mixture of Pre-Powell conjecture and post-Powell certainty.

1883  25.1664
New Map of the Union Pacific Railway the Short, Quick and Safe Line To all Points West. Rand, McNally & Co., Map Publishers and Engravers, Chicago. [and] The Central Short Line To All Points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Montana, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington, and the Trans-Pacific Ports. Saves Time, Money, Distance and Changes of Cars[.] Copyright, 1883, by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago. [BROADSIDE with illustrations and texts in margins. Caption on sheet: “Union Pacific Railway and Connections.”] [Base map depicts “Colorado R.” between head of “Gulf of California” and the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River”]. These rivers all are depicted as broad waterways, with only headwater areas shown with solid lines. In the Grand Canyon region, tributaries are "San Juan River", "Pahreah R.", "Little Colorado River", "Kanab Wash", "Cataract Cr.", "Grand Wash", and "Virgin River". The Grand Canyon is not labeled, although northeast of the Little Colorado confluence is the label "Painted Desert". “Suppai Indian Settlement” (Havasupai) is noted on Cataract Creek, but the only indication of the Hualapai is the label “Indian Settlement” about where Peach Springs would be. Numerous place names recognized from Powell and others are indicated in the Grand Canyon area. "Buckskin or Kaiba (sic) Plateau" is labeled. “Atlantic & Pacific R. R.” and “Southern Pacific R. R.” are delineated generally across Arizona, although the Atlantic & Pacific stops at the Colorado River south of “Ft. Mohave”.

1888  25.594
The Santa Fé Route and connections : 1888. Chicago: Rand McNally and Co., Engravers, 1 sheet. ["Grand Canon Colorado" (sic) and “Marble Canon” are labeled. The railway line is shown passing closest to the canyon at "Peach Springs". Map also includes elevational profiles of four different railway lines, including "Elevations between Kansas City and San Francisco”. “Grand Canon” and “Marble Canon” are
marked. “Little Colorado R.” is also marked. Compare the map by Rand McNally and Co. (no date [1888], item no. 25.593).]

1892  25.1552  Rand, McNally & Co.’s Map of the United States Showing, In Six Degrees, the Density of Population, 1890. In: Indexed atlas of the world. Chicago: Rand, McNally and Co. [“Colorado River” is shown as encanyoned in “Grand Canon of the Colorado”. What is Marble Canyon is labeled as “Middle Canon”].

1893  25.909  Rand, McNally and Co.’s new pocket atlas : containing colored county maps of all states and territories in the United States, and the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, together with descriptive, statistical, and historical matter pertaining to each, and indexed lists of their counties, giving area and population : also colored skeleton maps of the continents, showing all the countries of the world, accompanied by statistical matter regarding the countries and their principal cities. Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally and Co., 173 pp. [See “Arizona”, pp. 134-135; also refer to maps of California, p. 137, and Nevada, p. 140.]

1893  25.1659  Rand, Mc.Nally & Co’s Official Railroad Map of the United States with portions of the Dominion of Canada[,] the Republic of Mexico and the West Indies[.] Compiled from Government Surveys, and Official Tracings and Operating Time Tables of all Railroads. (“Rand, McNally & Co., Engravers, Printers, and Publishers, Chicago and New York.”) (“Approximate Scale: 36 Miles to 1 Inch.”) (“Rand, McNally & Co.’s Railroad Map of the United States. Copyright, 1893, by Rand, McNally & Co.”) [Very detailed map on four large sheets, with physiography displayed by noticeably heavy hachuring, which interferes with some map labels. “Colorado River” is depicted between the head of the “Gulf of California” and the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River”. The river is depicted between the gulf and the confluence of the Bill Williams River (not labeled except for “Santa Maria R.” on its upper course) is shown by a widely drawn waterway, upstream from which it is shown only as a solid line. “Grand Canon & Colorado River” and “Grand Canon” are labeled between the confluence of “Little Colorado Riv.” (sic) and “Grand Wash”/“Grand Wash Cliff”/“Grand Wash Cliffs Cottonwood” (sic) (where also is labeled “Peirce Ferry”). “Marble Canon” is labeled between the Little Colorado and “Lees Ferry”. The course of the Colorado through Grand and Marble Canyons (and “Black Canon” downstream) is very heavily hachured, rendering the river channel rather hard to discern. Other labeled tributaries in the Grand Canyon region are “Kanab Canon”, “Cataract Cr.”, and “Virgin River”. “Kaibab Plateau” is labeled, with “De Monte Park” (sic). Numerous other physiographic features are labeled in the region. The “Hualapai Indian Reservation” is delimited, but there is no indication of Diamond Creek on this map, though the rail section house “Peach Spr.” is present. The 35th parallel “Atlantic & Pacific” and 32nd parallel “Southern Pacific” railroad routes are depicted.]


Ransom, Leander

1862  25.1354  *New Map of the State of California Exhibiting the Rivers, Lakes, Bays and Islands, with the principal Towns, Roads, Railroads, and transit routes to the Silver Mining Districts of Nevada Territory. Also the established Meridian, Standard, Range and Township Lines; to which is added County Boundaries and United States Land Districts. Carefully compiled from United States and other Reliable Surveys by Leander Ransom. 1862. Published by W. Holt, 305 Montgomery St. San Francisco.*  "Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1861 by Louis Nagel, in the Clerks office of the District Court of the Northern District of the State of California.") (Lith. by L. Nagel, 529 Clay St. San Francisco.) [At the southeast corner of the map, the "Colorado River" is drawn only generally and without significant labeling between the upper international boundary with Mexico (continued southward into Mexico by a short arrow) and the confluence of "Virgin River".]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT V:1046

1870  25.1355  *A New Map of the States of California and Nevada Exhibiting the Rivers, Lakes, Bays and Islands, with the principal Towns, Roads, Railroads and Transit Routes to the Silver Mining Districts of Nevada Territory. Also meridian, Standard, Range and Township Lines as established; to which is added the County Boundaries and United States Land Districts. Carefully compiled from United States and other Reliable Surveys by Leander Ransom. 1870 W. Holt, 411 Kearney St. S.F.*  "Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863 by Warren Holt, in the Clerks office of the District Court of the Northern District of California.") [At the southeast corner of the map, the "Colorado River" is drawn only generally with a few labels between the upper international boundary with Mexico (continued due southward into Mexico along a straight, slightly sinuous course to the edge of map) and the confluence of "Virgin River".]

Ransom, Leander, AND Doolittle, A. J.

1863  25.1356  *New Map of the State of California Exhibiting the Rivers, Lakes, Bays and Islands, with the principal Towns, Roads, Railroads, and Transit Routes to the Silver Mining Districts of Nevada Territory. Also the established Meridian, Standard, Range and Township Lines; to which is added County Boundaries and United States Land Districts. Carefully compiled from United States and other Reliable Surveys by Leander Ransom and A. J. Doolittle, 1863. Published by W. Holt, 305 Montgomery St. San Francisco.*  "Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1862 by Warren Holt, in the Clerks office of the District Court of the Northern District of the State of California.") (Lith. by L. Nagel, 529 Clay St.) [At the southeast corner of the map, the "Colorado River" is drawn only generally and without significant labeling between the upper international boundary with Mexico (continued due southward into Mexico along a straight, slightly sinuous course to the edge of map) and the confluence of "Virgin River". In the right border of the map, a short line indicates "Bill Williams R."]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT V:1070

1867  25.1357  *A New Map of the States of California and Nevada Exhibiting the Rivers, Lakes, Bays and Islands, with the principal Towns, Roads, Railroads, and Transit Routes to the Silver Mining Districts of Nevada Territory. Also the established Meridian, Standard, Range and Township Lines; to which is added County Boundaries and United States Land Districts. Carefully compiled from United States and other Reliable Surveys by Leander Ransom and A. J. Doolittle, 1867 W. Holt, 305 Montgomery St. San Francisco.*  "Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863 by Warren Holt, in the Clerks
office of the District Court of the Northern District of the State of California.”) (“Lith. by Geo. H. Baker, S.F.”) [At the southeast corner of the map, the “Colorado River” is drawn only generally with a few labels between the upper international boundary with Mexico (continued due southward into Mexico along a straight, slightly sinuous course to the edge of map) and the confluence of “Virgin River”. In the right border of the map, a short line indicates “Bill Williams R.”, and, farther north above the confluence of “Muddy Riv.” with “Virgin River”, a marginal notation, “Cotton Farm”, with symbols at adjacent “St Joseph” and “Thomas” (St. Thomas).]

Rapkin, J. [Rapkin, John]

1849  25.1656  Mexico, California and Texas. (“The Illustrations by H. Warren, & Engraved by J. Rogers.”) (“J. & E. Tallis, London, Edinburgh & Dublin.”) (“The Map Drawn & Engraved by J. Rapkin.”) [The peninsula, “Lower California”, is separated from “Sonora” by “Gulf of California”. “R. Colorado” is depicted between the head of the gulf and the confluence of “Green R.” and “R. Grand”, although the Green is labeled only on a headwater branch. From the confluence of “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River) from the east, the river follows a southwestward course to the supposed confluence of the “Sevier R.” (depicted by a dotted line) from the north-northeast, where it turns south-southwest to the confluence of “R. Yaquesila” (Little Colorado River) from the east, following that course to the confluence of “R. Virgen” from the northwest, then turning more southward toward the gulf, receiving en route “R. S. Maria” (Bill Williams River) from the east-northeast and, closer to the gulf, the supposed course of the “Mohave R.” (depicted by a dashed line) from the northwest, the finally “R. Gila” from the east-northeast. At the confluence of Yaquesila is the label “Pto Bucarelli” (Puerto de Bucareli).] [NOTE: There are variants of this map, including an 1851 ed. with which it is sometimes confused (see Rapkin, 1851, ITEM NO. 1657). Either may be noted in catalogs or online offerings as 1849 or 1851.) Variants are distinguished by differences in the ornamental vignettes.]

1851  25.1657  Mexico, California and Texas. (“The Illustrations by H. Warren, & Engraved by J. Rogers.”) (“John Tallis & Company, London & New York.”) (“The Map Drawn & Engraved by J. Rapkin.”) [The base map is the same as that in the 1849 ed. (Rapkin, ITEM NO. 25.1656). The peninsula, “Lower California”, is separated from “Sonora” by “Gulf of California”. “R. Colorado” is depicted between the head of the gulf and the confluence of “Green R.” and “R. Grand”, although the Green is labeled only on a headwater branch. From the confluence of “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River) from the east, the river follows a southwestward course to the supposed confluence of the “Sevier R.” (depicted by a dotted line) from the north-northeast, where it turns south-southwest to the confluence of “R. Yaquesila” (Little Colorado River) from the east, following that course to the confluence of “R. Virgen” from the northwest, then turning more southward toward the gulf, receiving en route “R. S. Maria” (Bill Williams River) from the east-northeast and, closer to the gulf, the supposed course of the “Mohave R.” (depicted by a dashed line) from the northwest, the finally “R. Gila” from the east-northeast. At the confluence of Yaquesila is the label “Pto Bucarelli” (Puerto de Bucareli).] [NOTE: There are variants of this map, including the 1849 ed. with which it is sometimes confused. Either may be noted in catalogs or online offerings as 1849 or 1851.) Variants are distinguished by differences in the ornamental vignettes.]

418
Rascoe, Bailey, Jr., and Baars, Donald L.


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–4”]

Rascona, S. J.


Raven Maps and Images

Print-on-demand series from https://www.ravenmaps.com/. Various states are listed; most are available on “art” paper or laminated. (Accessed 7 March 2020.)

___ 24.835 Arizona. Medford, Oregon: Raven Maps and Images. [Lithograph physiographic map, 51 × 42 inches; elevation tints map, 36 × 30, 52 × 44 inches.]

___ 24.836 California. Medford, Oregon: Raven Maps and Images. [Lithograph physiographic map, 49 × 34 inches; elevation tints map, 44 × 30, 66 × 44 inches.]


___ 24.838 Nevada [with bounding areas]. Medford, Oregon: Raven Maps and Images. [Lithograph physiographic map, 33 × 25, 41 × 31, 54 × 42 inches.]

___ 24.839 Utah [with bounding areas]. Medford, Oregon: Raven Maps and Images. [Lithograph physiographic map, 30 × 23, 37 × 29, 50 × 38 inches.]

___ 24.840 The Great Basin. Medford, Oregon: Raven Maps and Images. [Lithograph physiographic map, 39 × 29, 51 × 39 inches. [Includes most of the American Southwest.]

___ 24.841 The United States. Medford, Oregon: Raven Maps and Images. [Lithograph physiographic map, 37 × 58 inches; elevation tints map, 30 × 44, 36 × 56, 44 × 65 inches.]


___ 24.843 Land forms and drainage of the 48 states. Medford, Oregon: Raven Maps and Images. [37 × 58 inches.]

___ 24.844 The West Coast. Medford, Oregon: Raven Maps and Images. [Elevation tints map, 48 × 22, 64 × 29 inches. [Includes lower Colorado River region.]

___ 24.845 Mexico. Medford, Oregon: Raven Maps and Images. [Elevation tints map, 37 × 54 inches.]
Arizona at night. Medford, Oregon: Raven Maps and Images. [36 × 30, 53 × 44 inches.]

The United States at night. Medford, Oregon: Raven Maps and Images. [29 × 44, 36 × 55, 44 × 68 inches.]

Ravenstein, E. G.

1870 25.1098 Map of the South-Western Portion of the United States, and of Sonora and Chihuahua. to illustrate the Paper by Dr. W. A. Bell. Compiled by E. G. Ravenstein, F.R.G.S. &c. (“Published for the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society by J. Murray, Albemarle Street, London 1870.” “Chapman and Hall, London.”) Scale 1:6,000,000. “Colorado River” is depicted between “Gulf of California” and confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” “Big Cañon” is labeled in the western Grand Canyon region, where also is shown the confluence of “Flax R. or Little Colorado”. “Cataract R.” is shown as a tributary to the Little Colorado near its confluence with the Colorado.

1870 25.1099 Map of the South-Western Portion of the United States, and of Sonora and Chihuahua. Illustrating Travels by Dr. W. A. Bell. Compiled by E. G. Ravenstein, F.R.G.S. &c. (“London: Chapman & Hall, 1870.”) Scale 1:6,000,000. “Colorado River” is depicted between “Gulf of California” and confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” “Big Cañon” is labeled in the western Grand Canyon region, where also is shown the confluence of “Flax R. or Little Colorado”. “Cataract R.” is shown as a tributary to the Little Colorado near its confluence with the Colorado.

Reed, John C., Jr.; Wheeler, John O.; and Tucholke, Brian E.


Reed and Barber [firm]

1852 25.1150 Map of the United States of America with its territories & districts. Including also a part of Upper & Lower Canada and Mexico. Published by Reed & Barber. Hartford. 1852. [The Southwest is portrayed sparsely, with “Rio Colorado” shown crudely between the head of the “Gulf of California” and headwaters. No tributaries are labeled other than “Rio Gila”, which converges at the head of the gulf along with the Colorado. There is an unusual representation of “Rio de las Piramides sulfureas”, the so-called, misrepresented and mistranslated, river of the “sulfurous pyramids”, which is depicted heading in an area west of where the Grand Canyon is situated, flowing southwestward and southward, finally turning southeastward to enter the west side of the Gulf of California some distance below the mouths of the Colorado/Gila.] [See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes to Section 2.] [For an earlier ed. see Barber and Willard (1835, ITEM NO. 25.1320).]
Rees, Abraham

NO DATE  25.87  The cyclopaedia: or, universal dictionary of arts, sciences, and literature. Philadelphia: Samuel F. Bradford, and Murray, Fairman and Co. [etc., etc.], first American ed., revised, corrected, enlarged, Plates, Volume 6, Ancient and modern atlas, [not enumerated].  [1806.] [See “North America.” The “Gulf of California” separates “California” from “New Navarra”. Only the Baja peninsula is labeled “California”; north of there the land is not labeled. “Rio Colorado” reaches the head of the gulf directly from the northeast, while a second, larger river system (not labeled) arrives independently at the head of the gulf from the east and northeast. Both rivers head against the “Stony Mountains.”]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:269*, II:285* [refers to I:269*]

Rees, Charlotte Harris

2013  25.910  Did ancient Chinese explore America? My journey through the Rocky Mountains to find answers. Durham, North Carolina: Torchflame Books, 164 pp. [NOTE: This book by the daughter of Hendon Mason Harris includes a color photographic reproduction (p. VII) of the Tian Xia map that is prominently noted but reproduced only as a sketch in Harris’s (no date, ITEM NO. 2.8345) The Asiatic Fathers of America.]

Reichard, C. G.

1802  25.1092  Charte von Nordamerica nach den neuesten Bestimmungen und Entdeckungen von C. G. Reichard. Weimar Im Verlage des Industrie Comptoirs. 1802. [“Fl. Colorado delos [sic] Martyres” is depicted as a single stream between “Meerbusen von Californien oder das Rothe Meer” and a map area labeled “Cibolas”. A tributary (not labeled) meets it from the north (Virgin River?), and the Colorado is shown as a bifurcated stream between the confluence of “Fl. Grande le las Apostolas” (Gila River) and the gulf.] [In German.]

1804  25.1196  Charte von Nordamerica nach den neuesten Bestimmungen und Entdeckungen von C. G. Reichard. Weimar Im Verlage des Geogr. Instituts. revisiert (sic) im August 1804. [“Fl. Colorado delos [sic] Martyres” is depicted as a single stream between “Meerbusen von Californien oder das Rothe Meer” and a map area labeled “Cibolas”. A tributary (not labeled) meets it from the north (Virgin River?), and the Colorado is shown as a bifurcated stream between the confluence of “Fl. Grande le las Apostolas” (Gila River) and the gulf.] [In German.]

1817  25.1093  Charte von Nordamerica Entworfen und gezeichnet von C. G. Richard. Ergänzt und nach den neueren Entdeckungen der Hrn. Lewis, Clarke u: Pike vervollständigt. Weimar Im Verlage des Geogr. Instituts. 1817. [“Fl. Colorado delos [sic] Martyres” is depicted as a single stream between “Meerbusen von Californien oder das Rothe Meer” and a map area labeled “Cibolas”. The Colorado is shown as a bifurcated stream from below the confluence of “Rio Grande le las Apostolas” (Gila River) and the gulf.] [In German.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT II:263

1826  25.1302  Nord America von C. G. Reicard  Nürnberg bei Friedrich Campe 1826. [The peninsula of “Alt Californien” is separated from “Mexico” by “M.B. Californien”. The Colorado River is not labeled, although its principal headwater fork (Green River) is labeled
“Zaguananas F.”; and interestingly, the river follows an essentially north-to-south course to the gulf. What presumably is the Grand River is received en route, as well as the “Jaquesila F.”, though whether this is supposed to delineate the the San Juan River or the Little Colorado river is unclear because the other one of these two rivers is not shown; both are received by the Colorado from the east. “S. Maria F.” (Bill Williams River) and “Gila F.” are also shown, although the Gila arrives at the head of the gulf exactly at the same point as the Colorado. Also shown on this map, at about the latitude of the (Green) and (Grand) rivers, are shown two independent streams without headwaters or confluences: “F. de los Pyramides” and “F. de los Martyres”; both to the west of and parallel to the Colorado.] [Wheat (1958, Volume 2) takes special note, “The imaginative mountain hachures which fill much of this map must have given the engraver much joy. They bear no resemblance to reality, but they do fill up the empty spaces, all save that east of “Neu California” [sic, “Neu Californien” on map] and “New Albion [sic],” which even this map-maker apparently shrank from filling.”] [In German.]

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**Reineck and Reineck**


**Remick, W. H.**


**Rennicke, Jeff**


**Reynolds, Stephen J.**

Reynolds, Stephen J.; Florence, F. P.; Roddy, M. S.; Welty, J. W.; and Trapp, R. A.


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–4”


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–4”

Reynolds, Stephen J.; Roddy, Michael S.; and Welty, John W.


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–4”

Richard, Stephen M.; Reynolds, S. J.; Spencer, J. E.; and Pearthree, P. A.


Richard, Stephen M.; Shipman, Todd C.; Greene, Lizbeth C.; and Harris, Raymond C.


Richards, F. D. [Richards, Franklin D.]

1855 25.969 Utah, and the overland routes to it, from the Missouri River: published with "Route from Liverpool to G.S.L. Valley" by F. D. Richards: Liverpool. 1855. Liverpool, 1 sheet. [Included with Linforth, James (ed.), *Route from Liverpool to Great Salt Lake Valley* : illustrated with steel engravings and wood cuts from sketches made by Frederick Piercy . . . . Liverpool: Franklin D. Richards; and London: Latter-day Saints’ Book Depot (see Linforth, 1855, Item NO. 2.29138).] [The base map depicts “R. Colorado” between “G. of California” and “R. Virgen”. “R. Green” and “R. Grand” are shown running in parallel into the Grand Canyon region, reaching the Colorado independently, and the Little Colorado River (not labeled) as a tributary to the Grand upstream from the confluence of the Green. The principal focus of the map is Utah, outlined in red, with its counties denoted, and which is shown with its western boundary embracing what today is Nevada with the exception of the lower angle that is on this map a part of “New Mexico”.] [F. D. Richards was a Latter-day Saints apostle.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT IV:858 [with two-page illustration between pp. 40/41]
Richardson, Albert D.


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT V:1172 [map]

Rishel, W. D.  [*Rishel, William D. “Bill”*]

*See in Part 9 of *THE GRAND CANON*, under Utah State Automobile Association; relates to the map guide series known as Rishel’s Routes, which pertains chiefly to Utah but includes northern Arizona*  

Citation of sample map:

1926  25.1280  *Utah State Auto Ass’n. Auto Highway Map. Compiled by W. D. Rishel. All the Transcontinental Routes and Connections to National Parks and Salt Lake, the Center of Scenic America. In: Official touring guide of the Utah State Auto Association Touring Bureau : Salt lake Tribune automobile tour book : containing twenty thousand miles of automobile highways in Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, Arizona and Colorado, covering all auto roads in that section of the Intermountain West of which Salt Lake City is the natural center : strip maps or logs of the Lincoln Highway, Midland Trail, Pike’s Peak Route, Zion Park Highway, Pershing Historical Highways and Evergreen Trail, passing through this section. The complete Salt Lake-Yellowstone Park and Salt Lake-Grand Canyon routes. Salt Lake City: Tribune Auto Tour Book, W. D. Rishel, Manager, 223 pp., maps.* [This fold-out map shows roadways in rudimentary fashion. Between Kanab, Utah, and Grand Canyon National Park is shown a simple roadway leading to the North Rim. The National Old Trail is shown passing south of the park, with two rudimentary roadways leading to the South Rim.] [This map is cited as an example from the Rishel’s Routes series, not all of which have been seen for this bibliography. There are no significant changes to the Grand Canyon area, although the North Rim is promoted as a destination from the Utah touring center.]

RKH Verlag

2013  25.653  *Kalifornien Süd und Zentral mit Las Vegas.* [Westerstede]: RKH Verlag. Scale 1:2,500,000. [Includes Grand Canyon.]  [In German.]

Robinson, John H.

1819  25.257  *A map of Mexico, Louisiana and the Missouri Territory, Including also the State of Mississippi, Alabama Territory, East & West Florida, Georgia, South Carolina & part of the island of Cuba, by John H. Robinson, M. D. (Eng’d by H. Anderson; Philad’l Copy right secured according to law. A.D. 1819.—Printed and Coloured by John L. Narstine of Philadelphia.*) ("Scale of American miles, 69½ to a degree.") ("Rio Colorado", entering the head of “Golfo de California”, is shown as a boundary between “Old California” and “Province of Sonora”, north of which it passes through what is the
Grand Canyon region with a short east-west passage, within a large area of Mexico that is not labeled between "New California" and the U.S. territory of "New Mexico". Various routes of explorers are delineated, including "Viage del Venerable Padre Garces del Puebla de San Navier al Moguis en los anos de 1775 & 1775" and "Viage del Venerable Padre Dominguez in 1777". The Little Colorado River (not labeled) has its confluence with the Colorado in the north-south trend of the river, apparently below where the Grand Canyon is situated, and along which is the Garces route; and "Rio Colorado" is also clumsily labeled onto what is probably the San Juan River, in addition to its north-south trend from what is Utah.

Robinson, Peter

Robitaille, Chris
No date 25.625 (artist) Grand Canyon National Park. [No place]: Xplorer Maps, 1 sheet, scale 1.5 inches = 10 miles. [Hand-drawn portrayal of Grand Canyon, Lees Ferry to Lake Mead, with inset pictorial vignettes. Packaged in ornamental tube. Publisher's imprint does not appear on the map. Map indicates only "© Robitaille". Packaged with informational slip about the artist and Xplorer Maps. Copy purchased new, March 2019.]

Rogers, H. D. [Rogers, Henry Darwin]
1856 11.14815 Geological map of the United States and British North America, constructed from the most recent documents and unpublished materials, for Keith Johnston's Physical Atlas, by Professor H. D. Rogers, Boston U. S. 1855. In: Johnston, Alexander Keith, the physical atlas of natural phenomena. A new and enlarged edition. Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons, Plate 8. [Colored, with stratigraphic key. Scale 1:10,000,000.] ["The Colorado Desert" is depicted ranging from the lower Colorado River region northeastward to the area of the confluence of "Rio Colorado" and "R. San Juan". Portrayal of geology is rudimentary in this area.]

Rogers, Henry Darwin, and Johnston, A. Keith
1857 25.728 Atlas of the United States of North America, Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Mexico, Central America, Cuba, and Jamaica. On a uniform scale. From the most recent state documents, marine surveys, and unpublished materials. With plans of the principal cities and sea-ports, and a introductory essay on the physical geography, products, and resources of North America. London: John Murray, and Edinburgh: W. and A. K. Johnston, 20 pp., 23 maps, scale 1:3,450,000, 54½ miles = 1 inch. [See particularly map 18, "Territory of New Mexico", which is very detailed and depicts counties, the northwestern portion still containing that part which is southern Nevada today. "Rio Colorado" is shown to the "Gulf of California", but east of "Rio Virgin" in the Grand Canyon region it is labeled "Approximate Position of Great Colorado". "Sierra de Lanterna" is depicted in southern Utah, west of the Colorado’s
confluence with “Rio San Juan”. “Rio de Lino or Colorado Chiquito” is depicted with its confluence south of the Sierra de Lanterna. In the middle canyon region, “Parke Cr.” (apparently Cataract Creek) is drawn between the vicinity of “Bill William’s M.” and the Colorado.] [Also take note of map 2, “General Map of the United States”; map 13, “Territory of Utah”; map 14, “State of California”; map 19, “Mexico, North-Western States” (on which is the notation, “At Point Invincible High Water at full change of Moon is 3 h 20 m Rise & Fall of Tide 12 ft.”).] [NOTE: “Sierra de la Lanterna” appears in an 1854 gazetteer with geographic coordinates that place it at the location of the Kaibab Plateau; see Baldwin and Thomas (1854, ITEM NO. 2.17346), p. 1076.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  Wheat IV:933 [“State of California” map; with illustration facing p. 63]; IV:934 [“Territory of Utah” map, with illustration facing p. 64]

Rogers, Roberta

2012  25.283


Romat et Baillet [firm]

1849  25.701

Carte populaire de la Californie avec les nouvelles mines d’or. Paris: Romat et Baillet. [Wheat (Volume 3, p. 285) calls this lithograph a “crude and distorted map”. In “Nouvelle Californie”, “rio colorado” is delineated as a relatively short, barely undulating, line entering the head of “Mer Vermille ou Golfe de Californie”. Nearly the bottom half of the plate includes a text, “Description topographique.”] [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  Wheat III:634 [with illustration facing p. 87]

Rosa [Casa de Rosa]

1822  25.871

Mapa de Mégico y de los Paises confinantes situados al Norte y al Este, Reducido de la grande Mapa de la Nueva-España de M. A. de Humboldt, y otros materiales. 1822. Paris, Hallase en Case de Rosa, gran Patio del Palacio Real. In: Humboldt, Alej. de [Humboldt, Alexander von], Ensayo politico sobre el reino de la Nueva-España. Tomo Cuarto. [Volume: (Vicente Gonzalez Arnao, translator), Paris: Casa de Rosa (1822), 4 volumes.] [Map: “Viej California” is separated from “Intendencia de Sonora” (in “Reino de Nueva España”) by “Mar de Cortés”. “Rio Colorado” is shown only on a general southwesterly course between the confluence of “Rio Zaguananas” (presumably the upper Colorado as shown) and “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River). “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River) is shown as a tributary from the east. “R. Gila” is shown on an independent course to the head of the gulf. West of where the Grand Canyon is situated there is a disjointed river without defined headwater or confluence, “R. de los Piramides Sulfureas”. [See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes to Section 2.] [In Spanish.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  Wheat II:349 [map]

1837  25.739

Mapa de los Estados Unidos Mejicanos arreglado a la distribucion que en diversos decretos ha hecho del territorio el Congreso General Mejicano. 1837. Publicado por Rosa. [No imprint], 1 sheet. [Wheat (1958, Volume II, p. 248) calls this map a “palpable plagiarism of Tanner’s Mexico, translated into the Spanish Language.” Refers to Tanner (1826, ITEM NO. 25.1055).] [Mexico includes that portion of what is now the southwestern United States, its northern border with “Oregon Tierra”. “Rio
**CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY**

**SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES**

Colorado" is portrayed along a fairly straight course between "Golfo de California" and the confluence of "Rio Zaguananas" (Green River) and "Rio Nabajoa" (San Juan River). At the confluence of "Rio Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River) and the Colorado is labeled "Puerto Bucarrollo" (Puerto de Bucareli). Not far to the west of this confluence is a disconnected river, without headwater or confluence, running parallel to the Colorado, "C. de las Pyramides Sulfureas". Southwest from there, at the latitude of the tributary "R. S. Maria" (Bill Williams River), is another disconnected river, "R. de los Martires". [See also remarks on the "river of the sulfurous pyramids" in the Notes to Section 2.] [In Spanish.]

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**Ross, Jim, and McClanahan, Jerry**

2006 25.273  *Here it is! Route 66. The map series. Chicago to L.A. A complete set of eight fold-out maps: IL-MO-KS-OK-TX-NM-AZ-CA.* Arcadia, Oklahoma: Ghost Town Press, 8 folded maps with loose title and back leaves. [See "Arizona" (panel title), banner title "Aim for Arizona on Route 66"; and "California" (panel title), banner title "Cruisin' California on Route Sixty-Six". Banner titles vary by map.]

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**Royal Geographical Society**

1912 25.1259  *United States and Mexico. Sketch Map of part of Sonora and Arizona to illustrate the paper by Dr. Carl Lumholtz. Geographical Journal, 40(5) (November): 588 [fold-out].* Scale 1:2,000,000. ("This map has been prepared from a compass sketch and information supplied by Dr. Carl Lumholtz, adjusted to Mr. I. N. Dracopoli's triangulation points (marked ▲), and supplemented by the United States Government Maps of Arizona").) ("Published by the Royal Geographical Society. " "The Geographical Journal 1912.") [Routes of travel by Lumholtz are marked.] ["Colorado River" is depicted between a point north of the confluence of "Gila River" and a head of the estuary at "Colonia Lerdo". There also is shown a river (not labeled) coming from the northwest to its own estuarine head adjacent to the Colorado; both at the head of "Gulf of California".]] [This map accompanied the paper by Lumholtz (1912, item no. 2.29243), which in so appearing also supported the paper by Dracopoli (1912, item no. 2.29244), that was appended without title to Lumholtz's paper.]

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**Rude, Kleng**

Rulison, Duane

1860  25.1246  *National Political Chart & Map of the United States.* Philadelphia: Duane Rulison; Cincinnati, Ohio: H. M. Rulison and Mack. R. Barnitz; St. Louis: C. Drew and Co.; Geneva, New York: J. Whitley, Jr. ("King & Baird, Printers, 607 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.") ("Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1860, by Duane Rulison, In the Clerks Office of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.") ("Electrotyped by S. A. George, 607 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.") [Sheet with extensive text and portraits.] [Map portrays "Rio Colorado" in a most casual way, with tributaries "Grand R.", "St. Johns R.", "Red R." (Little Colorado River), "Virgen R.", a tributary (not labeled) from the west in the lower Colorado region, a tributary (not labeled) from the northeast (Bill Williams River), and "R. Gila". The confluence of the Gila and Colorado, as is also the Gulf of California, obscured by an informational table for popular votes for President in the 1848, 1852, and 1856 elections.]

Ruppert, Ryan F., AND Faulds, James E.

1998  11.13950  Geologic map of the western half, Fourth of July Mountain quadrangle, southern Nevada. *Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Open-File Report 98-07*, 1 sheet, scale 1:24,000. [The north half of this map is superseded by *Open-File Report 2012-08* (Hinz et al., 2012, item no. 11.13948).]

Russell and Son  [firm]

1860  25.1224  *North America.* ("Russell & Son execudit, Penge Green near Sydenham, Kent.") ("XXII.") [From an atlas not identified for this bibliography.] ["California" and "Mexico" are separated by "Gulf of California". "R. Colorado" is depicted only generally between the gulf and unlabeled headwaters in "Stony Mt."; only "Jaquesila R" is shown as a tributary, from the east, and "Masanais" (sic), from the east, apparently the Bill williams River. "R. Gila" is shown reaching the head of the gulf independently of the Colorado.] [Mid-1800s?]

RV-Verlag

1995  25.90  *Grand Canyon: Monument Valley.* 1: 800 000 RV World Cart. World-Länderkarte. München: RV-Verlag. [In German.]

Ryder, Robert T.

S.A.R. System


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  | CITED » GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–7”

Sable, Edward G.


Sable, Edward G., AND Doelling, Hellmut H.


Sable, Edward G., AND Hereford, Richard


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  | CITED » GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–8”

Sage, Rufus B.

1846    25.912    *Scenes in the Rocky Mountains, Oregon, California, New Mexico, Texas and grand prairies: or, Notes by the way during an excursion of three years: with a description of the countries passed through. By a New Englander*. Philadelphia: Carey and Hart, 303 pp., map. [See “Map of Oregon, California, New Mexico, N.W. Texas, & the proposed Territory of Ne-brask-ka” (F. Michelm’s Lith., New York). The bottom edge of the map includes the point of confluence of “Rio Colorado” and “Rio Gila”. The Colorado extends from the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand River”, passing southwestwardly and en route acquires the tributaries (in turn) of “San Juan R.” from the east, “Sevier R.” from the north, “Rio Jaquisila” from the east, and “Rio Virgin” from the north. The region embraced by the confluence of the Green and Grand is labeled, “Cañon Country” and “Stupendous Cañons.”]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:527 [map; with illustration facing p. 41]

Saints, Prem K.

1976    11.3357    Geothermal energy resources of Mexicali-Imperial rift valley. (Illustrated by Vinod Mehta.) West Covina, California: Geothermal Energy Association, scale ca. 1:260,000. [Map, temperature gradients in °F/100 feet.]
Salazar Ylarregui, José

1850 25.913  *Datos de los trabajos astronómicos y topográficos dispuestos en forma de diario. Practicados durante el año de 1849 y principios de 1850 por la comision de limites mexicana en la linea que divide esta republica de la de los Estados-Unidos, por el geometra de dicha comision, José Salazar Ylarregui. Edicion de la Civilizacion.* México: Imprenta de Juan R. Navarro, v, [7]-123 pp., 4 plates, 2 folded maps. [San Diego to the Colorado-Gila River confluence.] [Includes map: "Plano de la confluencia de los ríos Gila y Colorado y del surro de este ultimo hasta donde lo corta la línea que divide las publicas de Mexico y los Estados Unidos. En este plano van indicadas todas las operaciones que hizo la comision mexicana para levitarlo. Cópia del que presentó al Sr. Cral D. Pedro García-Conde, como comisario de dicha comision el agrimensor de la misma José Salazar Ilarregui [sic] Año de 1850". Scale 1:10,000.] [See also under Whipple.] [In Spanish.]

Saleeby, J. B.


Saltus, R. W.


Santa Fe see Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway System

Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company


Sargent, K. A., AND Roggensack, Kurt

### CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

**SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title and Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Schmidt, J. M. F.  [Schmidt, Johann Marius Friedrich]

1820  25.1207 America. Gezeichnet vom Professor J. M. F. Schmidt. Berlin bei Simon Schropp et Cö. 1820. ("Franz, Sc.") ["Alt Californien" and "Neu Navarra" are separated by "Californischer Meerbusen". "Colorado Fl." is generally drawn from headwaters to the head of the gulf; "Gila Fl" meets the Colorado at its mouth at the head of the gulf. "Martyrs Fl" is depicted with dashed lines to the west of the Colorado, also meeting the Colorado at its mouth at the head of the gulf.] [In German.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT II:339

Schmidt, Julius H. von;  Keddie, Arthur W.;  AND Gibbes, Charles Drayton


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT V:1202


Schmölder, B.  [Schmölder, Bruno]

NO DATE  25.914 The emigrant’s guide to California : describing its geography, agricultural and commercial resources, containing a well arranged list of the commodities most desirable for exporting to that country, with a table of the duties : Also, some useful information for commanders of vessels, and for the overland travellers through Texas, together with a valuable map, on which the various routes are traced, and an
authentic sketch of San Francisco: to which is appended the governor of California's (Colonel Mason's) official despatches concerning the gold districts. London: Pelham Richardson, 65 pp., map. [1849.] [Map: "Map of California and the country east from the Pacific." "R. Colorado" is rather crudely shown, as are various emigrant routes. Wheat remarks, "This 'valuable' map is perhaps the worst map of California that appeared during 1849."]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:608 [map; with illustration facing p. 65]

NO DATE  25.1018

Neueste Special-Karte der westlichen u. südlichen Theile von Nord Amerika. Die neuesten Gebiete der Union und die Vereinigten Staaten von Mexico. aus den neuesten Quellen veröffentlicht durch M. Landrath Cap: B. Schmölder in Californien. ("Lithogr. bei M. Frommann in Darmstadt.") [Caption: "Zumpract. Wegweiser für Auswanderernach Nord-Amerika. Zuhaben-in Darmstadt bei M. Frommann, in Worms bei Steinkühl & Schmith, in New-York in der Redaction der „Deutschen Schmellpost“ in New-Orleans i. d. R. d., „Deutschen Couriers“ in S. Louis i. d. R. d., „Anzeiger des Westen“ und bei Franksen & Wösselhöf in San Francisco Ober Californien bei der Germania-Campagn."] [1849.] [This map accompanied various eds. of Schmölder’s Neuer praktischer Wegweiser für Auswanderer nach Nord-Amerika in drei Abtheilung mit Karten, Plänen und Ansichten (Mainz: Le Roux’sche Hofbuchhandlung); see for example Schmölder, 1849, ITEM NO. 2.17356.] ["Río Colorado" is depicted along an essentially straight course between "Golf von Californien" and "Río Jaquesito" (Little Colorado River). Upstream from that confluence the river is labeled "Río Zaguunanas" (sic), to which "Green R." is a tributary. The confluence of the Little Colorado and Colorado is labeled "P. Buca retti" (Puerto de Bucareli). "Rio Virgin" is depicted as a tributary to the Colorado from the west. "Rio de los Martires" is depicted west of and nearly parallel to the Colorado as a short river without headwater or confluence.] [In German.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:566 [1848]

Schnell, Ed.

1862  25.1310

A Map of the World in Japanese by Ed. Schnell Yokohama February 1862. [Bankoku kōkaizu]. Colored woodblock print. [Includes box with title in English, thus; else entirely in Japanese.] [This is the corrected and updated edition of the 1858 map by Kango Takeda (武田簡吾). It is not clear whether the information with WHEAT V:1056 ("Takeda 1862", "Yotsui kokai zu") is confused or in some way further elaborated upon, as he parenthetically notes this as (including square brackets) "(a map of the world with sea routes, originally by John Burridge [?] and others, published in England in 1845. Translated by Kango Takeda under the supervision of Gentan Sugita). Edo, Jutokudo, 1862." Note, too, that Wheat makes no mention of Schnell. [There is also a variant of this map, with the Schnell title box in a different position and with different ornamentation in the form of a right side panel with flags of the world.] [The head of the Gulf of California receives the Colorado River (apparently labeled "さんふーメリコ"), which courses figuratively through the Grand Canyon region. The engraved Japanese characters are indistinct enough to ascertain here whether the two principal headwater forks (the Green and Grand Rivers) are labeled, or whether the more southerly/easterly one is meant to be the San Juan River, as there is only one other tributary shown in this area, with its confluence not far downstream from the confluence just mentioned. That third river is either the San Juan or the Little Colorado River. The Gila River is the only other tributary figured.] [In Japanese.]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schönberg and Co.</td>
<td>1866</td>
<td>25.1252</td>
<td>Schönberg’s Map of California, Oregon &amp; Nevada with part of Idaho, Utah &amp; Arizona.</td>
<td>New York: Schönberg and Co. [“Rio Colorado of the West” is depicted from the confluence of “New R.” in Mexico (where it passes off the map) and southeastern Utah (where it passes off the map to the east). Hachured markings along the course of the river between the confluence of “Virgen Riv.” and the confluence of “Little Colorado R.” suggest an encanyoned stretch of the river. “Cataract Cr” is a tributary to the Little Colorado, with “Yampais Village” at the confluence. A short distance downstream from the Colorado-Little Colorado confluence is a short tributary (not labeled) from the southeast; and north of the confluence are two short tributaries (not labeled) from the northwest. North of the Utah-Arizona boundary the Colorado is on an east-west course, depicted by a dotted line, passing off the map to the east. “Muddy R.” is shown as a tributary to the Virgin, and Las Vegas Wash (not labeled) is shown between “Las Vegas” and the Colorado River south of “Callville.”]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sekisui, Nagakubo</td>
<td>1834</td>
<td>25.1134</td>
<td>Kaisei Chikyu Bankoku sankai yochi zenzu setsu.</td>
<td>[Revised map of all countries on the globe.] Edo and Osaka: Kochiya Kibe and Akitaya Taemon. [Hand-colored woodblock map; copy in Japanese translation of a world map by Matteo Ricci. Case title: “改正地球萬國全圖”. Map title in Japanese characters not available to this bibliography.] [Four rivers are shown converging at the head of the Gulf of California, from the northwest, north, northeast, and east, all of which have headwater forks.] [In Japanese.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servicio Geológico Mexicano</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>11.2342</td>
<td>Carta geológico-minera Estado de Baja California.</td>
<td>Pachuca, Hidalgo: Servicio Geológico Mexicano, scale 1:500,000, 1 sheet. [In Spanish.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

**SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Call No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shelton, William Arthur</strong></td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>25.657</td>
<td><em>Atlas of railway traffic maps.</em> Chicago: LaSalle Extension University, 24 maps. (“This Atlas of Railway Traffic Maps is one of a series of texts on Interstate Commerce and Railway Traffic. The grouping of traffic territories for rate adjustments shown in this atlas is explained in the treatises devoted to freight classification and rates and forming a part of the course in Interstate Commerce and Railway Traffic.” [title-page]) [See Map 22, “Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe”.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sherwood, Neely and Jones</strong></td>
<td>1810</td>
<td>25.1526</td>
<td><em>The World on Mercator’s Projection.</em> (&quot;Alex. MacPherson, del.&quot;) (&quot;Cooper Sculp.&quot;) (&quot;Published Oct 1, 1810, by Sherwood, Neely &amp; Jones, N°.20, Paternoster Row, London.&quot;) [&quot;California&quot; is separated from Mexico (not labeled) by &quot;G. of California&quot;. A river (not labeled) arrives at the head of the gulf, which has two headwater forks, both from the north. The headwaters are up against a single continental mountain range labeled “Stony Mountains.”]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shibata, Shūzō [新發田収藏]</strong></td>
<td>1852</td>
<td>25.1265</td>
<td>新訂 坤輿略全圖 [Shintei kon'yo ryaku zenzu] [New edition : general map of the world]. (竹口貞齋 [Takeguchi Teisai], engraver.) 江戸 [Edo (i.e., Tokyo)]: 高木耕藏 [Takagi Kōzō], folded woodcut map with text, in board covers. [Date given as 明治 5 [Kaei 5].] [Wheat (1959, Volume 3, p. 329, in cartobibliography only, no text mention) cites this map only as &quot;Completely revised Global Map (Shintei Konyo Ryaku Zenzu) by Shuzo Shibata, Tokyo, 1853.&quot;} [Only an inadequate digital image seen by Spamer, where in the southwestern part of North America a single river is depicted at the head of the Gulf of California.] [In Japanese.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:797


Shotts, John, Jr.


Simmons, George C., AND Gaskill, David L.

NO DATE 10.104  River runners’ guide to the canyons of the Green and Colorado Rivers, with emphasis on geologic features. Volume III. Marble Gorge and Grand Canyon. Flagstaff, Arizona: Northland Publishing, for Powell Society, Denver, 132 pp. (Powell Centennial Volume 3.) [1st printing 1969?; one reprinting known, often cited with 1972 date.] [Cover stock differs between printings; title-page and verso identical in both printings. Printings identifiable by tint in cover color photo: 1st printing bluish, 2nd printing yellowish. Library of Congress Control Number in both printings is 79-89881, but this number and variants of it (even searching for simple transpositions and similar errors) are not in the LC catalogue. LC catalogue indicates LCCN 74-176083 for "[1969?]" printing.]

Simson, Ruth B.


Simpson, J. H.  [Simpson, James H.]


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  HOWES S504  WHEAT IV:1000 [map; with illustration facing p. 137]
Sitgreaves, L. [Sitgreaves, Lorenzo]

1853 25.916 Report of an expedition down the Zuñi and Colorado Rivers. Washington: Robert Armstrong, Public Printer, U.S. 32nd Congress, 2nd Session, Senate Executive Document 59, Serial 668, 198 pp. + plates. [Farquhar (1953, p. 15) cites, “The plates in some copies do not conform to the lists.” The comment may pertain to both editions (1853, 1854), but Plate 14 was not published, thus adding confusion to some catalogues.] [With respect to the Colorado River, the accompanying map depicts the lower Colorado between Ogden’s Landing and the confluence of both the “Rio Virgen” and “Yampay Creek”, north [sic] of which the Colorado, before passing off the top of the map, is labeled “Great Cañon”.]


Siwiec, Benjamin R.


Sky High Maps


Sky Terrain


2011 25.309 Grand Canyon National Park. Boulder, Colorado: Sky Terrain, 1 sheet, 2 sides. (Cartography by Kent Schulte.) (“Detailed, accurate, and beautiful. 8 USGS quads, 308 miles (495km) of trails; 2 maps at 1: 40,000 scale cover the vast central core of the park.”) (Contour interval 100 feet.)

Sloss, L. L.; Dapples, E. C.; AND Krumbein, W. C.


Smith, Benjamin E.


Smith, C. [Smith, Charles]

1849 25.1539 Map of North America, including part of the West India Island. London: Published by C. Smith, Mapseller, N. 172, Strand. 1849. ("Pickett sculpt.") ["R. Colorado" is shown effectively on a straight course southwest from the confluence of "R. Zaguananas" and "R. Nabajoa" (San Juan River) to the Gulf of California (not labeled) that separates "California" from "Sonora". En route to the gulf it is shown as receiving only the tributaries "R. Jaguesila" (Little Colorado River) from the east and "R. Gila" from the east. Two disjointed rivers (not labeled) parallel the Colorado to the west.]

Smith, Eugene I.


Smith, J. Calvin

1846 25.1152 A new map for travelers through the United States of America showing the railroads, canals & stage roads. with the distances, by J. Calvin Smith. New-York: Sherman and Smith. [Registered 1846 in the Clerks Office of the District Court of the Southern District of New York, but the Library of Congress’ copy has a handwritten notation across its top margin, "254. Deposited in the Clerks Office for the District of New York.
December 31, 1845.”] [The inset map, “Map of Oregon[,] Northern California[,] Santa Fé &c”, displays “Rio Colorado of the Gulf of California” on an effectively straight southwestward course from headwaters on “Green R.” and “Grand R.” to the confluence of “Rio Virgin”, which is positioned more than a hundred miles due southwest of the confluence of “R. Yaquesilla” (Little Colorado River). Also labeled is “Nabajoa R.” (San Juan River). The Colorado along its course between a point north of the San Juan and the Virgin follows the east side of an unlabeled table land.]

1850 25.1291 Map of North America by J. Calvin Smith. (“Published by J. Disturnell, 102 Broadway, New York, 1850.”) [Includes an inset, “Map of the Gold Region California.”] [“G. of California” separates “Lower California” from “Sonora & Sinaloa”. “Rio Colorado” is shown between the head of the gulf and headwaters in “Upper California”, including “Grand R.” and “Oregon”, including “Green R.” “Nabajoa” (San Juan River) is shown as a tributary; a tributary (not labeled) presumably the Little Colorado River is shown southwest of there, coming from the east before turning north to the Colorado. Opposite the confluence of the latter is depicted a large plateau-like area (not labeled). West of there is “R. Virgen” coming from the northeast before turning southeast to join the lower Colorado. A tributary (not labeled) from the northeast is presumably the Bill Williams River. “Rio Gila” has its confluence with the Colorado just north of the head of the gulf.]

1862 25.619 The New Naval and Military Map of the United States Published by J. Calvin Smith. Author of Harper’s Gazetteer, Colton’s County Map of the U.S., Traveller’s Guide &c 1862. (“J. M. Atwood, Map Engraver 517 Minor St. Philadelphia Pa.”) (“Entered according to Act of Congress in the Year 1862 by Robert P. Smith in the Clerks Office of the District Court of the U.S. for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.”) [New Mexico (territory) is shown divided into counties; the Grand Canyon region lies principally within Rio Ariba and Santa Ana counties where the Rio Colorado is drawn in only conjecturally. The Beale Wagon Road (not labeled) is depicted, as is also in the south of the territory the Overland Mail Route.]

Smith, James Perrin

1916 11.5899 Geological map of the State of California. California State Mining Bureau, 1 sheet.

Smith, Stephanie

2015 25.478 The Colorado Plateau. [Flagstaff, Arizona]: Grand Canyon Trust, 1 sheet. (“Celebrating 30 Years; Grand Canyon Trust.”) [State 1: poster size, scale 1 inch = ca. 33 miles. State 2: smaller, folded version.]


Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge

1834 25.645 *A map of the principal rivers shewing their courses, countries, and comparative lengths.* London: Baldwin and Cradock, 1 sheet. (Engraved by Thomas Starling.) [Of note is depicted (in upper-right inset) “Colorado”, with dashed-line course, in “California.”] [In this bibliography refer also to Bailly et al. (2019, ITEM NO. 2.28944), in which this plate is reproduced.]

1852 25.1073 *North America Sheet XV Utah, New Mexico, Texas, California, &c. and the northern states of Mexico.* (“Published under the Superintendence of the Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.” “J. & C. Walker Sculp.”) [Labels include “Gulf of California Discovered in 1534, and called the Sea of Cortes”. “R. Colorado” is shown conjecturally between the gulf and the confluence of “Green R.” and “R. Grand”. Tributaries to the Colorado are, from north to south, “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River) from the east, “Sevier R.” (imaginary, reaching the Colorado from the north, including a dotted-line reach in its mid-course labeled “Probable Course”), “R. Yaquesila” (Little Colorado River, from the east), “Río Virgin” (from the northwest), “R. S. Maria” (Bill Williams River, from the northeast), and “R. Gila” (from the east). At the confluence of the Colorado and Yaquesila is a point location labeled “Pto. Bucareli.”] [NOTE: For 1853 ed. see Cox (ITEM NO. 25.1074).]

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Spencer, Jon E., AND Richard, Stephen M.


Spencer, Jon E., AND Shenk, Jonathan D.


---

Spencer, Jon E.; Ferguson, C. A.; Pearthree, Philip A., AND Richard, S. M.


Spencer, Jon E.; Pearthree, Philip A.; Gootee, Brian F.; AND Tosdal, Richard M.


Spencer, Jon E.; Pearthree, Philip A.; House, P. Kyle; AND Reynolds, Stephen J.

2015 11.13934 Geologic map of the Cross Roads 7½′ quadrangle and the southern part of the Gene Wash 7½′ quadrangle, La Paz County, Arizona, and San Bernardino County, California.


Spencer, Jon E.; Shenk, Jonathan D.; AND Duncan, John T.


Spencer, Jon E.; Youberg, Ann; Love, Diane; Pearthree, Philip A.; Steinke, Theodore R.; AND Reynolds, Stephen J.


Starr Map Co.


Stanton, Robert Brewster

1908 25.172 Diagram showing the history of the exploration[,] navigation and survey : Grand and other cañons of the Colorado River of the West from 1540 to 1908. New York: Robert Brewster Stanton, 1 sheet. ["Special Note. The complete record of the navigation of the Lower Colorado River, below the Grand Cañon, is not intended to be given here. The records of Alarçon, Johnson and Ives are only given as they were the most prominent." Also: "This diagram does not attempt to give the names of every trapper or hunter that has been to the Colorado, but only the REAL EXPEDITIONS that have Explored, Surveyed & Navigated the River in Boats THROUGH THE GREAT CAÑONS."]

Steele, Oliver G.

1849 25.957 Steele's western guide book, and emigrant's directory; containing different routes through the states of New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minesota, etc., etc. : with descriptions of the climate, soil, productions, &c. With an appendix containing the routes to Oregon and California. With maps. [No imprint] ("Lith. of Hall & Mooney, Buffalo"), 72 pp., 2 maps. [See map: "Map of Routes to
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

California and Oregon. "Rio Colorado" is delineated between "Rio Gila" and headwaters.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:645 [map of routes; with illustration facing p. 89]

Steiger, W. T.

1854 25.598 Diagram of the United States of America, Mexico, the West India Islands and Isthmus of Darien. showing proposed routes of the Pacific rail road and its Branches in connection with the various systems of existing and unfinished rail roads from the Mississippi valley to the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. By W. T. Steiger, General Land Office. 1854. ("Lith. by A. Hoen & C°, Baltimore."). [The "Rio Colorado" is only generally sketched, without meanders, with a great arc through the area where the Grand Canyon is situated. Except for "R. Gila", other tributaries are shown but not labeled. The proposed railway along the 35th parallel is sketched in only as a reasonably straight line through the northern part of "New Mexico" (territory) and is there labeled as "Main Track M² to Memphis Branch"; it passes close by the Colorado, including passing through the southernmost tip of what later would be the state of Nevada. The 32nd parallel route is drawn in almost as a straight line, labeled "Don Ana Southern Route".]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:815

Steinke, Theodore R.


[Steptoe, Edward J., AND Ingalls, Rufus]

1855 25.966 Map Showing the different routes travelled over by the Detachments of the overland Command in the Spring of 1855 from Salt Lake City, Utah to the Bay of San Francisco" ("Ackerman Lith. 319 Broadway N.Y."). Accompanying: [Appendix] A 2. From: Report of the Secretary of War. In: Message from the President of the United States to the two houses of Congress, at the commencement of the First Session of the Thirty-fourth Congress. U.S. 34th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Executive Document 1, pp. 156-168. [Also published as House Executive Document 1.]

[Appendix A 2 is a report to Major General Thomas S. Jesup, dated "Benicia, California, August 25, 1855", concerning Ingalls’ “duties connected with the overland command of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. J. Steptoe”, between Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Territory and “Great Salt Lake City”. Notes, "Enclosed herewith is a map of the whole region of country lying west of the Wahsatch range of mountains to the Pacific coast, between the 31st and 43d parallels of latitude. This map has been prepared with great care from the best maps and reports that have been published, and from notes and drawings taken by myself and other officers of Colonel Steptoe’s command." (p. 156). On the map, "Rio Colorada" [sic] is shown between a stylized head of the Gulf of California (not labeled) to the confluence of "Rio Virgen", east of which the Colorado is shown (in the western Grand Canyon area at the eastern edge of the map) vaguely following a northwestward route to that confluence. "Lt. Mowry’s Route" is shown between "G.S. Lake City" to "Los Angeles", passing through "Las Vegas". Also shown are desert routes between San Diego and Fort Yuma.] [NOTE: Appendices A 1 and A 2 [see ITEM NOS. 2.29136, 2.29137] are often confusingly cited
under variations of a single, contrived title that makes this item difficult to locate. For example, Wheat’s (Volume IV, pp. 210-211) citation of this map, crediting Steptoe as its creator, indicates, “Published in ‘Report of Captain Rufus Ingalls of the march of Colonel Steptoe from Fort Leavenworth to California’. . . .”, citing pp. 152-168 of the Senate and House Executive Documents.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT IV:868 [with illustration facing p. 28; credited to Steptoe]

Sterzinger, L.  

Steven, T. A.; Smedes, H. W.; Prostka, H. J.; Lipman, P. W.; AND Christiansen, R. L.  

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  |CITED> GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–5”

Stevens, Larry  [Stevens, Lawrence E.]


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  |CITED> GCNHA Monograph 8: page “1–Special Section 2–1”


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  FQ9:576  FQ17:447A


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  FQ10:328  FQ11:392A  FQ13:426A


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  FQ11:392B  FQ13:426B


≡ REVIEWS AND NOTICES  Myers, 2013, ITEM NO. 30.938


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SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

sequence, the 10th ed.] [Title-page verso indicates “4rd Printing 2017 [sic]” (i.e., 4th printing of 2013 ed.). This ed. contains corrections to typographical errors but text remains otherwise unchanged; blank pages 145-148, previously added for notes, now enumerated.] [NOTE: The river guide also includes generalized strip maps for Tanner Trail, South Kaibab Trail, Bright Angel Trail, Hermit Trail, South Bass Trail, and Havasu Canyon Trail (pp. 139-141).]


Stewart, John H., AND Carlson, J. E.


Stieler, Adolf

1825 25.681 Hand-Atlas über alle Theile der Erde und über das Weltgebäude. Gotha: Justus Perthes. [See map 46b, “Vereinigte Staaten von Nord-America entw. v. gez. v. [entworfen und gezeichnet von] Heinrich Hübbe 1825.”] [The river, “Colorado”, is drawn in rather simply between the river “Jaquesila” and “B. v. Californien”. Also of note is that the head of the gulf also receives, from the east, the river “Gila” and, from the west, delineated by a dashed line, the river “de los Martires”.] [In German.]

1835 25.684 Hand-Atlas Über Alle Theile Der Erde Und Über Das Weltgebäude: nach dem neuesten Zustande. Gotha: Justus Perthes. [See map 46b, “Vereinigte Staaten von Nord-America entw. u. gez. v. Ad. St. 1834. Einige Zusätze von H. Bgs. [Heinrich Berghaus], 1835.”] [The river, “Colorado”, is drawn in rather simply between the river “Jaquesila” and “B. v. Calif.”. Also of note is that the head of the gulf also receives, from the east, the river “Gila”.] [In German.]

1848 25.1144 Verein-Staaten von Nord-America, Mexico, Yucatan u. A. Gotha: Justus Perthes. (“Entw. u. gez [entworfen und gezeichnet von] von Fr. v. Stülpnagel.” “Gestochen v. C. Metzeroth.”) (”Ausgabe in 65 BLN° LVI. (Stieler’s Hand Atlas No 46b).” “Colorado” is depicted only very generally, along a straight course, between the head
of “Golf von Californien” and the confluence of “Green” and “Grand”. Tributaries are “San Juan”, “Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River), “Virgen”, and “Gila”. [In German.]

1860 25.1145 Verein-Staaten von Nord-America, Mexico, Yucatan u. A. Gotha: Justus Perthes. (“Entw. u. ges [entworfen und gezeichnet von] von Fr. v. Stülpnagel u. Herm. Berghaus.” “Gestochen v. C. Metzeroth.”) (“Ausgabe in 65 BLN° LVI. (Steller’s Hand Atlas No 46b).”) [The course of “Rio Colorado” is redrawn as compared to the 1848 ed., between the head of “G. v. Californien. Mar Bermejo. Rothes Meer.” and the confluence of “Green Flusse” and “Grand F”. In the Grand Canyon area the course is drawn on a more or less straight line on a west-southwesterly course between the confluence of the “Colorado Chiquito” and “Virgen”.] [In German.]


Stipp, Thomas F., AND Beikman, Helen M.


Strand, Rudolph G.


Stratton, R. B. [Stratton, Royal B.]

1858 25.1282 Captivity of the Oatman girls: Being an interesting narrative of life among the Apache and Mohave Indians. Containing an interesting account of the massacre of the Oatman family, by the Apache Indians, in 1851; the narrow escape of Lorenzo D. Oatman; the capture of Olive A. and Mary A. Oatman; the death, by starvation, of the latter; the five years’ suffering and captivity of Olive A. Oatman; also, her singular recapture in 1856; as given by Lorenzo D. and Olive A. Oatman, the only surviving members of the family, to the author, R. B. Stratton. New-York: Printed for the author, 290 pp. [The untitled map (p. 20) depicts the area pertaining to the subject of the book, which shows “New Mexico” and the lower portion of “Colorado R.” between Mexico and the supposed confluence of “Mohave R.” northwest of the confluence of “Williams Fork”. The map did not appear in the first ed. of this title (Stratton, 1857, ITEM NO. 2.29291) but it appears in numerous subsequent eds.]
Sullivan, Maurice S.

1934 25.929 The travels of Jedediah Smith: a documentary outline including the journal of the great American pathfinder. Santa Ana, California: Fine Arts Press, 195 pp. [See pp. 15, 27, 28, 145-147, 179; notes 29, 54; illustrations following p. 17; map.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS HOWES S1127

1992 25.930 The travels of Jedediah Smith: a documentary outline, including his journal. Lincoln, Nebraska, and London: University of Nebraska Press, 195 pp. [Facsimile reprint of Sullivan (1934). “The 1839 map by David H. Burr, probably based on a sketch or notes by Jedediah Smith, is omitted from this Bison Book edition because it could not be reproduced legibly.” (title-page verso)]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS FQ21:363

Sumira, Sylvia

2014 25.345 Globes: 400 years of exploration, navigation and power. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press, 224 pp. [Heavily illustrated volume. Terrestrial globes, whose illustrations as published by Sumira show in some fashion the portion of the earth wherein lies the lower Colorado River region, are listed as follows. In turn, these illustrate the improvements, or the continuing ambiguity, of the cartographic portrayal of southwestern portion of North America, as seen on globes. See: “Terrestrial Globe Gores, 1507; Martin Waldseemüller” (pp. 44-45); “Terrestrial and Celestial Globe Gores, c. 1560; François Demongenet” (pp. 62-63); “Terrestrial Globe, 1606/21; Willem Jansz Blaeu” (pp. 74-75); “Pocket Globe, c. 1679; Joseph Moxon” (pp. 88-89); “Terrestrial Globe, 1728; Johann Gabriel Doppelmayr” (pp. 110-111); “Pocket Globe, c. 1730; John Senex” (pp. 118-119); “Pocket Globe, 1731; Richard Cushee” (pp. 120-121); “Terrestrial Globe, 1730; Richard Cushee”, pp. 122-124; “Terrestrial Globe, c. 1766; George Adams” (pp. 144-145); “Pocket Globe, 1779; Nicolas Lane” (pp. 154-155); “Pocket Globe, 1819; Thomas Lane” (pp. 182-183); “Terrestrial Globe, 1831; Newton & Berry” (pp. 188-189); “Terrestrial Globes; Abraham Nathan Myers, Dissected globe, c. 1866 . . . Cardboard cut-out globe, c. 1875” (pp. 206-209); “Terrestrial Globe, after 1884; W. & A. K. Johnston” (pp. 214-215).]

Sumner, John S.; Schmidt, J. S.; AND Aiken, C. L. V.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS [CITED] GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–8”

Sutphin, Hoyt B., AND Wenrich, Karen J.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS [CITED] GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–5”

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–5”


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–8”

Sweetser, M. F.

1892 25.931 *King’s handbook of the United States*. Planned and edited by Moses King. Buffalo, New York: Moses King Corporation, 939 pp. [See maps, pp. 8, 462; and “Arizona; the Apache State”, pp. 53-58.]

Sykes, Godfrey Glenton


Tahoe Wood Maps


Tanges, Susan E.

CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

Tanner, H. S. [Tanner, Henry Schenck]

1822 25.552  A map of North America, constructed according to the latest information. Philadelphia: H. S. Tanner, 1 sheet. [Includes “Puerto Bucarelli” straddling the confluence of the Rio Colorado and Rio Jaquesila. Paralleling the main stream some 80 miles westward is a fragmentary portrayal of “R. of the Sulphurous Pyramids”, which may (or may not) connect farther southwest with R. de los Martires that goes to the Pacific north of San Diego. Both the Colorado and the Rio Gila converge at the very head of the Gulf of California.] [See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes to Section 2.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:350 [with cropped illustration facing p. 81]

1825 25.553  A map of North America, constructed according to the latest information: improved to 1825. Philadelphia: H. S. Tanner, 1 sheet. [Includes “Puerto Bucarelli” straddling the confluence of the “Rio Colorado” and “Rio Jaquesila”. Both the Colorado and the Rio Gila converge at the very head of the Gulf of California.]

1826 25.1055  A map of the United States of Mexico, As organized and defined by the several Acts of the Congress of that Republic, Constructed from a great variety of Printed and Manuscript Documents, by H. S. Tanner. 1826. Philadelphia: H. S. Tanner, 1 sheet. (“Entered according to Act of Congress, the 10th day of June, 1825, by H.S. Tanner, of the State of Pennsylvania.”) [The northwestern portion of the country (today’s American Southwest) is simplified from Humboldt’s maps (without specific credit). “Rio Colorado” is shown generally, and at the confluence of “Rio Jaquesila” is the label, “Puerto Bucareli” (Puerto de Bucareli).]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:364 [“1825” cited]

1834 25.1546  Mexico & Guatemala: by H. S. Tanner. (“Philadelphia Published by H. S. Tanner.”) (“Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1834, by H. S. Tanner, in the Clerks Office of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.”) [“Rio Colorado” is depicted on an effectively straight southwesterly course between undefined headwaters and the head of “Gulf of California” that separates “Lower California” from “Sonora”. (In the headwaters, only “R. de los Dolores” is labeled.) Tributaries to the Colorado are “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River) from the east), “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River) from the east-northeast, a short tributary (not labeled; Bill Williams River) from the east, and “R. Gila” from the east. The Colorado is shown arriving at the head of the gulf on a due south course. Also shown to the west of the Colorado, and paralleling it, are two disjointed rivers, “R. of the Sulphur? Pyrmat?” and “R. de los Martires.”] [See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes to Section 2.]

1836 25.685  A new universal atlas containing maps of the various empires, kingdoms, states and republics of the world. With a special map of each of the United States, plans of cities &c. Comprehended in seventy sheets and forming a series of one hundred and seventeen maps, plans and sections, By H.S. Tanner. Philadelphia: Published by the Author, [4] pp., 69 maps. [See “North America.”, where “Grand R.” becomes “R. Colorado” at an indistinct point (either at the confluence of “R. Nabajoa” or “R. Jaquesita”; it enters the head of the “Gulf of California”]. [See also “Mexico & Guatamala: By H. S. Tanner.”, which in the Colorado River region differs in that “Rio Colorado” is labeled only at its downstream end, having followed a slightly different route from its headwaters than as shown in the “North America” map. In addition, all of the headwater streams are drawn differently.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:422 [“North America” map; with illustration facing p. 81]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

1846  25.1068  A map of the United States of Mexico, As organized and defined by the several Acts of the Congress of that Republic, Constructed from a great variety of Printed and Manuscript Documents, by H. S. Tanner. Second edition, 1846. Philadelphia: H. S. Tanner, 1 sheet. ("Entered according to Act of Congress, the 2nd day of April, 1832, by H.S. Tanner, of the State of Pennsylvania.") [The northwestern portion of the country (today’s American Southwest) is simplified from Humboldt’s maps (without specific credit). “Rio Colorado” is shown generally, and at the confluence of “Rio Jaquesila” is the label, “Puerto Bucarello” (Puerto de Bucareli).]  [NOTE: The principal features of the frequent new editions of this map were to display changing political boundaries.]

1846  25.1069  A map of the United States of Mexico, As organized and defined by the several Acts of the Congress of that Republic, Constructed from a great variety of Printed and Manuscript Documents, by H. S. Tanner. Third edition, 1846. New York: H. S. Tanner, 1 sheet. ("Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1846, by H.S. Tanner, in the Clerks Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.") ("Published by H. S. Tanner," [Philadelphia address mostly obliterated on plate].) [The northwestern portion of the country (today’s American Southwest) is simplified from Humboldt’s maps (without specific credit). “Rio Colorado” is shown generally, and at the confluence of “Rio Jaquesila” is the label, “Puerto Bucarello” (Puerto de Bucareli).]  [NOTE: The principal features of the frequent new editions of this map were to display changing political boundaries.]

1846  25.1229  Mexico & Guatemala: By H. S. Tanner. In: Mitchell, S. Augustus, A new universal atlas containing maps of the various empires, kingdoms, states and republics of the world. With a special map of each of the United States, plans of cities &c. Comprehended in seventy sheets and forming a series of one hundred and seventeen maps, plans and sections. Philadelphia: S. Augustus Mitchell. [“Lower California” and “Sonora” are separated by “Gulf of California”. “Rio Colorado” is depicted as an essentially straight stream between the head of the gulf and headwaters. “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River) and “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River) are tributaries. A tributary (not labeled) is the Bill Williams River. “R. Gila” is a tributary, with its confluence just upstream from the head of the gulf.]

1847  25.1231  A Map of the United States of Mexico, As organized and defined by the several Acts of the Congress of that Republic, Constructed from a great variety of Printed and Manuscript Documents by H. S. Tanner. Fourth edition, 1847. New York: H. S. Tanner. [“Lower California” and “Sonora” are separated by “Gulf of California”. “Rio Colorado” is depicted between the head of the gulf and the confluence of “R. Zaguananas” and “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River). Other tributaries are “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River), “R. S. Maria” (Bill Williams River), and “R. Gila”. The confluence of the Little Colorado is marked “Puerto Bucarello” (Puerto de Bucareli).]

1847  25.1232  A Map of the United States of Mexico, As organized and defined by the several Acts of the Congress of that Republic, Constructed from a great variety of Printed and Manuscript Documents by H. S. Tanner. Fifth edition, 1847. New York: H. S. Tanner, [“Lower California” and “Sonora” are separated by “Gulf of California”. “Rio Colorado” is depicted between the head of the gulf and the confluence of “R. Zaguananas” and “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River). Other tributaries are “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado
River), “R. S. Maria” (Bill Williams River), and “Rio Gila”. The confluence of the Little Colorado is marked “Puerto Bucarello” (Puerto de Bucareli).

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS Wheat III:555

1849 25.700 Map of California[,] New Mexico[,] Texas &c. New York: H. S. Tanner, folded map in case with case title, Tanner’s Travelling Map of California &c[.] [“Rio Colorado” is labeled for that part of the river between “Gulf of California” and the confluence of either “Rio Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River) or “Rio Nabajoa” (San Juan River). Between Rio Nabajoa and the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” the river is labeled “R. Zaguananas”. At the confluence of Rio Jaquesila is marked “Puerto Bucarello” (Puerto de Bucareli).]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS Wheat III:647 [with illustration facing p. 85]

1850 25.1233 A Map of the United States of Mexico, As organized and defined by the several Acts of the Congress of that Republic, Constructed from a great variety of Printed and Manuscript Documents by H. S. Tanner. No.201 Broadway, N. York. 1850. [“Lower California” and “Sonora” are separated by “Gulf of California”. “Rio Colorado” is depicted between the head of the gulf and the confluence of “R. Zaguananas” and “Rio Nabajoa” (San Juan River); farther north, “Grand R.” is a tributary to the Zaguananas, and “Green R.” seems to be a tributary to the Grand. Other tributaries are “Rio Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River), “R. S. Maria” (Bill Williams River), and “Rio Gila”. The confluence of the Little Colorado is marked “Puerto Bucarello” (Puerto de Bucareli).]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS Wheat II:300 [with illustration facing p. 3]

Tardieu, J. B. [Tardieu, Jean-Baptiste Pierre]

1810 25.675 Carte pour servir au voyage des Captns Lewis et Clarke, à l’Océan Pacifique. In: Gass, Patrick, Voyage des Capitaines Lewis et Clarke, depuis l’embouchure du Missouri, jusqu’à l’entrée de la Colombia dans l’Océan Pacifique; fait dans les années 1804, 1805 et 1806, par ordre du gouvernement des États-Unis: . . . Rédigé en Anglais par Patrick Gass, employé dans l’expédition; et traduit en Français par A. J. N. Lallemant . . . Avec . . . une carte gravée par J. B. Tardieu. Paris: Chez Arthus-Bertrand. [This book is not pertinent to this bibliography, but the map by Tardieu, which does not appear in the original English ed., is the first published map pertaining to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The map is, notably, copied (without credit) from Arrowsmith and Lewis’ [not the same Lewis as of the expedition] map, “Louisiana” (see Arrowsmith and Lewis, 1804, ITEM NO. 25.673), with labeling mostly translated into French. The Tardieu map labels “Noue Albion” and “Nouve Navarre” at the head of the “Golfe de Californie”, where no river enters it. The mountain spine labeled “Rocky Mountains ou Montagnes Pierreuses” passes directly through the region where the Grand Canyon is situated.] [NOTE: There is a variant, which displays the labels “Noue Albion” and “Nouve Navarre”.] [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS Wheat II:300 [with illustration facing p. 3]

Tardieu, P. (fils ainé) [Tardieu, Pierre Antoine François (eldest son of)]

**CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY**

**SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES**

Humboldt.” ["Rio Colorado" is shown between the head of "G. de California" and (at the top of this map) the confluence of "R. S. Maria" (Bill Williams River?).] [Title in English and French.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>Taylor, S. S. [Taylor, Sarah Stewart]</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>25.934</td>
<td><em>The Expeditioners and the treasure of Drowned Man’s Canyon.</em></td>
<td>(Illustrations by Katherine Roy.) Dexter, Michigan: McSweeney’s McMullens, 375 pp. [Young-reader fiction. Story line follows young Expeditioners in search of a lost treasure of gold taken by Spanish soldiers in 1567. Plot takes place mostly in &quot;Northern Arizona&quot;, where near Flagstaff is &quot;Drowned Man’s Canyon&quot; and &quot;Azure Canyon&quot;. A map is somewhat reminiscent of the area of Grand Canyon between Deer Creek and Havasu Canyon, with the canyon of the Colorado River seemingly represented by Azure Canyon, and Havasu Canyon seemingly represented by Drowned Man’s Canyon. (E.E.S.)]</td>
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<td>Terra Prints [firm]</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>25.626</td>
<td><em>Grand Canyon National Park from space.</em></td>
<td>[No place]: Terra Prints, 1 sheet. [U.S. Geological Survey Landsat 8 Operational Land Imager photo of Grand Canyon region, Lees Ferry to Lake Mead; image taken in April 2015. Packaged in plastic tube with informational sheet affixed. No imprint or copyright data appear on the print. Informational sheet notes &quot;© 2015 Terraprints.com&quot;. “The image has been sharpened to the sensor’s 15 meter pan-chromatic band to increase detail on the resulting scene.”]</td>
</tr>
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<td>Thayer, Horace</td>
<td>1861</td>
<td>25.1573</td>
<td><em>Seat of War published by Horace Thayer 34 Beckman St. N. York.</em></td>
<td>(&quot;Entered according to act of Congress in the Year 1861 by. H. [name eradicated, &quot;Thayer&quot; substituted by hand] in the Clerks Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.&quot;) [See lower map on sheet, &quot;Diagram of the United States, showing the Political Divisions and the Population The white and colored population being separately shown in the slave states.” &quot;New Mexico&quot; (Territory) is shown with its western angle and is north of “Arizona” (Territory). Rivers are delineated but not labeled. The Colorado River is shown on an effectively straight southwest course from the confluence of the Green and Grand Rivers, then on a straight southerly course to the head of the “Gulf of California&quot;.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Theuret, D. | 1853 | 25.609 | *Sketch showing the route of the New Orleans[,] Opelousas & Great Western Rail Road: J. G. Gibbes chief eng*. | [New Orleans, Louisiana]: Lithographie agent D. Theuret, 1
sheet, scale 1 inch = 48 miles. (“F. A. Okelomski draftsman”; “Edward Heren, grav. 1853.”) [The railroad route is sketched in only generally on a map that depicts rivers and the names of Indian tribes. The route crosses the "Rio Colorado" at "S. Pedro" [position of Yuma].] [NOTE: Lithographer’s imprint is in French.]

**Thomas, Frank J.**


**Thomas, Jim**


**Thompson, Kathryn S.; Burke, Kelly J.; and Hereford, Richard**


**Thornton, Mouncie**

1849 25.936 *De la Californie et des côtes de l’océan pacifique : au point de vue de la production de l’or, du commerce et de l’agriculture.* Paris: Comptoir des imprimeurs-unis, 70 pp., map. [See map: “Les Californies. par C. Arnaud. 1849. Dressé et gravée par G. Arnaud.” The map crudely displays "Rio Colorado", which enters the head of "Mer Vermeille".]. [In French]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:575 [with illustration facing p. 86]

**Thrall, Willis**

1831 25.1154 *Map of the United States Compiled from the most Authentic Sources.* Hartford: Willis Thrall. [In the area labeled "Internal Provinces of Mexico", nearly the entire region of interest to this bibliography is (in)conveniently overlaid by a table of distances between Washington, D.C., and various cities and towns across the country. “R. Colorado of the West” is seen meeting the head of the "Gulf of California”. “R. Gila” meets the northeasternmost part of the gulf, below the mouth of the Colorado. “R. Martires” is shown flowing parallel to and west of the Colorado before turning southeastward to meet the gulf some distance south of the Colorado and Gila. An inset map of “North America” shows the Colorado from its headwaters on the west side of “Rocky Mts” to the head of the gulf, where also the Gila joins it. (These river are without labels, although other rivers on this inset are labeled.)]
**CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY**

**SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES**

**Thurston, Albert G.**

<table>
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<td>1915</td>
<td>25.997</td>
<td>New series. <em>Thurston’s travel and mileage map of the highways, cities, towns, railways: absolutely reliable: southern California to Phoenix, Arizona: the desert map, water holes, wells, springs, elevations of mountains and valleys and east to Washington, D. C. via southern all-year-round route. Published by Albert G. Thurston, Pasadena.</em> (Drawn by D. C. McLain.) [Panel title from map: <em>Thurston’s auto-highway, mountain and desert map showing towns, railways, and waterholes between Grand Canyon, Williams, Prescott, Barstow, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Yuma, and Phoenix: published by Western Map and Publishing Co., 250 East 4th St., Los Angeles, El Centro and Pasadena</em>.] [Upper-right corner of map includes a small inset the displays the “Grand Cañon Route” between a point north of Red Lake to “El Tovar”. Map also displays railroads with their section names.]</td>
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**Time Traveler Maps**

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<td>2005</td>
<td>25.554</td>
<td><em>Colorado Plateau adventure: map and directory: a comprehensive collection of the world’s most diverse guided adventures.</em> Mancos, Colorado: Time Traveler Maps, foldout, 2 sides (texts on verso), scale 1:1,335,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>25.555</td>
<td><em>Diné Bikéyah: Navajo Lands.</em> Mancos, Colorado: Time Traveler Maps (Ool kili Yik’égó Naaghaai), 3rd ed., 1 sheet, North-South oblique perspective foreshortened, East-West scale 1 inch = ca. 15 miles. [Eastern edge of Grand Canyon and Marble Canyon depicted; on Colorado River only Na’ní’á Hatsoh (Navajo Bridge) is labeled.] [Place names in Navajo and English.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>25.556</td>
<td><em>Colorado Plateau and its borderlands.</em> Time Traveler Maps, 4th ed., 1 sheet, scale 1:1,250,000. [In conjunction with the Peaks, Plateaus and Canyons Association.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>25.559</td>
<td><em>John Wesley Powell’s 1869 Colorado River exploring expedition: into the unknown.</em> Mancos, Colorado: Time Traveler Maps, 1 sheet, scale 1:900,000. [Green and Colorado Rivers, Green River, Wyoming to mouth of Virgin River, Nevada.] [State 1: Heavy laminated stock, 26 x 36 inches, rolled, poster-style, map with chronological narrative and illustrations; one side. State 2: Heavy laminated paper, 26 x 36 inches, folded to 4% x 10¼ inches, pasted within laminated heavy stock illustrated yapped wrap 5½ x 10½ inches; wrap title adds, “Illustrated Map &amp; Adventure Anthology” and blurb, “The most entertaining rendition of Powell’s 1869 expedition ever created. A must-have for any Grand Canyon visitor, river rat on the Colorado or dreamer of epic adventures!”; recto same as rolled State 1, verso adds illustrated texts.]</td>
</tr>
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CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

Timmons, J. Michael, AND Karlstrom, Karl


Tobin, Bret D., AND Weary, David J.


Trails Illustrated

see also “National Geographic, and Waterford Press”, “National Geographic Maps”, and “National Geographic Society”

1983 25.585 Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Arizona/Nevada. Evergreen, Colorado: Trails Illustrated, 1 sheet, folded, printed on both sides. (Revised 1987.) [Lake Mead and Lake Mohave areas.] [CROSS-LISTINGS GCNHA Monograph 8: page "1–Special Section 1–3"]

1987 25.586 Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Arizona/Nevada. Evergreen, Colorado: Trails Illustrated, revised, 1 sheet, folded, printed on both sides. [Lake Mead and Lake Mohave areas.] [CROSS-LISTINGS GCNHA Monograph 8: page "1–Special Section 1–3"]


### Trapp, Richard A., and Reynolds, Stephen J.

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### Trapp, Richard A.; Reynolds, Stephen J.; and Kneale, S. M.

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### Trask, J. B. [Trask, John B.]

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<td>1853</td>
<td>25.1305</td>
<td>Map of the State of California Published by Britton &amp; Rey Lithographers Cor. of Commercial &amp; Montgomery Sts. San Francisco. Drawn &amp; compiled from the most recent Surveys by J. B. Trask. [&quot;Colorado R.&quot; is shown without elaboration at the southeastern corner of the map, turning sharply to the west before again turning sharply south to pass off of the map. Just after that last turn is, confusingly, a short river (not labeled) that is a tributary to it from the northwest. Just after the Colorado River comes onto the map, at the great bend from westward to southward course, the &quot;Mohave River&quot; is shown as a tributary from the west (after having divided into two streams before reaching the Colorado); the Mohave is shown with headwater north of &quot;Mt. Bernardino&quot;, flowing northward before following a long arc to the east, where paralleling it is shown the &quot;Old Spanish trail from Los Angelos to Santa Fe&quot;. &quot;Las Vegas R.&quot; is shown as a substantial tributary to the Mohave from the northwest, with its confluence not far upstream from the Mohave’s confluence with the Colorado. There is no hint of the Virgin River.]</td>
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### Travel-Aid

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<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>25.143</td>
<td>Las Vegas Nevada invites you! See Boulder Dam, Lake Mead. Las Vegas, Nevada: Travel-Aid, 1 sheet, folded.</td>
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### Trinklein, Michael J.

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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>25.937</td>
<td>Lost states: true stories of Texlahoma, Transylvania, and other states that never made it. Philadelphia: Quirk Books, 160 pp. [Dust jacket notes: &quot;Cover Unfolds Into Giant Map!&quot; (dust jacket contains expanded view of the map depicted on recto, with enumerated guide to the &quot;lost states&quot; there shown.] [NOTE: Additional sites are included in the book that do not appear on the map.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

Triumph Press


1964 25.362  Map of the Colorado River: Davis Dam to Topock.  [Glendale, California]: Triumph Press, 1 sheet.  (Kym’s Guide No. 12.)


1975 25.364  Map of the Colorado River: Davis Dam to Topock.  [Los Angeles]: Triumph Press, 1 sheet.  (Kym’s Guide No. 12.)


Tsurumine, Shigenobu  [also known under Gyofu, Kaisei (pseudonym)]

1855 25.1112  Meriken shinshi.  [Japan]: Shunjitsurō, 5 volumes, woodcut leaves.  [Catalog data from University of British Columbia Library.]  [This is the narrative of Hatsutarō, who in 1841 was with a crew of thirteen on a boat that left Hyogo but was stranded at sea by a storm until a Spanish vessel rescued them four months later, which abandoned them at Cabo San Lucas on the southern tip of Baja California.  Hatsutarō and the ship’s master eventually returned home in 1844 by way of Canton and Zhapu, China (others followed a year later).  His account was taken down in manuscript and after ca. 1853 variants were published in at least two venues (this one, and compare Gyosō, 1854, ITEM NO. 25.1111) based on Inoue Shun’yō’s 1846 manuscript, Ameriki shinwa, which was compiled by Moekawa Bunzō and Sakai Junzō with data added from other sources known to them.  The story itself has no bearing on any part of this bibliography, but the illustrations in this volume include maps of pertinence.  (Note that the maps in the 1854 and 1855 works are different.)  •  [This title is cited here for its maps.  Wheat (1959, Volume III, pp. 164, 326; WHEAT III:786 cites a “5-Volume work, entitled Meriken Shinshi (New Account of America), 108 leaves”, published in Edo in 1853.  He listed it under “Gyofu”, with the map cited as “Complete map of 31 states of the Republican government”.  The imprint cited by Wheat has not been located by Spamer; however, it is likely this 1855 work that was refered to.  The 1855 production cited here, under the same title, is in its catalog record attributed to Shigenobu Tsurumine (Volume 1 is accessible at https://open.library.ubc.ca/collections/tokugawa/items/1.0216590, through which link the other volumes may also be accessed [accessed 31 March 2020]).  Volume 1 of the work in this citation includes a map of North America (labeled in Japanese characters]
and Roman, "KAALT."), which crudely shows the boundaries of American states and, at the head of the Gulf of California, two sketchy rivers that are the Colorado and Gila. Volume 2 includes the map that Wheat described, which embraces the United States, southern Canada, and northern Mexico (labeled in Japanese characters and Roman, "NOORDAMERIKA."), which more clearly defines the American states, is profusely labeled (in Japanese), and, at the head of the Gulf of California, two rivers are shown that converge at its head, the more prominent one being the Colorado that extends roughly into headwater areas with sketchy tributaries. [It is beyond the purposes of this bibliography (and its compiler) to sort out the bibliographical distinctions between these volumes, inasmuch as only the maps are of pertinence here, which clearly are the additions of the Japanese scholars.] [In Japanese.]

Ulrich, George E.; Billingsley, George H.; Hereford, Richard; Wolfe, Edward W.; Nealey, L. David; AND Sutton, Robert L.

1984 24.195 Map showing geology, structure, and uranium deposits of the Flagstaff $1^\circ \times 2^\circ$ quadrangle, Arizona. U.S. Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Investigations Map I-1446, scale 1:250,000, 2 sheets.

Ulrich, George E.; Hereford, Richard; Nealey, L. David; et al.


Una Sociedad Literaria

1864 25.938 Novísimo diccionario geográfico, histórico, pintoresco universal, ó de todas las partes del mundo. Tomo Segundo. [Ceh-G.] Madrid: Librería Española; Barcelona: Librería del Plus Ultra; and Habana: Librería la Enciclopedia, 940 pp., maps. [See p. 195: "Colorado ó Rio-Colorado", and "Colorado-de-Occidente (Rio)"; and see map, "Estados-Unidos por Ramon Alaburn", which incidentally still depicts Mexico’s northern border on the Gila River (though not labeled).] [In Spanish.]

Underhill Foundation, AND Grand Canyon Trust


## Cartobibliography

**Section 2: Maps of the 19th–21st Centuries**

### Union Pacific Railroad Company

**No Date** 25.1549

Map of the Central Portion of the United States Showing the Lines of the Proposed Pacific Railroads. [No imprint.] [1850s.] [A long, narrow map (17 × 77 cm), in the southwestern part of which is shown the upper portions of the Colorado River Basin. “Green River” and “Grand River” parallel each other from the northeast before turning south-southwest to their respective confluences. The Grand reaches the “Rio San Juan”; the Green reaches the Colorado. Between the Grand-San Juan confluence and the Green-Colorado confluence is it not clear whether the river should be labeled Grand or San Juan. Between the Grand and Green, on their final approaches, is a highland labeled “S. de Lanterna”. On the opposite side of the Colorado from there is a short tributary (not labeled) that arrives from the south from off of the map; possibly the Little Colorado River.] [Note: “Sierra de la Lanterna” appears in an 1854 gazetteer with geographic coordinates that place it at the location of the Kaibab Plateau; see Baldwin and Thomas (1854, Item No. 2.17346), p. 1076.]

### Union Pacific System

1931 25.94

Panoramic perspectives of the area adjacent to Hoover Dam. Union Pacific System, 1 sheet, folded. (Copyright R. B. Robertson.) [Cover title: Hoover Dam.]

### Unique Media

1993 25.95


2001 25.159


### U.S. Air Force, Aeronautical Chart and Information Center

1968 11.9466


1968 11.9467


### [U.S. Army], Bureau of the Corps of Topographical Engineers

1850 25.702

Map of the United States and their territories between the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean; and of part of Mexico. Compiled in the Bureau of the Corps of Topogl. Engt: under a resolution of the U.S. Senate. From the best authorities which could be obtained. 1850. (“Engraved by Sherman and Smith. New-York.”) [Wheat (Volume 3, p. 301, notes, “This map though dated 1850, in all probability did not go to the engraver until early in 1851.”) [“Rio Colorado” is displayed between the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River” and the head of “Gulf of California”, arcing generally through the Grand Canyon region between “St. Johns River” (San Juan River) and “R.
Virgen". The Little Colorado River (not labeled) is depicted modestly. "Mohave R." is shown as a tributary from the west.  

| Cross-Listings | Wheat III:696 [with illustration facing p. 110] |

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>U.S. Army, Chief of Engineers (Office of)</th>
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<tr>
<td>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; U.S. Army Engineer Department</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>see also</strong></td>
<td>Territories of New Mexico and Arizona. [Washington, D.C.]: U.S. Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers, 1 sheet, scale 1:500,000. [&quot;Grand Canon of the Colorado&quot; is depicted; &quot;Marble Canon&quot; includes the reach between the &quot;Colorado Chiquito Cañon&quot; (Little Colorado River) and &quot;Kanab Wash&quot; (Kanab Creek). Of additional note is the label &quot;Cascades&quot; at the &quot;Suppai Ind. Settlement&quot;.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>25.1255</td>
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<tr>
<td>**Map of California and Nevada, with parts of Utah &amp; Arizona. Prepared in the Office of the Chief of Engineers U.S.A. 1879. Scale 1:500,000. [1885 or after?] [This is a physiographic map. &quot;Colorado River&quot; is depicted between south of &quot;Yuma&quot; and eastern &quot;Grand Canon of the Colorado&quot;. East of &quot;Kanab Wash&quot; is labeled &quot;Marble Canon&quot;. The confluence of the Little Colorado River and the Colorado River northward of that point are off the map. &quot;Buckskin or Kaibab Plateau&quot; is on the edge of the map. Place names are profusely represented on this map, which clearly includes the information from the Powell surveys.] [NOTE: Although Wheat cites this map with the date of 1879, the David Rumsey map collection notes (<a href="http://www.davidrumsey.com/maps5766.html">http://www.davidrumsey.com/maps5766.html</a>): &quot;A larger version of a portion of the Freyhold/Warren U.S. [map] of 1879. Wheat mentions this map in the same paragraph as the Freyhold/Warren map but he does not notice that they are from the same map!&quot; David Rumsey adds about the map in that collection, &quot;Issued on thin paper for field use. Paper is watermarked 'Crane Co. 1885.'&quot;]</td>
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<td>1879</td>
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<td><strong>Territories of New Mexico and Arizona.</strong> [Washington, D.C.]: U.S. Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers, 1 sheet, scale 1:500,000. [&quot;Grand Canon of the Colorado&quot; is depicted; &quot;Marble Canon&quot; includes the reach between the &quot;Colorado Chiquito Cañon&quot; (Little Colorado River) and &quot;Kanab Wash&quot; (Kanab Creek). Of additional note is the label &quot;Cascades&quot; at the &quot;Suppai Ind. Settlement&quot;.]</td>
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<td><strong>Military map of the United States prepared in the Office of the Quarter Master General U.S.A. November 1857. (&quot;Lith. by H. Lawrence 88 John St. N.Y.&quot;) Accompanying:</strong> U.S. 35th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Executive Document 11 and House Executive Document 2.] [The Colorado River (not labeled) is drawn geneally between the Gulf of California (not labeled) and the confluence of &quot;Green River&quot; and &quot;Grand River&quot;. The Little Colorado River (not labeled) is a tributary from the southeast. Along the river only &quot;Ft. Yuma&quot; is labeled.]</td>
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<td>1857</td>
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<td><strong>Military map of the United States prepared in the Office of the Quarter Master General U.S.A. November 1857. (&quot;Lith. by H. Lawrence 88 John St. N.Y.&quot;) Accompanying:</strong> U.S. 35th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Executive Document 11 and House Executive Document 2.] [The Colorado River (not labeled) is drawn geneally between the Gulf of California (not labeled) and the confluence of &quot;Green River&quot; and &quot;Grand River&quot;. The Little Colorado River (not labeled) is a tributary from the southeast. Along the river only &quot;Ft. Yuma&quot; is labeled.]</td>
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<th>U.S. Army Air Corps</th>
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<td>**1924</td>
<td>25.531</td>
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<td><strong>Chart No. 32; Phoenix, Ariz. to San Diego, Cal. U.S. Army Air Corps, United States Air Navigation Maps (Experimental), No. 32, 3 maps, cloth-mounted in booklet. [&quot;Air Navigation Map No. 32 (Experimental); Phoenix, Arizona to San Diego, Calif., 2 color topographic maps, scale 1:500,000. &quot;Night Flying Map&quot;, white on black, scale 1:1,000,000.] [Route is by way of Yuma and Imperial Valley.] [Also later printings.]</strong></td>
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<td>**1932</td>
<td>25.530</td>
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| **Air Corps map; Los Angeles, Cal. to Yuma, Ariz. U.S. Army Air Corps, United States Air Navigation Maps (Experimental), No. 17, 2 maps, cloth-mounted in booklet. ["Air

1535 • ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE GRAND CANON • 2021
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  [Corps of Topographical Engineers]

see also U.S. Army, Bureau of the Corps of Topographical Engineers; U.S. Army, Chief of Engineers; U.S. Army Engineer Department

1850  25.96  Map of the United States and their territories between the Missouri and the Pacific Ocean: and of part of Mexico.  Compiled in the Bureau of the Corps of Topogl. Engr. under a resolution of the U.S. Senate.  From the best authorities which could be obtained.  New York: [engraved by] Sherman and Smith, scale 1 inch = 50 miles.

1859  25.606  Territory and Military Department of New Mexico: compiled in the Bureau of Topogl. Engr. of the War Dept. chiefly for military purposes under the authority of Hon. J. B. Floyd Sec. of War.  [No imprint], 1 sheet.  ["Rio Colorado" through the Grand Canyon region is depicted only by an arcing dashed line; the entire region is labeled "unexplored".  The lower Colorado River is mapped upstream to the Rio Virgen.  The routes of "Capt. Sitgreaves" and "Beale’s Wagon Road" are mapped with topography added.]

1860  25.1525  Territory and Military Department of Utah compiled in the Bureau of Topograph. Eng of the War Dept. chiefly for military purposes under the authority of Hon. J. E. Floyd Sec. of War.  1860.  Scale 1:1,500,000.  [With extensive list of "Authorities"], [Map includes the northwestern portion of "New Mexico", which includes the angle that today is the southern part of Nevada.  "Rio Colorado" is depicted between a point south of the confluence of "Williams River" (Bill Williams River) and the confluence of "Green River" and "Grand River".  The entire course between that confluence and "Fort Mohave" on the lower Colorado River is depicted by dotted lines, except for the immediate Green-Grand confluence area, which is displayed partly as encanyoned, and the lower courses of those rivers also depicted by dotted lines.  Except for "Rio San Juan" and "Rio Virgen", with their lower courses depicted by dotted lines, no other tributaries are shown.]

1867  25.97  Old Territory and Military Department of New Mexico compiled in the Bureau of Topograph. Eng of the War Dept. chiefly for military purposes under the authority of the Secretary of War 1859 Partially revised and corrected to 1867.  ("Engraved by W. H. Dougal").  [With extensive list of "Authorities"].  [The course of "Rio Colorado of the West" in the lower Colorado River region is depicted reasonably well, including that part of its course from "Colorado City" and "Arizona City" to the head of the "Gulf of California".  Between "Calvillle" and the confluence of "Diamond R." (noted also by "Indian Trail"), in "Big Cañon of the Colorado Riv.", the course of the river is depicted with a dotted line.  In this reach there is a label "Sup of H of Navigation" from which point there is marked to the north, "Proposed Wagon Rd. to Salt Lake".  Upstream from Diamond Creek the river is depicted by a solid line to a point near the confluence of "Cataract Creek" (which is in error because farther upstream matters are quite confused, reflecting the mapping reported by Egloffstein in Ives (1861).  "Flax River or Colorado Chiquito" (Little Colorado River) approaches the region from the southeast, with a portion of its course depicted by a dotted line until its lowermost course, where Cataract Creek is shown as a tributary to it.  From this confluence of the Little Colorado with the main Colorado, the main Colorado is depicted entirely by a dotted line between there and the confluence of "Green River" and "Grand River", with those
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SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

Two rivers farther upstream also depicted by dotted lines. The immediate area of that confluence, however, is depicted with “certainty”, portrayed as encanyoned. In the western Grand Canyon area there is another tributary, depicted by a solid line, coming from the northeast before turning southeast to the Colorado with its confluence not far upstream from Diamond Creek.

1877  25.1572  Map of the United States. Prepared by authority of the Honorable the Secretary of War, in the Office of the Chief of Engineers under the direction of Brig. General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers & Bvt. Maj. Gen’l. U.S. Army. 1877. ("Originally Compiled and drawn by E. Freyhold.") Scale 1:5,000,000. ["Rio Colorado” and its tributaries in “Grand Cañon” are depicted somewhat accurately. On the lower Colorado River, "Ft. Yuma", "Camp at La Paz", “Camp Colorado”, and “Camp Mojave" are depicted, with the first and last also designated by flags. In Mexico, the Colorado is depicted on a southerly course to a western arm of the head of "Gulf of California”. South of "Ogden’s Landing", a cut-off course feeds to a meager eastern arm of the gulf. No islands are depicted at the mouth of the river.]


U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Map Service  see also  U.S. Army Topographic Command


U.S. Army Engineer Department

NO DATE  11.9468  [Topographic atlas sheets prepared for an unrealized atlas of the western United States.] U.S. Geographical and Geological Surveys West of the 100th Meridian. Sheet 66, 35°40’ to 37°20’ N, 113°45’ to 116°30’ W, 4 eds., hachure; Sheet 67, 35°40’ to 37°20’ N, 111°00’ to 113°45’ W, 2 eds., hachure and shaded, and a geological map for this area; Sheet 75, 34°00’ to 35°40’ N, 111°00’ to 113°45’ W, hachure. Scales 1:506,880.

Many of the western United States 1:250,000-scale maps have also been produced by independent manufacturers as plastic raised-relief maps. Other than the Grand Canyon quadrangle, these are not separately identified in this bibliography.
### U.S. Army Topographic Command

**see also** U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Map Service

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### U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Phoenix Area Office, Branch of Roads

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### U.S. Bureau of Land Management

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### U.S. Bureau of Land Management; AND U.S. National Park Service

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<td>2008</td>
<td>25.222</td>
<td><em>Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument.</em> U.S. Bureau of Land Management, and U.S. National Park Service, map. [Depicts boundaries. Also shown are Paiute, Grand Wash Cliffs, Mount Logan, and Mount Trumbull Wilderness areas.]</td>
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### U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Arizona Strip District

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### U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Arizona Strip District; AND U.S. Forest Service, Intermountain Region

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<td>1950</td>
<td>25.1574</td>
<td>Department of Commerce  Bureau of Public Roads  United States System of Highways adopted for uniform marking by the American Association of State Highway Officials November 11, 1926 with additions and amendments subsequently approved 1950. (&quot;Corrected to January 1, 1950&quot;). (&quot;Note The roads shown hereon indicate routes designated by the American Association of State Highway Officials for uniform marking to facilitate the movement of interstate traffic. With few exceptions these roads have now been improved with artificial surfacing adequate for the requirements of all-weather travel. The U.S. System of Highways is distinct from, although largely coincident with, the more extensive system of approved Federal-aid highways.&quot;) [Only rivers, highways and towns are labeled, with highways designated by their route numbers.]</td>
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### U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

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<td>25.178</td>
<td><em>Bureau of Reclamation recreation areas.</em> U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, folded sheet. [1992?]</td>
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<td>1928</td>
<td>25.185</td>
<td><em>Colorado River basin.</em> U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. (“Map no. 23000.”)</td>
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<td>1929</td>
<td>25.183</td>
<td><em>Colorado River basin below Boulder Dam: 1929.</em> U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, map. (“Map no. 23566.”) [Irrigated and irrigable lands.]</td>
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<td>1929</td>
<td>11.18197</td>
<td><em>Lower Colorado River, Imperial Valley, and Boulder Canyon Reservoir.</em> U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Map 23530. (Drawn by R. McConnel.) [Lower Colorado River, Imperial Valley, reservoir site topography, Boulder Dam site topography, reservoir area and capacity curves, river profile, profile of dam site; printed in colors. 21 × 37 inches.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>11.18198</td>
<td><em>Lower Colorado River, Imperial Valley, and Boulder Canyon Reservoir.</em> U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Map 23530-A. (Drawn by R. McConnel.) [Lower Colorado River, Imperial Valley, Boulder Canyon Reservoir; text overprint in red. 16 × 34 inches.]</td>
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<td>1932</td>
<td>25.184</td>
<td><em>Colorado River basin below Boulder Dam: 1932.</em> U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, map. (“Map no. 24399.”) [Irrigated and irrigable lands.]</td>
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<td>1935</td>
<td>11.13458</td>
<td><em>All-American Canal system.</em> U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Map 25190, scale 1:633,600; and Map 25190-A, scale 1:316,800.</td>
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<td>1938</td>
<td>25.186</td>
<td><em>Colorado River basin.</em> U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. (“Map no. 26380.”)</td>
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<td>1944</td>
<td>25.188</td>
<td><em>Conservation areas and facilities, Colorado River basin.</em> Denver: U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. (“56-D-555.”)</td>
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<td>1945</td>
<td>25.182</td>
<td><em>Colorado River basin principal power systems, existing and potential.</em> U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, map. (“56-D-556.”)</td>
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## SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

### U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Region 3

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<td>1957</td>
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<td>Map and operational diagram: lower Colorado River: Lees Ferry to Gulf of California. [No place]: U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, 1 sheet, no scale. (May 1957.)</td>
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### U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Region

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<td>1993</td>
<td>25.565</td>
<td>Map and operational diagram: lower Colorado River: Lees Ferry to Gulf of California. [No place]: U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Region, 1 sheet. (Revised April 1993.)</td>
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<td>2001</td>
<td>25.566</td>
<td>Map and operational diagram: lower Colorado River: Lees Ferry to Gulf of California. [No place]: U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Region, 1 sheet. (Revised August 2001.)</td>
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### U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey

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<td>1943</td>
<td>25.104</td>
<td>Grand Canyon sectional aeronautical chart. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, under authority of the Secretary of Commerce, 1 sheet, scale 1:500,000, contour intervals 1,000 and 2,000 feet; marked &quot; Restricted&quot; due to wartime conditions. Quadrangle 36°-38°N, 108°-114°W. [Other printings.]</td>
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### U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Ocean Service

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### U.S. Department of Defense, Legacy Resource Management Program

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</table>

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SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES


U.S. Department of the Interior, Lower Colorado River Land-Use Committee

1953  25.341  Present and proposed land use, lower Colorado River Valley.  [No imprint], 1 map on 4 sheets, scale ca. 1:126,720.  (Nos. 57-300-140 to 57-300-143.)  (Prepared by Lower Colorado River Land-Use Committee for Colorado River-Great Basin Field Committee.)

U.S. Department of the Interior, Secretary of the Interior


U.S. Department of the Treasury  see  U.S. Treasury Department

U.S. Federal Aviation Administration 51

_____  25.729  Las Vegas Sectional Aeronautical Chart.  U.S. Federal Aviation Administration, 1 sheet, scale 1:500,000.  [Includes entire Grand Canyon region and northern part of the lower Colorado River region, including Lake Mead area.]  [Periodically updated; cited from 103rd ed., effective 27 February-13 August 2020.]

_____  25.730  Phoenix Sectional Aeronautical Chart.  U.S. Federal Aviation Administration, 1 sheet, scale 1:500,000.  [Includes entire lower Colorado River region from north of Cottonwood Landing to upper Gulf of California, including most of the Salton Sea area.]  [Periodically updated; cited from 102nd ed., effective 10 October 2019-23 April 2020.]


51 FAA VFR (Visual Flight Rules) raster charts are accessible online as PDF files or charts in compressed (ZIP) format (containing a TIF, geospatial and metadata files): https://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/flight_info/aeronav/digital_products/vfr/.

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SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES


U.S. Forest Service


U.S. Forest Service; AND U.S. National Park Service

2014 25.346 Grand Canyon NP and Kaibab NF: flight hazard and retardant avoidance map. [No place]: U.S. Forest Service, and U.S. National Park Service, 1 sheet. [“Grand Canyon Fire & Aviation 04/11/2014”. “Aeronautic Sectional on this map is dated 03/06/2014 Aviation Hazards from August, 2012”. Scale in nautical miles.] [Retardant avoidance pertains to areas designated in fire management as places where the dropping of fire retardants should be avoided.]
**CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY**

**SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES**

**U.S. Forest Service, Region Four**

1932 25.110 *National forests of the southern half of the intermountain region.* Ogden, Utah: U.S. Forest Service, Region Four, 1 sheet (with illustrated text on verso, including section, "Kaibab National Forest", by Forest Supervisor, Kanab, Utah).

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**U.S. Forest Service, Southwestern Region**


2001 25.223 *Great Western Trail : Kaibab National Forest.* U.S. Forest Service, Southwestern Region, 3 maps on 1 sheet (2-sided, multiple fold brochure).

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**U.S. Forest Service, Southwestern Region; AND U.S. Forest Service, Geometronics Service Center**


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**U.S. Forest Service, Southwestern Region; AND U.S. Forest Service, Geospatial Service and Technology Center**


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**U.S. General Land Office**

1866 25.112 *Sketch of public surveys in New Mexico & Arizona to accompany the annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for 1866 : The Major & Knapp Eng Mfg & Lith Co. 71 Broadway N.Y.* (*"Department of the Interior General Land Office October 2nd 1866 Jos. S. Wilson [facsimile signature] Commissioner".*) ["Rio Colorado of the West" is labeled. "Big Cañon of the Colorado" is labeled between the confluence of "Virgin River" and the Arizona/Utah boundary. The river is drawn as a simple arc through this region, at the eastern end of which is the confluence of "Little Colorado R." to which "Cataract Cr" is a tributary. Just north of the territorial boundary, the river then is drawn as a dashed line, connecting along an approximately 130-mile east-west route with the "Rio San Juan". There are no streams shown coming from the north. In the western section, "Yampa Cr" is shown draining into "Red Lake", which in turn flows northeastward to the Colorado. "Callville" is marked "Present Head of Navig"].

≡ CROS-LISTINGS WHEAT V:1153


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is depicted between the “Gulf of California” and various supposed confluences in Utah. “Head of Navigation” is depicted at “Colville” (Callville). Between the confluences of “Rio Virgin” and “Rio Colorado Chiquito River” (sic) (Little Colorado River) is labeled “Big Canon”. “Cataract R.” is a tributary to the Little Colorado (Wheat, Volume 5, p. 214, misquotes as “Cateract R.”, perhaps confused with Knight, 1867, ITEM NO. 25.1030). Upstream from the Little Colorado confluence the Colorado traces an east-west course, coming from the north from Utah where it is depicted only by a dotted line. The region through which the Colorado is drawn conjecturally also has a notation, “Unexplored”. The manner in which the known portions of the “Grand R.” and “Green River” are depicted with solid lines, although by appearances it seems that the Green is a tributary to “Yampa or Bear R.” In any case, the continuing reaches of these rivers, to their confluences with the Colorado, are, like the Colorado, shown as dotted lines. The “Proposed Route of U.P. R.R. E.D[.]” is shown on the 35th parallel route. This map also depicts by hand-colored symbols various areas of mining interest, identified by their productive materials. Numerous prospects are depicted throughout the lower Colorado River region; and of interest are gold prospects shown in the western Grand Canyon.] [NOTE: It is this map that John Wesley Powell likely had available prior to his 1868 explorations in the Rocky Mountains (fide Richard Quartaroli).]


**U.S. Geological Survey**

see Section 4A herein for guides guides and listings for 391 variously-scaled topographic quadrangles in the greater Grand Canyon region: 7.5′ (1:24,000), 1:48,000, 15′ (1:62,500), 30′ × 60′ (100:000), 1:250:000 historic quadrangles, 1° × 2° (1:250,000)

see Section 4B herein for guides and listings for 609 variously-scaled topographic quadrangles in the lower Colorado River region, including the Salton Sea–Imperial Valley area: 7.5′ (1:24,000), 15′ (1:62,500), 30′ × 60′ (100:000), 1:250:000 historic quadrangles, 1° × 2° (1:250,000); includes quadrangles in the Río Colorado region of Baja California and Sonora, Mexico, produced by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía

The quadrangle system (with their boundaries and names) is adopted for various other mapping purposes by the USGS, other government agencies, and non-governmental entities.

NO DATE 25.1571 [Map of the United States.] [U.S. Geological Survey.] [1880?] [No title or imprint. Map displays rivers, states, and few place names. The Library of Congress’s copy (https://www.loc.gov/item/2019360437/), which it catalogs as “[1880]”, has a working stamp on it from “U. S. Geological Survey Office Div. of the Great Basin”, with the date 1880. If this is a then-current date, it is remarkable that such an out of date map would be in use. However, the river systems as delineated are identical to the Freyhold (1869, ITEM NO. 25.1535) War Department Engineers map of the United States: “Rio Colorado or Grand River” is depicted on a southwesterly between the confluence of “Green River” and the confluence of the Virgin River (not labeled). East of the Virgin confluence, the course of the Colorado is depicted by dotted lines except for 1) a reach around the confluence of Diamond Creek (not labeled), 2) a reach around the confluence of a misplaced Little Colorado River (not labeled), 3) around the confluence of Paria River (not labeled), and 4) a reach around the confluence of “Green River” and what actually is the Grand River. The Little Colorado River (part of its lower course marked by a dotted line) reflects the geography of Egloffstein in Ives (1861), meeting the Colorado from the east in the central part of where the Grand Canyon is situated, and which shortly before it meets the Colorado receives Cataract Creek (not labeled) from the southeast.] [This map may be a proof copy for a product then under redevelopment.]

1906 11.734 *Reconnaissance map of the Salton Sink, California : E. M. Douglas, Geographer, R. B. Marshall, in charge of section, W. Carvel Hall, topographer : Adjoining areas from maps of the U.S. Geological Survey and other official and private sources. U.S. Geological Survey, 1 sheet. Scale 1:500,000, contour interval 50 feet. (“Elevations and topography in Mexico are approximate.”) (N3130-W11430/2.2°×1.8°.) [Includes lower Colorado River area to head of Gulf of California. Also includes “abandoned” route of Southern Pacific Railroad that had been inundated by Salton Sea.] [Reprinted 1908, 1921, 1928, 1942.] [NOTE: Perhaps this is the so-called “Salton Sink Special”, but which map with that title has thus far not been identified for this bibliography.]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES


1926  25.561  Map of Grand Canyon National Park. [No place]: U.S. Geological Survey, 1 sheet. ("Courtesy of the National Park Service"). [Shaded-relief map, with relief shades in gray and rose, and green forestry overprinting; displaying roads, railroad, and place names. 8 × 14½ inches. Scale approximately 0.2 inch = 1 mile.]

1927  10.123  Plan and profile of Colorado River from Black Canyon, Ariz.-Nev. to Arizona-Sonora boundary. U.S. Geological Survey, 20 sheets consisting of 19 plans (maps, sheets A-S, scale 1:31,680, contour interval 10 feet; see key below) and 1 profile (sheet T, scale 1 inch = 2 miles, vertical scale 1 inch = 20 feet). [Colorado River Miles 356-708. Mileage on Colorado River measured downstream from USGS concrete gage well opposite mouth of Paria River.] [Sheet A (Miles 356-392) topography by R. W. Burchard, surveyed 1920; Sheets B-S topography by U.S. Geological Survey, surveyed 1902-1903. Topography along the Arizona-Baja Mexico limitlef (on sheets Q-S) is shown only on the U.S. side.] [Sheets A-J include the note, "Water surface elevations indicated at mile posts are based on mean sea level and adjusted to a stage of 10,000 second-feet. Other elevations on this sheet should be increased by 7 feet to refer them to mean sea level." Sheet K note omits the last sentence. Sheets L-S omit the note.] [Sheet T includes profiles on tributaries Williams River (Miles 0-9) and Gila River (Miles 0-18). "The profile of Williams River is based on contour crossings plus 7 feet".] [For continuation of series upstream, between Black Canyon and Grand Canyon, see Birdseye (1924, Item No. 10.119).]
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<thead>
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<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>Slope map: Boulder City folio. Reno, Nevada: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, 1 sheet. (Environmental Series, Las Vegas Series; 3Eb; Boulder City folio.)</td>
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SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  |CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page 2-21|

U.S. Geological Survey, AND U.S. Customs Service

see herein Section 48 (subsection 3) for a guide to the 1979 U.S.-Mexico boundary Color Image Maps produced by the U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. Customs Service

U.S. National Park Service, Geologic Resources Inventory

see also  Winters

2009  24.850  Geologic map of Pipe Spring National Monument.  [No place]: U.S. National Park Service, Geologic Resources Inventory, digital format (PDF).  ("Digital geologic data and cross sections for Pipe Spring National Monument, and all other digital geologic data prepared as part of the Geologic Resources Inventory, are available online at the NPS Data Store: http://science.nature.nps.gov/nrdata/".)  [Source map is Billingsley et al. (2004, ITEM NO. 24.360).]

U.S. Geological Survey, Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center

2002  10.48  A guide to the Colorado River in the Grand Canyon (from Glen Canyon Dam to Pierce Ferry).  March 2000 contours and river-mile systems.  Flagstaff, Arizona: U.S. Geological Survey, Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center, Flagstaff Field Center.  [590 maps in one-half mile segments, River Miles –15 to 279.5.]  [Hardcopies can be generated at various scales from computer-data files; e.g., 1: 4,000 (4 inches = ¼ mile); contour intervals 2 m on land, 1 m on river surface.]  [Glen Canyon Dam to Pearce Ferry.]

U.S. House of Representatives


U.S. National Aeronautical Charting Office

2001  25.144  Sectional aeronautical chart.  Las Vegas.  [Silver Spring, Maryland]: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Aeronautical Charting Office, 1 sheet, 2 sides, scale 1:500,000.  [Boundary meridians 118, 111 West, parallels 36, 40 North.]

U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration

NO DATE  25.114  Landsat image of the Grand Canyon  [colored].  [Distributed by] University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.  [1980s.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  |CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page 8-7|
U.S. National Archives and Records Service


U.S. National Observatory, Superintendent

1861  25.1358  The Washington Map of the United States by the Superintendent U.S. National Observatory Washington D.C. 1861. ("S. Taintor & Co. 36, Dey, St. New York. Publishers.") ("Holmes, Harrison & Co. London.") ("Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1861 by Robert P. Smith in the Clerk’s Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.") Scale 1:3,000,000. [A very informative sheet, with illustrations. Includes four inset maps: [1] "Geological Map of the United States Compiled by Prof. Edward Hitchcock L.L.D.[.] and C. H. Hitchcock, A.M., of Amherst College 1862."; [2] "Map of the United States showing the Temperature And the Annual Fall of Rain by Lorin Blodget Author of 'Am. Climatology[''] The Wind Rose J. H. Coffin, L.L.D. Professor in Lafayette Coll. Pa."; [3] Map Showing the Range of Zoological Distribution of the United States by Traill Green M.D. Professor in Lafayette College Pa.; [4] "Map of the United States Showing the Distribution of Staples also The distribution of Plants and Trees by Traill Green professor in Lafayette College Pennsylvania". In the southwestern part of the map, "Lower California" is separated from "Sonora" by "Gulf of California". "Rio Colorado" is shown entering the head of the gulf along a course of braided streams in Mexico, with the notation near the head of the gulf, "Head of Tidewater". The course of the Colorado appears to borrow its presentation from the Eglolfstein maps published by the Ives Expedition, with variation. In the Grand Canyon area (labeled only "Colorado Plateau"), the Colorado and unlabeled tributaries are depicted as encanyoned as well as is the entire lower reach of "Little Colorado R." (in an area labeled "Painted Desert"). In the central part of the canyon area a northeast-southwest trending, encanyoned tributary is shown, which resembles Egglofstein’s portrayal of the arrival of the Colorado from Utah. However, on this map, east of there a long, generally drawn river, not displayed as encanyoned, is shown coming from the northeast from Utah, which does represent the actual course of the Colorado. In Utah, "Green R." and "Grand R." are shown but their lower courses are displayed by dashed lines, and from their confluence to the confluence of "R. San Juan" the Colorado is also dashed (and the lower course of the San Juan is dashed). Only the Colorado in the Grand Canyon area is shown as encanyoned. In the western part of the Grand Canyon short, encanyoned tributary (not labeled) reaches the Colorado from the northwest. "Rio Virgen" is shown coming from the northeast, with a short stretch from downstream of the "Muddy R." confluence to the confluence of the (unlabeled) Las Vegas Wash depicted by a dashed line. In the lower Colorado River course, between the confluences of the Virgin and "Bill Williams Fork", two streams (not labeled) enter from the east and west. The "Rio Gila" confluence is at "Ft. Yuma".]

1864  25.1359  The Washington Map of the United States by the Superintendent U.S. National Observatory Washington D.C. 1864. ("S. Taintor & Co. 36, Dey, St. New York. Publishers.") ("Holmes, Harrison & Co. London.") ("Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1861 by Robert P. Smith in the Clerk’s Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.") ("Printed by Lang & Cooper, 117, Fulton St. N. Y.") Scale 1:3,000,000. [A very informative sheet, with illustrations. The Southwest is portrayed identically to the portrayal shown in the 1861 ed. (ITEM NO. 25.1358), and the four inset maps are the same: [1] "Geological Map of the United


[4] "Map of the United States Showing the Distribution of Staples also The distribution of Plants and Trees by Trail Green professor in Lafayette College Pennsylvania". In the southwestern part of the map, "Lower California" is separated from "Sonora" by "Gulf of California". "Rio Colorado" is shown entering the head of the gulf along a course of braided streams in Mexico, with the notation near the head of the gulf, "Head of Tidewater". The course of the Colorado appears to borrow its presentation from the Egloffstein maps published by the Ives Expedition, with variation. In the Grand Canyon area (labeled only "Colorado Plateau"), the Colorado and unlabeled tributaries are depicted as encanyoned as well as is the entire lower reach of "Little Colorado R." (in an area labeled "Painted Desert"). In the central part of the canyon area a northeast-southwest trending, encanyoned tributary is shown, which resembles Egloffstein's portrayal of the arrival of the Colorado from Utah. However, on this map, east of there a long, generally drawn river, not displayed as encanyoned, is shown coming from the northeast from Utah, which does represent the actual course of the Colorado. In Utah, "Green R." and "Grand R." are shown but their lower courses are displayed by dashed lines, and from their confluence to the confluence of "R. San Juan" the Colorado is also dashed (and the lower course of the San Juan is dashed). Only the Colorado in the Grand Canyon area is shown as encanyoned. In the western part of the Grand Canyon short, encanyoned tributary (not labeled) reaches the Colorado from the northwest. "Rio Virgen" is shown coming from the northeast, with a short stretch from downstream of the "Muddy R." confluence to the confluence of the (unlabeled) Las Vegas Wash depicted by a dashed line. In the lower Colorado River course, between the confluences of the Virgin and "Bill Williams Fork", two streams (not labeled) enter from the east and west. The "Rio Gila" confluence is at "F! Yuma".

U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Ocean Service, Coast Survey


U.S. National Park Service

NO DATE 25.314 Lake Mead National Recreation Area : cove name map. [No place]: U.S. National Park Service, 1 sheet, 2 sides. ("This map is not for navigational purposes.") [Cartographer's monogram, "JDV[?] '77".]. [1977.]

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<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>25.115</td>
<td><em>Land map of eastern portion of Boulder Dam National Recreation Area, Grand Wash Cliffs to western boundary of Grand Canyon, Arizona.</em> 4 sheets, scale 1 in. = 1 mi. [CROSS-LISTINGS: GCNHA Monograph 8: page 8-6]</td>
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**U.S. National Park Service, Lake Mead National Recreation Area**

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<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>10.117</td>
<td><em>Black Canyon National Water Trail.</em> U.S. National Park Service, Lake Mead National Recreation Area, 1 sheet. [Strip map, recto and verso, &quot;Upper Water Trail&quot;, Hoover dam to below Willow Beach; and &quot;Lower Water Trail&quot;, from above Willow Beach to Liberty Cove, Lake Havasu.] [2019? Copy seen is overprinted &quot;DRAFT&quot;.]</td>
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**[U.S. National Park Service, Lake Mead National Recreation Area]**

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<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>10.111</td>
<td><em>Lower Colorado River: Black Canyon Water Trail.</em> [No imprint], 14 pp. [Black Canyon National Water Trail.]</td>
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SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NO DATE 25.240 BookletChart: Lake Mead (NOAA Chart 18687). U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Home Ed., 28 pp. [including covers]. [Nautical chart; excerpt from Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 4, reduced 75% in size from original chart, scale in booklet 1:64,000. BookletChart series provides “reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The ‘Home Edition’ can be downloaded from NOAA [website] for free and printed.”]

U.S. Office of Strategic Services

1942 25.1507 Office of Strategic Services Scale 1: 10,000,000 Globe Map executed by Weber Costello Co. Chicago Heights[,] Illinois Copyright 1942 Copyright by Weber Costello Co. except as to modifications made and materials added by the Government of the United States. (“Prepared for the War Department by the office of Strategic Services.”) [Gores for a 50-inch globe.] [The gore containing the area of interest to this bibliography portrays “Colorado” (River) with “Lake Mead” and “Boulder City”.]

U.S. Senate, Committee on Pacific Railroad


U.S. Soil Conservation Service

1935 11.755 Topographic maps of Lake Mead area. 52 sheets, scales 1:12,000; index sheet 1:250,000.


U.S. Surveyor General’s Office

1861 25.1033 Sketch of public surveys in New Mexico 1861. (“Surveyor Generals Office, Santa Fe, New Mexico, July 12th 1861. A. P. Wilbar [facsimile autograph] Surveyor General N. M.”) [“Rio Colorado” is depicted between the head of “Gulf of California” and the confluence of “Green Riv.” and “Grand River”. The reach in the Grand Canyon region is conjectural, with the confluence of “Rio Colorado Chiquito” toward its eastern end. The Virgin River is labeled “Sla Clara Riv.”]
### CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

#### SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

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<td>1862</td>
<td>25.998</td>
<td>Sketch of public surveys in New Mexico to accompany the Annual Report of the Surveyor General for 1862. (&quot;John A. Clark [facsimile autograph], Surveyor General of N.M.&quot;) [&quot;Rio Colorado of the West&quot; is depicted between &quot;Gulf of California&quot; and conjectured confluence of &quot;Rio San Juan&quot;. The river through the Grand Canyon region is labeled &quot;Big Canon of the Colorado&quot; between the confluences of &quot;Virgin River&quot; and &quot;Little Colorado R&quot;. The lower course of the San Juan, between &quot;Rio de Chelly&quot; and the Colorado is depicted by a dotted line.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>25.1032</td>
<td>Statistical map of the United States of America. (&quot;Bowen &amp;. C\ lifth. Philada.&quot;) [An outline map, displaying existing and project railway routes. &quot;Note&quot; in title panel by U.S. Treasury Department, July 1864, includes, &quot;. . . the Southern Pacific is an anticipation of events.&quot; The &quot;South Pacific Railway&quot; is delineated across Indian Territory, Texas panhandle, and northern New Mexico and Arizona, where in mid-state in turns southwestward to the head of the Gulf of California. &quot;Colorado R&quot; is depicted between the gulf and the confluence of the Green and Grand Rivers (not labeled); the Grand Canyon region is conjectural. The only tributaries to the Colorado shown are the Little Colorado River (not labeled) and &quot;R Gila&quot;.]</td>
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<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.277</td>
<td>Irrigation areas in Arizona. Tucson: Cooperative Extension Service, College of Agriculture, University of Arizona. (F-100.) [State map.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.278</td>
<td>Irrigation areas in Arizona. Tucson: Cooperative Extension Service, College of Agriculture, University of Arizona. (F-101.) [Area map.]</td>
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Van Dam [firm]

NO DATE 25.122  Grand Canyon unfolds. Van Dam, in cooperation with Grand Canyon Natural History Association and Babbitt Brothers, 2 pop-up maps and text in booklet format. [1988 or before.]

Vandermaelen, Ph. [Vandermaelen, Philippe]

1827 25.584  Atlas universel de geographie physique, politique, statisique et mineralogique, sur l'échelle de 1/1641836 ou d'une ligne par 1900 toises, dresse par Ph. Vandermaelen . . . Quatrieme partie. Amér. sept. Bruxelles: Ph. Vandermaelen. [The southwestern part of North America is clearly reproduced from the map by Alexander von Humboldt (see for example Humboldt, 1811, ITEM NO. 25.547). The confluence of "Rio Colorado de Occidente" and "Rio Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River) is labeled "Puerto de Bucarelli" (Puerto de Bucareli).] [See also no. 53, "Partie de la Vieille Californie", which displays the region bounding the upper Gulf of California. The map displays "Rio Colorado de Occidente" and "Rio Gila" converging at the head of the gulf, which is labeled "Emb. de Rio Colorado". Also shown is "R. de los Martires" paralleling the Colorado to the west and striking southwestward to the Pacific. The focus of this map is the plotting of regions occupied by Indigenous peoples.] [The atlas produced by Vandermaelen was issued by subscription, in parts, 1825-1827.] [In French.]

Varga, Robert J.


Varlé, Charles

1817 25.677  Map of the United States Partly From New Surveys Dedicated to the Citizens thereof by their humble servant Cha! Varlé Engineer and Geographer 1817 Entered According to Act of Congress. Published by the Author, Baltimore. Engrav’d by J.H.Young Philad. [See inset map, "Map of North America", which in "New Spain" displays "Colorado R." threading its way between mountain ranges to the head of "G. of California" that separates "California" from "New Mexico". Of note: The place name, "S1 Pedro", appears just downstream from the confluence of the Colorado and "Nabayou R." (San
Juan River). "Gila R." is received from the east shortly before the Colorado reaches the gulf.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:324 [the inset map; with illustration facing p. 64]

Velasco Hernández, Juan


Verlag von Leo Woerl [firm]


Vernon, Edward

1873 25.944 (COMPILER, ED.) American railroad manual for the United States and the Dominion, containing full particulars of the mileage, capital stock, bonded debt, equipment, earnings, expenses, and other statistics of railroads, as now built and in process of construction, together with a general railroad map of the United States and the Dominion and individual maps of each state and territory : also, an epitome or brief history of the charter under which each road was originally constructed, and the various transformations or re-organizations through which each company has passed from the date of its first incorporation down to the present time. New York: American Railroad Manual Co.; Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott and Co.; and London: Trübner and Co., 632 pp.

Villalobos, Hector A., AND Hamm, Louis W.


Vindel, Francisco

1955 25.301 Mapas de América en los libros Españoles de los siglos XVI al XVIII (1503-1798) : con 241 facsimiles. Madrid: [Talleres Tipograficos de Góngora], 378 pp. [In Spanish.]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

1959 25.302 *Mapas de América en los libros Españoles de los siglos XVI al XVIII (1503-1798).* Apéndice a los de América, adición de las Filipinas. Madrid: [Talleres Tipograficos de Góngora], 129 pp. [In Spanish.]


**Virtue, George**

No Date 25.1087 *North America.* ("London: Published by G. Virtue, 26, Ivy Lane.") [Ca. 1848.] [Map with ornamental border. "Rio Colorado" sown only generally between "Gulf of California" and confluence of "Green R." and "Grand R." Tributaries are "S‘. John’s R. (San Juan River) and "Red R." (Little Colorado River); Virgin River is shown but not labeled.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT II:570

No Date 25.1088 *America.* ("London. Geo. Virtue. Ivy Lane.") ("Engraved by the Omnigraph F. P. Becker & C! Patentees.") [1840s?] ["R. Colorado" is shown haphazardly between "G. California" and a mountainous area that passes through what is the Grand Canyon area. The river is short, displayed as an equal length to what must be the Gila River (not labeled), with their confluence some distance from the gulf.]

**Vivien, L.**

1825 25.1090 *Carte générale des Etats Unis de l’Amérique Septentrionale, par L. Viven Géographe. Gravé par Giraldon-Bovinet, 1825.* Paris: Menard et Desenne. ["Rio Colorado" is shown fairly in a straight course from the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled, and only its head depicted) to various headwater streams ("R. S. Rafael" and "R. S. Xavier" are labeled". The only tributaries shown are "R. Nabajoa" (San Juan River) and "R. Jaguesila" (Little Colorado River). Along the Colorado below the San Juan, two single-line, parallel streams are displayed, without discernable headwaters or outlets, labeled "R. de la Pirrimes" and "Rio de los Martyres".]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT II:365

1826 25.1091 *Carte générale du Mexique et des provinces-unies de l’Amérique Centrale ou Guatémala; par L. Viven Géographe. Gravé par Giraldon-Bovinet. 1826 Paris.* In: Atlas universel pour servir à l’étude de la géographie et de l’histoire anciennes et modernes. Paris: Chez Ménard & Desenne [1827], map 34. ["R. Colorado de Occidentale" is shown fairly in a straight course between "Golfe de Californie ou Mer de Cortez" and unlabeled headwater streams. Tributaries are "Jaquesilla" (Little Colorado River) and "los Martires R.", the latter of which is shown as a tributary, partly portrayed with a dotted line, entering the head of the gulf along with the Colorado and "Rio Gila".]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT II:365
Volney, C.-F. [Constantin François Chasseboeuf, Comte de Volney]

1803  25.1194  \textit{Tableau du climat et du sol des Etats-Unis d'Amérique. Suivi d'éclaircissements sur la Floride, sur la colonie Française au Scioto, sur quelques colonies Canadiennes et sur les Sauvages. Enrichi de quatre planches gravées, don't deux cartes géographiques et une coupe figurée de la chûte de Niagara.} Paris: Chez Courcier, et Chez Dentu, 2 volumes. [Includes map: “Carte du Cointinent de l'Amerique Nord pour servir à l'Intelligence du Système des Vents et des Courans. Voyez Tableau du Climat et du Sol des Etats-Unis.” (“Tableau du Climat et du Sol.” “Pl. II.”) In the Southwest area, the base map portrays “Californie” and “Nîle Biscaye” separated by “G. de Californie”. The head of the gulf is turned to the northeast, where it receives a river (not labeled); the river system portrays the Colorado River along a continuous northeast-southwest course, receiving the Gila River from the east, and below the confluence of which the river bifurcates and seems to meet the gulf as independent streams.] \cite{Wheat:258:map}

W. and R. Chambers  [firm]


Wallace, Mark A.; Faulds, James E.; Brady, Robert J.; Chaney, Robert; and Arritt, Christine

Wallis, John

NO DATE 25.1533 Waliss's new Dissected Map of America Engraved from the latest authorities for the use of Young Students in Geography. ("J. Wallis the original Manufacturer of Dissected Maps and Puzzles & having dedicated full 30 Years to that particular line of business requests the Public to Observe that all his dissected Articles are superior both in correctness & workmanship to any in London, & that none are genuine but what are signed on the label N\n No. 42 Skinner Street Snow Hill John Wallis.[autograph].") [1812?] [35-piece jigsaw puzzle, paper on wood, hand-colored; in wooden box. Title is from box lid. Title on map is “America.”] [Between "New Albion" and "New Mexico", a single river (not labeled) follows a course to the south then to the southwest to arrive at the head of "G. of California" that separates "California" from "Navarre".

Warren, G. K. [Warren, Gouverneur K.]

1855 25.738 Map of routes for a Pacific railroad compiled to accompany the report of the Hon. Jefferson Davis, Sec. of War in office of P.R.R. Surveys 1855. [No imprint], 1 sheet, scale 1:6,000,000. ("Lith. of Bien & Sterner 90 Fulton St. N.Y.") ["Note—This map is a hurried compilation of all the authentic surveys and is designated to exhibit the relations of the different routes to each other. An elaborate map on a scale of 1:3000000 is being compiled and is an advanced state. G.K. Warren Lt. Top. Engrs." See Warren (1857, ITEM NO. 25.1321) for the larger-scale map.] ["Rio Colorado" is generally sketched between the Gulf of California and the confluence of "Green River" and "Grand River".

1857 25.1321 Map of the territory of the United States from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean; Ordered by the Hon. Jeff'n Davis, Secretary of War To accompany the Reports of the explorations for a Railroad Route Made in accordance with the 10th and 11th sections of the Army Appropriation Act of March 3rd. 1853. Compiled from authorized explorations and other reliable data by Lieut. G. K. Warren, Topl. Engrs. In the Office of Pacific R. R. Surveys. War Dep. under the direction of Bvt. Maj. W. H. Emory, Topl. Engrs. in 1854 and of Capt. A. A. Humphreys, Topl. Engrs. 1854-5-6-7. [No imprint], 1 sheet, scale 1:3,000,000. ("Engr. by Selmar Siebert.") [Includes a list of authorities, 1804-1858.] [Various routes of exploration are delineated. Grand Canyon region is portrayed only by suggestive, dotted-line courses of "Rio Colorado" and tributaries; and the region north of it is labeled "UNEXPLORED". "R. Gila" is tributary to the Colorado at "Ft. Yuma". South of there the Colorado is drawn on a very sinuous course, and there is a river tributary to it from the west, which is likely the Rio Hardy.

1859 25.633 Map of the territory of the United States from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean; Ordered by the Hon. Jeff'n. Davis, Secretary of War To accompany the Reports of the Explorations for a Railroad Route Made in accordance with the 10th and 11th sections of the Army Appropriation, Act of March 3rd. 1853. Compiled from authorized explorations and other reliable data by Lieut. G. K. Warren, Topl. Engrs. in the Office of Pacific R. R. Surveys, War Dep. under the direction of Bvt. Maj. W. H. Emory, Topl. Engrs. in 1854 and of Capt. A. A. Humphreys, Topl. Engrs. 1854-5-6-7-8. [No imprint], 1 sheet, scale 1:3,000,000. ("Drawn by E. Freyhold".) ("Engraved on Stone by J. Bien, 60 Fulton St. N.Y.") [Includes a list of authorities, 1804-1858.] [Map accompanies text by Warren (1859, ITEM NO. 2.6687.)] [Various routes of exploration are delineated. Grand Canyon region is portrayed strongly encanyoned as
### CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

**SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES**

Known from the Ives Expedition (1858), although only "Rio Colorado" is labeled. "Rio Gila" is tributary to the Colorado at "Ft. Yuma". South of there the Colorado is drawn on a very sinuous course, but this map omits the western, unlabeled tributary that would be probably the Rio Hardy. [**NOTE:** The Library of Congress holds a copy of this map with manuscript emendations to outline updated political boundaries, including that of Arizona. The map is signed on recto, “Millard Fillmore Dec. 19. 1863.” LOC catalog record also notes, “Annotated on verso: No. 250. Territories of the U.S. 1863. Millard Fillmore Jany. 18, 1864.” See that map online at [https://www.loc.gov/item/gm71000831/](https://www.loc.gov/item/gm71000831/).]

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<td>25.1524</td>
<td><em>Engineer Bureau, War Department. Map of the Territory of the United States from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean: Originally prepared to accompany the Reports of the Explorations for a Pacific Railroad Route; Made in accordance with the 10th &amp; 11th sections of the Army Appropriation, Act of March 3rd, 1853. Compiled from authorized explorations and other reliable data by Lieut. G. K. Warren, Top'l. Eng'rs. In the Office of Pacific R.R. Surveys, War Dept. under the direction of B'v't. Maj. W. H. Emory Top'l. Eng'rs. in 1854. Capt. A. A. Humphreys, Top'l. Eng'rs. in 1854-1858. And partly recompiled and redrawn under the direction of the Engineer Bureau in 1865-66-67. (Engraved on stone by Julius Bien, New York.).</em> Scale 1:3,000,000. [With extensive list of “Authorities”]. [&quot;Rio Colorado&quot; is depicted from the “Gulf of California” to the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River”. In what is the Grand Canyon region (not labeled), canyon topography is drawn in such a fashion that it indicates the data are from Egloffstein’s geography in Ives (1861), with “Little Colorado” (labeled farther upstream “Colorado Chiquito”) meeting the Colorado in mid-canyon where the Colorado is presumed to come in from the northeast. The main Colorado from there to the Grand-Green confluence (as well as the lower reaches of those rivers) is depicted by a dotted line, as is also an unlabeled tributary from the east (San Juan River).]</td>
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Washburn, Bradford  *see also* National Geographic Society, Cartographic Division

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Water Education Foundation

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Waterman, Jonathan  *[Waterman, Jon]*

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Watson, Gaylord

1867  25.1104  The American Republic and Rail-Road Map of the United States[,] British Provinces[,] West-Indies[,] Mexico and Central America[,] Compiled from the latest Official Sources. New York: Gaylord Watson. ("Engraved by Fisk & Russell N. York"). [Cover title: Watson’s Rail-Road Map of the United States[,] Mexico etc.] ["Colorado River" is depicted between the "Gulf of California" and the confluence of "Grand Riv." and a river labeled confusingly far northward "Green Riv." The Colorado is shown only diagrammatically in the Grand Canyon region, where at its western end is the label "Big Cañon of the Colorado". Also at the western end is the confluence of the Colorado and "Colorado Chiquito or Flax R." (Little Colorado River), where also is shown "Yampas Village" at the confluence of the Little Colorado and an unlabeled tributary that is Cataract Creek.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT V:1174

1875  25.597  Centennial American Republic and Rail Road Map of the United States and the Dominion of Canada. Compiled from the Latest Official Sources. Agents Wanted. 1875. ("Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1875, by Gaylord Watson, In the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.") [Map portrays "Colorado River" and "Big Cañon of the Colorado". The route of the proposed 35th parallel railway is sketched in only as a reasonably straight line through the northern portion of Arizona. A lightly dashed line connects an alternate route that passes by "Hualapais Spr." (Peach Springs); and interestingly, a similarly dashed line leads from "Peacock Spr." (to the west of "Hualapais Spr.") to the Colorado River.] [In the Grand Canyon region, this map is reminiscent of the wayward stream courses presented by Haasis and Lubrecht (1872, ITEM NO. 25.1569) and Guernsey (1874, ITEM NO. 25.1570), with modifications that do little to correct the misalignments. As on those maps, the course of the "Colorado River" from the confluence of "Green R." and "Grand R." heads southwesterly on an arc that becomes a short due west heading just north of the Utah-Arizona boundary. It turns southwest to cross the Utah-Arizona boundary and runs on the east side of the the "North Side Mts." that are some 50 miles southeast of St. George, Utah, where it runs into "Big Cañon of the Colorado". Here it receives "Colorado Chiquito or Flax R." (Little Colorado River) at which confluence is the label "Yampas Village". A short distance upstream on the Little Colorado is a tributary (not labeled, but is Cataract Creek) from the southeast. The Colorado then arcs back to a northwest heading, receiving in the middle of that arc Diamond Creek (not labeled), and heads northwest to the great bend where it receives "Virgin R." from the northth (which in turn had first come southwest from Utah). At "Callville" is the label "Head of Navigation".]

1875  25.1039  Watson’s new county and railroad map of the Pacific States and Territories. Published by Gaylord Watson, 16 Beekman Street, N.Y. 1875. In: Watson’s new commercial county and railroad atlas of the United States and Dominion of Canada. Compiled from the latest official sources. Boston: Perry and Spaulding. ["Colorado River" depicted between "Gulf of California" and confluence of "Green R." and "Grand River" Between "Rio Virgin" and "Little Colorado or Flax R" the river runs through a well-defined but conjecturally drawn "Grand Canon of the Colorado Riv." Upstream from the Little Colorado the canyon is labeled "Colorado Riv. and Canon". "Paria R." and "Bright Angel R." are shown as tributaries. Upstream from the confluence of "Rio San Juan" the Colorado River canyon is labeled "Mound Canon" (Glen Canyon) between the San Juan and "Dirty Devil Cr." (Note that some of these names are those bestowed by the Powell expeditions.) "Callville" is noted as "Head of Navigation". "Red Lake" (playa in Hualapai Valley) is depicted with "Yampa R." as a source and with an outlet to the Colorado River in western Grand Canyon.]
Watson, J. F.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:698 [with illustration facing p. 142]

Wegener, Bruce H.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS [CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page 8-7]

Weide, D. L.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS [CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page 2-23]

Weiland, C. F. [Weiland, Carl Ferdinand]

1820 25.1680 Höhen Charte oder bildlich vergleichende Übersicht der bedeutendsten Berge in Europa, Asien, Africa, America, und den Südee Ländern. Weimar, im Verlage des Geograph. Instituts. 1820. [Two charts on one large sheet: 1) graphical presentation of the heights of the tallest and significant mountains of the world, as then understood; 2) map of the world depicting mountain chains, with no labeling. In North America, the only river systems shown (but not labeled) are the Mackenzie, St. Lawrence, and Mississippi Rivers. A principal cordillera is shown passing the length of the Americas. In North America there are several spurs; one across southern Canada, and one crossing the cordillera between the Mississippi and a point just north of the head of the Gulf of California. [In German.]

1821 25.1208 General Charte von den vereinigten Nordamericanischen Freistaaten nach den vorzüglichsten Hülfsmitteln entworfen von C. F. Weiland. Weimar, im Verlage des Geograph. Instituts 1821. [Colorado Fl.” is shown only from the confluence of “Nabajoa Fl.” (San Juan River) and “Zaguananas Fl.” to a point south of the confluence of “Jaquesila Fl.” (Little Colorado River), before it is occluded by the map’s cartouche.] [In German.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:346

1828 25.1022 Nord America entworfen und gezeichnet von C. F. Weiland. Weimar, im Verlage des Geograph. Institutus 1828. [“Colorado” is depicted in a mostly straight line between “B. von Californien” and the confluence of “Nabajoa” (San Juan River), between which only “Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River) and “Gila” are shown as tributaries. [In German.]
ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE GRAND CANON

CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

Weller, John B., and Emory, William H.


["Rio Colorado" is shown in detail from 34° N latitude to its mouth in "Gulf of California"].

Wellmeyer, Jessica L.


Wells, John D.


Wenrich, Karen J.; Billingsley, George H.; and Huntoon, Peter W.


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**SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES**

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| 1919 | 25.615         | *Arizona and New Mexico: local and through routes: showing topography, Indian reservations and pueblos, national parks and monuments. With digest of hunting and fishing regulations*. Washington, D.C., and New York: American Automobile Association, Touring Information Board, 1 sheet, two sides, scale ca. 1:1,362,240. (*Compiled and drawn by A. L. Westgard*). [This is the first AAA map to depict Grand Canyon National Park. "Grand View", "El Tovar", and "Bass Camp" are depicted as accessible by road. The "Monumental Highway" (today’s U.S. Routes 89 and 89A) is depicted, crossing the Colorado River at "Lee’s Ferry".]
|      |                | Wheat, Carl Irving |
| 1963 | 25.925         | *Mapping the Transmississippi West, 1540-1861. Volume Five. From the Civil War to the Geological Survey. Part One*. San Francisco: Institute of Historical Cartography, pp. i-xviii, 1-222. [*Although the limiting dates for the whole work are 1540-1861, as set forth on the title page, I have found it desirable . . . to consider a number of maps published after the stated dates. In fact, this volume contains a rather extended"*] |
### CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

**SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES**

Discussion of significant maps published all through the 1860’s, and a final chapter touches upon various notable maps of the 1870’s—and even a few of still later date, down to 1884—which one way or another round out the work.” (Part One, p. xi) [For a combined index for all volumes see Seavey, Charles A. (1992).]

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Wheeler, George M.


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT V:1237 [map; with illustration facing p. 338]

1874  —  (Wheat (1963, Volume V, p. 428) reserves WHEAT V:1250 thus (including square brackets): “1874 Wheeler Survey”, “[Topographical and Geological Atlas of the U.S. Geographical Explorations and Surveys West of the 100th Meridian.  1874-1884.] This entry is made pro forma, to stand for the entire body of maps prepared for the atlases of the Wheeler Survey. For titles of the atlases and a general discussion see the text.” (for which see his pp. 341-342).]

Wheeler, George M.; Hamel, P. W.; AND Nell, L.


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT V:1237 [with illustration facing p. 339]

Wheeler, George M.; Lockwood, O. W.; AND Hamel, P. W.

1869  25.736  Map showing detailed topography of the country traversed by the reconnaissance expedition through southern and southeastern Nevada in charge of Lieut. Geo. M. Wheeler[,] U.S. Engineers[,] assisted by Lieut. O. W. Lockwood[,] Corps of Engineers U.S.A.  1869  P. W. Hamel[,] Chief Topographer and Draughtsman.  [Caption: “Reconnaissance Maps Department of California”.  Added to map: “Military Map No. 1!”. (“ Photolith. by the N.Y. Lith! Engr! & Prt! Co.”) [Southeastern corner of map depicts the great bend of the “Colorado River” and westernmost Grand Canyon, where it is labeled “Big Canon of the Colorado”. “Remarks” printed on map include: “At the
south east corner to the east of the Virgin Range and to the south east of the mouth of the Virgin River, advantage has been taken of the map compiled from the results of Lieutenant Ives’ explorations along the Colorado.” (Refer to the map by F. W. von Egloffstein, 1861, [ITEM NO. 25.494, and notes therewith.])

Whipple, A. W. [Whipple, Amiel Weeks]

1849 25.1096  Map of a survey and reconnaissance of the vicinity of the mouth of the Rio Gila by A. W. Whipple, Lieut. U.S. Corps Top. Eng; Nov. 1849. ("Drawn for U.S. Commissioner by Henry Clayton". "Copied by P. M. Mc Gill, C.E. & Draftsman, Washington.") [Published in Ewing (1850, [ITEM NO. 2.29171), U.S. 31st Congress, 1st Session, Senate Executive Document 34.] [NOTE: The manuscript of this map is cited as WHEAT III:651; manuscript illustrated facing p. 207. He does not take note of its publication together with [ITEM NO. 25.1097.] [NOTE: WHEAT III:739 confusingly cites (within square brackets, thus), "[Printed version of 1849 Whipple, a copy of the original sketch signed by Whipple and Salazar Ylarregui. No title appears." There are four citations under "1849 Whipple", WHEAT III:650–653.]

1849 25.1097  Plan of the junction of the Colorado and Gila Rivers. as refered to by U.S. Surveyor in communication to Commissioner. Nov. 14th 1849. ("Copied by P. M. M. Gill, C.E. Washington.") [Published in Ewing (1850, [ITEM NO. 2.29171), U.S. 31st Congress, 1st Session, Senate Executive Document 34.] [NOTE: WHEAT III:739 confusingly cites (within square brackets, thus), "[Printed version of 1849 Whipple, a copy of the original sketch signed by Whipple and Salazar Ylarregui. No title appears." There are four citations under "1849 Whipple", WHEAT III:650–653.]

1855 25.1083  Map. No. 2. Reconnaissance and survey of a railway route from Mississippi River near 35th parallel North Lat to Pacific Ocean made under the direction of the Sec'y of War by Lieut. A. W. Whipple T. Eng. assisted by Lieut. J. C. Ives Top. Eng. and A. H. Campbell Civ. Eng. 1853-4. ("Drawn by M. von Hippel"). Scale 1:900,000. [Map accompanies "Report of the Secretary of War on the Several Pacific Railroad Explorations", U.S. 33rd Congress, 1st Session, House Executive Document 129, Serial 737-739; map accompanies Part III (Serial 739).] [Topography is drawn in only along the route of travel. "Great Colorado" is depicted between south of the confluence of "Rio Gila" and the northern border of "New Mexico" near the top of the map. In the Grand Canyon region, the river is delimited by a double line labeled "Approximate position of Great Colorado".]

1859 25.943  Topographical maps, profiles, and sketches, to illustrate the various reports of surveys for railroad routes from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. In: Reports of explorations and surveys, to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. Volume XI [1855]. Washington: Beverley Tucker, Printer, pp. i-iv, 46+ plates and maps. (Volume: U.S. 33rd Congress, 2nd Session, Senate Executive Document 78 [part 3].) [Includes: Route near the 35th parallel Map N°. 2. From the Rio Grande to the Pacific Ocean from explorations and surveys made under the direction of the Hon. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War by Lieut. A. W. Whipple, Topog. and Lieut. J. C. Ives, Topog. Engs 1853-4. Scale 1:950,400. "Great Colorado River" is delineated between "F" Yuma” and “Unexplored” territory north of the confluence of “Lino (Flax Riv.) or Colorado Rio Puerco of the West” (Little Colorado River). In the Grand Canyon region
the “Colorado River” is marked by a dotted line with the label “Approximate Position of Colorado R.”]

White, Gallaher and White [firm]
1828  25.1220  Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Méjico, Segun lo organizado y definiendo por las varias actas del Congreso de dicha República: y construido por las mejores autoridades. Lo publican White, Gallaher y White. Nueva York. 1828. [“California” and “Sonora” are separated by “Golfo de California”. “Rio Colorado” is depicted on a mostly straight northeast-southwest course between the head of the gulf and the confluence of “rio Nabajoa” (San Juan River) and “Rio Zaguananas”. “Rio Jaquesita” (Little Colorado River) is a tributary from the east, as also is “R. S. Maria” (Bill Williams River). “Rio Gila” reaches the Colorado delta.] [In Spanish.]

Whitis, Duwain, and Vinson, Barbara

Whitney, Asa
1849  25.707  A project for a railroad to the Pacific : with reports of committees of Congress, resolutions of State Legislatures, etc., with other facts relating thereto. New York: printed by George W. Wood, 112 pp., two maps between pp. viii/1. [See map “Nº 2” (without title). Wheat (1959, p. 292) lists map No. 2 as “Map without title showing the railroad route to Santa Fe and San Diego; the central route through South Pass and on to San Francisco and Puget’s Sound,’ and the Whitney Route from Prairie du Chien to Puget’s Sound, and connecting railroads east of the Mississippi.” The map is a simple outline map of North America, with geography added for the United States only, including the routes of proposed railways to the Pacific. The lithographer’s credit is “Miller’s Lith. 1021 Broadway, N.Y.” Streams of the Colorado River basin are approximately delineated, with “Rio Colorado” being the only one labeled, affixed to the lower river segment above “G. of California”. One of the proposed railway routes extends from Santa Fe, reaching the lower Gila River, proceeding to San Diego.] [The Library of Congress’s record for this map gives the title as “Map without title showing the railroad route to Santa Fe and San Diego; the central route through South Pass and on to San Francisco and Puget’s Sound,’ and connecting railroads east of the Mississippi”, and in turn, the record indicates, “Title from C. I. Wheat’s Mapping the transmississippi west.” and “Outline map of North America showing proposed railroad routes within the present limits of the United States. This is one of the earliest promotional maps for a transcontinental railroad to come before the United States Congress and claimed by the author to have been ‘conceived as early as 1830.’” However, Wheat (1959, p. 292) gives the title as quoted in these remarks, above. Neither LC nor Wheat specifically indicate the source of the map, although Wheat (p. 182, note 2) does cite Whitney (1849) but not in his Bibliocartography (p. 292); and the LC record does not cite a source for the remark in quotes taking note of the year.
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1830, although apparently it is from this 1849 pamphlet.] [See also Whitney (1850, ITEM NO. 25.708).]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:659 [map; with illustration facing p. 180]

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Nº. 2 A map of North America, showing all the lines of railroad from all the Atlantic States running to connect with Mr. Whitney’s proposed route, when it will cross the Mississippi. In: Whitney’s railroad to the Pacific. (To accompany bill H. R. No. 156.) U.S. 31st Congress, 1st Session, House of Representatives, Report 140, 117 pp., 2 maps. [The title of map "Nº. 2" as cited here appears in the document’s “List of Papers” (p. 21). This is the same map as which appeared in Whitney (1849, ITEM NO. 25.707).]

Wilkes, Charles

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</table>

United States Exploring Expedition. During the years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842. Vol. V. Philadelphia: [Lea and Blanchard], 558 pp., plates. [See map facing p. 151: “Map of Upper California by the U.S. Ex. Ex. and best authorities 1841.” This map portrays the “R. Colorado” imaginatively and notes “Pto. Bucarelli” (i.e. Puerto de Bucareli) at the confluence of “R. Yaquesila” (i.e. Little Colorado River). Below the confluence of “R. Gila” the river divides to pass around “Algodones I.” (i.e. at the river delta) but the gulf is not shown.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:458 [map; with illustration between pp. 176/177]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1849</td>
<td>25.948</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Western America, including California and Oregon, with maps of those regions, and of “the Sacramento Valley.” Philadelphia: Lea and Blanchard, 130 pp. + advertisements, 3 maps. [See Chapter 2, “Upper California”, pp. 19-27, which includes notices of the lower Colorado River region; and Chapter 15, “Routes of Communication with California and Oregon”, specifically, pp. 109-110, brief notice of the unfavorable nature of the land along the Gila River, Arizona, through southern California to the coast.] [See “Map of California by the Best Authorities 1849.” “Rio Colorado” is displayed between the confluence of “Green River” and (not labeled) Grand River and the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled), arcing generally through the Grand Canyon region between “Yaquesila River” (Little Colorado River) and “R. Virgen”. “Mohave R.” is shown as a tributary from the west.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:654 [map; with illustration facing p. 96]

Wilkinson, R. [Wilkinson, Robert]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1823</td>
<td>25.1215</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

North America, published the 12th of August 1823. By R. Wilkinson, Nº. 125 Fenchurch Street, London. ("E. Bowme Sculp.") [“California” and “New Navarre” are separated by “Gulf of California”. [“Colorado, or North R.” is depicted simply as a single stream on a north-south course between the head of the gulf and headwater in an area with the label “Teguayo”. Paralleling it on the east, on the other side of a mountain range, is “Azul or Blue R.”, which turns to the southwest after its confluence with “Hila R.”; it is not clear by the labeling which of the two streams continues by that name southwestward to the Colorado, joining it north of the gulf. South of that confluence with the Colorado, the stream bifurcates, and the two streams continue in parallel and head in the gulf independently.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:357
Williams  see also  Henry T. Williams  [firm]

Williams, Van S.; Bohannon, Robert G.; AND Hoover, D. L.


Williams, W.  [Williams, Wellington]

1851  25.949  The traveler’s and tourist’s guide through the United States of America, Canada, etc. : containing the routes of travel by steamboat, stage and canal. Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo and Co., 216 pp., map.  ≡ cross-listings  Storm 4687

1852  25.1075  A new map of the United States. Upon which are delineated its vast works of internal communication, oroutes across the continents &c. Showing also Canada and the Island of Cuba. Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo and Co.  [See inset, “Map of California, oregon, New Mexico, Utah &c.” “Rio Colorado shown between head of “Gulf of California” and confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River”. Little Colorado River is labeled “Red River”. Las Vegas Wash (not labeled) is shown as a tributary to “Rio Virgen”].  ≡ cross-listings  Wheat III:769

1855  25.1366  Williams’ Commercial Map of the United States and Canada with Railroads, Routes, and Distances. ("Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1855, by W. Williams, in the Clerks Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.") [See inset map: Map of California, Oregon, New Mexico, Utah &c. “Rio Colorado” is depicted generally between the head of the “Gulf of California” and the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River”. En route to the gulf it receives “S:\ John’s River” (San Juan River) from the east; “Red River” (Little Colorado River) from the east; a short tributary (not labeled) in the western Grand Canyon area from the southeast and south; “Rio Virgen” from the northwest; “Mohave River” from the northwest and west; “Santa Maria R.” (Bill Williams River) from the northeast; and “Rio Gila” from the east. The “Main Track” is marked across the projected 35th parallel railway route; the “Gila Route” is marked across the projected 32nd parallel railway route.]

Williamson, R. S.  [Williamson, Robert Stockton]

1855  25.1537  General Map of a Survey in California in connection with examinations for Railroad Routes to the Pacific Ocean made by order of the War Department by Lieut. R. S. Williamson, U.S. Topl. Eng² assisted by Lieut. J. G. Parke, U.S. Topl. Eng² and M. Isaac Williams Smith, C.E. drawn by Charles Preuss. ("Lith. of Sarony & Co. N. Y.") ("Note. Proof revised in Office of P.R.R. Surveys Feb. 10\th 1855. All copies printed prior to this date contain errors. G. K. Warren L\ Topl. Eng².,) Scale 1:600,000. [In the area of “The Colorado Desert” includes the line of a “Practicable Railway Route” from “Fort Yuma” to the northwest. The course of the “Colorado River” is depicted with reasonable accurateness from a point north of Fort Yuma to its mouth.]
Willis, Grant C.


Wilson, Eldred D.; Moore, R. T.; AND Cooper, J. R.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  |CITED» GCNHA Monograph 2: page 83| |CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page "3–Special Section 2–5"

Wilson, Eldred D., Moore, R. T., et al.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  |CITED» GCNHA Monograph 2: page 83| |CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page "3–Special Section 2–5"

Wilson, Jon W.

2019  11.16583  Drilling, construction, water chemistry, water levels, and regional potentiometric surface of the upper carbonate-rock aquifer in Clark County, Nevada, 2009-2015. U.S. Geological Survey, Scientific Investigations Map 3434, 1 sheet + Data Release online, https://www.sciencebase.gov/catalog/item/5b733b77e4b0f5d5787c6042. [Within the boundaries covered by this bibliography, monitoring wells include stations in the Moapa Valley and Virgin River areas.]

Wilson, Roland V.

1964  11.15167  Land status map of Nevada. Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Map 26, 1 sheet, scale 1:500,000. [For 2nd ed. see Lutsey and Nichols (1972, ITEM NO. 11.15168).]

Winters, Chase; Meyer, Dalton; AND Suri, Jake

### Winters, Raymond

1941 25.336

*Las Vegas, Nevada: still a frontier town.* Desert Magazine, 4(12) (October): insert. [Copyright Las Vegas Nevada Chamber of Commerce.] [Oblique-view cartoon map of Las Vegas-Boulder Dam-Lake Mead area, with parenthetical insets depicting other regional sights, including Grand Canyon.]

### Wislizenus, F. A. [Wislizenus, Friedrich Adolph]

1848 25.950


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS HOWES W597 WAGNER–CAMP 159:1

1850 25.951

*Denkschrift über eine Reise nach Nord-Mexiko, verbunden mit der Expedition des Obersten Donniphan, in den Jahren 1846 und 1847.* (M. von Ross, translator.) Braunschweig: Druck und Verlag von Friedrich Vieweg und Sohn, 211 pp., maps. [In German.]

1969 25.952

*Memoir of a tour to northern Mexico, connected with Col. Doniphan’s expedition, in 1846 and 1847.* Glorieta, New Mexico: Rio Grande Press, 141 pp., maps. [Spine title: *Northern Mexico.* Includes new introductory material and index.]

1969 25.953

*Memoir of a tour to northern Mexico, connected with Col. Doniphan’s expedition in 1846 and 1847.* (Foreword by Jack D. Rittenhouse.) Albuquerque, New Mexico: Calvin Horn Publisher, 141 pp., maps.

### Witkind, Irving J., AND Grose, L. Trowbridge

1972 24.211


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS |CITED| GCNHA Monograph 8: page "3–Special Section 2–5"]

### Witzleben, Arthur de

1860 25.614

*R. P. Kelley’s map of the Territory of Arizona: compiled from his private notes taken while U.S. Deputy Surveyor and from the latest official reports in the Departments at Washington City.* St. Louis, Misosuri: Theodore Schrader, 1 sheet. [Within the scope of this bibliography only the lower Colorado River region is depicted. Northern boundary of map is at the latitude of the "San Francisco Mountains"; eastern boundary at longitude 105° W. The northern boundary of the Territory of Arizona as mapped here is at approximately 33° 40’ N; to its north is New Mexico Territory. Northern Sonora, Mexico, is also mapped. The "Overland Mail Route from San Francisco to St. Louis" is marked, crossing the Rio Colorado at Arizona City (Arizona) and Ft. Yuma (California). Arizona is divided into four proposed counties (west to east), Castle Dome, Ewell, Mesilla, and Dona Ana. A testimonial is printed on this map: "The most elaborate and correct map of Arizona yet compiled. Sylvester Mowry [facsimile signature] Delegate to Congress from Arizona."]
### Woerl

*see* Verlag von Leo Woerl [firm]

### Wong, George

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Title</th>
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### Woodbridge, William C.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1843</td>
<td>25.1226</td>
<td>Modern atlas, physical, political and statistical; exhibiting on separate maps, the physical and political characteristics of countries, the prevailing religions, forms of government and degrees of civilization, the climates and productions of the earth, and the comparative size of countries, towns, rivers and mountains; accompanied by geographical and statistical tables. Hartford, Connecticut: William James Hammersley. [See map: &quot;Physical Map of North America. Adapted to Woodbridge’s Geography.&quot; (&quot;Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1843, by William C. Woodbridge, in the Clerks Office of the District Court of Massachusetts.&quot;)] &quot;Penin. of California&quot; and &quot;Sonera&quot; (sic) are separated by &quot;Gulf of California”. A single river is shown between the head of the gulf and headwaters in “Cordillera of New Mexico”; on its upper portion it is labeled “R. Zanguananas” and on its lower portion “Rio Colorado”. Two tributaries, neither labeled, come to this river directly from the east, and “R. Gila” is a tributary reaching the Colorado just above the head of the gulf.</td>
</tr>
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#### CROSS-LISTINGS

WHEAT II:472 [map]

### Workman, Jeremiah B.

<table>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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### Wyld, James

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<tr>
<td>1825</td>
<td>25.1217</td>
<td>Map of North America Exhibiting the recent Discoveries, Geographical and Nautical; Drawn chiefly from the Authorities of M. de Humboldt, Lieut. Pike, Messrs Lewis and Clarke, Sir Alex’ Mackenzie, Mr. Hearne, Col. Bouchette, Capt’rs Vancouver, Ross, Parry &amp; Franklin, also describing the Boundary Lines between the Territories of Great Britain[,] the United States, and the Mexican and Central States. London Published by Ja’ Wyld, (successor to W. Faden) No5, Charing Cross. Geographer to His Majesty; and to H.R.H. the Duke of York. March 1st, 1825. [4 sheets.] [“California” and “Sonora” are separated by “Gulf of California”. “Rio Colorado” is depicted on a more or less straight northeast-southwest course between the head of the gulf and the confluence of “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River) and “R. Zaguuananas”. “R. Jaguesila” (Little Colorado River) is a tributary from the east, and at its confluence with the</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Colorado is the label “Puerto de Bucarelli” (Puerto de Bucareli). A river (not labeled; Bill Williams River) is tributary to the lower Colorado River from the east. A river (not labeled) with headwater forks is tributary to the lower Colorado farther south. “R. Gila” is tributary to the Colorado from the east just before the Colorado reaches the gulf.

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>25.1071</td>
<td><em>The United States and the relative position of the Oregon and Texas</em>. London: James Wyld. [“R. Colorado” is shown only conjecturally, reaching the head of the “Gulf of California” independently of “R. Gila”. In the upper reaches of the Colorado there are two unlabeled confluences (Virgin River and Little Colorado River?) as well as the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” “San Juan R.” is shown as a tributary to the Grand.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>25.1072</td>
<td><em>The United States and the relative position of the Oregon and Texas</em>. London: James Wyld. [No date appears on the map itself. This map differs somewhat from the 1845 ed. “R. Colorado” is shown only conjecturally, reaching the head of the “Gulf of California” independently of “R. Gila”. “Rio Virgen” is shown as a tributary to the Colorado, but transferred southward from the unlabeled position on the 1845 ed.; yet the lower reach only of the 1845 unlabeled confluence is retained in its same position now appearing between the “Rio Virgen” and the now-labeled “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River). The relationships of the “Green R.”, “Grand R.”, and “San Juan R.” are retained, including the San Juan as a tributary to the Grand.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1849</td>
<td>25.699</td>
<td><em>Map of the gold regions of California compiled from original surveys by James Wyld geographer to the Queen and Prince Albert</em>. London: James Wyld. [“Rio Colorado” is shown only conjecturally between an area north of “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River) and the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled). Near the confluence of “R. Yaquesila” (Little Colorado River) is labeled “Puerto Bucarelli” (Puerto de Bucareli).]</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Wytfliet, Cornelius à [Wytfliet, Corneille]**

<table>
<thead>
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**Yard, Robert Sterling**

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
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</table>
| 1925 | 25.954   | *Grand Canyon, Zion and Bryce*. In: Kane, John Francis (ed.), *Picturesque America: its parks and playgrounds*. An illustrated volume with special articles contributed for park and playground sections and numerous selections from the works of well known

Yarnold, John C., and McDaniel, Brett J.


Youberg, Ann


Youberg, Ann; Spencer, Jon E.; and Pearethree, Philip A.


Young, J. H. see also Desilver

1850 25.511 *Map of the United States of America*. Philadelphia: Thomas Copperthwait and Co. [The greater Grand Canyon region lies wholly within the territory of Deseret.]

Young, Richard A.


Youngs, Leslie G.


Yuzhkova, S. N.

### CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

**SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES**

[Amerika], pp. 490-511; specifically, map between pp. 490/491, and note *in passing* of “Большой Каньон” [Bolshoi Kanyon (Grand Canyon)], p. 495. [In Russian.]

<table>
<thead>
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**Z**

**Zietz, I., and Kirby, J. R.**

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**Zilliacus, Konni**

<table>
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SECTION 3

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN
SECTIONS 1 AND 2
NOTES FOR SECTION 3

Inasmuch that a chronological perspective is very useful in the study of maps and the information they convey, all citations Sections 1 and 2 are reorganized here in a single chronological list, by year. Within each year, listings are alphabetical by author or creator. Dates are the dates of publication. Maps that have uncertain dates, designated by “NO DATE” but with conjectural dates indicated in the citation, are listed under the year for the conjectured date.

Two separate lists at the end of Section 3 itemize maps with Undetermined Dates (those without even conjectural dates) and maps with Nonspecific Dates (such as for frequently updated editions or print-on-demand products).

The citations retain their ITEM NUMBERS as given in Sections 1 and 2.

Refer also to the Introduction for more extensive notes to this Cartobibliography for all maps, to Notes in Section 1 for maps of the 16th–18th centuries, and to Notes in Section 2 for maps of the 19th–21st centuries.
CHRONOLOGICAL LIST

Two separate lists at the end of Section 3 itemize maps with Undetermined Dates (those without even conjectural dates) and maps with Nonspecific Dates (such as for frequently updated editions or print-on-demand products).

Thus far the earliest item cited in this Cartobibliography (and THE GRAND CANON overall) is a set of printed gores for a globe, from circa 1535. Of course, this predates the earliest European record of contact with the region of interest to this bibliography—1539 for the Colorado River, and 1540 for the Grand Canyon. My selection of two pre-dating items closest to 1539, from circa 1535 and from 1536, is purposeful. Since maps (including gores for globes) were the first printed materials to convey information about the region, for the sake of comparison I have cited contemporary maps that were recently available at the close of the 1530s, so as to provide a graphic idea of the European understanding of this part of the world on the verge of the geographical discoveries just noted.

For the benefit of historical perspective, marginal symbols (see below) are inserted, by which users may quickly identify the maps that record the back-and-forth depictions of California as either a peninsula or an island—a geographical peculiarity that is well studied but which is far from the purpose of this bibliography to even summarize. (See Note Regarding California as an Island in the introduction to Section 1.) It is important to identify the distinction between these portrayals of California because it impacts the way in which the Colorado River (and others) are mapped. The marginal symbols are restricted to citations of the 16th–18th centuries, during which period this dichotomy was evident. Maps from the 19th century that still depict the island are usually reprintings of older maps, or reprints using the older, original blocks; particularly those produced in eastern Asia. By that time, the cartographical distinction between the island and peninsula reflected not so much current geographical thought as it did unthoughtful use of preexisting materials. Citations lacking symbols are not pertinent to this issue, or they represent citations from the earliest years of this bibliography, which may require a new look at those maps.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{California is depicted as an island with a strait between it and the mainland} \\
\text{California is depicted as a peninsula with the gulf to its east}
\end{align*}
\]

An item marked by both symbols features both depictions or a confusingly subjective depiction

Items up to the close of the 18th century that lack symbols do not directly portray the region of interest

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{THIS SYMBOL IS USED THROUGHOUT SECTION 3 TO FLAG GORES FOR GLOBES AND ACTUAL GLOBES}
\end{align*}
\]
The red border on the right side of the page is used to more quickly distinguish this chronological list from the other sections of this cartobibliography.

Citations that comprised Part 25 of THE GRAND CANON (“general” maps) are denoted with the prefix “25.” as part of the ITEM NUMBER. Other prefixes are as follows:

9. copied from Part 9 (travel and trail guides)
10. copied from Part 10 (Colorado River guides)
11. copied from Part 11/Section 2A (separately published geologic maps in the lower Colorado River region)
24. copied from Part 24 (separately published geologic maps in the Grand Canyon region)

1535

Anonymous

NO DATE 25.373  [No title.] Nuremberg[?], 12 gores. [Ca. 1535.] [Set of gores printed for a (lost) globe. The west coast of America imaginatively portrays the coast of the continent continuing westward above the equator, merging closely with “India” without the intervening ocean. (Shirley notes that the “gores were at one time erroneously attributed to Johann Schöner.”)] [Texts in Latin.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 71
[NOTE: This is the earliest published work cited in THE GRAND CANON. See the front matter herein regarding the earliest cited works and the selection of items composed prior to 1539.]

1536

Vopelleus, Caspar [Vopell, Caspar]

1536 25.374  Nova & Integra Universi Orbis. Descriptio. Coloniae [Cologne]. [Three sections only of gores for a globe, depicting North America and “adjacent” Asia, and part of Central America. They depict the same arrangement as the gores cited for Anonymous (no date [ca. 1535] [ITEM NO. 25.373]), but with “Hispania Nova” immediately south and on the same land mass as “Asia Orientalis.”] [In Latin.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 73
Fine, Oronce [Finaeus, Orontius]

1540  25.1407  *Nova, et Integra Universi Orbis Descriptio.* [Paris.] [Although North America is labeled “Asia”, its southwestern coast running up against the map edge on this double-cordiform projection shows the general area of Mexico, recognized by the label “Parias”, which recalls Martin Waldseemüller’s projection of 1507 (see in the Notes to Section 1). What might be mistaken for a rendering of the Gulf of California might be a misinformed portrayal of the Yucatan peninsula on the Mexican mainland, made more disorienting by the projection used in this map. Fine’s 1531 map of the same title (with a different dedication), although identical at least in this area, is not cited herein for the reason that it too far antedates useful citations for this bibliography, as explained in various introductory notes. Thus, the 1540 edition is as equally uninformative for the lower Colorado River region as are the two pre-1540 titles cited herein. Neither edition resembles, in the North American Southwest, Fine’s somewhat more accurate 1534/1536 cordiform map, *Recens et Integra Orbis Descriptio Orontivs F. Delph. Regiî Mathematicî Faciebat*, which delineates a much clearer (if contrived) western coast including the label “Parias” and an unambiguous Gulf of Mexico, though North America is still labeled “Asia”.] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 66

Münster, Sebastian

1540  25.375  *Geographia universalis vetus et nova . . . Claudii Ptolemaei Alexandrini . . . Basiliae: Apud Henricum Petrum.* [See “Typus Orbis Universalis”. This map portrays “Terra florida” at longitude 260 (contemporary Spanish reckoning) on the western edge of the map with, on the eastern edge reappearing as “Temistitan”, the west coast of which is simply crenulated north–south along the 250 meridian. At least the American and Asian continents are separated in the northern latitudes by “Oceanvs Orientalis”. Shirley notes that this was from the larger work.] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 77

1541

1541: see also Cortés and Lorenzano (1770, ITEM NO. 25.505)

Mercator, Gerardus

1541  25.376  [No title.] *Lovani: Edebat Gerardus Mercator Rupelmundanus.* [Set of gores printed for a globe 41 cm in diameter, on which the western coast of North America depicts a simple mountain range and the label “Hispania noua”.] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 78
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY
SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

1542

Münster, Sebastian

1542 25.307

Novae insvlae, XVII nova tabvla. In: Münster, Sebastian, Geographia universalis, vetus et nova complectens Claudii Ptolemaei Alexandrini enarrationis libros VIII. Basileae: apud Henricum Petrum, [2nd ed.], [20], [34], 195 pp., 48 plates. [First state of the map, depicting the Americas; the first map to so portray the entirety of the continents in their approximate forms. (The first edition of Geographia Universalis was published in 1540.)] [In Latin.]

1544

Cabot, Sebastian

1544 25.377

[No title.] Antwerp: [Cabot]. [A map of the world depicting the Americas in their entirety near the center of the sheet. The southwestern coast of North America depicts an oversized Californian peninsula with two tributaries at the head of the gulf, and a notation that this land was discovered by Herndo Cortes. Adjacent to the two tributaries are labels, thus, ”mabubeyo.” [?] (on the western tributary) and ”Dametes.” [?] (eastern tributary), with between them the label ”Anconde s: Andres.” Shirley notes (p. 92), ”The map also takes into account the explorations by Ulloa in 1539 and Coronado in 1540-42 into the interior of the south-west of the United States.” Compare also a 1769 redrawing of a manuscript map of the Gulf of California originally made by the pilot Domingo del Castillo in 1541, published in Cortés and Lorenzano (1770, ITEM NO. 25.505), which is also illustrated in the front matter herein.] [In Latin.] • [This map, attributed to Sebastian Cabot, is the earliest published map to definitively portray the region at the head of the Gulf of California. It is sometimes suggested that Cabot’s Gulf of California is reproduced from the Castillo map; however, while similarities can be seen, accounting for artistic variance, Castillo depicts the gulf as trending northwest-southeast, with a prominent twist to the northeast at its head, while Cabot maps the gulf as trending effectively north-south, without any twist at the head. Cabot’s map, with legends in Latin, Spanish, and French, is illustrated online at https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b53148963q/f1.item.r (which is also illustrated in the front matter herein); the Bibliothèque national de France catalogs this as (including square brackets) “[Mappemonde / par Sébastien Cabot en guise de titre, une inscription bilingue dont le texte latin est le suivant), Présentant dans son quart sud-ouest in hac protens in planum figura continentur totus terre glodus, insule Portus, flumina Sinus Syrtus Et Brevia Que Hatenus A Neotericis Adaperta Sunt...”. There is also a variant illustrated at https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b53189475q.r; and a variant with completed text at https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b55011003p/f1.item.r. The Cabot map has been indicated by some workers as a manuscript; however, given that these are engravings and that there are variants, and the fact that one is an imperfect printing with overstrikes, it should not be so indicated even if an individual copy is unique.] [Wheat (1957, Volume I, p. 19) mentions the Cabot map but did not include it in his cartobibliography because it lacks ”inland place names”.]

≡ cross-listings  Shirley 81

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CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY
SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

1546

Gastaldi, Giacomo

1546 25.658 Vniversale. Giacomo cosmographo in Venizia. [Displays a waterway running northwestward from the head of the Gulf of California.] [In Italian.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT 1:6 [quarter sheet with North America in illustration facing p. 12]

Gastaldi, Giacomo, AND Pagono, Matte

1546 25.379 Dell’Vniversale. Venetia: Matio pagan in Frezaria al Segno della Fede. [Map of the world which portrays the Gulf of California, at the head of which a prominent river runs directly from the north, well up into a continent that connects westwardly to Asia at “Zangar” and “Tibet”. Tributaries from the east may be identified with the Gila and Colorado Rivers. Also of note is the label, “La Sete Cita”.] [In Italian.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 89

Pereira, António

NO DATE 25.797 [Early representation of Newfoundland, Lower California, the Amazon, and the Ladrones.] [Lisbon?] [ca. 1546.] [MANUSCRIPT illuminated world map (partial) on vellum, which depicts the Gulf of California with at its head interesting twin estuaries, one trending north-northwestward and the other northwestward; the former seems to depict a river coming from the northeast to meet it, although it may be an aberration of an adjacent artistic ornament. A small label, “mar vermejo”, appears on the eastern landmass at the head of the gulf. The entirety of the gulf trends northwest-southeast (contrast notes that appear with Cabot, 1544, ITEM NO. 25.377.).] [See also Armando Cortesão, “António Pereira and his map of circa 1545; an unknown Portuguese cartographer and the early representation of Newfoundland, Lower California, the Amazon, and the Ladrones”, Geographical Review, 29(2) (April 1939): 205-225 (see particularly “Gulf and Peninsula of California”, pp. 211-214). At that time the map was in the family archives of Gyles Isham in London. One of three parts (the other two are missing), the map is now in the John Carter Brown Library, Brown University, digitized online at https://jcb.lunaimaging.com/luna/servlet/detail/JCBMAPS~1~1~1673~102490002::Early-representation-of-Newfoundland (sic), and cataloged there the same as is cited here, with date “[ca. 1546].” [Although manuscripts are not generally cited herein, it is reproduced in the paper by Cortesão and noted here for its association with an unrecognized cartographer very soon following the earliest Spanish explorations of the gulf.] [Map with principal features in Latin, place names in Portuguese.]

1548

Gastaldi, Giacomo

CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Münster, Sebastian

NO DATE 25.247 Die neue Iselen so zü unsern zeiten durch die Künig von Hispania im grossen Oceano gefunden sinde. [Basle: Henricus Petri.] [Published 1548? Map originally in 1540.] [In German.]

Medina, Pedro de

1549 25.1285 Nvevo Mvndo. In: Libro de grandezas y cosas memorables de España Agora de nuevo hecho y copiado por el Maestro Pedro de Medina vezino de Seuilla. Dirigido al Serenissimo y muy escrarecido Señor Don Filipe Principe de España, &c. Nuestro señor. M.D.xlix. [No imprint], [x], clv leaves. [Title from colophon (leaf [i] recto) featuring royal coat of arms. Volume ornamental title-page (leaf [i] recto) features a map with caption, "ESPAÑA", and title legend, Libro á grádezas y cosas memorables de España.] [An outline map of the New World appears in the section, "Prouincia del Andaluzia", "Capitulo, lij. Dela muy noble ciudad de Cordoua.", leaf lxiiij verso, with cartouche, "NVEVO MVNDO" (caption on leaf is "Nueuo Mundo"). North America is not wholly shown, omitting its northermost part and showing westward only as far as the city of "Mexico"; the entire western part of the continent is conveniently beyond the edge of the map, where also appears an occluding banner that reads awkwardly (due to crowding of incompletely carved letters), "NEA ESPANA". This map is cited here for its notable treatment of unconveyed information relating to the western part of North America even nearly a decade following the Spanish explorations and entradas there.] [In Spanish.]

Münster, Sebastian

NO DATE 25.1471 Die neuwen Inseln/so hinder Hispanien gegen Orient bey dem land India ligen. [Basel?]: [Sebastian Münster]. [1550?] [The only labels on the very stylized North American continent are those for "Terra florida" and (positioned on Mexico) "Chamaho" and "Temistitan". The west coast runs north-south and is imaginatively crenulated, with a longer, narrower embayment trending east-northeast at about the latitude where would be the Gulf of California. The Pacific Ocean is dotted with islands, and not far off the west coast of "Chamaho" is "Zipangri". South America includes the prominent label, in German Fraktur, "Die Nüw Welt". There is also the notation there, "Insula Atlantica quam uocant Brasiln & Americam", in part taking its cue from the Waldseemüller map of 1507 that first placed the label "America" on the South American continent.] [In German.]
“Chamahö” and “Temistitan”. The west coast runs north-south and is imaginatively crenulated, with a longer, narrower embayment trending east-northeast at about the latitude where would be the Gulf of California. The Pacific Ocean is dotted with islands, and not far off the west coast of “Chamahö” is “Zipangri”. South America includes the label “Nouus orbis” and, more prominently, in German Fraktur, “Die Nüw Welt”. There is also the notation there, “Insula Atlantica quam vocant Brasilin et Americam”, in part taking its cue from the Waldseemüller map of 1507 that first placed the label “America” on the South American continent. [In German.]

1553

Lopez de Gómara, Francisco

NO DATE 25.380 Primera y segunda parte de la historia general de las Indias . . . . Zaragoza. [1552-1553.] [See untitled woodblock simple map of the world, in which North America is labeled “Nueua España”, with the Gulf of California clearly shown, though without any other features on the continent.] [In Spanish.]

≡ CROSS-LISTING SHIRLEY 94

1554

Tramezini, Michaelis [Tramezzino, Michele]

1554 25.381 [Map of the continents surrounding the Pacific Ocean.] (“Cvm Privilegio Svmmi Pont et Senat Venet”, “Michaelis Tramezini Formis M.D.LIIII.”, “Ivlivs de Mvsis Venet”, “In aes Incidit M.D.LIII.”) [The North American continent is labeled “Novvs Orbis”. The continuously narrow Californian peninsula (not labeled), is separated from “Nova Galitia” by a gulf labeled “Mar uermeia” at its northern end and, more prominently, “Golfo Nuovo” at is southern end. The peninsula is oriented north-northwest/south-southeast in its southern third, north-south in its northern two-thirds. It is barely connected to the continent by a narrow neck of land that is cut off to the north by a river, “R de peturan”, coming from the east-southeast directly to the ocean (not labeled). The gulf dwindles to a point at its northern end. No river is portrayed there (except for the westbound “R de peturan” just noted). Only one river is shown entering the gulf, “R. de S. piero”, from the east-northeast but is far to south, near the mouth of the gulf. Near the head of the gulf, on its eastern side, is the label “Pueblo di Michel” (apparently corrected from “Puedlo di Michel”).] [In Italian.]

≡ CROSS-LISTING SHIRLEY 97

1555

Anonymous

NO DATE 25.382 [No title.] Venice[?]. [Ca. 1555.] [A copy of a map of the world originally by Giorgio Calapoda, which Shirley notes is “Also known as the ‘Florentine goldsmith’s map’.” (p. 112). A severely deformed North American continent still depicts the Gulf of California and a bulbous Baja peninsula to the northwest of “Nveva Spagna”.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 98
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1555</td>
<td>25.383</td>
<td><em>Universalis exactissima atqve non recens modo</em> . . . Veneunt Antuerpiae: Gerardo Iudaeo. [Map of the world which portrays the Gulf of California, at the head of which a prominent river runs directly from the north, well up into a continent that connects westwardly to Asia at “Sangar” and “Tebet”. Tributaries from the east may be identified with the Gila and Colorado Rivers. Also of note is the label, “La Sete Cita”.] [In Italian.]</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Cross-listings Shirley 100" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1556</td>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>[Map of western North America.] [Ca. 1556.] [Manuscript. The greater part of North America is blank, with the label &quot;Nova Spagna Prov&quot;. A mountains area is depicted across the entire area north and west of “Golfo Mexicanos”. The Gulf of California (not labeled) receives at its head a single, generalized river from the north, which passes between two place markers, &quot;Axa&quot; and &quot;Tigues&quot;. Its headwater is in “Terra Incognita&quot;.] [Although manuscripts are not generally cited herein, this map has been reproduced in Winship (1896, Plate 42, Item No. 2.6973), with the legend, “Battista Agnese’s New Spain, Sixteenth Century” After Kretschmer&quot;. Wheat (1957, Volume I, p. 188) notes, “. . . attributed by Wagner to Agnese. Probably 1556.&quot; (see also his discussion, p. 21.).] [In Italian.]</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Cross-listings Wheat I:8" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1556</td>
<td>25.300</td>
<td><em>Dos libros cosmographia : compuestos nueuamente por Hirnymo Girava Tarragonès : con el tiempo Girava</em>. Milan, 271 pp., map. [Map of the world; includes very stylized “Nveva España” with “Mar [?]oxo” possibly indicating Gulf of California with tributary river.] [In Spanish.]</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Cross-listings" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1556</td>
<td>25.384</td>
<td><em>Typo de la Carta Cosmographica de Gaspar Vopelli Medebvrgense</em>. [Shirley gives place of printing as Venice; Nordenskiöld (1889) gives place of printing as Milan.] [Map of the world noted by Shirley to be &quot;A reduced version of Caspar Vopell’s wall map of 1545, now lost.” (p. 116). A remarkably imaginative North American continent depicts a due west- to northwest-trending Pacific coast directly from the Panamanian isthmus to “Asia”; the entire region is labeled “Nveva España”. Along that coast, due north of the island of &quot;Malucas”, is a large embayment labeled &quot;Mar roxo&quot;, which tapers in a meandering fashion a considerable distance northward into the continent, where it heads in a mountainous area. Two nearby, meandering waterways also reach &quot;Mar de Svr&quot; generally from the north, each with an isled delta; the western one of these is a large system draining even from &quot;India Oriental&quot;.] [In Italian.]</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Cross-listings Shirley 101" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1556</td>
<td>25.762</td>
<td>*Terzo volvme delle navigationi et viaggi : nel qvale si contengono le navigazioni al Mondo Nuovo, alli antichi incognito, fatte da don Christoforo Colombo Colombe Genouese, che</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Cross-listings" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
fu il primo à scoprirlo à Re Catholici, detto hora le Indie occidentali, con gli acquistì
detti da lui, et accresciuti poi da Fernando Cortese, da Francesco Pizzarro, & altri
valorosi capitani, in diverse parti delle dette Indie, in nome dela Ces. Maes. Con lo
scoprire la gran città di Temistitan nel Mexico, doue hora è detto la Nova Spagna, et
la gran Provincial del Perù, il grandisimo fiume Maragnon, et altre città, regni, &
provincie. La navigazioni fatte dipoi alle dette Indie, poste nella parte verso Maestro
Tramontana, dette hora la Nova Francia, scoperte al Re Christianiss, la prima volta
da Bertoni & Normandi, et dipoi da Giovanni da Verrazzano Fiorentino, & dal Capitano
Jacques Cartier. Si come dimostrano le diverse relationi, tradotte di lingua Spagnuola
& Francese nella nostra, & raccolte in questo volume. con tauole di geografia, che
dimostrano il sito di siuerse isole, città, & paesi. Et figure diverse di piante, & altre
cose à noi incognite. Et con l’indice copiosissimo di tutte le cose piu not abili in esso
contenute. Con Privilegio del Sommo Pontefice, & dello Illustriß.
Venetia: Stamperia de Givnti, 453 leaves. [Leaves rather than pages are
enumerated.] [Pertinent sections by collected writers are cited separately in this
bibliography. See: Alarcón (1556, ITEM NO. 2.1029), Ulloa (1556, ITEM NO. 2.6438),
Vazquez de Coronado (1556, ITEM NO. 2.2125).] [Map, "Universale della parte del
mundo nuovamente ritrovata"; America, with "La Nova Spagna", depicts a waterway
extending northwestward from the head of the Gulf of California. (See Gastaldi, no
date [1565?], ITEM NO. 25.1475.)] [In Italian.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 2: page 25 | CITED» GCNHA
Monograph 8: page 1–39 | WHEAT I:9 [map; with illustration facing p. 13]

1559

Ahmed, Haggi [Ahmed, Häći] [pseudonym? of Membre, Michele, AND Cambi, Nicolò]

NO DATE 25.385

[A complete and perfect map describing the whole world.] Venice. [1559?] [Map
composed of six woodblocks that were used to make the earliest known impressions in
1795. The Gulf of California and Baja peninsula are shown.] [See also remarks with
Ahmed (1795, ITEM NO. 25.1406).] [In Turkish.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | SHIRLEY 103

Münster, Sebastian

NO DATE 25.1472

Tabula nouarum insularum [sic], quas diversis respectibus Occidentales & Indianas
uocant. [Basel?]: [Sebastian Münster]. [1559?] [The only labels on the very stylized
North American continent are those for "Terra florida" and (positioned on Mexico)
"Chamaho". The west coast runs north-south and is imaginatively crenulated, with a
longer, narrower embayment trending east-northeast at about the latitude where
would be the Gulf of California. The Pacific Ocean is dotted with islands, and not far
off the west coast of "Chamaho" is "Zipangri". South America includes the label
"Nouus orbis" and, more prominently, in German Fraktur, "Die Nüw Welt". There is
also the notation there, "Insula Atlantica quam uocant Brasilin et Americam", in part
taking its cue from the Waldseemüller map of 1507 that first placed the label
"America" on the South American continent.] [In Latin.]
Gastaldi, Giacomo [et al.]

1561 25.386 Cosmographia Universalis et Exactissima Iuxta Postremam Neotericorum Traditionem. Venice. [Map of the world on nine woodblocks. The North American continent depicts several rivers coming from "Qvirir" to the head of "Gol. Vermeo".] [In Latin.]

Honteri, Ioan. [Honter, Johann]


Ruscelli, Girolamo [Ruscelli, Girolamo]

1561 25.503 La Geografia di Clavdio Tolomeo Alessandrino, nuouamente tradotta di Greco in Italiano, da Girolamo Ruscelli, con esposizioni del medesimo, particolari di luogo in luogo, & uniuersali sopra tutto il libro, et sopra tutta la Geografia, ò modo di far la descrittion di tutto il mondo. – Et con nuoue et bellissime figure in istampe di rame, oue, oltre alle XXVI antiche di Tolomeo, se ne sono aggiunte XXXVI altre delle moderner. Con la Carta da navigare, S col modo d’intenderla, & d’adoperarla. Aggiuntoui un pieno discorso di M. Gioseppe Moletto Matematico. Nel quale si dichiarano tutti i termini & le regole appartenenti alla Geografia... Venetia: Vencenzo Valgrisi. [See "Tavola Univeral Nova, con la Descrittone di Tutto il Mondo"; and see XXXI, "Nueva Hispania, Trentesimaprima Tavola Nova"; and see XXXVI, "Carta Marina o da Navigare"; all of which maps depict the head of the Gulf of California. See also "Nueva Hispania Tabvla Nova", which is an enlargement and slightly corrected of the map by Gastaldi (1548, ITEM NO. 25.378) which portrays "R. Tontownteanc" entering the head of "Mar Vermeio".] [See ["Orbis Descriptio"] on which a broad North American continent is almost wholly drained to the Gulf of California, along which is "Galacia Nova"]. [In Italian.]

Gutierro, Diego [Gutiérrez, Diego]

1562 25.138 Americae sive Qvartae Orbis Partis Nova et Exactissima Descriptio. Avctore Diego Gytierro Philippi Regis Hisp. etc. Cosmographo. Hiero Cock Excvde. 1562. ("Hieronymus cock excede. cum gratia et priuliegio 1562."). ("Serennis Principi Margaritae ab Avstria Dvcssae Parmae et Placentiae etc. Gvbernatrici Provinciarvm. Inferiors Germaniae Hieronymys Cock Pictor Devot. Dedicabat"). [Antwerp.] [Six-sheet map. Against the western margin of the map, the southern part of the Baja peninsula (not labeled but Cabo San Lucas is labeled "C. California") is separated from
"La Nveva Galita" by "Mar Vermeio". The northwestern part of the head of the gulf receives a river (not labeled) that has three forks along which are three place names, "Tiguas", "Chuco", and "Totanteac". North of these rivers and beneath an occluding cartouche is the label "Vltorivs hec Terra Incognita Permansit", with the final "t" written over a finely inscribed "[undetermined character]icum." [**NOTE**: For information on this important early map see: Hébert, John, and Pflederer, Richard, "Like no other; the 1562 Gutiérrez map of America", *Mercator’s World*, 5(6) (November/December 2000): 46-51.][1] [In Latin.]

1564

**Ortelio, Abrah. [Ortelius, Abraham]**

1564 25.390 *Nova totivs terrarvm orbis ivxta neo tericorvm traditiones descriptio*. Antwerp. [Several rivers are depicted as draining the western North American continent to the "Mar Vermeo". Of note are "R. Totonteac" that comes southwestward from "Cevola", and "R. Tiguas" that comes southward from "Qvivir Regio".][2] [In Latin.]

≡ cross-listings  Shirley 114  Wheat I:10

1565

**Forlani, Paolo**

1565 25.659 *Vniversalle Descrittione di Tvtta la Terra Conoscivta Fin Qvi*. ("Paulo forlani Veronese fecit. Ferando berteli Exc."). [Portrays the Gulf of California and the Baja peninsula (neither labeled). At the head of the gulf arrives a prominent river system from the far northwest; in its lower reach it is labeled "Tontonteanch f." and it extends well up into a continent that connects westwardly to Asia at "Zangar" and "Tibet". Perhaps confused, a river with peculiarly drawn tributaries arrives at the head of the gulf independently from the east, which may be identified with the Gila and Colorado Rivers. Also of note is the label, "La Sete Cita" to the east of this latter river system.][3] [In Italian.]

≡ cross-listings  Shirley 112  Wheat I:11 [Illustration between pp. 22/23]

**Gastaldi, Giacomo**

NO DATE 25.1475 *Vniversale della Nvovamente \ Parte del Mondo Ritrovata*. [No imprint.][4] [1565?][5] [By the topography it would seem that the entirety of North America is labeled "La Nova Spagna". A pudgy Californian peninsula (not labeled) is separated from the mainland by "Mar Vermiglio". The head of the gulf narrows considerably and reaches in a narrow, tapering line due northwest into the continent where nearby place names are "Cicuich", "Axu", "Cucho", "Tiguus", and "Cibola".][6] [The upper left and right corners have the numbers 455 and 456, thus this is likely to be from, or intended for, a larger publication.] [There are variants, of other dates.] [The Stanford University Library catalog record indicates for this edition, ". . . Ramusio’s map of the Western Hemisphere [is] the earliest obtainable map to accurately depict the Americas . . . attributed to Giacomo Gastaldi. It is the first map to depict the names derived from the travels of Francisco Vasquez Coronado in the Southwestern US, including Quivira, Sierra Nevadas, Cicuc, Axu, Cucho, Cibola and Tiguas." Note that the "first" refers to place names moreso than to physical geography. (The reference to Ramusio is to Ramusio, 1556, **ITEM NO.** 25.762.)][7] [In Italian.]

[1](#) [2](#) [3](#) [4](#) [5](#) [6](#) [7](#)
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

1566

Fine, Oronce [Finaeus, Orontius]

1566 25.1587 [Map of the world, without title, in cordiform projection.] ("Ioannes Pavivs Cimerlinus Veronës in æs incidebat Anno 1566."). (Dedication: "Illdmo Viro Henrico Dño. Matreuors, & Comiti Arandellæ etc. Dño. suo Colendi? * * * Tuq amplitudinis dediti? Iº: Paulus Cimerlinus Veroneñ."). [North America is merged with Asia to the west; in fact, the area immediately to the northwest of the Gulf of Mexico (not labeled) carries the large label, "Catay", although to the south of the gulf is land labeled "Parias", which indicates what today is Mexico, and on the western side of the continent from this gulf is "Messigo". There are also various rivers that go to "Mar De Svr" on the west, but although some are named they are indeterminate here.] [NOTE: A copy of this map in the library at Harvard University (accessible online at http://id.lib.harvard.edu/alma/99008847780203941/catalog) is the copy referred to for this bibliography, lacks the caption and is considered by Shirley to be a proof copy). The finished map bears the caption: Cosmographia uniuersalis ab Orontio olim descripta.] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  Shirley 116

[Forlani, Paolo]

1566 25.569 IL Disegno del discoperto della noua Franza, il quale s'e nauuto ultimamente dalla nouissima nauigatione de Franzesi in quel luogo: Nel quale si uedono tutti l'Isole, Porti, Capi, et luoghi fra terra chein quella sono. Venetÿs æneis formis Bolognini Zalterÿ Anno. M.D.LXVI. [Venice]: [engraved by Bolognini Zaltieri]. [Produced by Zaltieri without credit to Forlani. Known best as the first map to portray the triangular form of North America, separated from Asia by a strait. At the head of the Gulf of California, a river enters which flows from a confluence of "Tigna f" [Ringworm River] (flowing from the north from a region labeled "Qvivira Pro:" ) and "R. Tontoneac" (flowing from the northeast from "Civola Hora" and "Granata".) [This map is included in the atlas by Antoine Lafrey [1575?], Geografia Tavole moderne di geografia de la maggior partedel [sic] mondo di diversi avtori raccolte et messe secondo l'orine di Tolomeo con idisegni [sic] di molte citta et fortezze di diverse provintie stampate in rame con stvdio et diligenza : in Roma.] [In Italian; with title vignette in Italian and Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:12 [credited to Zaltieri; with illustration facing p. 24]

Camocio, Giovanni Francesco

1567 25.391 ["Italian composite atlases" (fide Shirley, p. 135).] Venice. [See map of the world, "Cosmographia Univeralsis et Exactissima Ivxta Postremam Neotericorvm Traditionem"]. [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  Shirley 117
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

1569

Mercator, Gerardus

1569  25.392  Nova et avcta orbis terrae descriptio ad vsvm nauiganteum emendate accommodata. Duysbergi. [World map on which the northwestern portion of North America, including much of the region of interest to this bibliography, is obscured by an ornamental text box, from beneath of which are shown rivers that go to the head of the Gulf of California. Shirley notes (pp. 140-141), "On twenty-one sheets, Mercator's map is the first one constructed using the projection that bears his name."] [In the region labeled "Totonteac regnum" are rivers labeled "Axa fluuius" (from the northwest) and "Tontonteac flu" (from the northeast) converging at "Tontonteac", with a third stream (not labeled; Gila?, from the east), the combined flow of which enter the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled).] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  Shirley 119  Wheat I:13

Münster, Sebastian

NO DATE  25.1473  Das erst general/inhaltend die beschreibung und den circkel des gantzen erdtreichs und Môres. [Basel?: [Sebastian Henricpetri]. (Includes the monogram "H", which identifies the engraver David Kandel.) [1569?] [The very stylized North American continent is divided in this projection on the line of longitude running through the western part of the Americas, such that the eastern parts are on the west edge of the map and the western parts on the east edge. North America is shown only with the labels "Terra Florida" (on the eastern part) and "Temi sitan" (on the western part). The west coast of North America is shown only as a wavering line running north-south. Not far off the west coast is "Zipangri". South America carries the label, "America Vel Brasilins. ", in part taking its cue from the Waldseemüller map of 1507 that first placed the label "America" on the South American continent.] [In German.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  Shirley 92

1570

Ortelius, Abraham

1570  25.393  Theatrvm orbis terrarvm. Antverpiae: Apud Aegid. Coppenium Diesth. [Atlas. See: "Typvs Orbis Terrarvm", a world map that depicts the Gulf of California (not labeled) as a gulf headed by three principal rivers (none labeled) that come from the region labeled "Totonteac", which includes places named "Axa", "Totonteac", and "Ceoula", among others. Also see: "Americae Sive Novi Orbis, Nova Descriptio.", a map of the Americas which depicts the same general layout as shown in "Typvs Orbis Terrarvm" but labels the gulf "Mar Vermeio" and the central and eastern of the three rivers, respectively, "Totonteac fl." and "Tiguas rio." Also see: "Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni typus", a map that focuses on northern Asia and the North Pacific, but which to the east is shown the bare outline of northwestern North America ("Americae Nel Novi Orbis Pars"), which for details displays only "Mar Vermeio" and four tributaries to it; the three tributaries that converge at the head of the gulf are "Rio Axa", "Rio Tiguas" with a tributary to it (not labeled), and "Rio Totonteas."] [NOTE: Lowery (1912, ITEM NO. 1.375), p. 83, remarks, "This map was first published in the earliest edition of
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

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Ortelius of 1570. It was republished in all the editions up to 1612, including the English [sic] of 1606.

Vopelleus, Caspar [Vopell, Caspar]

1570 25.394 Nova et integra universalisque orbis totius ivxta Germanam neotericornvm traditionem descriptio. Antwerpiae: Bernardum Puteanum [Bernard van den Putte]. [The western portion of the North American continent appears similar to many other contemporary maps until one sees that to the north of “Hispania Nova” (in the area of Mexico) lie “Cathay R[egio].”, “Asia Magna” and “India Orientalis” where would appear to be the western United States. Although numerous rivers go to the “Mare Indicum Avstrale” and “Mare Eovmre de Svr”, the Gulf of California or the Baja peninsula are not discerned.] [In Latin.]

Arias, Benito (Montano)

1571 25.396 Biblia Sacra, Hebraice, Chaldaice, Graece & Latine . . . Antwerp. [1572.] [The North American continent lacks labeling except for “19.” on its western side, which keys to a legend, “Ophir” (also in Hebrew). The Gulf of California is prominent, to the head of which flow two parallel rivers from the northeast, across much of the continent. Shirley notes (p. 150) that this map is included in “Montano’s Polyglot Bible”.

Iode, Ger. de [Jode, Gerard de]

1571 25.395 Nova totius terrarvm orbis descriptio ad exemplar maioris editae ab Abrah. Ortelio nune vero anno 1571 in hanc formam redactu per Ger. de Iode. Antwerp. [In Latin.]

Porcacchi, Thomaso

1572 25.1125 L’Isole piv famose del del Mondo descritte da Thomaso Porcacchi da Castiglione Arretino e intagliate da Girolamo Porro Padovano al Sereniss. Principe et Sig[i]és il S. Don Giovanni d’Avstria General della Santiss. Lega. Con Privilegio. Venetia: Approbo Simon Galignari & Girolamo Porro, 117 pp. [Later eds. with variant dedications on title-page and imprint. The 1572 and 1620 eds. have been seen for this bibliography.] [See “Mondo Nvovo.” (p. 101), a map of North and Central America, which depicts at the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled) three rivers that converge to a single channel before entering the northeastern corner of the gulf. The western river is labeled both “R. Ara” and “Tigua f.”; they come from a region to the north and northwest labeled “Quiuir”; the eastern river comes from a region to the northeast labeled “Civola Hora Granata”. An area at the mouth of the combined rivers is labeled, on the eastern side, “Tontonteac”. [In Italian.] [NOTE: Wheat (1957, Volume I, p. 26, note 11) remarks that this map is “almost an exact, although much
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reduced, copy of Zaltieri’s 1566 map” (see Forlani, 1566, Item No. 25.569). Caribmap online (www.caribmap.org/porcacchi.php, accessed 1 June 2020) indicates that of the eight editions of this work (1572, 1576, 1590, 1604, 1605, 1620, 1686, 1713) “[l]ittle or no alterations were made in the copperplates of the first six editions . . . and therefore it is often difficult to determine the date of publication of the numerous separate maps in circulation.” Note is made also that “later editions of all copperplate prints appear more faded”. Caribmap distinguishes maps separated from these editions by their ornamental headpieces, which are illustrated on the website (the 1572, 1686, and 1713 editions have no headpieces). Of the 1572-1620 eds., Caribmap records that the map of the New World, Mondo Nuovo, appears on p. 101 in the 1572 ed. and on p. 161 in the others.]

1574

Ortelius, Abraham

1574 25.398 Spieghel der Werelt . . . Antwerp: Philippe Galle. [1577.] [Shirley notes (p. 156), “From the Epitome, Ortelius’ pocket-size atlas.” See “Tiipus [sic] Orbis Terrarum”, on which the labels “Totonteac” and “Marata” occupy the region of interest to this bibliography. The Gulf of California is not much more discernible than a river.] [In German.]

Sanuto, Giulio, and Sanuto, Livio [?]

1574 25.397 [No title.] Venice. [Twenty-four gores printed for a globe 71 cm in diameter. Shirley notes (pp. 152-153), “One of the largest surviving sets of printed gores, possibly by the Sanuto brothers.” “Mar Vermeio” is prominent, into which the Colorado River and tributaries flow.]

1575

Belle-Forest, François de

1575 25.399 La cosmographie universelle de tout le monde. Paris: Chez Michel Sonnus. [See “Typvs Orbis Terrarvm. Descriptio vniuerselle de tout le Monde.” on which the continent “America Sive India Nova” includes the labels “Totonteac” and “Marata” in the region of interest to this bibliography. Shirley notes (p. 159), “From a new French translation of Münster’s Cosmographia.”] [In French.]

1576

Gilbert, Humphrey

1576 25.400 A discourse of a discoverie for a new passage to Cataia . . . London. [See "A General Map, Made Oneyle for the Particvler Declaration of This Discovery." on which a stylized Gulf of California, in the simple form of two pointed gulfs open to “Mare
facicum vulgo Mare del Sur”; one gulf aligned northward, the other east-northeastward. Between these are labeled “Quiuija” and “Ceuola”. Map is simplified after one by Ortelius, 1564.]  
≡ cross-listings Shirley 136

1577
Cartarus Viterbiensis, Marius [Cartaro, Mario]

1577 25.401 [Gores for a globe.] Romae. [“Mar Vermeo” is portrayed, with rivers coming to it from areas labeled “Qvirir” and “Cevola.”]  
≡ cross-listings Shirley 137

1578
Beste, George [Best, George]

1578 25.402 A true discourse of the late voyages of discoverie : for the finding of a passage to Cathaya, by the Northwvste, vnder the conduct of Martin Frobisher generall : deuided into three bookes: in the first wherof is shewed, his first voyage : wherein also by the vway is sette out a geographicall description of the worlde, and what partes thereof haue bin discovered by the navigations of the Englishmen : also, there are annexed certayne reasons, to prooue all partes of the worlde habitable, with a generall mappe adioyned : in the second, is set out his second voyage, vwith the adventures and accidents thereof : in the thirde, is declared the strange fortunes which happened in the third voyage, with a seuerall description of the countrey and the people there inhabiting : with a particular card thereunto adioyned of Meta Incognita, so farre forth as the secretes of the voyage may permit. London: Imprinted by Henry Bynynman, [16], 52, 39, 68 pp., 2 plates, map. [See map (without title) depicting “America” with uncertain western shores but which includes a markedly stylized Gulf of California.]  
≡ cross-listings Shirley 138

Jode, Gerard de

1578 25.1160 Unversi Orbis sev Terreniglo bi in plano effigies. ("Ioannes a deuteucū Iucas a dentecum fecerunt"). [Amsterdam.] [That which is the southwestern part of North America occupies the entire northwestern part of North America where it is labeled “Quiuija regio”. “CCalifornia” (sic) is a peninsula; the gulf that separates it from the mainland is headed by a single river that divides into three toward headwaters in “Quiuija regio” that reach nearly to the northern sea; none are labeled, although there are place names for “Totonteas”, “Axa”, and “Quiuijra.”] [In Latin.]  
≡ cross-listings Shirley 138

Mercator, Gerardus

1578 25.249 Americae sive novi, nova descriptio. [No imprint.] [In Latin.]
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1579

Carturius, Maria [Cartaro, Mario]
1579 25.403 [No title.] Roma. [Sheet including two small hemispheres, on which the North American continent merges seamlessly with Asia. A suggestion of the Gulf of California is delineated on the southern shore of "Hispannoma"].
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 141

1580

Dourado, Fernão Vaz
NO DATE 25.1590 Terra Antipodî Regis Castele Invêta: a Xpôforo Colibo:Janvêsí. [1580.] [MANUSCRIPT. "La Mar Bermeio" separates California (not labeled) from "Bimini Regio"; the area on either side of the head of the gulf has the label, "Fernão Cortes a Descvârio". The head of the gulf receives two rivers, the western one (not labeled) from the northwest, the eastern one (labeled "buena guia") from the north. Only the lowest portion of each river is depicted.] [Although manuscripts are not generally cited herein, this map has been reproduced in Winship (1896, Plate 48, ITEM NO. 2.6973), with the legend, "Dourado’s Terra Antipodv Regis Castele Inveta". Lowery (1912, p. 83, ITEM NO. 1.375), without description, indicates a date of 1580, from which we may infer that it is from the 1580 issue of Vaz Dourado’s six known manuscript atlases (1568-1580).] [In Portuguese.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT 1:20

Münster, Sebastian
NO DATE 25.1155 Americae sive novi orbis, nova descriptio. In: Cosmographia. Basel. [1580?] [Caption: "Die newen Inseln so hinder Hispaniam gegen Orient, bey dem Lande Indien gelegen." Overleaf: "America. Die newe Welt/oder Inseln/so hinder Hispaniam gegen Orient/bey dem lande Indien gelegen. XXVI."] [At the head of "Mare Vermeito" are shown two rivers, one a river (not labeled) with headwater forks flowing from the north, and "Tiguas fl.", flowing from the east. Between the mouths of these rivers is shown a place indicator, "Totonteac".] [In German, with map title in Latin.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT 1:20

1581

Thevet, André
Chez Gillaume Chaudiere, [7] leaves, leaves 469-1025, [17] leaves, maps. [Leaves, rather than pages, are enumerated.] ["1575." (see note below regarding date and map placement).] [Regarding the map in question, the detailed engraving of labels is so fine that they are illegible except upon examining an original map or a very high-density scan of it. In the area of interest to this bibliography there are no specific place names of political geography (such as California), although the coastal area to the northwest has a label, "Quiuer", and to the far northwest a prominently displayed "La Royaume d'Anian" alongside the fabled "Destoit d'Anian". To the east of the head of the Gulf of California is the label, "Tontontec", and farther to the southeast in where central Mexico is now, "Novvelle Espaigna". The Californian peninsula is separated from the mainland by "la mer Rouge". Two tributaries are depicted at its head, the western one of which is had two headwater forks, from the northwest to northeast; the eastern tributary, from the northeast, comes from that region labeled "Tontontec"; a third tributary, very prominent, comes westward to the eastern shore of the gulf near its head, after draining areas of the east and west such as that which would be expected with a misaligned Rio Grande of the Gulf of Mexico (it also passes by "Ceula". Of additional note on this map is the cluttering in all open spaces by small symbols of trees, even in the Southwest.] • [NOTE: The volume is has generally been cited as Thevet (1575, Volume 2). Lowery (1912, p. 79, item 61) cites the placement of the map as "v. 2, preceding book 21, p. 903"; Wheat (1957, Volume 1, p. 189) cites the placement as "Vol. 2, following p. 936". In fact, the volume by Thevet has the title-page: La cosmographie universelle d'Andre Thevet Cosmographe dv Roy. Tome Second, with the date 1575. However, this volume, using the title-page thus, contains only "Tome Troisieme" (leaves 469 recto–936 verso) and "Tome Qvatrieme" (leaves 903 recto–1025 verso), so noted at the beginnings of those parts (leaves 469 recto and 903 recto, respectively). The volume contains leaves enumerated 469-1025 (leaves 903-936 have their enumeration duplicated in error [not noted by the cartobibliographers cited here]), plus an unenumerated 7 and 17 leaves preceding and following the text leaves, respectively. In this volume, Thevet's "Livre XX", which is a part of "Tome Troisieme", comprises leaves 877 recto–936 verso. "Livre XXI", which is a part of "Tome Qvatrieme", comprises leaves 903 recto–936 verso, 937 recto–953 verso (903-936 therein being the replicated enumeration). The map is associated with "Tome Qvatrieme", which begins with the caption, "Cosmagraphie universelle de Andre Thevet Cosmographe dv Roy. Tome Qvatrieme. Description de la qvatrieme partie dv monde, illvstree de nostre temps." The map of interest here is between Livre XX and Livre XXI, and thus between the leaves 936 verso/903 recto. All of the maps in this volume carry the date "1581." as cited here. Most citations seen for Thevet's Volume 2 have the date 1575 and the imprint, "Chez Pierre l'Huilier"; the discrepancy, as observed here, is not resolved, but it seems that this work was produced over a period of time at a firm that changed hands, as both are cited as in "rue S. Jaques". One WorldCat record offers for the Guillaume Chaudier imprint, "Differs from other edition of 1575 in printer, spacing of last lines of preface, and does not have a portrait." The 1581 date for the map in question is adopted.] [In French.]
and afterward by the French-men and Britons and certaine notes of advertisements for observa
tions, necessarie for such as shall heereafter make the like attempt, with two mappes annexed heereunto for the plainer understanding of the whole matter. London: For Thomas VVoodcocke, dwelling in Paules Church-yard, at the signe of the blackebeare. [California (not labeled, but Cabo San Lucas is labeled "C. Californo") is a peninsula, but just barely; its northern end, where "Quiuiri" is labeled, is connected to the mainland by a narrow strip of land adjacent to "Sierre Neuada". The gulf is labeled "Mare Bermeio", separating the peninsula from "Cvliacan" and "Galicia". Midway along the eastern side of the gulf are three stylized rivers coming from the northeast; the central one enlarges in midcourse, with an island there. Near the heads of that river and the next one south is the place name, "Ceuola". Of note is that north of California and the "Sierre Neuada", and indeed entirely across the North American continent to abut the Canadian maritimes, is the vast northern sea, "Mare de Verrazana 1524". (It should be kept in mind that Lok was an investor in an early expedition to seek out the great northern sea or Northwest Passage near Baffin Island; and this map was somewhat secretively created for investors in Humphrey Gilbert's searches for the passage from a Newfoundland colony.)] [In Latin, volume in English.]

Saliba, Antonino

1582 25.404  
Nvova figyr di tvtte le cose che sono e del continvo si genera no dentro la terra e sopra nellaere composta per il magnifico Antonino Saliba Maltese dal gozo . . . Neapoli: Marius Cartarius Incidebat. [A circular portrayal of the world. The North American continent embraces "Nova Spagna" in which the Gulf of California is delineated, with a brief extension of a river at its head.] [In Italian.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 146

Voisin, Lancelot du

1582 25.405  
Les trois mondes. Paris. [See map, "Les Trois Mondes." on which the North American continent labels "Totonteac" and "Marata" occupy the region of interest to this bibliography.] [In French.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 148

Sijpe, Nicola van  [Sype, Nicola van]

NO DATE 25.406  
La Herdike Enterprinse Faict par le Signevr Draeck d'Avoir Cirqvit Tovte la Terre. Antwerp[?]. [Ca. 1585.] [The head of the Gulf of California splits into three branches in "Nova Hispanie". In this form they appear simply as narrowed extensions of the gulf itself. Of particular note is the positional marker for "Cuola" placed on the eastern side of the mouth of the gulf.] [In Dutch, French, and Latin.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 149
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1587

Anonymous

NO DATE 25.407
[No title.] Antwerp[?]. [Ca. 1587.] [Twenty-four gores printed for a globe. The "Mer Vermelo o Rosso" is well delineated, with rivers entering near its head. The labels "Totonteac" and "Marata" occupy the region of interest to this bibliography.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 156

Hakluyt, Richard

1587 25.660
Novvs Orbis. In: Anghiera, Pietro Martire d’, De orbe nouo Petri Martyris Anglerii Mediolanensis, protonotarij, & Caroli Quinti senatoris decades octo, diligenti temporum observatione, & utilissimis annotationibus illustratae, suöque nitori restituae, labore & industria Richardi Hakluyti, Oxoniensis Angli : additus est in vsum lectoris accuratus totius operis index. Parisiis: Apud Guillelum Auuray, via D. Ioannis Bellouacensis, sub insigni Bellerophontis coronati. [This map, "Novvs Orbis", engraved by Philippe Galle, and dedicated to Richard Hakluyt, editor of this Latin edition, depicts "Nuevo Mexico" and a river extending from the head of the Gulf of California to an imagined large lake in the western interior of North America. The dedication is presented in a cartouche: "Doctiss. et ornatiss. Rich. Hakluyto F.G.S. Cuipotius quam tibi Orbem huncnovum dicassem: cum tu assiduis eruditisq. libris tuis ipsum eundem in dies illustriorem reddas. Eumigitur Uti tua humanitate dignum est accipe, teq nos vicissim amabimus. Paris. cal. Maij. MDLXXXVll." Wheat (1957, Volume 1, p. 190) remarks, "Hakluyt had this map prepared for Volume II of his Voyages, but this volume may not have been ready for publication, so he used the map to illustrate the Peter Martyr, to which it had no pertinence."]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT I:21 [with illustration facing p. 26]

Mercator, Gerardus

1587 25.1266
Orbis Terrae Compendiosa Descriptio Quam ex Magna Vniuersali Gerardi Mercatoris Domino Richardo Gartho, Geographie ac ceterarum bonarum artium amitori ac fautori summo, in veteris amicitie ac familiaritatis memorii Rumoldus Mercator fieri curabat Aö M.D.LXXXVII. [Geneva.] [Wheat (1957, Volume 1, p. 190) notes that this is a "Reduced copy of 1569-Mercator [see ITEM NO. 25.392] on a different projection."] [In the western portion of North America (the Americas are lebeled "America sive India nova"), the Gulf of California (not labeled) is headed by a river with headwater forks that passes through "Tontonteac r." from the north; another river with headwater forks reaches the head of the gulf from the east, passing through "Marata" and passing places labeled "Ceuola" and "Gramata"].

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT I:23

Mercator, Rumoldus [Mercator, Rumold]

1587 25.408
Strabonis rerum geographicarum . . . Geneva. [See map, "Orbis Terrae Compendiosa Descriptio Quam ex Magna Universali Gerardi Mercatoris . . .". At the head of the Gulf of California, the labels "Tontonteac" and "Marata" occupy the region of interest to this bibliography.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 157
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1588

Münster, Sebastian

NO DATE 25.409

Die erste General Tafel/die Beschreibung und den Circkel des gantzen Erdtreichs und Meers innahaltend. [Basel?]: [Sebastian Henricpetri]. [1588?] [Text on verso gives title, in part, Die erste General. Die Erste Landtafel/begreifft in sich der gantzen Erdkugel umbkreisz auff die Ebne auszgebreeht . . . .] [The very broad North American continent is labeled “India vel Armerica Nova” (sic) (text on verso gives “India vel America nova” and “New Indien”). The Gulf of California (not labeled) is recognizable, with a narrowing extension of it to the northwest and north which would represent the Colorado River (not labeled). Another river meets this generalized gulf midway, from the east-northeast, while yet another river parallels it that meets the mouth of the gulf. The area between the first two rivers is labeled “Granata”, while farther to the northwest is “Quiuira Regnum”. East of the gulf is the label “Hispannia nova” (text on verso also gives “New Spanien”.) [Text and map title in German, map labels in Latin.]

≡ cross-listings Shirley 163

1589

Ortelius, Abraham

1589 25.1272

Maris Pacifici, (quod vulgò Mar del Zur) cum regionibus circumiacentibus, insulisq́ue in eodem passim sparsis, novissima descriptio. (“Genio et ingenio nobili Dn. Nicolao Roccxio, Patricio Antverpiensi, eivsdemq́e vrbis senatori, Abrahamus Ortelius Regiae Ḿtis geographus sub. merito dedicabat. 1589.”) (“Cum privilegijs Imp. & Reg. Maiestatum, nec non Cancellariae Brabantiae, ad decennium.”) [The peninsula of “California.” (sic) and “Noua Hispania.” are separated by “Mar Vermejo.”, at the head of which are (from west to east) an inlet labeled “Baia bermosa”; a river, “R. grande”, flowing from the north; and a river, “R. hermoso”, flowing from the northeast.] [The 1589 map is actually known from later eds. of Theatrum Orbis Terrarum; this one given where found as Antwerp, 1603.] [In Latin.]

≡ cross-listings Wheat I:24

Hondius, Iodocus [Hondius, Jodocus]

1589 25.410

Typvs Orbis Terrarvm. Iudocus Hondius fecit 1589. [London?] [“California” denotes the Baja peninsula, separated from the mainland by a very narrow gulf, which extends northwestwardly as a short, narrow line as like that of a river. The southern portion of North America carries the label “Noua Hispania”; northwest of the are of interest to this bibliography is the label “Quiuira reg”.] [In Latin.]

≡ cross-listings Shirley 164

Jode, Cornelis de

1589 25.411

Speculum orbis terrae. Antverpiae: Sumptibus viduae et heredum[m] Gerardi de Iudaes, 2 volumes in 1. [1593.] [See map, “Totivs Orbis Cogniti Univerals Descriptio.”, which depicts a broad North American continent, labeled in the area of interest to this bibliography, “India vel Armerica Nova” and marked “Granata” in the area north of a stylized Gulf of California with tributary rivers.] [In Latin.]

≡ cross-listings Shirley 165
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Maffei, Giovanni Pietro

1589 25.412 Io. Petri Maffei Bergomatis e Societate Iesu Historiarum Indicarum libri XVI : selectarum item ex India epistolorum eodem interprete libri IIII : accessit Ignatij Loiolae vita postremo recognita : et in opera singula copiosus index. Venetiis: Apud Damianum Zenarium, [28], 281 [i.e. 283, 1], 211 leaves. [See map, "Indiarvm Orientarvm Occidentalivmqve Descriptio.", which depicts a broad North American continent labeled "America. Siuc India Occidentalis", including a well defined Gulf of California and tributary rivers, the region of which is labeled, "Totonteac". Other details are present.] [In Latin.]

Anonymous

NO DATE 25.413 [No title.] [Rome or Venice.] [Ca. 1590.] [An uncompleted engraved world map, which depicts a broad North American continent with the Baja California peninsula labeled "California", and at the head of the gulf are three tributary rivers. The region of interest to this bibliography is labeled, "Totonteac".]

Broughton, Hugh

NO DATE 25.414 A concent of scripture . . . . . . . London: [Richard Watkins], for Gabriell Simson and William White, [68] pp., plates. [Ca. 1590.] [See map, "A Map of the Earth with names (the most) from Scriptures". North America is labeled, "Many from the East & West shall sit with Abraham in the kingdom of heauen Mat. 8.11". The Gulf of California depicts tributary rivers at its head.]

Fráchus, Jacobus [Franco, Giacomo]

NO DATE 25.1588 Cosmographia Vniversalis ab Orontio Olim Descripta. ("Jacobus Fráchus. fec.") ("Rafael. faitel for.") [Venice.] [Ca. 1590.] [This is a reduced-size copy of Fine (1566, Item No. 25.1587), with different decorations and border elements. North America is merged with Asia to the west; in fact, the area immediately to the northwest of the Gulf of Mexico (not labeled) carries the large label, "Catay", although to the south of the gulf is land labeled "Parias", which indicates what today is Mexico, and on the western side of the continent from this gulf is "Messigo". There are also various rivers that go to "Mar De Svr" on the west, but although some are named they are indeterminate here.] [In Latin.]
Massa, Giovanni Battista

NO DATE 25.1455  

*Americae. et Proximar Regionvm Orae Descriptio.* [Venice]: [Conati Rascicotti].  
[1590s?] [The peninsula, “California.”, is separated from “Granata” by “Mar Vermeio”. Two rivers arrive independently at the head of the gulf: 1) a river from the northwest, with two branches (from the northwest [not labeled], and from the northeast ["Totentoe Flw."]); 2) “Rio Hermoso” from the east-northeast, the headwater extent of which is labeled “Tiguas rio.” and along which is the place, “Ceuola”, due east from the head of the gulf.]  

Myritius, Ioannes  [Myritius, Joannes]

1590 25.416  

[See folded woodcut map, “Universalis Orbis Descriptio. Cogimvr e Tabvla Pictos Ediscere Mvndos.” The North American continent is labeled “Mvndvs Novvs Sive”, the southwestern portion of which shows a crudely drawn Gulf of California. No tributaries are depicted, but the region of interest to this bibliography is labeled “Galetia Nova.”.]  

Plancio, Petro  [Plancius, Petrus]

1590 25.417  

*Orbis terrarvm Typvs de integro mvltis in locis emendatvs auctore Petro Plancio. Beschrijvinghe der geheeler werelt, van nieus in velen plaetse verbetert door Petrum Plancium.* [Amsterdam]: [Laurens Jacobszoon].  
[See map, “Le Globe Terrestre.” The North American continent is labeled “La Merique [sic] ov Indes Nouvelles.” A narrow Gulf of California is depicted with tributary streams at its head, one of which drains the eastern portion of the continent. Shirley notes variant states and later printings.]  

Girault, S.  [Girault, Simon]

1592 25.418  

[Le Globe Terrestre.” The North American continent is labeled “La Merique [sic] ov Indes Novvelles.” A narrow Gulf of California is depicted with tributary streams at its head, one of which drains the eastern portion of the continent.]  

Ortelius, Abraham

1592 25.1123  

*Theatrvm orbis terrarvm.* Antverpiæ: [in officina Plantiniana, auctoris aere et cura.  
[Atlas. See: “Typvs orbis terrarvm.”, a world map that depicts the Gulf of California (not labeled) as a gulf headed by three principal rivers (none labeled) that come from the region labeled “Totonteac”, which includes places named “Axa”, “Totonteac”, and “Ceuola”, among others.]
[**Plancius, Petrus**]

1592 25.419  
*A nova et exacta terrarvm orbis, tabvla geographica ac hydrographica.* Antverpiae: apvi Joan nem Baptistam Vrient.  [Wall map in 18 sheets.]  [The North American continent is labeled “Mexicana”. “Mar Vermeio” is delineated with numerous place names and the peninsula is labeled “California”. Several well defined tributaries come to the head of the gulf. In the area of interest to this bibliography, note are the labels “Tonontac” and “Ceuola”. Numerous place names are indicated, but are not legible at the scale of reproduction in Shirley, who notes (p. 199), the map is known from “one tattered copy” in the “Colegio del Corpus Christi Valencia, and is not easily accessible to visitors.”]  [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 183

1593

**Iudæis, Cornelio de**

1593 25.644  
*Americæ pars Boræalis, Florida, Baccalaos, Canada, Coreteralis.* A Cornelio de Iudæis in luce edita.  Antverp: Cornelius de Iudæis.  [Three tributaries enter at the head of Golfo Vermeio, where are labeled “B. de buena guia”, “B. mirafloras”, and “R. Coromara”, which come from the regions labeled “Tontontec” and “Ceuola”, between which is labeled “Septem Citta”. “Tontoteac flu.” [*sic*] and “Axa flu.” meet at a confluence, which then proceed to “B. de buena guia”.]  [*NOTE:* “Coromara” was assumed by contemporary geographers to be the same as that of Marco Polo’s river in China.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:25 [as Judaeis; with illustration facing p. 28]

**Jode, Cornelis de**

1593 25.420  
*Speculum orbis terrae.* Antverpiae: Vidua et Heredus Gerardi de Iudaei.  [See map, “Hemispheri ab Æqvinoctiali Linea, ad Circvla Poli Arctici.”, a north polar projection. The peninsula of “Califermia” is separated from the mainland (there labeled “Xalisco”) by the Gulf of California (not labeled). Two rivers (not labeled) enter the head of the gulf.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 184

1594

**Plancio, Petro [Plancius, Petrus]**

1594 25.422  
*Orbis terrarvm typvs de integro multis in locis emendatus auctore Petro Plancio 1594.* (“Ioannes à Duetecum iunior fecit.”)  [Amsterdam.]  [The North American continent is labeled “America”, but the middle portion, including the Southwest, is more prominently labeled “Mexicana”. The Gulf of California is prominent, with the peninsula labeled “California”, with the opposite mainland area labeled “Marata”. Six rivers (none labeled) are depicted arriving at the head of the gulf; in clockwise order, 1) a river from the northwest that bifurcates around an imposing island at its mouth; 2) a river from the northwest; 3) a river from the north that has two prominent forks, one from the north-northwest, along which is the place name “Axa”, the other from the northeast, along which is the place name “Chucho”, with their confluence not far from the mouth of the combined river and along which reach is the place name “Toconeteac”; 4) a short river from the northeast that arrives independently at the
same point as river no. 3; 5) a river from the east-northeast, along which are place
names, “Granata” and “Ceoula”; 6) a river from the east. The greater area north
adjacent to the head of the gulf is labeled “Totonteac Re:.”] [In Latin.]

1595

Hondius, Jodocus [Hondius, Iodocus]

NO DATE 25.423 Vera Totivs Expeditionis Nauticae. Descriptio D. Franc. Draci qui 5. navibus probè
instructis, ex Anglia solvens 13 Decembris anno 1577, terrarum orbis ambitum
circumnavigans, unica tantum navi, ingenti cum gloria, ceteris partim fiammis, partim
fluctus correpitis, in Angliam redit 27 Septembris 1580. Addita est etiam viva
delineatio navigationi Thomæ Caundißh nobilis Angli, qui eundem Draci currsum ferè
tennuit etiam ex Anglia per universum orebem; sed minori damno & temporis spacio:
vigesimo-primo Julij 1586 navem conscendit, & decimo quinto Septembris 1588,
in patriæ portum Plimmouth, unde prius exierat, magnis divitijs & cum omnium
adoratione reversus est. Iudocus Hondius. Amsterdam[?]. [Ca. 1595.]
[“California” denotes the Baja peninsula on the western side of “Mare Vermeo”. At the
head of the gulf appears to be a large island, but no river is shown.] [In Latin.]

Mercator, Michael

1595 25.1273 America siue India Nova. ad magnae Gerardi Mercatoris aui Vniversalis imitationem in
compendium redacta. Per Michaelem Mercatorem Duyzburgensem. [The Gulf of
California (not labeled) receives a single river, the branches of which are “Axa fl.”,
from the north, “Tontonteac fl.”, from the northeast, both of which come from an area
labeled “Tolm reg.”; and a large river (not labeled) from the east, along which is a
place due east from the head of the gulf labeled “Ceoula”. The area at the immediate
head of the gulf is labeled “Tontonteac reg.”] [In Latin.]

Rosaccio, Giuseppe

1595 25.424 Il Mondo e sue parti, cioe Europa, Affrica, Asia et America, nel quale, oltre alle tavole
in disegno, si discorre delle sue province, regni, etc. Fiorenza. [See untitled, almost
sketch-like map that depicts the Gulf of California with a single tributary to its head,
which in turn divides into three tributaries some distance to the north where the labels
“Quivira” and “Tolman” appear.] [In Italian.]

1596

Blagrave, John

1596 25.426 Astrolabium varnicum generale : a necessary and pleaasunt solace and recreation for
navigators in their long iourneying, containing the use of an instrument or generall
astrolabe : newly for them devised by the author, to bring them skilfully acquainted
with all the planets, starres, and constellacions of the heauens, and their courses,
mouings, and apparences : called the (Vranicall astrolabe) . . . ; fraught also by new
deuise with all such necessary supplements for ludicall astrology, as Alkabitius &
Claudius Dariottus haue deliuered by their tables: whereunto for their further delight he hath anexed another inuention, expressing in one face the whole globe terrestriall, with the two great English voyages lately performed round about the world.

[London?]: Printed by Thomas Purfoot, for William Matts, [68] pp. [See map, "Nova Orbis Terrarvm Descriptio . . . ." A north polar projection of the globe, which depicts a decidedly broad Gulf of California, at the head of which a network of tributaries converge.]

Botero, Giovanni

1596 25.251 Relationi universali: selectuins. [Venice.] [A map includes the Gulf of California region. Other eds.] [In Latin.]

1596 25.425 Theatrum oder Schawspiegel: darinn alle Fürsten der Welt, so Kräfftte und Reichthum halben namhaft seind, vorgestellt werden: mit Erzehlung wieviel Einkommens ein jeder habe, was sie an Kräften vermögen, wie sie regieren, was für benachparte Fürsten sie haben, und wer den andern mit Macht und Reichthum oblige und ubertreffe: und ist dieses Theatrum in vier Theil unterscheiden . . . .

Cölln: Andre. [See map, "Typvs Orbis Terrarvm". Tributary rivers reach the head of the Gulf of California. The region of interest to this bibliography includes the labels "Totonceac" and "Ceuola". The map is attributed to Lambert Andreas.] [In German.]

Bry, Theodore de

1596 25.111 Relationi universali sive novvs orbis respectv Evropaeorvm inferior globi terrestris pars. 1596. ("Francofurti ad Moemem formis Theod. de Bry"). In: Americae pars sexta: sive historiae ab Hieronymo Bēzono mediolanēse scriptae, sectio tertia, resnominus nobiles & admiritione plenas continens, quam praecedentes duæ: In hac enim reperies, qua ratione Hispani opulē tissimas illas Peruani regni provincias occuparint, capto rege atabaliba: deide ortainter ipsos Hispanos in eo regno civilia bella: Additur est brevis de fortunatis insulis cōmentariolus in duo capita distinctus: Item additiones ad singula capita historiam illustrantes: Accessit Pervāni regni chorographica tabula.

Frācofurtēse: Theodoro de Bry Leod. [Most of the greatly enlarged northwestern part of "America" is labeled with even larger type, "Mexicana". "California" is depicted as a peninsula. At the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled) is the label "Totonteac", with apparently two principal rivers converging at the very head of the gulf, "Axā" and "Toctonteac". A prominent river (not labeled) also reaches the northern end of the gulf from the west, which bifurcates before reaching the gulf. Two more rivers (not labeled) arrive at the head of the gulf from the east. "Ceuola" is depicted on the eastern side of the gulf.] [In Latin.]

Magino, Io. Antonio [Magini, Giovanni Antonio]

1596 25.428 Geographiæ universae tum veteris tum novae absolutissimum opus duobus voluminisbus in quorum priore habentur Geographiæ enarrationis libri octo quorum primus commentarijs uberrimis illustratus est a Io. Antonio Magino. Venetiis: Apud Hæedos S. Galignani de Karera. [See map, "Vniversalis Orbis Descriptio". Two rivers are depicted to converge just before flowing into the head of the Gulf of California.] [In Latin.]

CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 191

CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT 1:27 [map]

CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 195
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Quadum, Mathium [Quad, Matthias] [Quadas, Matthias]

1596 25.429 Europae totius terrarum orbis partis praestantissimae generalis ac particularis descriptio, tabulis novem et sexaginta expressa . . . . Coloniae: Typis L. Andreae, laminis vero ac sumptibus I. Bussemechers, 66 [67] double leaves. [See map, "Typvs Orbis Terrarvm, ad Imitationem Univeralis Gerhardi Mercatoris." The Gulf of California is narrow, into the head of which is a single river with tributaries, one significant tributary from the east, and a tributary from the northwest with two forks in an area labeled "Tolm regnũ". Alongside its course is the label "Axa Tonceac".] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 197

Vrient., Joachem Baptistam [Vrients, Jan Baptist]

1596 25.427 Orbis Terræ Compendiosa Descriptio ex peretissimorum totius orbis Gæographorum operibus desumpta. In: Linschoten, Jan Huygen van, Itinerario, voyage ofte schipvaert, van Ian Huygen van Linschoten naer Oost ofte Portugaels Indien, inhoudende een corte beschryvinghe der selver landen ende zee-custen . . . . Amstelredam: Cornelis Claesz. [An exaggeratedly broad North America is labeled across its central part, "Mexicana". Tributaries approach the head of the Gulf of California. Part of the region of interest to this bibliography is labeled "Totonteac"]. [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 192

Hondio, Iud. [Hondius, Jodocus]

NO DATE 25.430 Typus totius orbis terrarum, in quo & Christiani militis certamen super terram in pictatis studiosi gratiam graphicè designatur, à Iu. Hondio cælatore. [Amsterdam?] [Ca. 1597.] ["Mar Vermeio" is depicted with numerous tributaries at its head. The area of interest to this bibliography includes the labels, "Totonteac" and "Cevola"]. [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 198

Porro, Heiron. [Porro, Heironymo]


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 202
Rosaccio, Giuseppe  [Rosaccio, Giuseppe]

1597  25.431  Vniversale descrittione di tvtto il mondo di Giuseppe Rosaccio cosmographo.  1597.  ("Intaglio Giovan Batista Mazza Venetiano, Maestro delle Stampe della Zecha di Venticia. 1597.")  [Large map engraved on ten sheets.  The second sheet of the upper row includes the region of interest to this bibliography.  “California” is depicted as a peninsula.  At the head of “Mar Vermeio” two major rivers converge; one (not labeled) reaches it from the east, which includes a place labeled “Ceoula”.  The larger river reaching the gulf from the northwest has headwater forks some distance upstream; the river coming from the north is labeled “Tontech f.”, and the river coming from the northwest is labeled “Axa f.”, which in turn comes from the far northwest.]  [In Italian.]

≡ cross-listings  Shirley 205  Wheat I:28

Rughesius, Faustus  [Rughesi, Fausto]

1597  25.432  Novissima orbis vniversi descriptio Romæ accvratissime delineata CI D XCVII. Romae.  [The Gulf of California lies between “California” and “Nova Granata”, and into the head of which flows a single tributary (with several tributaries to it in turn farther north).]  [In Latin, with a dedication in Italian.]

≡ cross-listings  Shirley 206

Wytfliet, Cornelius à  [Wytfliet, Corneille]

1597  25.264  Descriptionis Ptolemaicae augmentum, siue Occidentis notitia : breui commentario illustrata. Louvanii: Typis Iohannis Bogardi, 191 pp., plates, maps.  [See two maps:  [1] “Vtrivsqve Hemispherii Delineatio.”, which includes “America Sive India Nova” that displays an exaggerated Baja peninsula and Gulf of California with tributaries. The region of interest to this bibliography is labeled “Totonteac Reg.”.  There is no distinction between the gulf and the river that arrives at its head.  [2] “Granata Nova et California”, which displays a gulf between “California” and “Granata Nova” labeled “Mar Vermeio” at its northern end and “Californiæ Sinvs” at its southern end.  A large delta (depicted by mudflats?) is shown at the head of the gulf, into which a river flows from the north-northwest; that river has two forks, the western one labeled “Axæ flu.”, the eastern one labeled “Totonteac flu” that depicts “Cucho” at its headwater.  Also depicted, to the east, is a major river that heads south from a large lake by “Septem ciuitatum Patria” and follows an arcing course to the west-southwest, passing en route “Ceoula” and “Granata”, reaching the northeastern corner of the head of the gulf, thus there conflicting with the Axa/Totonteac river.  This major river on many other contemporary maps is drawn to reach the southern part of the east side of a supposed Californian strait (where California is shown as an island); this river in fact supposedly being the Rio Grande (of the Gulf of Mexico).  Somewhat confusingly, a narrow inlet is positioned between the mouths of these two rivers at the head of the gulf; the label “B. de buena guia” appears between it and Axa/Totonteac, and “B. de Miralfloras” appears between it and the Rio Grande.  Elsewhere, these two brazos are drawn to imply possible extensions of the gulf that, upon continued exploration, would indicate that the gulf is in fact a strait.  However, these labels, so juxtaposed to two definite river systems, seem only to be uncorrected adoption of geographic names from other maps.  Also, there is a third river (not labeled) that reaches the northwestern corner of the head of the gulf from the west, below the Axa/Totonteac delta, having headwater to the northwest along a mountain range.]  [In Latin.]

≡ cross-listings  Shirley 207  [India Nova]  Wheat I:29  [Granata Nova]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY
SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

1598

**Elsheimer, Adam**

1598 25.434 [No title.] In: Brennerum, Sebanstianum [Brenner, Sebastian], Continuator Temporis Vquinquennalis : Das ist: Fünnfjärner Histori Erzehlung ander, dritter vnd vierter Theil sampt warhaftiger Beschreibung aller fürnemen vnd denckwirdigsten Geschichten, so sich innerhalb 5. Jaren, nemlich von An. 1594 biß auff 1599 in . . . Teutschland . . . verlauffen haben. Alles . . . auß Jacobi Franci, Jansonii, järigen und halbjärigen Relationibus zusammen getragen und . . . verbessert, also daß es auff die erste Quinquenal Jacobi Franci folgen möge. Frankfurk am Mayn; Brachfeldt. [1599.] [Map engraver's initials only are present, as "Æ". The map principally portrays the circumnavigation of Cornelius Houtman, 1595-1598 (including improbable passages through the isthmus of Panama and the Northeast Passage over Asia). An exaggerated North American continent portrays a large northwest-trending Gulf of California at the head of which enters two separate tributaries.] [In German.]

≡ cross-listings Shirley 208

**Heyns, Zacharie**

1598 25.435 Le Miroir du Monde, ou, Epitome du Théâtre d’Abraham Ortelius : Auquel se represente, tant par Figures que par Characteres, la vraye situation, nature & propriété de la terre Universelle : Aggrandi &enrichi, entre autres, de plusieurs belles Cartes du Pais-bas. Amsterdam: Zacharie Heyns. [See map, "Universvs Terrarvm Orbis.", which crudely portrays the continents, including a sketchy Gulf of California with a tributary descending to it from the north. Shirley (p. 228) notes that this map is "among the last maps to be produced from woodblocks."] [In French.]

≡ cross-listings Shirley 209

**Hulsius, Levinus**

1598 25.436 Kurtze Warhafttige Beschreibung der newen Reyse, oder, Schiffahrt so die Hollandischen Schiff in denn Orientalischen Indien : versicht, welche anno 1595 in Martio Aida aussegefahren . . . Nürnberg: Gedruckt in Nürnberg bey Christoff Lochner, in Verlegung L. Hulsi, 72 pp., plates. [See map, "Descriptio Totivs Orbis Terræ, ex Varys recentior Autoribus in hanc formam redacta. Anø: 1598. ex: Leuin: Hulsius F." The Baja peninsula is labeled "California"; the Gulf of California extends far to the northwest with tributary rivers, on one of which is the label "Ceùela."] [In German.]

≡ cross-listings Shirley 210

**Petty, Francis**

1598 25.437 Beschryvinge vande overtreffelijcke ende wijdvermaerde zee-vaerdt vanden edelen heer ende meester Thomas Candish, met drie schepen uytghevarenden 21 julij 1586 ende met een schip wederom gheseeft in Plymouthe, den 9 september 1588 : Hebbende (door't crucyen vander zee) gheseylt 13000 mylen : vertellende zyne vreemde wonderlijkhe aventuren ende gheschiedenissen, de ondetchinghe der landen by hem beseylt. Amsterdam: Cornelis Claesz. [See frontispiece with map, "Typvs Orbis Terrarvm" that stylizes the continents. The Gulf of California is only a V-shaped embayment with a single tributary entering its head from the far north.] [In Dutch.]

≡ cross-listings Shirley 215
Rosaccio, Giuseppe

1598 25.438

Geografia di Claudio Tolomeo Alessandrino: tradotta di Greco nell’idioma volgare italiano da Girolamo Ruscelli, et hora nuovamente ampliata da Giuseffo Rosaccio, . . . con varie annotationi . . . et una Geografia universale del medesimo, separata da quella di Tolomeo, . . . et una breve Descrittione di tutta la terra, distinta in quattro libri . . . . Venetia: Appresso gli heredi di Melchiore Sessa. [See map, "Orbis Terrae Compendiosa Descriptio". The Gulf of California is portrayed with numerous tributaries entering at its head. The area of interest to this bibliography includes the labels “Tontoteac” and “Ceuola”.] [In Italian.]

≡ cross-listings  Shirley 217

Bry, Theodore de

1599 25.440

Amereicae pars VIII. Continesis primo, descriptionem trivm itinervm Francisci Draken, qui peragrat primmv vniverso terrarvm orbe, postea cum . . . ndo, iter . . . Thomae Candisch . . . Tertio, duo itinera . . . Gvaltheri Ralegh . . . nec non . . . capitanei Lavrentii Keyms. Qvibvs . . . descriptvr . . . regnum Gviana . . . Primo Anglicana lingva sparsim consignata: iam verò in vnum corpus redacta, & in Latinum sermonem conuersa, auctore Gotardo Artvs. Francofvrts ad Moenvm: Impressae per M. Becker, 78, 99 pp., plates, maps. [See untitled map of the world that portrays the Gulf of California simply as a large, elongated embayment, with headwater forks in its northern extremity well within the North American continent.] [In Latin.]

≡ cross-listings  Shirley 220

Langren, Henrici a [Langren, Henrik-Florent van]

NO DATE 25.439

Nova et accurata, totius orbis terrarum geographica et hydrographica tabula, recognita et aucta opera Henrici a Langren. Amsterdam. [Ca. 1599.] [Shirley notes (p. 236), “No sheets from Van Langren’s large map survive, and these two sections [Plates 174, 175] are from photographs taken in 1925.” Plate 174 depicts most of North America, with part of “Mare Vermeio” at the left edge, at which also is noted the truncated regional label, “[C]evola”, adjacent to which is a city symbol with the label, “Civola” (or “Cevola”).] [In Latin.]

≡ cross-listings  Shirley 218

Rosaccio, Gioseppe [Rosaccio, Giuseppe] [Rosaccio, Gioseffo]

1599 25.580

Nveva Hispania tabvla nova. In: Geografia di Clavdio Tolomeo Alessandrino, tradotta di Greco nell’Idioma Volgare Italiano da Girolamo Ruscelli, et hora nuuamente ampliata da Gioseffo Rosaccio . . . Et vna breue descrizione di rutta la terra, distinta in quattro libri . . . . In Venetia, MDXCIX. Appresso gli Heredi di Melchior Seffa. [Map faces p. 130 in “Descrittione della Geografia Universale, Libro Quarto”, facing the chapter, “Della Nvova Spagna, Tavola Della America”. A broad, foreshortened gulf, “Mar Vermeio”, separates the peninsula of “Calimifor” from “Marta”. “R. Tontontean”, also labeled “Totontec R.” reaches the head of the gulf from the north-northwest, having arced from a source to the northeast off the top of the map; its course divides “Ovivira Regno” on the west from “Tolman Regno” on the east. A second, lesser river reaches the northeast corner of the gulf from the north, having following an arcing course from the east, passing “Chucho” en route. Some distance to the east-
The peninsula, “California”, is separated from “Hispania Nova” by “Mare Vermeio”. A bulbous head to the gulf receives five rivers: 1) “Axa fluvius” from the northwest (into which it receives a prominent tributary [not labeled] from the north), 2) “R. de Coramana” from the north, 3) a river (not labeled) from the north but which heads principally to the east-northeast, 4) “R. del Aguada” from the east-northeast, 5) a river (not labeled) from the east-northeast. A large island (perhaps “I. de la Cruz”, a label that is on the mainland to its east) appears on the southeastern side of the head of the gulf, and between it and the mouths of “Axa fluvius” and “R. de Coramani” is a large area depicted by stippling (mudflats?), and to the immediate southwest of the island are

Anonymous

1600

No imprint. [Lowery (1912, LC90, pp. 102-103) indicates a date of “17th cent.”; likely earlier than later, thus placed early 1600s herein.] [The peninsula, “California”, is separated from “Hispania Nova” by “Mare Vermeio”. A bulbous head to the gulf receives five rivers: 1) “Axa fluvius” from the northwest (into which it receives a prominent tributary [not labeled] from the north), 2) “R. de Coramana” from the north, 3) a river (not labeled) from the north but which heads principally to the east-northeast, 4) “R. del Aguada” from the east-northeast, 5) a river (not labeled) from the east-northeast. A large island (perhaps “I. de la Cruz”, a label that is on the mainland to its east) appears on the southeastern side of the head of the gulf, and between it and the mouths of “Axa fluvius” and “R. de Coramani” is a large area depicted by stippling (mudflats?), and to the immediate southwest of the island are
four “+” symbols (rocks?). It seems that this area near the mouth of “R. de Coramara” is also labeled “G. de Coramara”. The name “Coramara”, or “Coromara”, is likely the river assumed by contemporary geographers to be that of Marco Polo’s river in China, even though on this map none of the depicted rivers travels very far from mountainous areas to the north and northwest of the head of the gulf. To the west of the head of the gulf the region is labeled “Totonteac Regnũ.;” to the east the region is labeled “Cevola”. Near the mouth of “Axa fluvius” is a place name, “Totonteach”. Between two headwater forks of “R. de Coramara” is “Septem Citta”. On the west bank of “R. de Coramara” not far from the mouth of the river is “Abacus nunc Granada”. Between “R. de Coramara” and the unlabeled river to its east is “Cevola”. Between that unlabeled river and “R. del Aguada” is the label “Braco de mucho Flores, which may be meant to identify the unlabeled river. [NOTE: A cartographical device to suggest an area unexplored is the note of Brazos de Miraflores (more correctly written), which may imply a possible extension of the gulf that, upon continued exploration, would indicate that the gulf is in fact a strait.]

Arnoldi, Arnoldo di

America. [typographically shown as “AMERICA.”]. [Library of Congress catalog record gives the imprint (in square brackets), [Siena, Italy: Mathej Florimj for. Senis, 1600?]” and adds, “Described in: The mapping of North America / Philip D. Burden. 1996. p. 165.”] [The peninsula, “California” (sic) is separated from “Nuova Granada” by the Gulf of California (not labeled, although the southern tip of the peninsula is labeled “C. Vermeio”). The head of the northwest-trending gulf twists to the north-northeast, where it receives from the northwest a river with two forks (the western one, not labeled, passes by a place labeled “Axa”, while the eastern fork, “Totonteac flu.” that comes from the northeast, and the headwater of which is separated by a mountain range from “Sette cittá”; and the head of the gulf also receives from the east-northeast “R. Hermoso”, the headwaters of which are “Teguas rio” from the east and a tributary from the north heading in a lake surrounded by the “Sette cittá”, and en route to the gulf it passes “Ceuola.”] [In Italian]

Tattonus, G. [Tatton, Gabriel]

Maris Pacifici quod vulgo Mar del zur cum regionibus circumiacentribus, insulisq. in eodem passi Sarris, nouissima descriptio, G: Tattonus Auct. 1600. (“Beniamin Wright Anglus cælator”.) [“California” is displayed as a peninsula. At the head of “Mare Vermejo” is a large area depicted by stippling, distinctly different from the depictions of islands. There, two rivers enter the gulf, “R. de Comara” (a minor river) from the north and northeast, and a major river from the northwest, labeled “Axa flu.”, into which from the northeast are two tributaries, the more southerly of them labeled “Tontonteac flu.” “Axa” comes from a significant part of the northwest. To the west of the head of the gulf is the label “Tontonteac”; to the east “Cevola”, northeast of which are symbols for cities with the label “Septem Citta”. Also note that the
American continent extends continuously to the west to "China". [NOTE: Also compare this map to Anonymous (no date [early 1600s], Item no. 25.1665.] [In Latin with mixed labeling.]

Tattonus (M.) [Tatton, Gabriel]
1600 25.1118 Noua et rece Terraam et regorum Californiae, nouæ Hispâæ Mexicaniæ, et Peruvæ, unà cum exacta absolutaq, orarum Sinus Mexicani, ad Insulam Cuba usq; Oræq maritimæ ad Mare austriçûm delineatio, à M. Tattonus celebrem Sydrogeographó edita. [No imprint]. ["California" is displayed as a peninsula. At the head of "Mare Vermejo" is a large island, and three rivers converge at the head of the gulf (from west to east), "R. Quiuera" "R. de Alaran", and "R. del Tizon". To the west of the head of the gulf is the label "Tontontec"; to the east "Cevola", northeast of which are symbols for cities with the label "Steptem [sic] Cita".] [In Latin.]

Arnoldi, Arnoldo di
1601 25.443 Universale descrittione del Mondo . . . Arnodo [sic] di Arnoldo Fiamengo. Siena. [The North American continent is labeled "Mexicana". Numerous tributaries go to the Gulf of California. In the region of interest to the bibliography is the label "Totontec" (other labels are illegible at the scale of reproduction in Shirley).] [In Italian.]

Clerc, I. le [Clerc, Jean le]
1602 25.444 Orbis Terrae Novissima Descriptio. ("Authore Gerardo Mercatore, nuperimè verò iuxta recentiores Cosmographos aucta et recognita. I. Hondius Sculp. I. le Clerc excu. 1602.".) [The peninsula, "California" is separated from "Marata" by the Gulf of California (not labeled). The area of the head of the gulf is labeled "Totontec. R." Two river systems (not labeled) converge at the head of the gulf; one from the northwest, with headwater to the north in an area labeled "Tolm. reg"; the other from the east-northeast, which en route to the gulf passes "Ceuola" and "Granata".] [In Latin.]

Metellus, Ioannes [Matal, Jean]
1602 25.1303 Americae sive Novi Orbis Proximarvmq Regionum oræ descriptio. In: Metellus, Ioannes Natalius, Speculum orbis terrae. Ursellis/Oberursel : Cornelius Sutorius. ["Lifornia" [sic] is shown as a peninsula, separated from "Abacus nüc Granata" by a long, narrow gulf (not labeled), which receives at its head, independently, "Totontec flu:" from the northwest to northeast, and a river labeled both "rio Hermoso" and, toward its headwater, "Tiguas rio", coming from the east. There are two place names, "Tototeac" on a northwestern tributary to Totontec flu:, and "Totontec" at the confluence of that tributary and Totontec flu:. A place name, "Ceuola", appears on
the "rio Hermoso" (Gila River) that in its headwater extent is labeled "Tiguas rio". [In Latin.]

Ricci, Matteo

NO DATE 25.1043

坤輿萬國全圖 [Kunyu Wanguo Quantu] [A map of the myriad countries of the world or Great universal geographic map]. [Peking]: [for the Wanli Emperor (萬曆帝) (Zhu Yijun, 朱翊鈞)], woodblock prints in 6 panels. [1602.] [This is the third edition of Ricci’s effort, recompiled from Western sources, produced with Zhong Wentao and Li Zhizao. The map measures approximately 6 × 12 feet.] [See this map online at the Library of Congress, https://www.loc.gov/item/2010585650, accessed 17 March 2020. LOC notes that this map was exhibited: "Rare 1602 World Map, the First Map in Chinese to Show the Americas, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., Jan. 12 to April 17, 2010." ] [In the region of interest to this bibliography, on panel "二幅" [èr fú] [scroll 2]—properly reading the six enumerated rolls or panels from right to left, which is panel "e" in the Library of Congress catalog record that records the panels from left to right—there are three rivers tributary to the head of the Gulf of California, between two of which is the label "多朶德亞河" (undeciphered here but indicates a "river").] [Wheat (1957, Volume I, p. 191) lists this map only as (including square brackets), “[Map of the World, woodcut, done in China about 1600.”. Wheat there also reports "[a]n 1821 hand-painted copy from Japan now in the author’s collection . . . ." Data conveyed in this citation are constructed from the LOC record, examination of the LOC copy, and other sources.] [In Chinese.] [NOTE: For more on this edition, see Il mappamondo Cinese del p. Matteo Ricci S. I. : terza edizione Pechino 1602, conservato presso la Biblioteca Vaticana. Commentato, tradotto e annotato dal p. Pasquale M. d’Elia S. I. (Città del Vaticano: Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, 1938), xxvi, 273, [2] pp., 30 plates. (In Italian.) See also, for example, J. F. Baddeley, "Matteo Ricci’s Chinese World-Maps, 1584-1608, The Geographical Journal (London), Vol. 50, no. 4 (October, 1917), pp. 254-270, with fold-out between pp. 256/257, “The World Map by Father Matteo Ricci in the Collection of the Royal Geographical Society”.]  

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  Wheat I:30

1603

Monte, Urbano

1603 25.447

Totivs orbis terrarum exacta descriptio. Milano. [A north polar projection of the world. “Mare Vermeio” separates “California” from “Marata”. Three tributaries converge toward the head of the gulf, at which “Tontontae” is labeled.] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 239

Ortelius, Abraham

1603 25.1124

Theatrum orbis terrarvm. Antverpiæ, Apvd Ioannem Bapt. Vrintivm. [Atlas. See: "Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni typus" ("Cum Privilegio"), a map that focuses on northern Asia and the North Pacific, but which to the east is shown the bare outline of northwestern North America ("Americae Nel Novi Orbis Pars"), which for details displays only "Mar Vermeio" and four tributaries to it; the three tributaries that converge at the head of the gulf are “Rio Axæ”, “Rio Tiguas” with a tributary (not labeled) to it, and “Rio Totonteas.”] [In Latin.]

538
Oterschaden, Ioannes [Oterschaden, Johann]

NO DATE 25.446 Nova et integra vniversi Orbis descriptio. (*Reuerèdiss. et illustriss. D° D° Vrbano Sangelasio-Episcopo Coñingierisi, Ioannes Oterschaden Belgæ humillimè D-D-*) [12 gores for a 17-cm globe.] [Ca. 1603.] [The western part of North America is labeled "Hispania Nova", although the distance between "Sinus S Michael" (the Gulf of Mexico) and the west coast is severely foreshortened with no indication either of California or a Californian gulf (or strait), although “Temistitan” (sic) is noted along the southwestern coast and just beneath that label is a small, peculiar, bulbous embayment oriented east-west. The west coast is essentially a straight north-south coastline, with the island “Zipangri” just off the southwestern coast, opposite “Temistitan”. Three rivers, one of them a large one, converge on the western side of the Gulf of Mexico, none of which can be convincingly made to be even imaginatively any of the rivers of the Colorado basin.] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 237

Solis [Solis, Hernando de]

NO DATE 25.1490 Tipvs Orbis Terrarvm. (*Solis fecit Valia dolid*..) [1603?] [The northern part of the continent, “America o Nvevas Indias” is very broad, with its southwestern coast arcing from northwest-trending by the Californian peninsula west in an area labeled “Qvira Reino”, before turning northward to "Anian”. The Californian peninsula is not labeled; it is separated from the greater area of "Noeua espanna" by the Gulf of California (not labeled). Two river systems (not labeled) arrive at the head of the gulf; one from the northwest, from an area labeled "Totonteac"; the other, much longer, from the northeast, passing en route places labeled "Ceuola” and "Granada". [In Spanish, with title in Latin.]

1604

Ende, Josua van den

NO DATE 25.448 [Nova et exacta terrarum orbis tabula geographica ac hydrographica.] Amsterdam. [Ca. 1604.] [Shirley (p. 255) notes, ”Title missing but believed to be ‘Nova et exacta terrarum orbis tabula geographica ac hydrographica.’” Twelve sheets each with the signature of Ende. “Mar Vermeio” separates “California” from "Nova Granada”, with several tributaries converging to the head of the gulf. Of note in the area of interest to this bibliography are the labels “Tontonteac” and “Ceuola”.] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 243

1605

Hondius, Jodocus

NO DATE 25.450 [No title.] Amsterdam. [Ca. 1605.] [Set of gores printed for a globe 9 cm in diameter. The Gulf of California roughly indicates a tributary at its head, with the area labeled “Totonteac”.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 252
1606

Blaeu, Willem Janszoon

Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Geographica ac hydrographica Tabula auct: Gul: Ianßonio. ("It: vanden Ende sculpsit.") ("Amplissim: Prudentissimi viro D. Cornelio. Petri F. Hooff inclîtyæ Reipub. Amsterodamensis Consulì dignîsi: mihi multis nominibus Colendo. Hanc universalem geographicam terreni orbis tabuā L.M.Q.D.D.D. Gul. Iansonius 1606"). ["California" is a peninsula, the west coast of which continues with the western coast of North America on an arc from northwest to north. California is separated from "Nova Granada" by the Gulf of California (not labeled), which trends northwest with a twist to the northeast at its head. It receives at the head four river systems (not labeled): 1) a river from the west that bifurcates before reaching the gulf; 2) a large river system from the northwest and north, which passes through a region labeled "Totonteac" before reaching the gulf; 3) a short river from the northeast that heads to the west of an area labeled "Cevola" in which is portrayed a lake by which are "Septe"m Çitta"; 4) a large river from the northeast, which has a tributary that comes from the lake just mentioned.] [Various editions.] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 255 [1606], 258 [1606-1607]

Ramusio, Giovanni Battista

Universale della parte del Mondo Nuovamente Ritrovata. Venice: Ramusio. [The map, first published in 1556, roughly depicts the Gulf of California and, among other locales, "Cibola".] [In Italian.]

1608

Hondius, Iodocus [Hondius, Jodocus]

Nova et exacta totius orbis terrarum descriptio geographicæ et hydrographica. Amstelodami: Iodocus Hondius. [Map on 26 sheets. "Mare Vermeio" is portrayed with a peculiar "sea horse" shape, into the head of which various tributaries flow. The label "Totonteac" is noted; but other labels are illegible at the scale of reproduction in Shirley.] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 263

Kærio, Pet. [Keere, Pieter van den]

Nova totius terrarum orbis geographicæ ac hydrographica tabula. Amstelodami: Petrus Kærius. ["America Septentrionalis" includes a roughly drawn Gulf of California, into the head which several tributaries flow. "Totonteac" is labeled near the head.] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 264

1610

Geelkercken, Nicolaes van

Universi orbis tabula de integro delineata. Amsterdam[?]. [Ca. 1610.] ["America Septentrionalis" includes a Gulf of California separating "California" and "Nova Mexico"
at its head, where two vague tributaries enter. Other labels are illegible at the scale of reproduction in Shirley.] [In Latin.]
≡ cross-listings Shirley 269

1611

Keerl, Petri [Keere, Pieter van den]

No date 25.458 Nova totius orbis mappa, ex optimis auctoribus desumpta, studio Petri Keerl. Amsterdam. [Ca. 1611.] ["Totonteac regnum" appears at the head of the Gulf of California, into the head of which is a river system from Totonteac regum lying to the northwest. Other labels are illegible at the scale of reproduction in Shirley.] [In Latin.]
≡ cross-listings Shirley 269

1612

Pisani, Octavy [Pisani, Octavio]

1612 25.459 Octavy Pisani globus terrestris planisphericvs. Antwerp. [An unusual south polar projection of the globe with the land masses drawn in mirror image from how they should appear. The (true) southwestern portion of "America Borealis" lies at the edge of the spherical projection. "Mare Vermeio" separates "California" from "Nova Hispania", and a single tributary system from "Tontonteac Regnum" to the head of the gulf. In addition, there is a suggestion at the head of the gulf that a strait continues the gulf to the (true) northeast; however, the farther lands are not included.] [In Latin.]
≡ cross-listings Shirley 269

1613

Hondius, Jodocus (junior), and Veen, Adrian

1613 25.460 [No title.] Amsterdam. [Set of 12 gores printed for globes ca. 54 cm in diameter. "Mare Vermeio" has several tributaries coming to its head, and the gulf itself continues as a strait indefinitely to the northeast. The principal tributary is from "Totonteac Regn." to the northwest, at the mouth of which appear to be mudflats and an island.]
≡ cross-listings Shirley 280

Kaerius, Petrus [Keere, Pieter van den]

1613 25.461 [No title.] Amstelodami. [Set of 12 gores printed for a globe ca. 10 cm in diameter. ["Mexicana" displays an indefinite Gulf of California with tributaries at its head.]
≡ cross-listings Shirley 281
1614

Haræi, F.  [Verhaer, Franciscus]

1614 25.462 *Novus typvs orbis, ipsvs globvs, ex analemmate Ptolomæi didvctvs, stvdio F. Haræi.* nterverplæ A.C. [The Gulf of California separates “California” from “Nova Hispania”, and into the head of which three tributaries run. Of note in the area drained by the principal tributary, to the northeast, are “Ceoula” and “Sept citas”.] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 287

Kaerius, Petrus, AND Goos, Abrahamus  [Keere, Pieter van den, AND Goos, Abraham]

1614 25.463 [No title.] Amsterdam. [Set of 12 gores printed for a globe 26 cm in diameter.] [As noted by Shirley, overcrowded with detail; and the name of Petrus Plancius appears in inscriptions, by whose name Shirley lists this work. Tributaries go to the head of “Mar Vermeio”, but labeling is otherwise too reduced in Shirley’s plate to be legible.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 286

Vischerius, Nicolaus Joannis  [Visscher, Claes Janszoon]  [Piscatore, Nicolaus Ioannis]

1614 25.465 *Orbis terrarum typus de integro in plurimis emendatus, auctus, et icunculis illustratus.* Amstelodami. [“America Septentrioralis, sive Mexicana” displays the Gulf of California with tributaries running to its head.] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 288

1615

Rubeis, Iosephus de, AND Hondius, I.  [Rossi, Giuseppe de, AND Hondius, Jodocus]

NO DATE 25.464 [No title.] [Milan or Rome. [1615?] [Set of 12 gores printed for a globe 21 cm in diameter.] [“M. Vermeio” separates “California” from “Nova Hispania”, and into the head of which several tributaries flow. Other labels are not legible at the scale of reproduction in Shirley.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 289

1616

Porte, Franc-Antoine de la

1616 25.466 *Jardinage de Facon Nouvelle.* Paris. [Broadside with text, with illustration depicting a walled garden supposedly laid out in the form of a world map. The Gulf of California is portrayed even larger than the Gulf of Mexico, with two tributaries running to its head. No labeling other than for continents and oceans. (The text is not reproduced in Shirley.)] [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 292

Tattonus (M.)  [Tatton, Gabriel]

1616 25.1119 *Noua et rece Terraum et regnorum Californiae, nouæ Hispaìæ Mexicanaìæ, et Peruvìæ, unà cum exacta absolutaq; orarum Sinus Mexicani, ad Insulam Cuba usq; Oræq; maritimæ ad Mare austriacûm delineatio, à M. Tattonus celebrem Sydrogeographó
edita. [No imprint]. ("Beniamin Wright Anglus cælator Ano 1616"). [2nd state of this map; 1st is 1600 (ITEM NO. 25.1118).] ["California" is displayed as a peninsula. At the head of "Mare Vermejo" is a large island, and three rivers converge at the head of the gulf (from west to east), "R. Quiuera" "R. de Alaran", and "R. del Tizon". To the west of the head of the gulf is the label "Tontonteac"; to the east "Cevola", northeast of which are symbols for cities with the label "Steptem [sic] Cita"]. [In Latin.]

CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:35

1617

Hondio, Iud. [Hondius, Jodocus (junior)]

1617 25.469 Nova totius terrarum orbis geographica ac hydrographica tabula auct: Iud. Hondio. [Amsterdam]: Iud. Hondius. [The Gulf of California is portrayed with three tributaries entering at its head.] [In Latin.]

CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:35  SHIRLEY 296

Vischerius, Nicolaus Ioannis [Visscher, Claes Janszoon] [Piscatore, Nicolaus Ioannis]

NO DATE 25.467 [No title.] Amstelodami. [Ca. 1617.] [Exceptional border ornamentation in the form of historical, seasonal and occupational scenes. The Gulf of California is portrayed with tributaries entering at its head.]

CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:35  SHIRLEY 294

1618

Ianssonius, Iohannes [Ianßonius, Ioannes] [Jansson, Jan]

1618 25.1044 Orbis terrarum descriptio duobis planis hemisphaeris compreßa [sic]. Amstelodami Excudebat Ioannes Janssonius. ("Nic. Gelekerck, fecit" [Nicolaes van Geelkercken].) [The western hemisphere has an ornamental cartouche, "Americae viatiusque Septentrionalis et Australis typus." The Gulf of California (not labeled) receives at its head three rivers (none labeled, the eastern one more significant than the other two), each coming from the north- to north-northeast from "Quivira Regn." (where on the northwest coast of America is the place name, "Quiviera". West of these rivers is the place, "Axa Chicuir"; between the rivers are the places, "Tontonteac" and "Abacus". East of the rivers is "7. Citta" and other place names. Of interest is that "R. S. Laurens" of the Atlantic shows its headwaters at a lake just north of this region(!) A tributary to the gulf from the northeast, midway on its eastern coast, has for one of its place labels, "Cevola". [NOTE: In map caption, the formulated non-traditional ligatures "Æ" and "Æ", capitalized, are as printed: ORBIS TERRARUM DESCRIPTIO DUOBIS PLANIS HEMISPHERII COMPREßA.] [In Latin.]

CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:35  SHIRLEY 295

1619

Blaeu, Willem Janszoon

Amsterdam. [Shirley (p. 324) notes that the map illustrated in his Plate 232 is the only known copy of this world map, but "which was dissected for mounting in bound form in 1645". The title and original date "can be deduced from a later state of the map dating from 1645-46". [The Gulf of California is portrayed with numerous tributaries at its bulbous head.] [In Latin.]

Kærio, Petro [Keere, Pieter van den]

1619 25.455
Nova orbis terrarum geographica ac hydrographica tabula, ex optimis in hoc opere acut orib\textsuperscript{9} desumpta auctore Petro Kærio. [Amsterdam]: Petrus Kærius. [Shirley illustrates a 1619 printing, a second state of a 1609 printing; a copy of Blaeu's (1606-1607) map (Shirley 258, see Ianssonio, 1606, ITEM NO. 25.349). "America Septenttrionalis" includes a roughly drawn "Mare Vermeio", into the head which several tributaries flow. "Totonteac Reg." is labeled near the head.] [In Latin.]

Porcacchi, Thomaso

1620 25.1260
L'Isole piv famose del del Mondo descritte da Thomaso Porcacchi da Castiglione Arretino e intagliate da Girolamo Porro Padovano con nova aggiunta dedicate all' Illo\textsuperscript{9} et Rev\textsuperscript{9} m. Mons. Gio. Francesco Moresini Abbate di Leno etc. Padova: Appresso Paolo et Francesco Galignani Fratelli, 211 pp. [The 1572 and 1620 eds. have been seen for this bibliography.] [See "Mondo Nuovo." (p. 161), a map of North and Central America, which depicts at the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled) three rivers that converge to a single channel before entering the northeastern corner of the gulf. The western river is labeled both "R. Ara" and "Tigua f."; they come from a region to the north and northwest labeled "Quiuira"; the eastern river from a region to the northeast labeled "Civola Hora Granata". An area at the mouth of the combined rivers is labeled, on the eastern side, "Tontonteac".] [In Italian.] [See also notes with the 1572 ed. (ITEM NO. 25.1125).]

Ianssonius, Johannes, and Goos, Abrahamus [Jansson, Jan, and Goos, Abraham]

1621 25.471
[No title.] Amstelodamensis: Ioannes Ianssonius. [Set of 12 gores printed for a globe ca. 15 cm. in diameter.] [In "America Mexicana", "Sinus California" is depicted with three tributaries running into its head.]

Hondio, Iudoco [Hondius, Jodocus (junior)]

NO DATE 25.1498
America noviter delineata Auct: Iudoco Hondio. ("Ioannes Ianssonius excudit." [C资源优势.1622.] [The entire northwestern part of North America is blank, occluded by an inset map that is a polar projection of the northeastern part of the continent. "California"]
a peninsula, the west coast of which continues with the continent’s west coast on a northwesterly line across the Pacific. California is separated from “Nova Granada” by “Mar Vermeio”. The head of the northwest-trending gulf twists to the northeast; and the northwestern quadrant of the head is displayed with stippling on this map. The head of the gulf receives four river systems: 1) a river from the northwest that bifurcates before reaching the gulf; 2) a river from the northwest, into which are two tributaries, one of them “Totonteacflu” (sic) from the northeast (river systems 1 and 2 cross an area labeled “Tontonteac”); 3) a short river from the north-northeast, in an area labeled “Cevola”; 4) a river from the east-northeast that passes a place name, “Cevola”, into which is a tributary from a large lake by which are “Septem Cita”. Mountains separate the short river (3) from the “seven cities.”] [In Latin.]

Lons, Dirck
1622 25.472  

Nova totius terrarum orbis geographica ac hydrographica tabula. Amsterdam: Dirck Lons. [The Gulf of California is portrayed with numerous tributaries entering at its head. Most labeling is not legible at the scale of reproduction in Shirley, but of note in the area of interest in this bibliography are “Tontonteac” and “Cevola”.] [In Latin.]

Bertius, P. [Bertius, Petrus] [Bert, Pieter de]
1624 25.1274  

Carte de l’Amerique Corrigéé, [sic] et augmentéé, [sic] dessus toutes le aultres cy deuant faictes par P. Bertius. [“La Mer Vermeille” separates the peninsula “Californie” from “Neveve [sic] Granada”. The head of the gulf receives three rivers (from west to east): a principal stream (not labeled) with three headwater areas and a place name, “Axa” (a tributary to this river from the northeast is labeled “Totonteac fl.”); a relatively short stream (not labeled) from the northeast an area labeled “Ceuola”; and a river with headwater forks (not labeled) from the northeast, along which is a place name, “Cevola” (the northerly branch of this river comes from an unlabeled lake). The area at the head of the gulf, between the principal and central rivers, is labeled “B. de buena guia”, and the area between the central and eastern rivers is labeled “Abacus ou Granada”.] [In French.]

Hondio, Iudoco [Hondius, Jodocus (junior)]
1624 25.473  

Nova universi terrarum orbis mappa ex optimis quibusque geographicis hydrographisq. tabulis summa industria accuratissime delineata, et duobus planisphaeris depicta auctore Iudoco Hondio. Amstelodami: Iudoci Hondii. [“Mar Vermeio” is depicted with a profusion of tributaries at its head. Most labeling is illegible at the reduced scale in Shirley.] [In Latin.]
**CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY**

**SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2**

**Briggs, Henry**

1625 25.21

The North part of America Conteyning Newfoundland, new England, Virginia, Florida, new Spaine, and Noua Francia, wth y® riche Iles of Hispaniola, Cuba, Jamaica, and Porto Rieco, on the South, and upon y® West the large and goody Iland of California. The bonds of it are the Atlantick Ocean on y® South and East sides y® South Sea on y® west side and on y® North Fretum Hudson and Buttons baye a faire entrance to y® nearest and most temperate passage to Japâ & China. ("R: Elstracke Sculpsit"). *In:* Purchas, Samuel, *Purchas His Pilgrimes. In five bookees.* **The fourth, English Northerne Nauigations, and Discoveries: Relations of Greenland, Groenland, the North-west passage, and other Arcktike Regions, with later Rvssian Occvrrents.** **The Third Part.** London: Printed by William Stansby for Henrie Fetherstone, 1140, [68] pp. ["The Fovrth Booke."] pp. 699-853. See "Chap. XX. A briefe Discourse of the probabilitie of a passage to the Westerne or South Sea, illustrated with testimonies : and a briefe Treatise and Mappe by Master Brigges" (pp. 848-853, the concluding pages of Book IV, with the map between pp. 852/853 but which two leaves are also enumerated "852" and "853"). **MAP:** This map is historical for having been the first in English to portray California as an island (see herein *Note Regarding California as an Island* at the beginning of Section 1), despite also being shown as a peninsula on a map elsewhere in this title [see below]). "California" is separated from "Granada" by the strait (not labeled). On the east side of the strait is an embayment into which flow "R. del Tecon" (with headwater forks) and "R. de Corall"; to their east is the label "Pveblos de Moqví". [**NOTE:** "The Fifth Booke." (pp. 855-1140, "Voyages, and Travels to and in the New World, Called America: Relations of Their Pagan Antiquities And Of The Regions and Plantations in the North and Sovth parts thereof, and of the Seas and Ilands adiacent.") includes (p. 877) brief remarks on "The Province of Civaloa“ (sic) and "California“. There are in Book V a half-page map (p. 857) with caption, "Hondivus his Map of America.", and (p. 871) a large blank space of half a page with caption, "Hondivs his Map of New Spaine." The map of America, in Latin, has the title, "Americae descrip." On it, California is a peninsula, with "Mare Vermeilo" separating it from "Nova Granada". Three rivers are shown entering the head of the gulf; although the western and central rivers are both large streams, only the center one is labeled, "Caramara flu."] [**NOTE:** "Caramara", or "Coromara", was assumed by contemporary geographers to be the same as that of Marco Polo’s river in China.]

**Grent, Will. [Grent, William]**

1625 25.475

A new and accurate map of the world drawne according to the truest descriptions, latest discoveries, and best observations that have been made by English or strangers. Wth briefe and most plaine notes vpon the whole body of cosmographie, for the easie vnderstanding thereof: pleasant and vsfull for all such as desire to know further then of their owne home. [London]: "Are to be sould by Tho: Ieñer [Thomas Jenner] at the white Beare in Cornhill". **BROADSIDE, 93 × 75 cm, with letterpress text surrounding the 68 × 42-cm map.** [The North American continent is labeled "America Mexicana“. "California“ is portrayed as an island with a flat, east-west northern shore, though north from there is a broad waterway separating it from "Anian“ (also a part of "America Mexicana") with suggestions that it connects with the "Hudsons bay" area. Several tributaries come to the eastern side of the strait. Although the labels are too reduced for legibility in Shirley's reproduction, a detail of the area of California is displayed in an unnumbered figure on p. 341, which notes three tributaries (not labeled) from an area labeled "Rey Coronado" that is westerly
from an area labeled "People of Neuw Mexico". The area presumably that is Sonora is labeled "Marata". The strait is not named.

≡ cross-listings Shirley 313

1626

S., I. [Speed, John]

1626 25.1062 America with those known parts in that unknowne worlde both people and manner of buildings Discribed and inlarged by I.S. Ano. 1626. ("Are to be sold by Thomas Baßett in Fleet Street and by Richard Chiswell in S! Pauls Churchyard.") ("Abraham Goos Amstelodamiensis Sculpit.") ["California" is separated from "New Granada" by a strait (not labeled). Several mainland rivers are tributary to the northern part of the strait, including two that converge at a single embayment, "R. del Tecon" and "R. de Corall". The prominent tributary south of them, "R. del Norto", is in fact the misaligned Rio Grande of the Gulf of Mexico. "R. del Ticon", with headwater forks, comes from a locale labeled "Rey Coromedo".]

≡ cross-listings Wheaton I:39 [credited to Goos]

Speed, Iohn [Speed, John]

1626 25.1666 A New and Accurat Map of the World Drawne according to þ truest Descriptions latest Discoveries & best Obseruations þ [sic] haue beene made by English or Strangers. 1626. ("Are to be sold in pops-head [sic] Alle by Geor:Humble." In: A prospect of the most famous parts of the world . . . together with all the provinces, counties and shires, contained in that large theater of Great Brittaines Empire. Performed by John Speed. (The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine, etc). London: Printed by John Dawson for George Humble, 1627. [North America is labeled "North America or Mexicana". The island, "California", is separated from "Granada" by a strait (not labeled). Midway on the east side of the strait are two adjacent north-trending embayments; the eastern one is prominent, with two tributaries at its head, and the embayment itself is labeled "R. de Coral". East of this embayment is "Pueblos de Moqui".]

1627

Hondius, Henricus

1627 25.476 Brevis totius orbis descriptio. Amstelodami: Sumptibus Henrici Hondii. [Shirley (Plate 242(A)) illustrates the North American sheet from two surviving sheets of a four-sheet map, "possibly first published in 1603", and by which he attributes it to Jodocus Hondius (senior), though Shirley also states (p. 342), "It is not clear whether the map is to be attributed to Henricus Hondius or to his father Jodocus." (The other surviving sheet, depicting the southern Africa-Indian Ocean area, is illustrated in Plate 242(B).) "American Septentr[ionalis] displays "Mare Vermeio" with several tributaries entering a bulbous head of the gulf." [In Latin.]

≡ cross-listings Shirley 319
### Section 3. Chronological List of All Items in Sections 1 & 2

#### 1628

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Title and Details</th>
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| 1628 | 25.479 | **Carte Vniuerselle de Tovt le Monde, en Laquelle Plisievr Regions sont Representees** Plus Exactament Queaux Precedentes & les Terres Novvellement Descouvertes Fidellement Corrigees sur les Dernieres Relations des Anglois Hollandois et Arvtes part—Corneille Danckertz et Melchior Tavernier.  

("A paris Chez Melchior Tavernier, graueur et Imprimeur du Roy pour les Tailles douces deme en l’Isle due Palais").  

("Av Lectevr Si tu desires Scauoir Amy lectour, pourquoyle aprys plusieurs Chartes Geographiques de tout de Monde, je mets celle cy en lumiere Seache que mon deßein n’a eu autre but que ton utilité. et que ayant depuis peu recouuert diverses relations, qui corrigoeient le defaut qui se trouve aux procedentes, Je n’ay espargné ny ma peine, my mon temps pour rendre celle cy la plus correcte qu’il m’a esté poßible.  Et sans faire prejudice au travaul d’aucun, je te puis afeuer que Si le defin te touche, de faire voile vers l’Amerique, ou sur la mer du Sud, tu en pourras faire l’experience, et y voguer plus seurement, que cy deuant il n’a esté permis.  Il ne Sera plus besoin que tu craignes deformais, en ceste Nauigation la quelque Malicieux Naupluis, qui pour vanger quelque injure particuliere te faße faire naufrage par quelque faux signal.  Cest Amy lecteur ce que ce peu d’espace me permet de te dire pour le present.  

A?1628.")  

["Californie Is." is separated from "Granada" by a strait (not labeled) that opens to "Grand Ocean" to the north.  For 20 degrees of longitude to the west of the northern part of California is open ocean, where then picks up the northwest trending coast of North America at "Serro Nevado" and "Nouuelle Albion", which ten arcs northwest to north.  On the east side of the strait there is a small embayment that independently receives from the north "R. d. Tecon" and "R. Coral".  Farther to the south a significant river (not labeled, but is the Rio Grande) arrives from the northwest; its headwater is a large lake by which are "Sept: Villes" and to the east of which is marked "Ceuola".  Between "R. Coral" and this river is marked "Pueblos de Moqui".]|

#### In French.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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| NO DATE | 25.1398 | **Typvs Orbis Terrarvm.**  

("Ab. Ortelius describ. cum priuilegio decennali.").  

[Library of Congress gives publishing data in square brackets as "[Amstelodami? : s.n., 1628?]."]  

[The southwestern part of the continent "America sive India Nova" depicts the California area as a peninsula.  The Gulf of California (not labeled) receives at its head a river that descends from the north and northwest from an area labeled "Totonteac", with two tributaries: one short one from the northeast, also from "Totonteac", and a long river from the east-northeast, passing by places labeled "Ceuola" and "Granata".  The rivers are not labeled.]  

[In Latin.]
1630

Anonymous

NO DATE 25.481 Allgemeine Landes und Öhr Tafel. [No place.] [Shirley indicates a date of “c. 1630 (or later)?”, and although he also indicates it may be a “Separate publication?” he notes (p. 352), “The map may have come from an instructional book . . . .” The Gulf of California, separating the peninsula of “California” from “Nova Granata” has several tributaries converging at a bulbous head of the gulf.] [In German.]

Eckebrecht, Philippus [Eckebrecht, Philipp]

1630 25.1503 Nova Orbis Terrarum Delineatio Singulari Ratione Accommodata Meridiano Tabb. Rudolphi Astronomicarum. (“Ex præscripto Tabb. Rudolphi pag. 33. 34. 35. 36. et præscriptorum LX. LXI. pag. 41. 42. Petente, typum et emblematibus invenit Ioanne Keppler, Mathematico Caesareo, amico charissimo, ita dispositum, suauem manu exaravit, exsculpit denique fide integra curavit Philippus Eckebrecht civis Norimbergensis. Sumptus faciende Io: Keppleri Sculpit Norimberge IP: Walch A. 1630.”) (“Cum Privilegio Casareo [sic] ad Annos XXX.”) (“Leopoldo Romanorum Imperato Ri. S. A. devotissimè D.D.D.”) In: Keplerus, Ioannes [Kepler, Johannes], Tabulæ Rudolphinae, Quibus Astronomiæ Scientiæ, Temporum longinquitate collapsæ Restauratio continetur; A Phœniceillo Astronomorum Tychone, Ex Illustri & Generosa Braheorum in Regno Daniæ familiâ oriundo Equite . . . . Ioannes Keplerus, Tychoni primùm à Rudolpho II Imp. adjunctus calculi minister; indeq; Trium ordine Imp. Mathematicus: Qui iden de speciali mandato Ferndinandi II. Imp. petentibus instantibus; Haeredibus, Opus hoc ad usus præsentium & posteritatis, typis, numericis propris, caetoribus, & prælo Jonæ Saurii, Reip. Ulmanæ Typographi, in publicum extulit, & Typographicis operis Ulmæ curator affuit. Cum Privilegiis, Imp. & Regum Rerum publ. vivo Tychoni ejusq; Haeredibus, & speciali Imperatorio, ipsi Keplero concessò, ad Annos XXX. Anno M. DC. XXVII. [Fold-out map between pp. 8/9.] “California” is an island separated from “Granada” by “Mar Vermei”. Midway on the east side of the strait is a long, narrow, north-trending embayment, into which two short rivers converge, with the label alongside the embayment, “R. d. Coral”. To the west is another, similar embayment with two rivers (not labeled). Both river systems head in an area with the place name “Rey Coromeda.”] [In Latin.]

Tauernier, Melchior, AND Bosse, Abraham [Tavernier, Melchior, AND Bosse, Abraham]

NO DATE 25.482 [No title]. Paris. [Ca. 1630.] [The southwestern portion of “Amerique Septentrionalis” is rather stylized. An imaginatively formed Gulf of California, broader at its head, separates “Californie” and “N. Grenade”, but California is only a label, with no coastline to the west. The eastern side of the gulf is sparsely marked with tributaries, but none at its head.] [In Latin.]

Verbist, I. [Uerbist, I.] [Verbist, Pieter]

1630 25.483 Ampla et accuratissima universi orbis terrarum tabula geographica aucta et emendata auct. I. verbist. Antverpia: Sumptibus Petri ver bist. [Also notes, “Peter ver Bist sculpit et excudit”]. [California is depicted somewhat awkwardly as an island. A tributary enters the eastern side of the Gulf of California near its midpoint, along which one label is “Cevola.”] [In Latin.]
1631

Blaeu, Willem Janszoon

1631 25.1277 America nova Tabula. Auct: Guiljelmo Blaeuw. [Not seen for this bibliography. However, Wheat notes (Volume I, p. 193) about the map by Merian (1638, Item No. 25.1276; Wheat I:43), “This map seems to have been taken directly from 1631–Blaeuw.” See Merian for details.] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS Wheat I:40

Hondio, Henrico

1631 25.1121 America noviter delineata. [No imprint.] [“California” is displayed as a peninsula. At the head of “Mar Vermeio” is a large area depicted by stippling, distinctly different from the depictions of islands. There, two rivers enter the gulf, a minor river, not labeled, from the north and northeast, and a major river from the northwest, a tributary to which is labeled “Totonteac flu.” To the west of the head of the gulf is the label “Tontonteac”; to the east “Cevola”, northeast of which are symbols for cities with the label “Septem Cita”.] [NOTE: This map appears in various editions of the Nouvel Atlas by Jan Jansson.] [In Latin with mixed labeling.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS Wheat I:41

Visscher, Nikolaum Iō. [Visscher, Nikolaus]

1631 25.1116 Americae nova descriptio. (“Abraham Goos, Sculpsit.”) [California depicted as a peninsula. At the head of “Mare Vermeio” converge three rivers, “Axa flu”, with headwater forks, from the northwest, “Caramara flu”, from the north (both of which come from an area labeled “Totonteac”); and a stream (not labeled) from the northeast. “Cevola” is marked not far north of the head of the gulf.] [NOTE: “Caramara”, or “Coromara”, was assumed by contemporary geographers to be the same as that of Marco Polo’s river in China.] [In Latin.]

1633

Clerc, I. le [Clerc, Jean le]

1633 25.445 Orbis terrae novissima descriptio. Paris. [Shirley’s Plate 185 reproduces “state 3”, a 1633 printing of the 1602 map, which notes separately, “Authore Gerardo Mercatore, nuperimè verò, iuxta recentiores Cosmographos aucta et recognita. I. Hondius sculpt. I. le Clerc excu. 1633”. The Gulf of California separates “California” from “Marata”, and “Totonteac R.” is noted at the head of the gulf. Also labeled in the area of interest to the bibliography is “Ceuola.”] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS Shirley 233
1634

Hondio, J. [Hondius, Jodocus (junior)]

1634 25.457  

Novissima ac exactissima totius orbis terrarum descriptio magna cura & industria ex optimis quibusq, tabulis geographicis et hydrographicas nuperimisq doctorum virorum observationis duobus planisphaeris delineata. [Amsterdam]: Henricus Hondius. [Shirley (Plate 215) illustrates a 1634 reissue of this ca. 1611 map. "Totonteac Regnum" appears at the head of a peculiarly "sea-horse" shaped "Mare Vermeio", into the head of which is a river system coming from Totonteac Regum lying to the northwest.] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  Shirley 273

1636

Boisseau, Iean  [Boisseau, Jean]

1636 25.484  

Novvelle et exacte description de la terre universelle selon les auteurs modernes plus a promiez a la quelle a este ad ioute plusieurs observations pour l'intelligence dicelle par IB. Paris: Chez Jean Boisseau. ["California" is depicted as an island. The Gulf of California (not labeled), intimated to be a strait, interestingly depicts several tributaries converging from the north and northeast at the head of the gulf. What seems to be either a prominent tributary, or actually the gulf itself extending northward from the northwesternly trending strait, is labeled "R. d. Coral" to the east of which are the "Pueblos de Moquis".] [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  Shirley 340

1636 25.1499  

Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Geographica ac Hydrographica Tabula auct Iud. Hondio. ("A. Paris Chez M. van Lochom Rue StIacque"). ("L. S. Multa priscis incognita, hodie deteguntur: nec veterum modò errores, at novæ etiam terræ demonstrantur. De ysdem non panci tabulas ediderunt: sed liceat dicere nullus adhuc prodjit Mundi Typus qui tam concinnè, in exigno spatio singula contineret: videbis in America Septent. plurima inutara esse: sunt etiam in Oceano Tartariocirca illum nova permuta: sunt et alibi. Amice Lector utere hac Tabula novissimâ et perfectissimâ: sic: enim est: nam ut coeteri taceant. Pindarus testis est: dies inquit sequentes testes sunt sapientissimi 1636"). [Map with extensive border text: Briefve Declaration de la Division, Forme & singularitez du monde. ("A Paris, Chez la veusue Ian le Clerk, ruë sainte Ian de Latran, à la Salemandre Royale. 1622.")] [The northwestern part of North America is blank, occluded by a cartouche. The coast of northwestern America, from north of California, strikes due west across the Pacific, where the land is labeled "Nova Albion". "California" is a peninsula, separated from "Hispania Nova" by the Gulf of California" (not labeled). The northwest-trending gulf twists to the northeast at its head, where it receives a peculiar arrangement of river systems (none labeled), all from the north-northwest: two short rivers on the western side of the gulf head, and a large river system in the center. This latter river has a primary headwater beyond a mountain range in the blank part of the map. It has a tributary from the northwest, with headwater forks, in an area labeled "Quivira Regn." (with "Quivira" itself marked on the west coast). Near the head of the gulf this river receives from the east a relatively short river in the midst of which is a large lake into which feed two short rivers, one from the east-northeast (at the head of which is a place labeled "Zuni") and one from...
the east-southeast (along which are places labeled “Civola” and “7.Citta”). (Regarding the lake just mentioned, there is a mountain range separating it from yet another lake close by, which is the source(!) of “R. S Laurens” (St. Lawrence River), ironically positioned just about where would be the Grand Canyon.) [In Latin.]

Verbist, I. [Uerbist, I.] [Verbiest, Pieter]

1636 25.485 Nova totius terrarum orbis geographica ac hydrographica emendata auct. I uerbist. Antwerpiensis: Petri Ver bist. [California is depicted decisively as an island. The Gulf of California is a strait opening awkwardly into the interior of “America Septenttrionalis”. Tributaries are sparsely marked on the eastern side of the gulf, and one label in the region is “Cevola.”] [In Latin.]

Visscher, Nikolaum Iō. [Visscher, Nikolaus]

1636 25.1275 Americæ Nova Descriptio Per Nicolaum Iō. Visscher. Anno 1636. (“Abraham Goos, Sculpst.”) [The peninsula of “California” and “Nova Granada” are separated by “Mare Vermeio”. The head of the gulf receives three principal rivers (from west to east): “Axa flu” from the north, “Axa flu” from the north-west, with a tributary (not labeled) to it from the north, and near the gulf along this river is a place name, “Cevola”; “Caramara flu”, from the north and passing through an area labeled “Totonteac”; and a river (not labeled) from the northeast (not far south of which is a river labeled “R. del Aguada”. The area between the rivers “Axa” and “Caramara” at the head of the gulf is labeled “Abacus nunc Granata”, and between “Caramara” and the unlabeled river to its east is the label “G de Caramara”. Between that third river and “R. del Aguada” to its south is labeled “Braco de Muches Flores”.] [NOTE: A cartographical device to suggest an area unexplored is the note of Brazos de Miraflores (more correctly written), which may imply a possible extension of the gulf that, upon continued exploration, would indicate that the gulf is in fact a strait.] [NOTE: “Caramara”, or “Coromara”, was assumed by contemporary geographers to be the same as that of Marco Polo’s river in China.] [In Latin, with some borrowed Spanish.]

Pisani, Octauij [Pisani, Octavio]

1637 25.486 Globvs terrestris proiectvs. Antwerpie: Petrus Ver bist. [Verbist’s adaptation of Pisani’s 1612 map (Octavio Pisani, ITEM NO. 25.459). [An unusual south polar projection of the globe with the land masses drawn in mirror image from how they should appear. The (true) southwestern portion of “America Borealis” lies at the edge of the spherical projection. “Mare Vermeio” separates “California” from “Nova Hispania”, and a single tributary system from “Tontonteac Regnum” to the head of the gulf. In addition, there is a suggestion at the head of the gulf that a strait continues the gulf to the (true) northeast; however, the farther lands are not included.] [In Latin.]
1638

**Hondius, Henricus**

1638  25.252 *America noviter delineata.* In: Mercator, Gerhard, et al., *Atlas novus, sive, descriptio geographica totius orbis terrarum; tabulis aeneis luculentissimis et accuratissimis exornata.* Amstelodami: Apud Henricum Hondium et Ioannem Jansonium. [Map depicts the Gulf of California region, including “Cevola” and what appear to be mudflats of the Colorado River delta.] [Other eds.] [In Latin.]

1638  25.1276 *America noviter delineata.* (“M. Merian fecit.”) [The peninsula of “California” is separated from “Nova Granada” by “Mar Vermeo”. At the head of the gulf a profusion of rivers enters: a river (not labeled) from the west-northwest, which bifurcates before reaching the gulf; “Axe flu.”, which reaches the gulf from the northwest, en route receiving two tributaries from the northeast, the second one labeled “Tontoeac flu.” (the region through which these southeasterly-flowing rivers is labeled “Tontoanac”); and two rivers (not labeled) from the northeast, the more southerly of the two has headwater forks with the northerly branch coming from an unlabeled lake (the area between these two southwesterly-flowing rivers is labeled “Cevola” and “Abacus nunc Granada”, with a place name at the confluences of the branches labeled “Cevola”]. [Wheat notes (Volume I, p. 193), “This map seems to have been taken directly from 1631 – Blaeuw.” (i.e., Blaeuw, 1631, *Wheat* I:40).] [In Latin.]

**Merian, M. [Merian, Matthaus]**

1638  25.1276 *America noviter delineata.* (“M. Merian fecit.”) [The peninsula of “California” is separated from “Nova Granada” by “Mar Vermeo”. At the head of the gulf a profusion of rivers enters: a river (not labeled) from the west-northwest, which bifurcates before reaching the gulf; “Axe flu.”, which reaches the gulf from the northwest, en route receiving two tributaries from the northeast, the second one labeled “Tontoeac flu.” (the region through which these southeasterly-flowing rivers is labeled “Tontoanac”); and two rivers (not labeled) from the northeast, the more southerly of the two has headwater forks with the northerly branch coming from an unlabeled lake (the area between these two southwesterly-flowing rivers is labeled “Cevola” and “Abacus nunc Granada”, with a place name at the confluences of the branches labeled “Cevola”]. [Wheat notes (Volume I, p. 193), “This map seems to have been taken directly from 1631 – Blaeuw.” (i.e., Blaeuw, 1631, *Wheat* I:40).] [In Latin.]

1639

**Hondio [Hondius, Henricus]**

1639  25.488 *Orbis terrarvm descriptio duobvs planis hemisphæris comprehendvs : auctore Hondio.* Amstelodami. [After Nicolaes Geelkercken.] [“American Septentrionalis sive Mexicana” portrays the Gulf of California with several tributaries at its head, from the region labeled “Quiuera Regna”.] [In Latin.]

**Tauernier, M. [Tavernier, Melchior]**

1639  25.489 *Carte de l’Amerique . . . [AND] Carte nouvvelle de l’Evrope . . .* [Paris]: M. Tauernier. [California is depicted as an island. “Mar de Vermeio” displays several tributaries going to the eastern side of the gulf, the northernmost one of which comes from the region labeled “Reg. Coronado”. Most labels are illegible at the scale of reproduction by Shirley.] [In French.]

**Visscherius, Nicolaus Joannis [Vißcherius, Nicolaus Ioannis] [Visscher, Claes Janszoon] [Piscatore, Nicolaus Ioannis; Piscatore, Nicolaus Iohannide]**

1639  25.487 *Orbis Terrarum Typus De Integro Multis In Locis Emendatus Auctore N. I. Piscadore.* (“Tabellam hanc excudit, Amstelodami Anno 1639. Pieter Goos sculpsit”.) [“California” is shown as an island. Midway along the eastern side of the northwest-southeast trending strait is a large north-south gulf labeled “R. d. Coral”, with two
headwater forks, the northeastern one sharing the name. [Shirley (plate 263) illustrates the second state of this map (1st state, 1638). Wheat (Volume 1, p. 194) also indicates "French Reproduction, n.d."] [In Latin, with shared Spanish names.]

≡ cross-listings Shirley 346 Wheat I:44

1640

Boisseau, Jean [Boisseau, Jean]

NO DATE 25.490 Novelle Description de toute la terre vniuerselle en 2. hemispheries mōtrant les 2. polles du Monde avec unindex par le moyen duquel ce peut faciêlêmente congoîoistrela longitude elevations distances des lieux, differences des climatz, paralëelles et meridiens ou sont aussi marquez les lieux des solstices et equinoce et autres observations pour seruir d'introduction à la Geographie, le tout en français pour l'utilité publique—A Paris chez Louis Boîsbeuvin a la rue S'Jaques a limage StGeneuiesue proche StSeuerin Avec priu du [sic]. (["A Paris, Chez Jean Boisseau, Enlumineur et laueur de Cartes Marines aubout du pont debois pres le Palois, alen seigne du Solleil leuant."]) ("A Paris Chez I[two or three characters illegible].") ("JBlanchin fc.") [1640?] ["Californie" is separated from "Nouveau Mexico" by "Mer Rousse", which is a strait depicted without definite northern outlet and likewise California is without its northern extremity. On the eastern side of the strait a single river enters; it is in turn the contribution of two rivers, one a straight-line continuation to the northeast, the other a tributary from the north that is labeled "R. de Coral". To the south is another, large river (not labeled) entering the strait, from a lake in the interior, which is recognizable as early depictions of the Rio Grande.] [In French.]

≡ cross-listings Shirley 351

Hondius, Jodocus [Hondius, Jodocus]

1640 25.491 Nova totius terrarum orbis geographica ac hydpographica [sic] tabula auct. Iud Hondio. Paris: Chez Nicolas Berey. [The Gulf of California depicts several tributaries entering at its head, from the region labeled "Quivera Regn".][In Latin.]

≡ cross-listings Shirley 354

Ianßonius, Ioannes [Jansson, Jan]

1640 25.1301 America Septentrionalis. In: Hondius, Henricus, and Ianßonius, Ioannes, Le nouveau theatre du monde ou nouvel atlas : tome troisieme : editio ultima. Amsterdam: chez Jan Iansson, plate 95. ["Insula California" is separated from "Nueva Granada" and "Nueva Biscaya" by "Mare Vermio". Midway along the continental side of the strait are three rivers (north to south): "R. de Anguichi", "R. del Tecon", "and R. de Coral"; the latter two are received separately by a single embayment of the strait. "R. del Ticon" is the predominant river, with headwater forks in an area with the label "Rey Coromedo".][In Latin, with borrowed Spanish names.]

≡ cross-listings Wheat I:45

[Teixeira, Luís]

NO DATE 25.449 [Magna totius orbis terrarum geographica et hydrographica tabula, Lud. Teixiera.] Amsterdam: Salamon Savry. [1640s?] [Shirley provides data for this sheet as "Amsterdam?, 1604? [c. 1645]" (thus). Shirley (p. 263, Plate 195) illustrates a single surviving sheet of a four-sheet world map "conjecturally ascribed" to Teixeira; apparently the only surviving example from this cartographer's world maps, of which
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

1598 and 1604 eds. are known from a 1714 list of works, from which this title is taken by Shirley. [In Latin.]
≡ cross-listings Shirley 248

1641

Hondio, Henr. [Hondius, Henricus]

1641 25.1497 Nova Totivs Terravm Orbis Geographica ac hydrographica Tabvla. Auct: Henr:Hondio. ("Amstelodiami Excudit Ioannes Ianßonius"). ("Doctissimis Ornatissimisq Viris D.D. Davidi Sanclaro, Antonio de Willon, et D. Martinio, Matheseos in illustriss. Academia Parisiensis Professoribus eximiis in veræ amicitiae μνημόσυνον D.D. Henr. Hondius A°. 1641"). [The northwestern coast of North America, north of the island of California, strikes due west across the Pacific, where the land is labeled "Nova Albion"). The island, "California", is separated from "Granada" by a strait (not labeled). Midway along the east side of the strait is a significant, north-rending embayment—gulf—into which two rivers are received; one (not labeled) from the north-northwest, with headwater near a place labeled "Rey Coromedo"; the other is "R. d. Coral" from the northeast, the label for which runs along the river and the entire length of the embayment.] [In Latin.]

1643

Rosaccio, Giuseppe [Rosaccio, Giuseppe] [Rosaccio, Giosseffo]

NO DATE 25.1502 Vniversale Descritione di Tvtto il Mondo di Giuseppe Rosaccio Cosmographo. 1597. ("Intaglio Giouan Batista Mazza Venetiano, Maestro delle Stampe della Zecha di Venetia. 1597.") ("Ioan Bat. Mazza feci"). [1643?] [Large map engraved on ten sheets. This is effectively the same as Rosaccio (1597, ITEM NO. 25.431) but for which the Library of Congress catalog notes: "Probably the second state of the map. Differs from the first state in the reworking of Tierra del Fuego to include the Straits of Magellan. Presents Staten Island, west of Tierra del Fuego, as an island, presumably based on the observations of Hendrik Brouwer in 1643. Differs from the state owned by the Harry Ransom Center by the presence of a blank cartouche off the west coast of Africa in the center of the map."] [The second sheet of the upper row includes the region of interest to this bibliography. "California" is depicted as a peninsula. At the head of "Mar Vermeio" two major rivers converge; one (not labeled) reaches it from the east, which includes a place labeled "Ceuola". The larger river reaching the gulf from the northwest has headwater forks some distance upstream; the river coming from the north is labeled "Tonteach f.", and the river coming from the northwest is labeled "Axa f.", which in turn comes from the far northwest.] [In Italian.]

Tauernier, M. [Tavernier, Melchior]

ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE GRAND CANON

CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Tavernier Gravevr et Imprimevr dv Roy povr les cartes Geographiqve et avtres tailles dovices demeuvant en l'isle dv Palais ala sphere royalle"). ("A. de la plaes fecit"). [The northwestern part of North America is blank, over which is a cartouche: "Dans Ceste partie Septentrionale [sic] de L'Amerique Cest faict plusieurs Nouuelles decouuertes tant par les Francois que par les Anglois entre les quelles est l'isle (sic) de Californne (sic) que lon Croyoit sy deuant estre vnie a la Continente la quelle est entre le Tropique de Cancer &c le 45 Paralelle plus se Voit aussy la Mer de Hudson nouuellement des couuerte par Thomas Button"). ["I. de Californi" (sic) is separated from "Novvelle Granade" by "Mer de Vermio". Midway on the east side of the strait is a river (not labeled) coming from the northeast, heading in an area labeled "Roy Coromeda" and "Pueblos de Moqui"]. [In French, with caption in Latin and French.]

1645

Fer, N. de [Fer, Nicolas de]

1645 25.1491 Nouvelle et Exacte Description dv Globe Terrestre Reveve Corrigee et Avumentee Svvivant les Dernieres Relations des Anglois et Hollandois par Gyvillavme Blaev. 1645. ("A Paris, Chez Anthoine de Fer Marchand detailles, doulee Enlumineur es Cartes Geographiques, Demeurant en L'isle du Pallais, sur le Quay qui regarde la megisserie, proche le pont au Change, a l'angé de Fer. 1645"). ("Henri le Roy Fecit"). [Shirley notes that this map was based on one by Visscher, not Blaeu; thus it is listed here under the publisher's name. Ornamented by costumes of the world.] [The northwest coast of North America, north from the island of California, proceeds due west across the Pacific Ocean, where the land is labeled "Nouuelle Albion". "Californie Is" is separated from "Granade" (sic) by a strait (not labeled). Midway on the east side of the strait is a prominent north-trending embayment—gulf—that receives at its head two rivers; there is a label, "R. d. Coral", that runs along the length of that embayment and the river that meets it from the northeast. The other river comes from the north, with headwater by a place labeled "Rey Coramedo"]. [In French.]

1646

Boisseau, Iean [Boisseau, Jean]

1646 25.687 Novvelle et Exacte Description de la Terre Vniverselle Selon les Auteurs Modernes plus Aprouuez A la quelle a este ad loute Plusieurs Observations Pour L'intelligence Dicelle par IB. ("A Paris Chez Iean Boissaou en Liste du pallais sur le qay [sic] qui Regarde la megiesserie a la Fountaine de Iounence 1646"). ("D. AM Monsieur Priandy Con. er de Residant de S A de Mantoue Pres du Roy"). ["California" is depicted as an island. The Gulf of California (not labeled), intimated to be a strait, interestingly depicts several tributaries converging from the north and northeast at the head of the strait. What seems to be either a prominent tributary (or perhaps in some fashion actually the gulf itself) extending northward from the northwestwardly trending strait, is labeled "R. d. Coral", to the east of which are the "Pueblos de Moquis"]. [In French.]
### 1649

**D. T. V. Y. (le Sieur) [Avity, Pierre d’ (sieur de Montmartin)]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Folio</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1649 | 25.1669 | *America noviter delineata* Auct: Iudoco Hondio. ("Fol. 200"). *In: Les etats, empires et principautez du monde, representez par la decrption des pais, moeurs des habitans, richesses des provinces, les forces, le gouvernement, la religion et les princes qui ont gouverné chacun état, avec l’origine de toutes les religions et de tous les chevaliers et ordres militaires, par le Sieur D. T. V. Y.* Rouen: Chez Jean Berthelin. [The peninsula of "California" is separated from "Nova Granada" by "Mar Vermeio". A bulbous head of the gulf receives four rivers: 1) a river (not labeled) from the northwest heading in a region labeled "Tontontee", which bifurcates before reaching the gulf; 2) a principal river (not labeled) from the northwest, passing through "Tontontee", which receives a tributary from the northeast, "Totontee fi"; 3) a small river (not labeled) from the north-northeast heading in an area labeled "Cevola"; 4) a significant river from the east-northeast, which passes by a place named (also) "Cevola", and which receives a tributary that heads in a large lake by which are "Septem Cita". Between rivers 1 and 2 is labeled "B d buena guia", which may indicate a cartographical device noting Brazos de Buena Guia that may imply a possible extension of the gulf that, upon continued exploration, would indicate that the gulf is in fact a strait. Also of note is the label "P Coromara" at the mouth of river 4, which might a use of the "Coromara" (and variant spellings) that appears as a river on other maps, presumably assumed by contemporary geographers to be the same as that of Marco Polo’s river in China.] [In Latin; volume in French.]

### 1650

**Berey, Nicolas**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Folio</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1650 | 25.1400 | *Carte Vnuerselle de Tovt le Monde. A Paris Chez Nicolas Berey, Anlvminevr de la Reyne Av Bovt dvPont Nevf Proche les Avgvstins av Devx Globes. 1650.* ("Hen’ le Roy fecit" [Henri le Roy].) ("A haut et puissant Seigneur Messire Henry Auguste DeLomenie Compte de Brienne et de Montbron Baron de Boussac et de Pougy Conter du Roy en ses Conseiz et Secretaire de ses Commandemens"). [In "America Septentrio" (sic), "California" (with the lower extremity of the peninsula labeled "C. California") is separated from "Noua Mexico" and "Nova Hispania" by "Mare Vermeio". The gulf is shown oriented Northwest-Southeast, with at its head a broad multiple-bayed extension to the east. Five rivers converge at this crenulated head to the gulf. Two principal rivers (not labeled), each with headwater forks, converge from the northwest and the north, respectively. The northwesterly river comes from an East-West mountainous region labeled "Sierra Nevada Nivosi Montes" and an area labeled "Tolm. R." The northerly river comes from "Suala mons"; between its upstream branches are shown "Septem Citta". The third river (not labeled), comes from the northeast, with one of its branches coming from a lake; adjacent to the river is the label "Braco de mucho Flores". The fourth and fifth rivers, both small, come from the east; between them is the single label "R. del Aguada". "Cevola" is shown as a place between the third and fourth rivers.] [NOTE: A cartographical device to suggest an area unexplored is the note of Brazos de Mirafores (more correctly written), which may imply a possible extension of the gulf that, upon continued exploration, would indicate that the gulf is in fact a strait.] [In French, with mixed labeling in Latin and Spanish.]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

1651

Sanson d’Abbeville (Sr.) [Sanson d’Abbeville (Sieur de)] [Sanson d’Abbeville, Nicolas]

1651 25.1390 Mappe-Monde, ou Carte Generale du Monde, Dessignée en deux plan-Hemispheres Par le Sr. Sanson d’Abbeville, Geographe Ordinaire de sa Majeste. ("A Paris, Chez P. Mariette, Rue S. Jacques a L’Esperance. Avec Privilege du Roy pour vingt ans. 1651.") ("Riuire Sculp.") ["Californie Isle." is separated from "N. Grenade." by "M. Vermejo". On the eastern side of the strait, two rivers (not labeled) arrive from the north (the northerly one of which comes an area with the label "Cibola"). (The southerly river arrives from a lake northeast of "S. Fe", which depicts the Rio Grande.).] [In French.]

≡ CROSSTINGS SHIRLEY 390

1652

Ianssonius, Johannes [Ianßonius, Ioannes] [Jansson, Jan]

1652 25.1278 America Septentrinalis. ("Amstelodami, Excudit Ioannes Ianßonius.") ["Insula California" and "Nueva Granada" are separated by "Mare Vermio". On the eastern side of the strait is an embayment into which two rivers come independently: "R. del Tecon", which is a larger stream from the north, with headwater forks in a region labeled "Rey Coromedo"; and a smaller stream from the northeast, "R. de Coral", from a region where "Pueblos de Moqui" is noted. Just north of this embayment "R. de Anguchi" goes directly into the strait.] [In Latin, with borrowed Spanish names.]

≡ CROSSTINGS WHEAT 1:48

Sanson d’Abbeville (Sr.) [Sanson d’Abbeville (Sieur de)] [Sanson d’Abbeville, Nicolas]


≡ CROSSTINGS SHIRLEY 394

Seile, Henrici [Seile, Henry]

1652 25.1476 Americæ Descriptio Nova Impensis Henrici Seile Will: Trevethen sculp 1652. In: Heylyn, Peter, Cosmographie : in foure bookes. Containing the chorographie and historie of the whole world, and all the principall kingdomes, provinces, seas, and isles thereof. London: Printed for Henry Seile, and are to be sold at his shop over against Saint Dunstans Church in Fleetstreet. MDCLII. [The island of "California" (its northern end labeled "Nova Albion") is separated from "New Galicia" by "Mare Vermiglio". Near the northern end of the strait several rivers enter two embayments on the eastern side: "R. d Anguichi" from the north; and, into a single embayment, "R del Tecan" from the north (with two headwater forks, one to the north near "Acoma" and the other to the northeast north of "Cibola"), and "R d Corall" from the north-
Visscherius, Nicolaus Ioannis  [Vissherius, Nicolaus Joannis]  

("Nicolaus Ioannis Vischerius Tabellam hanc excudit Amstelodami Anno 1652 Pieter Goos Sculpsit").  
The island of "California" is separated from "Granada" by a strait (not labeled).  
Midway along the east side of the strait is a long north-south embayment—a gulf—that receives to rivers; 
the label "R. d. Coral" is written along the entire length of the gulf and the easterly of the two rivers, 
which flows from the northeast.  
The westerly river flows from the north-northwest from a place labeled "Rey Coromedo"  
To the east of this gulf is a place labeled "Pueblos de Moqui".  

1653

Valk, Gerardum, AND Schenk, Petrum  [Valk, Gerard, AND Schenk, Peter]  

1653  25.1279  America Septentrionalis.  
("Amstelodami, Penes Gerardum Valk et Petrum Schenk.")  
[Wheat (1957, Volume I, p. 194) notes, "This map was produced from the same plate as 1652–Jansson (48)." 
(i.e., Janssonius, 1652, ITEM NO. 25.1278).]  
["Insula California" and "Nueva Granada" are separated by "Mare Vermio".  
On the eastern side of the strait is an embayment into which two rivers come independently: "R. del Tecon", 
which is a larger stream from the north, with headwater forks in a region labeled "Rey Coromedo";  
and a smaller stream from the northeast, "R. de Coral", from a region where "Pueblos de Moqui" is noted.  
Just north of this embayment "R. de Anguchi" goes directly into the strait.]  
In Latin, with borrowed Spanish names.

1655

Hondio, Iud.  [Hondius, Jodocus]  

("Ce van à Paris. Chez Io Hain [engraved over another name] rüe St. Iacques à l'enseigne de la Ville de Cologne.  
1655 [the first "5" is reengraved over another numeral].")  
[In the area of interest to this bibliography, at least, this is the same as Hondio (1636, ITEM NO. 25.1499)  
but which refignures a part of the area east of the head of the gulf.  
The northwestern part of North America is blank, occluded by a cartouche.  
The coast of northwestern America, from north of California, strikes due west across the Pacific, where the land  
is labeled "Nova Albion".  "California" is a peninsula, separated from "Hispania Nova" by the Gulf of California"  
(not labeled).  
The northwest-trending gulf twists to the northeast at its head, where it receives a peculiar arrangement of river systems (none  
labeled), all from the north-northwest: two short rivers on the western side of the gulf  
head, and a large river system in the center.  
This latter river has a primary headwater beyond a mountain range in the blank part of the map.  
It has a tributary from the northwest, with headwater forks, in an area labeled "Quivira Regn." (with
“Quivira” itself marked on the west coast. (Comparing the map by Hondio, 1636, the river (with a lake) meeting this latter river just north of the head of the gulf has been removed, although the various place names are retained [“Zuni”, “Civola”, “7.Citta”, and others]. Interestingly, the nearby lake and river north of the mountain range, the source(!) of “Rio S Laurens” (St. Lawrence River), is retained.) [In Latin, with publisher’s information in French.]

1656

Sanson d’Abbeville (S.) [Sanson d’Abbeville (Sieur de)] [Sanson, Nicolas]


1657

Sanson Abbavillæo, N. [Sanson d’Abbeville, Nicolas]

1657 25.1392 Orbis Vetus, et Orbis Veteris Utraque Continens, Terraumq Tractus Arcticus, et Antarcticus. ex Platone, Theopompo, sive Æliano, Manilio, &c. Autore N. Sanson Abbavillæo, et Christianiss’ Galliar’ Regis Geographo. (“Lutetæ Parisiorum. Apud P. Mariette, Via D Jacobi, sub signo spei. Cum Privilegio Regis, ad Vicennium. CI ἸϹ LVII.”) (”Jean Somer Pruthenus Sculpebat.”) [North America is labeled “Atlantis”; it is the only label on the continent. California is shown as an island. On the eastern side of the strait two rivers are depicted coming from the north-northeast; the southerly of the two is recognizable as the Rio Grande, descending from an inland lake, while the other presumably represents the Colorado.] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 400

Sanson d’Abbeville, N. [Sanson, Nicolas]

Visscher, N. Iō. [Visscher, Nikolaus]

1657 25.1482  *Noua America Descriptio Per N. Iō. Visscher Gerard Lollain Exudit 1657.* [Amsterdam?] [Library of Congress catalog record notes, "Sheet issued as part of a set of 5 maps; one map covers entire world and 4 maps cover individual continents."] [The western coast of North America, from the tip of the Baja Peninsula to high latitudes, runs continuously to the northwest. The peninsula, "California", is separated from "Nova Granada" by "Mare Vermeio". The head of the gulf is bulbous, into which five rivers flow: 1) a river from the northwest, which has two forks (the western fork is labeled "Axa flu", coming from the north and to the west of which is the label "Tolm Reg", and an eastern fork (not labeled) also from the north; 2) "Caramana flu" from the north (between these first two rivers is the label "tontonteac"); 3) a river (not labeled) from the northeast; 4) "R. del. Aguada" from the northeast; 5) a river (not labeled) from the east-northeast.] [In Latin.]

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Sanson d’Abbeville, N. [Sanson, Nicolas]


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:47 [with illustration facing p. 37]

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Anonymous

NO DATE 25.1641  *Ameriqve.* [No imprint.] [BROADSIDE; map with title, and extensive text regarding America on three sides, without title.] [1660?] [“Californie Isle” is separated from “Mexicane” by a strait (not labeled). Midway on the east side of the strait, two very diagrammatically portrayed rivers arrive in parallel from the northeast in “Qvivira”, reaching two separate embayments. “Cibola” is labeled much farther north from the heads of these rivers, farther north than “Qvivira”]. [In French.]

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Blaeu, Willem Janszoon

NO DATE 25.454  *Nova orbis terrarum geographica ac hydrographica descriptio, ex optimus quibusq, optimorum in hoc opere auctorum, tabulis desumpta. à Franciscus Ieoeius.* Amsterdam: Hugo Allardt. [1660s.] [Shirley (p. 283) notes that this could be a reprint of an original map from ca. 1608. “Mare Vermejo” is portrayed with a peculiar “sea horse” shape, into the head of which various tributaries flow. The label
“Totonteac” is noted; but other labels are illegible at the scale of reproduction in Shirley.] [In Latin.]

Fürst, Paulus [Fürst, Paul]

NO DATE 25.1486 [Gores for a 20-cm globe.] [Nuremberg.] ("Typis Iacobi ab Heyden Argentinæ.") [Ca. 1660.] [The western coast of North America spans four gores. The peninsula, "California", is separated from "Nova Hispania" by "M. Vermeio". The head of the gulf receives three rivers (none labeled): 1) a river from the northwest, with two tributaries, with headwater to the east of "Serra Nevada" (sic) and passing through an area labeled "Totonteac"; 2) a river from the north with two headwaters; 3) a river from the northeast with headwater by a place labeled "Cerola".] [In Latin.]

Nicolosivs, Ioannes Baptista [Nicolosi, Giovanni Battista]

1660 25.573 Mexicvm : In hac forma in lucem edebat Ioannes Baptista Nicolosivs S.T.D. In: Nicolosi, Gio. Battista, Dell’Hercole e studio Geographico di Gio. Battista Nicolosi Dottore di Sacra Teologia. Volume Secondo. Il quale contiene le Tauole, è Descritcioni di detta Opera, disposte, per la commodita di molt, con l’ordine, che siegue . . . . In Roma, Appresso l’Avtore. M. DC. LX. Con licenza de’svperiori, e privilegio. [Actually a map of North and Central America and a portion of South America. The island of "California" is separated from "Núm Mexico" and "Núm Granada" by "Seno Vermejo". Midway on the east side of the strait, two rivers (not labeled) arrive; the northerly one from the north-northeast, running its length between two mountain ranges, with headwater off the map to the north, and the southerly one from the northeast. "Quivera" is labeled to the northwest of these rivers.] [In Italian, with title in Latin.]

Visscher, N. [Visscher, Nikolaus]

NO DATE 25.1483 Novissima et Accuratissima Totius Americae Descriptio. per N. Visscher. [Amsterdam.] ("t Eylandt dri Coningen"). ("AmpßiBimo Spectatmo Prudentühiczq Domino. D. Cornelio Witsen I.V.D. Consuli et Senatori Vbris Amstelædam in Potentîmo Ordinum Generalium Consessu Deputato, ac Consili Societatis Indicæ Occidentalis Assessori dignissimo, Tabulam hanc D.D.  N. Visscher.") [1660?] [The island, "California", is separated from "Nova Granada" by a strait (not labeled). On the east side of the strait three rivers are received from the north: "R. de Anguchi", and, independently into one embayment, "R. del Tecon" and "R. Coral".] [In Latin.]

Walton, Ro. [Walton, Robert]

NO DATE 25.1643 A New, Plaine, and Exact Map of America:described by N:I: Visscher, and don into English, enlarged, and Corrected, according to I:Blæu, with the habits of the Countries, and the manner of the cheife Citties:the like never before. ("Printed, Colered, and are to be sold by Ro:Walton at the Globe and Compass in S: Paules Church yard between ſ two north doores."). [1660?] [The island, "California", is separated from "New Granada" by a strait (not labeled). In the northern part of the east side of the strait are shown three rivers reaching the strait: "R d Anguchi" from the north, and, into a common embayment, "R d Tecon" from the north and "R d Coral" from the north-northeast. The river Tecon has two headwater forks.]
Wit, F. de [Wit, Frederick de]

1660  25.1493  *Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Tabula Auctore F. de Wit.* (“t Amsterdam bÿ Frederick de Wit in de Calverstraet inde [sic] Witte Paskaeret, 1660.”) [The island of “California” is separated from “Granada” by a strait (not labeled) that is open to the north where the entire northwestern part of North America is blank. Midway on the east side of the strait is a prominent north-trending embayment—a gulf—that receives two short rivers (not labeled), the westerly one from the north-northwest heading by a place labeled “Rey Coromedo”; the easterly one, from the northeast, is labeled “R. d. Coral” along it and the entire length of the gulf. To the east is “Pueblos de Moqui”.] [In Latin, with publisher’s information in Dutch.]

1660  25.244  *Nova Totius Americae Descriptio. Auct. F. de Wit, 1660.* [No imprint.] [The island of “California” is separated from “Nova Granada” by a strait (not labeled), which incidentally seems clogged with islands throughout its entire northern half. At the middle of the eastern side of the strait two rivers (not labeled) arrive; the principal one from the north, where its western headwater fork heads at a place labeled “Rey Coromedo”, and the more easterly one, shorter, from the north-northeast. To the east of these rivers is “Pueblos de Moqui”.] [In Latin.]

1661

Allardt, Hugo

NO DATE  25.1670  *Americae. Hugo Allardt Excudit Inde Kalver straet inde Werrelt Kaert.* (“Velde Schulp.”) (With caption: *Nova totius Americae sive Novi Orbis Tabula, Auct Hugo Allardt.*) [Ca. 1661.] [The island, “California”, is separated from “Nova Granada” by a strait (not labeled). Midway on the east side of the strait three rivers (none labeled) arrive from the north and north-northeast: a small river into a large north-trending embayment; a significant river, with twin headwaters near “Rey Coromedo”; and a small river; the last two rivers arrive in adjacent, small embayments.] [In Latin.]

Berey, Nicolas

NO DATE  25.1481  *Carte de l’Americque Corrigéé, et augmentéé dessus toutes les aultras cy deuant [*é“ typographically thus].* [Paris.] [1661?] [The northwestern part of North America is occluded by an inset map, a polar projection of the northeastern part of the continent. The west coast of the continent, from the tip of the Baja California to the high latitudes, progresses along a straight line to the northwest. The peninsula, “Californie”, is separated from “Neveve Granada” by “La Mer Vermeille”. The head of the northwesterly trending gulf twists to the northeast. Four rivers are received at the head of the gulf: 1) an unlabeled river from the west, which bifurcates before reaching the gulf; 2) a significant river from the northwest that comes from a region labeled “Tontontac”, to which there are two tributaries, one (not labeled) from the north-northeast, and “Totontec fl.” from the northeast; 3) a river (not labeled) from the northeast heading near “Ceuola” (sic); 4) “R. Coromara” from the east-northeast, along which is “Cevola” (sic), and into which from the north is a short tributary from a large lake around which are seven symbols for habitations and the label, “Sept Villes.”] [NOTE: “Coromara” was assumed by contemporary geographers to be the same as that of Marco Polo’s river in China.] [In French.]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Dv val, P. [Du Val, Pierre]
1661 25.1495 A Carte Generale dv Monde dressée sur les relations les plus recentes Par P. Dv val Geogr Ord du Roy 1661. (“A Paris chez N. Berey Enlumineur du Roy au bout du Pont neuf proche les Augustins aux deux Goobes.”) (“Auec privilige du Roy.”) [“I. Californie” is separated from “Novveav Mexique” by “Mer Vermeil”. The strait opens to “Dest. d’Anion” to the north. Both the island and the strait trend northwest in their lower two-thirds, turning to the north in the upper one-third. Near the northern part of the northwest-trending part of the strait, a single river (not labeled) enters the strait from the north, with two headwater forks trending to the north-northeast and the northeast, which has near its head a place labeled “Grenade” that is north of “Sä Fé.”] [In French.]

Wassenaer, Nicolaus a [Wassenaer, Nicolaes van]
1661 25.480 [No title.] Amstelodami. [Shirley notes (p. 352), “Although dated 1661, the original plates of this six-sheet map were issued over thirty years earlier.” California is depicted as an island. “Mar Vermeio” is a strait, into which numerous tributaries come from “Nova Granada” to the east. Most labels are illegible at the scale of reproduction in Shirley.]

Seile, Añæ [Seile, Anne]
1663 25.1477 Americæ Nova Descriptio Impensis Añæ Seile 1663. [London?] [A reprinting of Henry Seile (1652, ITEM NO. 25.1476) with modified title cartouche and reengraved embellishments. [The island of “California” (its northern end labeled “Nova Albion”) is separated from “New Galicia” by “Mare Vermiglio”. Near the northern end of the strait several rivers enter two embayments on the eastern side: “R. d Anguichi” from the north; and, into a single embayment, “R del Tecan” from the north (with two headwater forks, one to the north near “Acoma” and the other to the northeast north of “Cibola”), and “R d Corall” from the north-northeast with headwater also near “Cibola”.] [Title in Latin, labels in English, Spanish, and Latin.]

Blaeu, Joan
NO DATE 25.1409 Nova et Accyratissima Totivs Terrarvm Orbis Tabvla. Au [truncated thus]. [Amsterdam?]: [Joan Blau?]. [1664?] [It seems that this map borrows a preexisting plate, as the author’s name on the original is omitted, as is evidenced by “Au[store] . . .”). The same map plates are used in Visscher ([1690?], ITEM NO. 25.1410), though with different ornamentation and title.] [“California.” is depicted as an island, labeled in its northern part “Nova Albion”. It is separated from “Nova Granada.” by a strait (not labeled). On the eastern shore of the strait is a divided embayment that receives two rivers (not labeled) from the north; the northerly one with headwater forks by a place labeled “Rey Coromedo”. ”R. del Norte” (Rio Grande) is to the south of these rivers.] [In Latin.]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

[**Hondius, Jodocus (junior)**]

1664  25.474  *Nova totius terrarum orbis geographica ac hydrographica tabula.*  Amstelodami: Clement de Jonghe.  [Shirley (Plate 237) illustrates the 1664 third state of a map by Hondius, ca. 1625.  “America Septentrionalis sive Mexicana” portrays the Gulf of California with three prominent tributaries entering at its head, to the northwest of which is “Quivera Regn”].  [In Latin.]

≡ CROSSTINGS  SHIRLEY 312

1665

**Sanson d’Abbeville, N.**  [**Sanson, Nicolas**]

**NO DATE**  25.1264  *’t Gebied van Guadalajara, New Mexico, en Californie, enz, door N. Sanson d’Abbeville Geogr Ordin du Roy.*  [Ca. 1665.]  ["Mer Vermej ou Mer Rouge" separates “Californie Isle” from “Nouveau Mexique”.  On the eastern side of the strait is a twin-headed embayment, the more northwesterly head receiving “R. de Tecon” and the head to the southeast receiving the smaller “R. de Coral”.  North of this embayment is another, which receives "R. de Anguchi"].  [In Dutch.]

≡ CROSSTINGS  WHEAT I:54

1666

**Blacus, G. I.**

1666  25.1485  [Gores for a 16.3-cm globe.]  (“Parisus apud G. Iollain sub signo vrbis Coloniae 1666” [Gérard Jollain].)  (“auct: G. Blacus.”)  [The gores are individually numbered.  The area of interest to this bibliography appears on gores 8 and 9.  The western part of North America is labeled "Hispania Nova", although the distance between “Sinus S Michael” (the Gulf of Mexico) and the west coast is severely foreshortened with no indication either of California or a Californian gulf (or strait), although “Temistitan” (sic) is noted along the southwestern coast and just beneath that label is a small, peculiar, bulbous embayment oriented east-west.  The west coast is essentially a straight north-south coastline, with the island “Zipangri” just off the southwestern coast, opposite “Temistitan”.  Three rivers, one of them a large one, converge on the western side of the Gulf of Mexico, none of which can be convincingly made to be even imaginatively any of the rivers of the Colorado basin.]  [This is the same as the gores by Oterschaden (no date [ca. 1603], ITEM NO. 25.446).]  [In Latin.]

≡ CROSSTINGS

**Chetwind, Philippi**

1666  25.1156  *Americæ Descriptio Nova Imprensis Philippi Chetwind Will: Trevelthen sculp 1666.*  [London.]  [A reprinting of Anne Seile (1663, ITEM NO. 25.1477) with modified title cartouche and reengraved embellishments.  [The island of “California” (its northern end labeled “Nova Albion”) is separated from “New Galicia” by “Mare Vermiglio”.  Near the northern end of the strait several rivers enter two embayments on the eastern side: “R. d Anguchi” from the north; and, into a single embayment, “R del Tecan” from the north (with two headwater forks, one to the north near “Acoma” and the other to the northeast north of “Cibola”), and “R d Corall” from the north-northeast
with headwater also near “Cibola.”] [Title in Latin, labels in English, Spanish, and Latin.]

≡ cross-listings  Wheat I:55

Du Val, P.  [Duval, Pierre]

1666  25.1261  Le Globe Terrestre Par P. Dv Val Geographe du Roy.  A Paris Chez L’Auteur pres le Palais, Avec Privilege pour 10. An 1666.  [Engraved gores for a 28-cm diameter globe.]  [In southwestern “Amerique Septentroniale”, “Mer Vermeille” separates “I. Californie” from “Novvm. Mexiqve”. “R. de Norte” is shown entering the east side of the gulf south of the midpoint, with a river (not labeled) north of it, from the north-northeast a land with the place names “Acoma” and “S. Fe”.]  [In French.]

≡ cross-listings  Shirley 443

Goos, Pieter

1666  25.1647  Paskaerte Van Nova Granada, en t’Eylandt California. t’Amsterdam by Pieter Goos op’t Waater inde Vergulde Zeespiegel A 1666.  In: De Zee-Atlas, ofte water-weereld (Amsterdam).  [The island, “California”, is separated from “Nova Granada” by a strait (not labeled). Only the mouths of rivers are depicted. Midway on the east side of the strait are “R. de Anguchi” at the head of a north-trending embayment; and “R. del Tecon” and “R. de Coral” in one embayment, the former north-trending and the latter north-northeast trending.]  [Reissued in various eds. thereafter.]  [Compare also Loon and Waesberg (1668, item NO. 25.1648).]  [In Dutch.]

1668

Loon, Johannes  [Loon, Jan van]

1668  25.1649  Paskaerte van Nova Hispania Perv en Chili.  t’Amsterdam, By Johannes van Loon, Plaetsnyder en Zeecaertmaker.  In: Loon, Jan van, Klaer-lichtende noort-star ofte zee-atlas; waer in vertoont wordt, de gelegenheydt van alle de zee-kusten des geheelen aerdbodems. Middelburgh, by Wilhelmus Goeree (t’Amsterdam).  [The west coast of most of the Americas is depicted, with north to the left. “I. California” is separated from “Nova Granada” and “Nova Hispania” by a strait (not labeled). Only the mouths of rivers are depicted. Midway on the east side of the strait are “R. de Anguchi” at the head of a north-trending embayment; and “R. del Toucan” and “R. de Carol” in one embayment, the former north-trending and the latter north-northeast trending.]  [In Dutch and Latin.]

Loon, Ioh. van, AND Waesberge, Ioh. van  [Loon, Jan van, AND Waesbergen, Johannes van]

1668  25.1648  Paskaerte van Nova Granada, en t’ Eylandt California. t Amsterdam, by Ioh. van Loon Plaetsnyder, en Ioh. van Waesberge.  In: Loon, Jan van, Klaer-lichtende noort-star ofte zee-atlas; waer in vertoont wordt, de gelegenheydt van alle de zee-kusten des geheelen aerdbodems. Middelburgh, by Wilhelmus Goeree (t’Amsterdam).  [The island, “California”, is separated from “Nova Granada” by a strait (not labeled). Only the mouths of rivers are depicted. Midway on the east side of the strait are “R. de Anguchi” at the head of a north-trending embayment; and “R. del Tecon” and “R. de Coral” in one embayment, the former north-trending and the latter north-northeast trending. Note added to map: “California a prioribus Geographis semper habita fuit quædam pars continentis: at captâ per Hollandos ab Hispanis tabulâ quædam Geographica, compertum est, insulam eße. et continere, ubi latîßima est, 500 leucas.
A Cap. Mendocino vero usque ad C.S. Luæ reptum testibus tabulæ præeditâ et Francisco Gaulo extendi in longitudinem 1700 leucarum.” [Compare also Goos (1666, Item No. 25.1647).] [In Dutch and Latin.]

1669

Sanson (S') [Sanson d’Abbeville (Sieur de)] [Sanson d’Abbeville, Nicolas]


[“California Isle.” is separated from “N. Grenade.” by “Mar Vermejo.” On the eastern side of the strait two rivers (not labeled) are depicted. The northerly one arrives from the north, northeast of “Acoma”, which presumably is the Colorado. (The southerly river arrives from the northeast, heading in a lake northeast of “S. Fé”, which depicts the Rio Grande.)] [In French.]

≡ cross-listings  Shirley 419

1670

Du Val, P. [du Val, P.] [Duval, Pierre]

1670 25.1645 Noweav Mexiqve [or Novveav Mexiqve]. [“I. Californie ou N° Albion” is separated from “Qvivira ou N. Albion” and [Novveav Mexique] by “Mer Vermeille”. Midway on the east side of the strait, four rivers are depicted (from north to south): “R. de Anguchi” from the northeast; “Anguchi R” from the northeast; and, arriving independently at the head of an embayment, “Tecon R.” from the north-northeast (its northeastern headwater fork labeled “Cicuia R.”), and a river (not labeled, but labeled on its northwestern headwater fork “Huex R.”) from the northeast.] [Compare also du Val (1679, Item No. 25.1646) and Moore (1681, Item No. 25.1639).] [In French.]

Hondio, Iudoco [Hondius, Jodocus (junior)]

NO DATE 25.1501 America noviter delineata Auct: Iudoco Hondio. (“Pietro Todeschi f.”) [Bologna, Italy.] [1670s?] [The entire northwestern part of North America is blank, occluded by an inset map that is a polar projection of the northeastern part of the continent. “California” is a peninsula, the west coast of which continues with the continent’s west coast on a northwesterly line across the Pacific. California is separated from “Noua Granada” by “Mar Vermeio”. The head of the northwest-trending gulf ends in a bulbous shape. The head of the gulf receives four river systems: 1) a river from the northwest that bifurcates before reaching the gulf; 2) a river from the northwest, into which are two tributaries, one of them “Tontonteacflu” (sic) from the northeast (river systems 1 and 2 cross an area labeled “Tontonteac”); 3) a short river from the north-northeast, in an area labeled “Cevola”; 4) a river from the east-northeast that passes a place name, “Cevola”, into which is a tributary from a large lake by which are “Septem Cita”. Mountains separate the short river (3) from the “seven cities”.] [In Latin.]
1671

**Ogilium, Johanem [Ogilby, John]**

1671 25.1158  _Novissima et accuratissima Totius Americæ Descriptio per Johanem Ogilium Cosmographum Regium._ ("F. Lamb Sculp.").  *In: America: being the latest, and most accurate description of the New World; containing the original of the inhabitants, and the remarkable voyages thither. The conquest of the vast empires of Mexico and Peru, and other large provinces and territories, with the several European plantations in those parts. Also their cities, forresses (sic) towns, temples, mountains, and rivers. Their habits, customs, manners, and religions. Their plants, beasts, birds, and serpents. With an appendix, containing, besides several other considerable additions, a brief survey of what hath been discover’d of the unknown south-land and the Arctick region. Collected from most authentick authors, augmented with later observations, and adorn’d with maps and sculptures, by John Ogilby Esq, His Majesty’s Cartographer, Geographick Printer, and Master of the Revels in the Kingdom of Ireland._ London: Printed by the Author, and are to be had at his House in White Fryers. ["California" is an island, with "Mare Vermejo" separating it from "Quivira" and "Nova Mexico". On the eastern side of the strait, two rivers enter into two embayments: "R del Tecon" (with headwater forks) and "R Coral"; they come from an area with a place marker labeled "Ciloba" (sic).] [This map is effectively plagiarized from Schagen (in Montanus), 1671, *ITEM NO. 25.1157*]. [Map in Latin; volume in English.]

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**Overton, Iohn [Overton, John]**

1671 25.1650  _A New and most Exact map of America Described by N I Vischer and don into English Enlarged and Corrected according to I Bleau and Others with the Habits of Ṣ people & Ṣ manner of Ṣ Cheife Sitties Ṣ like never before._ London. Printed Coloured and are to be sould by Iohn Overton at Ṣ White horse neere the Fountaine Tavern Without Newgate. ("This California was in times past thought to beene a part of Ṣ [sic] Continent and so made in all maps but by further discoveries was found to be an Iland long 1700 legues"). ["Iland of California" is separated from "New Granada" by "The Vermian Sea". Midway on the east side of the strait are three rivers, all from the north-northeast: "R de Anguele", "R de Tecon", and "R de Corol"; the latter two arrive independently at the head of one embayment.]

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**Schagen, Gerardvm A.**

1671 25.1157  _Novissima et Accuratissima Totius Americæ Descriptio per Gerardvm A Schagen._ *In: Montanus, Arnoldus, De nieuwe en onbekende Weereld: of Beschryving van America._ t’Amsterdam: Jacob Meurs boek-verkooper en plaet-snyder. ["California" is an island, with the Gulf of California (not labeled) separating it from "Nova Granada". On the eastern side of the strait, two rivers enter into two embayments: "R. del Tecon" (with headwater forks) and "R. Coral".]

[Map in Latin; volume in Dutch.]

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[CROSS-LISTINGS]  [WHEAT I:56] [with credit to Montanus]
1673

**Meursium, Jacobum** [Meurs, Jacob von]

1673  25.1159  *Novissima et Accuratissima Totius Americae Descriptio per Jacobum Meursium.*  *In:* Montanus, Arnoldus, *Die Unbekante Neue Welt,* oder, Beschreibung des Welt-teils Amerika, und des Sud-Landes : darinnen vom Uhrsprunge der Ameriker und Sudländer und von den gedenckwürdigten Reynen der Europen darnach zu : wie auch von derselben Festen Ländern, Inseln, Städten, Festungen, Dörfern, vornähmsten Gebeuen, Bergen, Brunnen, Flüssen und Ahrten der Tiere, Beume, Stauden, und anderer fremden Gewächse : als auch von den Gottes-und Götzendiens, Sitten, Sprachen, Kleider-trachten, wunderlichen Begäbnissen, und so wohl alten als neuen Kriegen, ausführlich gehandelt wird. Amsterdam : Jacob von Meurs.  ["California" is an island, with the Gulf of California (not labeled) separating it from "Nova Granada". On the eastern side of the strait, two rivers enter into two embayments: "R. del Tecon" (with headwater forks) and "R. Coral".] [This map is the same as that of Schagen (in Montanus), 1671, ITEM NO. 25.1157.] [Map in Latin; volume in German.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT 1:57 [with credit to Montanus]

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1674

**Anonymous**

1674  25.1399  *图全舆坤* [read right to left] [Kun yu quan tu] [Double hemisphere map of the world].  [Beijing]: Kangxi jia yin, woodblock prints on 8 scrolls.  [Seen in Library of Congress. Title in Chinese orthography is as displayed on map (read right to left). Even though the scrolls are correctly enumerated in pencil by the LOC catalogers from right to left, the LOC catalog record displays the title as if reading left to right, “坤舆全图”. On the map, the title appears at the top of scrolls 3 ("舆坤") and 6 ("图全").] [Map, with various texts on all scrolls; scrolls 1, 8 entirely composed of text blocks. Copy in Library of Congress seen online in four high-resolution images of two scrolls each, https://www.loc.gov/item/gm71002352/. Date, title translation, and publisher source are from LOC catalog record, which also notes, “Based on the world map of Joannes Blaeu”, with contributor names Ferdinand Verbiest and Joan Blaeu.] [None of the geographic names on the map have been translated for this bibliography. California is shown as an island. Midway on the eastern side of the strait three rivers, with two Chinese labels adjacent to them, are shown reaching the gulf from the north; the central one is the predominant one, with headwater forks. (A fourth river, south of these, is recognizable as the Rio Grande, with headwater in a lake to the northeast).] [In Chinese.]
les Isles de Terre Neuve, de Californie, et Antilles ou sont distingués les uns autres Les Estats comme ils sont possédés présentement par les Français, Castillans, Anglois, Suedois, Danois, et par le Estats Generaux des Provinces Vnies ou Hollandois. Tirée des Relations de toutes ces Nations. Par le S’Sanson, Geographe ordinaire du Roy. 1674.”] [“Isle de Californie” is separated from “Nouveau Mexique” by “Mar Vermejo ou Mer Rouge”. On the eastern side of the strait is an embayment into which two rivers separately flow, “R. de Tecon” (a bifurcated stream) and “R. de Coral”.] [In French.]

**CROSS-LISTINGS** WHEAT I:58

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**Verbist, Pieter**

1674  25.1592  [Kunyu] [The whole earth]. [Peking.] [Wood-cut blocks. California is depicted as an island. On the eastern side of the strait between it and the American mainland is an embayment that receives two rivers from the north and northeast; for former is more significant and displays two headwater forks; a label is adjacent to it, “德 説 河” [?], which is the name of a river (not determined). Another, short river, also from the north, parallels it to the west. [Stanford University Library’s Glen McLaughlin Map Collection of California as an Island indicates multiple states (including square brackets): 1) ”Published in Peking, [1674]”; 2) “Published in Canton, 1856, possibly from new blocks”; 3) “Published in Seoul, 1860, by order of the King Cho Chou of Korea, probably from the 1856 blocks”; 4) “Published in the 1930s, probably in Seoul from 1856 blocks, but lacking decorative borders”.] [In Chinese.]

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**Ionghe, Clement de** [Jonghe, Clemendt de]

1675  25.1644  Americæ nova discriptio. Amstelodami. Apud Clement de Ionghe A. 1661. In: Tabula Atlantis collecta per Clementum de Jonghe . . . 1675. [The island, “California”, is separated from “Nova Granada” by a strait (not labeled). Midway on the east side of the strait two rivers (not labeled) arrive at a common point; one (with headwater forks near “Rey Coromedo”) from the north, the other from the northeast.]

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**Kircher, Athanasius**

 Seller, John  
NO DATE  25.1488  *Novissima totius terrarum orbis tabula. Auctore Joh: Seller Hydrographo Regis.*  
[London.]  [1675?]  [The island of "California" is separated from "Nova Granada" by a strait (not labeled). Midway along the east side of the strait is a bilobed embayment, into each part of which flows a river. The westerly embayment receives a significant river from the north with two forks heading near a place marked "Rey Coromedo"; the easterly embayment receives a smaller river also from the north. To the east of these rivers is a place marked "Pueblos d Aloque".]  [In Latin.]

**CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY**  
SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Greene, Robert  
[London.]  ["California" is shown as an island. On the eastern side of the gulf separating it from "Nova Granada" is a small embayment into which two rivers flow, one them a little more prominent and with headwater forks. East of these rivers is the label, "Pueblos de Moqui".]

Hollar, W.  [Hollar, Wenceslaus]  
1676  25.1642  *A new and Exact Map of America and Ilands [sic] therevnto belonging, Published and are to be Sold by John Garrett at the South Entrance into Royal Exchange of London. ("W Hollar fecit"). ("This California, was in times past thought to beeene a part of y² Continent and so made in all maps, but by further discoveries was found to be an Iland long 1700 legues," [sic].) ["Iland of California" is separated from "New Grenada" by "The Vermian Sea". Midway on the east side of the strait three rivers arrive from the north-northeast: "R. de Anguchi", and, independently to a single embayment, "R. de Tecon" and "R. de Coral"]. The river Tecon has two headwater forks, one near a place marked "Rey Coromedo", "Pueblos de Moqui" are places due east from these three rivers, in the foothills of a large mountainous area that separates them from "Rio del Norte" (Rio Grande) (Santa Fe is not marked), the course of which is south-southwest from a large lake, turning west-southwest before reaching the strait.]

Du-Val, P.  [Du Val, P.]  [Duval, Pierre]  
1677  25.1496  *Carte Universelle du Commerce, c’est à dire Carte Hidrographique, où sont exactement decrites, Les Costes des 4 Parties du Monde, Aveque [sic] les routes pour la Navigation de Indes, Occidentales et Orientales. Par P. Du-Val Geographe Ordinaire du Roy. 1677. (a'Paris. Chez l'Auteur, en l'Isle du Palais, sur le quay de l'Orloge, au coin de la ruë de Harlay. Avec Privilege du Roy, pour vingt ans.)* ["1. Californie" is separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by "Mer Vermeille", with the strait open to the north in "Destroit d'Anion". Midway along the eastern side of the strait is a north-trending gulf that receives "R-Tecow" from the northeast.]  [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 460

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 364
Sansone, Gvglielmo [Sanson, Guillaume]

1677 25.1336  *l’America Settentrionale Nuouamente corretta, et accresciuta secondo le relationi più moderne, da Gvglielmo Sansone Geografo di S.M.Christianis*. E data in luce da Gio. Giacomo de Rossi, in Roma nella sua Stamperia alla Pace, l’Anno 1677. (“Giorgio Widman Sculp.”) [“Isola di California” is separated from “Nvovo Messico” by “Mar Vermei ò Mar Rosso”. Midway along the eastern coast of the strait three rivers are received from the northeast: “R. de Anguchi”, and, into an embayment, “R. de Tecon” and “R. de Coral”. Tecon is shown as a principal river, with headwater forks, the western branch of which heads in a place labeled “Rey Coromedo”.] [Rossi, Giacomo Giovanni] [In Italian.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT 1:59

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Sanson (S’) [Sanson d’Abbeville (Sieur de)] [Sanson d’Abbeville, Nicolas]

1678 25.1394  *Mappe-Monde ou Carte Generale du Globe Terrestre Representée en deux Plan-Hemispheres Reveuë et changeèe en plusieurs endroits Suivant les Relations les plus recentes Par le S’. Sanson Geographe ordinaire de sa Majesté*. (“A Paris Chez Pierre Mariette Rue S’Iacques à l’Esperance. Avec Privelege pour 20 Ans. 1678.”) [“Californie Isle.” is separated from “N. Grenade.” by “Mar Vermejo.” On the eastern side of the strait two rivers (not labeled) are depicted. The northerly one arrives from the north, northeast of “Acoma”, which presumably is the Colorado. (The southerly river arrives from the northeast, heading in a lake northeast of “S. Fé”, which depicts the Rio Grande.)] [In French.]

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Du Val, P. [du Val, P.] [Duval, Pierre]

CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY
SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

1679 25.1163 l’Amerique Suivant les dernieres Relations, avec les Routes que l’on tient pour Les Indes Occidentales. par P. Du-val Geographe Ordinaire du Roy. Paris: Chez l’Auteur. ("Liebaux Sculpisit"). [This is the upper left of a four-sheet map from Duval’s atlas, Les acquisitions de la France par la paix. Avecque les cartes geographiques des lieux mentiones dans les articles des traitez de Munster, des Pyrenees, de Lorraine, d’Aix-la-chapelie, de Nimmegueg.] ["Isle Californie" is separated from "Nouvea Mexique" by "Mer Vermeille". On the eastern side of the strait is an embayment into which two rivers separately flow, "R. del-tecon" (a large river with headwater forks in "Quivira ou Nª Albion") and "R. de Coral"]. [In French.]

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Sanson (S.) [Sanson d'Abbeville (Sieur de)] [Sanson d'Abbeville, Nicolas]
NO DATE 25.1480 America Septentrionalis divisa in suas principales partes et Status seu Dominatus Regis Galliæ, Castilliae, Angliæ, Sueciae[,] Daniae et Batavorum P. D. [sic] Sanson Geographum Regis Galliæ ordinarium Iohann Hoffmann. Excudit. [Caption: America Septentrionalis divisa in suas principales partes Terram nempe Arcticam Canadam seu novam Franciam, mexico seu novam Hispaniam novam Mexico Insulas de Terra Nova de California et Antillas ut et in Dominatus Regis Galliæ, Castilliae, Angliæ, Sueciae, Daniae et Batavorum. Per S. Sanson Geographum Regis Galliæ Ordinarum.] ("J. I Vogel. scul.")[1679?] ["Insula California" is separated from "Noua Mexico" by "Mare Vermeo vel Mare Rubrum". Midway along the eastern side of the strait is a bilobed embayment, which receives in its westerly part "R. de Tecon" from the north-northeast (it has two headwater forks, the westerly one heading near "Rey Coromedo") and "R. de Coral" from the northeast. A mountain range separates these two rivers, on the eastern side being labels that include "Zumi [sic] ou Cibola" and "Moqui"]. [In Latin.]

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Seller, John
1679 25.1640 New Mexico. In: Seller, John, Atlas minimus or a book of geography shewing all the empires, monarchies[,] kingdomes[,] dominions[,] principalities and countries, in the whole world. By John Seller Hydrograph to the King. And are sold at at his house at the Hermitage in Wapping. and in Pope’s head Alley in Cornhill Lon. ("Ja Clark Sculp."). [The island, "California" (labeled "Nova Albio" [sic] at its northern end), is separated from "Nova Granada Hispania" by a strait (not labeled). Midway on the east side of this crude map are shown four rivers (not labeled) arriving in embayments, from the north to north-northeast.]

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Sanson [Sanson d'Abbeville, Nicolas], AND Berry, William
1680 25.686 North America divided into is principall parts where are distinguished the severall states which belong to the English, Spanish, and French. to the Most Serene and Most Sacred Majesty of Charles II. By the Grace of God King of Great Brittain, France, and Ireland. This Map of North America is humbly Dedicated, and Presented, By Your Majesties [sic] Loyal Subject, and Servant William Berry. ("Sold by William Berry at the Sign of the globe between Charing-Cross and White-Hall. 1680"). [Title from cartouche. Caption on map reads: "North America divided into its pricipall [sic] parts viz. Arctick Lands, New North Wales, N. South Wales, N. Brittain, Canada, N. France, N. Scotland, N. England, N. York, N. Jarsey, Mary-Land, Virginia, Carolina, Florida,
Mexico, the islands of New Found Land, California, the Antilles, in which are distinguished the several countries as they are possessed by the English, Spanish, and French, &c. [Described by Sanson Corrected and amended By William Berry].

"California" is separated from the mainland by "Sea of Vermejo", which shows a bay on the eastern side into which flow "R. d'Tecson" and "R. d' Coral".

1680 25.1395  
A Mapp of All the World In two Hemispheres in which are exactly Describ'd all the Parts of the Earth and Seas {Described By Sanson Corrected and amended By William Berry.} ("To the Most Serene and Most Sacred Majesty of Charles II. By the Grace of God King of Great Brittain[,] France, and Ireland, This Map of Y World is humbly Dedicated, and Presented, By Your Mai[f] Loyal Subject and Servant.") ("London Sold by William Berry at Y Sign of the Globe between Charing-Cross and White-Hall 1680.") [The island, "California" (labeled at its northern end "New Albion") is separated from "New Mexico" by "Sea of Vermejo". On the eastern side of the strait three rivers (not labeled) arrive from the northeast; the central and southerly of them arrive at the head of an embayment. The central river is longest, heading near a place labeled "Coronado". (South of these rivers is "R. d. North", which is the Rio Grande.)

Wit, F. de [Wit, Frederick de]

1680 25.1494  
Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Tabula, ex officina F. de Wit. Amstelodami. ["California Insvla." is separated from "N. Grenada." by "M. Vermeio", which hosts a number of islands throughout its northern half. Midway on the eastern side of the strait is a single river (not labeled) arriving from the north and north-northeast, with headwater in a mountainous area north of "Acoma". To the north of that mountainous area is labeled "Cibola."] [In Latin.]

Moore, Jonas

1681 25.1639  
New Mexico. In: Moore, Jonas, A new syteme of the mathematicks: Containing VIII. A new geography, or a description of the most eminent countries and coasts of the world, with maps of them, and tables of the latitude and longitude. Composed by Sir Jonas Moore Knight, late Surveyor General of His Majesty's Ordnance, and Fellow of the Royal Society: And designed for the use of the Royal Foundation of the Mathematical School in Christ-Hospital. By His Majesty's special command. London, Printed by A. Godbid and J. Playford, for Robert Scott, Bookseller in Little Britain. ["I: California or N^° Albion" is separated from "Qvivira or N Albon" (sic) by "Mar Vermeio". Midway on the east side of the strait, four rivers are depicted (from north to south): "R. de Anguchi" from the northeast; "Anguchi R" from the northeast; and, arriving independently at the head of an embayment, "Teccon R." from the north-northeast (its northeastern headwater fork labeled "Cicuia R."); and a river (not labeled, but labeled on its northwestern headwater fork "Huex R") from the northeast.]
1682

Blome, Richard

1682 25.1635 A New Mapp of America Septentroniale Designed by Moūsieur Sanson Geographer to the French King, and Rendred [sic] into English, and Illustrated by Richard Blome. By his Majesties Especiall Command. London. Printed for Richard Blome. ("To the R! Honble Anthony Earle of Shaftesbury Baron Ashley of Wimbourne S' Giles, and Lord Cooper of Pawlet. This Mapp is most humbly D.D. by R.B.") ("Francis Lamb Sculp"). 
In: *Cosmography and geography: in two parts, the first, containing the general and absolute part of cosmography and geography, being a translation from that eminent and much esteemed geographer Varenius: wherein are at large handled all such arts as are necessary to be understood for the true knowledge thereof: the second part, being a geographical description of all the world, taken from the notes and works of the famous Monsieur Sanson, late geographer to the French King: to which are added about an hundred cosmographical, geographical and hydrographical tables of several kingdoms and isles of the world, with their chief cities, seaports, bays, &c. drawn from the maps of the said Sanson: illustrated with maps.* London: Printed by S. Roycroft for Richard Blome. [The island of "California" is separated from "New Grenada" by "Sea of Vermejo". Midway along the eastern side of the strait are two embayments, the northern one of which recieves "R of Anguchi" (though the river-proper is not drawn), and the southern one of which is bilobed, the northern lobe receiving "R del Tecon" from the north-northeast (its headwaters are in two forks), the southern lobe receiving "R of Coral" from the northeast. Mountains separate the river Tecon from "Zuny", "Cibola", and "Mogui" to the east.]

Manesson Mallet, Alain

1683 25.1379 Novveav Mexiqve et Californie. [Caption: "Figure CXLVI."] In: *Description de l’univers, contenat les differens systèmes du monde, les cartes generales & particulieres de la geographie ancienne & moderne: les plans & les profils des principales villes & des autres plus considerables de la terre; avec les portraits des souverains qui y commandent, leurs blasons, tierres & livrés: et les mœrs, religions, gouvernements & divers habillemens de chaque nation.* Tome Cinq. Paris: Chez Denys Thierry, p. 353. ["Isle de Californie" is separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by "Mer Vermeio". Midway along the eastern side of the strait three rivers run into three independent embayments: "Tecon R.", "Coral R.", and an unlabeled river. "Tecon R." is the principal stream, with headwater forks near a place name, "Rey Coromendo".] [In French.]

Thornton, John

NO DATE 25.1164 A new Map of the World According to M. Edward Wright Commonly called Mercator’s Projection. London: John Thornton. ("La Clark sculp.") [Ca. 1683.] ["California", an island, is separated from "New Granada" by the Gulf of Mexico (not labeled). On the eastern side of the strait is an embayment into which two simply drawn rivers enter separately. Of North America, only the coasts and notable rivers are delineated.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY S21 WHEAT I:63

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CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

1684

Manesson Mallet, Alain

1684 25.1380 Novveav Mexique et Californie. [Caption: "das neue Mexica nobens der Insel Californien. Fig. 34."] * In: Beschreibung des ganzzton Welt-Kreisses/ In sich begrieffend verschiedene Vorstellung der Welt, allgemeine und besondere Land-Charten der alten und neuen Erd-Beschreibung; Die Grund- und Abrisse der vornehmsten Städte/ und anderer ansehnlichster Ortcr des Erdbodens/ samt den Bildnüssen der Könige und Potentaten/ so seltene beherzschen/ ihren Mappen/ Tituln und Libereyen. In gleichen die Sitten/ Religion/ Regierungs-Formen und unterschiedliche Kleidungs-Arten jeder Nation. In fünff Theileverfasset: * * * V. Die Fortsetzung des alten und neuen Europa/ wie auch der Australischen/ oder Mittägigen Länder/ und America. Frankfurt am Mäyn: In Verlegung Johann David Zunners. [The same plate, in French, is used, as which appeared in the first ed. (Manesson Mallet, 1683, ITEM NO. 25.1379), with a caption in German. "Isle de Californie" is separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by "Mer Vermeio". Midway along the eastern side of the strait three rivers run into three independent embayments: "Tecon R.", "Coral R.", and an unlabeled river. "Tecon R." is the principal stream, with headwater forks near a place name, "Rey Coromendo". [Map in French; volume and map caption in German.]

Sanson d’Abbeville, N. [Sanson d’Abbeville, Nicolas] [Sanson, Nicolas]

1684 25.1396 Mappa Mondo o Vero Carta Generale del Globo Terrestre Rapresentato in due Planisferi E’ nouamenti coretta e in piu parte Aumentata Secondo de Relatione piu recente Da N. Sanson d’Abbeuille Giografo di sua Maesta Crist.[4] Intagliata da Gio. Lluillier. (“E di nouo data in luce da Gio. Iacomo de Rossi nella sua Stamperia in roma alla Pace l’Anno 1684.”) [“California Is.” is separated from “N. Grenada” by “Mare Vermiglio.” On the eastern side of the strait, three widely separated rivers (none labeled) arrive at the gulf. The northernmost river, short, comes from the northeast; the middle river comes from the north, heading in “Novo Mexico.”; the southernmost river is recognizable as the Rio Grande, heading in a lake north of “S. Fe.”] [In Italian.]

1685

Coronelli, Marco Vincenzo

CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY
SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Lea, Philip
1685 25.1479 North America Divided into its III Principall Parts 1st English Part Viz English Empire containing y° Articklands near HUDSons Bay[,] New North & South Wales New Britain N Foundl & N Scotl & N York N JARseY Pensylvania Maryland Virginia Carolina Carolinia or Florida California Sommer f° Bahama f° Jamaica &c y° Cariby f° II. Spanish P° viz NSpain P° of y° Antilles III French P° viz N France & P° of y° Cariby P° [sic]. [The island of "California" is separated from "New Mexico" and "Marata" by "Red Sea of Vermejo". Midway along the east side of the strait is a north-trending embayment that receives independently "R. Tecou" from the north (with two forks, one having headwater near "Rey Coromedo"), and "R. Coral" from the north-northeast.] [Of extralimital interest on this map is the course of the Rio Grande, labeled "R Escondado". Its headwater is in a lake north of "S Fe als New Mejico", then its course is southwest before turning southeast to the "Bay of Mexico". En route on that part of the course it passes through a mountain range (not labeled), with the remarkable annotation, "the River runs Under".]

Ram, Ioannem de [Ram, Joannem de]
NO DATE 25.1599 Novissima et Accuratissima Totius Americae per Ioannem de Ram. ("Cum privilegio ordinum Hollandiae et Westfrisiæ.") [Ca. 1685.] [The island of "California" is separated from "Nova Granada" by a strait (not labeled). Midway on the eastern side of the strait are three rivers (not labeled) that enter two embayments from the north. The central, principal river has two forks, the western one of which passes by a place marked "Rey Coromedo". [In Latin.]

1686

Valck, G. [Valk, Gerard]
1686 25.1385 Mappe-monde Geo-Hydrographique ou Description Generale du Globe Terrestre et Aquatique en Deux-Plans-Hemispheres, ou sont exactement remarquées en General Toutes les Parties de la Terre et de l'Eau Suivant les relations les plus nouvelles, par G. Valck. [On the map of "Amerique Septentionale", the island of "California" is separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by "Mer Vermeille". Midway along the eastern shore of the strait is an embayment that receives two rivers (not labeled) from the north and northeast; the longer one, from the north, comes from a place labeled "R. coromeda". ] [In French.]

1688

Coronelli, Marco Vincenzo
NO DATE 25.579 [Gores for a terrestrial globe 42 inches in diameter.] Venezia: Accademia Cosmografica degli Argonauti. [Ca. 1688.] [The gore covering southwestern North America labels "Nuovo Mexico" separated from "Isola de California" by "Mar Vermeio, ò di Cortese. detto dalli Francesi Mer Rouge", near the middle of which enter three distinct rivers from the northeast: "Rio de Aguchi, ò de Bona Guia", "Rio de Tecon", and "Rio de Coral". The river "Tecon" arrives at the head of a large embayment; the river "Coral" arrives at the eastern side of the same embayment.] [In Italian.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:70 [with illustration facing p. 48]

Morden, Robert, AND Berry William

NO DATE 25.253 [Map of the world.] London: Robert Morden and William Berry. ("To Cap: John Wood this Map of the World Drawn according [sic] to Mercators Projection is humbly Dedicated By Rob: Morden & Will: Berry Sold at y Atlas in Cornhill & at y Globe in y Strand London."). [1690?] [The island, "California" (with its northern end labeled "Nova Albion"), is separated from "Nova Granada" by "Mare Vermejo". Midway along the east side of the strait it appears that "R d Tecon" flows due south from a place marked "El Rey Coronado" (sic) directly into the strait, although its lower end is shown widening a little. Arriving there independently from the northeast is "R Coral".]

[Title in English, with labeling in English, Spanish, and Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 272

1690

Ianssonius, Johannes [Jansson, Jan] 1690 25.581 America Septentrionalis. Amstelodami: Ioannes Ianßonius. [To accompany Atlas minor sive totius orbis terrarum contracta delinea ex conatibus Nico. Visscher. . . . .] ["Nueva Granada" is separated from "Insula California" by "Mare Vermio", near the middle of which enter three distinct rivers from the northeast: "R. de Anguchi", R. del Tecon", and "R. de Coral".]

[In Latin.]

Lea, Philip 1690 25.1634 A New Mapp of America Devided According to the Best and latest Observations and Discoveries wherein are discribed by thear Proper Names the severall Countries that Belonge to y English which are wholly left out in all French and Dutch Maps viz New Scotland. Long Iland. N. York N. Jarsey. Mary Land. Pensilvania Carolina & [sic] by Philip Lea at y Atlas and Hercules in Cheapside=.... and by I. Overton at the White Horse without Newgat London. [all spellings and punctuation thus]. (["James Moxon Sculp." ("Philip Lea. Excutid.").] ("To this, Europe, Asia, and Africa, are made TAbles for redy finding any Place &c: by Phi: Lea at the Atlas & Hercules in Cheapside at y Corner of Fryday Street."). [The island, "California" (labeled "New Albion" at its northern end), is separated from "Marrata" in "New Mexico" by "Sea of Vermejo". Four rivers arrive in the middle of the eastern shore of the strait; "R. Aguchi" from the northeast, a river (not labeled) from the north-northeast, and, into one embayment, "R. Tecon" from the north" and "R. Coral" from the northeast. ("North R." [Rio Grande] is depicted on a generally southwesterly course from a large lake north of “S! Fe or New Mexico” to an embayment in the strait some distance south of the rivers Tecon and Coral [compare Lea, 1685, ITEM NO. 25.1479].)]
Sanson, Gulielmi [as Gulielmi Sanson Nicolai Filii] [Sanson, Guillaume]

1690  25.1633  Atlantis Insula à Nicolao Sanson Antiquitati Restituta; Nunc demum Majori Forma delineata, et in decem Regna, Iuxta decem Neptuni Filios Distributa. Praeterea Insulæ, Nostræq: Continentis Regiones quibus Imperavere Atlantici Reges; aut quas Armis Tentavere. ex Conatibus Geographicis Gulielmi Sanson Nicolai Filii. CIO LXVIII. Cum Privilegio [renò inserted] ad Viginti Annoes Lutetiæ Parisiorum. Apud Autorem in Ædibus Regus 1690. ("Atlantis Insulæ pars Septentrionalis, non tantum ad Asiae Magnitudinem accedit, sed etiam ejus figuram, situm, et Insularum Circumjacentium Multitudinem Imitatur."). [Various states noted, 1669-1741.] [The Americas are labeled "Atlantis Insula Altera Continens", with the southwestern portion of North America and Central America labeled "Atlas". The Atlantic Ocean is labeled both "Oceanus Atlanticus" and "Atlanticum Pelagus"; the Pacific Ocean is labeled "Atlanticum Pelagus" (sic). A large island of California (not labeled) is separated form "Atlas" by a strait. Five rivers (none labeled) go to the eastern side of the strait from the northeast. Other than a midcontinental mountain range in North America, no features are marked or labeled, aside from Mexico City(?) being labeled "Machimos id est Bellatrix".) [In Latin.]

Visscher, Nikolaao [Visscher, Nikolaus]

NO DATE  25.1410  Orbis terrarum nova et accuratissima tabula. Auctore Nicolao Visscher. ("N. P. Berchem invent.") (J. de Visscher sculpit.) [Amsterdam]: Nikolao Visscher. [1690?] ["California." is depicted as an island, labeled in its northern part "Nova Albion". It is separated from "Nova Granada." by a strait (not labeled). On the eastern shore of the strait is a divided embayment that receives two rivers (not labeled) from the north; the northerly one has headwater forks by a place labeled "Rey Coromedo". "R. del Norto" (Rio Grande) is to the south of these rivers.] [In Latin.]

Visscher, Nikolaus

1690  25.254  Totius Americae descriptio. [Amstelaedami.] [California depicted as an island.] [In Latin.]

1691

Rouillard, I.

1691  25.1497  Carte Generalle de la Nouvelle France ou est compris la Lovisiane Gaspesie et le Nouveau Mexique avec les Isles Antilles—Dressée sur les memoires les plus nomieaux 1691. ("I. Rouillard. delineavit.") ("L. Boudan Sculp.") [Only the eastern part of lower California (labeled "Partie de Californie") is depicted, separated from "Novvelle Espagne" by "Mer Vermeille", which passes northwestwardly off the map. By its arrangement and the depiction of the rivers described here, California is an island. Part way on the eastern side of the strait is a trilobed embayment, into which a meager river (not labeled) enters the northern embayment from the northeast; a more significant river (not labeled, with two small tributaries received en route to the gulf) enters the central embayment from the northeast. North of the headwater area for this latter river the map is occluded by an the ornamental title cartouche.] [In French.]
Müller, Johann Ulrich

1692  25.1597  Kurtz-bündige Abbild- und Vorstellung der gantzen Welt / worinnen alle in derselben/ sonderlich aber in Teutschland/ belegene Königreich/ fürstenthumer/ Provintzen und Landschaften/ vornehme Städte/ Bestugen/ hohe Schulen/ Flüsz/ Berge/ Insuln und Wälder/ &c. Wie nicht weniger die jetzigen hohen Regenten dieser und jener Länder bemercket werden. Ulm: Verlag Georg Wilhelm Kühnen, VARIOUSLY ENUMERATED LEAVES [103 total]. [Volume is a translation of Geographia totius orbis compendiaria.] [See maps (plates are enumerated in separate sequences for different parts of the volume): [1] “America Septentriionales.”, plate I accompanying “Das Mitternächtische America”. “I. California” is separated from “N. Mexico” by “M. Vermilio”. On the east side of the strait, north of “R. Nort” (Rio Grande), is a river (not labeled) arriving from the northeast, northwest of “S. Fe.”] [2] “Nova Mexico” (plate VII accompanying “Neu Mexico”). “California Ins.” is separated from “Nova Mexico” by “Mare Vermejo”. On the east side of the strait, north of “Río de Nort” (Rio Grande), are three rivers descending from the northeast; “Anguchi”, the northernmost, arrives independently at the gulf. The second two rivers arrive independently at an embayment; “Tecon R.” is the western river, with one of its headwater forks labeled “Cicuja R.”; “Hanx R.” is the eastern river, which receives four small tributaries (not labeled) en route to the gulf. To the northwest of all of these rivers is “Quivira s. N. Albion”; to the east is “Cibola.”] [In German.]

Morden, Robert

1693  25.1632  New Mexico vel New Granata et Marata et California by R. Marden. In: Geography rectified, or, A description of the world, in all its kingdoms, provinces, countries, islands, cities, towns, seas, rivers, bayes, capes, ports : their ancient and present names, inhabitants, situations, histories, customs, governments, &c. : as also their commodities, coins, weights, and measures, compared with those at London. London: Printed for Robert Morden and Thomas Cockerill, at the Atlas in Cornhill, and at the Three Legs in the Poultrey, over against the Stocks-Market. [Map appears on p. 585. The boundaries of New Mexico (containing New Granata and Marata) are not defined, although the southern part of the map delineates boundaries for “Cinaloa”, “New Biscay”, and “Part of New Spain”. “The Iland (sic) of California” is separated from [New Mexico] by “Sea of California or Vermeijo”. The northern end of the strait is nearly closed off by islands and a flattened, southwest-facing coast of “Qu‘viria” (sic). Midway on the eastern side of the strait are two embayments. The northern one, relatively small and trending to the north-northeast, receives “P (sic) Aguchi or Bona Guia” from the northeast, north of which is a place marked, peculiarly, “Reylorpo”. The southern embayment is bilobed, the northern lobe receiving “R Tecon” from the north-northeast, and the southern lobe receiving “R Coral” from the northeast. (“R Bravo” [Rio Grande] is correctly depicted arriving at the Gulf of Mexico (not labeled).] [In English, with title in muddled English and Latin.]
1694

Iaillot, Hubert [Jaillot, Alexis Hubert]

1694 25.1162  *Amerique Septentrionale Divisee en Ses Principales Parties*. Paris. [Caption: "America Septentrionalis in Suas Præcipuas Partes Divisa, ad usum Serenissimi Burgundiae Ducis, [sic]."] ["Isle de Californie" is separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by "Mar Vermejo ou Mer Rouge". On the eastern side of the strait is an embayment into which two rivers separately flow, "R. de Tecon" (a bifurcated stream) and "R. de Coral".] [In French, with caption in Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT I:74

Jaillot, Hubert [Jaillot, Alexis Hubert]

1694 25.1487  *Mappe monde ou Description du Globe Terrestre & Aquatique Presentée à Monseigneur le duc de Bourgogne Par son tres Humble et tres Obëissant Serviteur H:Jaillot a Paris M-D-C-XCIV*. [Caption: *Nova Orbis Tabula. ad usum Serenissimi Burgundiae Ducis. Authore H:Jaillot. Parisiis 1694.*] [Verso contains "Tables Geographiques des Divisions du Globe Terrestre. Par le S: Sanson, Geographe ordinaire du Roy." ] ["Isle de Californie" is separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by "Mer Vermeiio". Midway along the eastern side of the strait an embayment independently receives two rivers; a principal river from the north with headwaters near a place labeled "Rey Coromedo", and a lesser river from the north-northeast from near a place labeled "Cibola". Of note is the label "Moqui" to the east of these rivers, and "Quivira" some distance to the southeast of these rivers, beyond "R. del Norte" (Rio Grande, which by convention on contemporary maps flows southwestwardly to the strait).] [In French, with caption in Latin.]

1695

Sanson (S') [Sanson d'Abbeville (Sieur de)] [Sanson d'Abbeville, Nicolas]

1695 25.1478  *Amerique Septentrionale. Par le S'. Sanson d'Abbeville Geographe du Roy. A Paris chez L'auteur aux Galleries du Louvre 1695. (Peyrounin Sculp.*) ["Californie Isle." is separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by "Mar Vermeio". Midway along the eastern side of the strait there is an embayment heading east-northeast, into the head of which independently arrive two rivers (not labeled); the principal river with two forks at its headwaters, from the northeast; the other, a shorter river, from the east-northeast.] [In French.]

1696

Sanson (M.) [Sanson (Monsieur)] [Sanson d'Abbeville, Nicolas]

NO DATE 25.1389  *Nova Orbis Tabula ad Usum Serenißimi Burgundiae Ducis. Mappe-monde Dreßé sur les Observations de M'. de L'Academie Royale des Sciences et quelques autres et sur les memoires les plus recens Par M. Sanson. (Se Vend a Amsterdam Chez Pierre Mortier Avec Privilege.*) ["Californie" (with its peninsula carrying the label "P. de la Paix") is separated from "Sonora" by "M. Vermeille". A single river (not labeled) arcs from the northeast to south-southeast before arriving at the head of the gulf.] [In French, with ornamental banner in Latin.]
Zahn, Johann


Norimberga: literis Knorzianis sumptibus Joannis Christophori Lochnner. [The island, "California" (labeled "Nova Albion" at its flattened northern end), is separated from "Nova Granada" by a strait (not labeled). Midway on the eastern side of the strait are three north-trending embayments, the northern and central ones receiving meagerly depicted rivers (not labeled) from the north. The southern embayment is twinned, with a prominent river (not labeled) arriving at the western fork of the embayment from the north, where its two headwater forks come form an area labeled "Roy Coromede", and the eastern fork of the embayment receives a shorter river (not labeled) from the north. To the east of these rivers is "Pueblos de Moqui".]

[In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 584

Hennepin, Louis de

1697  25.1342  Carte d’un tres grand Pays entre le Nouveau Mexique et la Mer Glaciale Dediee a Guillaume IIIe Roy de la Grand Bretagne Par le R.P. Louis de hennepin Mission: Recol: et Not: Apost: Chez G. Broedeleat a Utreght. ("J. V. Vianen del et fecit"). ["Californie," (with a small label in its northern part, N. Albion") is portrayed in an unusual configuration, in the form wherein it has been depicted on many maps as an island, separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by "Mar Vermeilie [sic] ou Mer Rouge.", with principal rivers entering the gulf from the continental side; yet California’s form here is a fattened peninsula, narrowing considerably to its north where it is barely joined to the mainland with a short river from the northwest nearly cutting it off. In turn, there is a narrow strait to the north of California that separates California from an immense "Terre de Lesso," that occupies the entirety of the northern Pacific Ocean between America and Asia. None of the rivers going to the gulf are labeled, though in the middle part of the eastern shore is a significant river with headwater forks, coming from the northeast, that can be taken as the Colorado, which enters an embayment north of the only place name on this side of the gulf, "Port de St. Clara".]

[In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT 1:77
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY
SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

1698

Bisselii, Joannis


Hennepin, Louis de

1698  25.1343  Amerique Septentrimonialis Carte d’un tres grand Pays entre le Nouveau Mexique et la Mer Glaciale Dediee a Guillaume III. Roy de la Grand Brettagne Par le R.P. Louis de hennepin Mission: Recol: et Not: Apost: Chez C. Specht a Utregh 1698.  [Map: "J. V. Vianen del et fecit").  There are some small but significant changes in this map compared to its 1697 ed. (ITEM NO. 25.1342), including the addition of more place names. "Californie." (with a small label in its northern part, N. Albion") is now meant to be portrayed as an island, separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by "Mar Vermeillie [sic] ou Mer Rouge." What had been a narrow neck of land at its northern extremity is now awkwardly redrawn as a narrow strait with two islands, south of the short river that otherwise would nearly cut off this land from the mainland. The more significant strait to the north of California remains between America and Asia, with a small label, "Anian", at the easternmost part of "Terre de Iesso.", which of course is meant to bring attention to the mythical Northwest passage that was known as the Strait of Anian. The large river entering the Gulf of California midway along the eastern shore is now labeled "R. de Tecon".  [In French.]

Moll, Herman

1698  25.1630  Carte De La Partie du Millieu de L’Amérique. In: Dampier, Guillaume, Nouveau voyage autour du monde : où l’on décrit en particulier l’isthme de l’Amérique, plusieurs côtes & îles des Indes occidentales, les îles du Cap Verdu, le passage par la Terre del Fuego, les côtes méridionales du Chili, du Pérou & du Mexique, l’île de Guam, Mindanao & les autres Philippines, les îles orientales qui sont près de Cambodge, de la Chine, Formosa, Luçon, Célébes, &c., la Nouvelle Hollande, les îles de Sumatra, de Nicobar & de la Sainte Héline & le cap de Bonne-Espérance : où l’on traite des différents terroirs de tous ces pays, de leurs ports, des plantes, des fruits & des animaux qu’on y trouve, de leurs habitants, de leurs coutumes, de leur religion, de leur gouvernement, de leur négoce, &c.  Amsterdam, Chez Paul Marret.  [The southernmost part of "Californie I." is shown at the northwest corner of the map, where it is separated from "N. Mexique" by "Mer Vermejo ou de Californie". Just where the strait passes of the map to the northwest is an embayment that receives at its head two rivers (not labeled), one from the north, the other from the northeast. Farther south, a long river (not labeled) reaches the strait from the east after having followed an arcing course from the north, which river is likely the Rio Grande as similarly depicted on contemporary maps.)]  [In French.]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

1700

**Burnet, Thomas**

1700 25.1625

"Den Aardkloot van water ontbloot, na twee zyden aante sien" [and] "Den Aardkloot nade Zondvloed, in haar gebroken stand, met Bergen en dalen, groote Zee-Boesem, en der selver Eilanden en Ondiepten vertoond." *In: Voor-Bereidseelen tot de Bybelsche wysheid, en gebruik der heilige en kerlyke historien; Tweede Deel.* *"* Door een liefhebber der Joodsch oudheden t saamen gebracht, en met veele Print-verbeeldingen opgeheelder.*

Tot Utrecht, By Hermannus Ribbius, Anthony Schouten, Boeckverkoopers. [Ornamental title-page to volume: *Ioodse oudniden, ofte voorbereidseelen tot de Bybelsche wysheid, en gebruyk der heilige en kerklyke historien. II. Deel.*] [In Dutch.]

- CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY  507

**Covens, Jean, and Mortier, Corneille**

**NO DATE** 25.1007

*Novissima et Accuratissima Septentrionalis ac Meridionalis Americae Descriptio, multis Locis recentibus aucta et correcté divisa in Omnes Partes Hodiernas per Fredericum de Witt Amstelodami Cum Privilegio D.D. Ordinum Holl. Westfrisiae Ac Hollandiae Westfrisiaeaeve. ex Officina I. Covens et C. Mortier.* [Ca. 1700.] [California, an island, is separated from "Nova Mexico" by "Mare Vermio Olim Mare Rubrum". On the east side of the strait, "R. del Tecon" and "R. de Coral" are depicted converging at a dual-headed bay.] [For a later ed. see Mortier, no date (ca. 1710), ITEM NO. 25.1008.]

- [In Latin.]

**Crysantho (Presbytero)** [Chrysanthos (Patriarch of Jerusalem)]

1700 25.1593

ΠΙΝΑΞ ΓΕΩΓΡΑΦΙΚΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΣΤΕ ΠΑΛΑΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΝΕΑΣ . . . [in initial capitals only: Πίναξ Γεωγραφικός Τής Παλαιᾶς Και Νέας . . .] [Pínax Geografikós Tíste Palaiás Kai Néas . . .] \ Index Geographicus Tum Vete Nunc primum Typis Græcis Serenissi\ac Pyss: Dño, ac Principi Totius Walachiae à Crysantho Presbytero, et Apostolic, ac Santi\i\i\mi\ii 'En Παλαβίω [En Palavíó] [In Padova] 1700. [Only the western hemisphere sheet seen; Greek title in caption, truncated as indicated here by ellipsis; Latin title in cartouche.] ["ΝΗΣΟΣ Ή ΚΑΛΙΦΟΡΝΙΑ" [Νήσος ή Καλιφόρνια] [Nisos η Kalifornia] [Island of California] is separated from "ΝΕΑ ΓΡΑΝΑΤΑ" [Νέα Γρανάτα] [Néa Granáta] [New Granada] by "ΘΑΛΑΣΣΑ ΕΡΤΘΡΑ" [Θάλασσα Ερυθρά] [Thálassa Erythrá] [Red Sea]. The eastern side of the strait includes an embayment that receives from the north-northeast and northeast two rivers (not labeled). Adjacent to them is a label that is for Santa Fe, "Η Άγια Πίτις του Νέου Μεξικού [sic]", which place is positioned to the east along "ό ποτ. Τόου Νόρτ" [North River, i.e. Rio Grande, which likewise goes to the Californian strait].] [In Greek, with title also in Latin.]
Fer, N. de [Fer, Nicolas de]

1700  25.1263  L’atlas curieux, ou, Le monde représenté dans des cartes générales et particulières du ciel et de la terre : divisé tant en ses quatre principales parties que par États et provinces et orné par des plans et descriptions des villes capitales et principales : et des pulis superbes édifices qui les embellissent: comme sont les églises, les palais, les maisons de plaisance, les jardins, les fontaines, &c. Paris: chez l’auteur. [See map: Cette Carte de Californie et du Nouveau Mexique, est tirée de celle qui a été envoyée par un grand d’Espagne pour être communiquée a M*: de l’Academie Royale des Sciences Par N. de Fer Geographe de Monseigneur le Dauphin Avec privilege du Roy. 1700. A Paris dans l’Isle du Palais Sur le quay del Órloge a la Sphere Royale. (“C. Inselin Sculp.”) [“Mer de las Californias ò Carolinas” separates the island of “Californias ò Carolinas” from “Neuevo Mexico”. On the eastern coast of the strait is an embayment which receives at its head “Río del Tison”, and near the mouth of the embayment on its eastern side is a river that is labeled at its headwaters as both “R. d. Sonaca” and “[R.] d’Hila”. Just to the north of the embayment the strait receives “Río D’anguchi”.] [In French.]

L’Isle, Guillaume de

1700  25.1423  Mappe-monde Dresse sur les Observations de M*: de l’Academie Royale des Sciences et quelques autres et sur des memoires les plus recens. A son Altesse Royale Monseigneur Le Duc de Chartres Par son tres humble et tres obeissant Serviteur G. de l’Isle Geographe. (“A Paris Chez l’Auteur Rue des Canettes pres de S. Sulpice. Avec Privilege du Roy pour vingt ans. 1700.”) (“Gravé par Berey.”) (“Avertissement l’auteur rend raison dans la Nouvelle Introduction à la Geographie des changemens qu’il a fait sur cette Carte aussi bien que sur les autres qu’il a mises au jour.”) [The entire northwestern part of “Amerique Septentrionale” is blank. “Californie” (the peninsula is labeled “P. de la Paix”) is separated from “Sonora” by “M. Vermeille”. A single river (not labeled) strikes the northeastern head of the gulf from the northeast, with headwater by “Santa Fé.”] [See also a comparative reproduction of five maps by Didier Robert de Vaugondy (1777, ITEM NO. 25.628).] [In French.]

Mortier, Pierre

NO DATE  25.1626  Carte Generale de Toutes les Costes du Monde, et les Pays Nouvellement Decouvert. Dressé sur les Relations les plus Nouvelles. Et Principalement sur la Carte que Monsieur N. Witsen, à donné au Public. A Amsterdam. Chez Pierre Mortier. Libraire. Avec Privilege de nos Seigneurs les Etats. \ Carte Generale des Costes de l’Amerique, sur l’Ocean, et les Pays Nouvellement decouvert, Dressé sur les Relations les plus Nouvelles. A Amsterdam, Chez Pierre Mortier Libraire Avec privilege de nos Seigneurs les Etats. (“Baltaser Ruyter Sculpcit.”) [Ca. 1700.] [The island, “Californie” (labeled in its northern part “Nouvelle Albion”), is separated from “Novveau Mexique” by “Mer Vermeio ou Mer Rouge”. On the east side of the strait, five rivers arrive: “R. de Anguchi” from the north-northeast to an embayment; “R. de Toucan” from the northeast to an embayment; “R. Coral” from the northeast to an embayment; two rivers (not labeled) arriving at the heads of a twin-lobed embayment, one from the north, the other from the northeast. (These are distinct from “R. de Nort” (Río Grande), which is shown some distance farther to the south, arriving from the northeast to the head of an embayment.)] [In French.]

≡ cross-listings  SHIRLEY 559

≡ cross-listings  WHEAT 1:78
| NO DATE  | 25.1130 | Mappe monde geo-hydrographique, ou description generale du globe terrestre et aquatique en deux plans hemisphères. ou sont exactement remarquées en general toutes les parties de la terre et de l’eau, suivant les relations les plus nouvelles par le S’. Sanson Geogra:du Roy dressée sur les observations de M’ms de l’Academie R: des Sciences. et principalement sur la carte que Monsieur N. Wtzen Bourgemaistre &c&c:a donnée au public, et mis au jour par Pierre Mortier Geographe a Amsterdam avec privilege. Amsterdam: Pierre Mortier.  [Ca. 1700.]  [A single river is shown at the head of the Gulf of California, west of which is also a remarkable northward trending gulf greatly accentuating the Californian peninsula that inflates to the south.] [In French.] |
| 1700     | 25.1628 | A New and Correct Mapp Of the World, According to M’. Edward Wright Commonly called Mercator’s Projection With a View of the Winds and Variation. By Saml Thornton Hydrographer at the signe of England Scotland and Ireland in the Mnories London.  [“California” is an island separated from “New Granada” by “Sea of Vermejo”. Midway on the east side of the strait is a north-northeast trending, bilobed embayment. The north-northwest trending lobe receives a river, with two headwater forks, descending some distance from the north; the north-northeast trending lobe receives a river descending some distance from the northeast. Curiously, three labels appear aligned along the east coast of the strait, to the west of these rivers: “R. d. Anguchi, “Toucan”, and “Coral”, without decided indication to which features they belong. (Some distance south of these is “R. del Nort”, descending from a large lake, following a south-southwest course to an embayment.) (Of additional interest on this map is “The Great River Missisipy”, not far east from these rivers, that arrives at the northwest corner of “Bay of Mexico.”] |
| 1700     | 25.1629 | Planimphærium Terrestre cum Utroque Coelesti Hemisphærio, sive Diversa Orbis Terraquei \ Vlakke Aard-kloot het beide Hemelschalf-rond, of de onderscheidene verbeelding van de Land-Water-Waereld, * * * Opera et studio A. F. Zürneri, Reg: Maj: Pol: et El: Sax: Provinciarum siniuq, Coñisarii et Geographi ut et Reg: Soc: Sc: B.M. door \ door vlyt en naarstigheid van A. F. Zürner, Landbeschryver en Kommusaris der Provintien en Grens-Scheidingen van zyne Kominklyke Poolsche Majestet en Keurvorstelyke Doorluchtigheid van Saxen, gelyk ook Mede-Lid van de Koninklyke Maatschappay van Pruissen.  (Et Officina Petri Schenkii in Platea vulgo.”)  (“We Warmoes Straat sub signo A. Vischers Athlas.”)  [The island, “California” (labeled at its northern end “Nova Albion”), is separated from “Nova Granada” by “Rubrum Mare av[?] [i.e. aut?] Vermeio”. Midway along the eastern side of the strait is a large, east-northeast trending embayment that receives at its head two rivers (not labeled), one from the northeast, the other, a larger system, from the east-southeast. To the east of the headwaters of these rivers is a place southeast of “S Fe” labeled |
"Quaquiri", though to the northeast is a place labeled "Quivira." [In Latin, with titles in Latin and Dutch.]

1701

Kino, Eusebio Francisco

1701  25.1050  *Paso por tierra a la California y sus confinantes nuevas Naciones, y Misiones nuevas dela Compañía de JHS. en la America Septentrional. Descubierto, andado y demarcado por el Padre Eusebio Francisco Kino Jesuita, desde el año de 1698. hasta el de 1701.* MANUSCRIPT, Archivo General de Indias, MP-MEXICO,95; digitized online at [http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/show/20921](http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/show/20921) (©MECD. Archivos Estatales (España)). [As a manuscript this would not be cited in this bibliography, but it is of seminal importance in the history of the Colorado River and the Southwest. It is this map by which Kino proved that the Colorado River entered at the head of the Gulf of California, and thus that California is not an island; a map that was faithfully ignored by most cartographers for decades more.] ["Rio Colorado, u del Norte" is delineated flowing directly from the northeast to enter the head of "Mar de California", southwest of the confluence of "R. Hila" (Gila River).] [For a contiguous listing of the published versions of this map, beginning in 1705, see under Kino in Section 1 of this Cartobibliography.] [In Spanish.]

Moll, Herman

1701  25.769  *A system of geography: or, a new and accurate description of the Earth in all its empires, kingdoms and states. Illustrated with history and topography, and maps of every country, fairly engraved on copper, according to the latest discoveries and corrections, by Herman Moll. To which are added alphabetical index's of the names, anncient as well as modern, of all the places mention'd in the work. And a general index of remarkable things.* London: printed for Timothy Childe, [34], 444, [2], 230, [28] pp. [Ornamental title-page: A system of geography with new maps.] [See in (as noted in contents) "Part II. Of the other three Quarters, Asia, Africa, and America.", with a separate title-page: A system of geography: or, a new and accurate description of the Earth, in all its empires, kingdoms, and states. Part the Second, containing the description of Asia, Africa, and America. Written in Latin by Joan. Luyts Professor in Acad. Ultraj. English'd with large additional accounts of the East-Indies, and the English plantations in America. Illustrated with maps, fairly engraved on copper, according to the modern discoveries and corrections, by Herman Moll. London: printed for Tim. Childe. (Part II is separately paginated.)] [See in particular: "A General and Particular Description of America. First written in Latin by Joan. Luyts,

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52 The original 1701 map by Padre Kino is of seminal importance in the history of the Colorado River, whereby he showed conclusively that the river reached the head of the Gulf of California, that California is not an island. It was first published in 1705 and thereafter appeared in numerous publications, redrawn and embellished. Unfortunately, many cartographers either did not accept his finding or did not know about it, and well through the 18th century California was mapped variously as a peninsula or an island. (See also comments at the beginning of Section 1 herein.) So as to maintain the intellectual continuity of this map, this bibliography groups all of them under Kino, regardless of the author of the publication in which they appear. For a useful, lengthy summary of known issues of this map with significant cartobibliographical commentary, though now somewhat dated, see pp. 215-219 in the Library of Congress production by Woodbury Lowery, *The Lower Collection: a descriptive list of maps of the Spanish possessions within the present limits of the United States, 1502-1820* (ed., notes by Philip Lee Phillips) (U.S. Governmenting Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1912).
and now improv’d with very particular Accounts of the English Plantations; and maps laid down according to the latest Observations and Discoveries.” (pp. 148-157); specifically, Chapter II, “Northern America and the Arctick Countries” (pp. 152-157). See especially the map (p. 152), “The Isle of California. New Mexico. Louiseane. The River Misisipi. and the Lake’s of Canada. Herman Moll Facit.” (in the copy seen the map is inverted). The map displays the “Gulf of California” separating the island, “California” from “New Mexico or New Granada or Marata” and “P[art]. of Mexico or New Spain”. Four principal rivers are shown entering the eastern side of the gulf midway through its channel (from north to south): “Bona Guia R.”, “de Aguchi R.”, “Tecon R.”, and “de Coral R.” Also of note is the misplacement (in English) of “The 7 Cittys” east of “Coral R.”]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:81 [map; with illustration facing p. 54]

1702

Aa, Pieter van der  [Aa, Pierre vander]  [Vander Aa, Petrum]

1702 25.1440  Nova Delineatio Totius Orbis Terrarum per Petrum Vander Aa.  Nouveau Carte du Monde.  (“Benevole Spectator, Offertur hic Generalis Mundi Tabula, correcta quantum fieri potuit atque majori, quam ante spatio extensa; imo etiam partæ nonnullæ majori forma incisæ.”)  [“America Septentrionalis” includes a continental mass, “Nova Albion”, extending westward across the Pacific Ocean from the northern end of the island of “California”. California is separated from “Nova Granada” by a strait (not labeled). On the eastern side of the strait there are two prominent gulfs; the northern one extends northward from the strait to a place with the label “Rey Coramede”, and there are two ill-defined, short rivers entering its head, one from the north-northwest, the other from the northeast. (This northern gulf, as portrayed, is strikingly much like the actual configuration of the Gulf of California with the Baja Peninsula.) The second, smaller gulf, extending northeastward from the strait, is met by a river from the north-northeast with headwater in a lake, which river is the Rio Grande as so depicted on many contemporary maps.]  [Title in Latin and French, with map labeling in Latin and Spanish.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 417

Canali, G. Batta  [Canali, Giovanni Battista]

1702 25.1624  L’America Descritta conforme lo stato presente Et accresciuta di varie notizie da G. Bañta Canali Armillario, et Ecc. Sig. Il Sig. Gregorio Barbarigo Senatoro Amplissimo In Padoua l’anno 1702.  Con priuliegio dell’ Ecc. Senato Veneto per anni dieci.  In:  Tabulæ geographicae, quibus universa geographia vetus continetur, Seminario Vescovile, Padua.  Patavii, ex Typographia Seminarii.  [The island, “California”, is separated from “Nuovo Mexico” by “Mar Vermeio ó Str: di California”. Midway along the east side of the strait are three north-trending embayments; the northern and central ones each receive a river (neither labeled) from the north, with the southern embayment being bilobed with each lobe receiving a river (neither labeled) from the north and northeast. Positioned between the headwaters of these rivers is the place name, “Rey Coramedo”.]  [In Italian; volume title-page in Latin.]

Godson, W.

NO DATE 25.1408  A New and Correct Map of the World Laid down according to the Newest Observations & Discoveries In several different Projections: Including Tr: Trade Winds[,] Monsoons[,] Variation of the Compass, and Illustrated with a Cœlestial Planisphere, the various
Systems of Ptolomy, Copernicus, and Tycho Brahe. Together with Apearance of the Planets &c. ("Sold By George Widdley at the great Toy & Print Shop, Ye corner of Ludgate-street next S: Pauls-Church Yard London"). ("W. Godson Delin.") [1702.]. "Isle of California" is separated from "New Mexico" by a strait (not labeled). On the eastern side of the strait is an embayment into which two rivers independently flow; one from the northeast, the other from the east-southeast.]

Heylyn, Peter

1703 25.1623 America. In: Cosmography : in four books. Containing the chorography and history of the whole world: and all the principal kingdoms, provinces, seas, and the isles thereof. By Peter Heylyn, D.D. Improv’d with an historical continuation to the present times, by Edmund Bohun, Esq; with a large and more accurate index, than was in any of the former editions, of all the kingdoms, provinces, countries, inhabitants, peoples, cities, mountains, rivers, seas, islands, forts, bays, capes, forests, &c. of any remarque in the whole world: Revised and cleared from a multitude of mistakes, which had crept into former impressions. And five new-engrav’d maps, according to the best and most exact projection. London: Printed for Edw. Brewster, Ric. Chiswell, Benj. Tooke, Tho. Hodgkin, and Tho. Bennet, [7th ed.]. [Stanford University Library’s Glen McLaughlin Map Collection of California as an Island catalogs this map with the note, "Possibly the work of Robert Morden." The island, "California" (on which "Nova Albion" is labeled on its western coast), is separated from "New Mexico" and "New Grenada" by a strait (not labeled). Midway along the eastern side of the strait, three rivers are shown arriving at the strait (from north to south): "Bona Guia R" from the northeast, heading near "Quivira" and "Cormedo"; "R. Angucht" from the north; and "Tecon R" from the north, which arrives at the head of an embayment. Due east of that embayment is placed "The 7 Citties".]

L’Isle, Guillaume de

1703 25.243 Carte du Mexique et de la Floride des Terres Angloises et des isles Antilles du Cours et des Environs de la Riviere de Mississipi [sic] Dressée Sur un grand nombre de memoires principalem: sur ceux de M’s d’Ilberville et le Sueur Par Guillaume Del’Isle Geographe, de l’Academie Royale des Sciēces A Paris Chéz l’Auteur sur le Quai de l’Horloge [several words eradicated] Privilège du Roy po:20.ans 1703. (C. Simoneau. fecit"). [Only the lower extremity of "Californie" appears at and in the west margin of the map; it is separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by "Mer de Californie". Although the upper extent is not shown, the manner in which the eastern side of the gulf is portrayed is reminiscent of depictions where California is an island. At the northern extent of the gulf as seen in this view, before passing off the map, the east side includes two adjacent embayments on north-northeast headings. Into the head of the western one flows "R. d Angouchi" from the north-northeast; into the head of the eastern one flows "R. del Tison from the north-northeast and, independently into the eastern side of the embayment from the east and southeast, "R. Sonaca ou de Hila". The river Tison has headwater in an area labeled "Grand Teguaio" and has a tributary from the east-southeast, "R. de buena esperança, which has headwater in the pubelo region of "Nouveau Mexique". [Library of Congress notes: "Appears in the author’s Atlas de géographie, Paris, 1712?". [In French.]
Scherer, Henrico

1703 25.1610 | Geographia artificialis. Sive globi terraque i geographice repræsentandi artificium. Avthore P. Henrico Scherer, Societatis Jesu. Pars V. Simptibus Joannis Caspari Bencardi, Bibliopola Academis Dilinganæ. Monachii, Typis, Mariæ Magdalææ Rauchin Vinduæ. [See four maps: [1] [Map of the western hemisphere] (Fol. O., between pp. 126/127): “America Borealis” is depicted with an immense “I. California”, with a crook-shaped strait with relatively smoothed sides separating the island from the mainland; the northern end of the strait twists westward. On the east side of the strait arrive several rivers (not labeled) from the northeast and east. [2] [Map of the Americas] (Fig. III, between pp. 150/151), again depicts “America Boreralis” (sic) with an immense “Ins. California”, with a fairly linear strait, turning slightly northward at its northern end, with relatively smoothed sides. On the east side of the strait arrive several rivers (not labeled) from the northeast and north. [3] “America Borealis” (Fol. T, between pp. 218/219): A fattened “Ins. California” is separated from “Novvm Mexicvm” by “Mar Vermeio Siue Rvbrvm”. Numerous rivers (not labeled) arrive on the eastern side of the strait, all from the northeast. [4] “Typvs totivs Orbis Terræque Geographice Delineatvs, et ad Vsvm Globo Materiali Superindvendvs” (Fol. III, between pp. 240/241), 12 gores for a globe, “Globvs Geographicvs Novvs Anno 1700 Constrvci’ Monachii”: “America Borialis” includes a large “I. California” that is separated from the mainland by a relatively ragged-coasted strait. Several rivers (not labeled) arrive at the eastern side of the strait from the northeast.] [In Latin.]

1703 25.1611 | Geographia hierarchica. Sive status ecclesiasticorum Romano-Catholico per orbem universum distributi succincta descriptio historico-geographica. Avthore P. henrico Scherer, Societatis Jesu. Pars II. Sumptibus Joannis Caspari Bencardi, Bibliopola Academis Dilinganæ. Monachii, Typis, Mariæ Magdalææ Rauchin Vinduæ. [See three maps: [1] “Religionis Catholicæ in America Boréalæ Disseminatæ Repræsentatio Geographica” (Fol. X.O.): “Ins. California” is separated from “Novvm Mexicvm” by “Mar Vermeio” (labeled at northern end of strait) \ “Mar Rvbrvm” (labeled at southern end of strait). Numerous rivers arrive at the eastern side of the strait, including, independently (from north to south), “R. de Anguchi” from the east, “R. del Tece” from the east, a short river (not labeled) to a large embayment from the northeast, and “R. de Corall” to a smaller embayment from the east-northeast. A short distance to the south from there arrives “R. del Nort” (Rio Grande). “R. Qvivira” is labeled to the north of R. de Anguchi and “Cibo” is labeled between the forks of this river. [2] “Repræsentatio Americæ borealis Cívvs Provinciæ Vera Fide Illvminatæ Vmbrah non Habent, Rëlqvæ Vmbhis Immersæ Svnt” (Fol. K): “I. California” is separated from “Novvm Mexicvm” by a narrow, linear strait (not labeled), into the eastern side of which arrive numerous rivers (not labeled) from the east-northeast. [3] [North polar projection of the world, commemorating "Societas Iesv": in "America Boralis", the island of "California" is separated from "Novvm Mexicvm" by a narrow, linear strait (not labeled), into the eastern side of which arrive several rivers (not labeled) from the northeast.] [In Latin.]

1704

Nolin, I. B. [Nolin, Johann Baptiste]

1704 25.1165 | L’Ameriqve Septentrionale, ou la Partie Septentrionale des Indes Occidentales. ou se trouve le Canada ou Nouvelle France[,] la Floride[,] la Virginie[,] les Isles Antilles[,] le Nouveau Mexique et al Nouveã Espagne Dressée sur les Memoires les plus Nouveaux. Paris: Chez I. B. Nolin. ("Le Sî Nolin Autheur de cette carte en a fait
plusieurs autres de l’Amerique Septentrionale Sçauoir le Canada[,] le Nouveau Mexique, l’Archipelague du Mexique ou sont les Isles Antilles. etc.”) [“Is. de Californie” is separated from “Nouveau Mexique, ou N:Granata, et Mara
ta.” by “El Mar Vermeio, ou Mer rouge, et de Cortez.” On the eastern side of the strait is a three-
headed embayment, into which “Rio de Tecon” flows to the northern one and “Rio de Coral” flows to the central one.] [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:88

Sanson Abbavillæo, N.  [Sanson d’Abbeville, Nicolas]

1704  25.1397 Orbis Vetus, et Orbis Veteris Utraque Continens, Terraumq; Tractus Arcticus, et
Antarcticus. ex Platone, Theopompo, sive Æliano, Manilio, &c. Autore N. Sanson
Abbavillæo, et Christianiss’ Galliar’ Regis Geographo. (”Lutetæ Parisiorum. Apud
Auctorem Cum Privilegio Regis, ad Vicennium 1704 C[tu] J[us] LXXVIII [sic].”) (“Jean
Somer Pruthenus Sculpebat”.) [North America is labeled “Atlantis”; it is the only label
on the continent. California is shown as an island. On the eastern side of the strait
two rivers are depicted coming from the north-northeast; the southerly of the two is
recognizable as the Rio Grande, descending from an inland lake, while the other
presumably represents the Colorado.] [In Latin.]

1705

Allard, Carolum  [Allard, Carel]

1705  25.1622 Americæ nova discriptio. Amstelodami Apud Carolum Allard. [“Carolum Allard” seems
to have been reengraved over another name.] In: Atlas major, ex novissimis,
selectissimisque, a quovis auctore editis, cum generalibus omnium totius orbis
terrarum regnorum, rerumpublicarum et insularum, tum particularibus in hisce
sitarum regionum tabulis geographicis, juxta perfectissimam iterariam seriem in hoc
opere positis, consistens. Ad numerum 521 tabularum in tres tomos divisus. Tomus
III. Amstelodam: Car. Allard. [The island, “California”, is separated from “Nova
Granada” by a strait (not labeled). Midway on the east side of the strait, two rivers
(not labeled) converge directly into the strait; the more northerly, prominent one from
the north, with two headwater forks, the western fork of which heads due north at a
place labeled “Rey Coromedo”; the more southerly river meets first river from the
north-northeast. East of these rivers is “Pueblos de Moqui”. Of interest is “Rio del
Norto” (Rio Grande), which follows a course to the strait from a large lake to the
northeast through “Marata regnum”, along which is the place name for “Real de
Nueme Mogui” (presumably Santa Fe).] [In Latin.]

Fer, N. de  [Fer, Nicolas de]

1705  25.572 L’Amerique Septentrionale et les Terres Polaires Arctique: Dressée par N. de Fer.
Paris: Chez Lauter. [“Nouveau Mexique” and “isle de Californie” are separated by
“Mer Vermeille”, into which at its center on the eastern coast a single river (not
labeled) enters.] [In French.]

1705  25.1262 Mappe-Monde ou Carte Generale de la Terre, Dressée Sur les Observations de Mǝs de
l’Academie Royale des Sciences. Par N. de Fer. Geographe de Monseigneur le
Dauphin. A Paris Chez l’Auteur, dans l’Isle du Palais a la Sphere Royale Avec privil. du
Roy 1705. (“C. Inselin Sculpsit.”) [In southwestern “Amerique Septentrional”, “I. de
Californie” is separated from “Nouv. Mexique” by a strait (not labeled), while the
Pacific coast of California is labeled “Mer de Californie”. The mid-point of the east
coast of the strait is shown with a large, three-headed embayment where into the head of northwesternmost embayment is a single river from the east. [In French.]

Kino, Eusebe-François
[1705] 25.629 Passage par terre a la Californie decouvert par le Rev. Pere Eusebe-François Kino Jesuite depuis 1698 jusqu’a 1701 ou l’on voit encore les nouvelles missions des PP. de la Compag§ de Jesus. In: Lettres edifiantes et curieuses, ecrites des missions estrangeres par quelques missionnaires de la Compagnie de Jesus. V. Recueil. Paris: Chez Nicolas le Clerc, 287 pp., fold-out map between pp. [xxxii]-[1]. This map, published in this item for the first time, is redrawn from Kino’s original manuscript map in Spanish (simpler in appearance, the original is in the Archivo General de Indias [see Kino, 1701, ITEM NO. 25.1050]). The 1705 map thereafter was reprinted and redrawn in numerous sources in several languages. [The map published in this item is prefaced by more general remarks by Charles Le Gobien (ITEM NO. 2.28021) (pp. [iii]-[xxx]) that relate to this issue of the Lettres, in which see pp. [xvii]-[xx] for remarks that pertain to Kino’s travels relating to this map, with notes of “le grand fleuve Colorado ou du Nord” (p. [xiv]) and the note (p. [xx]), “Vous verrez le progres de cette découverte d’une maniere tres-sensible sur la Carte qu’en a fait lui-mesme le Pere Kino, qui est fort habile dans les Mathematiques.” This is the first published map that records personal observations of the lowermost Colorado River, whereby Kino concluded that (lower) California is a peninsula, not an island as had been put forward from the time of Coronado; although others doubted his findings for some time still. [“Rio Colorado ò del Norte” is delineated flowing directly from the northeast to enter the head of “Mer de la Californie”, southwest of the confluence of “R. de Hila” (Gila River).] [In French.] [For publications of Kino’s original manuscript (not resdiscovered until the early 20th century), see Kino (1919, ITEM NO. 2.3848, Bolton’s English translation) and Kino (1922, ITEM NO. 2.3847, in Spanish).] [Refer also to Marcou (1878, ITEM NOS. 25.1063, 25.1064) in Section 2 of this bibliography.][See also a comparative reproduction of five maps by Didier Robert de Vaugondy (1777, ITEM NO. 25.628) in Section 1 herein.]

Loots, Ioannes
[NO DATE] 25.1452 Novissima Totius Orbis Tabula, per Ioannes Loots. (“Amstelodami apud Ioannes Loots, Cum Privilegio ordinum Hollandiae et Westfrisiae.”) [1705?] [The island of “California”, labeled at its northern end “Nova Albion”, is separated from “Nova Granada” by a strait (not labeled). On the eastern side of the strait are two narrow, north-running embayments, into each of which a river flows (not labeled). The westerly embayment of the two receives a river with headwater forks at a place labeled “Rey Coromedo.”] [Title in Latin, with place names in Latin and Spanish.]}

Sanson (Les Srs)
[Sanson d’Abbeville, Nicolas; Sanson, Guillaume; AND Moullart-Sanson, Pierre]
"Nouveau Mexique" by a strait (not labeled). On the east side of the strait, several rivers (none labeled) arrive generally from the northeast. [2] "Hemisphere Occidentale du Globe Terrestre Veu en Concave, l’œil étant à la Convexité du Globe vis à vis la Section du 90° Meridien avec l’Equateur où sont l’Amerique Septen[le] et Partie des Terres Arctiques et Antarctiques sous divisées en leurs Regions". ("Representation du Globe en Concave"). ("1. page 6 1ère partie"). [An interesting projection, viewing the surface of the earth as if seen from inside the globe. The island of California (not labeled) is separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by a strait (not labeled). On the east side of the strait a single river (not labeled), with two headwater forks, arrives from the northeast.] [In French.]

1707

**Homann, Johannes Baptista** [Homann, Johann Baptist]

1707 25.1442 Totius Americae Septentrionalis et Meridionalis Novissima Representatio quam ex singulis recentium Geographorum Tabulis collectâ luci publicæ accommodavit Iohannes Baptista Homann Norimbergæ. *In: Neuer Atlas bestehend in auserlesenen und allerneusten Land-Charten über die Gantze Welt.* Nürnberg: In Verlegung des Auctoris. [The island, "California", is separated from "Nova Granada" by "Mare Vermeio Sive Mare Rubrum". Midway along the eastern side of the strait is a prominent embayment that receives independently two rivers; "R. del Tison" from the northeast, and, from the southeast, a prominent river (not labeled) with numerous tributaries. "R. del Tison" has a prominent tributary that heads in the same mountainous area as Tison, which follows from there a course that arcs from southwest to northwest. Northwest of Tison, "R. d’Angouchi" flows independently to the strait from the northeast.] [In Latin.]

**Moullart-Sanson, Pierre**

**NO DATE** 25.1637 *Hemisphere Occidentale du Globe Terrestre Veu en Concave, l’œil étant à la Convexité du Globe vis à vis la Section du 90° Meridien avec l’Equateur et a une distance egale au Demi-Diamètre de la Carte où sont l’Amerique Septen[le] et Partie des Terres Arctiques et Antarctiques sous divisées en leurs Regions.* ("Representation du Globe en Concave"). ("1. page 1ère partie"). [1707] [An interesting projection, viewing the surface of the earth as if seen from inside the globe. The island of California (not labeled) is separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by a strait (not labeled). On the east side of the strait a single river (not labeled), with two headwater forks, arrives from the northeast.] [The same as in Sanson (Les Srs) (1705, ITEM NO. 25.1636), with emended title.] [In French.]

1708

**Nolin, I. B.** [Nolin, Johann Baptiste]

1708 25.1449 *Le Globe Terrestre Representé en Deux Plans-Hemispheres Dressé Sur la Projection de Mr de la Hyre de l’Academie Royale des Sciences, et sur plusieurs Routiers et Memoires des plus habiles Pilotes et Savans Voyageurs le tout rectifié et calculé selon les dernieres observations. et Dedié a Mr. L’Abbé Bignon Conseiller d’Etat Ordinaire*
**CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY**

**SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2**

_1709_

**Kino, Eusebio Francisco**


**Schenk, P. [Schenck, Peter]**

NO DATE 25.1459 _America Septentrionalis. Novissima. \ America Meridionalis. accuratissima._ ("P Schenk ex: Amstelœd: cum Privil.") [1709?]. ["California" is an island separated from "Granada" by "Mare Vermeo olim Rubrum Mare". On the east side of the strait is an embayment that receives independently "R de Tecon" and "R de Coral", both from the north-northeast. Tecon has two branches that head near a place labeled "Rey Coromado"]. [In Latin].

_1710_

**Bæck, E. [Baeck, Elias]**

“Nouveau Mexique ou Teguialo” and “Nouveau Mexique ou N. Cienade Marate” by “Mer Vermille”. Midway on the east side of the strait two rivers (not labeled) arrive from the northeast; one directly to the strait, the other to the head of the northwesterly lobe of a peculiarly shaped embayment.] [In French; volume title-page in German and French.]

Mortier, Pierre

NO DATE 25.1008

Novissima et Accuratissima Septentrionalis ac Meridionalis Americae Descriptio, multis Loci locitus [sic] aucta et correeti divisa in Omnes Partes Hodierne per Fredericum de Witt Amstelodami Cum Privilegio D.D. Ordinum Holl. Westfrisaeap [Hollandiae Westfrisiaeqv] ex Officina P. Mortier. [Ca. 1710.] [California, an island, is separated from "Mexico" by "Mare Vermio olim Mare Rvbrvm". On its eastern coast, "R. de Tecon" and "R. de Coral" are depicted converging at the head of a bay.] [For an earlier ed. see (Covens and Mortier, no date (ca. 1700), ITEM NO. 25.1007.)] [In Latin.]

Senex, John [Senex, John]

1710 25.1166

North America Corrected from the Observations communicated to the Royal Society at London, and the Royal Academy at Paris. By John Senex F.R.S. 1710[.] Printed for T. Bowles in St. Pauls Church Yard, John Bowles and Son, in Cornhil, & Robt. Sayer in Fleet Street. ("Iohn Senex Sculp."") [A portion of the California peninsula is shown at the extreme west of the sheet, overlapping onto the ornamental border. It is separated from "New Mexico" by "The Sea of California". There are two embayments at the head of the gulf, into which flow separately "R. Angouchi" into the western bay and "R del Tison" into the eastern, larger bay. Upstream on the "Tison", "R de Buena Esperança" is shown as a large tributary to it from the east. Notably, "R. Sonaca or Hila" is shown as a significant stream from the east, entering the southern part of the large embayment of the gulf that also receives the "Tison"; and upstream on the "Hila" is a relatively short tributary from the northeast labeled “Colorado R".]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT I:92


1710 25.1620

America Aurea Pars Altera Mundi. Auctoribus Gerardo et Leonardo Valk. Cum Privilegio Ordinum Hollandiae et West Frisiae. [The island, "California" (labeled "Nova Albion" in its northern part), is separated from "Nova Mexico" by "Mare Rubrum". Midway on the east side of the strait is a prominent north-northeast trending embayment, which receives at its head a river (not labeled) with two headwater branches. Another river (not labeled), with several tributaries to it, arrives from the east midway on the eastern side of the embayment.] [In Latin.]

1711

Cluveri, Philippi [Cluverius, Philippus] [Clüver, Philipp]

1711 25.1619

America. ("Iohn Senex sculp:") ("Tab. 46 pag 415"). In: Philippi Cluverii introductionis in universam geographiam, tam veterem quam novam, libri VI. Accessit P. Bertii Breviarium orbis terrarum. Londini: Impensis Joannis Nicholsoni. [The island, "California", is separated from "Nova Granada" by a strait (not labeled). Midway on the east side of the strait are two north-trending embayments; the northern one receives no river; the southern one is bilobed, with the western lobe

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receiving a principal river (not labeled) from the north, which has two headwater forks in an area labeled “Tolm regnum”, with “Par Coromed” at the head of the western fork, and the eastern lobe receives a very short river (not labeled) from the north-northeast. To the east of the bilobed embayment is the place marker, “Pueblos do Moqui”. [In Latin.]

Moll, Herman

1711  25.1618  A new & Exact Map of the Coast, Countries and Islands within the limits of the South Sea Company, from River Aranoca to Terra del Fuego, and from thence through the South Sea, to the North Part of California &c. with a View of the General and Coasting Trade Winds. And particular Draughts of the most important Bays, Ports &c. According to my Newest Observations, By Herman Moll Geographer. In: A view of the coasts, countries and islands within the South-Sea-Company. Containing an account of the discoveries, settlements, progress and present state; together with the bays, ports, harbours, rivers, &c. The various winds and soundings; the product, people, manufactures, trade and riches of the several places: viz. From the River Aranoca to Terra del Fuego, and from thence through the South Sea to the farthest bounds of the late Act of Parliament. To which is added, An account of former projects in England for a settlement, and the accomplishment of the last in the establishing the new company; with a list of the commissioners names appointed by Her Majesty to take the subscriptions. As also some useful observations on the several voyages that have been hitherto publish’d. The whole collected from the best authors, as well manuscripts as printed. Illustrated with a general map, and particular draughts of the most important places; by Herman Moll, Geographer. London: Printed for J. Morphew near Stationers Hall. [The map (in the copy seen) is interleaved in the Preface to the volume, although one catalog record indicates that it follows the Preface. Several states are known, varying in the number of inset maps and with changed title.] [The top of the map cuts off the northern part of the “Gulf of California” that separates “California” from “New Mexico”, which by the name of the seaway implies that California is a peninsula. Midway on the eastern side of the gulf are embayments that resemble the same kind of embayments that were depicted on maps that show the waterway as a strait, into which the Colorado and other rivers flowed. The northwesterly of the two embayments is twinned, with one arm to the north and the other to the northeast, though no river is depicted entering either one. Adjacent to that embayment to the southeast is single embayment, aligned northerly, which receives from the east a river (not labeled) that passes by a place marked “Casagrande D. 1694”, thus this must represent the Gila River, its placement there apparently a carryover from when the guide map had portrayed the strait; however, it may be “correct”, which thus would indicate that the gulf is meant in fact to be a strait. (The “North R.”, which is the Rio Grande, is properly shown descending to the “Gulf of Mexico.”)]

Overton, Henry

1711  25.1432  America. (“Printed & Sold by Henry Overton at the White horse without Newgate London 1711.”) (“To Her most Sacred Maj:Y Ann Queen of Great Britain, France and Ireland This Mapp of America Is Most Humbly Dedicated by Your Majesties most Dutyfull Subject Henry Overton 1711.”) (“H. Hillsberg Aqua Fortisc.”). [The island of “California” is separated from “New Granada” by a strait. On the eastern side of the strait is an embayment that receives independently “R del Tecon” from the north (which has two headwater streams) and “R Coral” from the northeast. The map includes the legend: “California, by former Geographers was allways taken for part of the Continent; but by a Mapp (taken by the Dutch from the Spaniards) its found to be an
Island, to contain where broadest 500 Leagues; from Cape Menocino even to Cape S.
Luke according to Francis Gaule &c foremention’d Mapp to extend in length 1700 leagues.”]

1713

Aa, Pieter van der [Aa, Pierre vander] [Vander Aa, Petrum]

1713  25.1167  L’Amerique Selon les nouvelles observations de Messrs de l’Academie des Sciences, etc. A Leide Chez Pierre vander Aa. (”J. Goeree delin.”, ”J Baptist sculp.”) (Caption [in Latin]: ”America in Praecipuas Ipsius Partes Distributa ad Observationes Academiae Regiae Scientiarum et Exquisitissimas Tabulas quae Nunquam Antehac Lucem Viderunt, Excusa a Petro vander Aa, cum Privilegio Ordinum Hollandiae et Westfriesiae.”) In: Le nouveau theatre du monde, ou la geographie royale, composee de nouvelles cartes tres-exactes, dressées sur les observations de Messieurs de l’Academie Royale des Sciences à Paris, sur celles des plus celebres Geographes, sur de nouveaux memoires, & rectifiees sur les relations les plus recentes de plus fidèles voyageurs. Leide: Chez Pierre vander Aa, Marchand Libraire. ”California I” is separated from ”Nova Mexicana Nova Granada Regn. Mexica” by ”Mare Vermeio olim Mare Rubrum”. A very prominent, three-headed embayment is on the eastern side of the strait, into which flow ”R. del Tecon” (into the most prominent, northern head) and ”R. Coral” (into the second-most prominent head). ”Tecon” is shown with three tributary streams comprising its headwaters.] [In French.]

Fer, N. de [Fer, Nicolas de]

1713  25.1283  Carte de la Mer du Sud, et des costes d’Amerique et d’Asie situees sur cette mer. Carte de la Mer du Nord, et des costes d’Amerique, d’Europe, et d’Afrique, situees sur cette mer. Par N. de Fer Geographe de sa Majesté Catholique avec Privilege du Roy 1713. (”A Paris Chez I. F. Benard Gendre du Sire de Fer sur le quay de l’Orloge a la Sphere Royale”.”) (”a Paris chez Benard dans l’Isle du Palais sur le quay de l’Orloge a la Sphere Royale avec P. du Roy. 1713.”) (”A Paris Chez I. F. Benard gendre du Sire de Fer sur le quay de l’Orloge a la Sphere Royale.”) (”P. Starck-man Sculpsit”). [Printed on 10 sheets. Harvard University Library copy seen; cataloged as ”1 map on 10 sheets : hand col., col. ill.; sheets 61 x 50 cm., or smaller + 1 folder (5 folded sheets)”.] [The top-center sheet displays North and Central America. ”Les Californies ou Carolines” is shown as an island, separated from ”Nouvelle Grenade ou Nouveaumexique” by ”Mer Californie ou Mer Vermeille”. Midway on the mainland coast are three rivers from the northeast and east: (north to south) ”R. d’Anguchi”, ”R. del Tison”, and ”R. Grande del Coral”; the latter two rivers converge at the gulf.] [NOTE: Wheat’s (1957) citation of ”Fer 1713” (Wheat 1:94) is actually to the reproduction of Fer’s map as it appears in Châtelain’s 1719 Atlas Historique.] [In French.]

Price, C. [Price, Charles]

1714  25.1415  A New and Correct Map of the World Projected Upon the Plane of the Horizon laid down from the Newest Discoveries and most Exact Observations By C. Price Sold by
G. Willdey at the Great Toy Shop next the Dog Tavern in Ludgate Street where may be had several of the Maps of this Size 1714. ("H: Fergason, delin, et Sculp, London.") [The bottom of the map inserts numerous engravings of various objects (e.g., a clock, pistol, snuff box, chess board, scissors, globe), with the legend, "These and many other usefull Instruments and Curiosities are made to the Utmost Perfection and Sold wholesale or Retaile by George Willdey at the place above mentioned."] [Map based on polar projections of the two hemispheres. "California" is an island, separated from "New Mexico" by "Gulf of California". Midway along the eastern side of the gulf is a single river (not labeled) arriving from the southeast to an embayment of the gulf; to the north of it is noted the land of "Moquis", and to the south "Pimeria or Country of Pimas" and "Sonora".]

1715

Chez Louis Renard [firm] [Renard, Louis]

1715 25.1614 Atlas de la navigation, et du commerce qui se fait dans toutes les parties du monde. Expliquant par des cartes & par des descriptions particulières de toutes les côtes & ports de mer de l'univers, la nature, les productions, & les ouvrages ou manufactures de chaque pays en particulier: la religion, le gouvernement, & la manière de vivre des peuples; les marchandises que l'on porte d'un pays à un autre; & celles que l'on rapporte de chaque pays, & qui se débitent dans toutes les parties du monde pour l'utilité, la magnificence, la curiosité, & la nourriture des hommes, &c. On a marqué très-exactement les routes, les îles, bancs de sable, les profondeurs des ports, & généralement tout ce qui regarde la navigation. Les cartes & les descriptions se succèdent très-ponctuellement les unes aux autres, & accomplissent le tour du monde, commençant toutes par les côtes où chaque carte précédente a fini. Le tout dressé sur les mémoires les plus récens; revû & corrigée sur les nouvelles observations. A Amsterdam, Chez Louis Renard, Marchand Libraire. [See two maps: [1] "Planisphere Representant Toutel'Etendue du Monde. Dans l'Ordre qu'on a Suivi Dans ce Livre. NB. Les Chiffres Se Rapportent aux Cartes et aux Pages des Descriptions." ("A Amsterdam, Chez Louis Renard, Avec Privilége de Nosseigneurs les Etats de Hollande et de Wetfrise."). A north polar projection of the world. "Californie Isle" is separated from "Indes Occidentale" (so labeled on the western part of North America) by a narrow strait (not labeled). On the eastern side of the strait are depicted two relatively significant waterways (not labeled), as implied by enlarged extensions of embayments; the northern one from the northeast, the southern one from the north. [2] "Magnum Mare del Zur cum Insula California. \ De Groote Zuyd-Zee en 't Eylandt Californià. ("Gedruckt 't Amsterdam by L. Renard").] [The island of "California" is separated form "Nova Granada" by a strait (not labeled). Only the mouths of rivers are depicted. Midway on the east side of the strait are shown the mouths of "R. de Anguchi" and, arriving in a bilobed embayment, "R. del Tecon" and "R. de Coral".].] [Map 1 in French; Map 2 in Latin, with title in Latin and Dutch.]

Drogenham, Gerrit

NO DATE 25.1617 De Aarkloot volgens d'hedendaagsche gedaante. ("tegen Pag. 11.") [1715?][The island, "California" is separated from "Mexico" by a strait (not labeled). Midway on the eastern side of the strait are four small rivers (not labeled), from the north and north-northeast, the northernmost and southernmost of which enter embayments in the strait.] [In Dutch.]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Moll, Herman

NO DATE 25.1122 Map of North America According to the Newest and most Exact Observations. [1715?]
[Title from title panel, which reads in full: “To the Right Honourable John Lord Sommers Baron of Evesham in ye County of Worcester President of Her Majesty’s most Honourable Privy Council &c. This Map of North America According to the Newest and most Exact Observations is most Humbly Dedicated by your Lordship’s most Humble Servant Herman Moll Geographer.” (“Sold by H. Moll over against Deverux Court in Strand Printed for I. Bowles Print & Map seller at the Black Horse in Cornhill and T. Bowles Print and Mappseller next to the Chapter house in S\(^{\circ}\) Pauls Church yard, and over against Devereux Court, without Temple Bar. And by P. Overton Map and Printseller near S\(^{\circ}\) Dunstans Church Fleetstreet. and by John King at the Globe in the Poultry”.) (“B. Lens delin. G. Vertue Sculp.”)] [Library of Congress catalogs this map with date of “[1715?]” under the title, “This map of North America”.] [“California” is an island separated from the mainland by “Gulf of California or Red Sea”. Midway along the eastern coast of the gulf there are three embayments, each headed by a river, from north to south, an untitled river, “R. dAngouchi”, and “Tison R.”, the last of which has a tributary, “R. of Good Hope”. These rivers come from an area with the label “Great Teguatio”, the northern part of “New Mexico”, north of which is an expanse, “Parts Unknown”. Note that east of these rivers is an area with numerous place names including “Moqui”, and that in this area there is a river labeled “R. Sonaca”, with several tributaries that include a rather minor one from the northeast labeled “R. Colorado”. The geography is thus decidedly mixed.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:105 [as 1720]

Schenck, Petrum [Schenck, Peter]

NO DATE 25.1169 Tabula Mexicae et Floridae. Terrarum Anglioarum, et anteriorum Americae Insularum; item cursuum et circuituum fluminis Mississipi dicti. Amstel. prostant apud Petrum Schenck. Cum Privil. [Ca. 1715.] [The area of interest to this bibliography is beyond the western border of this map; however, the upper reaches of “Sonaco. sive Hila Flu” are depicted, along which is a short tributary from the north labeled “Colorado flu”.]
[In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:107 [as 1722]

1716

Homann, Johannes Baptista [Homann, Johann Baptist]

NO DATE 25.1463 Planiglobii Terrestris cum Utroq Hemisphaerio Cælesi Generalis Repraesentatio Quam ex novisimis probatisimisque recentium Geographorum scriptis concinnatam multisq. phænonemis illustratam publice proponit Io. Bapt. Homann, Sac. Cæs. Maj. Geographus et Reg. Scientiarum Acad. Berolinensis Socius, Norimbergæ. Cum Privilegio Sac. Cæs. Majestatis. [1716?] [The coast of the northwestern part of North America north of “California” is shown markedly along an east-west alignment, with the blank area there labeled “Terra Esonis”. The peninsula, “California”, is separated from “Nova Granada” (where also is labeled “Cibola”), by “M. Vermeio”. The head of the gulf twists from northwest to northeast, where four rivers (not labeled) converge; two from the northwest, one from the northeast, and one from the east-southeast.]
[In Latin.]
Stoopendaal, Daniel

NO DATE 25.1616  Werelt Caert. [Amsterdam.] [1716.] [The island, “California” (labeled “Nova Albion” in its northern part), is separated from “Nova Granada” by a strait (not labeled). Midway along the eastern side of the strait there is the appearance of two twin rivers arriving from the north; however, it is likely that these are awkward depictions of two north-trending embayments. The westerly of these, though, is headed by two rivers (not labeled) that independently arrive at the head of the embayment; one from the north and the other from the north-northeast, both of which head in an area near which is labeled “Rey Coromado.”] [In Latin, with title in Dutch.]

La Fueille, Daniel de

NO DATE 25.1615  l’Amerique Septentrionale \ Noord America. [1717.] [“Ile Californie” is separated from “Nouveau Mexique ou Teguiaio” and “N Grenade Marate” by “Mer Vermeille”. Midway along the east side of the strait are several embayments, including a long one tapering to the northeast, and to its southeast, a bilobed embayment into which the northerly one receives a river (not labeled) from the north-northeast. ] [In French.]

Fer, N. de [Fer, Nicolas de]


L’Isle, Guillaume de

1718 25.1424  l’Amerique Septentrionale. Dreçée sur les Observations de M[.] de l’Academie Royale des Sciences, & quelques autres. & sur les Memoires les plus recens. Par G. de l’Isle Prem. Geographe du Roy a Paris. Chéz l’Auteur sur le Quai de l’Horlage Avec Privilege du Roy pour 20. ans. 1700. (“N. Guerard inv et Fec” [Nicholas Guérard].) [The Library of Congress catalog record for this map indicates (including square brackets) “1700 [i.e. 1718]” and “Imprint date from R. V. Tooley’s French mapping of the Americas, item 31.”] [The entire northwestern part of North America is blank, with the space partly used for legends. “California” is separated from “Sonora” by “Mer de Californie ou Mer Vermeille”. The head of the gulf is drawn with an embayment on the eastern side and a short continuation of the gulf to the north before ending indelicately without closure, thus implying that the nature of California,
whether an island or a peninsula, is not confirmed. Two rivers independently arrive in the eastern side of the embayment at the head of the gulf: "R. de bona guia", which shows its course from the northeast where there are two headwater tributaries, and "R. de Coral", which shows its course from the east with three headwater tributaries. The relationship of these rivers to the gulf remains the same as by which California is considered to be an island. [In French.]

Petrini, Paolo

1718 25.1608 I’America Meridionale e Settentrionale Ordinata Secondo l’ultime relazione, e Secondo l’ultime scoperte; I punti principali della quale son messi sopra le osseruazioni de Sig: dell’ Accademia Reale delle scienze in Parigi da Nicolo de Fer e data in luce da Paolo Petrini in Napoli l’anno 1718, ciò priuil. di S. Cesarea e Cattolica Maesta. [“Isola di California” is separated from “Novo Messico o Nova Granata”, “Marata”, and “Vecchio Messico” by “Mare Vermellla”. On the east side of the strait three rivers arrive in proximity: 1) “deAquhi R.” (or “deAguihi R.”) from the north-northeast; and into twin lobes of a single embayment, 2) “Tecon R.” from the northeast, and 3) a shorter river (not labeled) from the northeast.] [In Italian.]

1719

C. (mr.) [C. (monsieur)] [Châtelain, Henri Abraham]

1719 25.1281 Atlas historique, ou nouvelle introduction à l’histoire, à la chronologie et à la géographie ancienne et moderne : représentée dans de nouvelles cartes, où l’on remarque l’établissement des états et empires du monde, leur durée, leur chute, et leur differens gouvernemens ; par mr. C. . . . Avec des dissertations sur l’histoire de chaque état, par m. Gueudevill . . . . Tome VI. Qui comprend l’Afrique & l’Amérique Septentrionale & Meridionale . . . . Amsterdum: F. l’Honoré & Châtelain. [See No. 30: “Carte Tres Curieuse de la Mer du Sud, Contenant des Remarques Nouvelles et Tres Utiles non Seulement sur les Ports et Iles de Cette Mer, Mais ausy sur les principaux Pays de l’Amerique tant Septentrionale que Meridionale, Avec les Noms & la route des Voyageurs par qui la decouverte en a été faite. Le tout pour l’intelligence Des Dissertations suivantes”. Wheat (1957, Volume 1, p. 204) cites this as “1713 de Fer, 2”, with the notation, “This map appeared without author’s name, in Henri Abraham Chatelain’s Atlas Historique (Paris, 1719). Both Lowery and Wagner term it a copy of de Fer’s fifteen sheet map of 1713.” (See Fer, 1713, Item NO. 25.1283.) [“Les Californies ou Carolines”, depicted as an island, is separated from “Nouvelle Grenade ou Nouveau Mexique” by “Mer de Californie ou Mer Vermeille”. Midway along the mainland coast are three rivers from the northeast and east; from north to south they are “R. d’Anguchi”, “T. del Tison”, and “R. Grande del Coral”, the latter two of which converge at the gulf.] [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS ← WHEAT I:94

1719 25.1346 A New & Correct Map of the Whole World Shewing the Situation of its Principal Parts. viz the Oceans, Kingdoms, Rivers, Capes, Ports, Mountains, Woods, Trade-Winds, Monsoons, Variation of the Compass, Climates, &c. With the most Remarkable Tracks of the Bold Attempts which have been made to Find out the North East & North West Passages. The projection of this Map is Call’d Mercator’s the Design is to make it Useful both for Land and Sea. And it is laid Down with all possible Care, According to the Newest and Most Exact Observations By Herman Moll Geographer. 1719. (“L. Cheron delin.”; “E. Kirkall sculp.”) (“Sold by H:Moll where you may have his New Atlas or Set of Twenty-five Two-sheet Maps, bound or single, all Colour’d according to...
his Direction.”) [The island of "California" (with "New Albion" labeled at its northern end) is separated from "New Mexico" by "Gulf of California or Red Sea". Midway along the gulf's eastern shore are shown three rivers (not labeled) coming generally from the northeast, and north of them "B. Guia" likewise coming from the northeast; all come from an area labeled "Parts Unknown" and "G. Teguaio".]

[Variant: Identical except for the addition beneath Moll’s note of sales: “Sold by I. King at the Globe in the Poultrey near Stocks Market Printed for John Bowles at the Black Horse in Cornhill and The Bowles in St. Pauls Church Yard.”] [NOTE: It is interesting that Wheat (1957, Volume I) does not cite Moll’s map, though likely because of his criterion that it must contain useful inland labeling. However, with WHEAT 1:112 he mentions Moll’s map in his discussion of the untitled map featuring "Brobdingnag" from Volume I, Part II, of Lemuel Gulliver's (Jonathan Swift, pseudonym) Travels into several remote nations of the world (London, 1726).]

Chez I. Chiquet [firm] [Chiquet, Jacques]

1719 25.1596

L’Amerique Septentrionale qui fait partie des Indes Occidentales. Dressée selon, les dernieres Relations des Voiageurs et Suivant les nouvelles Observations de Mr de l’Academie Royale des Sciences. a Pais Chez F. Chiquet 1719. [The imprint line is re-engraved over another, which is not now legible.] In: Le nouveau et curieux atlas, geographique, et historique, ou le divertissement des empereurs[,] roys, et princes. Tant dans la guerre, que dans la paix. Dedié A Monseigneur François Blovet de Camilly Evêque Comte de Toul, Prince du Saint Empire &c. Par son tres humble et tres Obeissant et fidele serui. Antoine Menard. A Paris rue St. Henry, et chez [truncated thus] [1719?]. [Map: "Isle de Californie" is separated from "N: Mexico ou Nouvelle Granade et Marata" by "Mer Vermeille D du Sud [sic]". Midway on the eastern side of the strait are three labeled rivers, all from the northeast (listed here north to south), "Bona Guia", "R. de Aguchi", and "Tecon R." The river Tecon empties into the northern lobe of a twin-lobed embayment, while between the two lobes arrives a short river (not labeled) from the northeast.] [Map includes remark, "la Californie, est une des plus grandes Isles du Monde, On luy donne plus de quatre cens cinquante lieües de longueur, cent cinquante de largeur, et onze de circuit. Elle à été découverte les années suiuantes 1534.1535 1539.1540.et.1542." [In French.]

Doppelmayr, Johann Gabriel

1719 25.1606

[Map of the world.] In: Doppelmayr, Johann Gabriel, Neue und gründliche Anweisung, wie nach einer universalen Methode grosse Sonnen-Uhren auf jeden ebenen Flächen als lauter horizontal, zand diejenigen, die in dem Meridiano eines vorgegebenen Orths ohne Abweichung sich befinden, als eigentliche, die aber davon abgehen, als reducirte Horizontal-Uhren so wohl aus einem arithmetischen Fundament auf verschiedene Arth accurat zu beschreiben, als auch gantz geometrisch, nach der sphærischen Geometrie, richtig zu verzeichnen, dann aber auf solchen allerhand astronomische Vorstellungen, als die Parallelides Äquatoris vor die XII. Himmels-Zeichen und Tag-Längen, die Parallelides des Horizons, oder die Almucanthatar, die Azimutha, endlich die Stunden-Linien der babylonischen, italienischen, nürnbergischen und jüdischen Uhr, so wohl aus einem arithmetischen als geometrischen Grund gehörig zu ziehen, zur weitern Erklärung der neuvermehrten Welperischen Gnomonique. Nürnberg: gedruckt bay Johann Michael Spörlin seel. Wittib. Verlegts Johann Christoph Weigel, Kunsthändler. [California (not labeled) is separated from "N: Mexico" by a strait. The island is oddly configured, with a heavily scalloped coastline on its ocean side; its northern end is aligned north-south, while its southern end is aligned northwest-southeast, with a noticeable peninsular form at the far
southeastern part. The form of the strait is seemingly a remarkable hybrid that contains its own mainland peninsula in mid-strait, with the strait aligned north-south north of there and northwest-southeast south of there. At the head of the strait are depicted twin embayments, one north-directed, the other northeast-directed. While no rivers are depicted in this part of the continent, the presence of the north-south mainland peninsula, itself reminiscent of the Baja peninsula despite the presence of the Californian island, contrasts with the twin-lobed embayment that appears on the east side of the strait shown on many maps that depict the island of California, and where are also depicted rivers that include the Colorado (under various names). This map thus seems to mix the two geographies even while depicting the certainty of a strait. [In German.]

Sanson (Sr) [Sanson d’Abbeville (Sieur de)] [Sanson d’Abbeville, Nicolas]


Senex, John [Senex, John]

1719 25.1312 A New Map of America From the latest Observations Revis’d by I. Senex. Most humbly Inscrib’d to the Right Honorable The Earl of Berkshire &c. Deputy Earl Marshal of England. (“I Harris Fecit.”) [In French.]

Anonymous

NO DATE 25.1595 Kaart der Reyze van drie Schepen naar het Zuydland in de Jaaren 1721 en 1722. [Amsterdam?] [1720s.] [In French.] [The Stanford University Library’s Glen McLaughlin Map Collection of California as an Island indicates, “Possibly the work of Isaac Tirion. Shows the voyage of three Dutch ships under the command of Capt. Jacob Roggeveen from Amsterdam to Java.”] [“California” is separated from “Nieuw Mexico” by a strait (not labeled). On the eastern side of the strait at two prominent embayments, the northern one receiving a river from the northeast; the southern one receiving two rivers, one from the northeast, the other from the east. “Quivira” is noted beyond the
head of the second of these three rivers, while along its course is "Oraiva". [In Dutch.]

Fer, N. de [Fer, Nicolas de]

1720 25.1168  

La Californie ou Nouvelle Caroline. Teatro de los Trabajos Apostolicos de la Compa. e Jesus en la America, Sept. Dressée sur celle que le Viceroy de la Nouvelle Espagne envoya illy apeu d’Années a M? de l’Academie des Sciences. Par N. de Fer Geographe de sa Majesté Catolique. A Paris, dans l’Isle du Palais a la Sphere Royale 1720. [The island, "Californas [sic] ó Carolinas" is separated from "Nuevo Mexico" by "Mare de las Californas ó Carolinas". A single embayment on the eastern coast of the strait receives at its head "Rio del Tison" (with headwater forks), and, closer to the opening of the embayment, on its eastern side, receives "Rio grande del Coral" (the label is beyond that river’s mouth, in the strait). Of note is that upstream along this latter river is a short tributary from the northeast labeled “Rio Colorade” [sic]. Also of interest is that the Rio grande del Coral covers a significant drainage area to the east and southeast.] [In French.]

Moll, Herman

1720 25.704  

A New Map of the North Parts of America claimed by France under [sic] names of Louisiana, Mississipi [sic], Canada and New France with [sic] Adjoyning Territories of England and Spain. [London]: H. Moll. ("The Projection of this Map is Call’d Mercator’s, And it is laid Down according to the newest and Most Exact Observations By H. Moll Geographer. 1720.") ("Sold by H. Moll over against Devereux Court between Temple Bar and S? Clements Church in the Strand, where you may have his New and Compleat Atlas, or Set of Twenty-Seven Two-Sheet Maps, bound or single, All compos’d and done, according to the Newest and most Exact Observations. Sold by Tho: Bowles next [sic] Chapter House in S? Pauls Church Yard, John King at [sic] the Globe in ye Poultrey near Stocks Market and Iohn Bowles at the Black Horse in Cornhill.") ("A Great part of this Map is taken from [sic] Original Draughts of M’. Blackmore, the Ingenious M’. Berisford now Residing in Carolina, Cap: Nairn and others never before Publishes’ [sic], the South West Part of Louisiana is done after a French Map Published at Paris in 1718. and we give you here the Division or Bounds according to that Map, which Bounds begin 30 Miles S. West from Charles Town in Carolina and run on to [sic] Indian Fort Sasquesahanok 30 miles west of Philadelphia &c.") ("NB. The French Map mention’d in the Title is done by Mons. Delisle and Publishes’ [sic] by him at Paris in June 1718. which I am ready to shewe to any Gentlemen [sic] that desires it.") ("Only the lower part of the Baja Peninsula is depicted, labeled "Part of California", which is separated from "New Mexico” by “Gulf of California”, which runs off the map to the north-northwest. California in implied to be an island, however, by the arrangement of the rivers here noted. On the east side of the gulf there is an embayment headed by a river, “Tison R.”; a tributary to this river is “R. of Good Hope” (Gila River, if “Tison” is the Colorado); they head in a region labeled “Great Teguaio”, to the north of which is a vast area labeled “Parts Unknown”, though the “Good Hope” heads more directly in an area labeled “Zuni”. Note as well that to the south of these rivers, entering the eastern side of the same embayment is a much larger river system, the principal stream labeled “R. Sonaco”, a name that has likewise been given to the Gila on some other maps, the headwaters of which are south of “Acoma”. Northwest of “Tison R.” is another river, “R. Anguchi”, that arrives in a separate embayment of the gulf; and there are other rivers farther to the northwest, not labeled.")
1721

Kino, Eusebio Francisco

1721  25.1591  A Passage by Land to California Discover’d by the Rev. Father Eusebius Francîs [sic] Kino Jesuite between $\frac{5}{6}$ years 1698 and 1701. In: Motte, Benjamin, The Philosophical Transactions form the year MDCC. (Where Mr. Lowmenth ords) to the year M DCC XX. Abridg’d, and dispos’d under general heads. Vol. II. London: Printed for R. Wilkin, R. Robinson, S. Ballard, W. and J. Inny, and J. Osborn. [See in "The Philosophical Transactions From the Year 1700. to 1720. Abridg’d and methodically Digested. Part IV. The Philological and Miscellaneous Papers." Map (Plate 16) faces p. 211. Accompanies "Of a Passage by Land to California, n. 318. p. 232." (pp. 211-214), which is a reprinting of Picolo (1709, ITEM NO. 2.5083).]

Sanson (S*) [Sanson d’Abbeville (Sieur de)] [Sanson d’Abbeville, Nicolas]

1721  25.1386  Mappe-monde Geo-Hydrographique, ou Description Generale du Globe Terrestre et Aquatique en Deux Plans Hemispheres, ou sont exactement remarquées en General Toutes les Parties de la Terre et de l’Eau, suivant les relations les plus nouvelles Par le S. Sanson Geogra:h:du Roy Dressée sur les Observations de M*rs: de l’Academie R:des Sciences, et Principalement su la Carte que Monsieur N. Witzen Bourgemaistre &c.&c.a donnée au Public, et Mis au Jour Par Pierre Mortier Geographe A Amsterdam Avec Privilege. ("Presenté a Monseigneur le Dauphin, Par son tres-Humble tres obeissant et tres-fidelle serviteur Hubert Iaillot Avec Privilege"). ("Se Vend a Amsterdam Chez I. Covens et C. Mortier Avec Privilege."). ["N. Albion our Californie" is an enlarged area on the west coast of "Amerique Septentrionale", with two peninsulas on its southern side, one of them separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by "Mer Vermeille". A single river (not labeled) enters the head of the gulf, having arced from the northeast to south to reach the gulf. (Of additional, spectacular note on this map, though extralimital to this bibliography, is the broad "Mer de l’Ouest" that reaches from "Mer du Sud" far into the middle part of North America, and in turn, the north-northeast to northeast-trending "Destoil d’Anian" leads from its northern coast, separating North America from "Terres Inconnues ou Terres de Jesso", which connects to "Baye du Nord" that is equivalent to Hudson Bay. The side of the Strait of Anian immediately adjacent to it on the west is labeled "Terres d’Anian.").] [In French.]

Sanson d’Abbeville, N. [Sanson d’Abbeville, Nicolas] [Sanson, Nicolas]

1721  25.1598  L’Amerique Septentrionale Par N. Sanson, d’Abbeville Geograph. du Roy. ("I. Par. fol. I."). In: Nouvelle relation, contenant les voyages de Thomas Gage dans la nouvelle Espagne, ses diverses aventures, & son retour dans la Province de Nicaragua jusqu’a la Havane. Avec la descripton de la ville de Mexique telle qu’elle étoit autrefois, & comme elle est á present. Ensemble une description exacte des terres & provinces que possedent les Espagnols en toute l’Amérique, de la forme de leur gouvernement Ecclesiastique & politique, de leur commerce, de leurs mœurs, & de celles des Creoles, des Mestifs, des Mulâtres, des Indiens, & des Nègres. Tome I. et II. A Amsterdam, Chez Paul Marret. [Map (in Tome I, facing p. 1): "Californie Isle" is separated from "Grenade" in "Novveve Mexiquve" by "Mer Vermelo". Midway along the eastern side of the strait is an embayment that receives at a single point two rivers (not labeled), the principal one from the northeast, the lesser one from the east-northeast heading in a mountain range.] [Another, earlier state of the map indicates "P. Piskart Sculp."] [In French.]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

1722

Covens, Iean, and Mortier, Corneille

1722  25.1016  Carte du Mexique et de la Floride des Terres Angloises et des Isles Antilles. du Cours et des Environs de la Riviere de Mississipi. Dressée Sur un grand nombre de memoires principalement sur ceux de M' d'Iberville et le Sueur Par Guillaume Del’Isle Geographe de l’Academie Royale des Sciences. a Amsterdam Chez Ian Covens & Corneille Mortier Avec Privilege 1722. (“I. Stemmers Senior Sculp.”) [Caption: Tabula Geographicæ Mexicæ et Floridæ &c.”] [At the head of “Mer de Californie” are two embayments, each with its own tributary, “R. d Angouchi” and “R. del Tison”; the latter has a tributary to it, “R. de buena esperança”, and these latter two together head in “Grand Teguaio.”] [In French.]

Petrini, Paolo

1722  25.1609  l’America Meridionale e Settentrionale Ordinata Secondo l’ultime relazione, e Secondo l’ultime scoperte; I punti prinicipali della quale son messi sopra le osseruazioni de Sig: dell’ Accademia Reale delle scienze in Parigi descritta da Guillaume De L’Isla e data in luce da Paolo Petrini in Napoli l’anno 1722. cò priuli. di S. Cesarea e Cattolica Maesta. ("Giuseppe Pietrasanta Sculp.") [In the area of interest to this bibliography, at least, this map is identical to Petrini (1718, item no. 25.1608): “Isola di California” is separated from “Nvovo Messico ó Nova Granata”, “Marata”, and “Vecchio Messico” by “Mare Vermeilla”. On the east side of the strait three rivers arrive in proximity: 1) "deAquhi R." (or "deAguihi R.") from the north-northeast; and into twin lobes of a single embayment, 2) “Tecon R.” from the northeast, and 3) a shorter river (not labeled) from the northeast.] [In Italian.]

Wells, Edward

NO DATE  25.1422  A New Map of North America Shewing its Principal Divisions, Chief Cities, Townes, Rivers, Mountains & c. Dedicated To His Highness William Duke of Glocester. ("Delin. Murg. sculpt. Univ. Oxon.") In: Wells, Edward, A new sett of maps both of ancient and present geography, wherein not only the latitude and longitude of many places are corrected, according to the latest observations; but also the most remarkable differences of ancient and present geography may be quickly discern’d by a bare inspection or comparing of correspondent maps; which seems to be the most natural and easy method to lead young students (for whose use the work is principally intended) unto a competent knowledge of the geographical sciences. Together with a geographical treatise particularly adapted to the use and design of these maps. London: Printed for J. and J. Bonwicke, S. Birt, to Osborne, E. Wicksteed, and T. Cooper. ("Imprimatur, Gu. Paynter, Vice-Can. Oxon.") [1722.] [This map is no. "39" (printed beneath the cartouche). The "Golf of California or Vermilion Sea." separates the island, "California." from the area labeled "New Mexico or New Granada, Discovered about 1540, of a barren soil and little known.", to the north of which is a blank area labeled "Parts As Yet Unknown." About one-third of the distance from the southern end of the strait, on the eastern side, a single river (not labeled) descends to the gulf from the northeast. This is like the Rio Grande, as it heads to the north of the place marker for "S: Fe or New Mexico." To the north of its mouth along the strait is an embayment, into which usually on maps of this time are shown rivers associated with the Colorado, but in this space is the remark about the "discovery" of New Mexico. (The "Meschasipi R." [Mississipi River] is shown entering the northwesternmost part of the Gulf of Mexico, with at its mouth "New French Settlement.")]
1723

Moll, Herman

1723  25.1313  The Isle of California. New Mexico. Louisiane. The River Misisipi. and the Lake's of Canada. Herman Moll Fecit. ["California" (also labeled in part "New Albion") is an island separated by "Gulf of California" from "New Mexico, Granada or Marata" and "P. of Mexico or New Spain." On the east side of the gulf is an embayment headed by a river, "Tecon R."; farther south in this embayment is "du Coral R." Farther north are "de Aguchi R." and "Bona Guia R." Southeast(!) of these rivers is "The 7 Cittys"].

1725

Clark, J. [Clark, James]

1725  16.1602  [Map of the western hemisphere, with north to the left.] ("To Face § Title.") ("J. Clark sc.") In: [DeFoe, Daniel], A new voyage round the world, by a course never sailed before. Being a voyage undertaken by some merchants, who afterwards proposed the setting of an East-India Company in Flanders. London: Printed for A. Bettesworth, at the Red-Lyon, in Pater-Noster-Row; and W. Mears, at the Lamb, without Temple-Bar. [Frontispiece to DeFoe’s novel, depicting a haphazardly drawn American continent and westward-blowing tradewinds on either side of the equator. Though there are no labels, California is a large island very narrowly separated from the mainland by a strait of equal width throughout. Midway along the east side of the strait are two straight rivers that converge at the strait, one from the northeast, the other from the east.]

1726

Kino, Eusebio Francisco

southwest of the confluence of “Azul oder Blaufluss”, with “Gila fl.” a tributary to it to the east. In addition, this map emends Kino’s by extending it southward to include the mouth of the gulf. [NOTES: There is some inconsistency in the citation for this map, perhaps due to collation at different places of two volumes, at least, as suggested by citations that have been seen and by the binder’s instructions on the map plate, “Zu Num. 53. in dem II. Theil und zu Num. 73. in dem III. Theil.” Spamer has seen one notice of a copy of Stöcklein for sale that indicated, “in vol. 1, part 2, no. 54 is Eusebio Kino’s . . . famous engraved map ‘Via terrestris in Californiam.’” (note that this volume is the Anderer Theil, which, although technically part 2 of Volume 1, is in order of the entire series effectively Volume 2). The Lowery Collection of the Library of Congress (listing no. 253 in Lowery, 1912, ITEM NO. 1.375) indicates, separately, “Vol. 1. pt. 2. p. 74” and “no. 53, p. 75”. Citations for this map have been seen also as in Volume 3 of Stöcklein’s ongoing series. (Take note that the “numbers” referred to, and perhaps mistakenly implied by some citations, are not issue numbers within individual volumes, but pertain to enumerated text items; these numbers continue sequentially through all volumes.) This ongoing series is also known, and often cited, by the title that appears on the half-title page (Volume 1 cited), Der Neue Welt-Bott Mit allerhand Nachrichten Dern Missionariorum Soc. JESU., and the ornamental title-page, Der Neue Welt-Bott mit allerhand nachrichten deren Missionarien Soc. Jesu. In the citation presented here (ITEM NO. 25.1049), the full title of the unique volume is cited. Regarding the dates of publication, Volume 1 of Stöcklein’s series (Seit An. 1642. biß aus das Jahr 1726. . . . Erster Bund oder die 8. Erste Theil, which includes his text item nos. 1-35) is dated 1726, as is Volume 3 (with text item nos. 64-80); the 1725 date on the Anderen Theil (with text item nos. 36-63) is apparently an error. ¶ Spamer has seen the fold-out Kino map in Volume 2, facing p. 75 which prints the conclusion of “Numerus 52” and the start of “Numerus 53”; the text of “Numerus 52” relates to the Mexican missions in 1688. Spamer did not see the map anywhere in the associated Volume 3 that he also examined, although it is apparent that it is nos. 71 and 72 therein that the map is likely to have been intended to accompany; this section of the volume has the caption, “Brief Aus Nord-America, und zwar insonderheit Von der nunmehr entdeckten Landschaft California, samt einer hieruber verfertigten Land-Karten R. P. Eusebii Francici Chino è Soc. JEsu [sic].” Specifically, it is no. 71 (pp. 31-34) with which the map must have been intended: “Numerus 71. Zuschriift R.P. Caroli le Gobien, deren Indischen Franßöischen Missoienen Soc. JEsu bestellten General-Procuratorius zu Paris, und Weltberühmten Verfassers deren Lettres Edifiantes, An Die Priester der Gesellschaft Jesu in Frankreich.” The running head on p. 31 reads, ”Num. 71. An. 1708. P. le Gobien zu Paris von California.”; the running heads on pp. 32-33 give the year correctly as “1705.” Thus, although the map was published in the Anderen Theil, the associated text is in the Dritter Theil.] [Map in Latin and German; text in German.]
out map in a pamphlet pertaining to the solar eclipse of 22 March 1727, which depicts the track of totality and area and timings of the partial eclipse; laid over a crude map of Central and North America. "California" is an inflated island separated from the mainland by a strait (not labeled); only "Sinaloa" is labeled along the southern end of the strait. The strait itself is narrow and is nearly pinched shut where it reaches the large gulf to the north labeled "Anian". No rivers are depicted on this map, but midway along the strait is a prominent embayment in which is an island. Numerous labels of place names on this map are engraved upsidedown or in reverse. [In Spanish.]

1728

[Halley, Edmund]

1728  25.1603  [Sea chart of the world.]  In: Atlas Maritimus & Commercialis: or, a General view of the World, so far as relates to Trade and Navigation: Describing all the Coasts, Ports, Harbours, and Noted Rivers, according to the Latest Discoveries and most Exact Observations: Together with a Large Account of the Commerce Carried on by Sea between the several Countries of the World, As likewise of all Inland Trade by means of Navigable Rivers; The Rise, Progress, and Decay thereof, in its Various Branches; With Methods for farther Improvements. To which are Added Sailing Directions for all the Known Coasts and Islands on the Globe; With a Sett of Sea-charts, some laid down after Mercator, but the greater Part according to a New Globular Projection, Adapted for measuring Distances (as near as possible) by scale and Compass, and Authorized by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain. London: Printed for James and John Knapton, William and John Innys in St. Paul's Churchyard; John Darby in Bartholomew-Close, Arthur Bettesworth, John Osborn and Thomas Longman in Pater-noster-Row; John Senex in Fleetstreet; Edward Symon in Cornhill; Andrew Johnston in Peters Court in St. Martins Lane; and the Executors of William Taylor deceas'd. ["California" is an island separated from "New Spain" by "Mar Vermejo or Red Sea". Only the mouths of rivers are depicted. Midway along the eastern side of the strait are "R de Anguchi", positioned at an embayment, and "R Coral", positioned on the eastern one of a twin embayment.]

1729

Danet, G. [Danet, Guillaume]

1729  25.1453  Carte Generale de la Terre ou Mape Monde Avec Les Quatre Principaux Sistemes & les Figures des Sept Planetes le tout Selon les Nouvelles Observations. 1729. ("Mis au jour par G. Danet Gendre de N. de Fer avec Privilege du Roy.") ("Se vend a Paris chez G. Danet sur le Pont N. Dame a la Sphere Royale; où on trouve les Ouvrages du S' de Fer.") ("F. le Roux pinx.") ("D. Somique Sculp.") The peninsula, "Californie", is separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by "M. Vermeille". A river (not labeled) enters the head of the gulf from the northwest after having followed a course southwestward from the confluence of two branches, one from the north and the other from the northeast. Even though this implies that the map has been revised from a portrayal where California is an island, with the addition of the Colorado River, it is interesting that the eastern side of the gulf still retains embayments with short rivers (not labeled) that are vestiges of portrayals of the same rivers on contemporary maps that had had names like "R. de Tecon", etc. [In French.]
Moll, Herman

1729 25.1604 Map of the World According to Marcators [sic] projection, Shewing the Course of Mr. Funnell's Voyage Round it. ("Co: Voy: Vol: IV. Facing the Title.") To accompany: Funnell, W., A voyage round the world. Being an account of Capt. William Dampier’s expedition into the South Seas in the ship St. George. With his various adventures and engagements, &c. Together with a voyage from the West Coast of Mexico to East India. By W. Funnell, Mate to Capt. Dampier. In: A collection of voyages. Vol. IV. London: Printed for James and John Knapton, at the Crown in St. Paul’s Church-Yard. [Map is frontispiece to volume. "California" is shown as an island, separated from "New Mexico" by a strait (not labeled). Midway on the east side of the strait single, linear river (not labeled) arrives from the north. Just to the northwest of that mouth is an embayment, which seems to receive a very short river (not labeled) from the northeast. (Of additional note on this map is the depiction of "Meschasipi R.", which enters the northwestern side of "Bay of Mexico").]

1730

Mortier, Pierre

NO DATE 25.1627 Carte Generale du Monde, ou Description du Monde Terrestre & Aquatique \ Generale Waereld Kaart, of Beschryving van de Land en Water Waereld. ("A Amsterdam Chez Jean Cóvens Corneille et Pierre Mortier.") (I. van Luchtenburg, Delin. et Sculpsit.) ("Tom. 1. Pag 2.") [1730?] In: Historie des Ouder en Nieuwen Testaments (Amsterdam). [The island, "California", is separated from "Nouv. Mexique" by "Mer Vermeio ou Mer rouge". On the east side of the strait, four rivers arrive: "R. D. Anguchi" from the northeast to an embayment; "R. d. Toucan" from the northeast to an embayment; an exceedingly short river (not labeled) from the northeast to an embayment; a bilobed embayment receives "R. Coral" from the north to a north-northwest trending lobe, and a river (not labeled) from the northeast to a north-northeast trending lobe. (These are distinct from "R. de Nort" (Rio Grande), which is shown some distance farther to the south, arriving from a large lake to the northeast to the head of an east-northeast trending embayment.)] [In French; with titles in French and Dutch.]

Cushee, R. [Cushee, Richard]

1731 25.630 A new globe of the Earth by R. Cushee 1731. [London]: Richard Cushee, 2¾-inch globe in spherical fish skin case, with celestial map on interior of case. [California is shown as an island, separated from "New Mexico" and "Mexico New Spain"; one tributary enters the gulf at the middle of the strait.] [See also the ca. 1745 ed. by [Elizabeth Cushee] (ITEM NO. 25.631).] [NOTE: Richard Cushee was also the manufacturer of other, more conventional globes. This miniature is cited here because of its unusual format and that it was updated after Cushee’s death by his wife, Elizabeth, who continued the business. The 1731 miniature is also included in an orrery made by Thomas Wright in London, ca. 1731 (History of Science Museum, University of Oxford, accession no. 1925-43, on loan from Christ Church, Oxford).]
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CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Kino, Eusebio Francis


1731 25.724 Saggio delle Transazioni Filosofiche della Società Regia compendiate da Beniamino Mottes dall' anno 1700. al 1720. tradotte dall' idioma Inglese dal cavaliere Tommaso Dereham Baronetto della Gran Bretagna, e membro della Società suddetta. Tomo Terzo. Napoli: Moscheni, e Compagni. [See "Di un Passaggio per terra a California; scoperto dal P. Eusebio Francesco Kino Gesuita dal 1698., al 1701." (pp. 183-188); map, facing p. 183, "Un Passaggio per Terra a California Scoperto dal P. Eusebio Francesco Kino. Gesuita fra gl' Anni 1698 et 1701". The map displays "Rio Colorado ó del Norte", which heads in "Il Mare di California". This copies the map published in Kino (1705, ITEM NO. 25.629).] [The upper-right of the map is marked "Tom. III. pag. 183." A variant has been seen for this bibliography, from a source as yet unidentified, marked "Tom. V. Tav. I.", with title "Un Passaggio per terra a California Scoperto del P. Eusebio Franck Kino Gesuita fra gli' Anni 1698 et 1701." [In Italian.]

Hederich, Benjamin

1733 25.1605 Novissima Americae Repraesentatio. In: M. Benjamin Hederichs, Rect. Schol. Hayn. Anleikung Zu den fürnehmsten Historischen Wissenschaften, Benanntlich der Geographie, Chronologie, Genealogie und Heraldica, Der Historia Universali, Notitia Auctorum, Den Römischen Antiquitäten und der Mythologie, So fern solche einem politen Menschen insinonderhe aber denen, so die Studia zu prorequiren gedencken, nützlich und nöthig. Mit Königl. Poln. u. Churs. Sächs. Privilegio. Fünfte und mit einigen nützlichen Land-Chärtgen zum ersten maß vermehrte Auflage. Berlin: Christoph Gottlieb Nicolai. [Map, "Tab VI", faces p. 76. The island, "California" (labeled "Nova Albion" at its northern end), is separated from "Nova Granada" by "Mare Vermeio s. Mare rubrum". Midway along the eastern side of the strait is a prominent northeast-trending embayment, which at its head independently receives to rivers (not labeled); one from the northeast, the other from the east-southeast.] [In Latin; volume in German.]
1734

Sanson d’Abbeville, N. [Sanson, Nicolas]

1734 25.583 Americve Septentrionale par N. Sanson d’Abbeville Geographe du Roy. Amsterdam: Chez Henri du Sauzet. [The land labeled as both “Novveav Mexiqve” and “Nouueau Mexique” is separated from “Californie Isle” by “Mar Vermeio”, into which two prominent tributaries converge at the head of a bay on the eastern coast.] [In French.]

1735

Ricci, Matteo

NO DATE 25.661 山海輿地全圖 [Sankai yochi zenzu.] [Tokyo]: [Yamazaki Kimbei], woodblock print, hand-colored. [1735?] [A copy of Ricci (no date [1602], ITEM NO. 25.1043). Title cited here is from Library of Congress; title in Chinese orthography (from map) translates as Map of Mountains Seas and Geography. The title given by Wheat (Volume 1, p. 192), only in transliteration, is Saikai kochi zenzu. Wheat notes, “This ‘Complete topographical map of the land and sea’ was published in Tokyo by Yamazaki Kimbei rather early, but bears no date. It was based on a Chinese original printed in 1601, doubtless drawn by one of the Jesuit missionaries then active in China, probably Father Matteo Ricci or one of his associates.” Wheat does not ascribe a date to this map but includes it in his work under “1601”.] [Other sources referred to for the present bibliography attribute the original map to Ricci in 1602.] [This map is simpler than the 1602 version, with some modification to the labels of geographical features. In the region of interest to this bibliography, it differs from the 1602 version in that there are four rivers tributary to the head of the Gulf of California; each with headwater forks (in the 1602 version none of the streams have headwaters). The two middle streams seem to be drawn as more principal streams than the other two, the western one with the label, “多朶德西河” (undeciphered here but indicates a “river”; note the slight variation from the label on the Chinese original).] [In Japanese.] [NOTE: The Library of Congress catalogs this map with the transliteration Sankai yochi zenzu, attributed to Akitaya Taemon Naniwa, [1785?], with contributor Sekisui Nagakubo. Although Wheat’s illustration (from his own copy of this map) is cropped to display only the upper-right portion that shows North America, it is identical to the copy shown by the Library of Congress (https://www.loc.gov/item/gm71005079/, accessed 17 March 2020).]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT I:33 [with illustration facing p. 36; Wheat dates as 1601]

1736

Moll, Herman

NO DATE 25.1462 A New and Correct Map of the World. Laid Down According to the Newest Discoveries, and From the Most Exact Observations. By Herman Moll Geographer. Printed and Sold by I. Bowles Map and Print Seller at the Black Horse in Cornhill & by T. Bowles Map & Print Seller next to й Chapter house in S. Pauls Church Yard and by P. Overton, Map & printseller near S. Dunstans Church Fleet Street. And by John King at й Globe in й Poultry. “To His most Sacred Maistry GeorgeII. By the Grace of God King of Great Britain[,] France & Ireland Defender of the Faith &c. This Map is humbly
1738

Doppelmaiero, Iohanne Gabrielle  [Doppelmayr, Johann Gabriel]

NO DATE  25.1607  Basis Geographiæ Recentioris Astronomica in qua situs locorum insigniorum geographicci ea exactitudine, qua celeberrimi Astronomi eosdem per observationes è plurimis luminaria et circumjovialium Eclipsibus nobis hactenus suppeditarunt pro certiori Geographiæ stabilimento positi designantur a Iohanne Gabriele Doppelmaiero Math. PP. operâ Ioh. Bapt. Homanni S.C.M. Geogr. Cum Privilegio (Norinbergæ.) Sac. Cæs. Majestatis.  [1738?]  [BROADSIDE, containing a map of the world with bare labeling (the North American continent labels only "Quebek", "Boston", and the city of "Mexico"). California is depicted as an island, nearly breached through in two places. On the east side of the strait is a wide, bilobed embayment, to the easterly lobe of which arrive two rivers; a short river from the northeast, and a longer river from the east.]  [In Latin.]

Keith, William

1738  25.1170  A New and Correct Map of America laid down According to the Accurate Improvements of Senex, Moll and other Modern Geographers. Humbly Inscribed to his Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales 1738.  In: Keith, William, The history of the British plantations in America. with a chronological account of the most remarkable things, which happen’d to the first adventurers in the several discoveries of that new world. Part I. Containing the history of Virginia; with remarks on the trade and commerce of that colony. London: Printed at the Expence of the Society for the Encouragement of Learning, by S. Richardson; and Sold by A. Millar at Buchanan’s Head in the Strand, J. Nourse at Temple-Bar, and J. Gray in the Poultry, Booksellers to the Society, 187 pp.  [Only one volume produced. Other than the map, this volume is not pertinent to this bibliography.]  [The map faces p. 17. "California", an island, is separated from "New Mexico" by "Gulf of California or Red Sea". On the eastern coast of the strait are two embayments, one which receives "R. d Angochi", the other which receives "Taon R." A tributary to the "Taon" is "R. Good Hope". Also of note is a river that is tributary to the strait south of "Taon", labeled "Conaca R", which has a northern tributary to it in turn labeled "R. Coralado" (sic).]

Bowles, John

1740  25.1138  A map of the world or terrestrial globe in two planispheres, laid down from the Observations of the Royal Academy of Sciences. ("London Printed for John Bowles at the Black Horse in Cornhill. 1740.")  [Includes the note, "California was always thought an Island till a Spanish Jesuit in 1701 discover’d it was joyned to the
Continent of which the Royal Society received information in 1708.” “Albion or California” includes what is the Baja peninsula, and into the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled) flows a single river (not labeled) at a place (mission?) labeled “Na Sª de Bonaguia”. Northwest of the gulf is a moderately sized “Inconu. Gulf”; and the entire region of Albion and “New Mexico” serves as the southern coast of a huge, imaginary gulf labeled “not known but by the Savages”, which on its northern side opens to the equally imagined “Straits of Anian”.

Leth, And. de, AND Leth, Henry de [Leth, Andries de, AND Leth, Hendrik de]

NO DATE 25.1600 Carte Nouvelle dela Mer du Sud, dressé par Ordre des principaux Directeurs, & tirée des memoires les plus recents et des Relations des Navigateurs les plus Modernes, tant de France que d’Espagne, l’on ya joint, diverse remarques Curieuses Donné au Public, par And: & Henry de Leth à Amsterdam sur le Pont de la Bourse au Pescheur. Uyt gegeven door And: en Hend: de Leth, tot Amsteldam op de Beurs-Zluy, in de Visser. (“Nova Maris Pacifici Tabula, jussu primariorum moderatorum delineata recentissimis commentaruis reæntiorumque navigantium, tam Gallorum quam Hispanicorum &. Belgarum, relationibus depromta i cui subjunguntur variae observationes curiosae & detectiones graduum inxta modum regionis & navigatoniis”.) (“Messieurs Cette Carte de la Mer du Sud à eté [sic] exactement dressée, sur les memoires Geographiques, &c Mathematiques les plus nouveaux & les Observations les plus recentes, pour faire voir aux Marchands, et Actionnistes, le veritable Sujet des Gains et des Pertes.”) (“Neeuwe Kaart van de Zuyd Zee, opgesteldt door order van de Bewint-hebbers, en nagesien volgens de verhaalen der naauwkeurigste Zee luy den, soo van Fransen als van Spagsen, Engelse en Hollanders & en men heeft daar by gevoelaverschey de ondekkingen weegens de hoogten en breten van de grade neven de usantien van l’Land, en Zeervaart en anderen uytrindigne.”) [1740.] [The island, “Les Californies ou Carolines”, is separated from “Nouvelle Granade” and “Nouveau Mexique” by “Mer de Californie ou Mer Vermeille” [sic]. However, there is also a notation beneath the label: “Que Quelques Modernes Croyent etre attache au continent de l’Amerique par la Partie Septent”. Midway on the east side of the strait is a single river (not labeled) that follows a course first south-southwest then due west to the strait, circumventing a mountainous area to its west, north of which is labeled “Grand Quivier”, and south, “Pimerie” in “Senora”. The only other rivers that are shown reaching the strait are a major river system (not labeled) that arrives at the northern part of the strait from the northeast, and the small “R del Fuerte” that arrives near the southern end of the strait from the northeast in “Vieux Mexique”. Of additional note is the label, “Moqui”, placed east of a mountainous area that separates it from the presumed headwater lake of the Rio Grande (not labeled) that flows to “Golfe de Mexique”. The unlabeled river that flows southerly then west, noted above, has a headwater not too distant and south-southwest of the imagined lake.] [In French, with caption in French and Dutch, and cartouche texts in Latin, French, and Dutch.]
orbus terr. quoad linguarum situm & propagationem, mappisqve geographico-polyglottis. In gloriam linguarum conditoris, vsumque tam exegeticum quam scholasticum, quo linguae, a studiosa juventute, breviori negocio disci, emphastesque vocum, uberiori messe colligi possint, adornata, a Godofredo Henselio, Scholae A. C. ap. Hirschb. Rectore. Norimbergæ: in Commissis apvd Heredes Homannianos, 1741. (492, [29] pp., 4 maps, plates). [Map here cited is between pp. 482/483, which plate includes two boxes, unrelated to the map, featuring orthographic elements of Persian and Brahman languages.] [The map is a bare outline, with "California" shown decidedly as an island, separated from the mainland labeled only "Mexico", "Florida", "Virginia" and "Canada" (with "Florida" seeming to embrace part of the Southwest). This would not bear citing here were it not for a single river (not labeled), with headwater forks, going into the Californian strait midway along its eastern shore. (The only other rivers depicted in North America are the Mississippi and St. Lawrence.) The entire western portion of North America carries the notation, "Ex Septentrione longissimi mirabili migrasse versus Meridiem Mexicanos olim Incolæ Produnt." [In Latin.]

1742

Tillemont (Sé) [Tillemont (Sieur de)] [Tralage, Jean-Nicholas de]

1742 25.1172 Le Nouveau Mexique appelé aussi Nouvelle Grenade et Marara. Avec Partie de Californie, Selon les Memoires les plus Nouveaux. Par le Pere Coronelli Cosmographe de la SSme Republique de Venise.[.] Corrigée et augmentée Par le S. Tillemont. Paris: Chez I. B. Nolin. [The map carries the printed date "1742". Wheat (1957, Volume I, p. 211) comments, "On the Library of Congress copy of this map is a pencil notation '1680,' referring to the Corenelli map of which this 1742 map is a palpable copy." See also Corenelli (ca. 1685), ITEM NO. 25.30 (Wheat I:66).] [Only the southernmost portion of "Isle de Californie" appears in the southwestern corner of the map, separated from "Nouveau Mexique" and "Nouvelle Espagne" by "Mer de Californie, ou Mar Vermejo". On the eastern side of the strait is a large, double-headed embayment, into which the larger head flows "Rio de Tecon" from the north. In between the two heads "Rio de Coral" independently reaches the strait from the northeast.] [In French.]

Ω CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT I:119 [credited to Nolin]

1743

Kino, Eusebio Francisco

1744

B., N. [Bellin, Jacques Nicolas]

In: Charlevoix, P. De [Charlevoix, Pierre-François-Xavier de], Histoire et description generale de la Nouvelle France, avec le journal historique d’un voyage fait par ordre du Roi dans l’Amérique Septentrionale [sic]. Tome Premier. Paris: Chez Pierre-François Giffart. M DCC XLIV. [Map faces p. 1.] [The entire west coast of North America, including the Baja peninsula, is labeled “Californie”; “Mer Vermeille” separates the somewhat inflated peninsula from “Nouveau Mexique”, with the Sonoran area at the head of the gulf labeled “Nouvelle Navare”. “Rio Colorado” follows a course from headwater southward to the confluence of a less significant river (not labeled) from the east (the Gila River) before turning southwestward for a distance before bifurcating to arrive at the head of the gulf as two independent, south-flowing streams. North of the Colorado headwater area is the label, “Ici doivent etre les Pays de Quivira et de Tagueio dont on na aucune Connoissance Certaine”.] [In French.]

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Le Rouge [Rouge, George Louis le]

1744  25.1314  Mappe Monde Nouvelle Dediee a Monseigneur le Comte de Maurepas Ministre et Secretaire d’Etat. Par son tres humble et tres Obeissant Serviteur Le Rouge, Ingenieur Geographe du Roi. a Paris. Rue des Augustins vis a vis le panier Fleuri. 1744. ("Paris chèz le Sr. le Rouge rue des grands Augustins vis a vis le panier Fleuri"). ("Les Indes sont corrigées par M. Daprais Captaine des Vaisseaux de la Compagnie."). [The Baja peninsula is labeled “Californie”, separated by the Gulf of California (not labeled) from “Mexique”. A principal river (the Colorado River, not labeled) falls from headwater in an area labeled “Quivira” in “Nouve[ ] France” generally south until twisting southwest and then southeast to arrive at the head of the gulf. A single, modest river is a tributary at the point where the Colorado twists southwestward; the Gila River (not labeled).] [In French.]

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[Le Rouge, George Louis le]

1745  25.1314  A new globe of the Earth by R. Cushee. [London]: [Elizabeth Cushee], 2¾-inch globe in spherical fish skin case, with celestial map on interior of case. [California is shown as a peninsula, separated from “New Mexico” and “Mexico New Spain”; one tributary enters at the head of the gulf.] [Ca. 1745.] [Revised from the 1731 ed. by R[ichard]. Cushee] (ITEM NO. 25.630).

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Ottens, R., AND Ottens, I. [Ottens, Reinier, AND Ottens, Josua]

1745  25.1612  Magnum Mare del Zur cum Insula California. De Groote Zuyd-Zee en ’t Eylandt California. ("Gedruckt ’t Amsterdam by R. & I. Ottens"). In: Ottens, Reinier, and Ottens, Josua, Atlas van zeevaart en koophandel door de geheele weereeld : vertoonende in bizondere op elkander volgende kaerten, alle dessefs zeekusten en
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In Latin, with title in Latin and Dutch; volume in Dutch. | [In Latin.] |

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<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1745</td>
<td>25.255</td>
<td>Novus orbis sive America Meridionalis et Septentrionalis . . . . In: Atlas novius sive tabulae geographicæ togius odbis faciem, partes imperia regna et provincias exhibentes . . . . [No imprint?].</td>
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[California depicted as an island. Other eds. noted, 1730 and following.] | [In Latin.] |

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[The peninsula of "California" is separated from "Navarr" (sic) by "Sea of California". "Rio Colorado or of the North" arrives from the northwest at the head of the gulf, after having followed a course from the northeast from a region labeled "Great Teguao" but which otherwise is occluded, "conveniently", by the informational note: "California which has been Described and Represented as an Island, even by very modern Geographers, was Discover’d by Father Eusebius Francis Kino a Jesuit, to be a Peninsula between the Years 1698 and 1701 who, together with other Jesuit Missionaries, travelled thither by Land & converted, a great Number of the Natives." "Rio Azul" (Gila River) is shown as a tributary whose confluence with the Colorado is some distance north of the head of the gulf.] | [In Latin.] |
1750

Anonymous

NO DATE  25.1413  Изображение земного глобуса  [Izobrazhenie zemnogo globusa]  [Representation of the terrestrial globe].  [Saint Petersburg, Russia]:  [no imprint].  [1750s.]
["Калифорния" (California) is separated from "Новая Гишпанія" (New Hispania) by "Море Черное" (Red Sea). The head of the gulf receives a river (not labeled and without tributaries) that comes from the northeast.]  [In Russian, but the name for the Gulf of California suggests elements of Ukrainian if not so-called Church Slavonic etymology; in this case, the word черное, which is used here and suggesting the Red Sea of Bible history, translates into Russian as "red" although Russian maps may label the Middle East’s "Red Sea" as "Черное море" (Black Sea).]  [In Russian.]

Bolton (Mister) [Bolton, Solomon]

1750  25.1173  North America.  Performed under the Patronage of Louis Duke of Orleans, First Prince of the Blood; by the Sieur d’Anville.  Greatly Improved by M. Bolton.  Ingrav’d by R. W. Seale.  MDCCL.  ("Gravelot delin.  Walker sculp.")  [No imprint.]  ["California", a peninsula, appears at the extreme western edge of the map, partly overlapping the border.  It is separated from "New Navare" by "Californian Gulf".  At the head of the gulf is the mouth of "R. Colorado de los Martyres", north of which is the tributary, "Grand River of the Apostles" (Gila River), from the east.  Downstream from that confluence the river is bifurcated before rejoining at the gulf; in between is the label "I. Presentacion."]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:127

D’Anville AND Robert (Sieurs) [d’Anville, Jean Baptiste Bourguignon, AND Robert de Vaugondy, Didier]

NO DATE  25.623  A New Map of North America, with the British, French, Spanish, Dutch & Danish Dominions on the great Continent; and the West India Islands, Done from the latest Geographers, with great Improvements from the Sieurs D’Anville & Robert.  London.  Printed for Robt. Sayer Map and Printseller at the Golden Buck in Fleet Street.  [1750?]  [The southwestern portion of North America depicts the head of "G. of California" separating California from "New Navarr".  The area of "New Mexico" west of "R. del Norte" (Rio Grande) and south of the (mythical) "River of the West" shows only a line of mountains and the largely empty space used for the comment, "California was always thought to be an Island, till Eusebius Francis Kino a Jesuit between the Years of 1698 and 1701 discovered it joyned to the Continent, of which the Royal Society receiv’d information in 1708."  A faint, short river is shown entering the head of the Gulf of California.]

Jefferys, T. [Jefferys, Thomas]

NO DATE  25.1465  North America.  T. Jefferys sculp.  [No place].  [1750s.]  [The peninsula, "California", is separated from "Navarr" (sic) by "G. of California.  A single river (not labeled) reaches the northwestern head of the gulf on a course that is due west before turning sharply south to the gulf; this is the Gila River, which en route passes "Casa Grande".  Immediately north of the river is an area labeled "Great Teguajo."]

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CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

L’Isle, Guigielmo de [L’Isle, Guillaume de]

1750 25.1441  Carta Geografica dell’ America Settentrionale. In: Atlante novissimo, che contiene tutte le parti del mondo, nell quale sono esattemente descritti gl’imperj, le monarchie, stati, repubbliche, ec. del Sig Guigielmo de L’Isle, Volume Secondo: ed ultimo, al quale si premette la seconda parte della introduzione alla geografia. del Sig Sanson di Abbeville . . . In Venezia, Presso Giambatista Albrizzi Q. Gir. [The northwestern part of North America is blank and much of the space is used for the ornamental title cartouche. Although “California” is depicted with a peninsula, separated from “Sonora” by “Mar di California”, the gulf in fact ends indeterminately at the north where much of the blank area begins, thus it is implied that it is a strait. On the eastern side of the strait, near the northern end as delineated, two rivers converge at an embayment: “Fiu. di bona guia” from the northeast with headwater in a mountainous area west of “Acoma”; this river has a tributary (not labeled) from the northeast midway on its course to the gulf. The second river, that meets the “Bona Guia” at the strait, is “Fui:del Coral” (sic), from the east, with several tributaries inland in “Nuovo Messico”.]. [In Italian.]

Robert de Vaugondy (fils) [Robert de Vaugondy, Didier] [son of Gilles (Le Sieur) Robert de Vaugondy]

1750 25.665  Amérique Septentrionale, dressée, sur les relations les plus modernes des voyageurs et navigateurs, et divisée suivant les differentes possessions des Européens. Par le S. Robert de Vaugondy, fils de M. Robert Géographe ordin. du Roy. Avec privilege. 1750. [No imprint.] [*“Rio Colorado” enters the head of “Mer Vermeille ou de Californie”, flowing in a mostly direct line from the north-northeast. From the confluence of the Colorado and the “R. Grande de los Apostolos” (Gila River) to the sea is a peculiar double channel.]. [In French.]

Bolton (M!) [Bolton (Mister)] [Bolton, Solomon]

1752 25.1174  North America. Performed under the Patronage of Louis Duke of Orleans, First Prince of the Blood; by the Sieur d’Anville. Greatly Improved by M’. Bolton. Engrav’d by R. W. Seale. MDCCCLII. (“Gravelot delin. Walker sculp.”) [London]: Printed for John and Paul Knapton. [In the area of interest to this bibliography, this is the same as Bolton (1850, ITEM NO. 25.1173). “California”, a peninsula, appears at the extreme western edge of the map, partly overlapping the border. It is separated from “New Navare” by “Californian Gulf”. At the head of the gulf is the mouth of “R. Colorado de los Martyres”, north of which is the tributary, “Grand River of the Apostles” (Gila River), from the east. Downstream from that confluence the river is bifurcated before rejoining at the gulf; in between is the label “I. Presentacion”].

Bowen, Eman. [Bowen, Emanuel]

1752 25.1348  A New & Accurate Map of Mexico or New Spain together with California[,] New Mexico &c. Drawn from the best Modern Maps & Charts & Regulated by Astron’l Observ’$: By Eman:Bowen. [This map at least in the area of interest to this bibliography is identical to the 1748 ed. (ITEM NO. 25.1347). The peninsula of “California” is separated from “Navarr” (sic) by “Sea of California”. “Rio Colorado or of the North” arrives from the northwest at the head of the gulf, after having followed a course from the northeast from a region labeled “Great Teguaio” but which otherwise is occluded, “conveniently”, by the informational note: “California which has been Described and Represented as
an Island, even by very modern Geographers, was Discov’r’d by Father Eusebius Francis Kino a Jesuit, to be a Peninsula between the Years 1698 and 1701 who, together with other Jesuit Missionaries, travelled thither by Land & converted, a great Number of the Natives.” “Rio Azul” (Gila River) is shown as a tributary whose confluence with the Colorado is some distance north of the head of the gulf.

Buache, Philippe


De l’Isle (M.)  [De l’Isle (Monsieur)]  [L’Isle, Guillaume de]

1752  25.670  Carte Générale des Découvertes de l’Amiral de Fonte, et autres Navigateurs Espagnols, Anglois et Russes pour la recherche du Passage à la Mer du Sud.  Par M.  De l’Isle de l’Académie royale des Sciences &c.  Publié à Paris en Septembre 1752.  [Displays a remarkable series of interconnecting lakes and rivers across the northern part of North America.  The southeast corner of the map includes the northern part of "Californie" with New Mexico (not labeled) to its east.  Geography is shown to the latitude of the simply drawn east-west river "R. del Coral" that passes by "Casa Grande" (thus the Gila River), which meets "Río Colorado" that follows a mostly straight south-southwest course from an area where "Quivira" is labeled to the northeast that fronts the mythical "Mer de l’Ouest".  The course of the Colorado passes between two mountain ranges.  Just south of the confluence the Colorado ends.  East of the Colorado is the label "Moqui", and southeast from there, not far north of "Casa Grande", is the label "Zuni".  [Although lower California and the Gulf of Mexico are not shown, by the geographical presentation of the confluence of the Colorado and Gila it is meant that California is a peninsula.  [NOTE: This map was also reproduced in facsimile with A. W. Greely, “The Cartography and Observations of Bering’s First Voyage”, National Geographic Magazine, 3 (January 28, 1892), Plate 21 (frontispiece to issue).]  [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:130 [map]  
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:131 [with illustration facing p. 141]
1753

Green, John

1753  25.1140  A chart of North and South America, including the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, with the nearest coasts of Europe, Africa, and Asia. London: T. Jefferys, 6 sheets. ["Vermilion Sea" separates the peninsula of "Kalifornia" from a part of "New Albion". North of the head of the gulf converge "R. Colorado" and the larger "Rio Grande"; between the confluence and the gulf the river bifurcates before rejoining at the head of the gulf.]

Jefferys, T. [Jefferys, Thomas]

1753  25.1289  A chart of North and South America, including the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, with the nearest coasts of Europe, Africa, and Asia. London: T. Jefferys, 6 charts. [See: "CHART, containing the Coasts of CALIFORNIA, NEW ALBION, and RUSSIAN DISCOVERIES to the North; with the Peninsula of KAMCHATKA, in ASIA, opposite thereto, And ISLANDS, dispersed over the PACIFIC OCEAN, to the north of the LINE." The Baja peninsula is labeled "Kalifornia", adjacent to the "Vermilion Sea"; the lands north of which are labeled "New Albion". The head of the Gulf of California receives a foreshortened "R. Colorado" and, tributary to it from the east, "Rio Grande"; downstream of that confluence the river bifurcates before rejoining at the head of the gulf.]

1754

Gendron, Pedro

1754  25.1458  La America Dispuesta segun el Sistema de M. Hasius professor de Mathematicas en la Universidade de Witembergo, anadidos los ultimos descubrimientos por M. de Lisle. Dedicado A Exmo S. Conde de Povolide Señor de las Villas de Castro Verde, paradela, y otras Gentil hombre de Camara de sua Alesa A S. Infante D. Antonio de Portugal. Por Pedro Gendron. Año 1754. [Madrid?] [The peninsula, "California", is separated from "N. Navarra" by "Mar Bermejo". "R. Colorado" arrives at the head of the gulf from the northeast, receiving the Gila River (not labeled) from the east. Downstream from that confluence is shown a large island in the river. The Colorado heads in an area labeled "Tavaio habiitado por los Tiguas", although it is depicted as running along the boundary between "Nueva Albion" and "Megico Nvevo".] [In Spanish.]

Longchamps et Janvier (S²) [Longchamps et Janvier (Sieurs des)] [Longchamps, Sébastian G., AND Janvier, Jean Denis]

1754  25.1175  l’Amerique Divisée en Tous Ses Pays et Etats, Dressée Sur de Nouveaux Memoires et Sur les dernières Observations. A Paris, Chês les S² Longchamps et Janvier, Géographes, Rue Saint Jacques, á l’Enseigne de la Place des Victoires. Avec approbation et Privilège du Roy 1754. ("Gravée par Chambon.") [This map is printed with north to the left. "Californie" is separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by "Mer Vermeille ou de Californie". "Rio Colorabro" (sic) arrives at the head of the gulf sharply from the northeast. A tributary (not labeled; the Gila River) has its confluence north of there, and between that confluence and the gulf the river bifurcates before rejoining at its mouth.] [In French.]

CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT 1:133 [credited only to Longchamps]
**CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY**

**SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2**

**Villasenor, Joseph, AND Sanchez**

1754 25.1613  *Societatis Iesu In America Septentrionali pro Gloria Dei laborantis Sedibus Jchnographia, Secundo Ignatio, A Primo Ignatio Conditore SS. decimo sexto Praeposito Generali Ejusdem Societatis, A.R.P.N. Ignatio Vicecomiti, Diu desiderature Mexicanæ Provinciæ divisionis, In Provinciam, et Vice-Provinciam, Humanissime annumti Ann. 1754. D. C. O. (“D. D. Joseph Villasenor, et Sanchez delin Ann. 1751.”) (“Ioannes Petroschi sculp. Romæ A. 1754.”) [Map of the province of New Mexico (not labeled) between “California” (the Baja peninsula) and the valley of the “Rio grande del Norte” (Rio Grande of the Gulf of Mexico) north of “Passo”. “Rio Colorado” reaches the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled) along a straight course from the north-northeast. Three islands are shown in the mouth of the river. “Rio Gila” is depicted disjointed, without headwater or confluence, to the east of the Colorado. Rivers and numerous missions are delineated throughout the region south of there, in “Pimeria”, “Sonora”, and “Cinaloa”.] [In Latin.]

**Bellin (M.) [Belllin (Monsieur)] [Bellin, Jacques Nicolas]**

1755 25.1176  *Carte de l’Amerique Septentrionale Depuis le 28 Degre de Latitude jusqu’au 72. par M. Bellin Ingenieur de la Marine et du Dépost des Plans, Censeur Royal, de l’Academie de Marine, et de la Societé Royale de Londres. M.DCC.LV. Avec une Description Géographique de cette Partie de l’amerique Nota qu’on na point marqué de Limites. [No imprint.] [“Californie” is a peninsula, separated from “Nouv. Navarre” by the Gulf of California (not labeled). “R. Colorado ou les Martirs” arrives decidedly from the northeast at head of the gulf after having received “R. des Apostres” (Gila River) from the east. Downstream from that confluence the river bifurcates before rejoining at the gulf; in between is labeled “I. de la Presentation”.] [In French.]

**Bowen, Eman., AND Gibson, John**

NO DATE 25.1468  *An accurate map of North America. Describing and distinguishing the British, Spanish and French Dominions on this great Continent; Exhibiting the Present Seat of War, and the French Encroachments, Also all the West India Islands Belonging to, and possessed by the Several European Princes and States. The whole laid down according to the latest and Most authentick Improvements, By Eman Bowen Geogr to His Majesty And John Gibson Engraver. (“London Printed for Rob: Sayer opposite Fetter Lane Fleet Street”). [1755?] [The northwestern part of North America is occluded by an inset map of the northeastern part of the continent. In the Southwest, only the southern part of the peninsula of “California” is shown by the edge of the map; it is separated from “New Navarr” (sic) by “Californian Gulf”, of which only its southern end is shown before passing off the map to the northwest. North from there, two rivers are shown passing off the map to the west: “R. Colorado de los Martyres”, from the northeast, with a tributary to it from the north; and “R. Grande de los Apostolos or del Coral” from the east, of which three of its headwater tributaries are labeled “R. de Buena Esperanza”, “R. Azul or Blue R.”, and “R. de Hila or Sonaca”. Of additional interest on this map is the even spacing throughout all of the open areas small figures of trees, even in the Southwest.] [Also shown in the lower left corner of the sheet is a reproduction of the Kino map of the northern Gulf of California region in English translation (for which see Kino, no date [1755], Item No. 25.1469).]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Item No</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kino, Eusebio Francisco</td>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.1468</td>
<td>The Passage by Land to California, Discover’d by Father Eusebius Francis Kino a Jesuit; between the Years 1698 and 1701, before which, and for a Considerable Time Since California has always been described in all Charts &amp; Maps as an Island. <strong>Inset map in:</strong> Bowen and Gibson (no date [1755?], Item No. 25.1468), An accurate map of North America. Describing and distinguishing the British, Spanish and French Dominions on this great Continent; Exhibiting the Present Seat of War, and the French Encroachments . . . . (&quot;London Printed for Robt Sayer opposite Fetter Lane Fleet Street&quot;).] [The map reproduces Kino’s, in English translation, portraying the Colorado River (not labeled) between the head of &quot;Sea of California&quot; and a point northeastward from the confluence of &quot;Río Hila&quot;. Of interest is the insertion in relatively blank areas equally spaced small symbols of trees, in the same fashion as included in the main map by Bowen and Gibson.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nava, Joseph</td>
<td>1755</td>
<td>25.1383</td>
<td>Mapa y Tabla Geografica de Leguas comunes, que ai de vnos à otros Lugares, y Ciudades principales de la America septentrional: y se entienda de este modo: Baxando de la Casilla perpendicular. Mexico, a buscar la horizontal Veracruz, en el angulo que forma se halla el num#: 84. y es la distancia de leguas que ay de Mexco a Veracruz. assi mismo baxando de Oaxaca. al angulo, que forma la casilla horizontal Goathamala. se halla el numero 275. que es su distancia, de leguas, y assi en todas las demas. Esta señal † es de Arzõdo. esta † Obõdo. esta X Vnivers$. Los grados de Longitud, y Latitud de cada Lugar con el Signo que le domina, ban al margen. ]] Jh. Nava Sc. en la Pueb. d los Angé. á 1755. ê Diz$. [The peninsula of &quot;California.&quot; is separated from &quot;Nª España&quot; by the Gulf of California (not labeled). &quot;R. Colorado&quot; is depicted simply, running north to south from &quot;Quivira&quot; to the head of the gulf, receiving from the east one tributary (not labeled; the Gila River).] [In Spanish.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nolin, I. B. [Nolin, Johann Baptiste]</td>
<td>1755</td>
<td>25.1433</td>
<td>L’Amerique Dresée sur les Relations les plus Recentes rectifiées Sur les dernières observations Dedieé et Presentéé a sa Majesté tres Chrestienne Louis XV par Son tres humble tres obeissant et fidel Sujet I-B-Nolin Geografe. A Paris Chez Crepy rue S. Jacques pres la rue de la parcheminerie a S. Pierre. [The typographical presentations of &quot;eé&quot; (rather than &quot;ée&quot;) are as printed.] (&quot;avec privilege du Roi 1755.&quot;).] [Except for the putative strait of Anian, the entire northwestern and most of the western part of North America is blank. The peninsula of &quot;Californie&quot; is separated from &quot;Pimerie&quot; and &quot;Sonora&quot; by the Gulf of California (not labeled). The northwesternmost extent of the gulf receives from the north a river (not labeled) that heads in an area to the northeast. A distance from the mouth at &quot;S. Denis&quot; it receives from the east a river with numerous tributaries labeled (apparently) &quot;R. d’Ulla&quot; (which could also be a poorly engraved &quot;d’Hilla&quot;). The Colorado River (not labeled) has a headwater to the southwest of &quot;Moqui&quot;. The Gila has a tributary that heads in the same region, with another tributary that heads in a mountainous area labeled &quot;Cibola&quot;, west of &quot;Acoma&quot;.] [In French.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
North America is blank. The peninsula, "Californie", is separated from "Nouv: Navarre" by "Mer Vermielle". This map is notable for its inclusion of "R. del Norte" (Rio Grande) from north of "S. Fé" to the Gulf of Mexico, but no rivers are shown in the area north of the Gulf of California.] [In French.]

1757

**Anville, N. N.** [Anbile, N. N. [pseudonym] (Middendorff, Gottfried Bernhard)]

1757 25.1147 *Pimeria Alta con los Ríos Colorado y Gila Segun las Observaciones mas recientes retratac¿on por Don N. N. Anville.* **MANUSCRIPT**, Archivo General de Indias, MP-MEXICO,206BIS; digitized online at http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/description/21050 (©MECD. Archivos Estatales (España)). [Below the confluence of "Río Colorado" and "Río Gila", the river bifurcates before rejoining at the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled). Of additional interest is the portrayal of "Río de la Assumpció¿n", a northerly tributary to the Gila labeled between the Gila and the confluence of "Río Salado" and "Río Verde o de Buena Esperanza", and that the area between these last two is labeled "Moqui", lying far to the east of the Colorado. Along the Colorado only "Yumas" is noted.] [In Spanish.] • [As a manuscript this would not be cited in this bibliography, but it is of importance in the history of the Southwest due to its early and unusual focus on the lower reaches of the Gila and Colorado Rivers.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS: WHEAT I:136 [as "Ambile"]

**Consag, Fernando** [Konšćak, Ferdinand]

1757 25.768 *Appendice III. Derrotero del viage, que en descubrimiento de la Costa Oriental de California, hasta el Río Colorado, en donde se acaba su Estrecho, hizo el Padre Fernando Consag, de la Compañía de Jesus, Missionero de Californias, por orden del Padre Christoval de Escobar y Llamas, Provincial de Nueva-Espa¿ña, de la Compañía de Jesus. Año de 1746.* *In: Noticia de la California y de su conquista temporal y espiritual hasta el tiempo presente, sacada de la historia manuscrita formada en Mexico año de 1739 por el Padre Migu¿l Venegas, de la Compañía de Jesus : y de otras noticias, y relationes antiguas, y modernas: Añadida de algunos mapas particulares, y uno general de la America Septentrional, Assia Oriental, y Mar del Sur intermedio, formados sobre las memorias mas recientes, y exactas, que se publican juntamente: dedicada al Rey N¿pro. Señor por la Provincia de Nueva-Espa¿ña, de la Compañía de Jesus. Tomo Tercero.* [Parte Quarta.] Madrid: En la Imprenta de la Viuda de Manuel Fernandez, y del Supremo Consejo de la Inquisicion, pp. 140-195, map. [Map of upper half of Gulf of California: "Seno de California, y su costa oriental nuevamente descubierta, y registrada desde el Cabo d las Virgenes, hasta sutexonino, que es el Río Colorado año 1747. por el P.¿ Ferdinand Consag. de la Comp¿ d I¿S, Mission¿ en la California:". ("Joseph Gonz.¿ esculp¿ M¿") The mouth of "Río Colorado" is depicted at the top edge of map. Immediately to its west is a large embayment with three minor streams leading to it from an adjacent coastal chain of mountains labeled "Sierra de S. Juan Gualberto"; the immediate area is labeled "Los Reyes". Both embayments depict islands at their mouths. To the southwest of Los Reyes is a large stippled area, occupying the Baja shoreline as well as to the middle of the "MAR DE CALIFORNIAS" (typographically thus), nearly to "S¿ Buenaventura" and "S¿ Felipe d Jesus", labeled "Marismas" and "Pantanos" (marshes and swamps).] [In Spanish.]
Cóvens, Jean, and Mortier, Corneille

1757  25.1307  L’Amerique Septenttroniale, Dressée sur les Mémoires le plus récents des meilleurs Geographes, & publiée par Cóvens & Mortier a Amsterdam. MDCLVII. ["California" is a peninsula, separated from "Nouv. Navarre" (subdivided as "Pimeria" and "Sonora") by "Mer de Californie ou Vermeille". "R Colorado de los Martyres" is shown on a mostly straight southwestward course from headwater in "Nouveau Mexique", receiving along the way from the east "R. Grande de los Apostolos" (of which only two of several headwaters have labels, "R. de B. Esperanca" and "R. de Hila"). Southwest of the confluenve the river bifurcates, with the label "I. de la Presentacion", before rejoining a short distance above the head of the gulf, by which point the course is due south into a northwest-southeast embayment. A short stream (not labeled) from the west is tributary to the western channel in the bifurcated reach.]  [In French.]

Kino, Eusebio Francisco

1757  25.1309  Mapa de la California su Golfo, y Provincias fronteras en el Continente de Nueva España.” (“Iº Peña sculp. Mº”)  In: Venegas, Miguel, Noticia de la California, y de su conquista temporal, y espiritual, hasta el tiempo presente, Sacada de la historia manuscrita, formada en Mexico año de 1739. por el Padre Miguel Venegas. Madrid: Imprenta de la Viuda de Manuel Fernández y del Supremo Consejo de la Inquisición.  [The fold-out map is in Tomo Tercero [Volume 3]. It reproduces Kino’s, with added ornamental illustrations bordering it, portraying "Rio Colorado, ó del Norte" between the head of "Golfo de California ó Mar Roxo de Cortes" and a point northeastward from the confluence of "Rio Gila".]  [In Spanish.]

Venegas, Miguel

1757  25.508  Noticia de la California, y de su conquista temporal, y espiritual, hasta el tiempo presente, Sacada de la historia manuscrita, formada en Mexico año de 1739. por el Padre Miguel Venegas. Madrid: Imprenta de la Viuda de Manuel Fernández y del Supremo Consejo de la Inquisición.  [Lower Colorado River area, see in Tomo Segundo [Volume 2], which also includes fold-out "Mapa de la America Septent-Iº Asia Oriental y Mar del Sur Intermedio Formado sobre las Memorias mas recientes y exactas hasta el año de 1754"; and in Tomo Tercero [Volume 3], which also includes fold-out "Mapa de la California Su Golfo, y Provincias fronteras en el Continente de Nueva España.”]  [Information for maps:  [1] Mapa de la America...: (“Manuel Rodriguez, sculpst.”) (“M·A·de 1756.”) "R. Colorado" is labeled at a rather widened head of the Gulf of California (not labeled), continuing without diminishment to the northwest then to the northeast where is met the confluenve of "Rº Gila".  [2] Mapa de la California su Golfo...: This is a reproduction of Kino’s map, with the addition of ornamental illustrations.  (See herein under Kino.)]  [In Spanish.]

Anonymous, 1759, Item Nos. 30.919, 30.1062; Anonymous, 1760, Item No. 30.1661
Venegas, Miguel

1759  25.1127  A natural and civil history of California: Containing an accurate description of the country, its soil, mountains, harbours, lakes, rivers, and seas : its animals, vegetables, minerals, and famous fishery for pearls. [etc.]. Translated from the original Spanish of Miguel Venegas, a Mexican Jesuit, published at Madrid 1758. London: printed for James Rivington and James Fletcher, 2 volumes, 455, 387 pp. [Howes notes that this is an English ed. with omissions.] [See map: “An accurate Map of California, Drawn by the Society of Jesuits, & dedicated to the King of Spain. 1757”. (“J. Gibson Sculp:”; “Vol. I. page 13”.) The map reproduces Kino’s, portraying “Rio Colorado ó del Norte” between the head of “Gulph of California or Cortes’s Red Sea” and a point northeastward from the confluence of “Rio Gila.”]

L’Isle, Guillaume de

NO DATE  25.1425  L’Amerique Septentrionale. Dressée sur les Observatons de M° de l’Academie Royale des Sciences, & quelques autres, & sur les memoires les plus recens Par G. de l’Isle Geographe. a Amsterdam Chéz R. & J. Ottens, Geographe dans le Kalverstraat au Carte du Monde. [1760?] [The entire northwestern part of North America is blank, with the space partly used for legends. “California” is separated from “Sonora” by “Mer de Californie ou Mer Vermeille”. The head of the gulf is drawn with an embayment on the eastern side and a short continuation of the gulf to the north before ending indecisively without closure, thus implying that the nature of California, whether an island or a peninsula, is not confirmed. A river arrives in the eastern side of the embayment at the head of the gulf; a short distance upstream is the confluence of two rivers: “R. de bona guia”, which shows its course from the northeast where there are two headwater tributaries, and “R. de Corol”, which shows its course from the east with three headwater tributaries. The relationship of these rivers to the gulf remains the same as by which California is considered to be an island.] [In French.]

d’Anville (Sîr)  [d’Anville (Sieur)]  [d’Anville, Jean Baptiste Bourguignon]

### De l’Isle (Mr.) [De l’Isle (Monsieur or Mister)] [L’Isle, Guillaume de]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No Date</th>
<th>25.1653</th>
<th>A General Map of the Discoveries of Admiral De Fonte and other Navigators, Spanish, English, and Russian, in quest of a Passage to the South Sea, By Mr. De l’Isle Sep’t. 1752.  <strong>[Ca. 1761.]</strong></th>
<th>![symbol]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[A simplified, reduced redrafting of De l’Isle (1752, ITEM NO. 25.670), but which adds the peninsula of “California” and the Gulf of California (not labeled) that separates it from “New Mexico”. “Colorado R.” is shown reaching the head of the gulf form the north-northeast, with the Gila River (not labeled) coming directly from the east. The entire course of the Colorado is shown passing between two mountain ranges.]</td>
<td>![symbol]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### [Euler, Leonhard]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No Date</th>
<th>25.1412</th>
<th>Mappa Geographica Americæ Septentrionalis ad emendatiora Exemplaria adhuc edita jussu Acad. Reg. Scient. et. Eleg. Litt. descripta. <strong>[Berolini?]</strong>  <strong>[1760?]</strong></th>
<th>![symbol]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[The map omits the northwestern part of the continent; and in fact, the head of the Gulf of California and the west coast of the Baja Peninsula run into the margins of the northwest and southwest quadrant sheets; the west coast is not depicted. The peninsula, “California” is separated from &quot;New Navare&quot; by “Californian Golf”. “R. Colorado de los Martyres” enters the head of the northwest-extending gulf from the northeast, having followed a mostly straight course from the northeast with headwater in “New Mexico”. It receives from the east “Grand River of the Apostles” (Gila River), and a short distance downstream from that confluence the river divides around “I. Presentation” before converging again upon entering the gulf.]</td>
<td>![symbol]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[Title in Latin; labels in Latin, German, Spanish, and English.]</td>
<td>![symbol]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Venegas, Miguel


### Janvier (S’r) [Janvier (Sieur)] [Janvier, Jean]

globe terrestre ar plusieurs auteurs. Paris: Chez Lattre Gravieur Ordinaire du Roy, de Mgr. Le Duc d’Orleans. [Colorado River runs rudimentarily southwest through the Grand Canyon-lower Colorado River regions; not labeled. This map is otherwise well known for its imaginative portrayal of the immense "Mer ou Baye de l’Ouest" in the Northwest.] [In French.]

Kino, Eusebio Francisco

1762  25.1053  Passage by land to California. Discover’d by Father Eusebius Francis Kino a Jesuit; between the years 1698, & 1701: containing likewise the new Missions of the Jesuits. Accompanying: Le Gobien, Charles, To the Jesuits of France. In: Lockman (Mr.), Travels of the Jesuits, into various parts of the world: particularly China and the East-Indies. Intermix’d with an account of the manners, government, civil and religious ceremonies, natural history, and curiosities, of the several nations visited by those Fathers. Translated from the celebrated Lettres edifiantes & curieuses des Missions estrangeres, par les Missionaires de la Compagnie de Jesus. A work so entertaining and curious, that it has already been translated into most of the European languages. This work is illustrated with maps and sculptures, engraved by the best masters. To which is now prefixed, An account of the Spanish settlements, in America, with a general index to the whole work. [London]: printed for T. Piety, 2nd ed., corrected, pp. 348-356. [See p. 356, Colorado River, in passing; and Kino’s map facing p. 395. Colorado River is labeled "Rio Colorado or of the North" (sic).] [Item signed "Le Gobien"].

Nentvig, Juan

1762  25.286  Plano corográfico de la Sonora y Pimería provincias de la America Septentrional desde los 26 hasta los 36 grados de latitud y desde los 25 hasta los 26° de longitud al respecto del meridiano de Tenerife. [MANUSCRIPT map. Citation from the Huntington Library, San Marino, California. "Delineado segun el que formò elas Juan Nentvig de la Comp. de Jhs. y presentò al Exmo. Señor Marqués de Cruillos, virrey, gov. y capitan gen. & c de la Nueva España.” “Attributed by A. F. Pradeau to Nentvig as the lost map to accompany Rudo ensay, which Bancroft Lib. cat. credits to Nentvig also.” See J. Nentvig, ITEM NOS. 2.14749, 2.14750, 2.17797, 2.17798, of which in the last (1980) this map is reproduced as end papers with the legend, "Nentvig’s Map of Sonora and Areas North, 1762. Retouched by A. F. Pradeau. Reproduced by courtesy of the British Museum.”] [In Spanish.]

Robert de Vaugondy (S.) [Robert de Vaugondy (Sieur)] [Robert de Vaugondy, Gilles]

1762  25.1466  Canada, Louisiane, Possessions Angl. Par le S. Robert de Vaugondy Géog? ord? du Roi, de S. M. Polonaise Duc de Lorr? et de Bar, et de la Société royale de Nanci. Avec Privilège 1762. [The typographical use of “?”, thus.] (“A Paris chés l’Auteur Quai de l’Horloge près le Pont neuf.”) (“Arrivet inv. & Sculp.”) (“Gravé par E. Dussy.”) [An inset map depicts the northwestern part of North America. The peninsula, "Californie", is separated from "Nouveau Méxique" by the Gulf of California (not labeled). The head of the northwest-trending gulf twists to the east, where it receives two converging rivers (not labeled); one directly from the northeast, the other, a larger stream with several tributaries, from the east (along which is noted "Casagrande", thus this is the Gila River.) The inset map carries the legend, "Les Terres pointillées dans ce Supplément sont les Découvertes attribuées à un Amiral Espagnol nommé, De Fonte ou De Fuente. Nous les avons tracées d’après la Carte de M. Joseph Delisle publiée en 1753. sans cepandant les adopter, à moins que dans la suite elles ne deviennent authentiques.”] [In French.]
Rocque, John

NO DATE 25.536  
A General Map of North America; In which is Express’d The several New Roads, Forts, Engagements, &c. taken from Actual Surveys and Observations Made in the Army employ’d there, From the years 1754, to 1761: Drawn by the late John Rocque, Topographer to His Majesty.  Cartes Generales de L’Amerique Septentrionale; En les quelles font exprimès Les Nouvelles Routes, Forts, Batailles, &c. d’après les Observations qui ou eté faites depuis l’An 1754, jusqu’a l’An 1761; Recueillies par seu Jean Rocque, Topographe de Sa Majesté Britannique, &c.  (“Publish’d Acording [sic] to the Act, by M. A. Rocque in the Strand & A. Dury in Dukes Court S’t. Martins Lane.”) [1762?]  [By the title, details focus more on the eastern portion of the continent.  In the region covered by this bibliography is depicted the “R. Colorado de los Martyres” and “R. des Apostres” [Gila River], below the confluence of which, notably, the river flows into a lake cut off from the head of “The Sea of California”, although next to it is the label, “Isle de la Presentation”, which is found on other maps identifying a bifurcated stretch of the Colorado between the Gila confluence and the gulf; thus, perhaps the depiction by hachures of a lake is erroneous, and a connecting stream between it and the gulf is accidentally omitted.] [Title in English and French; texts on map in English.]

Anonymous

1763 25.742  

d’Anville (Sr.), AND Bolton (Mr.)  [d’Anville (Sieur) [d’Anville, Jean Baptiste Bourguignon], AND Bolton (Mister) [Bolton, Solomon]]

1763 25.1448  
North America.  Performed under the Patronage of Louis Duke of Orleans, First Prince of the Blood; By the Sieur d’Anville.  Greatly Improved by M. Bolton.  Engrav’d by R. W. Seale.  (“Gravelot delin.  Walker sculp.”)  (“For Postlethwayt’s Dict: of Commerce.”)  [Map in four sheets; title taken from Plate [II].  Plate III notes: “Maps for M. Postlethwayt’s Dictionary of Commerce. which make a compleat Body of Geography of the whole World, Viz. North America, South America, Asia, Africa and Europe, printed on twenty four Sheets.  Also a separate Map of the Coast of Guinea, with all the Forts and Settlements belonging to the several European Potentates, minutely described.”; and with notation, “A. Walker del. & Sculp.”]  [The northwestern part of North America (on Plate I) is omitted, replaced by an inset map of the northeastern part of the continent.  The Southwest, which overlaps Plate I and Plate III, portrays only the lower part of the peninsula, “California”, which is separated from “New Navare” (sic) by “Californian Gulf”.  The head of the gulf, overlapping onto the western margin of the map, receives “R. Colorado de los Martyres” from the northeast.  Shortly above the mouth at “S. Dionysio” it receives from the east “Grand River of the Apostles” (Gila River), which among several headwater tributaries is “Hila}
R.” Downstream from the Gila confluence, the river bifurcates with “I. Presentacion” labeled between the channels, which converge again at the entrance to the gulf.

Delarochette [Delarochette, Louis Stanislas d’Arcy]

NO DATE 25.1467
A New Map of North America, wherein the British Dominions in the Continent of North America, and on the Islands of the West Indies, are carefully laid down from all the Surveys, hitherto made; and the Boundaries of the New Governments, as well as the other Provinces, are shown. Also Extracts from the Definitive Treaty of Peace in 1763, relative to the Cessions made to his Brittannick Majesty on the Continent of North America, and to the Partition agreed on for the Islands. (“This Map is Laid down by Delarochette and Engraved by Tho:Kitchin”). [1763?]

Bellin (S.) [Bellin (Sieur)] [Bellin, Jacques Nicolas]

1764 25.1429
Le petit atlas maritime recueil de cartes et plans des quatre parties du monde. en cinq volumes. I. Volume. Amerique Septentrionale et Isles Antilles. * * * Par ordre de M. le Duc de Choiseul Colonel General des Suisses et Grisons Ministre de la Guerre et de la Marine. Par le S. Bellin Ingenieur de la marine 1764. [See: 1) “Carte Réduite du Globe Terrestre l’Echelle de Lieues pour mesurer les distances est au coté gauche de la Carte.” The peninsula, “Californie”, is separated from “Nouv. Mexique” by the Gulf of California (not labeled). Two rivers (not labeled) arrive independently at the head of the gulf; the principal one on a convoluted course from the north, the smaller one from the east. 2) “Carte de l’Amerique et des mers voisines 1763”. The peninsula, “Californie”, is separated from “Nouv. Navare” by the Gulf of California (not labeled). A river (not labeled) arrives at the head of the gulf on a convoluted course from a mountainous region in the the northern part of “Nouv. Mexique”]. [In French.]

Clouet (M. l’Abbé) [Clouet, Jean-Baptist-Louis]

1764 25.1339
Carte d’Amérique divisée en ses principaux Pays Dressée sur les Mémoires les plus récents, et sur différents Voyages et assujettie aux Observations Astronomiques de M. de l’Academie Royale des Sciences. Par M. l’Abbé Clouet de l’Academie R.l de Rouen. 1764. [The peninsula “Californie” is separated from “Nouv. Navare” by “Mer Vermeille”. The head of the gulf receives two rivers; a foreshortened one from the northeast (not labeled), and “R. del Coral”, with headwater forks, from the east.]. [In French.]
1765

Delarochette, L. [Delarochette, Louis Stanislaw d'Arcy]

1765 25.242

A Map of North America by J. Palairet with considerable Alterations & Improvements, from D. Anville, Mitchell & Bellin. by L. Delarochette. 1765. ("Printed for John Bowles at the Black Horse in Cornhil, & Carington Bowles in S! Pauls Church Yard, London.") [The peninsula, "California", is separated from "New Navarre" by "California Bay". "Martyrs R" is shown coming southward from a region labeled "Teguayo and Quivira very little Known", before turning southwestward toward the head of the gulf. In its southward course it receives from the northeast an unlabeled river. Before reaching the gulf it receives a river (Gila River) that is labeled only on its headwater forks, "Good Hope R" and "Apostles R"; the Colorado-Gila confluence is marked "S! Denis". Below that confluence its course bifurcates, rejoining just before reaching the gulf at the head of a northwest-oriented embayment.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS Wheat I:147

[Engel, Samuel]

1765 25.1287

Carte de la partie Septentrionale et Orientale de l’Asie, qui comprend la grande Tartarie, le Kamschatka et Tesso avec la Mer Glaciale et ses Côtes dressée en 1764. par M. *** [sic]. In: [Engel, Samuel], Memoires et observations geographiques et critiques sur la situation des pays septentrionaux de l’Asie et de l’Amerique, d’apres les relations les plus recentes. Auxquelles on a joint un essai sur la route aux Indes par le Nord, & sur un commerce tres vaste & tres riche a etablir dans la mer du Sud. Avec deux nouvelles cartes dressées conformément à ce système. Par Mr. *** [sic]. Lausanne: Chez Antoine Chapuis. [It is regarded that this publication is the first to reliably dismiss the idea that California is an island.] [See on this map, inset II, "La Nouvelle Grenade et la Californie" that depicts the head of "Mer Vermeille", which receives at its head four rivers (from west to east): 1) a river (not labeled) from the west; 2) "Totonteac flu.", a river with headwater forks, from the northwest and northeast; 3) a very short river (not labeled) from the east and north, heading in a large lake. A habitation place name for "Totonteac" appears on the Totonteac river not far from its mouth in the gulf. The point of land between 2 and 3 has the label "B. de Buenaguia"; and the point between 3 and 4 is "P. de Mirafloras". The places, "Granata" and "Ceula", are due east of the head of the gulf on the largest river.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS Howes E149

Tirion, Isaak

1765 25.1177

Kaart van het Westelyk Gedeelte van Nieuw Mexico en van California Volgens de laatste Ontdekkingen der Jesuiten en anderen. te Amsterdam by Isaak Tirion. MDCCCLXV. ["California" is separated from "Nieuw Mexico" by "De Vermiljoen Zee". "Riv. Colorado of del Norte" is depicted between the head of the gulf and a point not far north of the confluence of "Riv. Gila" before passing off the top of the map.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

1766

Robert (Sieur) [Robert de Vaugondy, Gilles]

1766 25.1456 An Accurate Map of North America Drawn from the Sieur Robert, with Improvements. ("G. Rollos sculp.") In: Brookes, R., The general gazetteer: or, compendious geographical dictionary. London: Printed for J. Newberry, R. Baldwin, W. Johnston, S. Crowder, B. Law, J. Koote, Beckett and De Hondy, and B. Collins, 2nd ed. [The entire northwestern part of North America is not drawn and is labeled "Parts Unknown". The peninsula, "California", is separated from "New Navarre" by "Vermillion Sea". "R. Colorado" heads in the northern part of a widened California where it is labeled "New Albion" and follows a southwesterly course to the head of the gulf, receiving shortly before its mouth "R. Grande" (Gila River) from the east. Downstream from that confluence the river bifurcates and the channels arrive independently at the head of the gulf.]

1767

Venegas, Miguel

1767 25.765 Histoire naturelle et civile de la Californie, contenant une description exacte de ce pays, de son sol, de ses montagnes, lacs, rivières et mers, de ses animaux, végétaux, minéraux, et de sa fameuse pêcherie des perles : les mœurs de ses habitants, leur religion, leur gouvernement, et leur façon de vivre différens voyages, et tentatives qu’on a faites pour s’y établir, et reconnoître son Golfe et la côte de la Mer du Sud. ("M. E**." [sic], translator.) Paris: Chez Durand, 3 volumes, 360 [and map], 375, 354 pp. [Howes gives dates of volumes as 1766-1767, but 1767 dates only given in volumes seen.] [In French.]

1768

Alzate y Ramirez, Josef Antonio de

1768 25.664 Nuevo Mapa Geográfico de la América Septentrionale, Perteneciente al Virreynato de Mexico: Dedicado á los Sabios Miembros de la Academia Real de las Ciencias de Paris por su mui rendido Servidor y Capellan D. Josef Antono de Alzate y Ramirez. Año de 1768. ("Se hallará en Madrid, calle de Atocha, frente la casa de los Gremios.") ("Publicado bajo el privilegio de la Academia Real de las Ciencias de Paris.") ["Río Colorado ó del Norte, cuyo origen se ignora" is depicted between the head of "Golfo de California" and a part of the map that is effectively blank, showing only various isolated mountainous areas. "Río Gila" is shown as a tributary from the east. Southwest of that confluence is drawn a short reach of a river that is implied by its proximity to connect with the Colorado, with the label, "Río Amarillo de que dieron noticia los naturales al P. Kino, año de 1702."] [Philip Lee Phillips, in the catalog of the Library of Congress's Lowery Collection (Woodbury, 1912, ITEM NO. 1.375), notes (p. 349), "Another impression in this collection is identically the same, with the exception that it has not in the border 'Se hallará en Madrid . . .'." (ellipsis is part of quote).] [Wheat (1957, p. 218) notes: "Another copy, reengraved in Paris by Dezauche [see ITEM NO. 25.175], has some curious errors. For example, on the original Madrid edition the present Colorado River is labeled 'Ro. Colorado ó del Norte,
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2


Jefferys, Thomas

1768 25.1652 The great probability of a North West passage: Deduced form observations on the letter of Admiral de Fonte, who sailed from the Callao of Lima on the discovery of a communication between the South Sea and the Atlantic Ocean; and to intercept some navigators from Boston in New England, whom he met with, then in search of a North West passage. Proving the authenticity of the admiral’s letter. With three explanatory maps. ** 3d. A general map of the discoveries of Admiral de Fonte. By Thomas Jefferys, Geographer to the King. With an appendix. Containing the account of a discovery of part of the coast and inland country of Labrador, made in 1753. The whole intended for the advancement of trade and commerce. London: Printed for Thomas Jefferys, at Charing-Cross. [Fold-out frontispiece map: “A General Map of the Discoveries of Admiral de Fonte, Exhibiting the great Probability of a North-West Passage. By Thomas Jefferys, Geographer to the King.” Displays a remarkable, even confusing, series of straits and rivers across the northern part of North America. The southeast corner of the map includes the northern part of Spanish “New Mexico”, to the latitude of a simply drawn east-west river (not labeled) that passes by “Casa Grande” (thus the Gila River), which at the bottom edge of the map meets “Río Colorado” that follows a mostly straight south-southwest course from an area labeled “Quivira”. Just south of the confluence the Colorado passes off the map. East of the Colorado is the label “Moqui”, and southeast from there, not far north of “Casa Grande”, is the label “Zuni or Cibola”. On the bottom of the map, the corresponding area to the west that would be northern California is labeled “New Albion.”] [Although lower California and the Gulf of Mexico are not shown, by the geographical presentation of the confluence of the Colorado and Gila it is meant that California is a peninsula.]

1769

Venegas, Miguel


CROSS-LISTINGS HOWES V69
Anonymous

**NO DATE**  25.1401  *Plano de la Costa comprendida entre el Río Colorado o del Norte y Río Asuncion en el Norte del Mar de California.*  [Ca. 1770.]  **MANUSCRIPT,** Library of Congress, G4412.C6 1770 .P4; digitized online at [https://www.loc.gov/item/2008621665/](https://www.loc.gov/item/2008621665/).  [Library of Congress provides description: “Relief shown pictorially. Depths shown by soundings [sic; no depths are noted]. Oriented with north to the left [sic; north arrow is pointing to north-northwest]. Pen-and-ink and watercolors. Rice paper mounted on verso. Stamped label annotated in black ink on verso: Ex libris del Marqués de Pidal, no. 56.”]  [Map includes the names of some geographical features and areas of Indigenous habitation. Scale shown in “Karas.” Map displays approximately 8,000 karas of the Río Colorado; and Bahía Adair is approximately 11,000 karas from the mouth of the Colorado.]  [In Spanish.]  [As a manuscript this would not be cited in this bibliography, but it is of importance in the history of the Southwest due to its early and unusual focus on the lower reaches of the Gila and Colorado Rivers.]

**Cortés, Hernán, and Lorenzana, Francisco Antonio**

1770  25.505  *Historia de Nueva-España, escrita por su esclarecido conquistador Hernan Cortes, aumentada con otros documentos, y notas, por el ilustrissimo Señor Don Francisco Antonio Lorenzana, Arzobispo de Mexico.*  México: Imprenta del Superior Gobierno, del Br. D. Joseph Antonio de Hogal, xvi, [18], 400, [18] pp., maps, plates.  [See “Viaje de Hernan Cortes á la Peninsula de Californias, y noticia de todas las Expediciones, que á ella se han hecho hasta el presente año de 1769. para la mejor inteligencia de la quarta Carta de Cortés, y sus designios”, pp. 322-328.]  [Two fold-out maps (legends transcribed exactly).  Map [1] (as volume frontispiece): “Plano de la Nueva España en que se señalan los Viages que hizo el Capitan Hernan Cortes assi antes como despues de conquistada el Imperio, Mexican; Dispuesto por Dn. Jph. Anto. de Alzate y Ramirez ano de 1769.”  This map depicts the western Gulf of Mexico and adjacent lands of today’s U.S. and Mexico; on its western side it depicts the lower portion of the Baja peninsula and lower Gulf of California (“Mar Roxo de Cortes”) but does not reach the upper gulf (for which then see map [2]).  Map [2] (facing p. 328): “Domingo del Castillo.  Piloto me Fecit en Mexico año del Nacimiento de N.S. Jesu Chisto de M.D.XLI.”; “Este Mapa esta sacado de el Original que para en el Estado de el Marques de el Valle. Enlo alto pone una Cuidad, que entonces o por Relaciones se creio cierta y la llamaron Quivira. En la desembocadura del Río Colorado enel Golfo de California pone dos Rios el uno le llama de Buena Guia, i puede ser el Colorado el otro de Miraflores, upuees ser el Gila que incorporados en una Madre entran en el Seno de Californias. Navarro Sc. Mexi año 1769.”  Note as well the imagined illustration at top, “La Ciudad de Cibora”, which identifies the region in which was believed to be the seven cities of Cibola.]  [Map [2] serves as a frontispiece to the section (pp. 329-400) with title, “Carta de Relacion, que D. Fernando Cortés, Gobernador, y Capitan General por su Magestad en la Nueva-España del Mar Océano Embió al Muy Alto, y Muy Potentissimo, Invictissimo Señor Don Carlos, Emperador Siempre Augusto, y Rey de España Nuestro Señor.”  This map is significant for its being the earliest drawn record (1541) of the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled) and the Colorado River delta region (the river is labeled “Rio da buena Guia p**58**”), the manuscript redrawn in 1769 for this publication from the original found in the Cortés family papers. The map also seems to have left open the possibility that “California” is an island. On either side of the mouth of the Colorado are suggested two arms of the gulf, “Brazo de laguna p**58**” leading northwestward, and the more
**CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY**

**SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2**

certainly drawn "Brazo de Miraflories p6®” leading northeastward.] [Map [2] is illustrated in the front matter herein.] [In Spanish.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Doylé, William</td>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.1178</td>
<td>Some account of the British Dominions beyond the Atlantic: containing chiefly What is most interesting and least known with respect to those Parts: particularly, The important Question about the North West Passage Is satisfactorily discussed: with a large map; in which The said supposed Passage, and all the Arctic Regions, are more fully delineated than ever before: By William Doylé, L.L.B. London: Printed for the Author, by J. Browne; And sold by W. Domville, at the Royal Exchange; W. Flexney, opposite Gray’s Inn Gate, Holborn; S. Bladon, in Pater-noster Row; J. Almon, in Piccadilly; J. Ridley, in St. James’s Street; J. Fox, in Westminster-Hall; and M. Thrush, Salisbury-Court, Fleet Street. [1770?] [Map: &quot;A Map of all the British Dominions beyond the Atlantic together with the intermix’d &amp; adjacent Estates of the other European Powers &amp;c. never before exhibited inone View in any Map whatever By William Doylé, LLB.” (&quot;J. Prockter sc.&quot;) The peninsula of &quot;California&quot; is separated from “Quivira” by &quot;Vermilion Sea”. Two rivers (not labeled) converge independently at the head of the gulf.]</td>
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1771

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<tr>
<td>Delarochette, L.</td>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.1384</td>
<td>Bowles’s New Pocket Map of North America, Divided Into It’s Provinces, Colonies, &amp;c. by J. Palairet, Geographer; lately Revised and Improved with many Additions, from D’Anville, Mitchel, &amp; Bellin, by L. Delarochette. (“Printed for the Proprietor Carington Bowles, N° 69 in StPauls Church Yard, London.”) [Yale University catalogs this map as ca. 1771.] [In the area of interest to this bibliography, this is identical to Delarochette (1765, ITEM NO. 25.242): The peninsula, &quot;California&quot;, is separated from “New Navarre” by &quot;Californian Bay&quot;. &quot;Martyrs R&quot; is shown coming southward from a region labeled “Teguayo and Quivira very little Known”, before turning southwestward toward the head of the gulf. In its southward course it receives from the northeast an unlabeled river. Before reaching the gulf it receives a river (Gila River) that is labeled only on its headwater forks, “Good Hope R” and “Apostles R”; the Colorado-Gila confluence is marked &quot;S! Denis”. Below that confluence its course bifurcates, rejoining just before reaching the gulf at the head of a northwest-oriented embayment.]</td>
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1772

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<tr>
<th>Author</th>
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</table>
| Dunn, Samuel | 1772 | 25.1434 | Scientia Terrarum et Coelorum: or, The Heavens and Earth Astronomically and Geographically Delineated And Display’d. Containing the most Curious & Usefull Particulars in the Solar, Starry, & Mundane Systems, faithfully Enumerated, & Delineated according to the latest Discoveries. By S. Dunn. London, Printed for Rob'. Sayer, Map & Printseller N°53 in Fleet Street, as the Act directs 20th November 1772. ("Printed for and Sold by Rob'. Sayer, Map and Printseller, N°53 Fleet Street, as the
ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE GRAND CANON

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SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

L’Isle, Guillaume de

NO DATE 25.1426  
America Septentrionalis. Concinnata juxta Observationes Dīth Academiae Regalis Scientiarum et nonnullorum aliorm, et juxta annotationes recentissimas Per G. de L’Isle, Geographum Venalis prostat Augustæ Vindelicorum apud Tobiam Conr. Lotter Geogr. et Calcg.  (“G. F. Lotter, Sculps.”) [1772?]  [The entire northwestern part of North America is blank, with the space partly used for legends. “California” is separated from “Sonora” by “Mare Californiæ vel Mare Purpureum”. The head of the gulf is drawn with an embayment on the eastern side and a short continuation of the gulf to the north before ending indecisively without closure, thus implying that the nature of California, whether an island or a peninsula, is not confirmed. Two rivers independently arrive in the eastern side of the embayment at the head of the gulf: “Fl. boni præsidii”, which shows its course from the northeast where there are two headwater tributaries, and “Fl Coral”, which shows its course from the east with three headwater tributaries. The relationship of these rivers to the gulf remains the same as by which California is considered to be an island.] [In Latin.]

Sayer, Robert

1772 25.1437  
A Map of the Whole Continent of America, divided into North and South and West Indies with a Copious Table Fully shewing the several Possessions of each European Prince & State, As Settled by the Definitive Treaty concluded at Paris Feb’r 10th 1763. the Clauses of which relative thereto are inserted. Compiled from M. D’Anvilles Maps of that Continent. 1772. (“London  Published as the Act Directs 1st April 1772.  By Rob’t Sayer Map & Printseller at the Golden Buck near Serjeants Inn Fleet Street.”)  [The peninsula, “California”, is separated from “New Navarre” by “Californian Gulf or Mar Vermejo”. Two rivers arrive at the head of the northwesterly-trending gulf from the northeast; one is very small, which in fact is likely a redrawing of the two courses around what has been labeled variously as “I. de la Presentacion” and similar names on other maps, except in this case the two courses arrives independently at the head of the gulf. A distance upstream from the gulf at “S Dionisio” is the confluence of “Rio Colorado de los Martyres” (from the north-northeast with headwater in an area labeled “Teguayo Grande”) and “Rio Grande” (from the east), but in the manner by which the lines are drawn and the labels applied it makes it seem as though the Colorado is a tributary to the “Rio Grande”, the latter also being the larger drainage basin with two of its headwater streams labeled “Azul or Blue R” and “R Hila” (along which “Casagrande” is depicted).]

Vaugondy (M. de) [Vaugondy (Monsieur de)] [Robert de Vaugondy, Didier]

1772 25.1460  
Carte des parties nord et ouest de l’[“]Amérique dressée d’apres les relations les plus authentiques par M... en 1764. Nouvelle édition réduite par M. de Vaugondy en 1772.  [Ellipsis thus.] (“Suppl 1st Carte”.”)  [The western coast of North America north of “Californie” runs sharply to the west-northwest across the Pacific Ocean; the land there is labeled “Grand Quivira”. The peninsula, “Californie”, is separated from “Nouvelle Navarre” by “Mer Vermeille”. “R de los Apostolos” (Gila River) arrives at the head of the gulf from the east-northeast; three of its headwater tributaries are labeled “R Azul”, “R Hila”, and “R. S. Maria”, with the Apostolos’ principal headwater to the
northeast at a lake labeled "L. des 7 Nations". "R. Colorado ot Totontoac" (sic) is shown on a course west of and approximately parallel to the main course of Apostolos and as a tributary to the latter. Downstream from that confluence, another river arrives from the northwest, with its two headwater branches labeled "R. Ticon ot Aza" (sic) and "R de Quivira". [In French.]

1772 25.1654  Carte Générale des Découvertes de l’Amiral de Fonte representant la grande probabilité d’un Passage au Nord Ouest par Thomas Jefferys Géographe du Roi à Londres 1768. ("Cette Carte a été traduite par M. de Vaugondy et gravée à Paris en 1772.") ("Suppl. 8° Carte.") [A redrafting and translation of Jefferys (1768, Item No. 25.1652). Displays a remarkable, even confusing, series of straits and rivers across the northern part of North America. The southeast corner of the map includes the northern part of Spanish "Nouv Mexique", to the latitude of a simply drawn east-west river (not labeled) that passes by "Casa Grande" (thus the Gila River), which at the bottom edge of the map meets the Colorado River (not labeled) that follows a mostly straight south-southwest course from an area labeled "Quivira". Just south of the confluence the Colorado passes off the map. East of the Colorado is the label "Moqui", and southeast from there, not far north of "Casa Grande", is the label "Zuni ou Cibola". On the bottom of the map, the corresponding area to the west that would be northern California is labeled "New Albion". [Although lower California and the Gulf of Mexico are not shown, by the geographical presentation of the confluence of the Colorado and Gila it is meant that California is a peninsula.] [In French.]

Dunn, Samuel

1774 25.1435  North America, as Divided amongst the European Powers. By Samuel Dunn, Mathematician. London: Printed for Robt. Sayer, N°. 53 in Fleet Street, as the Act directs, 10 Jan’y 1774. [The peninsula, "California", is separated from "New Navarra" by "Mar Vermejo". "R. Colorado" arrives at the head of the gulf from the northeast. Some distance upstream at "S Dionysio" is the tributary, "R. Grande" (Gila River, along which is noted "Casagrande") from the east. A short distance downstream from that confluence the river bifurcates and follows two closely parallel courses, converging only upon entering the gulf.]

Janvier (S[ir]) [Janvier (Sieur)] [Janvier, Jean Denis]


Kitchin, Thomas, Sr.

Le Rouge  [Rouge, George Louis le]

1774  25.1315  Mappe Monde Nouvelle Dédieé a Monseigneur le Comte de Maurepas Ministre et Secreataire d’Etat. Par son tres humble et tres Obeissant Serviteur Le Rouge, Ingenieur Geographe du Roi. a Paris. Chez Crepy rue S. Jacques a S. Pierre pres la rue de la Parcheminerie 1774. ("Paris chèz le Rouge rue des grands Augustins a vis a vis le panier Fleuri"). ("Les Indes sont corrigées par M. Daprais Cápitaine des Vaisseaux de la Compagnie.") [In the area of interest to the bibliography, at least, this is identical to the 1744 map (with the exception of the different imprint). The Baja peninsula is labeled "Californie", separated by the Gulf of California (not labeled) from "Mexique". A principal river (the Colorado River, not labeled) falls from headwater in an area labeled “Quivira” in "Nouv. France" generally south until twisting southwest and then southeast to arrive at the head of the gulf. A single, modest river is a tributary at the point where the Colorado twists southwestward; the Gila River (not labeled).]  [In French.]

Anonymous

NO DATE  25.1414  L’America Settentrionale, Divisa ne’suoi principali Stati. In: Anonymous, Atlante novissimo ad uso dei giovani studiosi contenuto in carte XXVII. [No imprint.] [Ca. 1775.] [The maps in this volume appear to be plates reused from other sources, as most of them carry variously different marginal numbers, some indicating other use in sources that are multiple volumes (as is this case with this map, which notes "T.III. 4."). It is quite rudimentary, as befitting the volume’s intended audience.] [The Baja Peninsula is labeled "California"; it is separated from "N. Navara" by "Mare Vermiglio". Two rivers (not labeled) have a confluence just before arriving at the head of the gulf. The primary river follows a course southeastward from headwater in "Luigiana", crossing into "N. Messico", then southwestward to the confluence; the smaller river arrives directly from the east.]  [In Italian.]

L’Isle, Guillaume de

NO DATE  25.1411  Mappa Totius Mundi Adornata juxta Observationes Dnhs Academiae Regalis Scientiarum et nonnullorum aliorn, secondum annotationes recentissimas. Per G. de L’Isle Geographum Parisiis. Prostat nunc in Officina Tobiae Conradi Lotter Geogr. et Chalcogr. Aug. Vind. ("Annotatio Autor reddit ratione in sua nova Introductione in Geographiam de mutatiomi, quas fecit in hac Mappa, sicut etiam de coeteris, quas in lucem edidit.") [1775?] [Date is as given by Library of Congress, with the note, "Date principally obscured". I did not see this on the map, although beneath the "Annotatio" is vague (eradicated?) engraving that may be a place of publication and date. LOC further notes, "Appears in Tobias Conrad Lotter’s Atlas géographique de cent et huit cartes générales et spéciales. Augsburg, 1778."] ["California" is separated from "Sonora" by "M. Purpureum". The peninsula is labeled “P. de la Paix”. A single river (not labeled) strikes the northeastern head of the gulf from the northeast, with headwater by or beyond "S! Fe" (there is a line depicting a river extending east from the label "S! Fe", which could be either a continuation of the river]
flowing to the Gulf of California, or a headwater of “Fi. Bravo” [Rio Grande] that flows to the Gulf of Mexico, as “S! Fe” may interrupt either of these lines). Note, however, that on the map of L’Isle (1700, ITEM NO. 25.1423) this extended line shows there as a connection, via a partly dashed line, to what is labeled there as “Mississipi R.” (sic). [In Latin.]

Robert de Vaugondy (fils) [Robert de Vaugondy, Didier] [son of Gilles (Le Sieur) Robert de Vaugondy]

1775 25.666 Amérique Septentrionale dressée, sur les relations les plus modernes des voyageurs et navigateurs, et divisée suivant les différentes possessions des Européens. Publiée en 1750 et corrigée en 1775, par le S. Robert de Vaugondy Géog. ord. du Roi et du feu Roide Pologne Duc le Lorr? et de Bar, de la Société [sic] royale de Nanci et Censeur royal. [No imprint.] [A revision with an inset at upper-left portraying northwestern North America, which previously had been labeled “Terres Inconnues” and where the title had previously been placed. The details pertaining to the Colorado River are the same as for the 1750 ed. (ITEM NO. 25.665). “Rio Colorado” enters the head of “Mer Vermeille ou de Californie”, flowing in a mostly direct line from the north-northeast. From the confluence of the Colorado and the “R. Grande de los Apostolos” (Gila River) to the sea is a peculiar double channel.] [In French.]

Sayer, R., AND Bennett, J. [Sayer, Robert, AND Bennett, John]

1775 25.1454 Chart containing the Coasts of California, New Albion, and Russian discoveries to the North, with the Peninsula of Katschatka, in Asia, opposite thereto, And Islands, dispersed over the Pacific Ocean, to the North of the Line. \ North America and the West Indies, with the opposite Coasts of Europe and Africa. ("Published according to Act of Parliament. 10 June 1775. by R. Sayer & J. Bennett. No. 53 in Fleet Street.") ("IV"). [Map in two sheets. The peninsula, “California”, is separated from “New Mexico” by “Vermilion Sea”. The head of the northward-trending gulf twists to the northeast, where at the head it receives “Rio Colorado”, the course of which runs from the northeast heading in an area labeled “Teguayo”. Before reaching the gulf, it receives a river (not labeled) from the east, which is the Gila River, along which course is labeled “Casa-grande”.

Bowen, Eman., AND Gibson, John

1776 25.577 An accurate map of North America. Describing and distinguishing the British and Spanish dominions on this great continent; according to the definitive treaty concluded at Paris 10th Feb. 1763 : also all the West India islands belonging to, and possessed by the several European princes and states. The whole laid down according to the latest and most authentick improvements, by Eman Bowen Geoq’: to His Majesty and John Gibson Engraver. In: Jefferys, Thomas, The American atlas: or, a geographical description of the whole continent of America. London: R. Sayer and J. Bennett. [In the northwestern quadrant “R. Colorado de los Martyres” and “R. Grande de los Apostolos del Coral” are depicted flowing westward and converging (off of the map); the upper tributaries of the “R. Grande de los Apostolos” are: “R. de Buena Esperanza”, “R. Azul or Blue R.”, and “R. de Hila or Sonaca”.

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### Clouet (M’l’Abbé) [Clouet, Jean-Baptist-Louis]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Catalogue No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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### Dunn, Samuel

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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>1776</td>
<td>25.575</td>
<td><em>North America, as divided amongst the European powers.</em> London: Printed for Robt. Sayer, . . . 10 Jan’. 1774. <em>In: The American military pocket atlas: being an approved collection of correct maps, both general and particular, of the British Colonies; especially those which now are, or probably may be The Theatre of War: Taken principally from the actual surveys and judicious observations of enginieers De Brahm and Romans; Cook, Jackson, and Collet; Maj. Holland, and other officers, employed in His Majesty’s fleets and armies.</em> London: Printed for R. Sayer and J. Bennet.</td>
<td><a href="#">&quot;R. Colorado&quot;, drawn as two lines entering the head of &quot;Mar Vermejo&quot;, which had bifurcated at the confluence of &quot;R. Grande&quot; (sic) at which is positioned a place name labeled as &quot;S Dionysio&quot;.</a></td>
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### Zatta, Antonio

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Catalogue No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1776</td>
<td>25.1308</td>
<td><em>Nuove Scoperte de’ Russi al Nord del Mare del Sud si nell’ Asia, che nell’ America. Venezia 1776.</em> Presso Antonio Zatta Con Privilegio dell’ Eccèrfio Senato. [&quot;M. Vermiglio&quot; separates the Baja peninsula (not labeled, although “California” is labeled to the north) from Mexico (not labeled). &quot;Rio Colorado&quot; is shown on a generally southwestward course from headwater in “Nº Messico” to a northeastward-pointing embayment at the head of the gulf. A short distance before arriving at the gulf the Colorado receives the waters of a much more substantial stream with multiple headwaters; one course of which originates from a lake at the same latitude as the head of the Colorado and which river is labeled “F. de los Apostolos”.]</td>
<td><a href="#">In Italian.</a></td>
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  ≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  
  Wheat I:165

<table>
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<td>1776</td>
<td>25.671</td>
<td><em>L’America divisa Ne’ suoi principali Stati Di Nuova Proiezione Venezia 1776.</em> Presso Antonio Zatta Con Privilegio dell’Eceño Senato. (<em>G. Zuliani incise.</em>) [The Baja peninsula is labeled “California”, separated from “Messico Nuovas” by &quot;M. Vermiglio&quot;. North of the peninsula the mainland is labeled “Nuovo Messico” and “N’a Albione”. &quot;F. Colorado&quot; is shown on a generally southwestward course from headwater in &quot;Nuovo Messico&quot; to a northwestward-pointing embayment at the head of the gulf. A short distance before arriving at the gulf the Colorado receives the waters of a smaller river (not labeled) with three tributary headwaters to the east. At that confluence the main stream turns sharply due southwest before turning sharply again to arrive at the head of the gulf from the northwest.]</td>
<td><a href="#">In Italian.</a></td>
<td></td>
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  ≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  
  Wheat I:168
1777

Anonymous


Font, Pedro

1777  25.1046  *Mapa del viaje que hizo el P.F. Pedro Font á Monterey y Puerto de San Francisco; y del viaje que hizo el P.F. Francisco Garcés por el rio Colorado hasta su desemboque, y para arriba hasta el Moqui. (“P.F. Petrus Font fecit. Tubutama anno 1777.”)*  
MANUSCRIPT, Archivo General de Indias, MP-MEXICO,537; digitized online at http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/show/21492 (©MECD. Archivos Estatales (España)).  [In Spanish.]  •  [Compare also the manuscript maps cited herein, by Garcés (1777, ITEM NO. 25.1045), Veléz y Escalante (1777, ITEM NO. 25.602), Font (1778, ITEM NO. 25.1047), and Miera y Pacheco (1777, ITEM NO. 25.1115; 1778, ITEM NO. 25.1048).  As a result of varied citations made of these maps over the years, all are cited in this bibliography with clarified information provided as closely as possible based on examinations of all of these maps and information with their catalog records.]
•  [As a manuscript this would not be cited in this bibliography, but it is of seminal importance in the history of the Grand Canyon and the Southwest. Charles E. Chapman, *Catalogue of materials in the Archivo General de Indias for the history of the Pacific coast and the American Southwest* (University of California Press, Berkeley, 1919), p. 441, notes that this map had accompanied Charles’ item no. 3001, “1775. Oct.1 (21?) – Jan.3. 1777. Fr.Francisco Garcés. [Diary of his journey to the Colorado River, San Gabriel, and Moqui.” [square brackets are part of the quotation].  On this map is figured one of the first notations of what we know now as the Grand Canyon: “Puerto de Bucareli” is labeled at the confluence of “Rio Colorado” and “R. Jaquesita” (Little Colorado River).  This earliest non-Indigenous name for the canyon was given by Padre Francisco Garcés in 1776 during his visit to the Havasupai, honoring the Viceroy of New Spain, Antonio María Bucareli y Ursúa.  Garcés’s journal was not published until 1900 (see Coues, 1900, ITEM NO. 2.2132).  See also as well the published woodcut map by Manuel Villavicencio (1781, ITEM NO. 25.510), which, credited to Garcés and Font in 1777, likewise includes “Puerto de Bucareli” and which is the first printed map to include a name for the Grand Canyon.  The Colorado River is shown with its outlet at at somewhat broadened head of "Mar de California".]  
[NOTE: The diary mentioned here is " Expediente sobre la expedición del padre fray Francisco Garcés y su compañero fray Pedro Font, desde la misión de San Javier del Bac hasta los ríos Colorado y Gila, por la provincia del Moqui", Archivo General de Indias, GUADALAJARA,516,N.36, digitized online at http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/show/12788670 (©MECD. Archivos Estatales (España)); cataloged with a note reading in part, "Iniciado por carta fray Diego Jiménez Pérez, padre guardián del Colegio de Santa Cruz de Querétaro.  Incluye: Copia del Diario de fray Francisco Garcés del viaje que hizo junto con fray Pedro Font hasta la junta de los ríos Colorado y Gila, y provincia del Moqui, escrito en Tubutama, el 3 de enero de 1777. Comprende desde el 1 de octubre de 1775 al 17 de septiembre de 1776."]

≡  CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:169 641
Garcés, Francisco Tomás Hermenegildo

1777 25.1045 Mapa formado sobre el diario de viaje que hizo el P.F. Fran\textsuperscript{co} Garcés al Río Colorado, S\textsuperscript{2} Gabriel y Moqui en 1777. Baquioba. \textbf{MANUSCRIPT}, Archivo General de Indias, MP-MEXICO,535; digitized online at http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/show/21490 (©MECD. Archivos Estatales (España)). [In Spanish.] • [Compare also the manuscript maps cited herein, by Font (1777, \textbf{ITEM NO.} 25.1046; 1778, \textbf{ITEM NO.} 25.1047), Veléz y Escalante (1777, \textbf{ITEM NO.} 25.602), and Miera y Pacheco (1777, \textbf{ITEM NO.} 25.1115; 1778, \textbf{ITEM NO.} 25.1048). As a result of varied citations made of these maps over the years, all are cited in this bibliography with clarified information provided as closely as possible based on examinations of all of these maps and information with their catalog records.] • [As a manuscript this would not be cited in this bibliography, but it is of seminal importance in the history of the Grand Canyon and the Southwest. Charles E. Chapman, \textit{Catalogue of materials in the Archivo General de Indias for the history of the Pacific coast and the American Southwest} (University of California Press, Berkeley, 1919), p. 441, notes that this map had accompanied Charles’ item no. 3527, “1777. Apr. 18. Queretaro. Fr. Diego Ximenez Perez to [José de Gálvez].” [square brackets are part of the quotation]. This map includes the paths of journeys taken by Padre Francisco Garcés. (Garcés’s journal was not published until 1900; see Coues, 1900, \textbf{ITEM NO.} 2.2132.) The map includes one of the first notations of what we know now as the Grand Canyon: “Puerto de Bucareli” is labeled at the confluence of “R. Colorado” and “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River). This earliest non-Indigenous name for the canyon was given by Garcés in 1776 during his visit to the Havasupai, honoring the Viceroy of New Spain, Antonio María Bucareli y Ursúa. Interestingly, the confluence is shown west-northwest of “Oraibi”, with “R. Jaquesila” passing by the “Moqui” pueblos just to their northwest, dipping southwestward before turning northwestward to reach the Colorado along a west-trending reach of that river. It is there that the Colorado, having come generally from the northeast, again resumes a southwesterly course at the entrance to a very mountainous region. Just to southwest of the confluence another, shorter tributary (not labeled) reaches the Colorado from the southeast; this is Cataract Creek, Garcés’s path is shown reaching it not far upstream from its confluence with the Colorado. The only other tributaries to the Colorado are (upstream from the Little Colorado) and unlabeled river from the northeast that is likely the San Juan River; “R. de S\textsuperscript{a} María” (Bill Williams River) from the east-northeast; and “R. Gila” from the east-northeast. Between the Gila confluence and the somewhat broadened head of “Mar de California”, the Colorado follows a southwesterly course. To the west of the mouth of the Colorado is an interestingly shown embayment with hints of several tributaries reaching it from the north and northwest.] [See also as well the published woodcut map by Manuel Villavicencio (1781, \textbf{ITEM NO.} 25.510), which, credited to Garcés and Font in 1777, likewise includes “Puerto de Bucareli” and which is the first printed map to include a name for the Grand Canyon.] \textbf{NOTE:} The diary noted in the map title is “ Expediente sobre la expedición del padre fray Francisco Garcés y su compañero fray Pedro Font, desde la misión de San Javier del Bac hasta los ríos Colorado y Gila, por la provincia del Moqui”, Archivo General de Indias, GUADALAJARA,516,N.36, digitized online at http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/show/12788670 (©MECD. Archivos Estatales (España)); cataloged with a note reading in part, “Iniciado por carta fray Diego Jiménez Pérez, padre guardián del Colegio de Santa Cruz de Querétaro. Incluye: Copia del Diario de fray Francisco Garcés del viaje que hizo junto con fray Pedro Font hasta la junta de los ríos Colorado y Gila, y provincia del Moqui , escrito en Tubutama, el 3 de enero de 1777. Comprende desde el 1 de octubre de 1775 al 17 de septiembre de 1776.”]
### Kitchin, Thomas, Sr.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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| 1777 | 25.1094  | *Mexico, or New Spain; in which the Motions of Cortes may be traced. For the Rev. D: Robertson’s History of America. By Tho: Kitchin Sen: Hydrographer to his Majesty.*

("Published according to Act of Parl: Sept: 29th 1777 by W. Strahan; and T. Cadell in the Strand.") [Published in Robertson (1777, Item No. 2.5439), *The history of America* (London).] ["Rio Colorado" is shown as a single, short stream extending from a region labeled "Teguas" and "Vermilion Sea or Gulf of California". The river is portrayed as a bifurcated stream between the confluence of "R. of the Apostles" (Gila River) and the gulf.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT I:172

### Miera y Pacheco, Bernardo de

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
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| 1777 | 25.1115  | *Plano Geográfico de la tierra descubierta, y demarcada, por Dn. Bernardo de Miera y Pacheco al rumbo del Noroeste, y oeste del nuevo Mexico, quien fue en compañía de los RR: PP: Fr. Fran: Atanacio Dominguez, Visitador Comisario y Custodia de esta, y Fr. Silvestre Velez de Escalante, siendo una del numero de las diez personas que acompañaron a dichos RR. PP: . . . . . . MANUSCRIPT, British Museum, Additional Manuscripts 17661-C.* [A photographic reproduction of this map is in the University of California at Berkeley, digitized online at https://www.lib.berkeley.edu/EART/maps/g4300-1777-m5.html] • [As a manuscript this would not be cited in this bibliography, but it is of seminal importance in the history of the Grand Canyon and the Southwest. On the British Museum copy cited here, "Rio Grande Colorado" is depicted to the confluence of "Rio de Nabojo", north of which the river is labeled "R. de los Saguaganas" (with some apparent correction to its course). The southwestern part of the map adjacent to the Colorado bears the notation, "Este Rio Colorado desde la fuente de los dos Riuos de Zaguaganas, y Nabajo para abajo vamui encasonado de Redra colorada, y mui profundo, y escarpado su cajon sin Arboles." [In Spanish.] • [Note that there are variants of Miera’s map from the Domínguez-Escalante expedition; this one is cited as an example without getting into the issues of historical cartography, which are beyond the purpose of this bibliography. For a helpful commentary, refer to Wheat (1957, Volume I, pp. 94-116), who devotes an entire chapter to the Miera manuscript variants produced during 1777-1778, noting (p. 99) that there are “at least six distinct manuscript copies, each exhibiting some differences from the others”. The map referred to in this citation (25.1115) is Wheat’s “Type A”, specifically “1777 Miera, I”. Wheat further observes that the British Museum manuscript, “Additional Manuscripts No. 17,661-C . . . ”bears at least some evidence of being the original map that accompanied Escalante’s *Diario Derrotero* when in May of 1777 it was sent on its way from Santa Fe to the Viceroy of New Spain at the direction of Colonel Pedro Fermín de Mindinueta, then Governor of New Mexico” (p. 100). (This was acquired by the British Museum in 1848, listed then as “Plano geografico de la tierra descubierta y demarcada por Don Bernardo de Miera y Pacheco al rumbo del Noroeste y Oeste del Nuevo Mexico” [1771-1779]” (square brackets are part of quotation; in *Catalogue of Additions to the Manuscripts in the British Museum, in the years MDCCCXLVIII-MDCCCLIII* (Printed by Order of the Trustees, 1868), p. 43.) See also a fuller description in *Catalogue of the Manuscript Maps, Charts, and Plans, and of the Topographical Drawings in the British Museum. Volume III.* (Printed by Order of the Trustees, 1871), p. 504: “Plano geografico de la tierra descubierta y demarcada por Don Bernardo de Miera y Pacheco, al rumbo de noroeste y oeste del Nuevo Mexico, quien fue en compania de los RR. PP. Fr. Francisco Atanacio Dominguez, visitador comisario y custodio de esta, y Fr. Silvestre Velez de Escalante, siendo uno del numero de las diez personas que acompanaron a dicho
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

 RR. PP.;' drawn on a scale of 6¾ leagues (of 20 to a degree) to an inch: 2 f. 8 in. × 2 f. 4 in. [Add. 17,661.c.]" (square brackets are part of quotation). The item title as given in the present bibliography is as read precisely from the map itself. [Compare also the manuscript maps cited herein, by Garcés (1777, ITEM NO. 25.1046), Font (1777, ITEM NO. 25.1046; 1778, ITEM NO. 25.1047), and Veléz y Escalante (1777, ITEM NO. 25.602). As a result of varied citations made of these maps over the years, all are cited in this bibliography with clarified information provided as closely as possible based on examinations of all of these maps and information with their catalog records.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT I:173

Pownall (Governor) [Pownall (Governor)] [Pownall, Thomas]

1777 25.1470

A New Map of the Whole Continent of America, Divided Into North and South and West Indies. with a Descriptive Account of the European Possessions, as Settled by the Definitive Treaty of Peace, Concluded at Paris, Feb'y 10th 1763. Compiled from M'. d'Anville's maps of that Continent, and Corrected in the Several Parts belonging to Great Britain, from the Original Materials of Governor Pownall, MP. London, Printed for Rob' Sayer and John Bennett, No. 53, Fleet Street, as the Act directs. 15th Feb'y 1777. [The peninsula, "California", is separated from "New Navarre" by "Californian Gulf or Mar Vermejo". "Rio Colorado de los Martyres" is drawn very generally from headwaters in an area labeled "Teguayo Grande" on a generally straight course to the head of the gulf. Along the way it receives a tributary (not labeled) from the northeast. "Rio Grande Azul or Blue R" is a tributary to the Colorado, with "R. Hila" a tributary to it farther to the east. A faintly drawn river follows an independent course parallel to and east of the Colorado, between a point south of the confluence of the "Rio Grande Azul" and the gulf.]

Robert de Vaugondy, Didier

1777 25.628

Carte de la Californie suivant I la Carte manuscrite de l'Amérique de Mathieu Néron Pecci olen dressée à Florence en 1604. II Sanson 1656. III De l'Isle Amérique Sept 1700. IV le Pére Kino Jesuite en 1705. V La Société des Jésuites en 1767. La Côte orientale depuis le C. des Vierges jusqu'à l'embouchure du R. Colorado est extraite de la Carte de P. Ferdinand Goneague dressée en 1746. In: Suite du recueil de planches, sur les sciences, les arts libéraux, et les arts méchaniques, avec leur explication. Deux cens quarante-quatre planches. Paris: Chez Panckoucke, Chez Stoupe, Chez Brunet; and Amsterdam: Chez M. M. Rey [which concludes: Diderot, Denis, and d'Alembert, Jean Le Rond (1770 and following), Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métier (Paris)]. [Map is "Suppl. 5è Carte" (upper-right corner), "164." (lower-right corner). This chart comprises a comparative set of five maps, each of which portrays the entirety or most of what is Baja California and the entirety or most of what is the Gulf of California, and all of them portray the head of the gulf and the Colorado River under various names and with other confluent streams. Map II displays California as an island.] [See also "Avertissement" (following title-page), which notes that the plates herein complement the encyclopedia. The volume's contents lists (p. 19) this map as "V. Autres cartes diverses de la Californie." [Chart not signed but all attributions seen credit Didier Robert de Vaugondy.]

[NOTE: Chart also seen in variants: 1) omitting the supplement number at upper-right, with "187=188" at lower-left and "R.S" (Robert Sieur?) at lower right; 2) with only "Suppl. 5è Carte" at upper-right corner.][In French.]
Special note is made here that relates to other important manuscript holdings, in the Archives General de Indias, which could indicate the possibility of timely communication of information in the Archivo General de Indias for the history of the Pacific coast and the American Southwest (Seville), that place this map in contemporary perspective (see in Chapman, Charles E., Catalogue of materials in the Archivo General de Indias for the history of the Pacific coast and the American Southwest (University of California Press, Berkeley, 1919). These could indicate the possibility of timely communication of information during and after Garcés’s expedition to Hopi. Chapman’s calendar includes the following items (all items quoted thus; square brackets are Chapman’s; ellipses and notes within {braces} are introduced here):


(p. 441) 3432. 1777. Baquioba. Mapa formado sobre el Diario del viaje que hizo el P. F. Francisco Garcés al Rio Colorado, S. Gabriel y Moqui. C. 1p. 46 by 31 cm. 104-6-18. Enc. w. 3527. {See p. 450.} \{NOTE: This manuscript map is WHEAT I:170 (also illustrated in Wheat, Vol. 1, facing p. 92); also online from Spanish government website, Portal de Archivos Españoles, webpage http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/show/21490 (accessed 21 February 2020), credited to Archivo General de Indias.\}


1788

Font, Pedro

1778  25.1047  Plano Que contiene las Provincias de Sonora, Pimerías, Papuquería, Apachería, Rios Gila y Colorado y tierras descubiertas: hasta el Puerto de S: Francisco en la California Septentrional y hasta el Pueblo de Oraybe en la Provincia de el Moqui, con arreglo aos diarios de el Coronel D: Anto Crespo y de los P.P. Misioneros Fr Pedro Font y Fr Francisco Garcés de quien, los viajes desde la nación Jabajaba en el Río Colorado hasta la misión de S: Gabriel, alas Naciones que están al Norte de esta Misión, su regreso aos Jamajabas, y camino que hizo al Moqui están señalados con líneas de puntos: con cuia Señal se manifiesta tambien la línea de Presidios de esta frontera.  [Plano que contiene las Provincias de Sonora, Pimerías, Papuquería, Apachería, Rios Gila y Colorado y tierras descubiertas hasta el Puerto de S:Francisco en la California Septentrional y hasta el Pueblo de Oraybe en la Provincia de el Moqui, con arreglo á los diarios de el Coronel D:Antonio Crespo y de los P.P. Misioneros Fr:Pedro Font y Fr:Francisco Garcés de quien, los viajes desde la nación Jabajaba en el Río Colorado hasta la misión de S:Francisco Gabriel, a las Naciones que están al Norte de esta Misión, su regreso á los Jamajabas y camino que hizo al Moqui, están señalados con líneas de puntos: con cuia señal se manifiesta tambien la línea de Presidios de esta frontera.]  MANUSCRIPT, Archivo General de Indias, MP-MEXICO,349; digitized online at http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/show/21218 (©MECD. Archivos Estatales (España)).  [The catalog records notes, “El autor es fray Pedro Font. La mención de autoría se localiza en la documentación asociada.”]  [In Spanish.]

•  [Compare also the manuscript maps cited herein, by Garcés (1777, ITEM NO. 25.1045), Font (1777, ITEM NO. 25.1046), Veléz y Escalante (1777, ITEM NO. 25.602), and Miera y Pacheco (1777, ITEM NO. 25.1115; 1778, ITEM NO. 25.1048).  As a result of varied citations made of these maps over the years, all are cited in this bibliography with clarified information provided as closely as possible based on examinations of all of these maps and information with their catalog records.]  [As a manuscript this would not be cited in this bibliography, but it is of seminal importance in the history of the Grand Canyon and the Southwest and it is often mentioned with the maps just noted.  While this map portrays much of the same region as the other two maps, it notably omits the notation of Puerto Bucareli at the confluence of “R. Colorado” and “R. de S. Pedro Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River).  Somewhat confusingly, just to the south of that confluence is another, that of “R. de S. Antonio: Jubesua” from the southeast, and just to the north of the Jaquesila is a short tributary (not labeled), also from the southeast.  There are numerous other variations between the maps.  The Colorado River is shown with its outlet at at somewhat broadened head of “Golfo de Californias”.]

Kitchin, Thomas, Sr.

1778  25.1381  Mexico, of Nieuw Spanje; tot het nageaan der vorderingen van Cortes  Tot D: Robertsons Geschiedenis van America.  Door Thom: Kitchin Sen: Kaartmaaker zynen Britt. Majesteit.  (”A. v. Krevelt, sculp. Amstord. 1778.”)  [The peninsula of “California” is separated from “Nieuw Navarre” by “Vermillion-Zee of Golf van California”.  “Rio Colorado” is depicted arriving at the head of the gulf from the northeast, after having received “Riv. der Apostelen” (Gila River), downstream from which point the Colorado bifurcates to form a large island before rejoining just before reaching the gulf.]  [In Dutch.]
Miera y Pacheco, Bernardo de

1778  25.1048  Plano Geográfico de los Descubrimientos hecho por D. Bernardo Miera y Pacheco y los RR?. P. Fr. Francisco Atanasio Dominguez y Fr. Silvestre Velez S. Felipe R. de Chiguagua Año de 1778.  MANUSCRIPT, Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University, WA MSS S-2856; digitized online at https://brbl-dl.library.yale.edu/vufind/Record/3432520.  [On the Beinecke Library copy cited here: "Río Colorado" is depicted to the confluence of "Río Nabajoo", north of which the river is labeled "río de los Zaguaganas". The southwestern part of the map displays the confluence of "Río de las Coninas".]  •  [As a manuscript this would not be cited in this bibliography, but it is of seminal importance in the history of the Grand Canyon and the Southwest.]  [In Spanish.]  •  [Note that there are variants of Miera’s map from the Domínguez-Escalante expedition; this one is cited as an example without getting into the issues of historical cartography, which are beyond the purpose of this bibliography. See examples cited in Wheat (1957, ITEM NO. 25.918, Volume 1, pp. 94-116), who notes that there are “at least six distinct manuscript copies, each exhibiting some differences from the others” (p. 99). Wheat further observes (p. 100, WHEAT I:173) that the British Museum manuscript, “Additional Manuscripts No. 17,661-C... bears at least some evidence of being the original map which accompanied Escalante’s Diario Derrotero” when it was sent to the Viceroy of New Spain in May 1777.  (This was acquired in 1848, listed then as “‘Plano geográfico de la tierra descubierta y demarcada por Don Bernardo de Miera y Pacheco al rumbo del Noroeste y Oeste del Nuevo Mexico’ [1771-1779]” (square brackets are part of quotation; in Catalogue of Additions to the Manuscripts in the British Museum, in the years MDCCCLXVIII-MDCCLXXXI (Printed by Order of the Trustees, 1868), p. 43.)  See also a fuller description in Catalogue of the Manuscript Maps, Charts, and Plans, and of the Topographical Drawings in the British Museum. Volume III. (Printed by Order of the Trustees, 1871), p. 504: “‘Plano geográfico de la tierra descubierta y demarcada por Don Bernardo de Miera y Pacheco al rumbo de noroeste y oeste del Nuevo Mexico, quien fue en compañía de los RR. PP. Fr. Francisco Atanacio Dominguez, visitador comisario y custodio de esta, y Fr. Silvestre Velez de Escalante, siendo uno del numero de las diez personas que acompañaron a dicho RR. PP.;’ drawn on a scale of 6¾ leagues (of 20 to a degree) to an inch: 2 f. 8 in. × 2 f. 4 in.  [Add. 17,661.c.]” (square brackets are part of quotation.)]  [Compare also the manuscript maps cited herein, by Garcés (1777, ITEM NO. 25.1046), Font (1777, ITEM NO. 25.1046; 1778, ITEM NO. 25.1047), and Veléz y Escalante (1777, ITEM NO. 25.602).  As a result of varied citations made of these maps over the years, all are cited in this bibliography with clarified information provided as closely as possible based on examinations of all of these maps and information with their catalog records.]

Robert de Vaugondy (S.)  [Robert de Vaugondy (Sieur)]  [Robert de Vaugondy, Gilles]

1778  25.1431  Canada, Louisiane, Possessions Angli? Par le S. Robert de Vaugondy Géog?ord?du Roi, de S. M. Polonaise Duc de Lorr?et de Bar, et de la Société royale de Nanci.  1778.  [The typographical use of “?” thus.]  (“Arrivet inv. & Sculp.”)  (“Gravé par E. Dussy.”)  [An inset map depicts the northwestern part of North America.  The peninsula, “Californie”, is separated from “Nouveau Mexique” by the Gulf of California (not labeled). The head of the northwest-trending gulf twists to the east, where it receives two converging rivers (not labeled); one directly from the northeast, the other, a larger stream with several tributaries, from the east (along which is noted "Casagrande", thus this is the Gila River.)  The inset map carries the legend, “Les Terres pointillées dans ce Supplément sont les Découvertes attribuées à un Amiral Espagnol nommé, De Fonte ou De Fuente. Nous les avons tracées d’après la Carte de M. Joseph Delisle publiée en 1753. sans cependant les adopter, à moins que dans la suite elles ne deviennent authentiques.”]  [In French.]

1780

Bonne, Rigobert  

NO DATE  25.272  [Maps.]  In:  Raynal, Guillaume, Atlas de toutes les parties connues du globe terrestre, dressé pour l’histoire philosophique des établissements et du commerce des Européens dans les deux Indes.  [Genève?]:  [J. L. Peelet?], 24 pp., 49 plates.  [Ca. 1780?  Other dates, imprints known.]  [Rio Colorado, see p. 13; Plates 2 [world map], 25 ("Amérique Septentrionale Par M. Bonne, Ingénieur-Hydrographe de la Marine."), 28 ("Le Nouveau Mexique avec la partie septentrionale de l’ancien, ou de la nouvelle Espagne. Par M’ Bonne, Ingénieur-Hydrographe de la Marine.”)]  [On Plate 25, at the head of "M. Vermeille" is shown "R. Colorado" and, to the east of it, a smaller tributary (not labeled). A short distance up the Colorado from the gulf is shown an area that has the appearance of representing a lake, into which the Colorado flows from the north and, from the east, "R. de los Apostolos" (Gila River).]  [On Plate 28, at the head of "Mer Vermeille" is shown "R. Colorado ou des Martirs". The area suggestive of a lake in Plate 25 is shown as separated streams, labeled "I. de la Presentation", converging at the head of the gulf, and the confluence of "R. de los Apostolos" is shown north of the bifurcate stream.]  [In French.]

Bowles, Carington  

NO DATE  25.1443  Bowles’s New and Accurate Map of the World, or Terrestrial Globe, laid down from the Best Observations and newest Discoveries; particularly those lately made in the South Seas, by Anson, Byron, Wallis, Bouganville, Cook, and other celebrated Circumnavigators: Illustrated with a variety of useful Projections and Representations of the Heavenly Bodies; the most approved Astronomical and Geographical Definitions, Tables, and Problems; With an easy and familiar Explanation of the most curious and interesting Phenomena in the Universal System.  Printed for the Proprietor Carington Bowles, N°: 69 in St. Pauls Church Yard, London.  (“Printed for the Proprietor Carington Bowles, London.”)  [1780?]  [The peninsula, “California”, is separated from "New Mexico" by "Mar Vermejo".  "R. Colorado" arrives at the head of the gulf from the northeast, with headwater in an area labeled "Teguayo". A significant tributary (not labeled) from the east, with numerous tributaries to it, is shown meeting the Colorado midway along its course; the label "Casa grande" indicates that this is the Gila River basin.]
### CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

#### SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chez Crepy [firm]</th>
<th>1780</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>L’Amerique Suivant le R. P. Charlevoix &amp; Mr. de la Condamine. et Plusieurs autres Nouv. Observations a Paris Chez Crepy rue S. Jacque [sic] à S. Pierre près la rue de la parcheminerie 1780. [The upper and lower portions of California are labeled “Californie”, the peninsula separated from “Nouvelle Navarre” and “Mexique” by “Mer. Vermelle”. “R. Colorado” comes from headwater along a mostly southward course until receiving a river from the east (Gila River, not labeled), before turning southwestward, after which the stream bifurcates and reaches the head of the gulf along two independent south-southeasterly channels. North of the mountainous area that serves as a headwater is the notation, “Ici doivent etre le Pays de Quivira et de Taguaio dont on à aucune Connoissance Certaine”.] [In French.]</td>
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<td>l’Amérique Septentrionale et Méridionale divisée suivant ses Différens Pays. Par le Sr. Robert de Vaugondy Géographe. Se trouve A Paris Chez le Cit? Delamarche Géographe. Rue du Foin St. Jacques au Collège [sic] de M?e: Gervais. [Typographical use of “?” is as printed.] (“Arrivet inv. &amp; Sculp.”) [1780s.] [This map omits most of the northwestern part of North America. The entire area that is today the western United States is blank except for the label, “l’on place ici les Provinces de Quivira et Teguaio”. The peninsula, “California”, is separated from “New Navarre” by “Mer Vermeille ou de Californie”. At the northwestern head of the gulf, “R. Colorado” arrives from the northeast. A short distance before the mouth at “S. Dionisio” it receives “R. Grande de los Apostolos” (Gila River) from the east. Just downstream from this confluence, the river bifurcates; the two channels arrive independently at the head of the gulf.] [In French.]</td>
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<th>Carver, J. [Carver, Jonathan]</th>
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<td>A New Map of North America, From the Latest Discoveries 1778. Engrav’d for Carvers Travels. In: Carver, J., Travels through the interior parts of North America, in the years 1766, 1767, and 1768. By J. Carver, Esq. Captain of a company of provincial troops during the late war with France. Illustrated with copper plates, coloured. The third edition. To which is added, some account of the author, and a copious index. London: Printed for C. Dilly, H. Payne, and J. Phillips. [Map is a fold-out frontispiece. The peninsula, “California”, is separated from “New Navarre” by “Gulf of California”. The head of the gulf receives a river from the northeast, which is the contribution of three rivers systems in “New Mexico”: 1) “Martyr’s R” from the north, with headwater in an area labeled “Teguayo &amp; Quivira”; 2) “Coloredo R” (sic) from the northeast, with headwater northwest of “S: Fe”—these two rivers reach a confluence after which the river to the gulf does not specify which name is to be applied; and 3) a river from the east labeled only “Apostles”, though the indication of “Casagrande” along its course shows it is the Gila River. Downstream from the confluence of the Gila and Colorado the river bifurcates but rejoins before reaching the gulf.]</td>
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<td>N° Carte d’Amerique Dressée sur les Mémoires les plus récens et assujetie aux dernieres Observations Astronomiques Dédié au roy. Par son tres humble tres</td>
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[Map caption: Amerique Septentrionale et Meridionale Divisée en Ses Principaux Pais et Subdivisée par Audience Dressée sur les Mémoires les plus récents et assujtie aux dernières Observations Astronomiques par Le P° et L. C. Denos Géographes Ingénieur pour les Globes et Sphères rue St. Jacques au Globe 1770.] [The peninsula, “Californie”, is separated from “Nouvelle Navarre” by “Mer Vermeille”. “Rio Colorado ou Riv. du Nord” arrives at the head of the gulf from the north-northeast; its headwater area is depicted as a mountainous area north of which is labeled “Les Pays de Quivira et de Taguaio”. In the first part of its course it is shown running through mountains, serving as the boundary between “Californie” and “Nouveau Mexique”. A short distance from the gulf the Colorado receives “R. Bleue” (Gila River) from the east-northeast, depicted only as a short stream without tributaries. Downstream from that confluence the Colorado bifurcates and the channels arrive widely separated at the head of the gulf. The east side of the delta is shown as a mountainous area.] [In French.]

Villavicencio, Manuel [Villavicencio, Manuel]

1781  25.510  (SCULPSIT) Carta geographica de la costa, y parte de la peninsula de la California naciones que comprehende hasta el Nuevo Mexico, y viage q’hizieron Fr. Francisco Garces, y Fr. Pedro Font al Rio Colorado[,] S. Gabriel, y Moqui el año de 1777. [México]: [no imprint], 1 sheet, “Escala de 60 Leguas de á 5000. baras.” [scale ca. 1:9,000,000]. [Map labels the lands of Native American groups. “R. Colorado” is delineated up into present-day Utah, passing through a mountainous terrain in the vicinity of Grand Canyon. The river enters the Gulf of California (not labeled) at its northeastern head. The routes of travel followed by Padres Francisco Garcés and Pedro Font are delineated.] [Notes found in descriptions of this map indicate that it may have been prepared for a book that was never published. This is the first map to portray the landscape of the entire lower Colorado River (with the expected geographical faults). Also of note is the label, “Puerto de Bucareli” at the confluence of “R. Colorado” and “R. Jaquesia” (Little Colorado River). This is the first printed map to label what later became known as the Grand Canyon. (The first manuscript map to note a name appears to have been the one specially cited herein as Veléz y Escalante (1777, Item no. 25.602); and see also that map illustrated in the front matter herein.) [In Spanish.]

Bew, John

1782  25.1179  A Map of Mexico, or New Spain, from the latest Authorities. London: John Bew. (“J. Lodge Sculp.”) [“California” is separated from “New Navarre” by “Vermilion Sea or Gulf of California”. “Rio Colorado” is depicted from the head of the gulf a short distance into “New Mexico”. Between the confluence of “Rio de Apostes” (Gila River) and the gulf, the river bifurcates before rejoining at the gulf.]
1783

Bowles, Carington

1783 25.1444  *Bowles’s New Map of North America and the West Indies, Exhibiting The British Empire therein with the Limits and Boundaries of the United Staes. As also the Dominions Possessed in that Quarter, by the Spaniards, the French & other European States. The whole Compiled from the Best Surveys and Authentic Memoirs which have appeared to the Present Year 1783*. Printed for the Proprietor Carington Bowles, N° 69 St. Pauls Church Yard, London. [The northwestern part of North America is occluded by an inset map of the northeastern part of the continent. In the Southwest, only the southern part of the peninsula of “California” is shown by the edge of the map; it is separated from “New Navarr” (sic) by “Californian Gulf”, of which only its southern end is shown before passing off the map to the northwest. North from there, two rivers are shown passing off the map to the west: “R. Colorado de los Martyres”, from the northeast, with a tributary to it from the north; and “R. Grande de los Apostolos or del Coral” from the east, of which three of its headwater tributaries are labeled “R. de Buena Esperanza”, “R. Azul or Blue R.”, and “R. de Hila or Sonaca”.]

Brion de la Tour (M.) [Brion de la Tour, Louis]

1783 25.1180  *Amérique Septentrionale, ou se remarquent les Etats Unis. Par M. Brion de la tour, Ingénieur–Géographe du Roi A Paris Chez Esnauts et Rapilly, rue S. Jacques, a la Ville de Coutances, Avec Priv. du Roi 1783*. [“Californie” is separated from “Nouvelle Navarre” by “Mer Vermeille”. “R. Colorado de los Martyres” arrives at the head of the gulf along a direct course from the northeast, with not far above receiving “Rio Grande de los Apostolos” (Gila River).]

L’Isle, Guillaume de, AND Dezauche, Jean-Claude

1783 25.1427  *Carte du Mexique et des Etats Unis d’Amérique, Partie Méridionale. Dressée sur un grand nombre de memoires, et sur les meilleures Cartes du Pays. Assujettie aux Observations Astronomiques de Mr de l’Academie Royale des Sciences. Par Guil. De l’Isle 1er® Géogr. du Roi Nouvellement Revuë et Augmentée Par Dezauche Successeur des Sr. De l’Isle et Phil. Buache premiers Géographes du Roi. a Paris Rue des Noyers Annee 1783. Avec Privilège du Roi. 1783*. [The southern extremity of (the island of?) “California” is separated from “Sonora” by “Mer de Californie”. The gulf passes off the map at a point where there are on the eastern side two adjacent embayments; the western one receives “R. d’Angouchi”; the larger, eastern one receives “R. del Tison”, to which some distance upstream is a tributary from the east, “R. de buen esperança”, that heads in an area of “Nouveau Mexique” that labels “Apaches de navaio” to the north and “les Moqui” to the south. Also of note is that the eastern embayment receives directly from the east-southeast “R. Sonaca ou de Hila”. By inference of the embayments on the eastern side of the gulf, it seems likely that California is considered to be an island, as so depicted on other maps of the type.] [In French.]

Robert de Vaugondy (fils) [Robert de Vaugondy, Didier] [son of Gilles (Le Sieur) Robert de Vaugondy]

1783 25.667  *Amérique Septentrionale dressée, sur les relations les plus modernes des voyageurs et navigateurs, ou se remarquent. les Etats Unis. Publiée en 1750 et corrigée en 1783, par le S. Robert de Vaugondy Géographe.* [No imprint.]. [A revision including
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the United States and an inset at upper-left portraying northwestern North America, which previously had been labeled “Terres Inconnues” and where the title had previously been placed. The details pertaining to the Colorado River are the same as for the 1750 ed. ([ITEM NO. 25.665]. "Rio Colorado" enters the head of "Mer Vermeille ou de Californie", flowing in a mostly direct line from the north-northeast. From the confluence of the Colorado and the "R. Grande de los Apostolos" (Gila River) to the sea is a peculiar double channel.] [In French.]

1784

Nolin, I. B. [Nolin, Johann Baptiste]

1784 25.1450 L’Amerique Dressee sur les Relations les plus Recentes rectifiees Sur les dernieres observations Dediee et Presentee a sa Majesté tres Chrystienne Louis XVI par Son tres humble tres obeissant et fidel Sujet I-B-Nolin Geografe. A Paris Chez Crepy rue S. Jacques pres la rue de la parcheminerie a S. Pierre. [The typographical presentations of “éé” (rather than “ée”) are as printed.] (“avec privilege du Roi 1784.”) (“F. Dubercelle jn. et fecit.”) [At least within the area of interest to this bibliography, this map is an outright reprinting of Nolin (1755, ITEM NO. 25.1433), changing only the numeral on the monarch’s name and the date. Except for the putative strait of Anian, the entire northwestern and most of the western part of North America is blank. The peninsula of “Californie” is separated from “Pimerie” and “Sonora” by the Gulf of California (not labeled). The northwesternmost extent of the gulf receives from the north a river (not labeled) that heads in an area to the northeast. A distance from the mouth at “S. Denis” it receives from the east a river with numerous tributaries labeled (apparently) “R. d’Ulla” (which could also be a poorly engraved “d’Hilla”). The Colorado River (not labeled) has a headwater to the southwest of “Moqui”. The Gila has a tributary that heads in the same region, with another tributary that heads in a mountainous area labeled “Cibola”, west of “Acoma”.] [In French.]

Roberts, Henry

1784 25.1651 A General Chart: Exhibiting the Discoveries made by Capt’n James Cook in this and his two preceeding Voyages; with the Tracks of the Ships under his Command. By Lieut: Henr: Roberts of His Majesty’s Royal Navy. (“W. Palmer sculp.”) [The peninsula of “California” is separated from "New Mexico" by “Gulf of California”. The northern end of the gulf tapers northward, where it seamlessly receives “Colorado R.” from the north. The Colorado is shown a bit peculiarly, with a noticeable northeast-southwest channel that turning southward just before meeting the gulf; the southwest course is continuous to a point not far north of the confluence of “Gila R”, beyond which it is depicted only as a short, faint line from the east-northeast. The Gila is depicted as a tributary with several headwater forks, from the east-southeast. (The headwaters of the Gila nearly meet the main channel of "Rio del Norte" [Rio Grande] that descends south-southeastward from "S:d Fee" before turning southeast to the “Gulf of Mexico”.) No other geographical labels are placed in this immediate area.] [NOTE: As noticed by cartographical historians, this map is the first to depict North America both in an essentially correct shape and an approximately correct breadth of longitude. Variants are noted.]

Seutter, Matthaeus

1784 25.1181 Novus Orbis sive America meridionalis et Septentrionalis, per sua Regna Provincias et Insulas iux’ta observationes et descriptiones recentiss, divisa et adornata cura et
1535 • ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE GRAND CANON • 2021

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operamath. Seutter, Sac. Caes. Maj. Geogr. Aug. Vind. ("Anjezo in Verlag bey Iohani Michael Probst, Chalcogr in Augspurg. 1784." "Con Gratia et Privil. S. R. I. Vicariatg, in partibg Rheni, Sueuiae, et Juris Franconici."). The island of "California" is separated from "Nova Granada" by "Mare Vermeio sive Mare Rubrum". On the eastern side of the strait is an embayment into which two rivers (not labeled) flow. [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT I:199

1785

Clouet (M'. l'Abbé) [Clouet, Jean-Baptist-Louis]

1785 25.1341 Carte d'Amérique, divisée en ses principaux pays. Dressée sur les Mémoires les plus récents, et sur différents Voyages. et assujettie aux observations Astronomiques de M'. de l'Académie Royale des Sciences. Par M'. l'Abbé Clouet. de l'Académie Royale de Rouen. 1785. ["La America Dividida segun lo dila tado de sus principales partes cuyos puntos principales estan delineados sobre las ultimas observationes. Por el S. Abad Clouet del Academia Real de las Sciencias. En Paris casa de L. Mondhare calle de S. Yago Y. en Cadix casa de Mondhare. "California" is separated from "Nuovo Messico", "California" is separated from "Nª Navara" by "Mar Vermiglio". "Río Colorado" is on a north-south course and is met by "R. del Coral" from the east, after which the river bifurcates around a large island before rejoining at the head of the gulf.] [Map in French, with title also in Spanish.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT I:204 [with two-page illustration between pp. 148/149]

Zatta, Antonio, e figli

1785 25.582 America Settentrionale divisa né suoi principali stati Venezia Presso Antonio Zatta, et figli. ["The west coast of North America, north of the Baja California peninsula, runs sharply off to the northwest. In "Nuovo Messico", "California" is separated from "Nª Navara" by "Mar Vermiglio". The head of the gulf receives a river (Colorado, no labeled) that, a short distance upstream receives two tributaries (neither labeled), one from the west (short) and one from the east (the Gila River). The Colorado arrives from the north and northeast, heading in a region labeled "Teguayo ovvero Tolm" in "Louisiana".""] [In Italian.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS GCNHA Monograph 8: page 8-7

1786

Barbié du Bocage (M.) [Barbié du Bocage (Monsieur)] [Barbié du Bocage, Jean-Guillaume]

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l’Aut,’ [sic] aux Galeries du Louvre. (“Revu et augmenté des Nouvelles découvertes en 1786. par M. Barbié du Bocage.”) [The peninsula of “California” is separated from “Méxique” by “Mar Vermejo”. “R. Colorado” is simply drawn on a southwestward arc heading at the gulf; a single tributary with headwater forks meets it midway, coming from the east and southeast. The area to the immediate northwest is blank.] [A revision of d’Anville (1761, item no. 25.1370).] [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT I:205

Pownall (Governor) [Pownall, Thomas] [also Kino, Eusebio]

1786 25.1202 A New Map of North America, with the West India Islands. Divided according to the Preliminary Articles of Peace, Signed at Versailles, 20, Jan. 1783, wherein are particularly Distinguished the United States, and the Several Provinces, Governments &ca which Compose the British Dominions, Laid down according to the Latest Surveys, and Corrected from the Original Materials, of Gover. Pownall, Membr. of Parlia. 1783. (At lower right of sheet: “London. Printed for Robt. Sayer, Map, Chart & Printseller, No. 53 Fleet Street, as the Act directs August 15th 1786.” [Compare also the imprint for Pownall (1786, item no. 25.1203); Wheat makes no reference to the 1786 date on this sheet.] [“California” is separated from “New Navarre” (sic) by “Mar Vermejo or Californian Gulf”, but the head of the gulf passes off the map. An inset map, however, replicates Kino’s map of this region (originally in 1705), with the title here as “The Passage by Land to California. Discover’d by Father Eusebius Francis Kino a Jesuit, between the Years 1698 and 1701, before which, and for a Considerable Time Since California has always been described in all Charts & Maps as an Island.”]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT I:196 [with date 1783]

1786 25.1203 A New Map of the Whole Continent of America, divided into North and South and West Indies. wherein are exactly Described the United States of North America as well as the Several European Possessions, according to the Preliminaries of Peace signed at Versailles Jan. 20 1783. Compiled from Mr. d’Anville’s Maps of that Continent, with the addition of the Spanish Discoveries in 1775 to the North of California & Corrected in the several Parts belonging to Great Britain. from the Original Materials of Governor Pownall, MP. London. Printed for Robt. Sayer, Map, Chart & Printseller, No. 53, Fleet Street. as the Act directs, 15th August 1786. [“California” and “New Navarre” are separated by “Mar Vermejo”. “Rio Colorado de los Martyres” is drawn very generally from headwaters in an area labeled “Teguayo Grande” on a generally straight course to the head of the gulf. Along the way it receives a tributary (not labeled) from the northeast. “Rio Grande Azul or Blue R” is a tributary to the Colorado, with “R. Hila” a tributary to it farther to the east. A faintly drawn river follows an independent course parallel to and east of the Colorado, between a point south of the confluence of the “Rio Grande Azul” and the gulf.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT I:206 [with credit to Sayer]

1787

Bonne, and Desmarest (Messieurs) [Bonne, Rigobert, and Desmarest, Nicolas]

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<td>1787</td>
<td>25.1182</td>
<td><em>Californias: Antigua y Nueva.</em> [México.] (&quot;Notas. En ésta Carta no se escribió los nombres de todás las Yslas, Ptos Rios, y demás, p' ser hecha p'solo demostrar lo q'é andubo, y Mission qué fundó en la Nvá Calif el V.P. Junipero Sêrra, presidé de ellas. La longic es arreglada el meridiano de S. Bias. Diego Francoso Sc. Mex. aé 1787.&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golikov, Ivan Ivanovich</td>
<td>1787</td>
<td>25.1439</td>
<td>Генеральная карта, представляющая удобные способы к умножению Российской торговли и мореплаванию по Тихому и Южному океану [General'naya karta, predstavlyatsushchaya udobnye sposoby k umnozheniyu Rossyskoy torgovli i moreplavaniyu po Tikhomu i Yuzhnomu okeanu]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchin, Thomas, Sr.</td>
<td>1787</td>
<td>25.1445</td>
<td><em>North America Drawn from the latest and best Authorities.</em> (&quot;Engraved for Jn? Harrison N°115 Newgate Street, Sep’ 29th 1787.&quot;) (&quot;T. Kitchin Del.&quot;) (&quot;Engrav’d by G Terry.&quot;) (The peninsula, &quot;California&quot;, is separated from &quot;New Navarre&quot; by &quot;Gulf of California&quot;. A river (not labeled) meets the northwestern tip of the gulf from the northeast, with headwater by mountains by &quot;C. Fée&quot; (Santa Fe). Some distance from the head of the gulf the Colorado receives from the east &quot;P. Gila&quot; (i.e., Rека Gila) (Gila River), which is portrayed as a more substantial river with multiple tributaries.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1788

Bonne, AND Desmarest (Messieurs) [Bonne, Rigobert, AND Desmarest, Nicolas]

1788 25.499 Atlas encyclopédique, contenant la géographie ancienne, et quelques cartes sur la géographie du moyen age, la geographie moderne, et les cartes relatives a la géographie physique. [Seconde Partie.] Paris: Hôtel de Thou, 110 [112] pp., maps 78-140. [Colorado River, see pp. 86, 90; and plate 117 [sic, 116], "L'Ancien et le Nouveau Méxique, avec la Floride et la Basse Louisiane. Partie Occidentale."] [See also plate 31: "Americie Septentrionale. Par M. Bonne, Ingenieur-Hydrographe de la Marine." ("André sculp.") The peninsula, "Californie", is separated from "Nouv. Mexique" by "Mer Vermeille". In the fashion by which the rivers were engraved, it is impossible to determine whether "R. Colorado" and "R. de los Apostolos" (Gila River) arrive coincidentally at the head of the gulf, or if they meet and immediately bifurcate before rejoining at the head of the gulf.] [In French.]

Ruggles, E., jun’r. [Ruggles, Edward, Jr.]

1788 25.672 Map of the world, drawn from the latest discoveries and best authorities. Pomfret, Connecticut: E. Ruggles jun’r. sculp1. [In "New Mexico", "Martyr R." is shown flowing principally from the northeast, entering the head of the "Gulf of California"].

[In French.]

crosslistings  Wheat I:214 [with illustration facing p. 152]

1789

Mirs (Captain) [Мирсом (капитаном)] [Mirsom (kapitanom)]

1789 25.1438 Карта североzapadnogo berega Ameriki sochinennaya kapitanom Mirsom v prodolzhenii ego puteshestviya v 1788-m i 89-m Godakh. [Karta severozapadnogo berega Ameriki sochinennaya kapitanom Mirsom v prodolzhenii ego puteshestviya v 1788-m i 89-m godakh.] [Map of the North-West coast of America drawn up by Captain Mirs during his travels in 1788 and 1789.] [Original map from the National Library of Russia; Library of Congress illustrates this map at https://www.loc.gov/item/2018693874/, with the catalog record including note in Russian: “Показаны маршруты плавания экспедиции англ. капитана Мирса на судах "Ифигения" и "Фелица" из Кантона к Северной Америке, к Сандвичевым (Гаваїйским о-вам) в 1788-89рр., с указанием положения судов в различные даты и скилений магнитной стрелки, маршрут пути.” (translated here: "Expedition sailing routes are shown. Captain Mirs on the ships 'Iphigenia' and 'Felitsa' from Canton to North America, to the Sandwich (Hawaiian Islands) in 1788-89, indicating the position of the ships at various dates and declination of the magnetic needle, and course.")] [The base map illustrates the western coast of North America, including the peninsula, "Калифорния" (California) with the adjacent "Залив Калифорний" (i.e., Залив Калифорний) (Gulf of California). The head of the gulf narrows and twists from northwest to northeast. At the head of the gulf a river (not labeled) enters, which is composed of two branches that meet very closely to the head of the gulf; the northerly branch (the Colorado River) arcs along a course from west-southwest to southwest, and the easterly branch (the Gila River) is a larger system with multiple tributaries with headwaters off the map to the east.] [In Russian.]
Moithey (Sr.) [Moithey (Sieur)] [Moithey, Maurille Antoine]
1789 25.1416 Amerique Septentrionale Publiee Par le Sr. Moithey, Ingénieur-Géographe. A Paris Chez l'Auteur rue de la harpe la porte cochère vis-a-vis la Sorbonne, Et chez Crepy rue S. Jacques, à S. pierre près la rue de la Parcheminerie. 1789. N° 252. (“Et à l'Orient chés Duquesnel M°. d'Estampe place des presminil.”) [The date may have been partly reengraved from “1785”.] [The peninsula, “Californie”, is separated from “Nouvelle Navarre” by “Mer de Californie ou Vermeille”. “R. Colorado de Martyres” arrives at the head of the gulf on a mostly straight course from the northeast, receiving from the east “R. Grande de los Aposlolos” (sic, Gila River). Downstream from that confluence the river bifurcates before rejoining at the head of the northwest-extended gulf.] [In French.]

1790

Cassini, Gio. M° [Cassini, Giovanni Maria]
1790 25.1451 Globo Terrestre Delineato sulle Ultime Osservazioni Con i Viaggi e nuove scoperte del Cap. Cook Inglese In Roma Presso la Caligraf. Cam°. 1790 Gio. M° Cassini C.R.S.inc. (“Gio. M° Cassini Som° inc.”) [Four sheets of gores for a 34 cm globe. The southwestern part of North America is split between two gores on different sheets. The peninsula, “California” is separated from “Nuovo Messico” by “Mar Vermiglio”. The northwest head of the gulf twists to the northeast, where it receives independently two meagerly depicted rivers; the shorter one, from the northeast, is labeled “R. Colorado”, the other, from the east, is not labeled.] [In Italian.]

Wilkinson, R. [Wilkinson, Robert]
NO DATE 25.1185 A new Map of North America, agreeable to the Latest Discoveries. [No imprint.] [Ca. 1790.] [“California” is separated from “New Navarra” by “Gulf of California”. “Rio Colorado, or North River” is shown entering the head of the gulf from the north-northeast. A tributary to it, from the east (the Gila River, actually) is labeled only on the principal portion of it that comes from the same general area as the headwater of the Colorado, labeled “Blue R.” Below the confluence of the Colorado and “Blue” the river arcs to the south to reach the head of the gulf. Just to its east is shown a minor river paralleling the Colorado, coming from near the confluence area and reaching the gulf independently; it suggests a revision of the bifurcated portrayal of the lowermost Colorado often seen on contemporary maps.] [See also Wilkinson (1794, ITEM NO. 25.1184).]

1792

Delamarche, C. F. [Delamarche, Charles François]
1792 25.1436 Amérique ou Index Occidentales, avec les Nouvelles Découvertes du Capit° Cook, depuis le Détroit de Behrings ou du Nord, dans l'Océan Pacifique du Nord et Sud. Par C. F. Delamarche Géographe et Successeur de Robert de Vaugondy. A Paris Rue du Foin S. Jacques, au Collège de M. Gervais. 1792. [The peninsula “Californie”, is separated from “N° Navarre” and “Sonora” by “M. Vermeille”. The head of the gulf is a progressively narrowing waterway to the north and northeast, shown even a bit beyond the confluence of “R. Gila”. “R. Colorado” is labeled on the main stream,
including the narrowing part of the head of the gulf, though the Colorado is meagerly represented as coming from headwater in a mountainous area to the west of "Santiago" (compared to the larger drainage basin of the Gila, with several headwaters). [In French.]

1793

Anonymous

1793  25.1132  Новый Атлас или собрание карт всех частей земного шара, почерпнутый из разных сочинителей и напечатанный в Санкт-Петербурге для употребления Юношества в 1793 году при Горном училище [Novyy Atlas ili sobranie kart vsekh chastey Zemnago Shara, pocherpnutyy iz raznykh Sochiniteley i napechatannyy v Sanktpeterburge dlya upotrebleniya Yunoshestva v 1793 godu pri Gornom Uchilishche] [New Atlas or a collection of maps of all parts of the Globe, drawn from various Composers and printed in St. Petersburg for use by the Youth in 1793 at the Mining School]. Санкт-Петербург [St. Petersburg]: [no imprint], 58 leaves. [See map 52, "Карта Мексики или Ивой Испания Заключатощая въсеь Новую Мексику и Калифорнію сьчасшію Прилежащихъ Земель" [Karta Meksiki ili Iovoy Ispaníi Zaklyuchatoshchaya v'se Novuyu Meksiku i Kaliforníyu s'chasshíyu Prilezhashchikh Zemel'] [Map of Mexico or New Spain comprising the whole of Mexico and California with the neighboring lands]. "Р. Колорадо" [reka Kolorado] [Colorado River] is depicted as a single river, without tributaries other than a more prominent Gila River (not labeled), between "Море Пурпурное" [More Purpurovoye] [Purple (i.e. Vermilion) Sea] and undefined headwaters. Below the confluence of the Gila the river bifurcates before rejoining at the head of the gulf.] [NOTE: Wheat (1957, Volume I) only briefly comments on this map ("a Russian map", p. 150), providing its title and that of the publication in which it appears only in modified English translation (p. 241). The citation here is created from the actual atlas.] [In Russian.]

Robert de Vaugondy (fils) [Robert de Vaugondy, Didier] [son of Gilles (Le Sieur) Robert de Vaugondy]

NO DATE  25.669  Amérique Septentrionale dressée sur les relations les plus modernes des voyageurs et navigateurs, ou se remarquent. les Etats Unis. Par le S. Robert de Vaugondy, Géographe. [No imprint.] [A revision including the United States and an inset at upper-left portraying northwestern North America, which previously had been labeled "Terres Inconnues" and where the title had previously been placed. The details pertaining to the Colorado River are the same as for the 1750 ed. (ITEM NO. 25.665). ["Río Colorado" enters the head of "Mer Vermeille ou de Californie", flowing in a mostly direct line from the north-northeast. From the confluence of the Colorado and the "R. Grande de los Apostolos" (Gila River) to the sea is a peculiar double channel.] [Title as displayed on map, but a date of 1793 is attributed by an online sale.] [In French.]
### 1794

**Anonymous**

1794 25.744  
天經或問註解 [tenkyo wakumon chukai] [Heavenly commentary or Illustrated astronomy]. [Osaka, Japan: Sharin publishing house.] [See woodcut map, north polar projection with North and Central America.] [The title as given by Wheat (1957, Volume I, p. 242, including square brackets) is "Tenkyo Wakumon Chukai [North and Central America]", which is the title of the book, to which is added a description of the geographic coverage of the map at least as illustrated by Wheat. The information on publisher and date cited here are as given by Wheat; book title in Japanese is added here (see also the Bibliographical Note below). Wheat remarks that the map is "... included in a revised edition, in Japanese, of a rare Chinese volume by Yu I, a Chinese astronomer." Wheat further remarks (p. 153, his emphasis) that the map "is unique in that on it a vastly magnified peninsula of California is attached to the mainland at its southern, rather than its northern extremity." The map as illustrated by Wheat (facing p. 153) is half of a polar projection, with a caption (approximately rendered here as “地球改正裏北”). The peninsula is labeled (inverting the map and reading south to north), “カリオルニア”, which approximates the modern Japanese spelling of California (カリフォルニア). The map shows, interestingly, a significant river flowing into the (southern) head of the gulf, and otherwise on the eastern (mainland) side there are a few embayments such as those that appear on maps that depict California as an island, where the Colorado and other rivers enter the gulf mid-way through the "strait". This map is cited here for its novelty and as an early Japanese perspective.]

[BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE: OCLC record 851880447, as found on WorldCat online, lists the 3-volume title, "Tenkyo Wakumon Chukai : illustrated astronomy", with authors "Irie Heima; Wakanaaya Kohei", publisher "Yedo : Kangyuha" (no date), with the notation, "Includes map of North America with Baja California connected at the south rather than the north." No other WorldCat record includes this notation, although there are records for similar editions.] [In Japanese.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:229  [map; with illustration facing p. 153]

**DuPuis, C.**

1794 25.1337  
[Map of the Gulf of California area.] In: Pfefferkorn, Ignaz, Beschreibung der Landschaft Sonora samt andern merkwürdigen Nachrichten von den inneren Theilen Neu-Spaniens und Reise aus Amerika bis in Deutschland, nebst einer Landcharte von Sonora. Von Ignaz Pfefferkorn, elfjährigen Missionar daselbst. Erster Band. Auf Kosten des Verfassers gedruckt zu Köln am Rhein in der Langenschen Buchhandlung. [Map: "C. DuPuis officier fecit". Map is without title, portraying the length of the Gulf of California (not labeled), part of the California peninsula (not labeled), and on the mainland, "Provincia de Sonora" and "Provincia de Ostimuri". At the head of the gulf are shown, overly simplified, "Riocolorado" (in a near-perfectly straight course north-northeast passing off the top of the map at latitude 37°) and "Río Gila" (its main stem heading nearly due east-west).] [Map with all place names in Spanish though signed in Latin; book in German.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:225

**Laurie and Whittle [firm]**

NO DATE 25.1171  
A new & Correct Map of America, With the West India Islands. London: Laurie and Whittle. [Ca. 1794.] [With the exception of closing off the northern part of the "strait" between California and the mainland, and labeling it "Californian Gulf", the southwestern portion of the map is the same as that of Keith (1738), ITEM NO.
25.1170): On the eastern coast of the gulf are two embayments, one which receives "R. d Angochi", the other which receives "Taon R.". A tributary to the "Taon" is "R. Good Hope". Also of note is a river that is tributary to the gulf south of "Taon", labeled "Conaca R", which has a northern tributary to it in turn labeled "R. Coralado" (sic).

Martin, Benjamin

1794  25.1418  A Map of the World on a New Projection with a Delineation of the Various Parts and Phænomina of the Solar System, to facilitate the Principles and Study of Geography and Astronomy, By Benj. Martin, with Improvements, and the Addition of the New Discoveries. ("London. Published by Laurie & Whittle, N°. 53 Fleet Street. as the Act Directs, May, the 12th. 1794.") [The peninsula, "California", is separated from "New Navarra" by the Gulf of California (not labeled), which trends northwestward before tapering to a long northward portion, which there receives a meagerly drawn river (not labeled) with a course southwestward then due south into the gulf. The headwater area of that river abuts a broad region labeled "Vast Tracts of Land Unknown" in "New Mexico".]

Pownall (Governor)  [Pownall (Governor)]  [Pownall, Thomas]  [also  Kino, Eusebio]

1794  25.1204  A New Map of North America, with the West India Islands. Divided according to the Preliminary Articles of Peace, Signed at Versailles, 20, Jan. 1783, wherein are particularly Distinguished the United States, and the Several Provinces, Governments &ca which Compose the British Dominions, Laid down according to the Latest Surveys, and Corrected from the Original Materials, of Gover. Pownall, Mem\(^*\) of Parlia\(^*\)nt. London: Publish'd by Laurie & Whittle, N°. 53 Fleet Street. 12\(^{th}\) May 1794. [This is a direct reprint of Pownall (1786, ITEM NO. 25.1202), with new imprint.) ""California" is separated from "New Navarr" (sic) by "Mar Vermejo or Californian Gulf", but the head of the gulf passes off the map. An inset map, however, replicates Kino’s map of this region (originally in 1705), with the title here as "The Passage by Land to California. Discover’d by Father Eusebius Francis Kino a Jesuit, between the Years 1698 and 1701, before which, and for a Considerable Time Since California has always been described in all Charts & Maps as an Island."]

Russell, John

1794  25.1183  A General Map of North America Drawn from the best Surveys By J. Russell. 1794. ("London, Publish’d as the Act directs, July 26, 1794, by H. D. Symonds N°. 20 Pater Noster Row.” “J. Russell sculp’t Constitution Row Gray’s Inn Lane.”) ["California" is separated from "Navarre" by "Gulf of California". "R. Hila" (Gila River) is shown, with the Colorado River absent(!) even though the region from which it would flow includes a few place names (e.g., "Quivira") and mountain ranges. The Gila comes from the east, and at the point where would be the confluence of these two rivers, this river turns southward and bifurcates, reaching the head of the gulf in two separated embayments. A major portion of the western part of North America is mostly blank.]

Wilkinson, R.  [Wilkinson, Robert]

1794  25.1184  A New Map of North America, agreeable to the Latest Discoveries. ("London, Published Jan’y 1\(^{st}\) 1794, by R. Wilkinson, N°. 48, Cornhill.” “T. Conder Sculp’t.”) ["California" is separated from "New Navarra" by "Gulf of California". "Rio Colorado or North R." is shown entering the head of the gulf from the north-northeast. A tributary
### 1795

**Ahmed, Haggi**  
*Ahmed, Häcı*  
[pseudonym? of Membré, Michele, AND Cambi, Niccolò]  
1795 25.1406  
*Kemâliyle nakş olunmuş cümle chûn numûnesi*  
[orthography employs the Ottoman Arabic abjad, not reproduced here].  
[Venice]: [Pinelli].  
[Illustrated by the Library of Congress at https://www.loc.gov/item/2004626121/].  
Title in transliteration and publication data as given by LOC.  
Various notes from LOC catalog record: "Map printed on 10 sheets pasted together.  
One of 24 impressions printed in 1795 from six woodcut blocks when found in the archives of the Council of Ten in Venice.  
Text states the map was translated into Turkish in 967 (Oct. 1559 to Sept. 1560).  
Map based on Oronce Fine’s cordiform map of 1534, according to Shirley’s Mapping of the world, 1993.”  
[Note: Even though the note from Shirley indicates that the map is based on Oronce Fine’s map of 1534, Fine’s original maps of of 1531 and 1540 (see Fine, 1540, Item No. 25.1407), which follow a different projection, have elements likewise recognizable in this map.]  
[In Turkish.]

**Kitchin, Thomas, Sr.**  
1795 25.1382  
*Mexico, or New Spain; in which the Motions of Cortes may be traced. For the Rev. Dr. Robertson’s History of America. By Tho: Kitchin Senr. Hydrographer to his Majesty.  
("Published according to Act of Parliament: Sept 29th 1795 by W. Strahan; and T. Cadell in the Strand.")  
["Rio Colorado" is shown as a single, short stream extending from a region labeled “Teguas” and “Vermilion Sea or Gulf of California”.  
The river is portrayed as a bifurcated stream between the confluence of "R. of the Apostles" (Gila River) and the gulf.]

**Lopez, Juan**  
[Lopez de Vargas, Juan]  
1795 25.1133  
*Mapa geográfico del gobierno de la Nueva Granada ó Nuevo México: con las provincias de Nabajo y Moqui. Por D. Juan Lopez, Pensionista de S. M. Individuo de la Real Academia de Buenas letras de Sevilla, y de las Sociedades Vascongada y de Asturiás.  
("Se hallará en Madrid, calle de Atocha, frente la casa de los Gremios.")  
[Lopez credits various sources for the information conveyed on this map.  
The western side of this map displays only two rivers, both flowing more or less parallel to each other to the southwest, "Río del Tizon ó de la Buena Esperanza" on the north, and "R. de Nabajo" on the south.  
Regarding the two rivers just noted, he includes the following
remarks: "El gran Río del Tizon ó de la Buena Esperanza (reconocido el año de 1765 por órden del Gorbernador [sic] del Nuevo México Don Thomàs Viez Cachupin), tiene su origen en la Sierra de las Grullos, hácia los 45° poco mas ó menos, al qual se le unen otros varias, que tambien nacen de la misma Serrania, y aumentando con este considerablemente su caudal, desagua en el Golfo de California, siendo opinion muy probable que este Rio sea el Colorado del Norte, ó de los Mártires, que tanto se ha aspirado saber su nacimiento. [¶]Pais que entra en Gila, y vá corriendo al S.O. hasta la Pimeria alta, en el que so incluye la Serrania de los Mimbres, de donde nace el Río de este nombre, que, uniéndos con el de Gila siguen juntos á entrar en el Colorado, aunque no se tiene puntual noticia de su verdadera direccion." and "El Rio de Nabajo, compuesto de otros varios, que todas nacen de la misma Sierra de las Grullas, se une con el Tizon con el que desagua en el Golfo de California."

In Spanish.

Reid, John

1795  25.1345  A General Map of North America Drawn from the Best Surveys 1795. ("Scoles, sc"). ("Published by John Reid N. York.") [The peninsula of "California" is separated from "Navarre" by "Gulf of California". The head of the gulf receives two rivers that flow closely in parallel from the north-northeast; their point of bifurcation is where a single river from the east turns abruptly southward; this river is labeled on one of its headwater streams "R. Hila". The Colorado is not depicted; the area in which it should be shown is mostly blank, save for two mountain ranges and three place names, "Quivira", "Axaas" (sic), and "Bagopas". [This is the same map as that published by Smith, Reid, and Wayland (1795, ITEM NO. 25.1344).]

cross-listings  Wheat I:232

Reilly, Franz Johann Joseph von

1795  25.1464  Karte von Amerika Nach D'Anville und Pownall Neu verzeichnet herausgegeben von Franz Joh. Jos. von Reilly. ("Zu finden im von Reilly'schen Landkarten und Kunstwerke Verschleiss Komptoir. Wien 1795.") ("Gastochen von Kil. Ponheimer.") [The peninsula "Theil von Kalifornien", is separated from "Neu Navarra" by "Meer Vermejo oder Der Kalifornische". In the fashion by which the rivers were engraved, it is impossible to determine whether "Colorado Fl." and a tributary (not labeled; Gila River) arrive coincidentally at the head of the gulf, or if they meet and immediately bifurcate, and arrive separately at the head of the gulf.]

In German.

Smith, Reid, and Wayland

1795  25.1344  A General Map of North America Drawn from the Best Surveys 1795. ("Scoles, sc"). ("Published by Smith, Reid, & Wayland"). [The peninsula of "California" is separated from "Navarre" by "Gulf of California". The head of the gulf receives two rivers that flow closely in parallel from the north-northeast; their point of bifurcation is where a single river from the east turns abruptly southward; this river is labeled on one of its headwater streams "R. Hila". The Colorado is not depicted; the area in which it should be shown is mostly blank, save for two mountain ranges and three place names, "Quivira", "Axaas" (sic), and "Bagopas".]

This is the same map as that published by Reid (1795, ITEM NO. 25.1345).]
1796

Hashimoto, Sōkichi [橋本宗吉]

Hashimoto, Sōkichi [橋本宗吉] 1796 25.1056 唐蘭新譯地球全圖 [Oranda shin'yaku chikyū zenzu] [New translation of the map of the whole earth]. [Kyoto]: Okada Shinjiro, Asano, and Kitazawa. (Examined by Sekisui Nagakubo of Mito.) [Cover title (in Dutch): Algemeene Waereld Kaart.] [Woodblock or copperplate; 6 states recorded. One state is from a different publisher (Osaka: Rinzo Soya [Sotani]). Also later eds.] [Wheat I:238 (1957, Volume I, pp. 153, 245) describes a copy as “printed in Yedo (Tokyo),” “one Mito Sekiusi being named as its author”.] [The copy seen by Spamer is at Stanford University Libraries, accessible online at https://searchworks.stanford.edu/view/vs669fp1439 with title, in square brackets, “[Oranda shin'yaku chikyu zenzu : The complete map of the whole World, newly translated from Dutch sources]”. Title in Chinese orthography from WorldCat, which corresponds to the text at upper-left of sheet.] [The sheet portrays two world hemispheres surrounded by copious text. The Gulf of California is shown as a strait, with the adjacent portion of the continent prominently labeled “北亞墨利加” [Běi yà mò lìjiā] [North America]. The middle of the eastern portion of the gulf is portrayed as mountainous. One very short river, flowing into the gulf from the northeast, is shown to the south of this area.] [In Japanese, with elements in Chinese orthography. ] [Note: Other states seen are without text or with noticeably variant text and layout (for example, John Carter Brown Library, Brown University (https://jcb.lunaimaging.com/luna/servlet/detail/JCBMAPS~1~1~3854~101979:Oranda-shin'yaku-chikyu-zenzu-The-m).] [Sites accessed March 2020.]

1797

Morse, Jedidiah

Morse, Jedidiah 1797 25.770 The American gazetteer, exhibiting, in alphabetical order, a much more full and accurate account, than has been given, of the states, provinces, counties, cities, towns, villages, rivers, bays, harbours, gulf, sounds, capes, mountains, forts, Indian tribes, and new discoveries, on the American continent, also of the West-India Islands, and other islands appendant to the continent, and those newly discovered in the Pacific ocean . . . . Boston: at the presses of S. Hall, and Thomas and Andrews, [unpaginated], maps. [Maps not seen for this bibliography, but Wheat (Volume 1, facing p. 150) illustrates "A New Map of North America Showing all the New Discoveries 1797”. See text entries: "Coral River, in New Mexico, runs a course W. by S. and empties into the head of the gulf of California, close by the mouth of the Collerado river (sic)” (entire entry) "Pedro, St. a town of New-Mexico, N. America, situated on the S side of Coral river, near the confluence of that river with the Colorado. The united stream runs a short way southward, and falls into the north part of the Gulf of California.” (entire entry) The text entry for "Oregon River” (sic) reads, "See River of the West”, which is a superficial entry; and although there is no separate entry for the Columbia River, later editions that do give distinctly different the geographic coordinates for the Pacific Ocean mouths of the Columbia and the River of the West (see remarks with 3rd ed., item no. 2.26977).]
1798

Arrowsmith, A. [Arrowsmith, Aaron]

1798  25.635  Chart of the Pacific Ocean drawn from a great number of printed and ms. journals by A. Arrowsmith, geographer, N°. 24 Rathbone Place, London, 1798. London: A. Arrowsmith. ("Engraved by T. Foot Weston Place Battle Bridge"). 1 map on 9 sheets. [Ornamental title displayed on upper-right sheet. Ornamental dedication on upper-left sheet: "To Joseph de Mendoza Esq. F.R.S. &c. &c. This Chart of the Pacific Ocean Is Dedicated, In testimony of Respect and Esteem, by His much Obliged Humble Servt. A. Arrowsmith."]; "George Allen, sculp." Each sheet includes notation, "London: Published Oct. 1st 1798 by A. Arrowsmith. N°. 24 Rathbone Place." (or variant).] [Nautical chart of the of the Pacific basin, including routes and dates of explorations. "R. Colorado" is depicted at the head of the Gulf of California. [NOTE: This is the chart to which Lt. R. W. H. Hardy, R.N., referred during his 1826 survey of the mouth of the Colorado River (see map, Hardy, 1829, ITEM NO. 25.634, in Section 2 of this part of the bibliography).]


Caßini, Gio. Ma. [Cassini, Giovanni Maria]

1798  25.1000  "La parte occidentale dell’ antico, e nuovo Messico con la Florida e la bassa Luigiana. Delineata fulle ultime Osservazioni. Roma Presso la Calcografia Camenale". ("Gio. Ma. Caßini som. inc.") In: Nuova atlante geografico universale delineato sulle ultime osservazioni, Tom. III, No. 21. [In "Nuova Navarra", "R. Colorado o de los Martyres" is depicted between "Mer Vermiglio" (Gulf of California), coming from a blank region of the map. "Hila F." (Gila River) is shown with its confluence above a bifurcation of the Colorado north of the head of the gulf.] [NOTE: This atlas sheet complements an eastern sheet, "La parte orientale dell’ antico, e nuovo Messico con la Florida e la bassa Luigiana delineata fulle ultime Osservazioni"]. [In Italian.]

Delarochette, L. [Delarochette, Louis Stanislas d’Arcy]

NO DATE  25.1188  Bowles’s New One-Sheet Map of North America, Divided Into It’s Provinces, Colonies, States, &c. by J. Palairet, Geographer; lately Revised and Improved with many Additions, from D’Anville, Mitchel, & Bellin, by L. Delarochette. Printed for the proprietors Bowles & Carver, No. 69, St. Paul’s Church Yard, London. [1798 or later.] The Library of Congress catalogues a copy of this map as 1784.] [A copy seen with owner’s date of 1811.] ["California" is separated from "New Navarre" by "California Bay". "Martyrs R" is shown on a southward course to the confluence of a river (not labeled) coming from the northeast, before continuing southwestwardly to the head of the gulf, en route receiving from the east a tributary to it (the Gila River, actually), the forks of which are labeled (without clear indication as to which is the principal stream) "Good Hope R." and "Apostles R." Below the confluence the river bifurcates before rejoining just before the head of the gulf. [NOTE: WHEAT I:245 (1798) lists this map (ellipses and square brackets are part of quote) as having been "Published in Carrington Bowles’ Universal Atlas. . . . by John Palairet. . . . London [1794-98]." This publication is Palairet, Jean, Bowles’s universal atlas : being a complete collection of new and accurate maps, of all the known countries in the world : displaying the whole
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surface of the terraqueous globe: laid down from correct surveys, new discoveries, and authentic documents. Printed for the proprietor Carrington Bowles, No. 69 in St. Pauls Church Yard, London. Wheat adds, "Another edition names Bowles & Carver as printers", which is the map cited here.]

Turner, R. [Turner, Richard]

1798 25.504 A view of the earth: Being a short but comprehensive system of modern geography. London: for G. G. and J. Robinson, 5th ed., 52 pp., maps, plates. [See map, "Nth. America" (facing p. 19), and pp. 19-20. The map depicts "G. of California" separating "California" from "Navarr". A single tributary enters the head of the gulf, but veers due eastward toward "Casa Grande" in "Granada or New Mexico" and thus may be correlated with the Gila River.]

Kitchen, Thomas, Jr.

1799 25.1446 A New Map, of the World. with all the New Discoveries. By Capt. Cook and other Navigators Ornamented with the Solar System The Eclipses of the Sun Moon & Planets &c. By T. Kitchen Geographer. London. Published as the Act directs. Aug: 1st. 1788, by I. Evans. N° 41 Long Lane. West Smithfield. [The peninsula, "California", is separated from "New Mexico" by a gulf (not labeled). This is a remarkable rendition, wherein at the northwestern head of the gulf a short river arrives from the northwest, it having headed in a lake in "New Albion". Yet, preserving the sort of depictions whereby the Gulf of California is represented by a strait (and California as an island), two rivers (not labeled) arrive independently at an embayment; one from the northeast, the other from the east.]

Laurie and Whittle [firm]

1799 25.1334 A New Map of the World, with Captain Cook's Tracks, his Discoveries and those of the other Circumnavigators. London: Published 12th. Feb'y. 1799. By Laurie & Whittle. N° 53, Fleet Street. ("W. Palmer sc."). [See "Western Hemisphere or New World." "California" is separated from "New Navarra" by "Sea of Cortes". "R. Colorado" is depicted simply on a direct north-south course to the head of the gulf. It receives near the gulf a tributary, "R. Azul", that parallels the Colorado on the east before swinging westward to make the confluence. [For the second ed. see Laurie and Whittle (1808, ITEM NO. 25.1335) in Section 2. The second ed. is unchanged in the part of the globe described here.]
1801

Lopez, Juan  [Lopez de Vargas, Juan]

1801  25.1189  Mapa de la América Septentrional por Don Juan Lopez, Geógrafo del Rey. Año de 1801. [No imprint]. [“California” is separated from “Nueva Navarra” by “Mar de Cortés”. “R. Colorado” is shown generally on a southerly course from headwaters in “Nueva Granada ó Nuevo México” to the head of the gulf. Midway, a single tributary (not labeled) is received from the east, which itself has numerous tributaries to it.] [In Spanish.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:250

No Date  25.1190  Mapa de la America Septentrional Por D Juan Lopez, Geógrafo del Rey  2ª Edicion. [In the area of interest to this bibliography, this edition is identical to that of Lopez (1801, ITEM NO. 25.1189).] [“California” is separated from “Nueva Navarra” by “Mar de Cortés”. “R. Colorado” is shown generally on a southerly course from headwaters in “Nueva Granada” to the head of the gulf. Midway, a single tributary (labeled) is received from the east, which itself has numerous tributaries to it.] [In Spanish.]

1802

Antillon, Isidora de

1802  25.1191  La America Septentrional desde su extremo Norte hasta 10° de Latitud segun las ultimas observaciones y descubrimientos, para el Curso de Geografia de D. Isidoro de Antillon de Orden de S. M. Año de 1802. (“F. Selma la grabé.” “P. Gangoiti la escribio”.”) [“California” are separated from “Sonora” (as a part of “Provincias Internas N°9 Mexico”) by “Golfo de California ó de Cortés”. “R. Colorado” is portrayed between the head of the gulf and the confluence of “R. Nabaja” and “R. de las Zaguananas”. Southeast of this confluence a tributary (not labeled) meets the Colorado from the east (Little Colorado River). “R. Gila” meets the Colorado just before it reaches the gulf.] [In Spanish.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:252

Arrowsmith, A.  [Arrowsmith, Aaron]

1802  25.1192  A Map Exhibiting all the New Discoveries, in the Interior Parts of North America, Inscribed by Permission To the Honorable Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudsons Bay, In testimony of their liberal Communications To their most Obedient and very Humble Servant, A. Arrowsmith. N. 24 Rathbone Place, January 1st 1795—Additions to 1802. [“California”—is separated from “New Navarra” by “Gulf of California”, north and northwest of which is shown mostly blank. “Rio Colorado or Red River” and “R. del Coral” are depicted as separate streams, with the Colorado coming from the northeast and the Coral coming from the east; once near each other both continue on separate courses southwestward to the head of the gulf. One of the upper tributaries of the “Coral” is labeled “Rio Hillo”. One of two northerly

54 Maps from the 19th century that still depict the island are usually reprints of older maps, or reprints using the older, original blocks; particularly those produced in eastern Asia. The cartographical distinction between the island and peninsula by this time does not reflect any sort of geographical currency and thus it is not practical to continue to make this distinction.
Historians of the Lewis and Clark Expedition have well discussed a MANUSCRIPT map of the western part of North America by Nicholas King, 1803 (Wheat I:239, as “c. 1796 The West”), now in the Library of Congress (cata
gorized in square brackets: “[Lewis and Clark map, with annotations in brown ink by Meriwether Lewis, tracing showing the Mississippi, the Missouri for a short distance above Kansas, Lakes Michigan, Superior, and Winnipeg, and the country onwards to the Pacific]”, digitized online at https://www.loc.gov/item/98687178/). This map has been identified as having been modified from a part of the just-published map by Arrowsmith (1802, Wheat I:253) and apparently the manuscript had been taken on the expedition. (For a discussion, see John Logan Allen, Passage Through the Garden: Lewis and Clark and the Image of the American Northwest (University of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1976), pp. 97-103, figure 21 [pp. 100-101.]) (King’s map is also illustrated in Gary Moulton, The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Volume I. Atlas of the Lewis and Clark Expedition (University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln and London, 1983), map 2.) The manuscript map includes in its southwestern part bare sketches of three rivers flowing southward to southwestward: “Rio Colorado” on the west, “Rio des los Apostolos” to its east, and farther east “Rio Norte or Rio Bravo” that is the Rio Grande. North of the headwater areas of these rivers is a broad swatch labeled “Conjectural”. The course of each of these rivers is an emendation because they are displayed very differently from their courses (and labeling) on the Arrowsmith map (see below). Allen (figure 22, p. 116) also displays “the King 1803 map compared with a modern base map”, which overlays the King river courses on the modern base map. Interestingly, and coincidentally, the “Rio des los Apostolos” parallels the upper Colorado River to its east about to the position where would be the eastern Grand Canyon; the “Rio Colorado” parallels the upper Colorado River to its west to where would be the confluence of the Colorado and Virgin Rivers. Take note as well that on many contemporary maps, the supposed river of the Apostles is usually shown west of the lower course of the Colorado River, often without definite headwaters or outlet though occasionally meeting the lowermost Colorado near the Gulf of California. (For comparison here, the 1802 Arrowsmith map shows the area north and northwest of the “Gulf of California” as mostly blank. “Rio Colorado or Red River” and “R. del Coral” are depicted as separate streams, with the Colorado coming from the northeast and the Coral coming from the east; once near each other both continue on separate courses southwestward to the head of the gulf. One of the upper tributaries of the “Coral” is labeled “Rio Hillo”. One of two northerly tributaries to the “Coral” is labeled “Rio del Azul or Blue R.”, both of which have headwaters common with the Colorado. “Rio Bravo or Rio Rio del Norte” is more correctly shown on the course of the Rio Grande and 56

See also the 1805 MANUSCRIPT map (Wheat II:270): “A Map of part of the Continent of North America, Between the 35th and 51st degrees of North Latitude, and extending from 89th Degrees [sic] of West Longitude to the Pacific Ocean: Compiled from the Authorities of the best informed travellers by M. Lewis. Note, The Missouri River from Fort Mandan in Lat. 47° 25’ 47” N, and in Long. 101° West from the meridian of Greenwich, is corrected by Celestial Observations. The Country West of Fort Mandan is laid down principally from Indian information.”, “Copied by Nicholas King, 1805.” (Library of Congress, digitized online at https://lccn.loc.gov/00560525.) The southwestern quadrant of this sketch map depicts “River Colorado” and “R. de los Apostolos.”, both flowing southward from headwaters south of the area of interest to Lewis and Clark; they converge at the head of “Gulf of California”, where is labeled “S: Pedro”. This map, as was the 1803 manuscript map, is illustrated in Allen’s Passage Through the Garden (pp. 232-233), with a comparable overlay on a modern base map (p. 234) The 1805 map is illustrated in Moulton’s Atlas of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, map 32b (and variants, 32a, 32c). Notably, the southwestern rivers are shown a decidedly farther distance to the west than they are in reality. The Colorado never was a river of consideration by the explorers, just one of which they were aware.]
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Reichard, C. G.

1802 25.1092  Chartie von Nordamerica nach den neusten Bestimmungen und Entdeckungen von C. G. Reichard. Weimar Im Verlage des Industrie Comptoirs. 1802. [*Fl. Colorado delos [sic] Martyres" is depicted as a single stream between "Meerbusen von Californien oder das Rothe Meer" and a map area labeled "Cibolas". A tributary (not labeled) meets it from the north (Virgin River?), and the Colorado is shown as a bifurcated stream between the confluence of "Fl. Grande le las Apostolas" (Gila River) and the gulf.] [In German.]

Volney, C.-F.  [Constantin François Chasseboeuf, Comte de Volney]

1803 25.1194  Tableau du climat et du sol des Etats-Unis d’Amérique. Suivi d’éclaircissements sur la Floride, sur la colonie Française au Scioto, sur quelques colonies Canadiennes et sur les Sauvages. Enrichi de quatre planches gravées, dont deux cartes géographiques et une coupe figurée de la chûte de Niagara. Paris: Chez Courcier, et Chez Dentu, 2 volumes. [Includes map: “Carte du Cointinent de l’Amerique Nord pour servir à l’Intelligence du Système des Vents et des Courans. Voyez Tableau du Climat et du Sol des Etats-Unis.” (“Tableau du Climat et du Sol.” “Pl. II.”) In the Southwest area, the base map portrays “Californie” and “Nl. Biscaye” separated by “G. de Californie”. The head of the gulf is turned to the northeast, where it receives a river (not labeled); the river system portrays the Colorado River along a continuous northeast-southwest course, receiving the Gila River from the east, and below the confluence of which the river bifurcates and seems to meet the gulf as independent streams.] [In French.]

Arrowsmith and Lewis  [Arrowsmith, Aaron, and Lewis, Samuel]

1804 25.673  A new and elegant general atlas, comprising all the new discoveries, to the present time; containing sixty-five [sic] maps, drawn by Arrowsmith and Lewis. Philadelphia: John Conrad and Co.; Baltimore: M. and J. Conrad and Co.; Washington City: Rapin, Conrad and Co.; Petersburg: Somervell and Conrad; and Norfolk: Bonsal, Conrad and Co., 1 volume with 63 maps. [See Map 55, "Louisiana", "drawn by S. Lewis", which labels “New Albion” and “New Navarre” at the head of the “Gulf of California”, where no river enters it. The mountain spine labeled “M'. de la Roche” and “Stoney M’” passes directly through the region where the Grand Canyon is situated.] [See Map 57, “Spanish Dominions in North America”, where in “New Mexico” and “Pimeria Navarre” the Colorado River seems to be absent, and what must be the Gila River (not labeled) passes southwest then westward to a point where it turns south and divides into two widely separated streams that feed independently to the head of the “Gulf of California”].

Humboldt, Alexander von  [Humboldt, Friedrich Alexander von] [Humboldt, Alexandre de] [Humboldt, Alexandre de]

1804 25.627  General Chart of the Kingdom of New Spain Bet'n parallels of 16 & 38° N. From materials in Mexico at commencement of year 1804. by Humboldt.  MANUSCRIPT,
Library of Congress, map collection, call number G4410 1804.H8, 1 sheet; digitized online at https://www.loc.gov/item/2001622416/. • [As a manuscript this would not be cited in this bibliography, but it is of seminal importance in the history of the Grand Canyon and the Southwest. This is a copy of Humboldt’s manuscript map, which copy was made (or ordered made) by Albert Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury under President Thomas Jefferson when Humboldt passed through Washington, D.C., en route to Europe after his Central American tour. This map portrays the name, ”Puerto de Bucarelli” [sic], labeled at the confluence of Rio Colorado and Rio Jaquesita (Little Colorado River). Puerto de Bucareli is the earliest known non-Indigenous name for the canyon, given by Padre Francisco Garcés in 1776 during his visit to the Havasupai, honoring the Viceroy of New Spain, Antonio María Bucareli y Ursúa. The name was noted in contemporary correspondence, but Garcés’s journal was not published until 1900 (see Coues, 1900, ITEM NO. 2.2132). Also, a river without defined headwater or confluence runs parallel to and west of the Colorado between the San Juan and Little Colorado, labeled “Rio de las Piramides Sulfureas” (see remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes to Section 2). Although Humboldt did not publish this map until 1811, redrawn versions were published in 1810 by two London publishers and in the U.S. by Zebulon Pike (1810, ITEM NO. 25.560, copied from the Gallatin copy of Humboldt’s manuscript map without credit). Note that the woodcut map by Manuel Villavicencio (1781, ITEM NO. 25.510), which, with credit to Padres Garcés and Font in 1777, likewise includes “Puerto de Bucareli” and is the first printed map to include a name for the Grand Canyon.] [See details from Humboldt’s manuscript map in the front matter herein.]

Laurie, Robert, AND Whittle, James

1804  25.260  Louisiana. ("Drawn by S. Lewis", "Tanner Sc.") In: Laurie, Robert, and Whittle, James, *New and elegant general atlas : chiefly intended for the use of schools and convenience of gentlemen’s libraries, also to accompany the various geographical grammars, dictionaries, &c.* Comprising all the new discoveries to the present time : being more copious than any atlas published of this size. London: 38 maps. [The map, "Louisiana", comprises imaginatively much of the American West, wherein the head of the Gulf of California depicts no Colorado River flowing into it. The east side of the gulf is "New Navarre", while the Baja peninsula is "California" with "New Albion" immediately north of it.]

Reichard, C. G.

1804  25.1196  *Charte von Nordamerica nach den neuesten Bestimmungen und Entdeckungen von C. G. Reichard. Weimar Im Verlage des Geogr. Instituts. revidirt (sic) im August 1804.* ["Fl. Colorado delos [sic] Martyres" is depicted as a single stream between "Meerbusen von Californien oder das Rothe Meer" and a map area labeled "Cibolas". A tributary (not labeled) meets it from the north (Virgin River?), and the Colorado is shown as a bifurcated stream between the confluence of "Fl. Grande le las Apostolas" (Gila River) and the gulf.] [In German.]

Volney, C.-F. [Constantin François Chasseboeuf, Comte de Volney]

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In the Southwest area, the base map, redrawn from that of Volney (1803, ITEM NO. 25.1194), portrays “California” and “New Biscay” separated by “Gulf of California”. The head of the gulf is turned to the northeast, where it receives a river (not labeled); the river system portrays the Colorado River along a continuous northeast-southwest course, receiving the Gila River from the east, both of which meet at the head of the gulf.] [In German.]

1805

Liechtenstern, Ios. Marx (Freiherr von) [Liechtenstern, Joseph Marx]

1805 25.1505 Nord America mit Benützung der neuesten und zuverläßigsten Quellen und Hülfsmittel nach dem Entwurfe des Herrn Ios. Marx Freiherrn von Liechtenstern gezeichnet von Martin Hartl. Wien, Im Verlage des Kunst und Industrie Comptoirs. 1805. [The peninsula, “Californien”, is separated from “Neu Navarra” (part of “Stalthalterschaft Neu Mexico”) by “Meerbusen von Californien oder das rothe Meer”. The entire region north of here is blank (“Unbekannte Gegenden”). The head of the gulf receives a peculiar river system from the northeast and east. “Fl. Grande de los Apostolos” (Gila River, with the label written upsidedown) arrives along a peculiarly meandering track from due east, with a tributary from the northeast near “Casagrande”. Closer to the gulf, what seemingly is a tributary (actually the Colorado River, not labeled) arrives from the northeast and north along a rather short, conjectural course, and along which a short tributary (not labeled) arrives to it from the east. Below the confluence of the Apostles river and what is the Colorado, the river bifurcates and follows peculiarly meandering courses before converging at the head of the gulf.] [In German.]

1806

Rees, Abraham

NO DATE 25.87 The cyclopaedia: or, universal dictionary of arts, sciences, and literature. Philadelphia: Samuel F. Bradford, and Murray, Fairman and Co. [etc., etc.], first American ed., revised, corrected, enlarged, Plates, Volume 6, Ancient and modern atlas, [not enumerated]. [1806.] [See “North America”. The “Gulf of California” separates “California” from “New Navarra”. Only the Baja peninsula is labeled “California”; north of there the land is not labeled. “Rio Colorado” reaches the head of the gulf directly from the northeast, while a second, larger river system (not labeled) arrives independently at the head of the gulf from the east and northeast. Both rivers head against the “Stony Mountains”.]

1807

[Longman, Hurst, Rees and Orme ?] [firm]

NO DATE 25.1523 N. America. (“Projected by Adam Anderven A.M.”) (“S. Harrison Sc.”) [1807?] [“R. Colorado” is depicted simply along an arc with a course from southwest to south-southwest between headwaters and the head of “Gulf of California”. One of the headwater streams, up against a narrow continental mountain range (not labeled) is
labeled "Nabajo"; it follows a southward course. Only "R. Gila" is otherwise depicted in the region, reaching the Colorado from the east just prior to the Colorado entering the gulf. For most of its course, the Colorado basin lies between the unlabeled mountain range to the east and "Mn. of Nabajo" to the west.

1808

Cary, John

1808 25.1290 Cary's new universal atlas : containing distinct maps of all the principal states and kingdoms throughout the world, from the latest and beset authorities extant. London: printed for J. Cary, 55 maps (60 folded leaves). [Dates vary for included maps, 1799-1807.] [See "A New Map of North America, from the Latest Authorities  By John Cary, Engraver. 1806." ("London: Published by J. Cary, Engraver & Map seller No. 181, Strand Dec'1.1806.")] ["Gulf of California" separates "California" and "New Navarra" (the label "California" appears only on the Baja peninsula; north of which is labeled "New Albion"). The head of the gulf receives "Colorado Riv.", which comes directly to it from the northeast, and independently to the head of the gulf a larger river system (not labeled) from the east and northeast.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT I:268*, II:273* [refers to I:268*]

Laurie and Whittle [firm]

1808 25.1335 A New Map of the World, with Captain Cook's Tracks, his Discoveries and those of the other Circumnavigators. London: Published 12th April, 1808, By Laurie & Whittle, N° 53, Fleet Street. Second Edition—Improved. ("W. Palmer sc."). [See "Western Hemisphere or New World." "California" is separated from "New Navarra" by "Sea of Cortes". "R. Colorado" is depicted simply on a direct north-south course to the head of the gulf. It receives near the gulf a tributary, "R. Azul" that parallels the Colorado on the east before swinging westward to make the confluence.] [For the first ed. see Laurie and Whittle (1799, ITEM NO. 25.1334) in Section 1. The second ed. is unchanged in the part of the globe described here.]

1810

Arrowsmith, A. [Arrowsmith, Aaron]

1810 25.1054 A new map of Mexico and adjacent provinces compiled from original documents By A. Arrowsmith 1810. London. Published 5th October 1810. by A. Arrowsmith 10 Soho Squ'd. Hydrographer to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Engraved by E. Jones. [This map is copied without credit from Humboldt's 1804 manuscript map, showing "Rio Colorado" generally, and at the confluence of "R. Jaguesila" the label "Puerto de Bucarelli" (Puerto de Bucarrei).]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:295

Humboldt, Alexander von [Humboldt, Friedrich Alexander von] [Humboldt, Alexander de] [Humboldt, Alexandre de]

1810 25.567 A map of New Spain, from 16°. to 38°. North latitude reduced from the large map : drawn from astronomical observations at Mexico in the year 1804, by Alexandre de Humboldt, and comprcendeing the whole of the information contained in the original map, except the heights of the Mountains. [London]: "Published as the Act directs,
Oct. 25, 1810, by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Oreme and Brown, Paternoster Row.", 1 sheet. ("Alex. MacPherson, del." "Cooper Sculp.") [Reproduced from Humboldt’s 1804 manuscript map.] [NOTE: Includes "Puerto de Bucarelli" (sic, Puerto de Bucareli) at the confluence of Rio Colorado and Rio Nabajo [sic, duplicate name on this map, which on the manuscript map and in other reproductions is correctly “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River).] [See details from this map and also the 1804 manuscript map illustrated in the front matter herein.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT I:273*, II:303* [refers to I:273*]

Pike, Z. M.  [Pike, Zebulon Montgomery]

1810  25.560  A Map of the Internal Provinces of New Spain. The Outlines are from the Sketches of but corrected and improved by Captain Zebulon M. Pike, who was conducted through that Country, in the Year 1807, by Order of the Commandant General of those Provinces. In: Pike, Z. M., An account of expeditions to the sources of the Mississippi, and through the western parts of Louisiana, to the sources of the Arkansaw, Kans, La Platte, and Pierre Jaun, rivers : performed by order of the government of the United States during the years 1805, 1806, and 1807. And a tour through the interior parts of New Spain, when conducted through these provinces, by order of the Captain-General, in the year 1807. Philadelphia: C. and A. Conrad, and Co.; Petersburgh (New York): Somervell and Conrad; Norfolk (Virginia): Bonsai, Conrad, and Co; and Baltimore (Maryland): Fielding Lucas, Jr. (John Binns, Printer). ["Ancient California" is separated from "Province of Senora" (sic) by "Gulf of California". "Rio Colorado" is shown on a mostly direct course from the northeast, from the confluence of "Rio Zanguananos" and an unlabeled river (San Juan River), arriving at the head of the gulf with "Rio Gila". En route it receives "Rio Jasquevilla" (Little Colorado River, misspelling Humboldt’s “Rio Jaquesila”) from the east and "Rio S. Maria" (Bill Williams River) from the east. A river without defined headwater or confluence runs parallel to and west of the Colorado between the San Juan and Little Colorado, labeled “Rio de los Panami des surfurcas on ignore l’[”Embouchure” (misspelling and making even more nonsensical Humboldt’s “Rio de las Piramides Sulfureas”); and "Rio de los Martires”, another river that often appears tangled in some fashion with the Colorado on some maps, is shown to the west of the confluence of the Bill Williams, striking west-southwestward off the map. Of note is the label “Puerto del Bacorelli” (misspelling Humboldt’s “Puerto de Bucareli”), or correctly as Garcés’s original Puerto de Bucareli). Pike’s map thus has significance as the first American-published map to apply a name to what we know as the Grand Canyon, even if it was taken without credit from Humboldt. See illustrations in the front matter herein.] [See also remarks on the "river of the sulfurous pyramids" in the Notes to Section 2.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:299 [with illustration facing p. 25]

Sherwood, Neely and Jones  [firm]

1810  25.1526  The World on Mercator’s Projection. ("Alex. MacPherson, del.") ("Cooper Sculp.") ("Published Oct. 1, 1810, by Sherwood, Neely & Jones, No.20, Paternoster Row, London."). ["California" is separated from Mexico (not labeled) by “G. of California”. A river (not labeled) arrives at the head of the gulf, which has two headwater forks, both from the north. The headwaters are up against a single continental mountain range labeled “Stony Mountains”.

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Tardieu, J. B. [Tardieu, Jean-Baptiste Pierre]

1810  25.675  Carte pour servir au voyage des Captns Lewis et Clarke, à l’Océan Pacifique. In: Gass, Patrick, *Voyage des Capitaines Lewis et Clarke, depuis l’embouchure du Missouri, jusqu’à l’entrée de la Colombia dans l’Océan Pacifique; fait dans les années 1804, 1805 et 1806, par ordre du gouvernement des États-Unis: . . . . Rédigé en Anglais par Patrick Gass, employé dans l’expédition; et traduit en Français par A. J. N. Lallemant . . . . Avec . . . une carte gravée par J. B. Tardieu. Paris: Chez Arthus-Bertrand. [This book is not pertinent to this bibliography, but the map by Tardieu, which does not appear in the original English ed., is the first published map pertaining to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The map is, notably, copied (without credit) from Arrowsmith and Lewis’ [not the same Lewis as of the expedition] map, “Louisiana” (see Arrowsmith and Lewis, 1804, ITEM NO. 25.673), with labeling mostly translated into French. The Tardieu map labels “Nº Albion” and “Nouvº Navarre” at the head of the “Golfe de Californie”, where no river enters it. The mountain spine labeled “Rocky Mountains ou Montagnes Pierreuses” passes directly through the region where the Grand Canyon is situated.] [NOTE: There is a variant, which displays the labels “Nouvº Albion” and “Nouvelle Navarre”.] [In French.]

Anonymous

1811  25.745  Intendancy of New California. In: Miscellaneous Articles [SECTION]. *American Register, or General Repository of History, Politics and Science*, 7(Part 1, for 1810): [second series of pagination in volume] 315-339. [See pp. 322-323, note, regarding the etymology of “Oregan” (Oregon), which includes: “The map of Alzate only marks the Rio Colorado, which receives its waters from the Rio Gila. Near the junction we read the following words; Rio Colorado ó del Norte, cuyo origen se ignora, of which the origin is unknown. The negligence with which these Spanish words are divided (they have engraved Nortecuio and Seignora) is undoubtedly the cause of this extraordinary mistake.”] [Item is written in the first person but is unsigned.]

Arrowsmith, A. [Arrowsmith, Aaron]

1811  25.1193  *A Map Exhibiting all the new Discoveries, in the Interior Parts of North America, Inscribed by Permission To the Honorable Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudsons Bay, In testimony of their liberal Communications To their most Obedient and very Humble Servant, A. Arrowsmith— Hydrographer to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Nº10 Soho Square, January 1st 1795—Additions to 1811*. [In the area of interest to this bibliography, the map is unchanged from that of Arrowsmith (1802, ITEM NO. 25.1192). “California” is separated from “New Navarra” by “Gulf of California”, north and northwest of which is shown mostly blank. “Río Colorado or Red River” and “R. del Coral” are depicted as separate streams, with the Colorado coming from the northeast and the Coral coming from the east; once near each other both continue on separate courses southwestward to the head of the gulf. One of the upper tributaries of the “Coral” is labeled “Rio Hillo”. One of two northerly tributaries to the “Coral” is labeled “Rio del Azul or Blue R.”, both of which have headwaters common with the Colorado.] [NOTE: The 1795 ed. [WHEAT I:231] does not display the southwestern or southern part of North America, thus it is not cited in this bibliography.]
Cary, John

1811  25.1504  A New Map of North America, from the Latest Authorities  By John Cary, Engraver. 1811. (London: Published by J. Cary, Engraver & Map seller N° 181, Strand, April 28, 19811.)  ["Gulf of California" separates "California" and "New Navarra" (the label "California" appears only on the Baja peninsula; north of which is labeled "New Albion"). The head of the gulf receives "Colorado Riv.", which comes directly to it from the northeast, and independently to the head of the gulf a larger river system (not labeled) from the east and northeast.]

Humboldt, Alexander von  [Humboldt, Friedrich Alexander von]  [Humboldt, Alexandre de]  [Humboldt, Alexandre de]

1811  25.547  Atlas géographique et physique du Royaum de la Nouvelle-Espagne, fondé sur des observations astronomiques, des mesures trigonométriques et des nivellemens barométriques. Paris: Chez F. Schoell, folio. [In this edition, author given on title-page as "Al. de Humboldt". This folio atlas complemented the Political Essay on New Spain that had been published in sections during 1808-1811 (see Humboldt, 1808, ITEM NO. 2.21363); the original editions are in French. The first English translation made by John Black, 1811; German edition, 1809-1814; Spanish edition, 1822; and numerous others thereafter.]  [See: 1. Carte Générale du Royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne depuis la Parallèle de 16° jusqu’au Parallele de 38° (Latitude Nord) Dressée Sur des Observations Astronomiques et sur l’ensemble des Matériaux qui existoient à Mexico, au commencement l’année 1804. Par Alexandre de Humboldt." (one map on two double-folio plates, which depict northern and southern halves).  ("L. Aubert pere Scripsit"). The bottom-left of the southern-half sheet notes: "Dessiné à Mexico par l’Auteur en 1804, perfectionné par le même, par MM. Friesen, Oltmanns et Thuiller 1809."; and in the lower-right: "Gravé par Barriere—et l’écriture par L. Aubert perse, à Paris."  "Vieja California" is separated from "Intendencia de Sonora" by "Golfe de Californie ou Mar de Cortes (Mer Vermeille)".  "Rio Colorado" is depicted following a generally uniform southwesterly course from the confluence of "Rio Zaguananas" and "Rio Nabajoa" (San Juan River) to the head of "Mer de Cortes".  Of note: On the northern half (specifically, the northwestern quadrant), the confluence of Rio Colorado and Rio Jaquesila is marked, "Puerto de Bucarelli" (sic, Puerto de Bucareli).  It is this map that is occasionally mis-cited as the first to portray this name for the Grand Canyon (see instead Manuel Villavicencio, 1781, ITEM NO. 25.510). Also on this map is the first appearance of a disjointed river to the west of the Rio Colorado, paralleling it between the confluences of the Nabajoa and Jaquesila, which is labeled "R. de las Pyramides Sulfureas" [see remarks on the "river of the sulfurous pyramids" in the Notes to Section 2], as well as another disjointed river west of and paralleling the lower Colorado, here somewhat separated by mountains, "R. de los Martires".  What is further significant in this map and its contemporaries is that it publishes the geography of the Domínguez-Escalante expedition of 1776, before known only in manuscript by the cartographer Miera y Pacheco as redrawn by others.]  [And see: 2. Carte du Mexique et des Pays Limitrophes Situés au Nord et à l’Est, Dressée d’après la Grande Carte de la Nouvelle-Espagne de M. A. de Humboldt, et d’autres Matériaux, par J. B. Poirson. 1811."  The bottom-left of the sheet notes, "Gravé par Barriere"; bottom-right notes, "et l’écriture. [large space] par L. Aubert."  This broader view of southern North America is less detailed in the Southwest and does not label "Puerto de Bucarelli" at the confluence of "R. Jaquesila.  "Vieja California" is separated from "Intendencia de Sonora" by "Mer de Cortes".  "Rio Colorado" is depicted following a generally uniform southwesterly course from the confluence of "Rio Zaguananas" and "R. Nabajoa" (San Juan River) to the head of the gulf.  (NOTE:}
This second map also appears at the end of Volume 1 of Humboldt’s (1811, ITEM NO. 2.27121) Essai politique sur le royaume de la Nouvelle-Espagne.) [In French.] [See the pertinent portion of map 1 illustrated in the front matter herein.]

CROSS-LISTINGS Map 1: WHEAT I:272* (map; with illustration between pp. 134/135), II:302* [refers to I:272*] Map 2: WHEAT I:275*, II:305* [refers to I:275*]

Luffman, J. [Luffman, John]

NO DATE 25.1197 Luffman’s geographical and topographical atlas : consisting of maps of countries, plans of cities and forts, ports and harbours, battles, &c. London: I. Luffman. [See map, “North America, By J. Luffman, Geogr.” (“London, Publish’d by I. Luffman, 377, Strand.”). “California” and “New Mexico” are separated by “Gulf of California”. “R. Colorado” is shown running on a mostly straight northeast-southwest course to the head of the gulf, part way along which it receives from the east “Blue R.” The two rivers share a common headwater area.

CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:306 [map; date of 1811 given based on paper watermark]

1812

Arrowsmith and Lewis [Arrowsmith, Aaron, and Lewis, Samuel]

1812 25.674 A new and elegant general atlas. Comprising all the new discoveries, to the present time. Containing sixty three maps, drawn by Arrowsmith and Lewis. Intended to accompany the new improved edition of Morse’s Geography, but equally well calculated to be used with his gazetteer, or any other geographical work. Boston: Thomas and Andrews, 1 volume with 63 maps. [See Map 50, “Louisiana”, “drawn by S. Lewis”, which labels “New Albion” and “New Navarre” at the head of the “Gulf of California”, where no river enters it. The mountain spine labeled “Mº de la Roche” and “Stoney Mº!” passes directly through the region where the Grand Canyon is situated.] [See Map 52, “Spanish Dominions in North America”, where in “New Mexico” and “Pimeria Navarre” the Colorado River seems to be absent, and what must be the Gila River (not labeled) passes southwest then westward to a point where it turns south and divides into two widely separated streams that converge at the head of the “Gulf of California”.

Humboldt, Alexander von [Humboldt, Friedrich Alexander von] [Humboldt, Alexandre de] [Humboldt, Alexandre de]

1812 25.548 Atlas géographique et physique du Royaum de la Nouvelle-Espagne, fondé sur des observations astronomiques, des mesures trigonométriques et des nivellemens barométriques. Paris: Chez G. Dufour et Cie. [In this edition, author given as “Al. de Humboldt”]. [Other than the change in publisher, this is the same as the 1811 ed. (ITEM NO. 25.547).] [Also reprinted in facsimile, 1969 (see ITEM NO. 25.549).] [In French.]

Lisyansky, F. K. Yu. [Лисянским, Ф. К. Ю.]

1812 25.1405 Карта земного шара, выполненная по новейшим описаниям Ф. К. Ю. Лисянским, съ показанием пути корабля Невы съ 1803 по 1806 гг. [Karta zemnago shara, vypolnennaya po noveyshim opisaniyam F. K. Yu. Lisyanskim, s pokazaniyem puti korablya Nevy s 1803-y po 1806-y] [Map of the globe, made according to the latest descriptions by F. K. Yu. Lisyansky, showing the course of the ship Neva from 1803 to 1806]. [Saint Petersburg, Russia]: [no imprint]. [The Baja Peninsula is labeled
Wallis, John

NO DATE 25.1533 Waliss’s new Dissected Map of America Engraved from the latest authorities for the use of Young Students in Geography. ("J. Wallis the original Manufacturer of Dissected Maps and Puzzles & having dedicated full 30 Years to that particular line of business requests the Public to Observe that all his dissected Articles are superior both in correctness & workmanship to any in London, & that none are genuine but what are signed on the label No. 42 Skinner Street Snow Hill John Wallis,[autograph]".)

[1812?] [35-piece jigsaw puzzle, paper on wood, hand-colored; in wooden box. Title is from box lid. Title on map is “America”.] [Between “New Albion” and “New Mexico”, a single river (not labeled) follows a course to the south then to the southwest to arrive at the head of “G. of California” that separates “California” from “Navarre”.

Arrowsmith, A. [Arrowsmith, Aaron]

1814 25.1209 A Map Exhibiting all the New Discoveries, in the Interior Parts of North America, Inscribed by Permission To the Honorable Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudsons Bays, In testimony of their liberal Communications To their most Obedient and very Humble Servant, A. Arrowsmith. No. 10 Soho Square, January 1st 1795—Additions to 1811. ("Additions to June 1814.") ("London, Published 1 Jan. 1795 by A. Arrowsmith No.10 Soho Square.......Additions to 1802."). [All dates thus.] ["California” is separated from "Sonora" by "G. of California", north and northwest of which is shown mostly as blank. "Rio Colorado" is depicted between the head of the gulf and the confluence of “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River) and “R. Zaguananas”. “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River) is a tributary from the east, a short, unlabeled tributary from the east (Bill Williams River?) is in the lower course of the Colorado, and "R. Gila" reaches the Colorado a short distance above the head of the gulf.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:313

1824 25.1210 A Map Exhibiting all the New Discoveries, in the Interior Parts of North America, Inscribed by Permission To the Honorable Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudsons Bays, In testimony of their liberal Communications To their most Obedient and very Humble Servant, A. Arrowsmith. No. 10 Soho Square, January 1st 1795—Additions to 1811.18.19.24. ("London, Published 1 Jan. 1795 by A. Arrowsmith No.10 Soho Square—Hydrographer to His Majesty.") ["California” is separated from "Sonora" by "G. of California", north and northwest of which is shown mostly as blank. "Rio Colorado" is depicted between the head of the gulf and the confluence of “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River) and “R. Zaguananas”. “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River) is a tributary from the east, a short, unlabeled tributary from the
### Section 3: Chronological List of All Items in Sections 1 & 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1814</td>
<td>25.676</td>
<td><em>Missouri Territory formerly Louisiana.</em></td>
<td>Lewis, S. [Lewis, Samuel]</td>
<td>&quot;Lewis del&quot;, &quot;Bower. Sc.&quot;. [Philadelphia]: [Mathew Carey]. [&quot;R. Colorado&quot; is shown on an effectively straight south-southwesterly course from headwaters in &quot;New Mexico&quot; to the &quot;Gulf of California&quot;; paralleling its course the entire way, to its west, is the range of &quot;Nabajo Mountains&quot;! Its upper course is labeled &quot;R. Zanziquanos&quot;. En route to the gulf it receives only three tributaries: an unlabeled one from the east-northeast (the San Juan River?), &quot;R. Jasquevilla&quot; (Little Colorado River) from the east, and &quot;R. Gila&quot; (sic) from the east-northeast.] [Wheat (Volume 2, p. 216) notes, &quot;This map was originally published in Philadelphia by Matthew Carey, and later by the firm of Carey and Warner.&quot;]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1814</td>
<td>25.1528</td>
<td><em>A new juvenile atlas, and familiar introduction to the use of maps: with a comprehensive view of the present state of the earth, and of the relative importance of its different nations: including a series of statistical tables, exhibiting, at a general view, the extent, population, nature of government, principal towns, revenue, religion, chief products, articles of export, &amp;c. of all the republics, empires, kingdoms, and states in the world, according to the most recent and accurate authorities.</em></td>
<td>Melish, John</td>
<td><em>first American from the latest London editoin, corrected and improved,</em> by John Melish. Philadelphia: Printed for John melish, John Vallance, and H. S. Tanner, by G. Palmer, 38 pp. [See maps: [1] &quot;The World. on Mercator’s Projection; with all the latest Discoveries.&quot; (between pp. 4/5). &quot;Colorado R.&quot; is depicted very generally, on a straight course to the southwest to the head of &quot;S. of Cortes&quot; that separates &quot;California&quot; from &quot;Mexico or New Spain&quot;, receiving a single tributary (not labeled) from the east (Gila River). [2] &quot;America.&quot; (&quot;Published 1st Jan’ by J. Melish, J. Vallance &amp; H. S. Tanner, Philadelphia.&quot;) (between pp. 6/7). The Colorado River (not labeled) follows a diagrammatic course to the southwest from headwaters in &quot;New Albion&quot; to &quot;Gulf of California&quot; that separates &quot;California&quot; from &quot;New Mexico&quot;. It receives a river (not labeled) from the east-northeast that has several headwater areas (Gila River), and along which near its confluence is the place name, &quot;Pimeria&quot;.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1815</td>
<td>25.1198</td>
<td><em>A modern atlas, from the latest and best authorities, exhibiting the various divisions of the world, with its chief empires, kingdoms, and states, in sixty maps, carefully reduced from the largest and most authentic sources.</em></td>
<td>Pinkerton, John</td>
<td>(DIRECTOR, SUPERINTENDENT) A modern atlas, from the latest and best authorities, exhibiting the various divisions of the world, with its chief empires, kingdoms, and states, in sixty maps, carefully reduced from the largest and most authentic sources. London: Printed by T. Bensley, for T. Cadel, and Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown. [See &quot;North America&quot; (&quot;London Published June 15th, 1812 by Cadell &amp; Davies Strand &amp; Longman Hurst Rees Orme &amp; Brown Pater Noster Row.&quot;). (&quot;Drawn under the direction of M. Pinkerton by J.Herbert.&quot;). &quot;Neele Sculp! 352 Strand.&quot;). [&quot;California&quot; is separated from &quot;New Biscay&quot; by &quot;Gulf of California&quot;. &quot;Colorado R.&quot; is shown following a mostly northeast-southwest course from headwaters to the head of the gulf, with tributaries &quot;R. Nabajoo&quot; (San Juan River), &quot;R. Jasquasila&quot; (Little Colorado River), a short tributary from the east (not labeled; Bill Williams River?), and &quot;R. Gila&quot;, the last</td>
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of which meets the eastern side of the head of the gulf independently from the Colorado.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:311 ["North America" map (1812)]

### 1816

**Melish, John**

1816 25.146  *Map of the United States with the contiguous British & Spanish Possessions Compiled from the latest & best authorities by John Melish. Engraved by J. Vallance & H.S. Tanner. Entered according to Act of Congress the 6th day of June 1816. Published by John Melish Philadelphia.* [Accompanied by book-length text; see Melish (1816, ITEM NO. 2.10284). See also an advertising description of this map in Melish's text, pp. 169-170.] [The map depicts an exaggerated estuary-like head of the "Gulf of California", into which both "Rio Colorado of the West" and "Rio Gila" converge. The Colorado is shown flowing essentially in a straight course southwestward from the confluence of "R. Nabajoa" and "R. Zaquananas". "R. Jaquesilla" is shown as a tributary from the east. The northernmost tributaries of the Zaquananas have the label, "Principal Sources of the Red River of California".]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:322

### 1817

**Brué, A. H. [Brué, Adrien-Hubert]**

1817 25.1201  *Carte Encyprotype de l’Amérique Septentroniale Réduite de la Carte sur 4 feuilles du même Auteur Dédieé & Présentée à Monsieur. Par H. Brué, Ingénieur-Geographe de S. A. Royale. A Paris Chez {DESRAY Libraire-Editeur Rue Hautefeuille N° 4.} {GOJON Marchand de Cartes Géographiques Rue du Bac, N° 6.} 1815. ("Dirigé par H. Brué.") ("Atlas Universel. N°. ") In: *Grand atlas universel, ou collection de cartes encyprotypes, générales et détaillées des cinq parties du monde; dédiées a Monsieur, par H. Brué, Ingénieur-Geographe de S. A. Royale. A Paris, Chez Desray, Libraire-Éditeur, Rue Hautefeuille, N° 4.* M DCCC XVI. ["Vielle California" and "Province de Sonora" are separated by "Golfe de Californie ou Mer des Cortes". "R. Colorado" is depicted between the head of the gulf and the confluence of a river (not labeled) that is the San Juan River and "R. Zaguananas". "R. Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River) is shown as a tributary from the east, with the symbol for a mission at its confluence with the Colorado, labeled "S. Gertrudies". "R. Gila" is shown as flowing from the east directly to the northeastern head of the gulf. A river (not labeled) running parallel to and west of the Colorado is shown with definitive solid-line markings in two stretches of its course, with dashed-line markings on the other parts of its course, including its outlet in the northwestern part of the gulf.] [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:321 [with 1815 date]

**John Thomson and Co.**

1817 25.1199  *North America. ("N. R. Hewitt, Sc.10 Broad St[.] Bloomsb’y London.” “Drawn and Engraved for Thomsons New General Atlas 1814.”) In: *A new general atlas, consisting of a series of geographical designs, on various projections, exhibiting the form and component parts of the globe; and a collection of maps and charts, delineating the natural and political divisions of the empires, kingdoms, and states in the world. Constructed from the best systematic works, and the most authentic*
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

voyages and travels. With a memoir of the progress of geography, a summary of physical geography, and a consulting index to facilitate the finding out of places. Edinburgh: Printed by George Ramsay and Co. for John Thomson and Co., Edinburgh; Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, London; and John Cumming, Dublin. [The 1817 ed. is the first ed. of this completed atlas.] [“California” and “New Navarra” are separated by “Gulf of California.” “Colorado River” is depicted roughly on a northeast-southwest course to the head of the gulf. A large river system (not labeled; on other contemporary maps variously as Gila or Blue rivers) is depicted arriving at the head of the gulf independently of the Colorado. The Colorado and this more prominent, unlabeled river have headwaters in common.]

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<th>Year</th>
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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>1817</td>
<td>25.1200</td>
<td>Spanish North America. (“Drawn and Engraved for Thomsons New General Atlas 1814.”) In: A new general atlas, consisting of a series of geographical designs, on various projections, exhibiting the form and component parts of the globe; and a collection of maps and charts, delineating the natural and political divisions of the empires, kingdoms, and states in the world. Constructed from the best systematic works, and the most authentic voyages and travels. With a memoir of the progress of geography, a summary of physical geography, and a consulting index to facilitate the finding out of places. Edinburgh: Printed by George Ramsay and Co. for John Thomson and Co., Edinburgh; Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, London; and John Cumming, Dublin. [The 1817 ed. is the first ed. of this completed atlas.] [This map is adapted from Humboldt and Pike. The Colorado River region is decidedly different from the portrayal on the “North America” map in this atlas (ITEM NO. 25.1199). “California” is separated from “Sonora” by “Gulf of California”. “Colorado R.” is portrayed between the head of the gulf and the confluence of “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River) and “R. Zaguananas”. At the confluence of “R. Jasquesila” is the label “Puerto de Bucarelli” (Puerto de Bucareli). “R. Gila is a tributary from the east directly to the northeastern part of the gulf.]</td>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
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| 1817 | 25.1529 | The World on Mercator’s Projection Revised and Improved to 1817 by John Melish. (“Entered according to Act of congress the 16th day of Octo. 1817.”) (“Published by John Melish & Saml. Harrison, Philadelphia.”) (“H. Bridport del’d”) (“G. Murray sc’d”) (“Engraved by S. Harrison. 1817.”) “R. Colorado” is depicted on a southerly then southwesterly course from headwaters through the “Internal Provinces” of “Mexico or New Spain” to the head of “G. of California” that separates “California” from the Internal Provinces. “R. Gila” arrives independently at the northeastern head of the gulf from the east.]

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<tr>
<td>1817</td>
<td>25.1093</td>
<td>Charte von Nordamerica Entworfen und gezeichnet von C. G. Richard. Ergänzt und nach den neuen Entdeckungen der Hrn. Lewis, Clarke u: Pike vervollständigt. Weimar Im Verlage des Geogr. Instituts. 1817. [“Fl. Colorado delos [sic] Martyres” is depicted as a single stream between “Meerbusen von Californien oder das Rothe Meer” and a map area labeled “Cibolas”. The Colorado is shown as a bifurcated stream from below the confluence of “R. Grande le las Apostolas” (Gila River) and the gulf.] [In German.]</td>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1817</td>
<td>25.1200</td>
<td>Spanish North America. (“Drawn and Engraved for Thomsons New General Atlas 1814.”) In: A new general atlas, consisting of a series of geographical designs, on various projections, exhibiting the form and component parts of the globe; and a collection of maps and charts, delineating the natural and political divisions of the empires, kingdoms, and states in the world. Constructed from the best systematic works, and the most authentic voyages and travels. With a memoir of the progress of geography, a summary of physical geography, and a consulting index to facilitate the finding out of places. Edinburgh: Printed by George Ramsay and Co. for John Thomson and Co., Edinburgh; Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, London; and John Cumming, Dublin. [The 1817 ed. is the first ed. of this completed atlas.] [This map is adapted from Humboldt and Pike. The Colorado River region is decidedly different from the portrayal on the “North America” map in this atlas (ITEM NO. 25.1199). “California” is separated from “Sonora” by “Gulf of California”. “Colorado R.” is portrayed between the head of the gulf and the confluence of “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River) and “R. Zaguananas”. At the confluence of “R. Jasquesila” is the label “Puerto de Bucarelli” (Puerto de Bucareli). “R. Gila is a tributary from the east directly to the northeastern part of the gulf.]</td>
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Varlé, Charles

1817  25.677  Map of the United States Partly From New Surveys Dedicated to the Citizens thereof by their humble servant Cha's Varlé Engineer and Geographer 1817  Entered According to Act of Congress. Published by the Author, Baltimore. Engrav'd by J.H.Young Philadelphia. [See inset map, "Map of North America", which in "New Spain" displays "Colorado R." threading its way between mountain ranges to the head of "G. of California" that separates "California" from "New Mexico". Of note: The place name, "Sî Pedro", appears just downstream from the confluence of the Colorado and "Nabayou R." (San Juan River). "Gila R." is received from the east shortly before the Colorado reaches the gulf.]

≡ CROS-LISTINGS  WHEAT II:324 [the inset map; with illustration facing p. 64]

Melish, John

1818  25.1527  Map of the United States with the contiguous British & Spanish Possessions Compiled from the latest & best authorities by John Melish. Engraved by J. Vallance & H.S. Tanner. Entered according to Act of Congress the 1st of January 1818. Published by John Melish Philadelphia. [The map depicts an exaggerated estuary-like head of the "Gulf of California", into which both "Rio Colorado of the West" and "Rio Gila" converge. The Colorado is shown flowing essentially in a straight course southwestward from the confluence of "R. Nabajoa" and "R. Zaquananas". "R. Jaquesilla" is shown as a tributary from the east. The northernmost tributaries of the Zaquananas have the label, "Principal Sources of the Red River of California".]

Pluth, Franz

1818  25.1017  Charte von Nord-America. Prag 1818. In: Linder, F. L., Neueste Läder- und Völkerkunde, ein geographisches Lesebuch für alle Stände. Prague. [At the head of "Meer B. von Californien" is an oversized island between the gulf and the confluence of "Fl Colora de los Martyres" (sic) (Colorado River) and "Fl. Grande de los Apostolos" (Gila River). The "Colora" comes from a region in which is the label "Cibolas"; a tributary (not labeled) from the north comes from an area labeled "Apaches de Novayo".]

[In German.]

Melish, John

1819  25.1139  Map of the United States with the contiguous British & Spanish Possessions Compiled from the latest & best authorities by John Melish. Engraved by J. Vallance & H.S. Tanner. Entered according to Act of Congress the 1st of April 1819. Published by John Melish Philadelphia. [The map depicts an exaggerated estuary-like head of the "Gulf of California", into which both "Rio Colorado of the West" and "Rio Gila" converge. The Colorado is shown flowing essentially in a straight course southwestward from the confluence of "R. Nabajoa" and "R. Zaquananas". "R. Jaquesilla" is shown as a tributary from the east. The northernmost tributaries of the Zaquananas have the label, "Principal Sources of the Red River of California".]

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CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Robinson, John H.

1819 25.257 A map of Mexico, Louisiana and the Missouri Territory, Including also the State of Mississippi, Alabama Territory, East & West Florida, Georgia, South Carolina & part of the island of Cuba, by John H. Robinson, M. D. ("Engd. by H. Anderson; Philad. Copy right secured according to law. A.D. 1819.—Printed and Coloured by John L. Narstine of Philadelphia.") ("Scale of American miles, 69½ to a degree.") ("Rio Colorado", entering the head of "Golfo de California", is shown as a boundary between "Old California" and "Province of Sonora", north of which it passes through what is the Grand Canyon region with a short east-west passage, within a large area of Mexico that is not labeled between "New California" and the U.S. territory of "New Mexico". Various routes of explorers are delineated, including "Viage del Venerable Padre Garces del Puebla de San Navier al Moguis en los anos de 1775 & 1777" and "Viage del Venerable Padre Dominguez in 1777". The Little Colorado River (not labeled) has its confluence with the Colorado in the north-south trend of the river, apparently below where the Grand Canyon is situated, and along which is the Garces route; and "Rio Colorado" is also clumsily labeled onto what is probably the San Juan River, in addition to its north-south trend from what is Utah.)

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:334 [with illustration facing p. 68] [In French.]

Frémin, A. R.


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:337

Melish, John

1820 25.1058 United States of America Compiled from the latest and best Authorities. Philadelphia: M. Carey and Son. ("Engraved by B. Tanner.") (The western edge of this edition is approximately on the west side of the Rocky Mountains, where are shown the headwaters of "R. Zaquananas", where of note is the label, "Sources of the Red River of California").

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:338
1820  25.1530  Melish’s universal school atlas.  Philadelphia: [John Melish].  ("Published 1816. Improved to 1820.")  ("S. Harrison, Sc.")  [See map "N° IV", "America." ("{Published 1st June 1816 by J. Melish. Philadelphia. Improved to 1820.}""])  [The Colorado River (not labeled) follows a diagrammatic course to the southwest from headwaters in "Internal Provinces" of "Mexico or New Spain" to "Gulf of California" that separates "Old California" from "Sonora". It receives a river (not labeled) from the east-northeast that has several headwater areas (Gila River), and along which near its confluence is the place name, "Pimeria".]

Schmidt, J. M. F.  [Schmidt, Johann Marius Friedrich]

1820  25.1207  America.  Gezeichnet vom Professor J. M. F. Schmidt.  Berlin bei Simon Schropp et C° 1820.  ("Franz, Sc.")  ["Alt Californien" and "Neu Navarra" are separated by "Californischer Meerbusen". "Colorado Fl." is generally drawn from headwaters to the head of the gulf; "Gila Fl" meets the Colorado at its mouth at the head of the gulf. "Martyrs Fl" is depicted with dashed lines to the west of the Colorado, also meeting the Colorado at its mouth at the head of the gulf.]  [In German.]

Tardieu, P. (fils ainé)  [Tardieu, Pierre Antoine François (eldest son of)]

1820  25.1004  A map of Louisiana and Mexico.  Carte de la Louisiane et du Mexique, Dressée par P. Tardieu fils ainé, Gravée par P. A. F. Tardieu pere.  Paris 1820.  ("Ecrit par Richomme."  "J. Goujon, Marchand de Cartes Géographiques, Rue du Bac N° 6. New-York, Anth! Girard Merch! Agent for the Author.")  [Credits include, "The Kingdom of New-Spain has been copied, from the Map of Mexico, published in 1809 by Baron de Humboldt."  "Rio Colorado" is shown between the head of "G. de California" and (at the top of this map) the confluence of "R. S. Maria" (Bill Williams River?).]  [Title in English and French.]

Weiland, C. F.  [Weiland, Carl Ferdinand]

1820  25.1680  Höhen Charte oder bildlich vergleichende Übersicht der bedeutendsten Berge in Europa, Asien, Africa, Ameica, und den Südee Ländern.  Weimar  Im Verlage des Geograph. Instituts.  1820.  [Two charts on one large sheet: 1) graphical presentation of the heights of the tallest and significant mountains of the world, as then understood; 2) map of the world depicting mountain chains, with no labeling. In North America, the only river systems shown (but not labeled) are the Mackenzie, St. Lawrence, and Mississippi Rivers. A principal cordillera is shown passing the length of the Americas. In North America there are several spurs; one across southern Canada, and one crossing the cordillera between the Mississippi and a point just north of the head of the Gulf of California.  [In German.]

1821

Melish, John

1821  25.1059  United States of America Compiled from the latest and best Authorities.  Philadelphia: M. Carey and Son.  [The western edge of this edition is approximately on the west side of the Rocky Mountains, where are shown the headwaters of "R. Zaquananas", where of note is the label, "Sources of the Red River of California". In the area of interest to this bibliography, unchanged from the 1820 ed.]  

≡ cross-listings  Wheat II:339

≡ cross-listings  Wheat II:339

≡ cross-listings  Wheat II:339
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Weiland, C. F.  [Weiland, Carl Ferdinand]

1821  25.1208  General Charotte von den vereinigten Nordamerikanischen Freistaaten nach den vorzüglichsten Hülfsmitteln entworfen von C. F. Weiland.  Weimar, im Verlage des Geograph. Instituts 1821.  [Colorado Fl.” is shown only from the confluence of “Nabajoa Fl.” (San Juan River) and “Zaguananas Fl.” to a point south of the confluence of “Jaquesila Fl.” (Little Colorado River), before it is occluded by the map’s cartouche.]  [In German.]

1822

H. C. Carey and I. Lea  [firm]  [Henry Charles Carey and Isaac Lea]

1822  25.710  A complete historical, chronological, and geographical American Atlas : being a guide to the history of North and South America, and the West Indies, exhibiting an accurate account of . . . their various kingdoms . . . together with the wars, celebrated battles, and remarkable events, to the year 1822.  According to the plan of Le Sage's Atlas and intended as a companion to Lavoisne's improvement of that celebrated work.  Philadelphia: H. C. Carey and I. Lea, [143] pp., 53 maps.  [See map 38, "Geographical, Historical, and Statistical Map of Mexico".  "Mouth of the R. Colorado" is labeled at the head of "Gulf of California"; the river is labeled "Rio Colorado" between there and the confluence of "Rio Zaguananas" (Green River) and "Rio Nabajoa" (San Juan River).  The Little Colorado River is mis-labeled "Rio Nabajoa" (again); at its confluence with the Colorado is the label "Puerto de Bucarelli" (Puerto de Bucareli).]

1822  25.1532  The juvenile atlas, or a series of maps, to illustrate the Old and New Worlds.  Philadelphia: H. C. Carey and I. Lea.  [See map, "North America".  A relatively short river (not labeled) follows a course south, then west-southwest, then south to south-southeast to arrive at the head of "Gulf of California" that separates "California" from the "Internal Provinces" of "Mexico or New Spain".  On its final southward course it runs along the east side of a mountaini range all the way to the gulf.  Some distance north of its mouth it receives a river (not labeled) with several headwater tributaries from the east-northeast.]

Melish, John

1822  25.1531  Map of the United States with the contiguous British & Spanish Possessions Compiled from the latest & best Authorities by John Melish Engraved by J. Vallance & H. S. Tanner.  Entered according to Act of congress the 16th day of June 1820.  Published by John Melish Philadelphia.  Improved to 1822.  ["Rio Colorado of the West" follows an effectively straight southwesterly course from the confluence of "R. Zaguananas" and "R. Nabajoa" to the head of "Gulf of California" that separates "California" from "Sonora".  "Rio Gila" arrives independently at the head of the gulf from the east at a place marked "Las Juntas".  Also shown, west of the Colorado, is the disjointed "River of Sulphurous Pyramids" in an area otherwise labeled "Unexplored Country".  [See also remarks on the "river of the sulfurous pyramids" in the Notes to Section 2.]
**Rosa [Casa de Rosa]**

1822 25.871  
*Mapa de Méjico y de los Países conforinantes situados al Norte y al Este, Reducido de la grande Mapa de la Nueva-España de M. A. de Humboldt, y otros materiales. 1822. Paris, Halliae en Case de Rosa, gran patio del Palacio Real. In: Humboldt, Alej. de [Humboldt, Alexander von], Ensayo político sobre el reino de la Nueva-España. Tomo Cuarto. [Volume: (Vicente Gonzalez Arnao, translator), Paris: Casa de Rosa (1822), 4 volumes.] [Map: “Viej California” is separated from “Intendencia de Sonora” (in “Reino de Nueva España”) by “Mar de Cortés”. “Rio Colorado” is shown only on a general southwesterly course between the confluence of “Rio Zaguananas” (presumably the upper Colorado as shown) and “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River). “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River) is shown as a tributary from the east. “R. Gila” is shown on an independent course to the head of the gulf. West of where the Grand Canyon is situated there is a disjointed river without defined headwater or confluence, “R. de los Piramides Sulfureas”.] [See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes to Section 2.] [In Spanish.]*

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:349 [map]

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**Tanner, H. S. [Tanner, Henry Schenck]**

1822 25.552  
*A map of North America, constructed according to the latest information*. Philadelphia: H. S. Tanner, 1 sheet. [Includes “Puerto Bucarelli” straddling the confluence of the Rio Colorado and Rio Jaquesila. Parallelizing the main stream some 80 miles westward is a fragmentary portrayal of “R. of the Sulphurous Pyramids”, which may (or may not) connect farther southwest with R. de los Martires that goes to the Pacific north of San Diego. Both the Colorado and the Rio Gila converge at the very head of the Gulf of California.] [See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes to Section 2.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:350 [with cropped illustration facing p. 81]

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**Wilkinson, R. [Wilkinson, Robert]**

1823 25.1215  
*North America, published the 12th of August 1823. By R. Wilkinson, No. 125 Fenchurch Street, London. (“E. Bowme Sculp.”) [“California” and “New Navarre” are separated by “Gulf of California”. [“Colorado, or North R.” is depicted simply as a single stream on a north-south course between the head of the gulf and headwater in an area with the label “Teguayo”. Parallelizing it on the east, on the other side of a mountain range, is “Azul or Blue R.”, which turns to the southwest after its confluence with “Hila R.”; it is not clear by the labeling which of the two streams continues by that name southwestward to the Colorado, joining it north of the gulf. South of that confluence with the Colorado, the stream bifurcates, and the two streams continue in parallel and head in the gulf independently.]*

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:357
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

1825

R. v. L.  [Ruhle von Lilienstern, Johann Jakob Otto August]

1825  25.1216  Allgemeiner Schulatlas : von R. v. L.  Berlin: [no imprint].  [See map, “Freistaat von Nordamerica” Berlin 1824 von R. v. L.” “Alt Californien” and “Neu Spanien” are separated by “Busen von Californien”. “Colorado fl” arrives directly to the head of the gulf from the northeast, having followed a more or less direct course from the confluence of “Nabajo fl” (San Juan River) and “Zaguanas fl”. The Colorado also receives “Jaquisila fl” (Little Colorado River) from the east. “Gila fl” arrives at the head of the gulf from the east, independently of the Colorado. Paralleling the Colorado to its west, depicted by a mostly dotted line beginning north of the latitude of the San Juan, is a river labeled on its upper reach and drawn with a solid line, “R. de los Pyramides Sulfurcas” (sic), and on its lower reach with a dotted line, “Martires fl”; this river then arcs south and southeastward to enter the upper western side of the gulf, depicted only at its end by a short solid line.]  [See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes to Section 2.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT II:359 [map listed as “German 1824”]

Stieler, Adolf

1825  25.681  Hand-Atlas über alle Theile der Erde und über das Weltgebäude.  Gotha: Justus Perthes.  [See map 46b, “Vereinigte Staaten von Nord-America entw. u. gez. von Heinrich Hübbe 1825.”]  [The river, “Colorado”, is drawn in rather simply between the river “Jaquesila” and “B. v. Californien”. Also of note is that the head of the gulf also receives, from the east, the river “Gila” and, from the west, delineated by a dashed line, the river “de los Martires”.]  [In German.]

Tanner, H. S.  [Tanner, Henry Schenck]

1825  25.553  A map of North America, constructed according to the latest information : improved to 1825.  Philadelphia: H. S. Tanner, 1 sheet.  [Includes “Puerto Bucarelli” straddling the confluence of the “Rio Colorado” and “Rio Jaquesila”. Both the Colorado and the Rio Gila converge at the very head of the Gulf of California.]  

Vivien, L.

1825  25.1090  Carte générale des Etats Unis de l’Amérique Septentrionale, par L. Viven Géographe. Gravé par Giraldon-Bovinet, 1825.  Paris: Menard et Desenne.  [“Rio Colorado” is shown fairly in a straight course from the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled, and only its head depicted) to various headwater streams (“R. S. Rafael” and “R. S. Xavier” are labeled”. The only tributaries shown are “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River) and “R. Jaguesila” (Little Colorado River). Along the Colorado below the San Juan, two single-line, parallel streams are displayed, without discernable headwaters or outlets, labeled “R. de la Pirmides” and “Rio de los Martyres”.]  [In French.]

Wyld, James

1825  25.1217  Map of North America Exhibiting the recent Discoveries, Geographical and Nautical; Drawn chiefly from the Authorities of M. de Humboldt, Lieut: Pike, Messrs Lewis and Clarke, Sir Alex: Mackenzie, M. Hearne, Col. Bouchette, Capt: Vancouver, Ross, Parry & Franklin, also describing the Boundary Lines between the Territories of Great Britain[,] the United States, and the Mexican and Central States.  London Published by
Jas. Wyld, (successor to W. Faden) No.5, Charing Cross. Geographer to His Majesty; and to H.R.H. the Duke of York. March 1st 1825. [4 sheets.] ["California" and "Sonora" are separated by "Gulf of California". "Rio Colorado" is depicted on a more or less straight northeast-southwest course between the head of the gulf and the confluence of "R. Nabajoa" (San Juan River) and "R. Zaguananas". "R. Jaguesila" (Little Colorado River) is a tributary from the east, and at its confluence with the Colorado is the label "Puerto de Bucarelli" (Puerto de Bucareli). A river (not labeled; Bill Williams River) is tributary to the lower Colorado River from the east. A river with headwater forks (not labeled) is tributary to the lower Colorado farther south. "R. Gila" is tributary to the Colorado from the east just before the Colorado reaches the gulf.]

1826

Finley, Anthony

A new American atlas, designed principally to illustrate the geography of the United States of North America; in which every county in each state and territory of the union is accurate delineated, as far as at present known: the whole compiled from the latest and most authentic information. Philadelphia: Anthony Finley. [See “Map of North America including all the Recent Geographical Discoveries 1826” (“Drawn by D. H. Vance”, “Engraved by J. H. Young”, “Published by A. Finley Philad. 1826.”) ["R. Colorado o the West" is shown on an imaginative, effectively straight course between the confluence of "R. Zaguananas" and "R. Nabajoa" (San Juan River) and the head of "Gulf of California", receiving en route only the tributaries "R. Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River) from the east and "R. S Maria" (Bill Williams River, shown as a significant stream from the east). "R. Gila" arrives independently at the head of the gulf from the east-northeast. Also of note is "R. Martires", which parallels the Colorado to its west and arrives at the western side of the gulf some distance from the mouths of the Colorado and Gila.]

Hérisson (Géographe) [Hérisson, Eustache]

Carte Générale des États-Unis de l’Amérique avec les Plans des principales Villes. par Hérisson Géographe. 1826. A Paris, chez Sean, rue St Jean de Beauvais, N°. 10. ("Gravée par J. B. Tardieu.") ["Nouvelle Californie" and "Sonora" are separated by "Golfe de Californie". "R. Colorado" is depicted along a mostly straight northeast-southwest course between the head of the gulf and the confluence of "R. Nabajoa" (San Juan River) and "R. Zaguananas". "R. Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River) is a tributary from the east, with likewise "R. S Maria" (Bill Williams River). "R. Gila" joins the Colorado just before the head of the gulf.] [In French.]

Poirson, J. B.

Mapa de Mejico, y de los Paises lìmitrofes Situados al Norte y al Este Trazato conforme al Gran Mapa de la Nueva España. del Sr A de Humboldt y otros materiales por J. B. Poirson. Publicado por R. Ackermann. 1826. ("Gravado por Jorge y José Neele 352 Strand en Londres". "Se vende en casa de r. Ackermann 101 Strand en Londres, y en Mejico.") ["Rio Colorado" is portrayed as a mostly straight stream between the Gulf of California and dispersed headwaters.] [In Spanish.]
## Reichard, C. G.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>1826</td>
<td>25.1302</td>
<td>Nord America von C. G. Reichard Nürnberg bei Friedrich Campe 1826. [The peninsula of “Alt Californien” is separated from “Mexico” by “M.B. Californien”. The Colorado River is not labeled, although its principal headwater fork (Green River) is labeled “Zaguananas F.”; and interestingly, the river follows an essentially north-to-south course to the gulf. What presumably is the Grand River is received en route, as well as the “Jaquesila F.”, though whether this is supposed to delineate the San Juan River or the Little Colorado river is unclear because the other one of these two rivers is not shown; both are received by the Colorado from the east. “S. Maria F.” (Bill Williams River) and “Gila F.” are also shown, although the Gila arrives at the head of the gulf exactly at the same point as the Colorado. Also shown on this map, at about the latitude of the (Green) and (Grand) rivers, are shown two independent streams without headwaters or confluences: “F. de los Pyramides” and “F. de los Martyres”; both to the west of and parallel to the Colorado.] [Wheat (1958, Volume 2) takes special note, “The imaginative mountain hachures which fill much of this map must have given the engraver much joy. They bear no resemblance to reality, but they do fill up the empty spaces, all save that east of “Neu California” [sic, “Neu Californien” on map] and “New Albion [sic],” which even this map-maker apparently shrank from filling.”] [In German.]</td>
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## Tanner, H. S. [Tanner, Henry Schenck]

<table>
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<td>1826</td>
<td>25.1055</td>
<td>A map of the United States of Mexico, As organized and defined by the several Acts of the Congress of that Republic, Constructed from a great variety of Printed and Manuscript Documents, by H. S. Tanner. 1826. Philadelphia: H. S. Tanner, 1 sheet. (“Entered according to Act of Congress, the 10th day of June, 1825, by H.S. Tanner, of the State of Pennsylvania.”) [The northwestern portion of the country (today’s American Southwest) is simplified from Humboldt’s maps (without specific credit). “Rio Colorado” is shown generally, and at the confluence of “Rio Jaquesila” is the label, “Puerto Bucarello” (Puerto de Bucareli).]</td>
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## Vivien, L.

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<td>1826</td>
<td>25.1091</td>
<td>Carte générale du Mexique et des provinces-unies de l’Amérique Centrale ou Guatémala; par L. Viven Géographe. Gravé par Giraldon-Bovinet. 1826 Paris. In: Atlas universel pour servir a l’étude de la géographie et de l’histoire anciennes et modernes. Paris: Chez Ménard &amp; Desenne [1827], map 34. [“R. Colorado de Occidentale” is shown fairly in a straight course between “Golfe de Californie ou Mer de Cortez” and unlabeled headwater streams. Tributaries are “Jaquesilla” (Little Colorado River) and “los Martires R.”, the latter of which is shown as a tributary, partly portrayed with a dotted line, entering the head of the gulf along with the Colorado and “Rio Gila”.] [In French.]</td>
</tr>
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## Hamilton Adams and Co.

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<td>1827</td>
<td>25.1318</td>
<td>Mexico. (“London. Published July 2nd 1827, by Hamilton Adams &amp; Co N° 33 Paternoster Row.”) [“R. Colorado de Occidente” is shown arriving from the northeast</td>
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at the head of "The Gulf of California or Sea of Cortes". It is depicted as far north as a point just north of "R. S. Maria" (Bill Williams River). "R. Gila" is a tributary at a point during the Colorado's short course due south to the gulf. To the west of the Colorado, also flowing to the southwest but to the Pacific Ocean, is "R. de los Martires", with a central portion of its course depicted by a dashed line.]

**Vandermaelen, Ph. [Vandermaelen, Philippe]**

1827 25.584 *Atlas universel de geographie physique, politique, statisique et mineralogique, sur l'échelle de 1/1641836 ou d'une ligne par 1900 toises, dresse par Ph. Vandermaelen . . . . Quatrieme partie. Amér. sept.* Bruxelles: Ph. Vandermaelen. [The southwestern part of North America is clearly reproduced from the map by Alexander von Humboldt (see for example Humboldt, 1811, ITEM NO. 25.547). The confluence of "Rio Colorado de Occidente" and "Rio Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River) is labeled "Puerto de Bucarelli" (Puerto de Bucareli).] [See also no. 53, "Partie de la Vieille Californie", which displays the region bounding the upper Gulf of California. The map displays "Rio Colorado de Occidente" and "Rio Gila" converging at the head of the gulf, which is labeled "Emb. de Rio Colorado". Also shown is "R. de los Martires" paralleling the Colorado to the west and striking southwestward to the Pacific. The focus of this map is the plotting of regions occupied by Indigenous peoples.] [The atlas produced by Vandermaelen was issued by subscription, in parts, 1825-1827.] [In French.]

**France. Dépôt-générale de Marine**

1828 25.709 *Neptune des côtes occidentales d'Amérique sur le Grand Océan.* Paris: Dépôt-générale de Marine, [Volume 7]. [See map: "Carte Réduite des Côtes et du Golfe de Californie Depuis le Cap Corrientes jusqu'au Port S. Diego D'après des Observations faites à bord des Corvettes la Descubierta et l'Atrevida et celles de plusieurs Officiers de la Marine Espagnole Madrid 1825. Publiée par ordre du Roi Sous le Ministère de Son Excellence M. le Compte Chabrol de Crousol Pair de France, Secrétaire d'Etat au Département de la marine et des Colonies. Au Dépôt-générale de la Marine 1826." "R. Colorado" and "R. Gila" are depicted as independently entering the head of "Golfe de Californie"; interestingly, an island is positioned at the mouth of the Gila, but there is no island at the mouth of the Colorado. The head of the gulf is an outline sketch only, with no details.] [NOTE: There are different eds. of this atlas, and variants.] [In French.]

**Weiland, C. F. [Weiland, Carl Ferdinand]**

1828 25.1022 *Nord America entworfen und gezeichnet von C. F. Weiland. Weimar, im Verlage des Geograph. Institututs 1828.* ["Colorado" is depicted in a mostly straight line between "B. von Californien" and the confluence of "Nabajoa" (San Juan River), between which only "Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River) and "Gila" are shown as tributaries. [In German.]

**White, Gallaher and White [firm]**

1828 25.1220 *Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Méjico, Según lo organizado y definido por las varias actas del Congreso de dicha República: y construido por las mejores autoridades. Lo publican White, Gallaher y White. Nueva York. 1828.* ["California" and "Sonora" are separated by "Golfo de California". "Río Colorado" is depicted on a mostly straight
northeast-southwest course between the head of the gulf and the confluence of “rio Nabajoa” (San Juan River) and “Río Zaguananas”. “Río Jaquesita” (Little Colorado River) is a tributary from the east, as also is “R. S. Maria” (Bill Williams River). “Río Gila” reaches the Colorado delta. [In Spanish.]

1829

Hardy, R. W. H. [Hardy, Robert William Hale]

1829 25.634  Travels in the interior of Mexico, in 1825, 1826, 1827, & 1828. London: Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, 540 pp. + advertisements, fold-out frontispiece map. [Half-title: Hardy's travels in Mexico.] [Includes exploration and first hydrographic survey of the Colorado River delta, see Chapters 13, 14 (pp. 312-373) and first portion (pp. 374-385) of Chapter 15; plate map of Colorado River delta between pp. 320/321: “Plan of the Rio Colorado, by Lieut. R. W. H. Hardy R.N.”, “(Sid' Hall sculp’);”, quite generalized, depicting delta and lower river to Rio Gila.]

1830

Brué, A. H. [Brué, Adrien-Hubert]

1830 25.1682  Carte Générale des États-Unis Mexicains et des Provinces-Unies De l’Amérique Centrale. Rédigée par Brué Géographe. Paris. 1825. Chez L’Auteur Rue des Maçons-Sorbonne N° 9. et chez les principaux Môd de cartes Géographiques. In: Atlas universel de géographie physique, politique, ancienne et moderne contenant les cartes générales et particulières de toutes les parties du monde : rédigé conformément aux progrès de la science pour servir à l’intelligence de l’histoire, de la géographie et des voyages. Paris: L’Auteur, 2nd ed., 1830. [Map: (“Gravée sous la direction de l’Auteur.” “Atlas, en 65 feuilles N° 59.”) “Vieille Californie” is separated from “Sonora” by “Golfe de Californie ou Mer de Cortes”. “R. Colorado de Occidente” follows a generally northeast-southwest course from headwaters to the head of the gulf. Among the headwaters neither the Green nor Grand rivers are portrayed. Tributaries en route to the gulf are “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River) from the east (with tributaries to it in turn from the northeast), “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River) from the east-northeast, “R. S. Maria” (Bill Williams River) as a minor tributary from the east, and “R. Gila, the confluence of which is in the Colorado north of the head of the gulf. At the confluence of Jaquesila is the label “Puerto Bucarelli” (Puerto de Bucareli). Paralleling the Colorado to its west, between headwaters at the latitude of R. Nabajoa and eventually reaching the Pacific at “S. Luis Rey” is a river labeled in its headwater “R. de las Piramides”, joined by a dotted line to “R. de los Martires” farther downstream, which then is depicted by another dotted line progressing toward the coast before being drawn again as a solid line without label. [See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes to Section 2.] [In French.]

689
Dufour, A. H. [Dufour, Adolphe Hippolyte]

NO DATE  25.1153  République Fédérative des États-Unis Méxicains, par A. H. Dufour. Paris: Maison Basset.  [Ca. 1830.]  "[Rio Colorado] is depicted between the head of "Golfe de Californie ou Mer Vermeille, ou Mer de Cortes" and the confluence of "R. Nabajoa" (San Juan River) and "R. Zaguanes" (sic). The river flows very generally on a southwestward course across this region, with but four tributaries: "R. Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River), "R. S. Maria" (Bill Williams River), "R. Amarillo", and "Gila R." The "Amarillo" (i.e., the supposed "Martyres") is shown paralleling the Colorado from a headwater north of the confluence of the San Juan and "Zaguanes", turning southward to join the Colorado a short distance north of the confluence of the Gila, which in turn is a short distance northeast of the mouth of the Colorado.]  [In French.]

Frémin, A. R.

1830  25.1061  Carte des États Unis de l’Amérique Septentrionale Comprendant aussi Les Territoires à l’ouest du Mississipi Jusqu’au Grand Océan, le Canada et une partie de la Nouvelle Espagne Dressée par A.R. Frémin Géographe. Elève de M’. Poiron. 1820. A Paris, chez l’Auteur Quai aux Fleurs N° 3. et Chez les principaux M°s de Cartes. ("Gravé par G. Lemaitre", "Deposé à la Direction de la Librairie", "Ecrit par Lallemand."). (N°. Cette Carte a été faite d’après la Carte d’Arowsmith [sic], les Voyages des Capitaines Lewis et Clarke [sic], la Carte de M’. le Baron de Humboldt, Les Limites ont été tracées d’après la Carte Mellish [sic] publiée à Philadelphie en 1816.”)  [In the area of interest to this bibliography, the map is unchanged from the 1820 ed.  [ITEM NO.  25.1060].  "Rio Colorado" is depicted between the head of "Mer de Cortes", where also "R. Gila" converges, to the confluence of "R. Nabajoa" and "R. Zaguanagas".  "Jaquesila R." is shown as a tributary from the east.  West of the Colorado, "R. de Pyramides" is shown as a conjectural tributary to "R. des Martires", which in turn is shown as a conjectural tributary to the northwestern gulf below its head.]  [See also remarks on the "river of the sulfurous pyramids" in the Notes to Section 2.]  [In French.]

Hall, Sidney

1830  25.1219  A new general atlas, with the divisions and boundaries carefully coloured: constructed entirely from new drawings, and engraved by Sidney Hall. London: Printed for Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown and Green.  [See map 46/XLVI: “Mexico. and Guatimala. Corrected from original information communicated by Simon A. G. Bourne Esq. By Sidney Hall.” ("London, Published by Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown & Green, Paternoster Row, March, 1828.").] "California" and "Sonora" are separated by "Gulf of California".  "R. Colorado" is drawn on a mostly straight northeast-southwest course between the gulf and confluence of "R. Nabajoa" (San Juan River) and "R. Zaguanas".  "R. Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River) is a tributary from the east, with at its confluence the place marker for "Puerto Bucarelli" (Puerto de Bucareli).  "R. S. Maria" (Bill Williams River) is a tributary from the east, and "R. Gila" joins the Colorado just above the head of the gulf.]  [cross-listings  WHEAT II:381 [with date 1828]]

Laurie, R. H.

1830  25.1333  Fredonia Or the United States of North-America; Including also Cabotia, or the Canadian Provinces; the Western Territory To the Pacific Ocean; And the Northern Part of the Mexican States. Published by R. H. Laurie, No. 53, Fleet Street, London. 14th August, 1830. ("Sold by James Wyld, (successor to M’. Faden) Geographer to His Majesty, and H.R.H. The Duke of York, S. Charing Cross, London.").  "Baja California" is separated from "Sonora" by "Gulf of California".  "Rio Colorado" is drawn casually
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SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

from headwaters to the head of the gulf; above the confluence of “R. Nabajua” (San Juan River) it is labeled “Rio Zaguanas”. Among the headwaters neither the Green nor Grand rivers are portrayed. Other tributaries en route to the gulf are the San Juan River (not labeled), Little Colorado River (not labeled), a minor tributary labeled “R. S’ta Maria” (Bill Williams River), and “River Gila”. Just before reaching the head of the gulf, the Colorado follows a broad arc from southwest to southeast, meeting the gulf at the same point as at which the Gila meets it. [NOTE: Wheat (1958, Volume II, p. 236) cites “Sold by G. Crutchley, map seller & publisher, 38, Ludgate Street, St. Pauls, London. Engraving & printing in all it’s various branches. 14th August, 1830.” It is not determined here whether these are coincident offerings or if one is a later variant of the other.]

CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT II:393

1831

Bell, James


Finley, Anthony

1831 25.711 A new general atlas comprising a complete set of maps, representing the grand divisions of the globe. Philadelphia: Anthony Finley. [See map 32, “Mexico.” (Young & Delleker Sc.).] “R. Colorado of the West” is shown between the head of “Gulf of California” and the confluence of “R. Zaguananas” (Green River) and “R. Nabajua” (San Juan River). [There are multiple eds. of this atlas.]

Peabody, M. M. [Peabody, Moody Morse]

1831 25.1512 Map of the United States Completed from the most authentic sources, and most respectfully inscribed to the citizens of the United States, by the publisher. Engraved and Published by M. M. Peabody. Utica 1831. (”Copy-Right-Secured”.) [In the “Internal Provinces of Mexico”, “Old California” is separated from “Sonora” by “Gulf of California”. In the northwestern part of Sonora is the note, “This part of the Provincias Internas, is but imperfectly known; no scientific traveller having ever explored, the wide range from San Antonio to Red River.” At the head of the gulf, which twists northward from its northwestward trend, “R. Colorado of the West” arrives from the northeast, and independently, “R. Gila” arrives from the east-northeast. Of interest is that “R. Martires” is shown to the west of the Colorado on a southward course, arriving at the west side of the gulf some distance south of the mouths of the Colorado and Gila. The area just to the north is occluded by a table of geographical statistics.]

Thrall, Willis

1831 25.1154 Map of the United States Compiled from the most Authentic Sources. Hartford: Willis Thrall. [In the area labeled “Internal Provinces of Mexico”, nearly the entire region of interest to this bibliography is (in)conveniently overlaid by a table of distances between Washington, D.C., and various cities and towns across the country. “R.
Colorado of the West” is seen meeting the head of the “Gulf of California”. “R. Gila” meets the northeasternmost part of the gulf, below the mouth of the Colorado. “R. Martires” is shown flowing parallel to and west of the Colorado before turning southeastward to meet the gulf some distance south of the Colorado and Gila. An inset map of “North America” shows the Colorado from its headwaters on the west side of “Rocky Mt” to the head of the gulf, where also the Gila joins it. (These river are without labels, although other rivers on this inset are labeled.)

**1833**

**Brué, A. H.** [Brué, Adrien Hubert]

1833 25.678 *Nouvelle carte de l’Amérique Septentrionale, du Groënland et des îles qui en dépendent . . . . Œuvre Posthume.* Paris: Chez Mme V Brué. [In “Mexique” the “Rio Colorado” flows southwestward from its confluence with “R. Nabajoas” to the head of “Golfe de California (Mer Vermeille) ou de Cortés”. Includes the route of Jedediah Smith.] [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:401 [with illustration facing p. 144]

1833 25.1331 *Carte Physique et Politique de l’Amérique Septentrionale, Par A. H. Brué, Géographe du Roi. Publiée pour la première fois en 1821 par J. Goujon. Revue et augmentée par l’Editeur d’après le nouvel Atlas Américain à Paris Chez J. Goujon et J. Andriveau, Géographes-Éditeurs, Rue du Bac, No 6, près le pont Royal. (“à Berlin, chez Simon Schropp et Comp’ê” “à Manheim, chez Artaria.” “à Vienne, chez Riedl, au Bureau d’Industrie.” “à Zurich, chez Fuessli et Comp’ê” “à Londres, chez Ja! Gardner No 163 Regent Street.” “à Milan, chez Betailli et Comp’ê”) “Vieille Californie” is separated from “Sonora” by “Golfe de Californie”. “R. Colorado” follows a generally northeast-southwest course from headwaters to the head of the gulf; above the confluence of “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River) it is labeled “Zaguanas R.” Among the headwaters neither the Green nor Grand rivers are portrayed. Other tributaries en route to the gulf are “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River) from the east and northeast, a minor tributary (not labeled) from the east (Bill Williams River), and “R. Gila, the confluence of which is coincident with the Colorado’s arrival at the head of the gulf. Paralleling the Colorado to its west, are two disjoined rivers without defined headwaters or confluences, “R. Pyramides” and “R. des Martyrs”. Also of interest, though extralimital to the area covered by this bibliography, is a lake in present-day Utah, “L. Teguayo ou Salé”, which receives “R. S. Bonaventure” and the outlet of which is “R. S. Philippe ou del Colorado”, which crosses southwestward the blank Great Basin area of the map as a dashed line before being shown as a solid line heading west that bifurcates before reaching the Pacific Ocean, with one outlet in “Monterey” (Bay) and the other south of “S. Carlos de Monterey”. [See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes to Section 2.] [In French.]

**Crutchley, G.** [see also Laurie, R. H.]

1833 25.1011 *Fredonia Or the United States of North-America; Including also Cabotia, or the Canadian Provinces; the Western Territory To the Pacific Ocean; And the Northern Part of the Mexican States. By G. Cruchley, Map Seller & Publisher, 81, Fleet Street, from 38, Ludgate St[t]. [sic] London. Engraving & Printing in all its various Branches. 14th August, 1830. Additions, 1833. [The portion, “By . . . Branches.” is a separately printed paste-down.]” “Rio Colorado” is sketched in very generally on a southwestward course between “Gulf of California” and the confluence of “Rio Zaguanas” (Green River) and “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River). The Little Colorado River
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\begin{center}
\textbf{CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY}
\end{center}

\textit{SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 \& 2}

is depicted but not labeled. The only other tributaries in this reach of the river are "R. S\textsuperscript{\textregistered} Maria" (Bill Williams River?) and "River Gila". The western side of the head of the gulf has the notation, "Flat Sandy Coast".

\begin{center}
\textbf{1834}
\end{center}

\textbf{Arrowsmith, J.} [\textit{Arrowsmith, John}]

\begin{center}
\textbf{1834} \quad 25.1211 \hspace{1em} \textit{Mexico, by J. Arrowsmith}. ("London, Publ'd 15 Feb'y 1834, by J. Arrowsmith, 33 East S't Red Lion Square.") [An atlas sheet, no. "44".] ["R. Colorado" is depicted on a more or less straight northeast-southwest course between the head of "Gulf of California" and headwaters east of "Youta or G. Salt L." Tributaries are "R. Nabajoa" (San Juan River), "J. Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River), a short tributary (not labeled) from the northwest between the San Juan and Little Colorado, "Pyramid or Adams R." from the north and northwest, "R. S. Maria" (Bill Williams River), and "R. Gila", which reaches the head of the gulf independently of the Colorado. At the confluence of the Little Colorado is the label "P\textsuperscript{3} Bucarelli" (Puerto de Bucareli).] [See also remarks on the "river of the sulfurous pyramids" in the Notes to Section 2.]
\end{center}

\textbf{Brué, A. H.} [\textit{Brué, Adrien Hubert}]

\begin{center}
\textbf{1834} \quad 25.679 \hspace{1em} \textit{Nouvelle carte du Mexique, et d'une partie des provinces unies de l’Amérique Centrale . . .}. Paris: Chez M	extsuperscript{e} V	extsuperscript{e} Brué. [In "Mexique" the "Rio Colorado" flows southwestward from its confluence with "R. Nabajoa" to the head of "Golfe de California (Mer Vermeille) ou de Cortes". Includes the route of Jedediah Smith.] [In French.]
\end{center}

\begin{center}
\textit{≡ \textbf{CROSS-LISTINGS}} \hspace{1em} WHEAT II:404 [with illustration facing p. 145]
\end{center}

\textbf{Sekisui, Nagakubo}

\begin{center}
\textbf{1834} \quad 25.1134 \hspace{1em} \textit{Kaisei Chikyu Bankoku sankai yochi zenzu setsu}. [Revised map of all countries on the globe.] Edo and Osaka: Kochiya Kibei and Akitaya Taemon. [Hand-colored woodblock map; copy in Japanese translation of a world map by Matteo Ricci. Case title: "改正地球萬國全圖". Map title in Japanese characters not available to this bibliography.] [Four rivers are shown converging at the head of the Gulf of California, from the northwest, north, northeast, and east, all of which have headwater forks.] [In Japanese.]
\end{center}

\textbf{Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge}

\begin{center}
\textbf{1834} \quad 25.645 \hspace{1em} \textit{A map of the principal rivers shewing their courses, countries, and comparative lengths}. London: Baldwin and Cradock, 1 sheet. (Engraved by Thomas Starling.) [Of note is depicted (in upper-right inset) "Colorado", with dashed-line course, in "California".] [In this bibliography refer also to Bailly \textit{et al.} (2019, \textbf{ITEM NO. 2.28944)}, in which this plate is reproduced.]
\end{center}

\textbf{Tanner, H. S.} [\textit{Tanner, Henry Schenck}]

\begin{center}
\textbf{1834} \quad 25.1546 \hspace{1em} \textit{Mexico \& Guatemala: by H. S. Tanner}. ("Philadelphia Published by H. S. Tanner.") ("Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1834, by H. S. Tanner, in the Clerks Office of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.") ["Rio Colorado" is depicted on an effectively straight southwesterly course between undefined headwaters and the head of "Gulf of California" that separates "Lower California" from "Sonora". (In the headwaters, only "R. de los Dolores" is labeled.) Tributaries to the Colorado are "R.
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SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Nabajoa" (San Juan River) from the east), "R. Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River) from the east-northeast, a short tributary (not labeled; Bill Williams River) from the east, and "R. Gila" from the east. The Colorado is shown arriving at the head of the gulf on a due south course. Also shown to the west of the Colorado, and paralleling it, are two disjointed rivers, "R. of the Sulphur? Pyramids?" and "R. de los Martires". [See also remarks on the "river of the sulfurous pyramids" in the Notes to Section 2.]

1835

Barber, B. B., AND Willard, A.

1835 25.1320 Map of the United States of America with its territories & districts. Including also a part of Upper & Lower Canada and Mexico. Published by B,B,Barber & A,Willard, Hartford, 1835. [Commas and spacing, thus.] [Over much of the Southwest is placed, "conveniently", a table of distances of principal towns from the "Seat of Government", with populations according to the 1830 U.S. Census, and "comparative heights of the principal Mountains in the United States and its Territories". The Southwest is furthermore portrayed sparsely, with "Río Colorado" shown crudely between the head of the "Gulf of California" and headwaters. No tributaries are labeled other than "Río Gila", which converges at the head of the gulf along with the Colorado. There is an unusual representation of "Río de las Piramides sulfureas", the so-called, misrepresented and mistranslated, river of the "sulfurous pyramids", which is depicted heading in an area west of where the Grand Canyon is situated, flowing southwestward and southward, finally turning southeastward to enter the west side of the Gulf of California some distance below the mouths of the Colorado/Gila.] [See also remarks on the "river of the sulfurous pyramids" in the Notes to Section 2.] [For a later ed., which in the Southwest displays features identically to the 1835 ed. but without the occluding table, see Reed and Barber (1852, ITEM NO. 25.1150).]

Dufour, A. H.

1835 25.1270 République Fédérative des Etats-Unis Méxicains, par A. H. Dufour Paris 1835 Chez Basset Rue S. Jacques N° 64. ["Río Colorado" is depicted between the head of "Golfe de Californie ou Mer Vermelle, ou Mer de Cortes" and the confluence of "R. Nabojao" (San Juan River) and "R. Zaguanes" (sic). The river flows very generally on a southwestward course across this region, with but four tributaries: "R. Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River), "R. S. Maria" (Bill Williams River), "R. Amarillo", and "Gila R." The "Amarillo" (i.e., the supposed "Martyres") is shown paralleling the Colorado from a headwater north of the confluence of the San Juan and "Zaguanes", turning southward to join the Colorado a short distance north of the confluence of the Gila, which in turn is a short distance northeast of the mouth of the Colorado.] [In French.]

Stieler, Adolf

1835 25.684 Hand-Atlas Über Alle Theile Der Erde Und Über Das Weltgebäude : nach dem neuesten Zustande. Gotha: Justus Perthes. [See map 46b, "Vereinigte Staaten von Nord-America entw. u. geog. v. Ad. St. 1834. Einige Zusätze von H. Bgs. [Heinrich Berghaus], 1835." ] [The river, "Colorado", is drawn in rather simply between the river "Jaquesila" and "B. v. Calif". Also of note is that the head of the gulf also receives, from the east, the river "Gila". ] [In German.]

CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:406 [as "1834"; with illustration facing p. 149]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

1836

Crutchley, G. [see also Laurie, R. H.]

1836 25.1012 Fredonia Or the United States of North-America; Including also Cabotia, or the Canadian Provinces; the Western Territory To the Pacific Ocean; And the Northern Part of the Mexican States. By G. Cruchley, Map Seller & Publisher, 81, Fleet Street, from 38, Ludgate St. [sic] London. Engraving & Printing in all its various Branches. 14th August, 1834. Additions, 1836. [The portion, “By . . . Branches.” is a separately printed paste-down.] [“Rio Colorado” is sketched in very generally on a southwestward course between “Gulf of California” and the confluence of “Rio Zaguanas” (Green River) and “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River). The Little Colorado River is depicted but not labeled. The only other tributaries in this reach of the river are “R. S’t Maria” (Bill Williams River?) and “River Gila”. The confluence of the Gila is shown differently than shown in earlier ed., more northerly and above a bifurcation of the Colorado before the latter rejoins just above the head of the gulf. The western side of the head of the gulf has the notation, “Flat Sandy Coast”.]

Dufour, A. H.

1836 25.1271 Amérique du Nord. par A. H. Dufour, Paris, 1836. Chez J. Andriveau-Goujon, Editeur, Rue du Bac, N°. 6. (“Flahaut sculp.”, “Wrin scrip.”) [“Rio Colorado” is depicted between the head of “Golfe de Californie ou Mer Vermeille, ou Mer de Cortez” and headwaters in “Sierra Verde”. The river flows very generally on a southwestward course across the region from the confluence of “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River), receiving but one other tributary, “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River), before reaching the confluence of “Gila R.” a short distance north of the gulf.] [In French.]

Gallatin, Albert

1836 25.1057 Map of the Indian Tribes of North America about 1600 A.D. along the Atlantic; & about 1800 A.D. westwardly. Published by the Amer: Antiq: Soc: From a drawing by Hon: A. Gallatin. (“Pendleton’s Lithography.”) In: Gallatin, Albert, A synopsis of the Indian tribes within the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, and in the British and Russian possessions in North America. American Antiquarian Society, Transactions and Collections, 2: 1-422. (Archæologia Americana, 2.) [The paper and the ethnographic data portrayed on the map are extralimital to this bibliography. The base map, however, portrays “Rio Colorado of the West” with it and “Rio Gila” converging together at the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled). The headwaters of the Colorado are shown at a mythical “3 Peaks” common to the headwaters also of the Missouri and Columbia Rivers. Also shown on the map is “J. B. Smith’s route 1826”.]

Tanner, H. S. [Tanner, Henry Schenck]

1836 25.685 A new universal atlas containing maps of the various empires, kingdoms, states and republics of the world. With a special map of each of the United States, plans of cities &c. Comprehended in seventy sheets and forming a series of one hundred and seventeen maps, plans and sections, By H.S. Tanner. Philadelphia: Published by the Author, [4] pp., 69 maps. [See “North America.”, where “Grand R.” becomes “R. Colorado” at an indistinct point (either at the confluence of “R. Nabajoa” or “R. Jaquesita”; it enters the head of the “Gulf of California”).] [See also “Mexico &
Guatemala: By H. S. Tanner ", which in the Colorado River region differs in that "Rio Colorado" is labeled only at its downstream end, having followed a slightly different route from its headwaters than as shown in the "North America" map. In addition, all of the headwater streams are drawn differently.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  
Wheat II:422 ["North America" map; with illustration facing p. 81]

1837

Rosa

1837 25.739  
Mapa de los Estados Unidos Mejicanos arreglado a la distribucion que en diversos decretos ha hecho del territorio el Congreso General Mejicano. Paris, 1837. Publicado por Rosa. [No imprint], 1 sheet. [Wheat (1958, Volume II, p. 248) calls this map a "palpable plagiarism of Tanner's Mexico, translated into the Spanish Language." Refers to Tanner (1826, Item No. 25.1055).] [Mexico includes that portion of what is now the southwestern United States, its northern border with "Oregon Tierra". "Rio Colorado" is portrayed along a fairly straight course between "Golfo de California" and the confluence of "Rio Zaguananas" (Green River) and "Rio Nabjaoa" (San Juan River). At the confluence of "Rio Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River) and the Colorado is labeled "Puerto Bucarello" (Puerto de Bucareli).] Not far to the west of this confluence is a disconnected river, without headwater or confluence, running parallel to the Colorado, "C. de las Pyramids Sulfurcas". Southwest from there, at the latitude of the tributary "R. S. Maria" (Bill Williams River), is another disconnected river, "R. de los Martires". [See also remarks on the "river of the sulfurous pyramids" in the Notes to Section 2.1] [In Spanish.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  
Wheat II:429

1838

Bradford, T. G.

1838 25.1329  
North America. In: Bradford, T. G., An illustrated atlas, geographical, statistical, and historical, of the United States, of the adjacent countries. Boston: Weeks, Jordan, and Co.; and New York: Wiley and Putnam. [Map: "Engraved by G. W. Boynton." Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1838, by T. G. Bradford, in the Clerks Office, of the District Court of Massachusetts." "California" is separated from "Mexico" by "Gulf of California". "R. Colorado" is shown on a peculiarly sinuous course along a mostly direct northeast-southwest heading between the gulf and headwaters that are restricted to "Green R." and a short river (not labeled) from the east (Grand River?). The only other tributaries are "Nabajoa R." (San Juan River), "R. Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River), a river (not labeled; Bill Williams River), and "R. Gila", which meets the Colorado just before the head of the gulf.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  
Wheat II:431

1839

Brué, A. H. [Brué, Adrien Hubert]

1839 25.680  
Nouvelle carte du Mexique, et d'une partie des provinces unies de l'Amérique Centrale . . . . Paris. [In "Mexique" the "Rio Colorado" flows southward from its
### Burgess, David

**Map of North America Designed to Accompany Smith’s Geography for Schools.**

("Eng. by Stiles, Sherman & Smith. N.Y.")

("Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1839, by David Burgess in the Clerks Office of the District Court of Connecticut.")(“California” and “Mexico” are separated by “Gulf of California”. “R. Colorado of the West” [with length of 700 miles indicated] is shown on the most general northeast-southwest course between the head of the gulf and “Cordilleras Mts” (sic); no tributaries are indicated. “R. Gila”, which is bifurcated to the east, reaches the head of the gulf independently of the Colorado.]

*Note:* This is a variant of Wheat II:440, who notes on this map, “Mary’s River (the Humboldt) occupies the Great Basin, with New Helvetia on the Sacramento.” These features are not seen on the map cited here. Instead, the Great Basin area is marked with a stippled pattern with the label, “Great Sandy Plains”.]

### Burr, David H.

**The American atlas; exhibiting the post offices, post roads, rail roads, canals, and the physical and political divisions of the United States of North America; constructed from the government surveys and other official materials. Under the direction of the Post Master General, by David H. Burr. Geographer to the House of Representatives of the U. S.**

[See "Map of the United States of North America with parts of the Adjacent Countries. By David H. Burr, Late Topographer to the Post Office, Geographer to the House of Representatives of the U. S."]

The southwestern portion of the continent, a part of Mexico at that time, portrays the “Rio Colorado of the West” entering the head of the Gulf of California, just downstream from the confluence of the “Rio Gila or San Francisco”; at the head of the gulf is “St. Ignacio I.” (today Isla Montague). Farther north is the confluence of the “Adams River” (Virgin River?); in the region occupied by what is the Grand Canyon is the confluence of “Rio Nabajoa” (San Juan River), and farther north the confluence of the “Grand River”. Of particular note is the singular label, in the area between the Colorado River and the Adams River, “Marble”, with no further explanation. This map also notably includes the travel routes of Jedediah Smith in the Southwest, about which Wheat (1958, Volume II, p. 167) supposes that “there can be no doubt that he [Burr] had an original Smith map before him while he worked on the portrayal of the Western country, for here are Smith’s travels developed in considerable detail.”

*Note:* A detail from this map, showing the region described above with its “Marble” label, is illustrated in a postscript to the separate essay in THE GRAND CANON, “Who Did Name the Grand Canyon?”


### Chapin, William

**Chapin’s Ornamental Map of the United States, New York, 1839.**

[See inset map: “The Western Possessions of the United States Including Texas and part of Mexico”. “Old California” is separated from “Sonora” by “Gulf of California”. “Rio Colorado” is depicted following a generalized northeast-southwest course between the gulf and the confluence of “R Nabajoa” (sic) (San Juan River). “Rio Gila” is shown reaching the...
head of the gulf with the Colorado. No other tributaries are shown except in the headwater areas.)

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:442

1840

**Arrowsmith, J. [Arrowsmith, John]**

1840 25.1212 *Mexico, by J. Arrowsmith.* ("London, Pub’d 15 Feb’y 1840, by J. Arrowsmith, 10 Soho Square.") ["R. Colorado" is depicted on a more or less straight northeast-southwest course between the head of "Gulf of California" and headwaters east of "Youta or G. Salt L." Tributaries are "R. Nabajoa" (San Juan River), "J. Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River), a short tributary (not labeled) from the northwest between the San Juan and Little Colorado, "Pyramid or Adams R." from the north and northwest, "R. S. Maria" (Bill Williams River), and "R. Gila", which reaches the head of the gulf independently of the Colorado. At the confluence of the Little Colorado is the label "Pº: Bucarelli" (Puerto de Bucareli).] [See also remarks on the "river of the sulfurous pyramids" in the Notes to Section 2.]

**Brué, A. H. [Brué, Adrien-Hubert]**

1840 25.1332 *Carte Générale des États-Unis Mexicains de la République du Texas et des Etats de l’Amérique Centrale. par A. Brué Géographe du Roi.(1825). Revue et augmentée par Ch. Picquet, Géographe du Roi et de Mgr le Duc d’Orléans. Paris, 1840. Chez Ch. Picquet, Quai Conti, 17, près du Pont des Arts. In: Atlas universel de géographie physique, politique, ancienne & moderne, contenant les cartes générales et particuliérea de toutes les parties du monde; rédigé conformément aux progres de la science pour servir à l’intelligence de l’histoire, de la Géographie et des Voyages. Nouvelle Edition composée de Soixante cinq feuilles. Par A. Brué, Géographe du Roi. revue et augmentée par Chº: Picquet, Géographe du Roi et de Mgr le Duc d’Orléans. Paris: Chez Ch. Picquet Géographe du Roi et de S.A.R. Mgr le Duc d’Orléans, propriétaire des cartes et atlas de fonds de M. Brué. [Map: ("Atlas, en 65 feuilles N°59.") "Vieille Californie" is separated from "Sonora et Cinaloa" by "Golfe de Californie ou Mer de Cortes". The remainder of the area of interest to this bibliography is the same as that described in Brué’s 1825 ed. (ITEM NO. 25.1330), with the exception of the course of "R. de los Martires": "R. Colorado de Occidente" follows a generally northeast-southwest course from headwaters to the head of the gulf. Among the headwaters neither the Green nor Grand rivers are portrayed. Tributaries en route to the gulf are "R. Nabajoa" (San Juan River) from the east (with tributaries to it in turn from the northeast), "R. Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River) from the east-northeast, "R. S. Maria" (Bill Williams River) as a minor tributary from the east, and "R. Gila", the confluence of which is in the Colorado north of the head of the gulf. At the confluence of Jaquesila is the label "Puerto Bucarelli" (Puerto de Bucareli). Paralleling the Colorado to its west, is a river labeled in its headwater "R. de las Piramides", joined by a dotted line to "R. de los Martires" farther downstream, which then is depicted by another dotted line that turns to the southeast to reach the lower Colorado River north of the confluence of the Gila.] [See also remarks on the "river of the sulfurous pyramids" in the Notes to Section 2.] [In French.]
Congress describes this globe: "hand col., paper gores over papier-mâché and plaster, mounted in a three-legged wooden stand 17 cm. high, supporting a wooden zodiacal circle and a brass meridian ring; 16 cm. in diam."] [Ca. 1840.] [The California peninsula is labeled "Old California". Even at this scale "Colorado" River and "R. Gila" are depicted, with tributaries.]

Lahainaluna [mission]

1840 25.1509 Ha Palapala Honua No Ka Poepoe [A map of the globe]. ("Lahainaluna Maui 1839."). In: He mau palapala aina a me na niele e pili ana. Hookahi Ke pai ana. Lahainaluna, Maui, [Hawaii]. [1840.] [On the continent of "Amerikaa" the only river labeled is "Misisipi M." In "Mesiko", the Colorado River (not labeled) is sketched in, feeding to the Gulf of California (not labeled); and the Gila River (not labeled), with tributaries, is sketched, reaching the northeastern head of the gulf. Both rivers head in "M. Ponaku" (i.e., Mauna Pōhaku [Rocky Mountains].) [In Hawaiian.]

Virtue, George

NO DATE 25.1088 America. ("London. Geo. Virtue. Ivy Lane."). ("Engraved by the Omnigraph F. P. Becker & C\'e Patentees."). [1840s?] ["R. Colorado" is shown haphazardly between "G. California" and a mountainous area that passes through what is the Grand Canyon area. The river is short, displayed as an equal length to what must be the Gila River (not labeled), with their confluence some distance from the gulf.]

1842

Arrowsmith, J. [Arrowsmith, John]

1842 25.1213 Mexico, by J. Arrowsmith. ("London, Pub\'d 15 Feb\' 1842, by J. Arrowsmith, 10 Soho Square."). In: The London Atlas of Universal Geography, Exhibiting the Physical and Political Divisions of the Various Countries of the World, Constructed from Original Materials. Is most respectfully dedicated to his venerable Friend John Middleton Esq. As a testimony of Gratitude and Esteem, By his much Obliged & Humble Servant, John Arrowsmith, F.R.G.S[J] & R.A.S. 10, Soho Square, London. ("London, Pub\'d by J. Arrowsmith, 10 Soho Square, 1842."). ["R. Colorado" is depicted on a more or less straight northeast-southwest course between the head of "Gulf of California" and headwaters east of "Youta or G. Salt L." Tributaries are "R. Nabajoa" (San Juan River), "J. Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River), a short tributary (not labeled) from the northwest between the San Juan and Little Colorado, "Pyramid or Adams R." from the north and northwest, "R. S. Maria" (Bill Williams River), and "R. Gila", which reaches the head of the gulf independently of the Colorado. At the confluence of the Little Colorado the label "P\'t Bucarelli" (Puerto de Bucarelli).] [See also remarks on the "river of the sulfurous pyramids" in the Notes to Section 2.]

Chapman and Hall [firm]

1842 25.1369 Central America II. Including Texas, California and the Northern States of Mexico. ("Published under the Superintendence of the Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge."). ("Published by Chapman & Hall 186 Strand 15 Oct. 1842."). ("J. & C. Walker Sculp."). ["California Vieja" is separated from "Sonora" by "Gulf of California Discovered in 1534 and called the Sea of Cortes". "R. Colorado" is depicted most generally on an essentially straight northeast-to-southwest course between headwater
and the head of the gulf. The only tributaries are “R. Nabaja” (San Juan River) from the east, “R. Yaquesila” (Little Colorado River) from the east, “Pyramid or Adams R.” (Virgin River) from the northwest, “R. S. Maria” (Bill Williams River) from the northeast, and “R. Gila” from the east. At the confluence of the Little Colorado is the place name “Puerto Bucareli” (Puerto de Bucareli).] [See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes to Section 2.] [NOTE: The same map as Charles Knight and Co. (1842, item no. 25.1367).]

Charles Knight and Co.

1842 25.1367

Central America II. Including Texas, California and the Northern States of Mexico. (“Published under the Superintendence of the Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.”) (“J. & C. Walker”). (“California Vieja” is separated from “Sonora” by “Gulf of California Discovered in 1534 and called the Sea of Cortes”. “R. Colorado” is depicted most generally on an essentially straight northeast-to-southwest course between headwater and the head of the gulf. The only tributaries are “R. Nabaja” (San Juan River) from the east, “R. Yaquesila” (Little Colorado River) from the east, “Pyramid or Adams R.” (Virgin River) from the northwest, “R. S. Maria” (Bill Williams River) from the northeast, and “R. Gila” from the east. At the confluence of the Little Colorado is the place name “Puerto Bucareli” (Puerto de Bucareli).] [See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes to Section 2.] [NOTE: Map does not include publisher’s information. A variant of this map includes at bottom: “London. Cha:s Knight & Co. 22, Ludgate Street.” and “J. & C. Walker Sculp.”] [NOTE: The same map as Chapman and Hall [firm] (1842, item no. 25.1369).]

Folsom, C. J.

1842 25.1214

Mexico and Texas, in 1842. Published by C. J. Folsom, N° 40 Fulton St. cor. Pearl, New-York. (“Lith. of G. W. Lewis, cor. Beckman & Nassau St. N.Y.”) (“Old California” and “Occidente or Sonora” are separated by “Gulf of California or Sea of Cortes”. “R. Colorado” is depicted on a mostly straight northeast-southwest course between the head of the gulf and a point north of the confluence of “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River) at the top of the map. Parallel to and west of the Colorado is “R. de los Martires”, which arcs west-southwestward to reach the “Pacific Ocean”. “R Gila” reaches the head of the gulf where also the Colorado reaches it.]

Lapie [firm]

1842 25.63

Carte des Etats-Unis du Mexique. Paris: Lapie. [In French.]

Marmocchi, F. C. [Marmocchi, Francesco Constantino]

1842 25.574

Il Nuovo Mondo diviso nelle sue principali contrade. In: Atlante di geografia universale : preceduto da un vocabolario de nomi tecnici della geografia, corredato da specchi statistici delle divisioni politiche della terra, ed arricchito d’illustrazioni e di una bilancia politica del globo per servire al corso di geografia universale. Firenze: Vincenzo Batelli e Compagni. [A river (not labeled) that enters the head of “Mare Vermiglio” comes from the region labeled “Rov. di una Città Indiana Casa grande”, which seems to depict the Gila River.] [In Italian.]
Anonymous
1843 25.541 The North-West boundary question. *Dublin University Magazine*, 21 (March): 377-394, map. [See map, which displays U.S. boundaries in the West as then drawn. Colorado River, pp. 377, 379, *in passing*.]

Marryat (Capt.) [Marryat, Frederick]
1843 25.1065 *Narrative of the travels and adventures of Monsieur Violet, in California, Sonora, and western Texas*. Written by Capt. Marryat, C.B. London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 3 volumes, 313, 318, 299 pp., map frontispiece in Volume I. [Although the story line takes place principally in the country of the "Shoshones", north from the region of interest to this bibliography, there are occasional references to adventure in the region of the "Río Colorado del West" and of the "cruel race" of the "Club Indians", or "Piuses". Passages that are likely pertinent to this bibliography, with reference to the lower Colorado River region and headwaters, appear in Volume I, pp. 40 note, 171-172, 218, 224, 272; Volume II, pp. 23-24, 126 ("the big stony river (the Colorado of the West)"); 129; Volume III, p. 257. The map in Volume I is, as like the story, fictional, depicting the land of the "Shonshones"; in the southern portion of the map, near latitude 40° N, the "River Buenaventura" passes by "Mount Pleasant" beside which con verge from the southwest and southeast, respectively, "The Trail to Upper California" and "The trail to the Río Colorado del mar". Wheat (1958, Volume II, p. 182) takes note of the "flight of fancy" in the map, calling it "a silly little map" and (p. 259) "[o]bviously fiction", perhaps not realizing that Marryat was a well-known British novelist nor that this title was written for a younger-reader audience. The map is without title, with the credit "W. Lake, lith, 170. Fleet St."]

*[NOTE: For the various printings of this title, see Marryat in Part 6, Section 2 of *The Grand Canon*.]*

Woodbridge, William C.
1843 25.1226 *Modern atlas, physical, political and statistical; exhibiting on separate maps, the physical and political characteristics of countries, the prevailing religions, forms of government and degrees of civilization, the climates and productions of the earth, and the comparative size of countries, towns, rivers and mountains; accompanied by geographical and statistical tables*. Hartford, Connecticut: William James Hammersley. [See map: "Physical Map of North America. Adapted to Woodbridge's Geography." ("Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1843, by William C. Woodbridge, in the Clerks Office of the District Court of Massachusetts.") "Penin. of California" and "Sonera" (*sic*) are separated by "Gulf of California". A single river is shown between the head of the gulf and headwaters in "Cordillera of New Mexico"; on

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57 Regarding the novelist Frederick Marryat, who had resigned from the Royal Navy following the successful publication of his first novel, see notes in Mary Lee Spence, "British Impressions of Texas and the Texans", *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 70, No. 2 (October 1966), pp. 163-183; specifically about the adventures of Monsieur Violet cited here, pp. 179-182. See also: Alan Buster, *Captain Marryat: sea-officer, novelist, country squire*: a bio-bibliographical essay to accompany an exhibition of the life and works of Captain Frederick Marryat, R.N., 1792-1848 (University of California Library, Los Angeles, 1980), 48 p.; and Oliver Warner, *Captain Marryat: a rediscovery* (Constable and Co. Ltd., London, 1953), p. 175. Spence, Buster, and Warner confirm as well that this title was written for the young-reader audience. Buster (p. 37) notes that in the Monsieur Violet story "[s]ubstantial pieces were taken from Bancroft's *History of the United States*, Josiah Gregg's *Commerce of the Prairies* and especially G. W. Kendall's *Narrative of the Texan Santa Fé Expedition*. There seems to be even a bit from *Two Years Before the Mast*."

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its upper portion it is labeled “R. Zanguananas” and on its lower portion “Rio Colorado”. Two tributaries, neither labeled, come to this river directly from the east, and “R. Gila” is a tributary reaching the Colorado just above the head of the gulf.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  Wheat II:472 [map]

1844

Duflot de Mofras (Monsieur) [Duflot de Mofras, Eugène]

1844 25.805  
*Exploration du territoire de l’Orégon, des Californies et de la mer Vermeille, exécutée pendant les années 1840, 1841 et 1842 . . . .* Paris: Arthus Bertrand, 2 volumes, 249, 247 pp., Atlas. [See Tome Premier, Chapter 6, which includes lower Colorado River region. See in Atlas no. 10, “Plan de l’embouchure du Rio Colorado dans la Mer Vermeille.”; a simple hydrographic map of the mouth of the Colorado ostensibly to the confluence of the Rio Colorado and Rio Gila.] [See also atlas map, “Carte de la côte de l’Amérique sur l’Océan Pacifique Septentrional comprenant le Territoire de l’Orégon, les Californies, la Mer Vermeille, partie des territoires de la Compagnie de la Baie d’H’dson, et de l’Amérique Russe.” (“Le plan gravé par Jacobs. L’écriture gravée par Haqc.”), scale 1:5,555,555. This map notes “Rio Colorado del Occidente reconnu par Alarcon en 1540”, which flows into “Golfe de Californie ou Mer Vermeille de Cortès” after having passed conjecturally through the Grand Canyon region. “Rio Colorado” heads at the confluence of two streams displayed as relatively minor ones, “R. Verde” and “R. Espagnale”, both of which flow north to south. It also displays explorers’ routes, including the route of Domínguez and Escalante in 1776 that is labeled “Recces des R.R.P.P. Escalante et Garcès en 1775 et 1777” (sic).] [In French.]  
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  Wheat II:474 [map, “Carte de la côte de l’Amérique”; with illustration facing p. 180]

Emory, W. H. [Emory, William H.]

1844 25.689  
*Map of Texas and the country adjacent: Compiled in the Bureau of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, from the best authorities, for the State Department, under the direction of Colonel J. J. Abert, Chief of the Corps, by W. H. Emory, 1sLt. T.E. Washington, D.C.: U.S. War Department. (“W. J. Stone Sc. Washington”) [“Rio Colorado”, flowing to the “Gulf of California”, is shown wholly conjecturally flowing southwest from the confluence of the “Green River” and “Grand River”. The “San Juan R.” is shown as a tributary to the Grand. “Rio Gila” is also shown flowing into the gulf, separately from the Colorado.]  
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  Wheat II:478 [with illustration facing p. 184]

Falconer, Thomas

1844 25.1089  
*On the discovery of the Mississippi, and on the south-western, Oregon, and north-western boundary of the United States. With a translation from the original ms. of memoirs, etc. relating to the discovery of the Mississippi, by Robert Cavelier de la Salle and the Chevalier Henry de Tonty. London: Samuel Clarke, pp. i-iv, 5-96, 1-100, 97-99 [sic], [1], map. [Map: “North America. Published under the Superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge”’. (“London, Cha: Knight & Co 22, Ludgate Street.” “Engraved by J. & C. Walker.”) [“R. Colorado” is depicted mostly along a straight line between the “Gulf of California” and headwaters in “Sierra Madre” east of “L. Youla” (Great Salt Lake). The only tributaries along its entire length are “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River), “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River), “R. Pyramid” (the Virgin River, also confused with the so-called, misrepresented and
mistranslated, river of the “sulfurous pyramids”), “R. S. Maria” (Bill Williams River), and “R. Gila”. At the confluence of the Jaquesila is a place marker for “Puerto de Bucareli” (Puerto de Bucareli).] [See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes to Section 2.]

≡ CROS-LISTINGS  WHEAT II:479 [map (1845 ed. = II:493)]

Greenhow, Robert

1844  25.835  “Map of the Western & Middle Portions of North America, to Illustrate the History of California, Oregon and the Other Countries on the North-West Coast of America by Robert Greenhow. Compiled from the best Authorities by Robert Greenhow. Drawn by George H. Ringgold, Engraved by E. F. Woodward, Philad."  In: Greenhow, Robert, The history of Oregon and California, and other territories on the North-West coast of North America : accompanied by a geographical view and map of those countries, and a number of documents as proofs and illustrations of the history. London: John Murray, 482 pp. + advertisements. [A single, generalized course of the Colorado River is labeled "R. Colorado" at its lower end and, without interruption, "Green R." at its upper end, with tributaries from the east, "Nabaho R." (San Juan River), "Jaquesila R." (Little Colorado River), and "R. Gila". Other tributaries (not labeled) are a stream from the north and northwest (likely the Virgin River) and from the east (Bill Williams River).] [NOTE: This map also appears, photolithographically reproduced, in Alaskan Boundary Tribunal : British Atlas : Maps and charts accompanying the case of Great Britain (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1904, Plate 16). Also, as a matter of disambiguation, take note that a portion of this map (showing Greenhow’s title panel and only the west coast of North America from California to Alaska, and all of Alaska, omitting the area of interest to this bibliography) appears, photolithographically reproduced, in Alaskan Boundary Tribunal : United States Atlas : Maps and charts accompanying the case and counter case of the United States (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1904, Plate 15) (caption in top margin of this map: "Alaskan Boundary Tribunal, 1903.)” These atlas volumes are a part of the series issued as U.S. 58th Congress, 2nd Session, Senate Document 162.]

≡ CROS-LISTINGS  WHEAT II:481 [map]

Morse, Sidney E.

1844  25.1002  A system of geography, for the use of schools. New-York: Harper and Brothers, 72 pp. [Cover title: Morse’s school geography illustrated with cerographic maps.] [See map on p. 38: "Mexico[,] Guatimala and the West Indies”. In "Mexico", "Colorado R." is drawn roughly between the gulf and the confluence to two rivers (not labeled) heading in “Cordilleras of Mexico”.

≡ CROS-LISTINGS  WHEAT IV:486 [map]

1845

Anonymous

1845  25.542  [Note of manuscript map by Albert Gallatin sent to Geographical Society at Paris.] In: Biblioteca Italiana [SECTION]. Reale Istituto Lombardo di Scienze, Lettere ed Arte, Giornale, e Biblioteca Italiana (Milano), 10(30): 393-394. ["Il signor Alberto Gallatin . . . ha mandato alla Società geografica di Parigi una carta manoscritta di quelle regioni fra il Missu e l’Oceano pacifico . . . . La parte più interessante delle medesime è la dimostrazione dell’immenso spazio che occupa il deserto di sabbia fra il Rio Colorado e la catena marittima dei monti della California, l’unico del suo genere in

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SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

quel vastissimo continente. Tutto quello ch'è a borea fra il Rio Colorado e la California, era infino ad ora terra incognita. Il confine settentrionale del deserto è presso a poco sotto il latitudinario quarantesimo primo. Cuopre otto gradi di longitudine, ma solamente sotto quello di 32° 30′, da dove si prolunga per circa cento miglia più verso mezzodi al di qua e di là del golfo di California.” [In Italian.]

Berghaus, Heinrich

1845  25.784  Physikalischer Atlas: oder Sammlung von Karten, auf denen d. hauptsächlichsten Erscheinungen der anorganischen und organismen Natur nach ihrer geographischen Verbreitung und Vertheilung bildlich dargestellt sind. Gotha: Justus Perthes. 2 volumes. [See the plate, “Die Isothermkurven Der Nordlichen Halbkugel”, which comprises a polar projection of the northern hemisphere, on which map the river “Colorado” and an unnamed tributary enter at the head of the Gulf of California.] [In this bibliography refer also to Bailly et al. (2019, ITEM NO. 2.28944), in which this plate is reproduced.] [In German.]

Brué, A. H. [Brué, Adrien-Hubert]

1845  25.1655  Nouvelle Carte du Mexique, du Texas et d’une Partie des États Limitrophes; Dédiee à l’Académie Royale des Sciences de l’Institut de France, par A. H. Brué, Géographe du Roi, Membre de la comm°2e centrale de la société de Géographie de Paris, membre-honoraire de celle de Londres, &c; Revue et augmentée par Ch. Picquet, Géographe du Roi et du Duc d’Orléans, Propriétaire des Cartes et Atlas de Brué, Quai Conti N°. 17, près de l’Institut. Paris, 1845. ("Publiée en 1834; Revue en 1837, 1839, 1840, 1845.") [The peninsula, "Ancienne Californie", is separated from "Sonora et Cinaloa" by "Golfe de Californie (Mer Vermeille) ou de Cortes". "Rio Colorado" is depicted between the head of the gulf along an arcing course from headwaters in the "Sierra Verde". Between the confluence of the Little Colorado River (not labeled) and the confluence of "R. Gila" it follows an essentially straight course to the southwest. Tributaries are "R. Nabajos" (San Juan River, to the north of the confluence of the Little Colorado), "R. St. Maria" (Bill Williams River), and, not far north from the confluence of the Gila, a river from the northwest of which except for its immediate course above the Colorado is depicted by a dashed line. That river in turn comes from the north and northeast, with a short tributary, "R. de los Martires", from the northeast not far from the Colorado confluence. Farther upstream on that river, at the latitude of the confluence of "R. Nabajos", it is labeled "Seeds-Keeder, dont las source est inconnue elle renferme beaucoup de rapides"; at that point is the confluence of "R. Adams?" from the northwest, depicted by solid lines only here, which farther upstream had followed a course arcing from southwest to southeast. "R. Adams?" is the Virgin River, as corroborated by the notation on its lower course, "Caverne remarquable et Sel de Roche". Paralleling both the Colorado and the middle "Seeds-Keeder" in this area is a river with defined headwaters at the latitude of "R. Nabajos", which follows a course to the southwest and south-southwest that becomes a dashed line with no confluence; this river is labeled "Rio de las Piramides Sulfureas prob. le Seeds Keeder de Smith" (referring to the journeys of Jedediah Smith). (See also remarks on the "river of the sulfurous pyramids" in the Notes to Section 2.) Between the confluence of the the Gila and the head of the gulf, the Colorado turns to the south-southwest and birfurcates to form "I. Thomas", before rejoining just before reaching the gulf. The delta region is labeled "Grande plaine basse". ] [In French.]
Farnham, Thomas J.

1845 25.815  
*Travels in the Californias, and scenes in the Pacific Ocean.* New York: Saxton and Miles, 416 pp. [Colorado River, see pp. 302-303, 321.] [Issued in four parts; parts 2-4 are enumerated; part 4 with date 1845.] [See map (with date 1845), "Map of the Californias by T. J. Farnham.", which shows in "Upper California" the "Rio Colorado" flowing wholly conjecturally southwestwardly through "Paiuches Desert" from unlabeled headwaters; en route "R. S. Juan" is a tributary. What is likely the Little Colorado River (not labeled) flows east to west; at its confluence with the Colorado is the notation, "Ruins". "R. Mojaves" is drawn with a dashed line as a tributary to the Colorado in its lower course. "R. Gila" is also shown flowing into the gulf, separately from the Colorado.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS HOWES F49 WHEAT II:494 [with illustration facing p. 189]

1845 25.1001  
Map of the Californias by T. J. Farnham. *In:* Morse, Sidney E., and Breese, Samuel, *The cerographic atlas of the United States : supplement to the New-York Observer.* New-York: Sidney E. Morse and Co. "1843." [In "Upper California" the "Rio Colorado" is shown flowing wholly conjecturally southwestwardly through "Paiuches Desert" from unlabeled headwaters; en route "R. S. Juan" is a tributary. What is likely the Little Colorado River (not labeled) flows east to west; at its confluence with the Colorado is the notation, "Ruins". "R. Mojaves" is drawn with a dashed line as a tributary to the Colorado in its lower course. "R. Gila" is also shown flowing into the gulf, separately from the Colorado.]

[NOTE: Wheat (Volume 2, p. 270) remarks: "[The] Atlas was published in sheets, showing various copyright dates. The map in question is the same as [Farnham (1845, ITEM NO. 25.815)], without underlay of color. It was also published in *A System of Geography for the use of schools* . . . By Sidney E. Morse, A. M. New York: Published by Harper & Brothers, No. 82 Cliff-Street. 1844. This shows how misleading these dates can be."]

[NOTE: 1845 and 1848 eds. (both copyright 1844) of Morse’s *A System of Geography* seen by Spamer do not include the Farnham map. However, compare also Morse (1844, ITEM NO. 25.1002).]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:498

Fleming, C. [Flemming, Carl]

1845 25.1023  
*Mexico, Mittel America, Texas.* ("Lithographie, Druck u. Verlag von C. Flemming in Glogau." "entw. u. gez. [entworfen und gezeichnet] von A. Theinert"). ["Rio Colorado" is depicted on a mostly straight southwesterly course between “Golf v. Californien” and the confluence of "Rafel", having come to that point northwesterly form headwaters in "Sierra Verde". Tributaries along the Colorado are "Nabajoas" (San Juan River), "Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River), "Maria" (Bill Williams River?), and Gila. In addition, north of the confluence of the Gila is a river depicted by a dotted line labeled "Seeds Keeder", into which also flows "Martires" near the Colorado confluence. Parallel to the Colorado and Seeds Keeder is another river, drawn partly definitively and partly with a dotted line, labeled "Sulsureas"]. [In German.]

García Conde, Pedro

1845 25.1327  
*Carta Geografica General de la Republica Mexicana, Formada el Ano de 1845 con los datos que reunio la seccion de Geografia del Ministerio de la Guerra por el General de Brigada, Pedro García Conde, Ministro de la Guerra y Marina, Deputado, Director del Colegio Militar, individuo de la Academia Nacional de San Carlos, vocal de la junta general de instruccion publica, Agrimensor y Ensayador titulado y Miembro de otras varias sociedades cientificas de la Republica. Nota Esta edicion se hace provisionalmente mientras se concluye la Carta en Escala mayor.* [facsimile
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Pedro García Conde. ("Engraved by B.R. Davies, 16 George Str. Euston Squ. London. From the original survey made by order of the Mexican government.") ("Published by James Wylde Leicester Sqr. & Charing Cross.") ("California" is separated from "Sonora" by "Golfo de Californias". The Colorado River in its lower course is labeled "Río Colorado de las Balzas" and in its upper course as "Río Colorado"; it is shown between the head of the gulf and headwaters north of "Río del Navajos" (San Juan River), although neither the Green nor Grand Rivers are indicated among the several in this country. This map is interesting for its heavy use of hachures to indicate numerous mountainous areas, while to the west of the lower Colorado the map is featureless. The Colorado is shown with its course beginning from the confluence of west-flowing headwaters, to turn south-southwestward to the confluence of "Río del Navajos", where it turns southwest on a steady course to the 15th degree of longitude (as measured from the meridian of Mexico City), where it turns to the south and arcs through a course southeasterly thence south-southwesterly before arriving due southward at the head of the gulf where it feeds into a northeasterly headed embayment after having bifurcated around a relatively minor island. "Río Gila" is received some distance above this point. Between "Río del Navajos" and its turn to the south, the Colorado receives, in turn, a small tributary (not labeled) from the east-southeast, a tributary from the northwest with forks labeled "Río Itinahensis" (western fork) and "Río San Teresa" (northern fork), and a tributary (not labeled) from the east that could be meant to be the Little Colorado River. Midway between the turn to the south and the confluence of the Gila River, a significant tributary is received from the northeast, to which is contributed a large area that embraces a substantial area of today's Arizona; its northern fork is labeled "Río de los Coninas", the headwaters of which are labeled as "Sierra del Chegui". Northwest of the Colorado's turn from southwest to south courses is a disjointed river without defined headwater or confluence, labeled "R. Sulfureo o de las Piramides", which is an interesting, though somewhat correct, relabeling of the misrepresented "river of the sulfurous pyramids" of other maps; in addition to which is a nearby area toward its presumed headwaters that is appropriately labeled "Las Piramides" and thus mixing the river's true relationship with the Zion area of the Virgin River. (See remarks on the "river of the sulfurous pyramids" in the Notes to Section 2.) [NOTE: There is also a variant of this map with the printed notation, "Published by Edward Stanfrod [sic], 12, 13 & 14 Long Acre, London. W.C." and the pasted-on label, "Edward Stanford, 12, 13, & 14, Long Acre, W.C. Geographer to the King. London Agent by Appointment for the Sale of the Ordnance Survey Maps. Agent for the Admiralty Charts, the Indian Government Maps &c." Wheat does not distinguish between the Wylde and Stanford variants.] [In Spanish.]

Morse, Sidney E., and Breese, Samuel

1845 25.1328 Mexico. In: Morse, Sidney E., and Breese, Samuel, The cerographic atlas of the United States. New-York: Sidney E. Morse and Co. ("Supplement to the New-York Observer.") [Notation on title-page, in square brackets: "]Entered, according to act of Congress, in the year 1841, by Sidney E. Morse and Samuel Breese, in the Clerks Office of the Southern District of New-York."]" ["Old California" is eparated from "Sonora" by "Gulf of California". "R. Colorado" is depcited between the head of the gulf and headwaters at the northern boundary of "New California Generally called Upper California". Though its entire course the Colorado follows a generally and continuously direct southerly course before gently arcing to the south-southeast at the gulf. It receives en route a tributary (not labeled) from the east (apparently the San Juan River), "R. Yaquesila" (Little Colorado River) from the east, a tributary (not labeled) from the northwest and northeast (Virgin River), "R. S. Maria" (Bill
Williams River) from the northeast), and “R. Gila” with its confluence some distance north of the gulf. At the confluence of the Little Colorado is the place name “Ptº Bucarelli” (Puerto de Bucareli). The river that is identified here as the Virgin River has a tributary (not labeled) from the west, heading in a lake, which may be taken for Las Vegas Wash and the springs area of “Vegas”, a place name identified on other maps."

[NOTE: Wheat (Volume 2, p. 270) remarks: “[The] Atlas was published in sheets, showing various copyright dates. * * * This shows how misleading these dates can be.”]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:469

**Wyld, James**

1845 25.1071 *The United States and the relative position of the Oregon and Texas.* London: James Wyld. ("R. Colorado" is shown only conjecturally, reaching the head of the "Gulf of California" independently of "R. Gila". In the upper reaches of the Colorado there are two unlabeled confluences (Virgin River and Little Colorado River?) as well as the confluence of "Green R." and "Grand R." “San Juan R.” is shown as a tributary to the Grand.)

1846

**Charles Knight and Co.**

1846 25.1368 *Central America II. Including Texas, California and the Northern States of Mexico.* ("Published under the Superintendence of the Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.") (London. Cha’ Knight & Co. 22, Ludgate Street.”) ("J. & C. Walker Sculp!") ("California Vieja" is separated from "Sonora" by "Gulf of California Discovered in 1534 and called the Sea of Cortes". “R. Colorado” is depicted most generally between the head of the gulf and the confluence of “Green R.” and “R. Grand”. The only tributaries are "R. Nabaoa" (San Juan River) from the east, "R. Yaquesila" (Little Colorado River) from the east, "Sevier R." from the north (after having looped from a north-flowing course some distance to the west, and with its middle part depicted by a dashed line labeled "Probable Course"), "Rio Virgen" from the northwest with headwaters shared with the Sevier, "R. S. Maria" (Bill Williams River) from the northeast, and "R. Gila" from the east. At the confluence of the Little Colorado is the place name "Ptº Bucarelli" (Puerto de Bucareli).]

1846

**Disturnell, J. [Disturnell, John]**

1846 25.1067 *Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Méjico, según lo organizado y definido por las varias actas del Congreso de dicha República: y construido por las mejores autoridades.* Nueva York: J. Disturnell, 1 sheet. [Rio Colorado is drawn in precariously; upstream from the confluence with Rio Jaquesita (i.e., Little Colorado River) its name is shown as "Río Zaguanañas".]

[In Spanish.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:507

**Doggett, John, Jr.**

1846 25.1230 *Doggett’s United States railroad and ocean steam navigation guide, illustrated with a map of the U.S., showing the working lines of rail road.* New York: John Doggett Pub. [Map: "Map of the United States of America to accompany Doggett’s Rail Road Guide". Map does not display the West, but see inset map, "Map of Oregon, California &c."
"Rio Colorado of the Gulf of California" is depicted along an essentially straight course between the head of the gulf (only the head is displayed at the bottom of the map, not labeled) and headwaters that are labeled "Green R.", "Yampa R.", "Uintah R.", and "Grand R." Other tributaries are "Sevier R." from the northwest; "Nabajoa R." (San Juan River) from the east; "R. Yaquesilia R. (sic)" (Little Colorado River) from the east; a tributary (not labeled) from the north; "R. San Maria (sic)" (Bill Williams River) from the east; "R. Rio Virgen" (from the northwest, with Colorado confluence south of the Bill Williams!); and "Gila R." from the east.

Ensign, Thayer, and Co.

1846 25.713

Phelps’ ornamental map of the United States and Mexico. New York: Phelps, Ensigns, and Thayer. [Caption: "Ornamental Map of the United States & Mexico."] [2nd ed.] ["Rio Colorado" is sketched in only generally, including a misaligned break in the line. "Grand R." is labeled on one of the headwater streams. The Virgin River(?) is shown without label.]

Farnham, Thomas J.

1846 25.1326

Mexico, Texas & California by Tho: J. Farnham. Author of Travels in Oregon, California &c.&c. In: Farnham, Thomas J., Mexico: Its geography—its people—and its institutions: with a map, containing the result of the latest explorations of Fremont, Wilkes, and others. New-York: H. Long and Brother. [Map: "Lith. of Lewis & Brown, 272 Pearl St. N.Y." "Old California" is separated from "Occidente or Sonora" by "Gulf of California or Sea of Cortes". "R. Colorado" follows an effectively straight course from headwater nearly in Oregon (!) to the head of the gulf, where it meets at the same point "R. Gila". Enroute it receives only a tributary (not labeled) from the east (presumably the San Juan River), "R. Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River), and a minor tributary from the northeast (Bill Williams River?). To the west of the Colorado’s entire course is labeled "Paiuches Desert". Wheat (1959, Volume III, p. 250) remarks, “This, so far as the American West is concerned, is a sad performance.”]

Gilliam, Albert M.

1846 25.833

Travels over the table lands and cordilleras of Mexico during the years 1843 and 44: including a description of California, the principal cities and mining districts of that Republic and the biographies of Iturbide and Santa Anna. Philadelphia: John W. Moore, 455 pp., maps. [Although Gilliam’s travels took him across the Colorado River between Sonora and San Francisco (as shown in his travels map), relatively little comment is made of this country. See 1) "Map of Gilliam’s travels in Mexico including Texas and parts of the United States", which roughly delineates "Río Colorado" passing southwestwardly from unlabeled headwaters to "Mar de Cortes"; and 2) "Map of Oregon[,] Upper and Lower California, with part of British-America, the United States and Mexico", with similarly delineated "R. Colorado" to "Gulf of California" but with labeled tributaries from the east, "Nabalia R." and "Juquesila R." The Gila River, with confluence just north of the gulf, is labeled "R. Cita".]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Greenhow, Robert

1846 25.1388  "Map of the Western & Middle Portions of North America, to Illustrate the History of California, Oregon and the Other Countries on the North-West Coast of America by Robert Greenhow. Compiled from the best Authorities by Robert Greenhow. Drawn by George H. Ringgold, Engraved by E. F. Woodward, Philad." In: Calhoun, John C., Buchanan, James, and Pakenham, Richard, Oregon: The claim of the United States to Oregon, as stated in the letters of The Hon. J. C. Calhoun and the Hon. J. Buchanan, (American Secretaries of State,) to The Right Hon. R. Pakenham, Her Britannic Majesty’s Plenipotentiary. With an appendix, containing the counter statement of Mr. Pakenham to the American Secretaries of State. And a map, showing the boundary line proposed by each party. London: Wiley and Putnam, 55, 16 pp., map. [This is the same map as Greenhow (1844, ITEM NO. 25.835).] [A single, generalized course of the Colorado River is labeled "R. Colorado" at its lower end and, without interruption, "Green R." at its upper end, with tributaries from the east, "Nabaho R." (San Juan River), "Jaquesila R." (Little Colorado River), and "R. Gila". Other tributaries (not labeled) are a stream from the north and northwest (likely the Virgin River) and from the east (Bill Williams River).] [NOTE: This map also appears, photolithographically reproduced, in Alaskan Boundary Tribunal : British Atlas : Maps and charts accompanying the case of Great Britain (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1904, Plate 16). Also, as a matter of disambiguation, take note that a portion of this map (showing Greenhow’s title panel and only the west coast of North America from California to Alaska, and all of Alaska, omitting the area of interest to this bibliography) appears, photolithographically reproduced, in Alaskan Boundary Tribunal : United States Atlas : Maps and charts accompanying the case and counter case of the United States (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1904, Plate 15) (caption in top margin of this map: "Alaskan Boundary Tribunal, 1903.") These atlas volumes are a part of the series issued as U.S. 58th Congress, 2nd Session, Senate Document 162.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:512 [map]

Haven, John

1846 25.1227  Map of the United States and Mexico, Including Oregon, Texas, and the Californias. Showing the Route and Importance of the contemplated Great Oregon Railroad, the Boundary as agreed upon, the only two routes by which an Army can reach the City of Mexico, an account of the Battles of the American and Texian [sic] revolutions, Army & Navy of the United States; Route of the Santa Fe Traders, description of Mexico, its Gold and Silver Mines, Seals of the different States, &c. &c. ("Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1846, by John Haven, in the Clerks Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.—Published by Haven & Emerson No. 3 Broad-street, New-York.") [Sheet includes lengthy text and illustrations.] ["Old California" and "Sonora" are separated by "Gulf of California". "Rio Colorado" is depicted as an essentially straight stream between the head of the gulf and a small headwater fork east of "L. Youta or Bonneville" (Great Salt Lake). Only "Rio San Juan" is shown as a tributary, and a river (not labeled) from the west tributary to the lowermost Colorado. "R. Gila" is shown converging with the Colorado immediately above the head of the gulf.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:513

1846 25.1228  Map of the United States, including Oregon, Texas, and the Californias, showing the Boundary claimed by the United States, Boundary offered as Compromise, Boundary proposed by Great Britain, the Route of the contemplated Great Oregon Rail-Road,
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

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Route of the Santa Fe Traders, the Army and Naval Force of the United States and Great Britain, An account of the Battles of the American Revolution, Battles of the Texian [sic] Revolution, situation of the American and mexican Army, A Description of Mexico, its Gold and Silver Mines, Description of Oregon, the importance of a Railroad, &c &c. (“Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1846, by John Haven, in the Clerks Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.—Published by Haven & Emerson, No. 3 Broad street, New-York.”) [Sheet includes lengthy text and illustrations.] [In the region of interest to this bibliography, the map is effectively identical to that of Haven (1846, ITEM NO. 25.1227). "Old California" and "Sonora" are separated by "Gulf of California". "Rio Colorado" is depicted as an essentially straight stream between the head of the gulf and a small headwater fork east of "L. Youta or Bonneville" (Great Salt Lake). Only "R. San Juan" is shown as a tributary, and a river (not labeled) from the west tributary to the lowermost Colorado. "R. Gila" is shown converging with the Colorado immediately above the head of the gulf.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:514

Johnston, Alexander Keith [Johnston, Keith]
1846 25.1286 North America by A. K. Johnston, F. R. G. S. In: The national atlas of historical, commercial and political geography. Edinburgh: John Johnstone; W. and A. K. Johnston, map 37. (“Edinburgh, John Johnstone, and W. & A. K. Johnston; Glasgow, Robert Weir, Lumsden & Son.” “Engraved by W. & A. K. Johnston.”) ["R. Colorado" is shown very sketchily on a southwestward course from headwaters by the "Anahuac M." to the head of "Gulf of California", entirely within "Upper or New California". Just two tributaries are noted: a river (not labeled) coming from the east, which could be either the San Juan or Little Colorado River; and "R. Gila", which reaches the Colorado just before the latter reaches the gulf. The map takes data originally provided by Humboldt, in that most of the route taken by the Domínguez-Escalante Expedition of 1776 is shown, with a number of its camp names given to honor saints. Of note here is the singular label, "Pyramids", precisely where the Grand Canyon is situated. It clearly is a further confusion of Miera y Pacheco's so-called sulfurous river of the pyramids, given to what is the Virgin River, which Humboldt and all subsequent cartographers later corrupted in varying forms to read as the river of the sulfurous pyramids—with this (unique?) instance by Johnston, for whatever reason, eliminating all but the "pyramids" portion of the name, and not applied to any river. However, there is, a short distance to the west of the "Pyramids" label an awkward, forked, short stream (not labeled) without defined headwater or confluence, that is similarly portrayed on other period maps as that river of the sulfurous pyramids.] [See also remarks on the "river of the sulfurous pyramids" in the Notes to Section 2.]

Mitchell, Samuel Augustus [Sr.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:520 [map; with illustration facing p. 29]

1846 25.1541 A New Map of Texas[,] Oregon and California with the Regions Adjoining. Compiled from the most recent authorities. Philadelphia Published by S. Augustus Mitchell N.E. Corner of Market & Seventh Streets. 1846. (“Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1845 by H. N. Burroughs in the Clerks office of the District Court
of the eastern district of Pennsylvania.). ["Rio Colorado of California" is depicted on a mostly southwesterly course from the confluence of "Green R." and "Grand R." to the head of "Gulf of California" that separates "Old California" from "Sonora". En route it receives the tributaries "San Juan R." from the east, "Sevier R. Probable course" from the north, "Rio Jaquisila" (Little Colorado River) from the east, "Rio Virgen" from the north and northwest, "Rio Santa Maria" (Bill Williams River, with label but no course plotted), and "Rio Gila" from the northeast.]

**Phelps, Humphrey**

1846 25.712  
*Phelps' ornamental map of the United States and Mexico.* New York: H. Phelps.  
[Caption: "Ornamental Map of the United States & Mexico."] [1st ed.] ["Rio Colorado" is sketched in only generally, including a misaligned break in the line. "Grand R." is labeled on one of the headwater streams. The Virgin River(?) is shown without label.]

1846 25.713  
*Phelps' ornamental map of the United States and Mexico.* New York: Phelps, Ensigns, and Thayer.  
[Caption: "Ornamental Map of the United States & Mexico."] [2nd ed.] ["Rio Colorado" is sketched in only generally, including a misaligned break in the line. "Grand R." is labeled on one of the headwater streams. The Virgin River(?) is shown without label.]

**Radefeld, Hauptmann C.**

1846 25.1542  
*Texas Nach den besten Quellen entw. u gez. vom Hauptm. Radefeld. 1846.* ("Stich, Druck und Verlag des Bibliographischen Instituts [sic] zu Hildburghausen.") ("Meyer's Handatlas No. 103"). [The southwestern part of the map displays the Baja peninsula and "Busen v. Californien" that separates it from "Sonora". "Rio Colorado" is depicted on an effectively straight southwesterly course from the confluence of "Green River" and "Gr. Fluss Grand Riv." "San Juan" (River) is shown as a tributary to the lower Grand River from the east. A tributary (not labeled; Little Colorado River) reaches the Colorado from the east, and a short distance downstream from that confluence is another unlabeled river (Virigin River) from the north-northeast and northwest. "Rio Gila" reaches the head of the gulf independently of the Colorado, from the east and northeast.] [In German.]

**Sage, Rufus B.**

1846 25.912  
*Scenes in the Rocky Mountains, Oregon, California, New Mexico, Texas and grand prairies: or, Notes by the way during an excursion of three years: with a description of the countries passed through. By a New Englander.* Philadelphia: Carey and Hart, 303 pp., map.  
[See "Map of Oregon, California, New Mexico, N.W. Texas, & the proposed Territory of Ne-brask-ka" (F. Michelm’s Lith., New York). The bottom edge of the map includes the point of confluence of "Rio Colorado" and "Rio Gila". The Colorado extends from the confluence of "Green R." and "Grand River", passing southwesterly and en route acquires the tributaries (in turn) of "San Juan R." from the east, "Sevier R." from the north, "Rio Jaquisila" from the east, and "Rio Virgin" from the north. The region embraced by the confluence of the Green and Grand is labeled, "Cañon Country" and "Stupendous Cañons".]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:527 [map; with illustration facing p. 41]
**CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY**

**SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2**

Smith, J. Calvin

1846 25.1152

*A new map for travelers through the United States of America showing the railroads, canals & stage roads. with the distances, by J. Calvin Smith.* New-York: Sherman and Smith. [Registered 1846 in the Clerks Office of the District Court of the Southern District of New York, but the Library of Congress’ copy has a handwritten notation across its top margin, “254. Deposited in the Clerks Office for the District of New York December 31, 1845.”] [The inset map, “Map of Oregon[,] Northern California[,] Santa Fé &c”, displays “Rio Colorado of the Gulf of California” on an effectively straight southwestward course from headwaters on “Green R.” and “Grand R.” to the confluence of “Río Virgin”, which is positioned more than a hundred miles due southwest of the confluence of “R. Yaquesilla” (Little Colorado River). Also labeled is “Nabajoa R.” (San Juan River). The Colorado along its course between a point north of the San Juan and the Virgin follows the east side of an unlabeled table land.]

Tanner, H. S. [Tanner, Henry Schenck]

1846 25.1068

*A map of the United States of Mexico, As organized and defined by the several Acts of the Congress of that Republic, Constructed from a great variety of Printed and Manuscript Documents, by H. S. Tanner.* Second edition, 1846. Philadelphia: H. S. Tanner, 1 sheet. (“Entered according to Act of Congress, the 2nd day of April, 1832, by H.S. Tanner, of the State of Pennsylvania.”) [The northwestern portion of the country (today’s American Southwest) is simplified from Humboldt’s maps (without specific credit). “Rio Colorado” is shown generally, and at the confluence of “Río Jaquesila” is the label, “Puerto Bucarello” (Puerto de Bucaireli).] [Note: The principal features of the frequent new editions of this map were to display changing political boundaries.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:528

1846 25.1069

*A map of the United States of Mexico, As organized and defined by the several Acts of the Congress of that Republic, Constructed from a great variety of Printed and Manuscript Documents, by H. S. Tanner.* Third edition, 1846. New York: H. S. Tanner, 1 sheet. (“Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1846, by H.S. Tanner, in the Clerks Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.”) (“Published by H. S. Tanner,” [Philadelphia address mostly obliterated on plate].) [The northwestern portion of the country (today’s American Southwest) is simplified from Humboldt’s maps (without specific credit). “Rio Colorado” is shown generally, and at the confluence of “Río Jaquesira” is the label, “Puerto Bucarello” (Puerto de Bucaireli).] [Note: The principal features of the frequent new editions of this map were to display changing political boundaries.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:519

1846 25.1229

Mexico & Guatemala: By H. S. Tanner. *In: Mitchell, S. Augustus, A new universal atlas containing maps of the various empires, kingdoms, states and republics of the world. With a special map of each of the United States, plans of cities &c. Comprehended in seventy sheets and forming a series of one hundred and seventeen maps, plans and sections.* Philadelphia: S. Augustus Mitchell. [“Lower California” and “Sonora” are separated by “Gulf of California”. “Rio Colorado is depicted as an essentially straight stream between the head of the fulf and headwaters. “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River) and “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River) are tributaries. An unlabeled tributary is the Bill Williams River. “R. Gila” is a tributary, with its confluence just upstream from the head of the gulf.]
1847

Cutts, James Madison

1847 25.1066 The conquest of California and New Mexico, by the forces of the United States, in the years 1846 and 1847. Philadelphia: Carey and Hart, 264 pp. [See also generalized map, p. [102], a bare map without title. "Colorado of the West" is shown simply as an extension of "Green R", sketched generally from headwater to "Head of G. of California". Other than "Sacramento", it is the only river labeled on this map. Also shown is "Kearneys Route." along the Gila River (not labeled), crossing the Colorado at its confluence.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:534 [map]

Disturnell, J. [Disturnell, John]

1847 25.36 Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Méjico, según lo organizado y definido por las varias actas del Congreso de dicha República: y construido por las mejores autoridades. Lo publican J. Disturnell, 102 Broadway. Nueva York. 1847. Revised Edition. ["Rio Colorado" is drawn in precariously; upstream from the confluence with "Rio Jaquesita" (Little Colorado River) its name is shown as "Rio Zaguananas". At the confluence of Jaquesita and "R. S. Maria" (Bill Williams River), the Colorado’s course is foreshortened along a south-southwest heading and receives mid-way "Rio Virgin", which flows some distance from the west-northwest to the Colorado (after having turned from a southwesterly course at the confluence of an unnamed tributary (Las Vegas Wash) that heads at "Vegas". At the latitude of the confluence of "R. S. Maria" and some distance west of it, a short, disjointed river, without definite headwater or confluence, "R. de los Martires", flows parallel to the Colorado.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:540

Doolittle and Munson [firm] [Doolittle, Curtis Miller, AND Munson, Samuel Bishop]

1847 25.1292 New map of the United States and Mexico exhibiting the whole country from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean together with the Canadas & West India Islands. Published by Monk & Sherer College Buildings Cincinnati. 1847. ("Drawn & Engraved by Doolittle and Munson. Lettering by Ed. O. Reed [Edwin O. Reed], Cincinnati, O."). [The Gila River boundary between the U.S. and Mexico is shown. The head of the "Gulf of California" is drawn on a north-south line, tapering as like a simple estuary with the "Rio Colorado" coming directly to it on a straight course from the north. A very prominent, north-south oriented "I. de Ignacio" is shown at the head of the gulf. The Colorado is depicted from the confluence of "R. Gila" along a slightly meandering course crossing the Southwest from the northeast, from the confluence of the "Green R." and a short river (not labeled) coming from the south and east. "Grand R." is shown as a tributary to the Green coming due west from "Old Park" in northern "Texas". The Colorado receives as tributaries "R. Nabajoa" (San Juan River) and "Jaquesila R." (Little Colorado River), with at the confluence of the latter is the place name "P. Bacarelli" (Puerto de Bucareli). Between that confluence and the confluence of "Virgin R." (which comes to the Colorado from the northwest) are a short river (not labeled) from the north-northwest and a short river (not labeled) from the east. "R. Maria" (Bill Williams River) is also shown.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:542
Ensigns and Thayer [firm]

1847 25.716 World at one view. New York: Ensigns, and Thayer. [At this map scale on the western hemisphere, “Colorado R.” is shown essentially at a straight course from “Rocky Mts.” to “G. of California.”]

House and Brown [firm]

1847 25.1088 Map of Mexico, Texas, Old and New California, and Yucatan. Showing the principal Cities and Towns, Travelling Routes &c. Hartford, Connecticut: House and Brown. ("Lith of F. B. & F. C. Kellogg Hartford Conn"). [“Colorado R.” is casually drawn between the “Gulf of California” and the confluence of the “Green R.” and “Grand R.” The only tributaries to it are the (imagined) “Sevier R.” that strikes it from the north, an unlabeled tributary that should be the Virgin River, and “Gila R.” Wheat (1959, Volume III, p. 46, pronounced this map “a pretty poor excuse” and “wholly unsatisfactory”].

Hutawa, Julius

1847 25.1304 Map of Mexico[,] New Mexico, California & Oregon Compiled for Chambers & Knapp from the latest authorities and revised and corrected by Officers of the U.S. Army, engaged in the various expeditions against Mexico, and Lith. expressly for the Missouri Republican, by Jul[ius] Hutawa Lithographic Estbl. Second St N 45 St. Louis, Mo. ("Supplement to the Missouri Republican Oct. 1st 1847 St. Louis, Mo"). [”Lower California” is separated from “Sonora” and “Sinaloa” by “Gulf of California”. “Rio Colorado” is shown between the head of the gulf and headwater rivers, the only one of which labeled is “Green R.” After receiving two tributaries (not labeled), one of them being the Grand River, the Colorado turns sharply to the south and follows a mostly south-southeastward course to the confluence of a river from the east (not labeled; Bill Williams River?), although depicted as heading near the pueblo of Zuni) before turning southwestward directly to the gulf. “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River) and “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River) are shown as tributaries from the east. At the confluence of R. Jaquesila is the label “Puerto Bucarello” (Puerto de Bucareli). “Rio Virgen” is shown as a disjointed stream without definite headwater or confluence, and a stream (not labeled) heading at “Vegas” (Las Vegas Wash) is shown on an eastward course before turning north toward the Rio Virgen and for a while flowing parallel to it. Both of these latter streams are a considerable distance from the Colorado. Between them and the Colorado is another short, disjointed stream on a northeast-southwest course, likewise without definite headwater or confluence. “Rio Gila” is a tributary from the east some distance north of the head of the gulf.]

Mitchell, Samuel Augustus [Sr.]

1847 25.290 Map of Mexico, including Yucatan & Upper California, exhibiting the chief cities and towns, the principal travelling routes &c. Philadelphia: S. Augustus Mitchell, folded colored sheet in booklet format. [Depicts Mexico prior to the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, with lower Colorado River-Grand Canyon region still as a part of Mexico. Also depicts the “Great Spanish Trail to Santa Fe”. Leather booklet title: Mexico.]

Tanner, H. S. [Tanner, Henry Schenck]

1847 25.1231 A Map of the United States of Mexico, As organized and defined by the several Acts of the Congress of that Republic, Constructed from a great variety of Printed and
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Manuscript Documents by H. S. Tanner. Fourth edition, 1847. New York: H. S. Tanner. ["Lower California" and "Sonora" are separated by "Gulf of California". "Rio Colorado" is depicted between the head of the gulf and the confluence of "R. Zaguananas" and "Rio Nabjao" (San Juan River). Other tributaries are "R. Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River), "R. S. Maria" (Bill Williams River), and "R. Gila". The confluence of the Little Colorado is marked "Puerto Bucarello" (Puerto de Bucareli).]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:554

1847  25.1232 A Map of the United States of Mexico, As organized and defined by the several Acts of the Congress of that Republic, Constructed from a great variety of Printed and Manuscript Documents by H. S. Tanner. Fifth edition, 1847. New York: H. S. Tanner. ["Lower California" and "Sonora" are separated by "Gulf of California". "Rio Colorado" is depicted between the head of the gulf and the confluence of "R. Zaguananas" and "R. Nabjao" (San Juan River). Other tributaries are "R. Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River), "R. S. Maria" (Bill Williams River), and "R. Gila". The confluence of the Little Colorado is marked "Puerto Bucarello" (Puerto de Bucareli).]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:555

Anonymous

1848  25.1538 Amerika’yı şimali kıtasi haritasıdır [orthography employs the Ottoman Arabic abjad] [Map of America’s northern continent]. [Bayrūt, Lebanon?]: Maṭbaʻat Jaridat al-Hawādith. [Date given as 1265 (i.e., 1848 or 1849).] [Title in transliteration and publication data as given by Library of Congress.] [All labels are in the Ottoman Arabic abjad. The Colorado River is shown on a course from multiple mountainous headwaters southwest to the head of the Gulf of California, where the Gila River arrives independently from the east.] [Map is illustrated at Library of Congress, https://www.loc.gov/item/2008624893/; cartouche is reproduced here.] [In Turkish.]

Bromme, Traugott

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SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Colton, J. H.  [Colton, Joseph Hutchins]
1848  25.27  Map of the United States[,] the British provinces[,] Mexico &c. Showing the routes of the U.S. Mail[,] steam packets to California, and a plan of the gold region. New York: Ackerman’s Rooms, scale 1:15,000,000.

Emory, W. H.  [Emory, William H.]
≡ CROS-LISTINGS | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 2: page 19| HOWES E145

1848  25.811  Notes of a military reconnoissance, from Fort Leavenworth, in Missouri, to San Diego, in California, including part of the Arkansas, Del Norte, and Gila Rivers. By Lieut. Col. W. H. Emory. Made in 1846-7, with the advanced guard of the "Army of the West". U.S. 30th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Document 7, 416 pp., map.  [Variant.]  [NOTE: The Senate version is more scarce than the House version.]
≡ CROS-LISTINGS | Caption: "Ornamental Map of the United States & Mexico." | [map in uncertain variant, cropped; with illustration facing p. 4]

Ensign, Thayer, and Co.
1848  25.714  Map of the United States and Mexico including Oregon, Texas and the Californias.  ["Bowle & Ward, 12 Cornhill, Boston." “Published by Ensign & Thayer, 50 Ann Street New York. and 12 Exchange St., Buffalo."] [Caption: “Ornamental Map of the United States & Mexico.”] ["Rio Colorado” is sketched in only generally, in a direct route from the head of the “Gulf of California” and “R. San Juan”; upper basin tributaries are not labeled. The Virgin River is omitted.]
≡ CROS-LISTINGS | WHEAT III:557[?]
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**SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2**

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**Fleming, C. [Fleming, Carl]**

1848 25.1024 *Californien, Oregon, Utah and Neu-Mejico.* ("Druck u. Verlag von. C. Flemming in Glogau." "Entw. u. gez. v. [entworfen und gezeichnet von] F. Handtke"). ["Rio Colorado del Occidente" is depicted between the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled) and "R. Virgen". In the area of the confluence of "R. Virgen" the Colorado and the lower reach of the Virgin are depicted by dotted lines. The lower reaches of "Green R. Gräner Fl." and "Grand R. (Gr. Fl.)", as well as the Colorado through the canyon country, are depicted by dotted lines. Along the way, definitively drawn tributaries are "R. Navajoas (S! Juan)" and "R. Jaquesila Red R. (Rother Fl.)"] [In German.]

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**Frémont, John Charles**


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**Hutawa, Julius**

1848 25.1069 *Map of Mexico & California compiled from the latest authorities by Jul: Hutawa Lith*. Second St. 45 St. Louis, Mo. 2nd edition. [Cited on the authority of Wheat. See also remarks with Hutawa (1863, ITEM NO. 25.715).]

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**Johnston, Alexander Keith [Johnston, Keith]**

1848 25.1287 The River Systems of America, Extended from the Designs of Professor Berghaus; with the addition of detailed maps of some of the principal hydrographical phenomena of the New World by A. K. Johnston, F.R.G.S. *In: The physical atlas : a series of maps and notes illustrating the geographical distribution of natural phenomena : by Alexander Keith Johnston F.R.G.S. F.G.S. Geographer at Edinburgh in Ordinary to Her Majesty . . . based on the Physikalischer Atlas of Professor H. Berghaus . . . Divisions : Geology, Hydrography, Meteorology, Natural History. Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons, Hydrology N° 6. ["Colorado" is shown from headwaters that include “Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River), meandering southwestward all the way to the head of “Gulf of California”, receiving northeast of which the "Gila" and between which confluence and the gulf it is a southwest-flowing bifurcated stream, rejoining at its entrance to the gulf. Also shown are a river (not labeled) that is tributary to the Colorado from the northeast, shown with a dashed line close to its confluence (Virgin River?) and "de los Martires", shown almost entirely by dashed lines coming from the north and northeast to its confluence with the Colorado a short distance upstream from the confluence of the Gila. Of special note on this map is the delineation of drainage basins for all principal streams, including the Colorado; the figure 169,200 is presumably the square miles for this basin.

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Stieler, Adolf  
[“Colorado” is depicted only very generally, along a straight course, between the head of “Golf von Californien” and the confluence of “Green” and “Grand”. Tributaries are “San Juan”, “Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River), “Virgen”, and “Gila”.]  
[In German.]

Virtue, George  
NO DATE 25.1087  *North America.* (“London: Published by G. Virtue, 26, Ivy Lane.”) [Ca. 1848.]  
[Map with ornamental border. “Rio Colorado” is shown only generally between “Gulf of California” and confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” Tributaries are “St John’s R.” (San Juan River) and “Red R.” (Little Colorado River); Virgin River is shown but not labeled.]  
≡ cross-listings Wheat II:570

Wislizenus, F. A. [Wislizenus, Friedrich Adolph]  
[“Memoir”, pp. 5-86.]  
≡ cross-listings Howes W597 Wagner–Camp 159:1

Wyld, James  
1848 25.1072  *The United States and the relative position of the Oregon and Texas.* London: James Wyld.  
[No date appears on the map itself. This map differs somewhat from the 1845 ed. “R. Colorado” is shown only conjecturally, reaching the head of the “Gulf of California” independently of “R. Gila”. “Rio Virgen” is shown as a tributary to the Colorado, but transferred southward from the unlabeled position on the 1845 ed.; yet the lower reach only of the 1845 unlabeled confluence is retained in its same position now appearing between the “Rio Virgen” and the now-labeled “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River). The relationships of the “Green R.”, “Grand R.”, and “San Juan R.” are retained, including the San Juan as a tributary to the Grand.]  

1849

Colton, J. H. [Colton, Joseph Hutchins]  
(“Drawn & Engraved by J. M. Atwood, New York.”)  
[The “Rio Colorado of the West” is only generally sketched, with the “Rio Virgin” likewise generally shown as a tributary to it from the north, with its confluence much farther south than it should be. Of additional note is a place name, “St. Louis” at the confluence of the “Green R.” and “Grand R.”]  

1849 25.1547  *Map of the United States of America, The British Provinces, Mexico, the West Indies and Central America with part of New Granada and Venezuela.* New York, Published
by J. H. Colton, No. 86 Cedar St. 1849. (“Map Drawn by Geo. W. Colton.} Engraved by John M. Atwood.] Border Design & Eng by W. S. Barnard.] New York.” [George Woolworth Colton, Joseph Hutchins Colton, William S. Barnard.] (“Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1848 by J. H. Colton in the Clerks Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.”) (“Rio Colorado of the Gulf of California” is depicted effectively on a straight southwesterly course through “Upper or New California”, from the confluence of “Green R.” (though labeled only on its farthest headwater) and “Grand or Colorado R.” to the head of “Gulf of California” that separates “California” from “Sonora”. “R. Gila” arrives independently from the east-northeast at the same point as which the Colorado arrives at the gulf. The head of the gulf there is depicted rather peculiarly, with two heads to accommodate the two rivers, between which is a small “I. Tomas”. The narrow gulf then reaches a short distance to the south-southwest before turning due east for a short distance before reaching “I. Gore” and “Montagu I.” at the proper mouth of the Colorado. The gulf itself correctly extends northwest-southeast. En route to the gulf, the Colorado receives the tributaries “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River) from the east-southeast, “R. Yaquisilla” (Little Colorado River) from the east, a river (not labeled) from the northwest (which in turn shows two forks, one from the north-northwest, the other from the west that heads in a lake), “R. San Maria” (Bill Williams River) from the east-northeast, and (downstream from the Bill Williams) “Rio Virgen” from the north and northwest (which itself receives three tributaries from the northwest). At the Yaquisilla confluence is the label “Pto Bacarelli” (Puerto de Bucareli).]

Creuzbaur, Robert

1849 25.799 (COMPILER) Route from the Gulf of Mexico and the lower Mississippi Valley to California and the Pacific Ocean, illustrated by a general map and sectional maps: with directions to travellers. New York: H. Long and Brother, and Austin, Texas: Robert Creuzbaur, 40 [41] pp., maps. [See “No. 1. A map to illustrate the most advantageous communication from the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi Valley to California and the Pacific Ocean compiled by Robert Creuzbaur. 1849.” (Mayer and Korff, New York.) Map portrays “Rio Colorado” generally from the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River” to “Gulf of California” with tributaries “St. Johns River” (San Juan River), “Red River” (Little Colorado River), “R. Virgin” (Virgin River), and “Mohave R.” (sic, tributary from the west in lower Colorado River region).]

De Cordova, J. [De Cordova, Jacob]

1849 25.693 J. De Cordova’s map of the State of Texas compiled from the records of the General Land Office of the State by Robert Creuzbaur, Houston. 1849. (“Engraved by J. M. Atwood, New York.”) [An oval inset map portrays the southwestern portion of North America, with the U.S.-Mexico boundary on the Gila River. The “Rio Colorado” is shown generally from the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River” to “Gulf of California”, with tributaries “St. Johns’ River” (San Juan River), “Red River” (Little Colorado River), and “R. Virgin”.]

Ensigns and Thayer [firm]

NO DATE 25.698 Map of the Gold Regions of California. Showing the Routes via Chagres and Panama, Cape Horn, &c. (“Published by Ensigns & Thayer, 50 Ann Street New-York.”) [1849.] [This is a large sheet with much textual material in its lower part. The map area is divided between a map of the Americas and a detail map of the western portion of the
continental United States. In "Upper or New California", which embraces much of today’s California, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona, the Colorado River is shown only generally, tracing northeast to southwest; in its lower course it is labeled "Rio Colorado", in its upper course below the confluence of "Green R." and "Grand R." it is labeled "Rio Colorado of California". The Colorado passes off the map to the south at the confluence of "R. Gila" at "S. Pedro" and "S. Pablo". "R. San Juan" and "Rio Jaquesita" (Little Colorado River) are tributaries from the east. Between these two confluenes is the confluence of "Sevier R", which is shown striking the Colorado from the northeast after having looped wholly around from where it is shown as a north-flowing river with headwaters at "Vegas de Sa. Clara". These headwaters are also the headwaters of the southwest-flowing "Rio Virgin", which in turn arcs to the southeast to join the Colorado. At the confluence of "Rio Jaquesita" is the place name, "Bucuretti" (Puerto de Bucareli). On the separate map of the Americas, in "California", "R. Colorado" is shown very generally on a southwesterly flowing course; its only headwater is "S. Raphael R.", with tributaries "R. Nabajoa", "R. Jaguesila", and "R. Gila" (labeled in its headwater "Gila R.").

1849 25.1082 Phelps’s travellers’ guide through the United States; containing upwards of seven hundred rail-road, canal, and stage and steam-boat routes accompanied with a new map of the United States. New-York: Ensigns and Thayer. [Map: "Phelps’s National Map of the United States, a Travellers Guide. Embracing the principal rail roads, canals, steam boat & stage routes, throughout the Union." ("Drawn & Engraved by J. M. Atwood. N.Y.").] See inset map: "Map of Oregon, California & Texas." "Colorado R." is shown between "Gulf of California" and confluence of "Green R." and "Grand R." Tributaries are "S. Johns R." (San Juan River), "Red R." (Little Colorado River), and "R. Virgin".

1849 25.1128 Vereinigte Staaten von Nord-America. ("Entw. u. gez. v. [entworfen und gezeichnet von] F. Handtke"). ["Río Colorado del Occidente" is depicted between "Meerb. von Californien" and the confluence of "Green R. Grüner Fl." and "Grand R. Grosse Fl."]; the entire course of the Colorado from north of the confluence of "R. Gila" to and including the lower reaches of tributary "R. Virgen" and the Green and Grand are shown by dotted lines, although the tributaries "R. Nabajoas, S. Juan" and "R. Jaquesilla Red R. Rother Fl." (Little Colorado River) are shown by solid lines. Also, "Mohave, R. de las Animas" is shown as dotted-line tributary to the lower Colorado River.

1849 25.849 Geographisch-statistische Beschreibung von Californien : Aufschlüsse über die Lage, den Boden und das Clima des Landes, über seine Bewohner, ihr Leben, Sitten und Gebrauche, über Staatsverfassung, Religion, über Bodenerzeugnisse und Handel : mit besonderer Berücksichtigung seines Mineralreichthums, namentlich der neuerlich so wichtigen Goldgewinnung und der vorzüglichsten dorthin gemachten Reisen. Weimar: Bernh. Fr. Voigt. [See map, "Californien", which generally portrays the Colorado River. See also map page comprising ten insets with caption, "Die Wichtigsten Häfen und Rheden, sowie die Goldregion von Californien.", which includes "Mündungen der Flüsse Colorado und Gila." that roughly portrays the Colorado River delta region, which copies without credit the map by Hardy (1829, ITEM NO. 25.634).] [In German.]
Hutawa, Julius

1849 25.734  Map and profile sections showing the railroads of the United States, the several projected Railways to the Pacific, and their [sic] connections, exhibiting the lines of the States, and the natural features of the Country [sic], from the Mississippi to the Pacific. From the latest official authorities, furnished from the Office of the Topographical Bureau at Washington. Drawn and Lithographed [sic] by Julius Hutawa, to accompany J. Loughborough’s project for a Pacific Railway Laid before the St. Louis Convention Oct[10] [sic] 15 1849. [No imprint.] [“Rio Colorado” is shown very generally between “California Gulf” and the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.”]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:621 [with illustration facing p. 181]

J. A. and U. P. James  [firm]

1849 25.1006  A new map of Mexico, California and Oregon. Cincinnati: J. A. and U. P. James. [“Colorado R.” is drawn generally on a southwesterly course. Its only labeled tributaries are “S. Juan” and “Gila R.” The U.S.-Mexico boundary is shown on the Gila River.]

Laurie, R. H.

1849 25.1013  Fredonia Or the United States of North-America; Including also Cabotia, or the Canadian Provinces; the Western Territory[,] California, Oregon, And the Northern Part of the Mexican States. Published by R. H. Laurie, No. 53, Fleet Street, London. 1849. [“Rio Colorado” is sketched in generally between “Gulf of California” and the confluence of “Green R.” and the Grand River (not labeled). Tributaries to the Colorado in this reach are “Nabajoa R.” (San Juan River), “River Yaquesila” (Little Colorado River), “R. Virgen, in the lower course one unlabeled tributary each from the west and east, and “Rio Gila”.

Rapkin, J.  [Rapkin, John]

1849 25.1656  Mexico, California and Texas. (“The Illustrations by H. Warren, & Engraved by J. Rogers.”) (“J. & E. Tallis, London, Edinburgh & Dublin.”) (“The Map Drawn & Engraved by J. Rapkin.”) [The peninsula, “Lower California”, is separated from “Sonora” by “Gulf of California”. “R. Colorado” is depicted between the head of the gulf and the confluence of “Green R.” and “R. Grand”, although the Green is labeled only on a headwater branch. From the confluence of “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River) from the east, the river follows a southwestward course to the supposed confluence of the “Sevier R.” (depicted by a dotted line) from the north-northeast, where it turns south-southwest to the confluence of “R. Yaquesila” (Little Colorado River) from the east, following that course to the confluence of “R. Virgen” from the northwest, then turning more southward toward the gulf, receiving en route “R. S. Maria” (Bill Williams River) from the east-northeast and, closer to the gulf, the supposed course of the “Mohave R.” (depicted by a dashed line) from the northwest, the finally “R. Gila” from the east-northeast. At the confluence of Yaquesila is the label “Pto Bucarelli” (Puerto de Bucarelli).] [NOTE: There are variants of this map, including an 1851 ed. with which it is sometimes confused (see Rapkin, 1851, ITEM NO. 1657). Either may be noted in catalogs or online offerings as 1849 or 1851.) Variants are distinguished by differences in the ornamental vignettes.]
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Romat et Baillet [firm]

1849 25.701 Carte populaire de la Californie avec les nouvelles mines d’or. Paris: Romat et Baillet. [Wheat (Volume 3, p. 285) calls this lithograph a “crude and distorted map”. In “Nouvelle Californie”, “rio colorado” is delineated as a relatively short, barely undulating, line entering the head of “Mer Vermille ou Golfe de Californie”. Nearly the bottom half of the plate includes a text, “Description topographique.”] [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:634 [with illustration facing p. 87]

Schmölder, B. [Schmölder, Bruno]

NO DATE 25.914 The emigrant’s guide to California: describing its geography, agricultural and commercial resources, containing a well arranged list of the commodities most desirable for exporting to that country, with a table of the duties: Also, some useful information for commanders of vessels, and for the overland travellers through Texas, together with a valuable map, on which the various routes are traced, and an authentic sketch of San Francisco: to which is appended the governor of California’s (Colonel Mason’s) official despatches concerning the gold districts. London: Pelham Richardson, 65 pp., map. [1849.] [Map: “Map of California and the country east from the Pacific.” “R. Colorado” is rather crudely shown, as are various emigrant routes. Wheat remarks, “This ‘valuable’ map is perhaps the worst map of California that appeared during 1849.”]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:608 [map; with illustration facing p. 65]


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:566 [1848]

Smith, C. [Smith, Charles]

1849 25.1539 Map of North America, including part of the West India Island. London: Published by C. Smith, Mapseller, No. 172, Strand. 1849. (“Pickett sculpt.”) [“R. Colorado” is shown effectively on a straight course southwest from the confluence of “R. Zaguananas” and “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River) to the Gulf of California (not labeled) that separates “California” from “Sonora”. En route to the gulf it is shown as receiving only the tributaries “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River) from the east and “R. Gila” from the east. Two disjointed rivers (not labeled) parallel the Colorado to the west.]
Steele, Oliver G.

1849  25.957  Steele’s western guide book, and emigrant’s directory; containing different routes through the states of New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, etc., etc.: with descriptions of the climate, soil, productions, &c. With an appendix containing the routes to Oregon and California. With maps. [No imprint] (“Lith. of Hall & Mooney, Buffalo”), 72 pp., 2 maps. [See map: “Map of Routes to California and Oregon.” “Rio Colorado” is delineated between “Rio Gila” and headwaters.]

≡  CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:645 [map of routes; with illustration facing p. 89]

Tanner, H. S.  [Tanner, Henry Schenck]

1849  25.700  Map of California[,] New Mexico[,] Texas & c. New York: H. S. Tanner, folded map in case with case title, Tanner’s Travelling Map of California &c. [“Rio Colorado” is labeled for that part of the river between “Gulf of California” and the confluence of either “Rio Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River) or “Rio Nabajoa” (San Juan River). Between Rio Nabajoa and the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” the river is labeled “R. Zaguananas”. At the confluence of Rio Jaquesila is marked “Puerto Bucareli” (Puerto de Bucareli).]

≡  CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:647 [with illustration facing p. 85]

Thornton, Mouncie


≡  CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:575 [with illustration facing p. 86]

Whipple, A. W.  [Whipple, Amiel Weeks]


≡  CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:653

1849  25.1097  Plan of the junction of the Colorado and Gila Rivers. as refered to by U.S. Surveyor in communication to Commissioner. Nov. 14th 1849. (“Copied by P. M. M. Gill, C.E. Washington.”) [Published in Ewing (1850, ITEM NO. 2.29171), U.S. 31st Congress, 1st Session, Senate Executive Document 34.]  [NOTE: WHEAT III:739 confusingly cites (within square brackets, thus), “[Printed version of 1849 Whipple, a copy of the original sketch signed by Whipple and Salazar Ylarregui. No title appears.]” (no further description). There are four citations under “1849 Whipple”, WHEAT III:650–653.]
Whitney, Asa

1849  25.707

*A project for a railroad to the Pacific : with reports of committees of Congress, resolutions of State Legislatures, etc., with other facts relating thereto.* New York: printed by George W. Wood, 112 pp., two maps between pp. viii/1. [See map "No. 2" (without title). Wheat (1959, p. 292) lists map No. 2 as "Map without title showing the railroad route to Santa Fe and San Diego; the central route through South Pass and on to San Francisco and 'Puget's Sound,' and the 'Whitney Route' from Prairie du Chien to 'Puget's Sound,' and connecting railroads east of the Mississippi." The map is a simple outline map of North America, with geography added for the United States only, including the routes of proposed railways to the Pacific. The lithographer's credit is "Miller's Lith. 1021 Broadway, N.Y." Streams of the Colorado River basin are approximately delineated, with "Rio Colorado" being the only one labeled, affixed to the lower river segment above "G. of California". One of the proposed railway routes extends from Santa Fe, reaching the lower Gila River, proceeding to San Diego.] [The Library of Congress's record for this map gives the title as "Map without title showing the railroad route to Santa Fe and San Diego; the central route through South Pass and on to San Francisco and 'Puget's Sound,' and connecting railroads east of the Mississippi", and in turn, the record indicates, "Title from C. I. Wheat's Mapping the transmississippi west." and "Outline map of North America showing proposed railroad routes within the present limits of the United States. This is one of the earliest promotional maps for a transcontinental railroad to come before the United States Congress and claimed by the author to have been 'conceived as early as 1830.'" However, Wheat (1959, p. 292) gives the title as quoted in these remarks, above. Neither LC nor Wheat specifically indicate the source of the map, although Wheat (p. 182, note 2) does cite Whitney (1849) but not in his Bibliocartography (p. 292); and the LC record does not cite a source for the remark in quotes taking note of the year 1830, although apparently it is from this 1849 pamphlet.] [See also Whitney (1850, ITEM NO. 25.708).]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:659 [map; with illustration facing p. 180]

Wilkes, Charles

1849  25.947

*United States Exploring Expedition. During the years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842. Vol. V.* Philadelphia: [Lea and Blanchard], 558 pp., plates. [See map facing p. 151: "Map of Upper California by the U.S.Ex.Ex. and best authorities 1841." This map portrays the "R. Colorado" imaginatively and notes "Pto. Bucarelli" (i.e. Puerto de Bucareli) at the confluence of "R. Yaquesila" (i.e. Little Colorado River) below the confluence of "R. Gila" the river divides to pass around "Algodones I." (i.e. at the river delta) but the gulf is not shown.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT II:458 [map; with illustration between pp. 176/177]

1849  25.948

*Western America, including California and Oregon, with maps of those regions, and of "the Sacramento Valley."* Philadelphia: Lea and Blanchard, 130 pp. + advertisements, 3 maps. [See Chapter 2, "Upper California", pp. 19-27, which includes notices of the lower Colorado River region; and Chapter 15, "Routes of Communication with California and Oregon", specifically, pp. 109-110, brief notice of the unfavorable nature of the land along the Gila River, Arizona, through southern California to the coast.] [See "Map of California by the Best Authorities 1849." "Rio Colorado" is displayed between the confluence of "Green River" and (not labeled) Grand River and the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled), arcing generally through the Grand
Canyon region between “Yaquesila River” (Little Colorado River) and “R. Virgen”. “Mohave R.” is shown as a tributary from the west.]  
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:654 [map; with illustration facing p. 96]

Wyld, James

1849  25.699  Map of the gold regions of California compiled from original surveys by James Wyld geographer to the Queen and Prince Albert.  London: James Wyld.  [“Rio Colorado” is shown only conjecturally between an area north of “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River) and the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled).  Near the confluence of “R. Yaquesila” (Little Colorado River) is labeled “Pto Bucarelli” (Puerto de Bucareli).]  
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:657

1850

Anonymous

1849  25.1135  [Copy of the world map by Sekisui.]  Nagasaki: EIJDO.  [Ca. 1850.]  [A crude woodblock printing.  The shapes of the Americas are almost unrecognizable, printed in a solid color.  A ridiculous Gulf of California displays a tributary river that “worms” its way into the continent, with the overall appearance that they are a single feature.]  [In Japanese.]

Andriveau-Goujon, Eugène


Bell, James


Berghaus, Heinrich

physikalischer Hand-Atlas. II. Abtheilung: Hydrologie und Hydrographie.] [See text p. 7, Colorado River, in passing. See also maps that depict the Colorado River region (at global scales): No. 4, "Karte von Grossen Ocean, (Mare Pacifico)", and N. 8 [left], "Nord Amerika".] [In German.]

**Blok, G. K.** [Блокомь, J.]

1850 25.790  
**Kраткое географическо-статистическое описание Калифорнии, . . . .** [Kratkoe geografichesko-statisticheskoe opisanie Kalifornii, . . . .] [A brief geographical and statistical description of California . . . .]. С. Петербургъ [St. Petersburg]: В морской типографик [V morskoĭ tipografīi], 152 pp. [See including: "Главнейшаяя гавани, рейды и золотоносная область' Калифорнии" [Glavnieishia gavani, reidy i zolotonosnaia oblast' Kalifornii] [Main harbors, roads and gold-bearing area of California], 10 maps on 1 sheet, which includes "Уст'я рек Жили и Колорадо " [Ust'ia riek Gili i Kolorado] [Mountains of the Gila and Colorado Rivers], scale 1:510,000.] [Author's name given on title-page as "J. Блокомь" (sic).] [In Russian.]

**Bromme, Traugott**

1850 25.1020  
**Oregon, California, und der Mormonen-Staat Deseret.** Inset map on: Post-Kanal- und Eisenbahnkarte der Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika. Nach Smith, Tanner, Mitchell und den Berichten des General-Postamts bearbeitet von Traugott Bromme, in Stahl gestachen v. J. A. Bühler. Stuttgart, C. Hoffmann'sche Verlagshandlung. 1850. [In the region labeled "Deseret" and "California", "R. Colorado is depicted on an irregular but mostly straight course between the head of the gulf and headwaters. Two tributaries (not labeled) from the east are shown, along with "R. Gila" that reaches the Colorado just above the gulf.]

**Burr, David H.**

1850 25.1235  
**The World, on Mercator's Projection: by David H. Burr.** Showing the different routes to California, and distance by each; Routes of different Navigators, Route of the contemplated Pacific R. Road; Distances to China, Europe, &c. Published by J. Haven, 86 State St. Boston; 1850. ["California" and "Mexico" are separated by "G. of California". "R. Colorado is depicted on an irregular but mostly straight course between the head of the gulf and headwaters. Two tributaries (not labeled) from the east are shown, along with "R. Gila" that reaches the Colorado just above the gulf.]

**Colton, J. H.** [Colton, Joseph Hutchins]

1850 25.1548  
**Map of the United States of America, The British Provinces, Mexico, the West Indies and Central America with part of New Granada and Venezuela. New York, Published by J. H. Colton, No. 86 Cedar St. 1850.** ("Map Drawn by Geo. W. Colton.\} Engraved by John M. Atwood.\} Border Desig\} \} Engraved by W. S. Barnard.\} New York. [George Woolworth Colton, Joseph Hutchins Colton, William S. Barnard.\}) ("Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1848 by J. H. Colton in the Clerks Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.") [This map is significantly revised from the 1849 ed. (ITEM NO. 25.1547). "R. Colorado" is shown between the head of "Gulf of California" (that separates "California" from "Sonora") and the confluence of "R. Virgen" following an effectively due south course until reaching the confluence of "R. Gila" (from the east), whereafter it flows southeast to the head of the gulf. The head of the gulf remains the same as in the 1849 ed.: The head of the gulf is depicted
rather peculiarly, with two heads, between which is a small "I. Tomas". The narrow
gulf then reaches a short distance to the south-southwest before turning due east for
a short distance before reaching "I. Gore" and "Montagu I." at the proper mouth of
the Colorado. The gulf itself correctly extends northwest-southeast. In the area more
toward headwaters, the principal confluence of the Grand and Green Rivers is
confused by correctly labeling "Grand R." but labeling the Green as "Rio Colorado",
even though the label "Green R." still appears on its farthest headwater. The
Colorado still flows through the area labeled "Upper or New California". En route to
the gulf, the Colorado receives the tributaries "S. Johns R. from the east (San Juan
River, of which one of its two headwater forks is labeled "R. S. Juan), "R. Yaguisilla"
(Little Colorado River) from the east (the label for Puerto de Bucareli has been
removed), a river (not labeled) from the northwest that at its headwater comes from
a lake to the west, "Rio Virgen" (which flows southward before turning due east to the
Colorado, still receiving tributaries from the northwest), and "R. San Maria" (Bill
Williams River) from the northeast.]

Disturnell, J. [Disturnell, John]

1850 25.1325  Mapa de los Estados Unidos de México, California &c. Segun lo organizado y definido
por las varias actas del Congreso de dicha Republica: y construido por las mejores
autoridades. Lo publican J. Disturnell, 157 Broadway. (Nueva York.) 1850. Revised
Edition. ["Rio Colorado" is drawn in precariously; upstream from the confluence with
"Rio Jaquesita" (Little Colorado River) its name is shown as "Rio Zaguananas". At the
confluence of Jaquesita and "R. S. Maria" (Bill Williams River), the Colorado’s course is
foreshortened along a south-southwest heading and receives mid-way "Rio Virgin",
which flows some distance from the west-northwest to the Colorado (after having
turned from a southwesterly course at the confluence of an unnamed tributary (Las
Vegas Wash) that heads at "Vegas". At the latitude of the confluence of "R. S. Maria"
and some distance west of it, a short, disjointed river, without definite headwater or
confluence, "R. de los Martires", flows parallel to the Colorado.] [Note that this map,
in the area of interest here, replicates the 1847 Disturnell ed. (ITEM NO. 25.36) but
varies substantially from the 1850 Disturnell map herein cited as ITEM NO. 25.1324.]
[In Spanish.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:669

1850 25.1324  Map of Oregon, California, New Mexico, &c. Inset in: Disturnell’s New Map of the
United States and Canada; Showing all the Canals, Rail Roads, Telegraph Lines and
principal Stage Routes. Drawn by Henry A. Burr, Topographer to the Post Office Dep. [sic]
Washington, D.C. New York, Published by J. Disturnell, N°. 157 Broadway 1850.
("Engraved by J. M. Atwood. N.Y.") [The main map displays only as far as the
western part of Texas and is likely the map by Burr, the inset perhaps having been
added by Disturnell in so far that it does not show any of the routings promised by the
main title and that it seems to have been cut from another plate. In the inset map,
"Lower Cal." is separated from "Sonora" by "G. of Californ" [cut off, thus]. "Colorado
R." is shown only very generally between the head of the gulf and the confluence of
"Green R. and "Grand R." Two tributaries are shown from the east, "R. St. John"
(San Juan River) and "Red R." (Little Colorado River). The Colorado follows a course
generally south-southwest to this point before arcing through what is the Grand
Canyon region westward to the confluence of "Rio Virgin", receiving one small
tributary from the southeast near the Virgin confluence, whereafter it turns to an
effectively straight course to the south, receiving "Mohave R." from the northwest, a
tributary (not labeled) from the northeast (Bill Williams River), and “Rio Gila” more or less at the head of the gulf.

≡ CROSSTELLINGS  WHEAT III:670

Dower, J.  [Dower, John James]

1850  25.1234  California, Mexico, Guatimala &c.  (“London: Published by Orr & Comp: Amen Corner Paternoster Row.”)  [“Lower or Old California” and “Sonora” are separated by “Gulf of California”. “Rio Colorado” is depicted between the head of the gulf and the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” Tributaries are “St John’s R.”, “Red R.” (Little Colorado River), “R. Virgen”, “Mohave R.” (from the west in the lower Colorado region), and “Rio Gila”. The Colorado is portrayed as a north-south stream in its lower course, arcing from northeast to west in what is the Grand Canyon region.]  [Wheat (1959, Volume III, p. 294) notes (ellipsis is part of quote): “Published in Milner & Peterman’s Descriptive Atlas of Astronomy, London, W. S. Orr, 1850, No. 40. Also in Peterman and Milner’s Atlas of Physical Geography . . . London, W. S. Orr, 1855.”]

≡ CROSSTELLINGS  WHEAT III:671

Ferry, Hypolite

1850  25.819  Description de la Nouvelle Californie : geographique, politique et morale.  Paris: L. Maison, 386 pp., map  [Colorado River, see pp. 60, 76-77; Gila River, pp. 77-79.]  [See map: “Carte de la Nouv!? Californie dressée d’après les travaux géographiques de M. Duflot de Mofras et du Colonel Fremont. Par Hypolite Ferry.  Paris 1850”. “Rio Colorado” is shown between “Mer Vermeille” and headwaters that are in fact the Green River, although labeled “Rio Colorado”; the Grand River is not labeled. The Colorado is drawn most generally, with an erratically sinuous line throughout. The Little Colorado River and Virgin River do not appear at all.]  [Also map “Deuxième Edition” noted; with same date.]  [NOTE: Although there are overall differences on the map, the Colorado is drawn in a fashion remarkably similar to that shown on the map by E. Housse (1850, ITEM NO. 25.703) Carte de la Nouvelle Californie.]  [In French.]

≡ CROSSTELLINGS  WHEAT III:673  [map; with illustration facing p. 140]

Fleming, C.  [Flemming, Carl]

1850  25.1079  Vereinigte Staaten von Nord-America.  (“Entw. u. gez. v. [entworfen und gezeichnet von] F. Handtke.”)  Glogau.  [“Rio Colorado del Occidente” is depicted between “Meerb. von Californien” and the confluence of “Green R. (Grüner Fl.” and “Grand R. (Grosse Fl.”); the entire course of the Colorado from north of the confluence of “R. Gila” to and including the lower reaches of tributary “R. Virgen” and the Green and Grand are shown by dotted lines, although the tributaries “R. Nabajoas S. Juan” and “R. Jaquesilla Red R. Rother Fl.” (Little Colorado River) are shown by solid lines. Also, “Mohave, R. de las Animas” is shown as dotted-line tributary to the lower Colorado River.]  [In German.]

Grewingk, Constantine

ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE GRAND CANON

CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Housse, E.

1850  25.703  *Carte de la Nouvelle Californie publiée par le Mineur, Compagnie Franco-Californienne des Mines d’or, 31, Boulevart Bonne-Nouvelle, Paris.* [Caption title given. Key panel also indicates: *Nouvelle Californie Dressée par E. Housse. Paris. 1850.*] "Río Colorado" is shown between "Golfe de Californie" and headwaters that are in fact the Green River, although labeled "Río Colorado"; the Grand River is not labeled. The Colorado is drawn most generally, with an erratically sinuous line throughout. The Little Colorado River does not appear at all. The Virgin River is shown as a short stream, not labeled. Also shown along the Colorado in the greater Grand Canyon region are symbols that the key identifies as "Villages (Pueblo)"; "Conception", at the confluence of the Colorado with "Rio de las Navajoas" (San Juan River); and "Salsipuedes" some 25 "Lieues" (leagues) farther west. [**NOTE:** Although there are overall differences on the map, the Colorado is drawn in a fashion remarkably similar to that shown on the map that accompanies Hypolite Ferry’s (1850, **ITEM NO. 2.15047** Description de la Nouvelle Californie.) [In French.]

1850  25.1084  *Carte de la Haute Californie ou Nouvelle Californie Dressée par E. Housse. Paris. 1850.* ("Lithographie de Bénard et Cie. 2 Place de Caire, Paris.") [Map caption: "Supplément de l’Écho du Sacramento. Journal mensuel des intérêts des associés de la Compagnie des Mines d’or de la Californie."] "Río colorado" is depicted rather erratically between "golfe de Californie" and unlabeled headwaters. The only tributaries shown in the Grand Canyon region are "Río de los Navajoas" (San Juan River) and an equally erratic tributary (not labeled) from the north that is the Virgin River; the Little Colorado River is absent. "Río Gila" meets the Colorado at the head of the gulf. [In French.]

Magnus, Charles

1850  25.1322  *Map of the United States of America[,] The British Provinces, Mexico, the West Indies and Central America. Published by Charles Magnus. New York.* ("Río Colorado" is depicted very generally between the head of "Gulf of California" and the confluence of "Green" and "Grand R." (likely mislabeled). South of that confluence, to a tributary coming from the east labeled "Red R.", the main stream is labeled both "Zaguunanas" (sic) and "Río Colorado". South of there the San Juan River enters from the east, labeled both "Nabajoa" and "S. Juan R." South of there in turn is the tributary "Jaquesito" (Little Colorado River), and a short distance downstream from that point is a place marker labeled "P. Bucarette" (Puerto de Bucareli). The Colorado turns from the Little Colorado to the southwest until receiving "Vírgin R." and turning again southward and follows an effectively straight course to the gulf, receiving on the way "R. S. Maria" (Bill Williams River), which comes from the northeast, and "Río Gila".]

Salazar Ylarregui, José

1850  25.913  *Datos de los trabajos astronómicos y topográficos dispuestos en forma de diario. Practicados durante el año de 1849 y principios de 1850 por la comision de límites mexicana en la linea que divide esta republica de la de los Estados-Unidos, por el geometra de dicha comision, José Salazar Ylarregui. Edicion de la Civilizacion.* México: Imprenta de Juan R. Navarro, v, [7]-123 pp., 4 plates, 2 folded maps. [San Diego to the Colorado-Gila River confluence.] [Includes map: "Plano de la confluencia de los ríos Gila y Colorado y del curso de este ultimo hasta donde lo corta la línea que divide las publicas de Mexico y los Estados Unidos. En este plano van indicadas todas las operaciones que hizo la comision mexicana para levitarlo. Cópia del que presentó...*
al Sr. Cral D. Pedro García-Conde, como comisario de dicha comision el agrimensor de la misma José Salazar Ilarregui [sic] Año de 1850”. Scale 1:10,000. [See also under Whipple.] [In Spanish.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS HOWES S47 WAGNER-CAMP 190 WHEAT III:691 [map]

Smith, J. Calvin

1850 25.1291 Map of North America by J. Calvin Smith. (“Published by J. Disturnell, 102 Broadway, New York, 1850.”) [Includes an inset, “Map of the Gold Region (California).”] “[G. of California] separates “Lower California” from “Sonora & Sinaloa”. “Rio Colorado” is shown between the head of the gulf and headwaters in “Upper California”, including “Grand R.” and “Oregon”, including “Green R.” ”Nabajoa” (San Juan River) is shown as a tributary; a tributary (not labeled) presumably the Little Colorado River is shown southwest of there, coming from the east before turning north to the Colorado. Opposite the confluence of the latter is depicted a large plateau-like area (not labeled). West of there is “R. Virgen” coming from the northeast before turning southeast to join the lower Colorado. A tributary (not labeled) from the northeast is presumably the Bill Williams River. “Rio Gila” has its confluence with the Colorado just north of the head of the gulf.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:692

Tanner, H. S. [Tanner, Henry Schenck]

1850 25.1233 A Map of the United States of Mexico, As organized and defined by the several Acts of the Congress of that Republic, Constructed from a great variety of Printed and Manuscript Documents by H. S. Tanner. No:201 Broadway, N. York. 1850. [“Lower California” and “Sonora” are separated by “Gulf of California”. “Rio Colorado” is depicted between the head of the gulf and the confluence of “R. Zaguananas” and “Rio Nabajoa” (San Juan River); farther north, “Grand R.” is a tributary to the Zaguananas, and “Green R.” seems to be a tributary to the Grand. Other tributaries are “Rio Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River), “R. S. Maria” (Bill Williams River), and “Rio Gila”. The confluence of the Little Colorado is marked “Puerto Bucarello” (Puerto de Bucareli).]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:695

Union Pacific Railroad Company

NO DATE 25.1549 Map of the Central Portion of the United States Showing the Lines of the Proposed Pacific Railroads. [No imprint.] [1850s.] [A long, narrow map (17 × 77 cm), in the southwestern part of which is shown the upper portions of the Colorado River Basin. “Green River” and “Grand River” parallel each other from the northeast before turning south-southwest to their respectively confluences. The Grand reaches the “Rio San Juan”; the Green reaches the Colorado. Between the Grand-San Juan confluence and the Green-Colorado confluence it is not clear whether the river should be labeled Grand or San Juan. Between the Grand and Green, on their final approaches, is a highland labeled “S. de Lanterna”. On the opposite side of the Colorado from there is a short tributary (not labeled) that arrives from the south from off of the map; possibly the Little Colorado River.] [NOTE: “Sierra de la Lanterna” appears in an 1854 gazetteer with geographic coordinates that place it at the location of the Kaibab Plateau; see Baldwin and Thomas (1854, ITEM NO. 2.17346), p. 1076.]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY
SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

[U.S. Army], Bureau of the Corps of Topographical Engineers

1850 25.702 *Map of the United States and their territories between the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean; and of part of Mexico. Compiled in the Bureau of the Corps of Topogh. Engs. under a resolution of the U.S. Senate. From the best authorities which could be obtained. 1850.* ("Engraved by Sherman and Smith. New-York.") [Wheat (Volume 3, p. 301, notes, "This map though dated 1850, in all probability did not go to the engraver until early in 1851.")] ["Rio Colorado" is displayed between the confluence of "Green River" and "Grand River" and the head of "Gulf of California", arcing generally through the Grand Canyon region between "St. Johns River" (San Juan River) and "R. Virgen". The Little Colorado River (not labeled) is depicted modestly. "Mohave R." is shown as a tributary from the west.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:696 [with illustration facing p. 110]

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  [Corps of Topographical Engineers]

1850 25.96 *Map of the United States and their territories between the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean: and of part of Mexico. Compiled in the Bureau of the Corps of Topogh. Engs. under a resolution of the U.S. Senate. From the best authorities which could be obtained. New York: [engraved by] Sherman and Smith, scale 1 inch = 50 miles.*
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  STORM 4302

U.S. Department of the Interior, Secretary of the Interior

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  FQ3:253  WAGNER–CAMP 189a

Watson, J. F.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:698 [with illustration facing p. 142]

Whitney, Asa

1850 25.708 No. 2 A map of North America, showing all the lines of railroad from all the Atlantic States running to connect with Mr. Whitney’s proposed route, when it will cross the Mississippi. In: Whitney’s railroad to the Pacific. (To accompany bill H. R. No. 156.) U.S. 31st Congress, 1st Session, House of Representatives, Report 140, 117 pp., 2 maps. [The title of map "No. 2" as cited here appears in the document’s "List of Papers" (p. 21). This is the same map as which appeared in Whitney (1849, ITEM NO. 25.707).]

Wislizenus, F. A.  [Wislizenus, Friedrich Adolph]

1850 25.951 *Denkschrift über eine Reise nach Nord-Mexiko, verbunden mit der Expedition des Obersten Doniphan, in den Jahren 1846 und 1847.* (M. von Ross, translator.) Braunschweig: Druck und Verlag von Friedrich Vieweg und Sohn, 211 pp., maps. [In German.]
Young, J. H.

1850  25.511  *Map of the United States of America*. Philadelphia: Thomas Copperthwait and Co.  [The greater Grand Canyon region lies wholly within the territory of Deseret.]

1851

Cady and Burgess  [firm]

1851  25.1236  *Map No. 10. United States*. New York: Cady and Burgess.  ["Rio Colorado" is depicted between the head of "Gulf of California" (only the head of the gulf is shown on this map) and the confluence of "Green Riv." and "Grand Riv." Tributaries are "S. John's R.", "Rio Virgen", "Mohave R." (from the west in the lower Colorado region), a significant tributary from the northeast (not labeled; Bill Williams River?), and "Rio Gila". The Little Colorado River may be depicted by a significant stream (not labeled) from the southeast that is a tributary to the San Juan just above its confluence with the Colorado. There also is a minor, unlabeled tributary with headwater forks from the east and southeast with its confluence with the Colorado to the south of the San Juan confluence. The Colorado is portrayed as a north-south stream in its lower course, arcing from northeast to west in what is the Grand Canyon region.]  [Wheat (1959, Volume III, p. 305) notes that "This map is from the Cady & Burgess Atlas for 1851 and 1852. It was deposited in the Clerks Office for the Southern District of New York on December 4, 1851."]

≡  CROSS-LISTINGS  Wheat III:708

Case, Tiffany and Company

1851  25.1003  *Map of the United States. Hart\(^d\) Published by Case Tiffany & Company 1851*.  [Hartford, Connecticut: Case, Tiffany and Co.]  ["Rio Colorado" is drawn roughly between "Gulf of California" and the confluence of "Rio Nabajoa" (San Juan River), which is on the boundary of "Utah Territory" and "Territory of New Mexico". The San Juan is the eastern river of that confluence, into which a stream (not labeled) flows from the north. The western river of the confluence (not labeled) loops northwestward to southwestern and ends at unlabeled highlands In "Utah Territory". "Rio Gila" is shown flowing into the northeastern portion of the gulf, south of the Colorado's entry into the gulf.]

≡  CROSS-LISTINGS  Wheat III:664

Colton, J. H.  [Colton, Joseph Hutchins]

1851  25.650  *Map of the United States of America, the British provinces, Mexico, the West Indies and Central America: with part of New Granada and Venezuela*. New York: J. H. Colton, 1 sheet. (Map drawn by George W. Colton; engraved by John M. Atwood; border designed and engraved by W. S. Barnard.)  [New Mexico (territory) southern boundary with Mexico shown at the Gila River. "Rio Colorado" is drawn in conjecturally in the Grand Canyon region. The Green River in Utah is labeled "Rio Colorado"; the confluence of it and "Grand R." positioned in Utah; the confluence of the combined "Colorado"/"Grand" with "Rio Yaquisilla or Red R." (Little Colorado River) is positioned near the head of Grand Canyon.]
De Cordova, J. [De Cordova, Jacob]
1851 25.694  
\textit{J. De Cordova's map of the State of Texas compiled from the records of the General Land Office of the State by Robert Creuzbaur, Houston. 1851.} ("Engraved by J. M. Atwood, New York.") [An oval inset map portrays the southwestern portion of North America, with the U.S.-Mexico boundary on the Gila River. The "Rio Colorado" is shown generally from the confluence of "Green River" and "Grand River" to "Gulf of California", with tributaries "St. Johns' River" (San Juan River), "Red River" (Little Colorado River), and "R. Virgin".]

Ewald, L.
1851 25.1151  
\textit{(ed.) México und Texas in Maasstabe von 1:72000000 d.n.G. Darmstadt: Druck und Verlag von Baukeller's Präganstalt. Jonghaus & Venator.} ("Statist. topogr. Section. No. 34.” “Baurkeller’s Handatlas No. 74.”) ["Rio Colorado" is depicted in an unusual configuration between "Golf von Californien" and just north of the confluence of "Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River). The Colorado follows a mostly straight southward course through this region, reaching the head of the gulf on a continuing southwestward course. It receives the "Gila" some distance above the Colorado's mouth, below which the river bifurcates a couple of times before entering the gulf. "R. Virgin" flows to the Colorado on a south-southwestward course, with its confluence with the Colorado not far south(!) of the Little Colorado.]

Ferry, Hypolite
1851 25.820  
\textit{La California : descrizione geografica, politica e morale che contiene la storia della scoperta di questa terra. Quadro degli avvenimenti politici che vi si effettuarono. Dettagli sulla sua topografia, sul clima, e sulle produzioni minerali, vegetabili. Venice: Dalla Tipografia Fontana, 340 pp.} [Map: "Nuova California (Stati Uniti dell’America Settentriionale)"]; a greatly different map than that with Ferry, 1850 (ITEM NO. 2.15047), with extensive text in the margins. "Rio Colorado" is shown between "Mare Vermiglio o Golfo di California" and headwaters that are in fact the Green River, although labeled "Rio Colorado"; the Grand River is not labeled. The Colorado is drawn most generally, with an erratically sinuous line throughout. The Little Colorado River and Virgin River do not appear at all. Ironically, in the Grand Canyon region the Colorado has the notation (which clearly pertains to the lower Colorado River), "in generale poco profondo e soggetto a grandi traboccamenti".]

George Philip and Son [firm]
1851 25.1019  
\textit{Philips' new general atlas : comprehending seventy four maps and charts, delineating the natural and political divisions of the empires, kingdoms, and states of the world : constructed from most recent authorities. Liverpool: George Philip and Son.} [See map 58, "Mexico & Texas" ("Printed by J. Gellatly, Edin.") ["Colorado R." is depicted more or less in a straight course between the "Gulf of California" and the confluence of "R. Nabojoa S. Juan". At the confluence of "R. Jaquesila" the Colorado is labeled "R. Colerado", where also is the label "Puerto de Bucarelli" (Puerto de Bucareli). "Virgin R." is shown as a tributary from the west, and, near its confluence with the Colorado, "R. de los Martyres is shown as a tributary to the Virgin. In the lower reach of the Colorado, a dashed line represents a tributary from the west labeled "Inconstant R."]

1851 25.1238  
\textit{United States including California, Texas &c.} ("Liverpool: Published by George Philip & Son, 1851.") ["Note. Corrected according to the American Maps of Fremont, Emory,
Wizlizenu[s], and the records of the General Land off of the State of Texas, and other authorities. May 1851.” [“Rio Colorado” is depicted generally between the head of the Gulf of California and the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” Tributaries are “Nabajoa R.” (San Juan River), “Red River” (Little Colorado River), “Virgin R.”, “Mohahue R.” (sic) from the west, a river from the northeast (not labeled; Bill Williams River), and “R. Gila”. The Colorado is depicted on a north-south course in its lower reach below the Virgin, and arcs from the north to west in what is the Grand Canyon region. The headwaters of “R. S. Francisco”, a tributary to the Gila, are shown reaching nearly to the Colorado the area of the confluence of the Little Colorado.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:732

Heintzelman, S. P.  [Heintzelman, Samuel P.]

see under  1853

Howe, Henry

1851  25.1085  Historical collections of the great West: containing narratives of the most important and interesting events in western history—remarkable individual adventures—sketches of frontier life—descriptions of natural curiosities: to which is appended historical and descriptive sketches of Oregon, New Mexico, Texas, Minnesota, Utah and California. Cincinnati, Ohio: Henry Howe, 2 volumes, pp. 1-200, 201-440. [Map: “Map of the Great West.”, frontispiece to Volume II. “Rio Colorado” is drawn superficially as a single line between “Gulf of California” and headwater east of “Salt Lake City” in “Utah or Deseret”, with only one minor tributary (not labeled) from the northeast in southern Utah, and “Gila River” near the gulf.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:722 [map]

Kiepert, H.  [Kiepert, Heinrich]

1851  25.1237  Mexico[,] Texas und Californien. (“Bearbeitet und gezichnet von H. Kiepert.”) (“WEIMAR, Verlag des Geographischen Instituts 1851.”) (“Situation und Schrift gestochen von K. Mädel, Terrain von C. Jungmann.”) [“Baja (Nieder) California” and “Sonora” are separated by “Golf von California Mar Bemeja d.i. Rothes Meer oder See des Cortez”. “Rio Colorado del Occidente” is depicted by dashed lines through nearly its entire length, from the confluence of likewise conjectured lower courses of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” Only between a point north of the confluence of “R. Gila” and the gulf is the Colorado portrayed by a solid line; and south of that confluence the river bifurcates before rejoining at the head of the gulf. Tributaries to the Colorado are “R. Navajoas (S. Juan)”, depicted by a solid line; “R. Jaquesila (Red R.)” (Little Colorado River), depicted by a solid line; “R. Virgen” (depicted by a solid line but dashed before its confluence with the Colorado; a dashed-line river (not labeled) from the west; and a river from the northeast (not labeled; Bill Williams River), with a solid line toward its headwaters but dashed at the confluence with the Colorado.] [In German.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:723

Magnus, Charles

1851  25.705  Map of the United States from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean showing the overland routes to California and the gold regions also the Atlantic Coast and Central Amerika [sic]. New York: Charles Magnus.  [“Colorado R.” shown generally.]
Parke, John G.

1851  25.160  Map of the Territory of New Mexico compiled by Bvt. 2nd Lt. Jno. G. Parke, U.S.T.E. assisted by M'. Richard H. Kern. by order of Bvt. Col. Jno. Munroe. U.S.A. comdg. 9th Mil. Dept, drawn by R. H. Kern. Santa Fé, N.M. 1851. Constructed under general orders from Col. J. J. Abert, Chief of Topog. Eng'g. [U.S. Army, Topographical Engineers], New York: J. and D. Major, 1 sheet. [Scale 1 inch = ca. 25½ miles.] [In the map, "Green River" and "Grand River" are shown in canyons on either side of the "Sierra de la Lanterna", with their confluence approximately in the area where the central Grand Canyon is situated, below which the river, continuing in a canyon, is "Rio Colorado" and with which "Rio Colorado Chiquito" is a tributary flowing east to west. The Colorado continues to the confluence of "Rio Gila" before passing off the map to the west.] [NOTE: "Sierra de la Lanterna" appears in an 1854 gazetteer with geographic coordinates that place it at the location of the Kaibab Plateau; see Baldwin and Thomas (1854, ITEM NO. 2.17346), p. 1076.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:730 [with illustration facing p. 11]

Rapkin, J. [Rapkin, John]

1851  25.1657  Mexico, California and Texas. ("The Illustrations by H. Warren, & Engraved by J. Rogers.") ("John Tallis & Company, London & New York.") ("The Map Drawn & Engraved by J. Rapkin."). [The base map is the same as that in the 1849 ed. (Rapkin, ITEM NO. 25.1656). The peninsula, "Lower California", is separated from "Sonora" by "Gulf of California". "R. Colorado" is depicted between the head of the gulf and the confluence of "Green R." and "R. Grand", although the Green is labeled only on a headwater branch. From the confluence of "R. Nabajoa" (San Juan River) from the east, the river follows a southwestward course to the supposed confluence of the "Sevier R." (depicted by a dotted line) from the north-northeast, where it turns south-southwest to the confluence of "R. Yaquesila" (Little Colorado River) from the east, following that course to the confluence of "R. Virgen" from the northwest", then turning more southward toward the gulf, receiving en route "R. S. Maria" (Bill Williams River) from the east-northeast and, closer to the gulf, the supposed course of the "Mohave R." (depicted by a dashed line) from the northwest, the finally "R. Gila" from the east-northeast. At the confluence of Yaquesila is the label "Pto. Bucarelii" (Puerto de Bucareli).] [NOTE: There are variants of this map, including the 1849 ed. with which it is sometimes confused. Either may be noted in catalogs or online offerings as 1849 or 1851.) Variants are distinguished by differences in the ornamental vignettes.]

Rosa

1851  25.740  Mapa de los Estados Unidos Mejicanos arreglado a la distribucion que en diversos decretos ha hecho del territorio el Congreso General Mejicano. Paris, 1837. Publicado por Rosa. [No imprint], 1 sheet. [Mexico includes that portion of what is now the southwestern United States, its northern border with "Oregon Tierra". "Rio Colorado" is portrayed along a fairly straight course between "Golfo de California" and the confluence of "Rio Zaguananas" (Green River) and "Rio Nabajoa" (San Juan River). At the confluence of "Rio Yaquesila" (Little Colorado River) and the Colorado is labeled "Puerto Bucarelo" (Puerto de Bucareli).] [In the area pertinent to this bibliography, the geography on this map is identical to the 1837 ed. (ITEM NO. 25.739)] [In Spanish.]
### Williams, W. [Williams, Wellington]

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<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>25.949</td>
<td><em>The traveler’s and tourist’s guide through the United States of America, Canada, etc.: containing the routes of travel by steamboat, stage and canal.</em> Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo and Co., 216 pp., map.</td>
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### Barbié du Bocage, J. G. [Barbié du Bocage, Jean-Guillaume]

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### Bibliographic Institution [Bibliographischen Instituts]

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<td>1852</td>
<td>25.1076</td>
<td><em>A new map of the State of California, the Territories of Oregon &amp; Utah. Compiled after the best authorities. 1852. “Hildburghausen: Published by the Bibliographic Institution.”</em> (Caption on map: “Meyer’s Hand-Atlas”, ”Nº 144”.*) [An ed. in English of the atlas series by Hermann Julius Meyer.] [”Rio Colorado” is shown between ”G. of California” and confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.”; in its upper reach it is labeled ”Rio Colorado of California”. From north to south, ”Red R.” and ”San Juan R.” are shown as tributaries from the east; the prominent Little Colorado River is not labeled.]</td>
</tr>
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### Buchner’schen Buchhandlung (Verlag der) [Buchner, Carl Christian]

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CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Colton, J. H.  [Colton, Joseph Hutchins]
1852  25.617  
Map of the United States of America, the British provinces, Mexico, the West Indies and Central America: with part of New Granada and Venezuela. New York: J. H. Colton; New Orleans, Louisiana: John Ball; and Charleston, South Carolina: W. R. Babcock, 1 sheet.  (Map drawn by George W. Colton; engraved by John M. Atwood; border designed and engraved by W. S. Barnard.)  [New Mexico (territory) southern boundary with Mexico shown at the Gila River. “Rio Colorado” is drawn in conjecturally in the Grand Canyon region. The Green River in Utah is labeled “Rio Colorado”; the confluence of it and “Grand R.” positioned in Utah; the confluence of the combined “Colorado”/“Grand” with “Rio Yaquisilla or Red R.” (Little Colorado River) is positioned near the head of Grand Canyon.]

Derby, George Horatio
1852  25.803  

Grässl, J.
1852  25.1081  
Vereinigte Staaten von Nord-America: Californien, Texas und die Territorien New Mexico u. Utah Nach den neuesten Hülfsmitteln gezeich. von J. Grässel. 1852. (Map caption: “Meyers Zeitungs-Atlas”, “Nº 120.”)  [“Rio Colorado” is depicted only generally between “G. of California” (in English) and headwaters. Its upper reach is labeled “Rio Zagagnanas”, to which “Green R.” is a tributary from the north and east. A minor tributary (not labeled) to the Green from the east may be the Grand River. At the confluence of the “Rio Jaquesita” (Little Colorado River) is a place marker for “P. Bucaretti” (Puerto de Bucareli). A very prominent, but confused and unlabeled tributary to the Colorado from the northwest is the Virgin River; and trapped between it and the Colorado/Zagagnanas is a straight-lined river without discernable headwater or outlet, labeled “R. of the Sulphurous Pyramids” (in English).]  [See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes to Section 2.]  [In German.]

737
Horn, Hosea B.  
1852  25.868  Horn’s overland guide, from the U. S. Indian sub-agency, Council Bluffs, on the Missouri River, to the City of Sacramento, in California; containing a table of distances, and showing all the rivers, creeks, lakes, springs, mountains, hills, camping-places, and other prominent objects; with remarks on the country, roads, timbers, grasses, curiosities, etc.; the entire route having been tracked by a road-measurer, and the distances from place to place, and from the Missouri River, accurate ascertained. With a complete and accurate map. New York: J. H. Colton, 78 pp. + 18 pp. publisher’s advertisements + map. [Cover title: Horn’s Overland Guide to California.] [The text is extralimital to this bibliography. See fold-out map: “Map to Illustrate Horn’s Overland Guide to California and Oregon. Published by J. H. Colton, No. 86, Cedar Street, New-York. 1852.” “Rio Colorado” is shown between the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled) and the confluence of the Green River and “Grand R.”; however, the Green is labeled, again, “Rio Colorado”. The river arcs generally through the Grand Canyon region between “R Yaquisilla or Red R” and “Rio Virgen”.]

Meyer, Hermann Julius

Mitchell, Samuel Augustus [Sr.]  
1852  25.1077  A new map of the state of California, the territories of Oregon & Utah, and the chief part of New Mexico. Philadelphia: Thomas, Cowperthwaite and Co. [Published in Mitchell’s New universal atlas.] [“Rio Colorado” is shown generally.]

Monk, Jacob  
1852  25.1268  New map of that portion of North America, exhibiting the United States and territories, the Canadas, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Mexico, also, Central America, and the West India Islands. Compiled from the most recent surveys, and authentic sources. Baltimore, Maryland: Jacob Monk. [“Rio Colorado” is depicted between “Gulf of California” and confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River”, passing almost due-North/South between the confluence of “R. Virgen” and the gulf, and shown along a generalized arc through the Grand Canyon region between the Virgen and “Red River” (Little Colorado River). Just south of the confluence of the Little Colorado is the label, “S. Bacarelli”, which is Puerto de Bucareli and which seems to have been relegated to the missionary place names that appear on many of the maps of this and earlier periods.]

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58 A profusion of hand- and large-atlases were produced under Meyer’s name by the Bibliographischen Instituts in Germany during the 19th and early 20th centuries; so many, under various titles, that it is not practical to cite them in this bibliography, although individual volumes have been cited.
**Reed and Barber [firm]**

1852 25.1150  *Map of the United States of America with its territories & districts. Including also a part of Upper & Lower Canada and Mexico. Published by Reed & Barber. Hartford. 1852.* [The Southwest is portrayed sparsely, with “Rio Colorado” shown crudely between the head of the “Gulf of California” and headwaters. No tributaries are labeled other than “Rio Gila”, which converges at the head of the gulf along with the Colorado. There is an unusual representation of “Río de las Pirámides sulfureas”, the so-called, misrepresented and mistranslated, river of the “sulfurous pyramids”, which is depicted heading in an area west of where the Grand Canyon is situated, flowing southwestward and southward, finally turning southeastward to enter the west side of the Gulf of California some distance below the mouths of the Colorado/Gila.] [See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes to Section 2.]

**Shibata, Shūzō [新發田栄蔵]**

1852 25.1265  *新訂 坤輿略全圖 [Shintei kon’yo ryaku zenzu] [New edition : general map of the world]. (竹口貞齋 [Takeguchi Teisai], engraver. 江戸 [i.e., Tokyo]: 高木耕蔵 [Takagi Kōzō], folded woodcut map with text, in board covers. [Date given as 嘉永 五 [Kaei 5].] [Wheat (1959, Volume 3, p. 329, in cartobibliography only, no text mention) cites this map only as “Completely revised Global Map (Shintei Konyo Ryaku Zenzu) by Shuzo Shibata, Tokyo, 1853.”] [Only an inadequate digital image seen by Spamer, where in the southwestern part of North America a single river is depicted at the head of the Gulf of California.] [In Japanese.]

**Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge**

1852 25.1073  *North America Sheet XV Utah, New Mexico, Texas, California, &c. and the northern states of Mexico.* (“Published under the Superintendence of the Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge”. “J. & C. Walker Sculp!”) [Labels include “Gulf of California Discovered in 1534, and called the Sea of Cortes”. “R. Colorado” is shown conjecturally between the gulf and the confluence of “Green R.” and “R. Grand”. Tributaries to the Colorado are, from north to south, “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River) from the east, “Sevier R.” (imaginary, reaching the Colorado from the north, including a dotted-line reach in its mid-course labeled “Probable Course”), “R. Yaquesila” (Little Colorado River, from the east), “Río Virgin” (from the northwest), “R. S. Maria” (Bill Williams River, from the northeast), and “R. Gila” (from the east). At the confluence of the Colorado and Yaquesila is a point location labeled “Puerto de Bucareli.”] [NOTE: For 1853 ed. see Cox (ITEM NO. 25.1074.).]

**Williams, W. [Williams, Wellington]**

1852 25.1075  *A new map of the United States. Upon which are delineated its vast works of internal communication, routes across the continents &c. Showing also Canada and the Island of Cuba.* Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo and Co. [See inset, “Map of California, Oregon, New Mexico, Utah &c.” “Rio Colorado shown between head of “Gulf of California” and confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River”. Little Colorado River is labeled “Red River”. Las Vegas Wash (not labeled) is shown as a tributary to “Río Virgen”.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:797

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:769
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

1853

Cox, George

1853  25.1074  North America Sheet XV Utah, New Mexico, Texas, California, &c. and the northern states of Mexico. (“Published under the Superintendence of the Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge”. “London, George Cox, Jan’ 1st 1853”. “J. & C. Walker Sculp.”) [Labels include “Gulf of California Discovered in 1534, and called the Sea of Cortes”. “R. Colorado” is shown conjecturally between the gulf and the confluence of “Green R.” and “R. Grand”. Tributaries to the Colorado are, from north to south, “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River) from the east, “Sevier R.” (imaginary, reaching the Colorado from the north, including a dotted-line reach in its mid-course labeled “Probable Course”), “R. Yaquesila” (Little Colorado River, from the east), “Rio Virgin” (from the northwest), “R. S. Maria” (Bill Williams River, from the northeast), and “R. Gila” (from the east). At the confluence of the Colorado and Yaquesila is a point location labeled “Pt Bucarelli” (Puerto de Bucareli).] [NOTE: For 1852 ed. see Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge (item no. 25.1073). Only political boundaries vary.]

Chapin, William

1853  25.1222  Steel Plates. Chapin’s Ornamental Map of the United States with the New Western Possessions. (“New York, Published by Horace, Thayer & Co. 1853.”) [See inset map, “The Western States and Territories.” “Lower California” and “Mexico” are separated by “G. of California” (the names are occluded by an oval ornamental portrait of Millard Fillmore). “Rio Colorado” is drawn on a nearly north-south course between the head of the gulf and south of the New Mexico-Utah boundary, beyond which it traces a nearly straight northeast-southwest course from headwaters, of which only “Grand R.” is labeled. “St Johns R.” (San Juan River) is shown as a relatively minor tributary from the northeast, with its Colorado confluence just north of the territorial boundary. The Little Colorado River is absent(!), although two place names (as missions?) are indicated in the general region, “Jaquestrele” (sic) and “Bucaretti” (Puerto de Bucareli). A river (not labeled) reaches the Colorado from the northeast arcing to the southeast, which is the Virgin River. “Mohavo R.” (sic) is shown as a tributary to the lower Colorado from the northwest. “R. Gila” is shown as a tributary from the east, reaching the Colorado north of the gulf.]

De Cordova, J. [De Cordova, Jacob]

1853  25.695  J. De Cordova’s map of the State of Texas compiled from the records of the General Land Office of the State by Robert Creuzbaur, Houston. 1853. (“Engraved by J. M. Atwood, New York.”) [An oval inset map portrays the southwestern portion of North America, with the U.S.-Mexico boundary on the Gila River. The “Rio Colorado” is shown generally from the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River” to “Gulf of California”, with tributaries “St. Johns’ River” (San Juan River), “Red River” (Little Colorado River), and “R. Virgin”.]

Disturnell, J. [Disturnell, John]

1853  25.688  New map of California, Oregon, Washington, Utah, and New-Mexico. Compiled from the latest authorities and surveys and engraved by G. Schroeter. New-York: J. Disturnell. [State and county boundaries are displayed (no counties in the territory of “New Mexico”). The confluence of the “Green River” and “Grand River” embrace a
mountainous area labeled “Sierra della Landerna” (about which see also the map by J. H. Colton and Co. (1855, ITEM NO. 25.646) and remarks there), downstream from which is the "Rio Colorado" that enters the head of the Gulf of California. The Grand Canyon region is rather compressed, the Colorado flowing but a short distance between the "Rio Colorado Chiquito" (the confluence of which is distinctively far to the west) and "Rio Virgen", the confluence of which is noticeably farther to the south."

[NOTE: “Sierra de la Lanterna” appears in an 1854 gazetteer with geographic coordinates that place it at the location of the Kaibab Plateau; see Baldwin and Thomas (1854, ITEM NO. 2.17346), p. 1076.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:778 [with illustration facing p. 159]

Heintzelman, S. P.  [Heintzelman, Samuel P.]

1853  25.1129  [Report to Major E. D. Townsend, dated Headquarters, Fort Yuma, California, July 15, 1853.] In: Pierce, Franklin, Indian affairs on the Pacific. Message from the President of the United States, transmitting Report in regard to Indian affairs on the Pacific. February 16, 1857.—Ordered to be printed. U.S. 34th Congress, 3rd Session, House of Representatives Executive Document 76, pp. 34-58. [Includes general remarks concerning operations from Fort Yuma and climatological data, but principally concerning Indigenous peoples of the region.] [Regarding a map, Heintzelman (p. 52) notes: “In January, 1851, I descended the Colorado in a small boat to meet the schooner Invincible sent around to try the mouth of the river with a small supply of provisions. From the notes I took, the sketch of the mouth of the river by Lieutenant Derby [see Derby, 1852, ITEM NO. 25.803], topographical engineers, and the notes taken by me on our expedition against the Indians in September, 1852, the accompanying sketch of the river for near 250 miles has been made. It is merely a rude reconnaissance, but sufficiently accurate to give an idea of its course for that distance. No railroad can follow its banks.” The map is not published in the Congressional report. Wheat (1959, Volume III, pp. 213, 308; Volume V, p. 373) briefly comments on this MANUSCRIPT map by Heintzelman, which is in the Emory papers at Yale University. Wheat (Vol. III) had originally not found the map for examination and credited (p. 308) Dale Morgan for a brief description of the map (p. 213). In Vol. V (1963, p. 373) Wheat notes he had at last seen the map and catalogs it (in square brackets) as “[Map of the Colorado River from the mouth of the Gila to the Gulf of California, signed S. P. Heintzelman Capt. 2 Infy & Bvt. Major Jan. 1851. Manuscript; 10½ by 16½/16 inches.]”.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:721, V:721 [manuscript map]

Johnson, Edwin F.

1853  25.735  Map of the proposed northern route for a railroad to the Pacific, by Edwin F. Johnson, C.E. 1853. ("Lith. of E. C. Kellogg & Co., Hartford, Conn."). [Map includes other proposed railway routes, and the routes of explorers.] ["Colorado R." is shown between "Gulf of California" and the confluence of "Green R." and "Grand R."]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:790 [with illustration facing p. 193]

Mitchell, Samuel Augustus [Sr.]

1853  25.690  A new map of the state of California, the territories of Oregon, Washington, Utah and New Mexico. Philadelphia: Thomas, Cowperthwaite and Co. [State and county boundaries are displayed. "Rio Colorado" in "New Mexico" flows southward, arcing westward and northwestward to the confluence of "Virgen R." before turning
southward to “Gulf of California”. The U.S.-Mexico boundary is shown at the Gila River.]

Nakajima, Suido [中島水道]

1853    25.1288    圖方萬球地 [chikyū bankoku hōzu] [Square map of all the countries of the globe]. [No imprint] [Japan], hand-colored woodblock print. [Date Kaei 6.] [Title in Japanese orthography from map caption; transliteration and English translation as generally given.] [The Gulf of California receives at its head two rivers (labeled); one from the north, the other from the east and north. (The river from the north seems to carry the label, "ルト巛".] [In Japanese.]

Radefeld, Hauptmann C.

1853    25.1148    Geognostische Karte der Nord-Amerikanischen Freistaaten 1853. Nach den besten Quellen entworf. u. gezeich. v. Hauptm. C. Radefeld. Hildburghausen: Stich, Druck und Verlag des Bibliographischen Instituts. [This is a geological map, but the geology is shown only for portions of the eastern and midwestern United States. The base map is in English, and the names of states and territories are keyed by Roman numerals to a separate table. The map depicts "Rio Colorado" along a more or less straight course between "G. of California" and headwaters (the Green River is not labeled); tributaries are "Grand R.,” “Rio Nabajoa” (San Juan River), "Rio Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River), "R. Virgen”, "R. S. Maria" (Bill Williams River), and "Rio Gila".] [In German and English.]

Sitgreaves, L. [Sitgreaves, Lorenzo]

1853    25.916    Report of an expedition down the Zuñi and Colorado Rivers. Washington: Robert Armstrong, Public Printer, U.S. 32nd Congress, 2nd Session, Senate Executive Document 59, Serial 668, 198 pp. + plates. [Farquhar (1953, p. 15) cites, “The plates in some copies do not conform to the lists.” The comment may pertain to both editions (1853, 1854), but Plate 14 was not published, thus adding confusion to some catalogues.] [With respect to the Colorado River, the accompanying map depicts the lower Colorado between Ogden's Landing and the confluence of both the "Rio Virgen" and "Yampay Creek", north [sic] of which the Colorado, before passing off the top of the map, is labeled "Great Cañon".]

Theuret, D.

1853    25.609    Sketch showing the route of the New Orleans[,] Opelousas & Great Western Rail Road: J. G. Gibbes chief eng’g. [New Orleans, Louisiana]: Lithographie agent D. Theuret, 1 sheet, scale 1 inch = 48 miles. (“F. A. Okelomski draftsman”; “Edward Heren, grav. 1853.”) The railroad route is sketched in only generally on a map that depicts rivers and the names of Indian tribes. The route crosses the "Rio Colorado" at "S. Pedro" [position of Yuma].] [NOTE: Lithographer’s imprint is in French.]
Trask, J. B.  [Trask, John B.]

1853  25.1305  Map of the State of California Published by Britton & Rey Lithographers Cor. of Commercial & Montgomery Sts. San Francisco. Drawn & compiled from the most recent Surveys by J. B. Trask.  ["Colorado R." is shown without elaboration at the southeastern corner of the map, turning sharply to the west before again turning sharply south to pass off of the map. Just after that last turn is, confusingly, a short river (not labeled) that is a tributary to it from the northwest. Just after the Colorado River comes onto the map, at the great bend from westward to southward course, the "Mohave River" is shown as a tributary from the west (after having divided into two streams before reaching the Colorado); the Mohave is shown with headwater north of "Mt. Bernardino", flowing northward before following a long arc to the east, where paralleling it is shown the "Old Spanish trail from Los Angelos to Santa Fe". "Las Vegas R." is shown as a substantial tributary to the Mohave from the northwest, with its confluence not far upstream from the Mohave’s confluence with the Colorado. There is no hint of the Virgin River.]

≡  CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:796

Bartlett, John Russell

1854  25.759  Personal narrative of explorations and incidents in Texas, New Mexico, California, Sonora, and Chihuahua, connected with the United States and Mexican Boundary Commission, during the years 1850, '51, '52, and '53. New York and London: D. Appleton and Co., 2 volumes, 506 pp., 624 pp., map.  [Farquhar (1953, p. 15) indicates, "The illustrations in the Bartlett volumes do not conform to the lists."]

[Map: "General Map Showing the Countries Explored & Surveyed by the United States and Mexican Boundary Commission in the Years 1850, 51, 52 & 53. Under the direction of John R. Bartlett, U.S. Commissioner." Map printed by J. H. Colton and Co., New York. "Rio Colorado" is depicted between "Gulf of California" and confluence of "Green River" and "Grand River". However, the Green and Grand run parallel to each other to the Grand Canyon region below "Little Colorado", where they also straddle a mountainous area; and as such, the Little Colorado River is depicted as a tributary to the Grand River. "Mohave R." is shown as a tributary to the Colorado from the west.]

Colton, J. H.  [Colton, Joseph Hutchins]

1854  25.649  Colton's map of the United States of America, the British provinces, Mexico and the West Indies.  (Showing the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.)  New York: J. H. Colton, 1 sheet.  [New Mexico (territory) southern boundary with Mexico shown at the Gila River.  "Rio Colorado of the Gulf of California" is drawn in conjecturally in the Grand Canyon region and notes "Pto Bucarelli" (Puerto de Bucareli) at the confluence of that river with "R. Yaquisilla" (Little Colorado River).  The Green River in Utah is labeled "Rio Colorado", although farther upstream "Green R." and "Yampa River" are confusingly labeled on the same stream.]

Fleming, C.  [Flemming, Carl]

1854  25.1025  Vereinigte Staaten von Nord-America.  (Lith. Druck u. Verlag von C. Flemming in Glogau.)  ["Rio Colorado" is depicted between "Golf von Californien" and the confluence of "Green" and "Grand".  Tributaries are "S. John's Fl." (San Juan River), "Rother Fl." (Little Colorado River), "Virgen", "Mohaves" from the west, "Maria" (Bill Williams River?), and "Rio Gila".].  [In German.]

Gyosō, Aiko  [霧湖漁叟]

1854  25.1111  海外異聞：一名，亜墨利加新話 [Kaigai ibun : ichimei, Amerika shinwa]  [A strange tale from overseas : a new account of America].  (初太郎口述 [Hatsutarō, narrator].)  [Japan]: Seifuen Juō, 5 volumes, [26], [20], [21], [18], [15] woodblock leaves.  [Date published as "嘉永甲寅" [Kaei kōin].]  [This is the narrative of Hatsutarō, who in 1841 was with a crew of thirteen on a boat that left Hyogo but was stranded at sea by a storm until a Spanish vessel rescued them four months later, which abandoned them at Cabo San Lucas on the southern tip of Baja California.  Hatsutarō and the ship's master eventually returned home in 1844 by way of Canton and Zhapu, China (others followed a year later).  His account was taken down in manuscript and after ca. 1853 variants were published in at least two venues (this one, and compare Tsurumine, 1855, ITEM NO. 25.1112) based on Inoue Shun'yū'ō's 1846 manuscript, Ameriki shinwa, which was compiled by Moekawa Bunzō and Sakai Junzō with data added from other sources known to them.  The story itself has no bearing on any part of this bibliography, but the illustrations in this volume include a double-page map of the North Pacific, which shows western North America only in outline, not even with any rivers represented.]  [This 1854 publication was reprinted in an English translation, with plates in facsimile; see Bunzō and Junzō (1970, ITEM NO. 25.1113).  The first modern reprinting of the full text and all illustrations was published by 荒川秀俊 (Araakawa Hidetoshi), 异国漂流记续集 {Ikoku hyōryūki zokushū} (Tōkyō: 气象研究所 Kishō Kenkyūjo, pp. 149-209).]  [This title is cited here for its map, but also because it should not be confused with Wheat's (1959, Volume III, pp. 164, 326) citation (WHEAT III:786) of a "5-Volume work, entitled Meriken Shinshi (New Account of America), 108 leaves", published in Edo in 1853; Wheat lists it under "Gyofu", with the map cited as "Complete map of 31 states of the Republican government".  The 1853 work cited by Wheat has not been located by Spamer.  However, an 1855 production under the same title has been found; see Tsurumine (1855, ITEM NO. 25.1112).  It is likely that Wheat referred in fact to that work.].  [In Japanese.]

Hutawa, Julius

drawn generally between the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled) and the confluence of "Green R." and a river (not labeled; presumably the Grand). "Virgin R." is shown as a tributary; "Mohave R." as a tributary from the west at the upper end of the lower Colorado River region; and a tributary (not labeled) comes from the east to the Colorado between the Mohave and "Gila R." South of the Colorado is labeled "Aubreys Route", with the notation, "Sandy Hills on each side".

J. H. Colton and Co.


1854 25.1267 Map of the United States of America, the British provinces, Mexico, the West Indies and Central America, with part of New Granada and Venezuela. New York: J. H. Colton and Co. (Map drawn by George W. Colton; engraved by John M. Atwood; border designed and engraved by W. S. Barnard.) [New Mexico (territory) is drawn to reflect current boundary with Mexico and with the earlier northwestern angle into present-day Nevada. "Rio Colorado" is drawn in conjecturally in the Grand Canyon Region. "Green River" is drawn in from the headwaters to "Rio Colorado" approximately where Kanab Creek meets the Colorado, portrayed on the west side of a mountainous area labeled "S. de La Lanterna" (Kaibab Plateau). "Grand River" is drawn in from headwaters to the confluence of "Rio San Juan" and, farther on, the confluence of "Little Colorado", on the eastern side of the Kaibab. These relationships are not portrayed as such on earlier Colton maps. "Lanterna" may be a misspelling of *linterna*, Spanish for "lantern".] [NOTE: "Sierra de la Lanterna" appears in an 1854 gazetteer with geographic coordinates that place it at the location of the Kaibab Plateau; see Baldwin and Thomas (1854, ITEM NO. 2.17346), p. 1076.]

Johnson, D. G. [Johnson, D. Griffing] [see also D. G. and A. J. Johnson [firm]]

1854 25.1536 Colton's Illustrated & Embellished Steel Plate Map of the World on Mercator's Projection, Compiled from the latest & most Authentic Sources. Exhibiting the recent Arctic and Antarctic Discoveries & Explorations. Compiled, Drawn & Engraved by D. G. Johnson, Published by J. H. Colton, N°. 86 Cedar St. New York, 1854. ("Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1848 by J. H. Colton in the Clerks Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York."). ["Rio Colorado" is depicted between the confluence of "Green R." and "Grand R." and the head of "Gulf of California" that separates "Old California" from "Sonora". It receives "R. S. John" (San Juan River) from the east, "Red R." (Little Colorado River) from the east-southeast, "R. Virgin" from the north, a river (not labeled) from the northwest (presumably the supposed course of the Mohave River), a river (not labeled) from the northeast (Bill Williams River), and "R. Gila" from the east-northeast.]

Magnus, Charles

1854 25.1323 Map of the United States of America[,] The British Provinces, Mexico, the West Indies and Central America. Published by Charles Magnus. New York. 1854. [In the region of interest to this bibliography, this map is identical to the 1850 ed.: "Rio Colorado" is
depicted very generally between the head of “Gulf of California” and the confluence of “Green” and “Grand R.” (likely mislabeled). South of that confluence, to a tributary coming from the east labeled “Red R.”, the main stream is labeled both “Zaguunanas” (sic) and “Rio Colorado”. South of there the San Juan River enters from the east, labeled both “Nabajoa” and “St. Juan R.” South of there in turn is the tributary “Jaquesito” (Little Colorado River), and a short distance downstream from that point is a place marker labeled “P. Bucarette” (Puerto de Bucareli). The Colorado turns from the Little Colorado to the southwest until receiving “Virgin R.” and turning again southward and follows an effectively straight course to the gulf, receiving on the way “R. S. Maria” (Bill Williams River), which comes from the northeast, and “Rio Gila”.

Marcy, Randolph B.

1854 25.692

*M. Map of the country between the frontiers of Arkansas and New Mexico embracing the section explored in 1849-50-51 & 52, by Capt. R. B. Marcy 5th U.S. Inf. under orders from the War Department. Also a continuation of the emigrant road from Fort Smith and Fulton down the Valley of the Gila. Accompanying: Marcy, Randolph B. (ASSISTED by George B. McClellan), Exploration of the Red River of Louisiana, in the year 1852... with reports on the natural history of the country, and numerous illustrations. U.S. 33rd Congress, 1st Session, House of Representatives, Executive Document [no number], 286 pp., plates; and two maps in separate case. [The text is extralimital to this bibliography. At the western margin of this map is depicted (as copied from Sitgreaves’ map [in Sitgreaves, 1853, item no. 2.5820]) “Colorado River” from “Gulf of California” to the confluence of both “Rio Virgen” and “Yampai Creek”, beyond which the river extends to the north, labeled “Unexplored”. In addition, the entire region north of Sitgreaves’ route of 1851 is labeled “Unexplored”]*

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:791 [map; with illustration facing p. 13]

Mitchell, Samuel Augustus [Sr.]

1854 25.691

*A new map of the state of California, the territories of Oregon, Washington, Utah and New Mexico. Philadelphia: Thomas, Cowperthwaite and Co. [State and county boundaries are displayed. “Rio Colorado” in “New Mexico” flows southward, arcing westward and northwestern to the confluence of “Virgen R.” before turning southward to “Gulf of California”. The Gadsden border of the U.S.-Mexico boundary is shown.]*

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:813 [with illustration as volume frontispiece]

Monk, Jacob

1854 25.1269

*New map of that portion of North America, exhibiting the United States and territories, the Canadas, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Mexico, also, Central America, and the West India Islands. Compiled from the most recent surveys, and authentic sources. Baltimore, Maryland: Jacob Monk. [“Rio Colorado” is depicted along a generally curving course between the gulf and the confluence of “Rio Colorado Chiquito”, which notably is placed in what is the westernmost Grand Canyon region. “R Virgen” comes from the north, turning southeastward to join the Colorado some distance to the southwest of the Little Colorado. “Green River” is depicted flowing generally from the northeast to join the Colorado in what is the central Grand Canyon region, and paralleling it is the Colorado, labeled farther to the north “Grand River”. Between the two, before the confluence of the Green and the Colorado/Grand, is a mountainous area, “Sierra de la Lanterna”. “Rio San Juan is a tributary to the Colorado/Grand; the confluence is due east of Sierra de la Lanterna.”]*

NOTE: “Sierra de la Lanterna”
appears in an 1854 gazetteer with geographic coordinates that place it at the location of the Kaibab Plateau; see Baldwin and Thomas (1854, ITEM NO. 2.17346), p. 1076.]

Steiger, W. T.

1854 25.598  
*Diagram of the United States of America, Mexico, the West India Islands and Isthmus of Darien. Showing proposed routes of the Pacific rail road and its Branches in connection with the various systems of existing and unfinished rail roads from the Mississippi valley to the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. By W. T. Steiger, General Land Office. 1854. ("Lith. by A. Hoen & Co., Baltimore.").* [The "Rio Colorado" is only generally sketched, without meanders, with a great arc through the area where the Grand Canyon is situated. Except for "R. Gila", other tributaries are shown but not labeled. The proposed railway along the 35th parallel is sketched in only as a reasonably straight line through the northern part of "New Mexico" (territory) and is there labeled as "Main Track M to Memphis Branch"; it passes close by the Colorado, including passing through the southernmost tip of what later would be the state of Nevada. The 32nd parallel route is drawn in almost as a straight line, labeled "Don Ana Southern Route".]

Anonymous

1855 25.746  
Curious blunders. *In: The Library [SECTION]. The Home Circle* (Nashville, Tennessee), 1 (February): 95. [Includes: "America was first presented as a great peninsula of Asia, mixed up and joined with Japan, China, &c. Maps were shown in which China is in the closest neighborhood to Mexico, on which the Great Rio Colorado of California has its source in Siberia, and where the Tartars and their horses and camels are presented about the Rocky Mountains."] [Credited to *Portland Transcript*.]

1855 25.965  
Map of New-Mexico and the territory, acquired by the Gadsden Treaty, also showing the proposed Southern or Texan rail road route. *Geographical and Commercial Gazette* (J. Disturnell, New York), 1(2) (April):. [Wheat (1960, Volume 4, p. 197) remarks, "This is probably by Gray or Ehrenberg, and the plate has been cut off of a plate of a larger map . . . ."] [""Rio Colorado"" displayed in rather ragged fashion between "G of California" and the confluence of "Green River" and "Grand River", which straddle "Sierra de Landerna". Seems also to display "Rio Colorado Chiquito" flowing westward to a confluence just below this confluence, northwest of "San Francisco" (San Francisco Peaks). Southwest of there is the confluence of "Rio Virgen", which is shown coming from the north before turning southeastwardly to a confluence with the Colorado.]* [NOTE: "Sierra de la Lanterna" appears in an 1854 gazetteer with geographic coordinates that place it at the location of the Kaibab Plateau; see Baldwin and Thomas (1854, ITEM NO. 2.17346), p. 1076.]

Bromme, Traugott

1855 25.1021  
same map as in Bromme (1848, ITEM NO. 25.1020) with altered labels of political geography. In the region labeled “Utah oder Deseret” and “Neu Mexico”, “Rio Colorado of the Gulf of California” is depicted on a virtually straight southwesterly course along the east side of a high tableland between the confluences of “Grand R.” and “Rio Virgin”. Tributaries are “Nabajoa R.” (San Juan River) and “R. Yaquesilla” (Little Colorado River).] [In German.]

**Cross-listings:** Wheat IV:828

**Dufour, A. H., and Duvotenay, T.**


**Gray, Andrew B.**

1855 25.1086 *Map of that portion of the boundary between the United States and Mexico from the Pacific coast to the junction of the Gila and Colorado Rivers, surveyed under the direction of Hon. John B. Weller U. S. Commissioner, and the Rio Gila from near its intersection, with the southern boundary of New Mexico, surveyed under the direction of John R. Bartlett Esq. U. S. Commissioner, All in accordance with the decision of the Joint Committe conformationably to the Treaty of Guad. Hidalgo, Showing also the Limits of the Territory acquired under the Treaty negotiated by the Hon. James Gadsden, U. S. Minister at the City of Mexico, 1854. From Explorations and Surveys made by, and under the direction of Andrew B. Gray as authorized to be added by the Resolution of the U. S. Senate, February 19th 1855. Vide accompanying Report, Senate Ex. Doc. No. 55. 33rd Congress 2nd Session. ("Ackerman Lith. 379 Broadway N. Y.") Accompanies: Explanatory report of A. B. Gray of his proceedings while a member of the “United States and Mexican Boundary Commission,” apointed to run and mark the boundary line under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1853. In: McClelland, R[obert]., Report of the Secretary of the Interior, in compliance with A resolution of the Senate, of January 22, communicating a report and map of A. B. Gray, relative to the Mexican boundary. U.S. 33rd Congress, 2nd Session, Senate Executive Document 55, 52 pp., maps. [Gray’s report is dated "Washington, May, 1853."] ["Rio Colorado” is depicted between “Gulf of California” and “Bill Williams Fork”. The head of the gulf includes hydrographic soundings, and a notation along the lower river, “Tide ceases.”].

**Cross-listings:** Wheat III:821* [with illustration facing p. 229], IV:840 [with reference to III:821*] [NOTE: Wheat’s illustration in Vol. III mislabels the cartobibliography cross-reference as "(820*) 1855 Gray, 1"; it should be "(821*) 1855 Gray, 2"].

**J. H. Colton and Co.**

1855 25.646 *Map of the United States of America, the British provinces, Mexico, the West Indies and Central America with part of New Granada and Venezuela.* New York: J. H. Colton and Co., 1 sheet. (Map drawn by George W. Colton; engraved by John M. Atwood; border designed and engraved by W. S. Barnard.) [New Mexico (territory) is drawn to reflect current boundary with Mexico and with the earlier northwestern angle into present-day Nevada. "Rio Colorado” is drawn in conjecturally in the Grand Canyon
Region. “Green River” is drawn in from the headwaters to “Rio Colorado” approximately where Kanab Creek meets the Colorado, portrayed on the west side of a mountainous area labeled “S. de La Lanterna” (Kaibab Plateau). “Grand River” is drawn in from headwaters to the confluence of “Rio San Juan” and, farther on, the confluence of “Little Colorado”, on the eastern side of the Kaibab. These relationships are not portrayed as such on earlier Colton maps. “Lanterna” may be a misspelling of linterna, Spanish for “lantern.” [NOTE: “Sierra de la Lanterna” appears in an 1854 gazetteer with geographic coordinates that place it at the location of the Kaibab Plateau; see Baldwin and Thomas (1854, ITEM NO. 2.17346), p. 1076.]

1855  25.737  Territories of New Mexico and Utah. New York: J. H. Colton and Co., 1 sheet [undefined atlas sheet, “N° 51.”]. [“Rio Colorado” is depicted between the head of the Gulf of California and the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River”. However, the Green and Grand run parallel to each other to the Grand Canyon region below “Rio de Lino Colorado Chiquito”, where they also straddle a mountainous area labeled “Sierra de la Lanterna”; and as such, the Little Colorado River is depicted as a tributary to the Grand River with its confluence southeast of the Sierra de Lanterna, though its lower reach is delineated by a dashed line only. In the middle canyon region, “Parke Cr.” (apparently Cataract Creek) is drawn between the vicinity of “Mt. Sitgreaves” and the Colorado, delineated by a dashed line.] [NOTE: “Sierra de la Lanterna” appears in an 1854 gazetteer with geographic coordinates that place it at the location of the Kaibab Plateau; see Baldwin and Thomas (1854, ITEM NO. 2.17346), p. 1076.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT IV:832 [with illustration as frontispiece to volume]

1855  25.967  The United States of America. New York: J. H. Colton and Co. [New Mexico (territory) is drawn to reflect current boundary with Mexico and with the earlier northwestern angle into present-day Nevada. “Rio Colorado” is drawn in conjecturally in the Grand Canyon Region. “Green River” is drawn in from the headwaters to “Rio Colorado” approximately where Kanab Creek meets the Colorado, portrayed on the west side of a mountainous area (not labeled). “Grand River” is drawn in from headwaters to the confluence of “Rio San Juan” and, farther on, the confluence of “Rio de Lino”.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT IV:833 [with illustration facing p. 39]


Kiepert, H. [Kiepert, Heinrich]

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CARTOBILOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Colorado Chico [sic]; in turn, the Little Colorado is drawn conjecturally to the Colorado. At “Yuma” is also labeled, “Hattaik (Casas Grandes)”. A trail from Santa Fe to the West Coast by way of Yuma is labeled, “Gewöhnliche Strasse der Aus wanderer.” [For a revision, see Kiepert and Gräf (1865, ITEM NO. 25.683).] [In German.]


Richards, F. D. [Richards, Franklin D.]

1855 25.969 Utah, and the overland routes to it, from the Missouri River: published with “Route from Liverpool to G.S.L. Valley” by F. D. Richards: Liverpool. 1855. Liverpool, 1 sheet. [Included with Linforth, James (ed.), Route from Liverpool to Great Salt Lake Valley: illustrated with steel engravings and wood cuts from sketches made by Frederick Piercy. . . . Liverpool: Franklin D. Richards; and London: Latter-day Saints’ Book Depot (see Linforth, 1855, ITEM NO. 2.29138).] [The base map depicts “R. Colorado” between “G. of California” and “R. Virgen”. “R. Green” and “R. Grand” are shown running in parallel into the Grand Canyon region, reaching the Colorado independently, and the Little Colorado River (not labeled) as a tributary to the Grand upstream from the confluence of the Green. The principal focus of the map is Utah, outlined in red, with its counties denoted, and which is shown with its western boundary embracing what today is Nevada with the exception of the lower angle that is on this map a part of “New Mexico”.] [F. D. Richards was a Latter-day Saints apostle.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT IV:858 [with two-page illustration between pp. 40/41]

[Steptoe, Edward J., AND Ingalls, Rufus]

1855 25.966 Map Showing the different routes travelled over by the Detachments of the overland Command in the Spring of 1855 from Salt Lake City, Utah to the Bay of San Francisco” (“Ackerman Lith. 319 Broadway N.Y.”). Accompanying: [Appendix] A 2. From: Report of the Secretary of War. In: Message from the President of the United States to the two houses of Congress, at the commencement of the First Session of the Thirty-fourth Congress. U.S. 34th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Executive Document 1, pp. 156-168. [Also published as House Executive Document 1.] [Appendix A 2 is a report to Major General Thomas S. Jesup, dated “Benicia, California, August 25, 1855”, concerning Ingalls’ “duties connected with the overland command of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. J. Steptoe”, between Fort Leavenworth, Kansas Territory and “Great Salt Lake City”. Notes, “Enclosed herewith is a map of the whole region of country lying west of the Wahsatch range of mountains to the Pacific coast, between the 31st and 43d parallels of latitude. This map has been prepared with great care from the best maps and reports that have been published, and from notes and drawings taken by myself and other officers of Colonel Steptoe’s command,” (p. 156). On the map, “Rio Colorada” [sic] is shown between a stylized head of the Gulf of California (not labeled) to the confluence of “Río Virgen”, east of
which the Colorado is shown (in the western Grand Canyon area at the eastern edge of the map) vaguely following a northwestward route to that confluence. “Lt. Mowry’s Route” is shown between “G.S. Lake City” to “Los Angeles”, passing through “Las Vegas”. Also shown are desert routes between San Diego and Fort Yuma.] [NOTE: Appendices A 1 and A 2 [see ITEM NOS. 2.29136, 2.29137] are often confusingly cited under variations of a single, contrived title that makes this item difficult to locate. For example, Wheat’s (Volume IV, pp. 210-211) citation of this map, crediting Steptoe as its creator, indicates, “Published in ‘Report of Captain Rufus Ingalls of the march of Colonel Steptoe from Fort Leavenworth to California’ . . .”, citing pp. 152-168 of the Senate and House Executive Documents.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT IV:868 [with illustration facing p. 28; credited to Steptoe]

Tsurumine, Shigenobu [also known under Gyofu, Kaisei (pseudonym)]

1855 25.1112 Meriken shinshi. [Japan]: Shunjitsurō, 5 volumes, woodcut leaves. [Catalog data from University of British Columbia Library.] [This is the narrative of Hatsutarō, who in 1841 was with a crew of thirteen on a boat that left Hyogo but was stranded at sea by a storm until a Spanish vessel rescued them four months later, which abandoned them at Cabo San Lucas on the southern tip of Baja California. Hatsutarō and the ship’s master eventually returned home in 1844 by way of Canton and Zhapu, China (others followed a year later). His account was taken down in manuscript and after ca. 1853 variants were published in at least two venues (this one, and compare Gyosō, 1854, ITEM NO. 25.1111) based on Inoue Shun’yo’s 1846 manuscript, Ameriki shinwa, which was compiled by Moekawa Bunzō and Sakai Junzō with data added from other sources known to them. The story itself has no bearing on any part of this bibliography, but the illustrations in this volume include maps of pertinence. (Note that the maps in the 1854 and 1855 works are different.) [This title is cited here for its maps. Wheat (1959, Volume III, pp. 164, 326; WHEAT III:786 cites a “5-Volume work, entitled Meriken Shinshi (New Account of America), 108 leaves”, published in Edo in 1853. He listed it under “Gyofu”, with the map cited as “Complete map of 31 states of the Republican government”. The imprint cited by Wheat has not been located by Spamer; however, it is likely this 1855 work that was refered to. The 1855 production cited here, under the same title, is in its catalog record attributed to Shigenobu Tsurumine (Volume 1 is accessible at https://open.library.ubc.ca/collections/tokugawa/items/1.0216590, through which link the other volumes may also be accessed [accessed 31 March 2020]). Volume 1 of the work in this citation includes a map of North America (labeled in Japanese characters and Roman, “KAALT.”), which crudely shows the boundaries of American states and, at the head of the Gulf of California, two sketchy rivers that are the Colorado and Gila. Volume 2 includes the map that Wheat described, which embraces the United States, southern Canada, and northern Mexico (labeled in Japanese characters and Roman, “NOORDAMERIKA.”), which more clearly defines the American states, is profusely labeled (in Japanese), and, at the head of the Gulf of California, two rivers are shown that converge at its head, the more prominent one being the Colorado that extends roughly into headwater areas with sketchy tributaries.] [It is beyond the purposes of this bibliography (and its compiler) to sort out the bibliographical distinctions between these volumes, inasmuch as only the maps are of pertinence here, which clearly are the additions of the Japanese scholars.] [In Japanese.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:786

Verlag von Leo Woerl [firm]

[1885], Los Angeles in Südcalifornien : eine Blume aus dem goldenen Lande, Würzburg and Wien, Verlag von Leo Woerl, 240 pp. [In German.]

Warren, G. K. [Warren, Gouverneur K.]
1855 25.738  Map of routes for a Pacific railroad compiled to accompany the report of the Hon. Jefferson Davis, Sec. of War in office of P.R.R. Surveys 1855. [No imprint], 1 sheet, scale 1:6,000,000. (“Lith. of Bien & Sterner 90 Fulton St. N.Y.”) [“Note—This map is a hurried compilation of all the authentic surveys and is designated to exhibit the relations of the different routes to each other. An elaborate map on a scale of 1:3000000 is being compiled and is an advanced state. G.K. Warren 1st Top. Engrs.” See Warren (1859, ITEM NO. 25.633) for the larger-scale map.] [“Rio Colorado” is generally sketched between the Gulf of California and the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River.”]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT IV:870 [with illustration facing p. 24]

Whipple, A. W. [Whipple, Amiel Weeks]
1855 25.1083  Map. No. 2. Reconnaissance and survey of a railway route from Mississippi River near 35th parallel North Lat to Pacific Ocean made under the direction of the Sec’y of War by Lieut. A. W. Whipple T. Eng. assisted by Lieut J. C. Ives Top Eng. and A. H. Campbell Civ. Eng. 1853–4. (“Drawn by M. von Hippel.”) Scale 1:900,000. [Map accompanies “Report of the Secretary of War on the Several Pacific Railroad Explorations”, U.S. 33rd Congress, 1st Session, House Executive Document 129, Serial 737–739; map accompanies Part III (Serial 739).] [Topography is drawn in only along the route of travel. “Great Colorado” is depicted between south of the confluence of “Rio Gila” and the northern border of “New Mexico” near the top of the map. In the Grand Canyon region, the river is delimited by a double line labeled “Approximate position of Great Colorado.”]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT IV:873

Williams, W. [Williams, Wellington]
1855 25.1366  Williams’ Commercial Map of the United States and Canada with Railroads, Routes, and Distances. (“Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1855, by W. Williams, in the Clerks Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.”) [See inset map: Map of California, Oregon, New Mexico, Utah &c. “Rio Colorado” is depicted generally between the head of the “Gulf of California” and the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River”. En route to the gulf it receives “Si: John’s River” (San Juan River) from the east; “Red River” (Little Colorado River) from the east; a short tributary (not labeled) in the western Grand Canyon area from the southeast and south; “Rio Virgen” from the northwest; “Mohave River” from the northwest and west; “Santa Maria R.” (Bill Williams River) from the northeast; and “Rio Gila” from the east. The “Main Track” is marked across the projected 35th parallel railway route; the “Gila Route” is marked across the projected 32nd parallel railway route.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT IV:873

Williamson, R. S. [Williamson, Robert Stockton]
prior to this date contain errors. G. K. Warren L. Topl. Eng£.”. Scale 1:600,000. [In the area of “The Colorado Desert” includes the line of a “Practicable Railway Route” from “Fort Yuma” to the northwest. The course of the “Colorado River” is depicted with reasonable accurateness from a point north of Fort Yuma to its mouth.]

1856

Bartholomew, John

1856 25.1106 Black’s atlas of North America. A series of twenty maps constructed and engraved by John Bartholomew, with introductory letter-press and a complete index. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black. [See Map 18: “Western States, including California, Oregon, Utah, Washington, New Mexico, Nebraska, Kansas, Indian Territory &c.” (“Published by A. & C. Black, Edinburgh”. “Printed in Colours by Schenck & Macfarlane, Edinburgh.” “Drawn & Engraved by J. Bartholomew, Edinburgh”). “[Rio Colorado] is depicted from south of the international boundary below “Camp Yumas” and the confluence of “Green River Fork of R. Colorado” and “Grand River, Fork of Rio Colorado”. The Green and Grand are depicted to flow parallel to each other into the Grand Canyon area, where between them in southermost Utah is the label “Sierra de la Laterna” [sic]. “Rio San Juan” and “Little Colorado R.” are shown as tributaries to the Grand in the eastern Grand Canyon area. A tributary (not labeled; Cataract Creek) reaches the Colorado in the mid-canyon area, although the middle part of its course from near “Mt. Sigreaves” and “Mt. Kendricks” is shown by a dotted line. “Ojo del Archillen” and “Mohave R.” are shown as tributaries to the Colorado from the west, not far south of the confluence of “Virgin R.” (which in turn displays a tributary from the northwest (Muddy River?) labeled as “Ojo del Gaeton”).] [NOTE: “Sierra de la Lanterna” appears in an 1854 gazetteer with geographic coordinates that place it at the location of the Kaibab Plateau; see Baldwin and Thomas (1854, ITEM NO. 2.17346), p. 1076.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT IV:905

De Cordova, J. [De Cordova, Jacob]

1856 25.696 J. De Cordova’s map of the State of Texas compiled from the records of the General Land Office of the State by Robert Creuzbaur, revised and corrected by Charles W. Pressler. New York: J. H. Colton and Co. [A quadrangular inset map portrays the southwestern portion of North America with the border of the Gadsden boundary. “Green R.” and “Grand R.” are shown parallel to each other with their confluence embracing a small mountainous area (unlabeled). “Rio Colorado” extends to “Gulf of California”. Tributaries to the “Grand” are “Rio San Juan” and “Rio de Lino”, the latter of which is also labeled “Colorado Chiquito”. Projected routes of the proposed 35th and 32nd parallel Pacific railroads are also shown.]

Desilver, Charles

1856 25.1240 Mitchell’s new traveller’s guide through the United States and Canadas, containing the principal cities and towns alphabetically arranged, together with rail road, steamboat, stage, and canal routes, with tables of places, and distances from place to place. Illustrated by an accurate map of the United States, showing the lines of finished rail roads, and their more important connections. Philadelphia: Charles Desilver. [Map: “A New Map of the United States of America by J. H. Young. Philadelphia Published by Charles Desilver 253 Market S!” (“Entered according [sic] to Act of Congress, in the year 1856, by Charles Desilver, in the Clerks Office of the District Court of the Eastern
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

District of Pennsylvania.”) [“Colorado R.” is depicted between the head of the Gulf of California (just off the map) and the eastern part of where is Grand Canyon is situated. There, in the eastern canyon area, is depicted the confluence of “Green R. Fork of the G: Colorado” and “Grand R. Fork of the G: Colorado”, with “Sierra de la Lanterna” in between them. “Little Colorado R.” is shown as a tributary to the “Grand”, slightly above the confluence with the “Green”. Other tributaries are “R. San Juan” (a tributary to the “Grand”); “Yampai C.” slightly above the confluence of “Virgen R.”; two minor tributaries (not labeled) from the east and one from the west; “Mohave R.” from the west; “Williams’ Fork” (Bill Williams River); and “R. Gila.”] [Compare also the depiction in Desilver’s New Map of the State of California (1856, ITEM NO. 25.1241).] [NOTE: “Sierra de la Lanterna” appears in an 1854 gazetteer with geographic coordinates that place it at the location of the Kaibab Plateau; see Baldwin and Thomas (1854, ITEM NO. 2.17346), p. 1076.]

1856 25.1241 A New Map of the State of California, the Territories of Oregon, Washington, Utah & New Mexico. (“Published by Charles Desilver No. 253 Market Street, Philadelphia.”) (“Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1856 by Charles Desilver in the Clerks office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.”) [Map 37 in Mitchell’s atlas.] [The region of interest to this bibliography is completely different from that as depicted in Mitchell’s New Traveller’s Guide (Desilver, 1856, ITEM NO. 25.1240).] “Rio Colorado” is depicted between the head of “Gulf of California” and the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” north of the San Juan River. It is shown on a north-south course in its lower reach, and follows an arc from north around to northwest in what is the Grand Canyon region. Tributaries are “R. San Juan”; “R. de Chelly” (which normally is depicted on contemporary maps as a tributary to the San Juan); “Red R.” (Little Colorado River); a minor tributary (not labeled) from the south in what is the western Grand Canyon region; “Virgen R.”; a tributary (not labeled) from the northeast that is the Bill Williams River; and “Rio Gila”. The “Southern Route Pacific R.R.” is shown in southern “New Mexico” territory, crossing the Colorado north of “F: Yumas.”]

Gaston and Johnson [firm]

1856 25.1522 A New Map of Our Country, Present and Prospective Compiled from Government Surveys and other Reliable Sources. Published by Gaston & Johnson, 115 & 117, Nassau Street, New York, 1856. [Variant.] [“Rio Colorado” is depicted between the “Gulf of California” and the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River”, with a great arc through the region where the Grand Canyon is situated. The San Juan River seems to be mislabeled” At the confluence of “Rio Jaquesito” (Little Colorado River) is the label, “Bucaretti” (Puerto de Bucareli).]

1856 25.999 A New Map of Our Country, Present and Prospective Compiled from Government Surveys and other Reliable Sources. Published by Gaston & Johnson, 115 & 117 Nassau St. New York 1856. (“Engrd by L. Lipman N.Y.,” “Dumcke & Keil, N 12 Frankfort S: N.Y.”) [Variant.] [“Rio Colorado” is depicted between the Gulf of California [not labeled] and the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River”. At the confluence of “Rio Jaquesito” (Little Colorado River) is the label, “Bucaretti” (Puerto de Bucareli).]
### CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

**SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Catalogue No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. H. Colton and Co.</td>
<td>1856</td>
<td>25.647</td>
<td><em>Map of the United States of America, the British provinces, Mexico, the West Indies and Central America with part of New Granada and Venezuela.</em> New York: J. H. Colton and Co., 1 sheet. (Map drawn by George W. Colton; engraved by John M. Atwood; border designed and engraved by W. S. Barnard.) [Within the region pertinent to this bibliography, this map is the same as the 1855 ed. (see Colton, 1855, ITEM NO. 25.646).]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitchell, Samuel Augustus [Sr.]</td>
<td>1856</td>
<td>25.972</td>
<td><em>Mitchell’s new national map, exhibiting the United States with the North American British provinces, Sandwich Islands, Mexico and Central America, together with Cuba and other West India Islands.</em> Philadelphia: S. Augustus Mitchell. [&quot;Rio Colorado&quot; is shown very generally between “Gulf of California” and the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River”, which is shown at the southern end of “Sierra de la Lanterna”. The Colorado through what is the Grand Canyon region is shown generally on a southwestward path. &quot;Rio San Juan&quot; is a tributary to &quot;Grand River&quot;, and &quot;Rio Colorado Chiquito&quot; is a tributary to the Colorado south of the confluence of the Green and Grand. &quot;Rio Virgen&quot; is a tributary to the Colorado in its lower reach. [NOTE: “Sierra de la Lanterna” appears in an 1854 gazetteer with geographic coordinates that place it at the location of the Kaibab Plateau; see Baldwin and Thomas (1854, ITEM NO. 2.17346), p. 1076.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rogers, H. D. [Rogers, Henry Darwin]</td>
<td>1856</td>
<td>11.14815</td>
<td>Geological map of the United States and British North America, constructed from the most recent documents and unpublished materials, for Keith Johnston’s Physical Atlas, by Professor H. D. Rogers, Boston U. S. 1855. <em>In: Johnston, Alexander Keith, the physical atlas of natural phenomena. A new and enlarged edition.</em> Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons, Plate 8. [Colored, with stratigraphic key. Scale 1:10,000,000.] [&quot;The Colorado Desert&quot; is depicted ranging from the lower Colorado River region northeasterward to the area of the confluence of &quot;Rio Colorado&quot; and &quot;R. San Juan&quot;. Portrayal of geology is rudimentary in this area.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blodget, Lorin</td>
<td>1857</td>
<td>25.1300</td>
<td><em>Climatology of the United States, and of the temperate latitudes of the North American continent. Embracing a full comparison of these with the climatology of the temperate latitudes of Europe and Asia. And especially in regard to agriculture,</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
sanitary investigations, and engineering. With isothermal and rain charts for each season, the extreme months, and the year. Including a summary of the statistics of meteorological observations in the United States, condensed from recent scientific and official publications. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott and Co., and London: Trübner and Co., xvi, [17]-536 pp., Plates [I]-[XII] [fold-outs], XIII [facing p. 496]. [Spine title: Blodget’s Climatology of the United States.] [See the citation for Blodget in Part 2 of this bibliography (ITEM NO. 2.17251) for more complete bibliographical notes.] • [Remarks concerning the maps: The fold-out maps present climatological data overprinted on base maps: 1) a world map of the northern hemisphere from 20° to nearly 80° N latitude, on which only very generalized portrayals of mountain ranges are shown; and 2) a map of North America between 25° and 50° North latitude. The sources of the base maps are not indicated in this book. The world map includes the lithographer's information, "Lit. of F. Bourquin & C° No. 50 South Third St Philad."; and for the North America map, "Fred. Bourquin & C° 50 S. 3d St. Phila." The North America map displays generalized topography for mountainous areas, and rivers. "Great Colorado River" is shown between the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled) and the confluence of "Green River" and "Grand River". From that confluence, the Colorado flows along an arc trending southwest to west where it reaches the confluence of a very foreshortened Virgin River (not labeled), before turning southward to the gulf, receiving "Gila River" at "Ft. Yuma". Other rivers that are shown contributing to the Colorado (none of them labeled) are the San Juan River and Little Colorado River, which nearly converge in the area that is the eastern Grand Canyon region; and the Bill Williams River.] [See also the citation for Blodget in Part 18 of this bibliography (ITEM NO. 18.1288), which includes an itemization of the fold-out maps of meteorological data.]

Chandless, William

1857 25.985 A visit to Salt Lake; being a journey across the plains and a residence in the Mormon settlements at Utah. London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 346 pp. + 16 pp. advertisements. [See in Chapter 9, “Utah to California”, remarks on passage along Rio Virgin (in today’s Arizona and Nevada), with brief note of the Muddy [River] and "Los Vegas"; with frequent notes of Indians. See also frontispiece map, "Map Shewing the Author’s Route". ("Standidge & C° Lith., Old Jewry, London").] Map displays “Colorado R.” in a generally direct path from Mexico to headwaters in “rocky Mountains”, with only three tributaries: "Mohave", "Las Vegas", and Virgin River (not labeled).]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT IV:910 [map; with illustration facing p. 62]

D. G. and A. J. Johnson [firm]

1857 25.1027 A new map of the Union with the adjacent islands & countries, from authentic sources. Published by D. G. & A. J. Johnson. Trinity Buildings, 111 Broadway. New-York, 1857. ["Colorado or Red River" is depicted between the Gulf of California and the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand River”. A different naming scheme is portrayed in the reach downstream from the confluence, but the entire Grand Canyon region on this map is replaced by an ornamental illustration of a steam locomotive with passenger cars and at sea in the distance a side-wheeled steamship. East of there are shown the confluences of "St. Johns R. (San Juan River) and "Red River" (Little Colorado River). The "Proposed Central Rail Road to the Pacific" is shown generally on the 35th parallel route; a wagon route is shown along the 32nd parallel.]
Emory, W. H.  [Emory, William H.]

1857  25.813  Report on the United States and Mexican boundary survey, made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.  *U.S. 34th Congress, 1st Session, House Executive Document 135*, 2 parts in 1 volume, 258, 174 pp., plates, maps.  [Map: *Map of the United States and their Territories between the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean and part of Mexico compiled from surveys made under the order of W. H. Emory. Major 1st Cavalry, U.S. Commissioner. And from the maps of the Pacific Rail Road, General Land Office, and the Coast Survey. Projected and drawn under the supervision of L! N. Michler. Top. Engrß by Thomas Jekyll, C.E. 1857-8*. Scale 1:6,000,000. ("Selmar Siebert's Engraving and Printing Establishment. Washington D.C.", "Engraved by Selmar Siebert.", "Lettering by F. Courtenay").] ["Rio Colorado" near the head of "Gulf of California" includes notations, "Point Invincible (Head of Ship Navigation)" and "Permanent Bend Head of Tide-water". The greater Grand Canyon region is blank (to the north is marked "Unexplored Territory") with the river and tributaries denoted by dotted lines; this includes the lower Virgin River (not labeled) and the lower "Rio Colorado Chiquito"].

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  FQ31:20  GUIDON 194  HOWES E146  WHEAT IV:916

1857  25.814  Report on the United States and Mexican boundary survey, made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.  *Volume I. U.S. 34th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Executive Document 108*, 2 parts in 1 volume, 258, 174 pp., plates, maps.  [Map: *Map of the United States and their Territories between the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean and part of Mexico compiled from surveys made under the order of W. H. Emory. Major 1st Cavalry, U.S. Commissioner. And from the maps of the Pacific Rail Road, General Land Office, and the Coast Survey. Projected and drawn under the supervision of L! N. Michler. Top. Engrß by Thomas Jekyll, C.E. 1857-8*. Scale 1:6,000,000. ("Selmar Siebert's Engraving and Printing Establishment. Washington D.C.", "Engraved by Selmar Siebert.", "Lettering by F. Courtenay").] ["Rio Colorado" at the head of "Gulf of California" includes notations, "Point Invincible (Head of Ship Navigation)" and "Permanent Bend Head of Tide-water". The greater Grand Canyon region is blank (to the north is marked "Unexplored Territory") with the river and tributaries denoted by dotted lines; this includes the lower Virgin River (not labeled) and the lower "Rio Colorado Chiquito"].

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:822* [map; with two-page illustration between pp. 242/243 (Wheat cites publisher only as "Washington, Cornelius Wendell, Printer"; Wendell was the printer to the U.S. Senate)

Goddard, George H.

1857  25.976  *Britton & Rey's map of the State of California: compiled from the U.S. Land and Coast Surveys, the several military, scientific, and rail road explorations, the state and county boundary surveys made under the order of the Surveyor General of California, and form private surveys. By George H. Goddard, C.E. Completed with additions and corrections up to the day of publication from the U.S. Land Office, and other reliable sources. (Engraved by H. Steinegger", "Lith. of Britton & Rey, Montgomery St. cor. Commercial, S. F.").* [The southeastern corner of the map displays "Great Colorado River" between its confluence with "New River Slough" in "Lower California" and the great bend, at which point the river is labeled "Colorado R.", at the confluence of "Virgin River". The Salton Sea is labeled "Dry Bed of Lake", near which are "Mud Volcanos" (sic).] [Of note is that this map depicts the path of the lower Colorado River just prior to the Ives Expedition’s mapping by F. W. von Egloffstein.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT IV:921 [with illustration facing p. 60]
Gray, Andrew B.


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT IV:930 [with illustration between pp. 52/53]

Hall, James

1857  25.1141  (ASSISTED BY J. P. Lesley) Map illustrating the general geological features of the country West of the Mississippi River. Compiled from the surveys of W. H. Emory and from the Pacific Railroad Surveys and other sources. In: Emory, William H., Report on the United States and Mexican boundary survey, made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. U.S. 34th Congress, 1st Session, House Executive Document 135 AND Senate Executive Document 108. ("Drawn by Th's Jekyll." "Lith. of Sarony. Major & Knapp 449 Broadway New York"). [See the full citations for Emory (1857) as ITEM NO. 2.2542 and 2.18594.] [Hand-colored map. Not a separately published map as such, but cited here for its portrayal of the Grand Canyon region prior to even the first geological exploration in 1858. The base map depicts "Rio Colorado" from the head of "Gulf of California" northward approximately to the confluence of the Virgin River (not labeled), at which point the line depicting the river becomes dashed, as also is the lower reach of the Virgin. In the Grand Canyon region (largely blank), the Colorado is depicted on a generalized east-west course, connecting directly to, and only to, "Colorado Chiquito", with but two tributaries from the south (not labeled), the easterly one of which is Cataract Creek. Geologically, only rocks of igneous centers are depicted in the region, although some generalized, broadly applied shading appears in the area to designate "Devonian" rocks. On the western side of the Colorado River, between "F. Yuma" and the head of the gulf, are depicted "Desert Quaternary" deposits.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:827*, IV:922

J. H. Colton and Co.

1857  25.648  Map of the United States of America, the British provinces, Mexico, the West Indies and Central America with part of New Granada and Venezuela. New York: J. H. Colton and Co., 1 sheet. (Map drawn by George W. Colton; engraved by John M. Atwood; border designed and engraved by W. S. Barnard.) [Within the region pertinent to this bibliography, this map is the same as the 1856 ed. (see Colton, 1855, ITEM NO. 25.646).]

Mowry, Sylvester

depicted in its lower reach, to the Gulf of California. In the limitrophe reach are the labels, “Cane Willow and Cottonwood” and “Tide ceases Heintzeleman’s [sic] P.”

**CROSS-LISTINGS** HOWES M870 STORM 2922 WAGNER–CAMP 293 WHEAT IV:930 [map; with illustration between pp. 52/53]

**Rogers, Henry Darwin, AND Johnston, A. Keith**

1857 25.728 *Atlas of the United States of North America, Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Mexico, Central America, Cuba, and Jamaica. On a uniform scale. From the most recent state documents, marine surveys, and unpublished materials. With plans of the principal cities and sea-ports, and a introductory essay on the physical geography, products, and resources of North America. London: John Murray, and Edinburgh: W. and A. K. Johnston, 20 pp., 23 maps, scale 1:3,450,000, 54½ miles = 1 inch. [See particularly map 18, “Territory of New Mexico”, which is very detailed and depicts counties, the northwestern portion still containing that part which is southern Nevada today. “Rio Colorado” is shown to the “Gulf of California”, but east of “Rio Virgin” in the Grand Canyon region it is labeled “Approximate Position of Great Colorado”. “Sierra de Lanterna” is depicted in southern Utah, west of the Colorado’s confluence with “Rio San Juan”. “Rio de Lino or Colorado Chiquito” is depicted with its confluence south of the Sierra de Lanterna. In the middle canyon region, “Parke Cr.” (apparently Cataract Creek) is drawn between the vicinity of “Bill William’s M:” and the Colorado.] [Also take note of map 2, “General Map of the United States”; map 13, “Territory of Utah”; map 14, “State of California”; map 19, “Mexico, North-Western States” (on which is the notation, “At Point Invincible High Water at full change of Moon is 3° 20” Rise & Fall of Tide 12 ft.”).] [NOTE: “Sierra de la Lanterna” appears in an 1854 gazetteer with geographic coordinates that place it at the location of the Kaibab Plateau; see Baldwin and Thomas (1854, ITEM NO. 2.17346), p. 1076.]

**U.S. Army, Office of the Quarter Master General**

1857 25.975 *Military map of the United States prepared in the Office of the Quarter Master General U.S.A. November 1857. (“Lith. by H. Lawrence 88 John St. N.Y.”) Accompanying: U.S. 35th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Executive Document 11 and House Executive Document 2.] [The Colorado River (not labeled) is drawn generally between the Gulf of California (not labeled) and the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River”. The Little Colorado River (not labeled) is a tributary from the southeast. Along the river only “Ft. Yuma” is labeled.]

**Warren, G. K. [Warren, Gouverneur K.]**

1857 25.1321 *Map of the territory of the United States from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean Ordered by the Hon. Jeff’n Davis, Secretary of War To accompany the Reports of the explorations for a Railroad Route Made in accordance with the 10th and 11th sections of the Army Appropriation Act of March 3rd. 1853. Compiled from authorized explorations and other reliable data by Lieut. G. K. Warren. Topl. Engrs. In the Office of Pacific R. R. Surveys. War Dep. under the direction of Bvt. Maj. W. H. Emory, Topl. Engrs. in 1854 and of Capt. A. A. Humphreys, Topl. Engrs. 1854-5-6-7. [No imprint], 1 sheet, scale 1:3,000,000. (“Engr. by Selmar Siebert.”) [Includes a list of authorities, 1804-1856.] [Various routes of exploration are delineated. Grand Canyon region is portrayed only by suggestive, dotted-line courses of “Rio Colorado” and tributaries; and the region north of it is labeled “UNEXPLORED”. “R. Gila” is tributary to the
Colorado at “Ft. Yuma”. South of there the Colorado is drawn on a very sinuous course, and there is a river tributary to it from the west, which is likely the Rio Hardy.

**CROSS-LISTINGS** WHEAT IV:936 [with illustration facing p. 84]

### Weller, John B., and Emory, William H.

1857  25.1540  


"Rio Colorado" is shown in detail from 34° N latitude to its mouth in "Gulf of California".

### Beale, Edward F.

1858  25.774  

Wagon road from Fort Defiance to the Colorado River. Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of the superintendent of the wagon road from Fort Defiance to the Colorado River. *U.S. 35th Congress, 1st Session, House of Representatives Executive Document 124, Serial 959, 87 pp., map.* [Wagner and Camp (1982, p. 555) also cite, "Beale’s five-page preliminary report, without the map, is included in the 35th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Document 43, Serial 922"; this is cited with Storm 215 with the inclusion, Senate Executive Document 43. Storm (1968, p. 35) also cites 35th Congress, 1st Session, House Executive Document 124, Serial 959. Storm 215 indicates, "The first title is the preliminary report of the reconnaissance and the second title is the final report, but the latter lacks the map. See Number 216 for a copy with map."]  

[Map: *Preliminary map of the western portion of the reconnaissance and survey for a Pacific rail road route near the 35th par. made by Capt. A. W. Whipple, T.E. in 1854-4. With additions showing the route of the proposed wagon road from Fort Defiance to the Colorado together with several lateral explorations, by E. F. Beale Supt. 1857-8.* ("Lith. of J. Bien, 60 Fulton Street N.Y.") Scale 1:900,000. "Great Colorado" is depicted from Mexico to the confluence of "Colorado Chiquito". In the Grand Canyon region, the river is delineated roughly by two parallel lines with the label "Approximate Position of Great Colorado" (the double lines continue onto the trace of the Little Colorado, while the main Colorado (not labeled) is delineated northward by a roughly drawn single line beyond the New Mexico/Utah boundary.]

**CROSS-LISTINGS** FARQUHAR 20a  HOWES B271  STORM 215, 216  WAGNER–CAMP 297  WHEAT IV:939 [map; with illustration between pp. 94/95]

### Ehrenberg, Herman

1858  25.706  

*Map of the Gadsden Purchase[,] Sonora and portions of New Mexico, Chihuahua & California. by Herman Ehrenberg, C.E. From his private notes, and those of Major*
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1858 25.603 *Map of the Gadsden Purchase[,] Sonora and portions of New Mexico[,] Chihuahua & California by Herman Ehrenberg C.E. From his private notes and those of Colonel Gray[,] Maj: Heinzelman, Lieut: Parks and others. The Yaqui, Mayo and Fuerte Valleys are by A. Fleury Military [sic] Eng: of Sonora. Middleton, Strobridge & Co., Lithographers, Cincinnati, O. [*Colorado R." is delineated between the head of "Gulf of California" and confluence of "Little Colorado"; it is wholly conjectural in the Grand Canyon region. "Captain Sitgreaves Route" is delineated. Projected routes for the 32nd parallel Pacific railroad are shown. At the mouth of the Colorado River is noted, "Bar 10 to 15 feet at low tide 2 Fathoms". [Lithographed in San Francisco?]"*

≡ cross-listings Wheat III:803 [with illustration facing p. 166]

García y Cubas, Antonio [García Cubas, Antonio]

1858 25.1293 "Carta I. Cuadro Geográfico y Estadístico de la República Mexicana", which features "Carta General de la República Mexicana Formada para el estudio de la configuración y división interior de su territorio." *In:* García y Cubas, Antonio, *Atlas geográfico, estadístico e histórico de la República Mexicana, formado por Antonio García y Cubas.* Mexico: José Mariano Fernandez de Lara. [*Map information: ("Imp. litog. de H. Iriarte y C[ía.], calle de Sta Clara N° 23.") ("J. M. Muñozgúren litografió.") Both the Gila River and Gadsden boundaries between the U.S. and Mexico are delineated. "Rio Colorado" is shown approaching the head of "Golfo de California" on a slightly sinuous course from the northeast, receiving "Rio Gila" from the east at the international boundary. No places are labeled along these rivers. "I. de S. Ignacio" is shown at the mouth of the Colorado.] [NOTE: There are substantial differences in the portrayal of the lowermost Colorado River at the northwest corners of the four maps cited from this atlas (maps 1, 2, 25, and [31]), ITEM NOS. 25.1293-25.1296. [In Spanish.]

1858 25.1294 "Carta II. Sonora." *In:* García y Cubas, Antonio, *Atlas geográfico, estadístico e histórico de la República Mexicana, formado por Antonio García y Cubas.* Mexico: José Mariano Fernandez de Lara. [*Map information: ("Imp. litog. de Iriarte y C[ía], calle de Sta Clara N° 23.") ("Muñozgúren litogr"). Both the Gila River and Gadsden boundaries between the U.S. and Mexico are delineated. "Rio Colorado" is shown approaching the head of "Golfo de California" from the north, with a decided bend prior to receiving "Rio Gila" from the east at the international boundary by "F. Yuma". A small island, "Farallon del Norte", is shown at the mouth of the Colorado.] [NOTE: There are substantial differences in the portrayal of the lowermost Colorado River at the northwest corners of the four maps cited from this atlas (maps 1, 2, 25, and [31]), ITEM NOS. 25.1293-25.1296. [In Spanish.]

from the north-northeast, receiving a similarly generalized and short Gila River from the east-northeast at the international boundary. No places are labeled along these rivers. A large "I. de S. Ignacio" is shown at the mouth of the Colorado.] [NOTE: There are substantial differences in the portrayal of the lowermost Colorado River at the northwest corners of the four maps cited from this atlas (maps 1, 2, 25, and [31]), ITEM NOS. 25.1293-25.1296.] [In Spanish.]

1858 25.1296 [Carta [XXXI].] Carta General de la República Mexicana Formada en vista de los datos mas recientes y exactos que se han reunido con tal objeto, y cuystan en la noticia presentada al Exmo. Sr. Ministro de Fomento, por Antonio García y Cubas. In: García y Cubas, Antonio, Atlas geográfico, estadístico y histórico de la República Mexicana, formado por Antonio García y Cubas. Mexico: José Mariano Fernandez de Lara. [Map information: Printer’s credit at lower left seems to have been obliterated. ("Lit. de Salazar.") Only the Gadsden boundary between the U.S. and Mexico is delineated. "R. Colorado" is shown approaching the head of "Mar de Cortés" on a slightly sinuous course from the northeast, with a decided bend prior to receiving "R. Gila" from the east at the international boundary by "Fte Yuma". A road is shown approaching Fort Yuma from Sonora along a path from the southeast. A small island, "Farallon de S. Ignacio", is shown at the mouth of the Colorado.] [NOTE: There are substantial differences in the portrayal of the lowermost Colorado River at the northwest corners of the four maps cited from this atlas (maps 1, 2, 25, and [31]), ITEM NOS. 25.1293-25.1296.] [In Spanish.]

Johnston, Alexander Keith [Johnston, Keith]

1858 25.1372 United States of North America (Western States) by Keith Johnston, F.R.S.E. ("William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London.") ("W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh.") (Caption: "Keith Johnston’s General Atlas", "44"). Scale 1:6,047,811, 95 miles to an inch. ["Lower California" is separated from "Sonora" by "Gulf of California". The boundary of "New Mexico" includes the angle that later would be southernmost Nevada. "Rio Colorado" is depicted with a solid line between the head of the gulf and a point north of the confluence of "Rio Gila", a dotted line from there to a point south of the confluence of "Bill Williams Fork"/"Rio S. Maria" [labeled as both], a solid line from there to the boundary point at the angle (today’s California-Nevada-Arizona triple point), and upstream from there as a dotted line to the confluence of "Green River" and "Grand River", which also are depicted in their lower courses by dotted lines. The lower courses of tributaries "Rio San Juan", "Rio Colorado Chiquito" (Little Colorado River), "Yampais Cr.", and "Santa Clara" (Virgin River) are all depicted by dotted lines, although their upper courses are drawn with solid lines. A tributary (not labeled) from the south in the Grand Canyon area (Cataract Creek) is likewise drawn with a dotted line in its lower reach. The Colorado’s course through the Grand Canyon is only figurative.]

Leach, J. B.


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT IV:944
Möllhausen, Balduin [Möllhausen, Heinrich Balduin]

1858  25.977  *Tagebuch einer Reise vom Mississippi nach den Küsten der Südsee. Eingeführt von Alexander von Humbolt.* Leipzig: Hermann Mendelssohn, 494 [496] pp., map. [Map: Karte zu Balduin Möllhausen’s Reise vom Mississippi nach den Küsten der Südsee im Jahre 1853-1854. Entworfen und gezeichnet von Dr. Henry Lange. (“F. A. Brockhaus’ Geogr.-artist. Anstalt, Leipzig.”, “Verlag von Hermann Mendelssohn.”) Scale 1:6,015,000. "Colorado" is depicted between “G. v. Californien (Mar Bermejo)” to the confluence of “R. de la Virgen”; in the Grand Canyon region is labeled “R. Colorado” and delineated for the most part with a dashed line. “Green R.” and "R. Grande" run from the northeast to the Colorado; the Green’s confluence is between the confluences of “Colorado Chiquito” (Little Colorado River, its lower reach delineated by a dashed line) and a stream (not labeled) that is Cataract Creek; in turn, "R. S. Juan" and the Little Colorado are tributaries to the Grand before its confluence with the Green. Möllhausen’s route (with the Whipple expedition) is marked in red. Also of note is the labeling of "Gadsden-Gebiet".] [In German.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED> GCNHA Monograph 2: page 39 | CITED> GCNHA Monograph 8: page 2-16 | FARQUHAR 19b HOWES M713 STORM 2851 WAGNER–CAMP 305:1 WHEAT IV:955 [map]

Stratton, R. B. [Stratton, Royal B.]

1858  25.1282  *Captivity of the Oatman girls: Being an interesting narrative of life among the Apache and Mohave Indians. Containing an interesting account of the massacre of the Oatman family, by the Apache Indians, in 1851; the narrow escape of Lorenzo D. Oatman; the capture of Olive A. and Mary A. Oatman; the death, by starvation, of the latter; the five years’ suffering and captivity of Olive A. Oatman; also, her singular recapture in 1856; as given by Lorenzo D. and Olive A. Oatman, the only surviving members of the family, to the author, R. B. Stratton.* New-York: Printed for the author, 290 pp. [The untitled map (p. 20) depicts the area pertaining to the subject of the book, which shows "New Mexico" and the lower portion of "Colorado R." between Mexico and the supposed confluence of "Mohave R." northwest of the confluence of "Williams Fork". The map did not appear in the first ed. of this title (Stratton, 1857, ITEM NO. 2.29291) but it appears in numerous subsequent eds.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT IV:935 [map]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

1859

Campbell, Albert H.


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS HOWES C86 STORM 559 WAGNER–CAMP 321


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WAGNER–CAMP 321 WHEAT IV:982

Dixson and Kasson

1859 25.980 Dixon & Kasson's map of the overland and ocean-mail routes, between the Pacific and Atlantic states and ports, including the route through the British possessions. Corrected up to the latest date by the respective mail contractors, San Francisco, Feb. 1859. Published by Hutchings & Rosenfeld San-Francisco. ("L. Nagel’s Lith. San Francisco").

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT IV:973 [with illustration facing p. 149]

Fiala, John T.

1859 25.621 General Map of the United States & Their Territory between the Mississippi & the Pacific Ocean 1 Shewing the different Surveyed Routes from the Mississippi valley to the coast of the Pacific Ocean, 2 the new established & proposed Post Routes, 3 the recently discovered Gold, Silver and Copper Region in Kansas, Nebraska and Arizona. Compiled from the various P.R.R. Surveys & the best authorities which could be obtained by John T. Fiala C.E. ("Lith. by A. McLean 15 Chesnut [sic] St.") ("Engraved on Stone by A. Janicke."). ("Entered in the Clerks Office of the U.S. District Court of Missouri, January 1859 by John T. Fiala, According to Act of Congress respecting Copy rights").) ["Rio Colorado" is shown diagrammatically from the confluence of "Green R." and "Grand R." to the head of "Gulf of California" that separates "Lower California" from "Sonora". It receives the tributaries "R. San Juan" from the east-southeast, "Colorado Chiquito" (Little Colorado River) from the southeast, a tributary (not labeled; Cataract Creek, which heads at "Bill Williams Mt") from the southeast, "R. Virgin" from the north, "Mohave" from the west, "Bill Williams" from the east, and "Rio Gila" from the east-northeast. The proposed route of the "Albuquerque" railway is
shown on the 35th parallel, and the region between it and the Colorado is labeled "Unexplored Territory]."

**Johnson, D. G. [Johnson, D. Griffing]**

1859 25.576  
Johnson's new illustrated and embellished county map of the republics of North America with the adjacent islands and countries, compiled drawn and engraved from the latest land and coast surveys, British Admiralty and other reliable sources. New-York and Washington, A. J. Johnson, 1 sheet [scale 1:3,041,280]. ("The part of this Map, between the Mississippi River and Pacific Ocean, was taken (with the consent of Capt. A. A. Humphreys) principally from the following authorities by Lieut. G. K. Warren, Topl Engrs . . . In the Office of Pacific Rail Road Surveys, War Department.") ["Colorado River" is labeled in the Grand Canyon region; "Rio Colorado" along the lower Colorado region. Although the streams of the Grand Canyon region are stylized, Cataract Creek (not labeled) is noticeable, and "Colorado Chiquito River" enters the Colorado along a steadily northeast-to-southwest trending route. Various locales are labeled in the Colorado River delta area. A notice is printed in the otherwise blank area between the "River Gila" and "Bill Williams F." on the north and south, and between the "Rio Colorado" and "Rio San Francisco" on the west and east: "In the vicinity of this place a tract of country is found which is said by Trappers to be exceedingly fertile and abundantly timbered and well watered."]

**Johnson and Browning [firm]**

1859 25.1244  
Map of the United States and Mexico. Published by Johnson & Browning, under the direction of Col. Carlos Butterfield. December 1859. New York: Johnson and Browning. [The boundary between "Arizona" and "New Mexico" is that one which runs east-west south of the 35th parallel, dividing the former Territory of New Mexico, with Arizona to the south of New Mexico. The Colorado River is depicted between the head of the "Gulf of California" and the confluence of "Green R." and "Grand River". In its lower course, the Colorado River is labeled "Colorado or Red River", in what is the Grand Canyon region it is labeled "Colorado or Red R."., and in what is the eastern Grand Canyon area and northward it is labeled "Rio Colorado". Tributaries are "S. Johns R." (San Juan River); "Red River" (Little Colorado River); a minor tributary (not labeled) from the south in what is the western Grand Canyon; "Rio Virgen", "Mohave River" (from the west in the lower Colorado region), "S.S. Maria R." (Bill Williams River); and two unlabeled tributaries, one from the west and one from the east. "River Gila" meets the Colorado at "F. Yuma". The 35th and 32nd parallel routes are both labeled "Proposed Pacific R. R."]

≡ cross Listings  Wheat IV:978

**Lloyd, J. T. [Lloyd, James T.]**

1859 25.595  
Lloyd's American Railroad Map of the United States Showing the Three Proposed Roads And the Overland Mail Route to the Pacific 1859. (Engd by Rae Smith Nassau St. N.Y.) ("Drawn & Engraved at Rae Smith's 71 Nassau St. N.Y. From Materials furnished to the 36th Congress March 1859 by G. K. Warren Lt. U.S. Top[.] Eng. for the passage of the Pacific Railroad Bill.") ["Rio Colorado" is sketched in only roughly, which presents the more carefully sketched "Pro. Pacific Rail Road Route" as passing farther to its south in the Grand Canyon area. The label "Rio Colorado" also passes erroneously onto the course of what is the Little Colorado River (otherwise not labeled), and upstream from that confluence the main river is labeled "Green River", the course of which is continuous to this point without significant tributaries other than what likely is the San Juan River (not labeled). "Sevier River" is shown on a
southwesterly course from "Utah", passing through a gap in a linear mountain range to reach the Colorado at the point of confluence where the Virgin River meets it, which stream it actually is supposed to be. On either side of the Colorado/River river and the Little Colorado River is labeled, "Unexplored Territory". Then-current boundaries for New Mexico (territory) are drawn. Ornamental map border composed of portraits of 28 railroad presidents."

Marcy, Randolph B.

1859 25.882

_The prairie traveler. A hand-book for overland expeditions._ With maps, illustrations, and itineraries of the principal routes between the Mississippi and the Pacific. New York: Harper and Brothers, 340 pp., map. [See under Itineraries (includes some illustrations): "Wagon-road from San Antonio, Texas, to El Paso, N. M., and Fort Yuma, Cal.", pp. 289-291; "From Fort Yuma to San Diego, California", pp. 292-293; "From El Paso, New Mexico, to Fort Yuma, California, via Santa Cruz", pp. 294-295; "Lieutenant E. F. Beale’s route from Albuquerque to the Colorado River", pp. 307-308; "Captain Whipple’s Route from Albuquerque, New Mexico, to San Pedro, California", pp. 308-315; "From Fort Yuma to Benicia, California. From Lieutenant R. S. Williamson's Report", pp. 315-317; "From Fort Thorne, New Mexico, to Fort Yuma, California", pp. 318-320; and map, "Sketch of the Different Roads Embraced in the Itineraries".]. [Of note: On the map, the "Rio Colorado" enters the Grand Canyon region from the east (apparently the San Juan River and another) and the "Colorado Chiquito" meets the Colorado in mid-region from the southeast, resembling the general map positions as would be portrayed by Egloffstein in Ives (1861). The labels for the Green and Grand Rivers in Utah are transposed, and the two rivers converge to a point at the 38th parallel where they end, not reaching the Colorado.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT IV:984 [map; with illustration facing p. 188, mislabeled there "985"]

McGowan, D., AND Hildt, George H.

1859 25.610

_Map of the United States West of the Mississippi showing the routes to Pike’s Peak,[_] overland mail route to California and Pacific road surveys._ To which are added the new State & Territorial Boundaries, the principal Mail and Rail Road Routes, with all the arrangements and corrections made by Congress up to the date of its issue. Compiled and drawn from U.S. Land and Coast Surveys and other reliable sources, by D. McGowan C.E.Q.U.S. and Geo. H. Hildt C.E. [No imprint] ("Leopold Gast and Bro. lith. St. Louis, Mo."). [The 35th parallel railroad route is labeled "Albuquerque [sic] Route"; the 32nd parallel route is labeled "New Orleans R." and is divided into Divisions.] [The lower Colorado River is labeled "Rio Colorado"; above "Virgin R." it is labeled "Colorado River" and is sketched in only generally above the Virgin River confluence and is labeled there "Colorado River" to the confluence of "Green R." and "Grand R." Tributaries in that area are "San Juan R.", "Chiquito R." (Little Colorado River), and a tributary (not labeled) that is Cataract Creek.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT IV:986 [with illustration facing p. 173]

Phelps and Watson [firm]

1859 25.1360

_Our Country._ ("New York: Phelps & Watson, 18 Beekman St.") "Chicago: Rufus Blanchard, 52 La Salle St." "Cincinnati: H. M. Rulison, 141 Main St.") ("Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1859, by Phelps & Watson, in the Clerk s [sic] Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York."). [Ornamental and informational sheet with inset map: _Map of the United States, Canada,[_] Mexico, West Indies, and Central America, with Distances to Various

766
"Parts of the World." "Lower California" is separated from "Sonora" by "Gulf of California". "Colorado R." is shown generally between the head of the gulf and the eastern part of where the Grand Canyon is situated. There, "Green River" and "Grand River" come to the eastern canyon area on parallel courses. "Red R." is shown as a tributary to the Grand from the east, and shortly downstream from there is a tributary (not labeled) from the southeast; it seems that "Red R." is actually the San Juan River but mislabeled using a name that is synonymous with the Little Colorado River, and that the label should have appeared with the unlabeled northwest-trending tributary. The Virgin River (not labeled) meets the Colorado at the great bend, and downstream from there the "Mohave River" is shown as a tributary from the northwest. "Gila R." meets the Colorado just upstream from the head of the gulf. The territories of New Mexico and Arizona are shown dividing the present states of those names, with New Mexico to the north of Arizona and including the angle that later would be southern Nevada. A "Mail Route" crosses the middle of "New Mexico Territory" from "Ft. Defiance" to Los Angeles. The "Proposed Pacific R.R. South Route" is shown with a "Mail Route" crossing southern Arizona to the Colorado-Gila confluence.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  [Corps of Topographical Engineers]

1859    25.606  Territory and Military Department of New Mexico : compiled in the Bureau of Topog1. Eng". of the War Dep1. chiefly for military purposes under the authority of Hon. J. B. Floyd Sec. of War. [No imprint], 1 sheet. ["Rio Colorado" through the Grand Canyon region is depicted only by an arcing dashed line; the entire region is labeled "unexplored". The lower Colorado River is mapped upstream to the Rio Virgen. The routes of "Capt. Sitgreaves" and "Beale’s Wagon Road" are mapped with topography added.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT IV:967 [with illustration facing p. 143]

Warren, G. K.  [Warren, Gouverneur K.]

1859    25.633  Map of the territory of the United States from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean; Ordered by the Hon. Jeff’n. Davis, Secretary of War To accompany the Reports of the Explorations for a Railroad Route Made in accordance with the 10th1. and 11th1. sections of the Army Appropriation, Act of March 3rd. 1853. Compiled from authorized explorations and other reliable data by Lieut. G. K. Warren, Topl. Engrs. In the Office of Pacific R.R. Surveys, War Dep. under the direction of Bvt. Maj. W. H. Emory, Topl. Engrs. in 1854 and of Capt. A. A. Humphreys, Topl. Engrs. 1854-5-6-7-8. [No imprint], 1 sheet, scale 1:3,000,000. ("Drawn by E. Freyhold"). ("Engraved on Stone by J. Bien, 60 Fulton St. N.Y.") [Includes a list of authorities, 1804-1858.]

[Map accompanies text by Warren (1859, ITEM NO. 2.6687).] [Various routes of exploration are delineated. Grand Canyon region is portrayed strongly encanyoned as known from the Ives Expedition (1858), although only "Rio Colorado" is labeled. "Rio Gila" is tributary to the Colorado at "F: Yuma". South of there the Colorado is drawn on a very sinuous course, but this map omits the western, unlabeled tributary that would be probably the Rio Hardy.] [NOTE: The Library of Congress holds a copy of this map with manuscript emendations to outline updated political boundaries, including that of Arizona. The map is signed on recto, "Millard Fillmore Dec. 19. 1863." LOC catalog record also notes, “Annotated on verso: No. 250. Territories of the U.S. 1863. Millard Fillmore Jany. 18, 1864.” See that map online at https://www.loc.gov/item/gm71000831/.]
Whipple, A. W. [Whipple, Amiel Weeks]

1859 25.943 Topographical maps, profiles, and sketches, to illustrate the various reports of surveys for railroad routes from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. *In: Reports of explorations and surveys, to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. Volume XI* [1855]. Washington: Beverley Tucker, Printer, pp. i-iv, 46+ plates and maps. (Volume: U.S. 33rd Congress, 2nd Session, Senate Executive Document 78 [part 3].) [Includes: Route near the 35th parallel Map No. 2. From the Rio Grande to the Pacific Ocean from explorations and surveys made under the direction of the Hon. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War by Lieut. A. W. Whipple, Topographer and Lieut. J. C. Ives, Topographer 1853-4. Scale 1:950,400. “Great Colorado River” is delineated between “Ft. Yuma” and “Unexplored” territory north of the confluence of “Lino (Flax Riv.)” or Colorado Rio Puerco of the West” (Little Colorado River). In the Grand Canyon region the “Colorado River” is marked by a dotted line with the label “Approximate Position of Colorado R.”]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT IV:875 [map No. 2; with illustration between pp. 80/81]

1860

Beale, Edward F.

1860 25.776 Wagon road—Fort Smith to Colorado River; letter of the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of Mr. Beale relating to the construction of a wagon road from Fort Smith to the Colorado River; March 9, 1860. *U.S. 36th Congress, House Document 42, Serial 1048*, 91 pp., map.


Binetieu, P.

1860 25.1245 Map Drawn to illustrate the travels & from the Documents of the Abbe Domenech showing the actual situation of the Indian Tribes of North America and the road described by the author[.] P. Binetieu geographer del 1860. (“Gravé chez Erhard 42 R. Bonaparte.”) (“Imp Binetieu R. Antoine-Dubois 6.”) *In: Domenech, Em. (Abbé) [Domenech, Emmanuel Henri Dieudonne], Seven years’ residence in the great deserts of North America. London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts. [“Old California” and “Sonora” and separated by “G. of California”. “R. Colorado” (label on lower Colorado River) and “Rio Colorado of the West” (label on upper Colorado) is depicted between the head of the gulf and headwaters above the confluence of “R. Grande” (Grand River). The Colorado River in the Grand Canyon region is depicted by a dashed line between an unlabeled tributary that is Cataract Creek and the confluence of “Rio Virgen”. “R. S! John” (San Juan River) is shown as a tributary from the east, with its lower end depicted by a dashed line, and “Red Riv.” (Little Colorado River) is shown as a tributary from the southeast, with its lower end depicted by a dashed line). “B. Williams” (Bill Williams River) is shown as a tributary from the east and northeast. The Gila River (not labeled) reaches the Colorado at “Ft. Yuma.”]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT IV:1008 [credited to Domenech]

Lazaridou, Hr. [Λαζαριδου, Ηρ.] NO DATE 25.1510 AMERIKI HP. AAZARIΔOU [sic] EN AΘΗΝAI [with initial capitals only and correction of creator's name, for bibliographical purposes: Αμερική Ηρ. Ααζαριδου εν Αθηναιa]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Ameriki Hr. Lazaridou en Athēnais [America Her Lazaridou in Athens]. [1860?]
["Παλ Καλιφόρνια" (i.e., Παλιά Καλιφόρνια [Old California]) is separated from "Νεο Μεξικό" (i.e., Νέο Μεξικό [New Mexico]) by "Κόλπος Καλιφόρνιας" [Gulf of California]. "Κολοράδος ποτάμιος" (i.e., Κολοράδος Ποταμός [Colorado River]) and "Γίλας ποτάμιος" (i.e., Γίλας Ποταμός [Gila River]) have their confluence just to the northeast of the head of the gulf; the Colorado’s course is from the northeast, the Gila’s from the east, and from the confluence to the gulf is to the southwest. Notably, another river (not labeled) closely parallels the Colorado to the west, arcing to the southeast to join the Colorado below the Gila confluence. [NOTE: It is not clear whether Lazaridou is the cartographer or only the publisher. It appears that the initial letter in his name, “Α” (as printed), should have been “Λ”.

Mitchell, Samuel Augustus [Sr.]
1860  25.973
Mitchell’s new national map, exhibiting the United States with the North American British provinces, Sandwich Islands, Mexico and Central America, together with Cuba and other West India Islands. Philadelphia: S. Augustus Mitchell. [The Colorado River basin is somewhat modified from the 1856 ed. (ITEM NO. 25.972). “Rio Colorado” is shown very generally between “Gulf of California” and the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River”, which is shown at the southern end of “Sierra de la Laterna [sic]”. The Colorado through what is the Grand Canyon region is shown generally on a west-southward path. “Rio San Juan” and “Lit. Colorado R.” both are tributaries to the Grand, close to each other, on the eastern side of the sierra. “Rio Virgen” is a tributary to the Colorado at the great bend. [NOTE: “Sierra de la Lanterna” appears in an 1854 gazetteer with geographic coordinates that place it at the location of the Kaibab Plateau; see Baldwin and Thomas (1854, ITEM NO. 2.17346), p. 1076.]

Rulison, Duane
1860  25.1246

Stieler, Adolf
1860  25.1145
Verein-Staaten von Nord-America, Mexico, Yucatan u. A. Gotha: Justus Perthes. ("Entw. u. ges [entworfen und gezeichnet von] von Fr. v. Stülpnagel u. Herm. Berghaus." "Gestochn v. C. Metzetho." "Ausgabe in 65 BLN° LVI. (Steiler’s Hand Atlas No 46b)".) [The course of “Rio Colorado” is redrawn as compared to the 1848 ed., between the head of “G. v. Californien. Mar Bermejo. Rothes Meer.” and the confluence of “Green Flusse” and “Grand F”. In the Grand Canyon area the course is drawn on a more or less straight line on a west-southwesterly course between the confluence of the “Colorado Chiquito” and “Virgen”.] [In German.]
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  [Corps of Topographical Engineers]

1860  25.1525  Territory and Military Department of Utah compiled in the Bureau of Topographical Engineers of the War Department chiefly for military purposes under the authority of Hon. J. E. Floyd Sec. of War. 1860. Scale 1:1,500,000. [With extensive list of “Authorities.”] [Map includes the northwestern portion of “New Mexico”, which includes the angle that today is the southern part of Nevada. “Rio Colorado” is depicted between a point south of the confluence of “Williams River” (Bill Williams River) and the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River”. The entire course between that confluence and “Fort Mohave” on the lower Colorado River is depicted by dotted lines, except for the immediate Green-Grand confluence area, which is displayed partly as encanyoned, and the lower courses of those rivers also depicted by dotted lines. Except for “Rio San Juan” and “Rio Virgen”, with their lower courses depicted by dotted lines, no other tributaries are shown.]

Witzleben, Arthur de

1860  25.614  R. P. Kelley’s map of the Territory of Arizona : compiled from his private notes taken while U.S. Deputy Surveyor and from the latest official reports in the Departments at Washington City. St. Louis, Missouri: Theodore Schrader, 1 sheet. [Within the scope of this bibliography only the lower Colorado River region is depicted. Northern boundary of map is at the latitude of the “San Francisco Mountains”; eastern boundary at longitude 105° W. The northern boundary of the Territory of Arizona as mapped here is at approximately 33° 40′ N; to its north is New Mexico Territory. Northern Sonora, Mexico, is also mapped. The “Overland Mail Route from San Francisco to St. Louis” is marked, crossing the Rio Colorado at Arizona City (Arizona) and Ft. Yuma (California). Arizona is divided into four proposed counties (west to east), Castle Dome, Ewell, Mesilla, and Dona Ana. A testimonial is printed on this map: “The most elaborate and correct map of Arizona yet compiled. Sylvester Mowry [facsimile signature] Delegate to Congress from Arizona.”]

Burton, Richard F.

1861  25.1349  The City of the Saints, and across the Rocky Mountains to California. London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts, 707 [708] pp. [Fold-out sheet facing p. 1 includes three maps, including “North America”. Sheet “Engraved by E. Weller 34. Red Lion Square.”; “London, Longman & Co.” On the map of North America, “California” is separated from “Mexico” by “G. of California”. The head of the gulf receives a generally sinuous river (Colorado River, not labeled) from the northeast; “R. Gila” is a tributary to it from the east, with its confluence north of the head of the gulf. Another map on this sheet, “Route from the Missouri River to the Pacific” (Burton’s route is marked) shows the headwaters of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” to their confluence; the two rivers run largely in parallel to each other.] [This sheet is also printed in the 1862 ed. of Burton.] [For the map that appears in the 1875 Italian ed. of Burton, see Bonaparte (no date [1875], ITEM NO. 25.1350).]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Colton, J. H.  [Colton, Joseph Hutchins]

1861  25.1513  

Colton’s Map of the United States Showing the Proposed Railroad Routes to the Pacific Ocean.  Inset map in: Colton’s map of the Southern States.  Including Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky[,] Tennessee, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina[,] Georgia, Alabama[,] Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana[,] Texas.  Showing also Part of Adjoining States & Territories Locating the Forts & Military Stations of the U. States & Showing all the Rail Roads, R.R. Stations, & Other Internal Improvements Published by J. H. Colton  172, William Street, new York.  1861.  ("Printed by Lang & Laing 117 Fulton St! N.Y.").  [On the inset map, "Rio Colorado" reaches the head of the "Gulf of California" between "Lower California" and "Sonora".  Toward the headwaters, the "Green R." and "Grand R." follow parallel courses to the southwest.  "Rio S. Juan" follows a course from the east, to which "Grand R." is a tributary.  It is not clear from the labeling whether it is the Grand or the San Juan that continues westward to meet the Green at the beginning of the Colorado.  "R. Virgin" is a tributary to the Colorado from the north and northeast, and "Rio Gila" from the east.]

Egloffstein, F. W. von  [Egloffstein, Frederick Wilhelm von]

1861  25.493  

Map No. 1.  Rio Colorado of the West, Explored by 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Ives, Topl. Eng’r in charge, by order of Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War.  1858. drawn by F.W. F. W. v. Egloffstein.  Topographer to the Expedition.  Scale of 6 miles to one Inch or 1:380160.  [From mouth of Colorado River to head of navigation.]  In: Ives, Joseph C., Report upon the Colorado River of the West, explored in 1857 and 1858 by Lieutenant Joseph C. Ives, Corps of Topographical Engineers, under the direction of the Office of Explorations and Surveys, A. A. Humphreys, Captain Topographical Engineers, in charge.  By order of the Secretary of War.  Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 4 maps on 1 sheet.  ("Topography by Frh. F. V. v. Egloffstein.  Ruling by Samuel Sartain.  Lettering by F. Courtenay.")  (Volume: U.S. 30th Congress, 1st Session, House Document 90, Serial 1058.)  [Shaded relief.  [See Ives (1861, ITEM NO. 2.3584) for bibliographical details of the volume.  Ives (1861) also was released as Senate Executive Document [no number], which differed only in that the Egloffstein maps were also used as base maps for two geological maps (geology by J. S. Newberry; see Newberry, 1861 [ITEM NOS. 24.146, 24.378]) that accompanied only the Senate version.)]  [NOTE on collation of maps.  Although some sources may indicate that the maps are laid in loose, the copy of the Senate variant of Ives held in the American Philosophical Society, presented by J. S. Newberry, is in its original binding, wherein the two Egloffstein topographic maps are fold-outs following the second free leaf of the volume, preceding the plate titled "General Report; Profile" and the frontispiece.]

CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT IV:947 [with illustration between pp. 98/99]

1861  25.494  

CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

1058.) [Shaded relief.] [See Ives (1861, ITEM NO. 2.3584) for bibliographical details of the volume. Ives (1861) also was released as Senate Executive Document [no number], which differed only in that the Egloffstein maps were also used as base maps for two geological maps (geology by J. S. Newberry; see Newberry, 1861 [ITEM NOS. 24.146, 24.378]) that accompanied only the Senate version.) [NOTE on collation of maps. Although some sources may indicate that the maps are laid in loose, the copy of the Senate variant of Ives held in the American Philosophical Society, presented by J. S. Newberry, is in its original binding, wherein the two Egloffstein topographic maps are fold-outs following the second free leaf of the volume, preceding the plate titled “General Report; Profile” and the frontispiece.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT IV:948 [with illustration between pp. 98/99]

Ettling, T. [Ettling, Theodor]
1861 25.1243 Map of the United States of North America, Upper & Lower Canada[,] New Brunswick, Nova Scotia & British-Columbia. Mexico[,] Cuba, Jamaica, S' Domingo and the Bahama Islands By T. Ettling. ("Supplement to the Illustrated London News, June 1, 1861.") ("Panconographie de Gillot, a Paris."). ["Lower California" and "Sonora" are separated by "Gulf of California". "Colorado R." is depicted between the head of the gulf and the confluence of "Grand River" and "R. Jaquesila (Red R.)" (Little Colorado River) in what is the Grand Canyon region. "Green River" is depicted on a course parallel to and west of the "Grand", shown as a tributary to the Colorado west of the "Grand"/"Jaquesila" confluence. (It is not clear from the labeling whether the stretch of river between the confluences of the "Grand" and "Green" is a part of the "Grand" or of the Colorado.) "R. Navajoas (S. Juan)" is a tributary to the "Grand". "R. S. Clare" (Virgin River) is shown, into which "Muddy Cr." is a tributary as well as a tributary (not labeled) that comes from "Vegas" to the northwest (Las Vegas Wash). "R. Gila" is a tributary to the Colorado above the head of the gulf.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT V:1025

Farley, Minard H.
1861 25.982 Farley's map of the newly discovered Trumontane silver mines in southern California and western New Mexico, comprising those of Coso, Washington, Tiachipa, Russ, Potoso[,] Esmeralda, Holbomb and Bear Valley Districts, together with the most practicable route thereto and a correct table of reference, embracing distances &c. ("Compiled from the Official Maps in the U.S. Surveyor General's Office, from the Surveys of the late U.S. and California Boundary Commission, and from his own private explorations. J. H. Wildes, Draughtsman, U.S. Surv'. Gen'l Office.", "Published by W. Holt, Ag't American Institute, N° 305 Montgom'ly St. San F'no") (Lith. of Nagel, Fishbourne & Kuchel, S.F.). [The eastern edge of the map depicts "Colorado River" between "F' Yuma" and "F' Mojave", north of which the Colorado meanders indistinctly to a blind end just short of 36° N latitude.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT V:1026 [with illustration, cropped, facing p. 35]

Goldthwait, J. H. [Goldthwait, Jonathan H.]
1861 25.1586 Goldthwait's Map of the United States[,] British Provinces, Mexico, Central America, W. India Is. &c. Exhibiting the Railroads with their distances, single and double tracks & width of gauge by J. H. Goldthwait. Published by D. Chester, 119 & 121 Nassau St' New-York. ("Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. H. Goldthwait, in the Clerks Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York."). [The territories of “New Mexico” and “Arizona” are respectively north and south of each other, although the boundary between the two is
not shown. In "New Mexico", "Colorado R." is shown as encanyoned, as also is the lower course of "Lit. Colorado" and tributaries to it. The geography is that from Egloffstein in Ives (1861), which portrays the Little Colorado reaching the Colorado River in what is the central part of Grand Canyon (not labeled), while the Colorado comes from the northeast directly to the central Grand Canyon. The course from the confluence of "Green River" and "Grand R." to the Little Colorado confluence is depicted mostly by a dashed line. The Little Colorado is labeled "Colorado Chiquito" in its headwater area. Railways, of course, are not depicted in this area.]

H. H. Lloyd and Co.

1861 25.1565 United States. Inset map in: H. H. Lloyd & Co’s Military charts. Sixteen Maps On One Sheet. H. H. Lloyd & Co’s Military Campaign Charts Showing the Principal Strategic Places of Interest. Engraved Expressly to Meet a Public Want During the Present War. Compiled from Official Data, by Egbert L. Viele and Charles Haskins, Military and Civil Engineers, Published Under the Auspices of the American Geographical and Statistical Society. [BROADSIDE]. ("Published by H. H. Lloyd & Co., 25 Howard Street, New York. Agents Wanted.") ([with square brackets thus, "Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1861, by H. H. Lloyd & Co.,"] [In the Clerk’s Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York."]) [The inset map depicts "Rio Colorado" on an effectively straight southwesterly course between from the confluence of "Green R. [sic]" and "Grand R." and the head of "Gulf of California" that separates "Lower California" from "Mexico". En route to the gulf it receives the tributaries "Sevier R." from the northwest, "San Juan R." from the east, "R. Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River) from the east, and "R. S. Maria" (Bill Williams River) from the northeast, "Rio Virgin" from the northwest (downstream from the Bill Williams). "Rio Gila" arrives independently at the head of the gulf from the northeast. The Colorado its entire course as noted follows the east side of "Wahsatch Mts"][

Hitchcock, Edward, and Hitchcock, Charles H.


Johnson and Ward [firm]

1861 25.981 Johnson’s California[,] Territories of New Mexico and Utah. Johnson and Browning. [Includes portions of neighboring territories and states of Oregon, Washington, Nebraska, and Kansas, and Mexico to the south. This ed. further delineates all of Arizona Territory (divided from and south of New Mexico Territory, a Confederate States declaration) and Nevada even though not part of the map title.] ["Rio Colorado" shown between the head of the Gulf of California and the confluence of "Green River" and "Grand River", with tributaries "River San Juan", "Colorado Chiquito
River”, and “Virgin River” (with “Rio Vegas” [Las Vegas Wash] as a tributary to the Virgin). Cataract Creek is display but not labeled.

Johnston, Alexander Keith [Johnston, Keith]

1861 25.1373 United States of North America (Western States) by Keith Johnston, F.R.S.E. (“William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London.”) (“W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh.”) (Caption: “Keith Johnston’s General Atlas”, “44”). Scale 1:4,748,000, 75 miles to an inch. [In the area of interest to this bibliography the map is unchanged from the 1858 ed. (ITEM NO. 25.1372): “Lower California” is separated from “Sonora” by “Gulf of California”. The boundary of “New Mexico” includes the angle that later would be southernmost Nevada. “Rio Colorado” is depicted with a solid line between the head of the gulf and a point north of the confluence of “Rio Gila”, a dotted line from there to a point south of the confluence of “Bill Williams Fork”/“Río S. María” [labeled as both], a solid line from there to the boundary point at the angle (today’s California-Nevada-Arizona triple point), and upstream from there as a dotted line to the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River”, which also are depicted in their lower courses by dotted lines. The lower courses of tributaries “Rio San Juan”, “Rio Colorado Chiquito” (Little Colorado River), “Yampais Cr.”, and “Santa Clara” (Virgin River) are all depicted by dotted lines, although their upper courses are drawn with solid lines. A tributary (not labeled) from the south in the Grand Canyon area (Cataract Creek) is likewise drawn with a dotted line in its lower reach. The Colorado’s course through the Grand Canyon is only figurative.]

Lazaridou, Hr. [Λαζαριδού, Ηρ.]

1861 25.1511 ΧΑΡΤΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΜΕΡΙΚΗΣ ΕΚ ΤΟΥ ΑΤΛΑΝΤΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΗΡ. ΛΑΖΑΡΙΔΟΥ [sic] EN ΑΘΗΝΑΙΣ [with initial capitals only and correction of creator's name, for bibliographical purposes: Χάρτης της Αμερικής εκ του Ατλαντος του Ηρ. Λαζαρίδου εν Αθήναις] [Chartis tis Amerikis ek tou Atlantos tou Hr. Lazaridou en Athnais] [Map of America from the Atlantic of Her. Lazaridou in Athens]. ("Ά. Α’ρýρης étýposen" [A. Aryis printer].) [In the area of interest to this bibliography, this map provides the same information as that in Lazaridou (no date [1860?], ITEM NO. 25.1510): "Παλ Καλιφόρνια" (i.e., Παλιά Καλιφόρνια) [Old California]) is separated from "Νεον Μεξικό" (i.e., Νέο Μεξικό [New Mexico]) by "Κόλ. Καλιφόρνιας" (i.e., Κόλπος Καλιφόρνιας [Gulf of California]). "Κολοράδος π" (i.e., Κολοράδος Ποταμός [Colorado River]) and "Γίλας π" (i.e., Γίλας Ποταμός [Gila Potamós]) [Gila River]] have their confluence just to the northeast of the head of the gulf; the Colorado’s course is from the northeast, the Gila’s from the east, and from the confluence to the gulf is to the southwest. Notably, another river (not labeled) closely parallels the Colorado to the west, arcing to the southeast to join the Colorado below the Gila confluence.] [NOTE: It is not clear whether Lazaridou is the cartographer or only the publisher. It appears that the second "Λ" in his name (as printed) should have been "Α". [In Greek.]

Möllhausen, Balduin [Möllhausen, Heinrich Balduin]

1861 25.1101 Reisen in die Felsengebirge Nord-Amerikas bis zum Hoch-Plateau von Neu-Mexico, unternommen als Mitglied der im Auftrage der Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten ausgesandten Colorado-Expedition. Leipzig: Hermann Costenoble, 2 volumes, 455, 406 pp. [Regarding this title, apparently also an 1860 release, possibly without date? (ITEM NO. 2.4616). Refer also to ITEM NO. 2.4623, and see Appendix I to THE GRAND
Newberry, J. S. [Newberry, John Strong]

1861 11.9465 Geological Map No. 1: prepared by J. S. Newberry M.D. geologist of the expedition. Accompanying: Newberry, John S., Part III; geological report [Newberry, 1861, ITEM NO. 21.2455]. In: Ives, Joseph C., Report upon the Colorado River of the West, explored in 1857 and 1858 by Lieutenant Joseph C. Ives, Corps of Topographical Engineers, under the direction of the Office of Explorations and Surveys, A. A. Humphreys, Captain Topographical Engineers, in charge. By order of the Secretary of War. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1 sheet, scale 1:380,160. [Part III is separately paginated in the volume.] (Volume: U.S. 36th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Executive Document [no number], Serial 1058.) [NOTE: The geologic map portrays geology by Newberry, overprinted in color on shaded-relief map by F. W. von Egloffstein, Map No. 1, Rio Colorado of the West, Explored by 1st. Lieut. Joseph C. Ives, Top1. EngSS. under the direction of the Office of Explorations and Surveys, A. A. Humphreys, Capt. Top1. EngSS. in charge, by order of Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War. 1858. (Egloffstein, 1861, ITEM NO. 25.493) [from mouth of Colorado River to head of navigation]. The geologic map accompanies only the Senate Executive Document variant (ITEM NO. 2.3585) (fide WAGNER–CAMP 375, p. 648).] [NOTE on collation of maps. Although some sources may indicate that the maps are laid in loose, the copy of the Senate variant held in the American Philosophical Society, presented by J. S. Newberry, is in its original binding, wherein the two Egloffstein topographic maps are fold-outs following the second free leaf of the volume, preceding the plate titled “General Report; Profile” and the frontispiece. The two Newberry geologic maps are fold-outs following Part III.]


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"General Report; Profile" and the frontispiece. The two Newberry geologic maps are fold-outs following Part III.

CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

P. S. Duval and Son [firm]

1861 25.1028 Military Map of the United States and Territories Showing the Location of the Military Posts, arsenals[,] Navy Yards, & Ports of Entry Compiled from Pub-Doc-1861. Published by P. S. Duval & Son. Nö. 22 & 24 South 5th S. Philad. [Base map is an outline map of boundaries and rivers; most rivers are not labeled. “Ft. Yuma” and “Ft. Mohave” are shown on “Colorado River”, which is labeled only on its lower reach. What is the eastern Grand Canyon region depicts two principal rivers coming in parallel from the northeast, the eastern one of which has a tributary that is the Little Colorado River. The configuration replicates that of other period maps that shows the Green River reaching the Colorado in the middle Grand Canyon area.]

Thayer, Horace

1861 25.1573 Seat of War published by Horace Thayer 34 Beckman St. N. York. (“Entered according to act of Congress in the Year 1861 by. H. [name eradicated, “Thayer” substituted by hand] in the Clerks Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.”) [See lower map on sheet, “Diagram of the United States, showing the Political Divisions and the Population. The white and colored population being separately shown in the slave states.” “New Mexico” (Territory) is shown with its western angle and is north of “Arizona” (Territory). Rivers are delineated but not labeled. The Colorado River is shown on an effectively straight southwest course from the confluence of the Green and Grand Rivers, then on a straight southerly course to the head of the “Gulf of California.”]

U.S. National Observatory, Superintendent

However, on this map, east of there a long, generally drawn river, not displayed as encanyoned, is shown coming from the northeast from Utah, which does represent the actual course of the Colorado. In Utah, “Green R.” and “Grand R.” are shown but their lower courses are displayed by dashed lines, and from their confluence to the confluence of “R. San Juan” the Colorado is also dashed (and the lower course of the San Juan is dashed). Only the Colorado in the Grand Canyon area is shown as encanyoned. In the western part of the Grand Canyon short, encanyoned tributary (not labeled) reaches the Colorado from the northwest. “Río Virgen” is shown coming from the northeast, with a short stretch from downstream of the “Muddy R.” confluence to the confluence of the Las Vegas Wash (not labeled) depicted by a dashed line. In the lower Colorado River course, between the confluences of the Virgin and “Bill Williams Fork”, two streams (not labeled) enter from the east and west. The “Río Gila” confluence is at “Ft. Yuma”.]

U.S. Surveyor General’s Office

1861 25.1033 Sketch of public surveys in New Mexico 1861. (“Surveyor Generals Office, Santa Fe, New Mexico, July 12th 1861. A. P. Wilbar [facsimile autograph] Surveyor General N. M.”) [“Río Colorado” is depicted between the head of “Gulf of California” and the confluence of “Green Riv.” and “Grand River”. The reach in the Grand Canyon region is conjectural, with the confluence of “Río Colorado Chiquito” toward its eastern end. The Virgin River is labeled “Sª Clara Riv.”]

Andriveau-Goujon, Eugène

1862 25.1005 Carte générale des États-Unis et du Mexique comprennant l’Amérique Centrale et les Antilles. In: Atlas Universel. Paris: E. Andriveau-Goujon, No. 48. [“Río Colorado del Occidente” reaches the head of the Gulf of California where the label “Embº du Rio Colorado” appears. The river is drawn to the confluence of “Rº Virgen (Sª Clara)”, turning into the Grand Canyon region where it reaches the confluence of “R. Colorado Chico” and is connected with dotted lines with “R. Verde (Green R.)”, “Rº Grande”, and “R. S. Juan”. Separating the Colorado from the Virgin is “Sª de la Lanterna”.] [NOTE: “Sierra de la Lanterna” appears in an 1854 gazetteer with geographic coordinates that place it at the location of the Kaibab Plateau; see Baldwin and Thomas (1854, ITEM NO. 2.17346), p. 1076.] [In French.]

Bacon and Co.

1862 25.1534 Bacon’s Military Map of the United Staes Shewing the Forts & fortifications. Published by Bacon & Cº 48 Paternoster Row. London. 1862. (“Ent. Sta. Hall. Aug. 1862.”) [Caption: 1sBacon’s Military Map of America.1s] [“1s = 1 shilling?] [“Río Colorado” is depicted between the head of “Gulf of California” and the area where the eastern Grand Canyon is situated (not labeled). “Grand River” follows a course to the southwest then to the south to the confluence of “Río de Lino” (Little Colorado River, labeled farther upstream “Colorado Chiquito”), en route receiving “Río San Juan” from the east-northeast. “Green R.” parallels the Grand to the west, with a confluence with the Colorado west of the confluence of the Little Colorado. West from there a tributary (not labeled; Cataract Creek?) meets the Colorado from the southeast. “Río Virgin” meets the Colorado from the north-northeast. “Bill Williams Cr.” meets the Colorado from the east. “Río Gila” meets the Colorado from the east-northeast at
ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE GRAND CANON

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“Colorado City” where also is marked by a flag, “F! Yuma”. North of the Bill Williams is marked with a flag, "F! Mohave].

Colton, J. H. [Colton, Joseph Hutchins]

1862 25.596 Colton’s rail-road and military map of the United States[,] Mexico, the West Indies &c. New York: J. H. Colton, 1 sheet, scale ca. 1:6,500,000.  [Map labels the "Colorado or Red River" in the lower Colorado and Grand Canyon regions, and "Rio Colorado" in the upper reaches to below the confluence of the "Red River" (sic, Little Colorado River). The route of the "Proposed Pacific R. R." is sketched in only as a reasonably straight line through the northern portion of "Arizona" and "New Mexico", the boundaries of which are conflated and not clear from the lines drawn; and it passes farther to the north than the route as surveyed, including passing through the southernmost tip of what later would be the state of Nevada.]

Ettling, T. [Ettling, Theodor]

____ 25.1242 North America. In: Weekly Dispatch [newspaper]. London: Weekly Dispatch. [Issue not determined; 1856-1862.] [Later published in The Dispatch Atlas (London, "Weekly Dispatch" Office, 1863.) "R. Colorado" and "Colorado R." depicted between the head of "Gulf of California" and the confluence of "Grand R." and "Red R." (Little Colorado River) in what is the Grand Canyon region. "Green R." is depicted on a course parallel to and west of the "Grand", shown as a tributary to the Colorado west of the "Grand"/"Red" confluence. "R. Navajoas" (San Juan River) is a tributary to the "Grand". "R. S! Clare" (Virgin River) is shown, into which also a tributary (not labeled) comes from "Vegas" to the northwest (Las Vegas Wash). "R. Gila" is a tributary to the Colorado above the head of the gulf.]

Hirosi, Hakaki [広瀬はかき]

1862 25.1404 図 新 路 航 海 環 [Kankai kōro shinzu] [New map of sea routes]. [World map. Title displayed as printed on map (read right to left); Library of Congress provides “other title”, 環海航路新圖, which, besides reading left to right, differs somewhat in orthography.] [Library of Congress gives publication data (with ellipsis and square brackets thus): “Kyōto : Katsumura Jiemon … [and 2 others] ; Edo : Suharaya Mohē ; Bunkyū 2 [1862]”, with note, “Kotenseki sōgō mokuroku, 2013-09-11 (環海航路新図 (かんかいこうろしんず), 地図 1枚; 著者: 広瀬包章; 出版事項: 須原屋茂兵衛 <江> 他 3, 文久 2).” (Illustrated at https://www.loc.gov/item/2013588000/). [On the map, “カリホルニア” (California, similar to the modern orthography, カリフォルニア) is separated from the mainland by “東紅海” (East Red Sea [i.e., Gulf of California]). Rivers on the continents are not labeled, but the Colorado River is shown reaching the head of the gulf, with a wildly imaginative drainage basin reaching far into the continent. In addition, the map seems to portray the routes of railroads in the United States, including in the Southwest the (proposed) 32nd parallel route.] [In Japanese.]

Johnson and Ward [firm]

1862 25.54 Johnson’s California[,] Territories of New Mexico and Utah. Johnson and Ward. [Includes portions of neighboring territories and states of Oregon, Washington, Nebraska, and Kansas, and Mexico to the south. This ed. further delineates all of Arizona Territory (divided from and south of New Mexico Territory, a Confederate States declaration) and Nevada even though not part of the map title.] [Later eds.]
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Ransom, Leander

1862  25.1354  *New Map of the State of California Exhibiting the Rivers, Lakes, Bays and Islands, with the principal Towns, Roads, Railroads, and transit routes to the Silver Mining District of Nevada Territory. Also the established Meridian, Standard, Range and Township Lines; to which is added County Boundaries and United States Land Districts. Carefully compiled from United States and other Reliable Surveys by Leander Ransom.* 1862. Published by W. Holt, 305 Montgomery St. San Francisco. ("Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1861 by Louis Nagel, in the Clerks office of the District Court of the Northern District of the State of California.") (Lith. by L. Nagel, 529 Clay St. San Francisco.) [At the southeast corner of the map, the "Colorado River" is drawn only generally and without significant labeling between the upper international boundary with Mexico (continued southward into Mexico by a short arrow) and the confluence of "Virgin River"].

≡ cross-listings  Wheat V:1046

Schnell, Ed.

1862  25.1310  *A Map of the World in Japanese by Ed. Schnell Yokohama February 1862.* [Bankoku kōkaizu]. Colored woodblock print. [Includes box with title in English, thus; else entirely in Japanese.] [This is the corrected and updated edition of the 1858 map by Kango Takeda (武田簡吾). It is not clear whether the information with Wheat V:1056 ("Takeda 1862", "Yotsui kokai zu") is confused or in some way further elaborated upon, as he parenthetically notes this as (including square brackets) "(a map of the world with sea routes, originally by John Burridge (?) and others, published in England in 1845. Translated by Kango Takeda under the supervision of Gentan Sugita). Edo, Jutokudo, 1862." Note, too, that Wheat makes no mention of Schnell.] [There is also a variant of this map, with the Schnell title box in a different position and with different ornamentation in the form of a right side panel with flags of the world.] [The head of the Gulf of California receives the Colorado River (apparently labeled "三刄ーメロロ"), which courses figuratively through the Grand Canyon region. The engraved Japanese characters are indistinct enough to ascertain here whether the two principal headwater forks (the Green and Grand Rivers) are labeled, or whether the more southerly/easterly one is meant to be the San Juan River, as there is only one other tributary shown in this area, with its confluence not far downstream from the confluence just mentioned. That third river is either the San Juan or the Little Colorado River. The Gila River is the only other tributary figured.] [In Japanese.]

≡ cross-listings  Wheat V:1056 [?]

Smith, J. Calvin

1862  25.619  *The New Naval and Military Map of the United States Published by J. Calvin Smith. Author of Harper’s Gazetteer, Colton’s County Map of the U.S., Traveller’s Guide &c 1862.* (J. M. Atwood, Map Engraver 517 Minor St. Philadelphia Pa.) ("Entered according to Act of Congress in the Year 1862 by Robert P. Smith in the Clerks Office of the District Court of the U.S. for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania"). [New Mexico (territory) is shown divided into counties; the Grand Canyon region lies principally within Rio Ariba and Santa Ana counties where the Rio Colorado is drawn in only conjecturally. The Beale Wagon Road (not labeled) is depicted, as is also in the south of the territory the Overland Mail Route.]
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U.S. Surveyor General’s Office

1862 25.998 Sketch of public surveys in New Mexico to accompany the Annual Report of the Surveyor General for 1862. ("John A. Clark [facsimile autograph], Surveyor General of N.M.") ["Rio Colorado of the West" is depicted between "Gulf of California" and conjectured confluence of "Rio San Juan". The river through the Grand Canyon region is labeled "Big Canon of the Colorado" between the confluences of "Virgin River" and "Little Colorado R". The lower course of the San Juan, between "Rio de Chelly" and the Colorado is depicted by a dotted line.]

1863

Colton, J. H. [Colton, Joseph Hutchins]

1863 25.1031 Colton’s map of California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico. New York: J. H. Colton. [Also shows parts of Oregon, Idaho, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, and Mexico.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT V:1064 [map; with illustration facing p. 99]

Dufour, A. H. [Dufour, Adolphe Hippolyte]

1863 25.1015 Mexique[, ] Antilles, États-Unis, dressés par A. H. Dufour[, ] gravés par Ch. Dyonnet. Paris. Abel Pilon, Editeur, Rue de Fleurus, 33. ("Imp. Geny-Gros, r. de la Montagne Stte. Genevieve, 34, Paris.") [Atlas sheet includes imprints for Atlas Universel, Pl. 59. and Géographie moderne Pl. 30.] ["Rio Colorado Occidentale" is depicted definitively between the Gulf of California and north of "R. Gila". North of that point, the river is depicted only by a dashed line, including its confluent rivers, "Green (R. Verte)" and "R. Grande". "R. Navajoa" (San Juan River), "R. Jaquesila (R. Rouge)" (Little Colorado River), and "R. St Clara (R. Vierge)" (Virgin River) each is depicted definitively, with the exception of the lowermost reach of the Virgin.] [NOTE: The same map has been seen with a publisher’s attribution in the title panel, "Armand le Chevalier Rue Riobeheu, 61". Other variants or eds. can be identified.] [In French.]

García y Cubas, Antonio [García Cubas, Antonio]

1863 25.717 Carta general de la República Mexicana formada por Antonio García y Cubas. 1863. México: Iriarte y C. [This colored map is noted by catalogers and sellers as the first large map of Mexico published in the recently independent country.] [A sinuous Río Colorado is not labeled but on close examination is well depicted between its lowermost stretch in the United States and "Mar de Cortés", including the addition of marshy landscapes along its reach in Mexico.] [In Spanish.]

H. H. Bancroft and Co. [Bancroft, Hubert Howe]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT V:1060 [map; with illustration facing p. 66]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Hutawa, Julius

1863 25.715 Map of Mexico & California Compiled from the latest authorities by Jufi. Hutawa Lith. Second St. 45 St. Louis, Mo. 2nd Edition 1863. St. Louis, Missouri: Jufi. Hutawa. [A reissue of the 1848 2nd ed.] [The date “1863.” seems to have been stamped on the copy seen.] [“Rio Colorado” is drawn on a straight course between the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled) and “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River). At the confluence of the Colorado and Jaquesisa is the label “Puerto Bucarello” (Puerto de Bucareli). “Rio Virgen” is shown flowing from the northeast, then turning westward to “Vegas”, where it ends.] [NOTE: An 1863 version is mentioned with Wheat III:562 (the 1848 2nd ed., see Item No. 25.1069). A copy seen by Spamer from the Beinecke Library at Yale varies even from that description in that although it has the “1863” overprint it lacks the “New Mexico” overprint mentioned by Wheat (seen by Spamer from another copy at Baylor University as “NEW MEXICO”). Neither of those copies seen lacks the St. Louis address described by Wheat as “imperfectly erased from the original plate”. The political boundaries of the Beinecke map are significantly different as well, retaining the pre-New Mexico delineation. Thus, there are variants even of the 1863 release.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS Wheat III:562

Johnston, Alexander Keith [Johnston, Keith]

1863 25.1374 United States of North America (Western States) by Keith Johnston, F.R.S.E. (“William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh & London.”) (“Engraved and Printed by” [at lower left], “W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh.” [at lower right]) (Caption: “Keith Johnston’s General Atlas”, “444.”) Scale 1:6,047,811, 95 miles to an inch. [In the area of interest to this bibliography the map is unchanged from the 1858 and 1861 eds. (Item Nos. 25.1372, 25.1373): “Lower California” is separated from “Sonora” by “Gulf of California”. The boundary of “New Mexico” includes the angle that later would be southernmost Nevada. “Rio Colorado” is depicted with a solid line between the head of the gulf and a point north of the confluence of “Río Gila”, a dotted line from there to a point south of the confluence of “Bill Williams Fork”/“Río S. Maria” [labeled as both], a solid line from there to the boundary point at the angle (today’s California-Nevada-Arizona triple point), and upstream from there as a dotted line to the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River”, which also are depicted in their lower courses by dotted lines. The lower courses of tributaries “Rio San Juan”, “Río Colorado Chiquito” (Little Colorado River), “Yampa Cr.”, and “Santa Clara” (Virgin River) are all depicted by dotted lines, although their upper courses are drawn with solid lines. A tributary (not labeled) from the south in the Grand Canyon area (Cataract Creek) is likewise drawn with a dotted line in its lower reach. The Colorado’s course through the Grand Canyon is only figurative.]

Knight, William H.

1863 25.1029 Bancroft’s map of the Pacific States. Compiled by Wm. H. Knight. Published by H. H. Bancroft & Co. Booksellers and Stationers, San Francisco, Cal. 1863. [with illustration facing p. 74]

Marcy, Randolph B.

1863 25.883 The prairie traveler, a hand-book for overland expeditions. With illustrations, and itineraries of the principal routes between the Mississippi and the Pacific, and a map. * * * Edited (with notes) by Richard F. Burton . . . . London: Trübner and Co., 251 pp., map, 24 pp. advertisements. [See under Itineraries (no illustrations in this
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Mowry, Sylvester


1863  25.1356  New Map of the State of California Exhibiting the Rivers, Lakes, Bays and Islands, with the principal Towns, Roads, Railroads, and Transit Routes to the Silver Mining Districts of Nevada Territory. Also the established Meridian, Standard, Range and Township Lines; to which is added County Boundaries and United States Land Districts. Carefully compiled from United States and other Reliable Surveys by Leander Ransom and A. J. Doolittle, 1863. Published by W. Holt, 305 Montgomery St. San Francisco. ("Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1862 by Warren Holt, in the Clerks office of the District Court of the Northern District of the State of California.") (Lith. by L. Nagel, 529 Clay St.) [At the southeast corner of the map, the "Colorado River" is drawn only generally and without significant labeling between the upper international boundary with Mexico (continued due southward into Mexico along a straight, slightly sinuous course to the edge of map) and the confluence of "Virgin River". In the right border of the map, a short line indicates "Bill Williams R."]

1864  25.4  Map of the Military Department of New Mexico Drawn under the direction of Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton by Capt. Allen Anderson, 5th U.S. Infantry, Acting Engineer Officer. 1864. ("Accompanying report of Brig. Gen. J. H. Carleton, U.S. Army Series 1 Volume LXVII"). ["Colorado R." is depicted from the head of the "Gulf of California" to the present Utah-Arizona boundary. The Grand Canyon region is apparently drawn from the Egloffstein map of 1858 (published in Ives, 1861), with the confluence of "Rio de Lino or Colorado" (sic, Little Colorado River) represented at the confluence of Cataract Creek (not labeled). The routes of various exploration parties are shown.]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Colton, J. H.  [Colton, Joseph Hutchins]

1864  25.28  Colton’s map of California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico. New York: J. H. Colton.  [Also shows parts of Oregon, Idaho, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, and Mexico.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED » GCNHA Monograph 2: page 108 | CITED » GCNHA Monograph 8: page 8-5

Fleury, E. de

1864  25.1317  Nuevo Mapa de los Estados de Sonora, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Durango, y Territorio de la Baja California Formado por E. de Fleury Ex Oficial de Plana Mayor en el Ejercito Frances, Ex Coronel de Artilleria e’ Ingeniero en Gefe del Estdo de Sonora (Mexico). San Francisco: A. Gensoul.  [“Rio Colorado” is shown between the head of “Golfo de California o Mar de Cortes” and “La Paz” in the United States. Also denoted are “Fuerte Yuma” and “Colorado City”.] [In Spanish.]

1864  25.727  Nuevo Mapa de los Estados de Sonora, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Durango, y Territorio de la Baja California Formado por E. de Fleury Ex Oficial de Plana Mayor en el Ejercito Frances, Ex Coronel de Artilleria e’ Ingeniero en Gefe del Estdo de Sonora (Mexico) \ New map : Sonora[,] Chihuahua[,] Sinaloa[,] Durango & Lower California By Colonel E de Fleury. Ex Engineer in Chief of the State of Sonora. San Francisco: A. Gensoul [Adrien Gensoul]; and Paris: Ch. Albessard.  [“Rio Colorado” is shown between the head of “Golfo de California o Mar de Cortes” and “La Paz” in the United States. Also denoted are “Fuerte Yuma” and “Colorado City”.] [Title panels in Spanish and English.]

H. H. Bancroft and Co.  [Bancroft, Hubert Howe]  see also  Knight

1864  25.1248  Bancroft’s, Map of California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona, Published By H. H. Bancroft, & Comp’. Booksellers & Stationers  San Francisco Cal. 1864.  (“Entered according to Act of Congress A.D. 1863, by H. H. Bancroft and Company . . . .”)  [“Colorado River” is depicted between a point south of the international boundary and southeastern Washington County, Utah, where it passes off the map to the east. “Big Cañon of the Colorado” is labeled, with “Colorado Chiquito (Little Colorado) or Flax R.” a tributary from the east. “Cataract Cr.” is shown as a tributary to the Little Colorado, near “Yampai’s Village”; an upper tributary to Cataract is “Lava Cr.” A short distance downstream on the Colorado is the confluence of “Diamond R.” “North Side Mts.” are labeled between the Colorado-Little Colorado confluence, thus portraying the erroneous geography of Egloffstein. In western Grand Canyon “Yampai’s Cr.” is a tributary from the south. “Rio Virgin” is shown, with “Muddy R.” a tributary to it, and Las Vegas Wash (not labeled) is a tributary to the Colorado in “Black Cañon”.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT V:1093

H. H. Lloyd and Co.

1864  25.1519  Map showing Loyal States in Green, what the Rebels still hold in Red, and what the Union Soldiers have wrested from them in Yellow. Inset map in: Presidential Campaign, 1864 [BROADSIDE].  (“Published by H. H. Lloyd & Co., 21 John Street, New York.  B. B. Russell, 515 Washington Street, Boston.  R. R. Landon, 88 Lake Street, Chicago.”)  [The base map depicts “Rio Colorado” on an effectively straight course from the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” to the head of “Gulf of California”, receiving tributaries en route, “San Juan R.” from the east, “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River) from the east, “R. S’ Maria” (Bill Williams River) from the east-
northeast; "Rio Virgen" from the northwest (note confluence is downstream from the Bill Williams), and "Rio Gila" from the northeast. The Colorado is depicted as running parallel to and on the east side of the "Wahsatch Mts." from near the Grand-Green confluence all the way to the gulf(!), with the Virgin River cutting through a pass to reach it.]

Una Sociedad Literaria

1864 25.938 Novísimo diccionario geográfico, histórico, pintoresco universal, ó de todas las partes del mundo. Tomo Segundo. [Ceh-G.] Madrid: Librería Española; Barcelona: Librería del Plus Ultra; and Habana: Librería la Enciclopedia, 940 pp., maps. [See p. 195: "Colorado ó Rio-Colorado", and "Colorado-de-Occidente (Rio)"; and see map, "Estados-Unidos por Ramon Alaburn", which incidentally still depicts Mexico’s northern border on the Gila River (though not labeled).] [In Spanish.]

U.S. National Observatory, Superintendent

1864 25.1359 The Washington Map of the United States by the Superintendent U.S. National Observatory Washington D.C. 1864. ("S. Taintor & Co. 36, Dey, St. New York. Publishers.") ("Holmes, Harrison & Co. London.") ("Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1861 by Robert P. Smith in the Clerks Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.") ("Printed by Lang & Cooper, 117, Fulton St. N. Y.") Scale 1:3,000,000. [A very informative sheet, with illustrations. The Southwest is portrayed identically to the portrayal shown in the 1861 ed. (ITEM NO. 25.1358), and the four inset maps are the same: [1] "Geological Map of the United States Compiled by Prof. Edward Hitchcock L.L.[.]) and C. H. Hitchcock, A.M., of Amherst College 1862."]; [2] "Map of the United States showing the Temperature And the Annual Fall of Rain by Lorin Blodget Author of 'Am. Climatology[' The Wind Rose J. H. Coffin, L.L.D. Professor in Lafayette Coll. Pa."]; [3] Map Showing the Range of Zoological Distribution of the United States by Trall Green M.D. Professor in Lafayette College Pa."; [4] "Map of the United States Showing the Distribution of Staples also The distribution of Plants and Trees by Trall Green professor in Lafayette College Pennsylvania". In the southwestern part of the map, "Lower California" is separated from "Sonora" by "Gulf of California". "Rio Colorado" is shown entering the head of the gulf along a course of braided streams in Mexico, with the notation near the head of the gulf, "Head of Tidewater". The course of the Colorado appears to borrow its presentation from the Egloffstein maps published by the Ives Expedition, with variation. In the Grand Canyon area (labeled only "Colorado Plateau"), the Colorado and unlabeled tributaries are depicted as encanyoned as well as is the entire lower reach of "Little Colorado R." (in an area labeled "Painted Desert"). In the central part of the canyon area a northeast-southwest trending, encanyoned tributary is shown, which resembles Egloffstein’s portrayal of the arrival of the Colorado from Utah. However, on this map, east of there a long, generally drawn river, not displayed as encanyoned, is shown coming from the northeast from Utah, which does represent the actual course of the Colorado. In Utah, "Green R." and "Grand R." are shown but their lower courses are displayed by dashed lines, and from their confluence to the confluence of "R. San Juan” the Colorado is also dashed (and the lower course of the San Juan is dashed). Only the Colorado in the Grand Canyon area is shown as encanyoned. In the western part of the Grand Canyon short, encanyoned tributary (not labeled) reaches the Colorado from the northwest. "Rio Virgen” is shown coming from the northeast, with a short stretch from downstream of the "Muddy R.” confluence to the confluence of Las Vegas Wash (not labeled) depicted by a dashed line. In the lower Colorado River course, between the confluences of the Virgin and "Bill Williams Fork”, two streams (not labeled) enter from the east and west. The "Rio Gila” confluence is at "F! Yuma".]
U.S. Treasury Department

1864 25.1032 Statistical map of the United States of America. ("Bowen & C. lith. Philada.") [An outline map, displaying existing and project railway routes. "Note" in title panel by U.S. Treasury Department, July 1864, includes, "...the Southern Pacific is an anticipation of events." The "South Pacific Railway" is delineated across Indian Territory, Texas panhandle, and northern New Mexico and Arizona, where in mid-state in turns southwestward to the head of the Gulf of California. "Colorado R" is depicted between the gulf and the confluence of the Green and Grand Rivers (not labeled); the Grand Canyon region is conjectural. The only tributaries to the Colorado shown are the Little Colorado River (not labeled) and "R Gila".]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT V:1110 [with illustration facing p. 108]

G. W. and C. B. Colton and Co.

1865 25.1584 Map Showing the New Orleans, Mobile & Chattanooga Railroad and its Connections. prepared by G. W. & C. B. Colton & C. 172 William St. New York. ("Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1865 by G. W. & C. B. Colton & C. in the Clerks Office of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New York.") ("Maps of Every Description to accompany Reports, Prospectuses etc. Drawn and Engraved, Printed & Colored at G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co's Map Establishment 172 William St. New York.") [See inset map of parts of North and South America: "Map showing the relation of Mobile & New Orleans to the Ports of Mexico[,] Central America and the Wst Indies". On this inset map "R Colorado" is shown quite generally from the confluence of "Green R." and "Lit. Colorado R." to the head of "Gulf of California". "Grand R." and "R. S. Juan" have a common confluence from which the stream flows west a short distance to enter the Little Colorado River a short distance above the Little Colorado’s confluence with the Colorado. "R. Gila" is a tributary to the Colorado some distance before the latter reaches the gulf.] [These base maps also seem to have been used for other railroads during this time period.]

Gird, Richard

1865 25.43 Official map of the Territory of Arizona. With all the recent explorations Compiled by Richard Gird C. E. Commissioner. Approved by John N. Goodwin, Governor. In accordance with an act of the legislature, approved Oct. 23d 1864. We hereby certify that this is the Official Map of the Territory of Arizona, and approve the same. John N. Goodwin Governor. R. C., M'Cormick Secretary. Prescott October 12th 1865. San Francisco: A. Gensoul, Pacific Map Depot. Scale 1 inch = 15 miles.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  STORM 80  WHEAT IV:1122

Goldthwait, J. H. [Goldthwait, Jonathan H.]

1865 25.1251 Map of the Territories & Pacific States to accompany "Across the Continent" by Samuel Bowles. ("Engraved by J. H. Goldthwait."). ("Printed by Cooper & Stone 100 Nassau St.") ("Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1865 by J. H. Goldthwait in the Clerks Office of the district Court of the U.S. for the South Dist. of New York"). In: Bowles, Samuel, Across the continent: A summer’s Journey to the Rocky Mountains, the Mormons, and the Pacific States, with Speaker Colfax. By Samuel Bowles, Editor of The Springfield (Mass.) Republican. Springfield, Massachusetts:
ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE GRAND CANON 2021

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Samuel Bowles and Co.; New York: Hurd and Houghton, 438 pp. + advertisements, map. [This book is extralimital to this bibliography, except for the map.] [“Colorado R.” is depicted between the head of the “Gulf of California” and north of the confluence of “Lit. Colorado”. The upper portion of the Little Colorado is labeled “Colorado Chiquito”. “Bill Wms. Flk.” and “Río Gila” are the only other tributaries shown. The Virgin River (not labeled) is suggested by a faint, short tributary drawn from the west at the great bend of the Colorado, north of “Explorers Rock”. Between the confluence of the San Juan River (not labeled) and a point north of the confluence of the Little Colorado, spanning the “Utah”-“Arizona” boundary, the river is depicted by a dashed line. A short distance north of the San Juan confluence, in southernmost Utah, is depicted the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand R.” The Colorado, between the great bend and north of the Little Colorado confluence, as well as the lower course of the Little Colorado and tributaries to it (not labeled), is demarcated by hachures that indicated an encanyoned stretch.] [NOTE: Wheat (1963, Volume V, p. 397) indicates for the printer of the map, “Printed by G. W. & C. B. Colton N. Y.”, which differs from the information seen for this citation.]

Hartley, William B.

NO DATE  25.50

Hartley’s map of Arizona from official documents. Office 32 Pine St. N.Y. [No imprint.] [1865?] [Library of Congress copy includes manuscript notations, “[1865]” (square brackets thus) and “Drawn & Eng J.C. Smith N.Y.”] [“Colorado River” depicted to the “Gulf of California”. The river in the Grand Canyon region is labeled “Canon of the Colorado R.” “Río Colorado” is depicted along a most unusual route between the confluence of the “Green River” and “Grand River”, passing to the west of the “North Side Mts.” and reaching the confluence of “Little Colorado R”. Farther downstream, still on a southerly course before turning westward, is the confluence of Cataract Creek (not labeled) and the notation “Hualpais Village”. The lower Colorado River region includes labels taken from the Ives Expedition; “Head of Navigation” is noted north of “Fortification Rock”. Also, there are no labels on the river in Mexico except “Point Invincible Head of Navigation”.]

Holdredge, Sterling M.

1865  25.1107

State, territorial and ocean guide book of the Pacific: Containing the time and distance tables, rates, fares and freight tariff, of all steamship, steamboat, railway, stage and express lines, on or connecting with the Pacific Coast and interior, including California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington, Idaho, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, British Columbia, Vancouver’s Island, Central and South America, and Mexico. Also, rates of postage to all parts of the world; time of arrival and departure of mails, etc. To which is added nine large and accurate maps, showing principal towns, routes of communication, etc. San Francisco: Sterling M. Holdredge, 160, xlviii pp., 9 maps. [Wrapper title: State, territorial and ocean guide book of the Pacific.] [See map of Arizona. “Colorado River” is depicted between “Gulf of California” and the Utah-Arizona boundary. It is peculiarly drawn in the Grand Canyon region between the confluences of “Río Virgin” and “Colorado Chiquito”, where in addition to “Cataract Cr.” shown as a tributary to the Little Colorado there is a peculiar, unlabeled tributary headed southwest from Utah before turning southeastward to a confluence with the Colorado between the Little Colorado and “Diamond Riv”, which is reminiscent of other maps that show the Green River reaching the Colorado in this area; and if so, then that part of the Colorado
above that confluence would be the Grand River, to which the Little Colorado is a tributary.]

- cross-listings  WAGNER–CAMP  417a  WHEAT  V:1123  [maps; with illustrations facing pp. 129, 136, 137 (Arizona map shown on page facing p. 129)]

Kiepert, H., AND Gräf, C. [Kiepert, Heinrich, AND Gräf, Carl]

In siebzig Blattern.  Zweifundvierzigste Auflage.  Weimar: Verlag des Geographischen 
Instituts.  Scale 1:8,000,000.  ("Beirbeitet und gezeichnet von H. Kiepert.  Revidirt 
von C. Gräf 1865").  "Gestochen von C. Poppey jun.").  [In the region of interest to this 
bibliography, this map is with the exception of changes in nomenclature effectively 
unchanged from the 1855 ed. (see Kiepert, ITEM NO. 25.682).  The lower Colorado 
River is labeled "R. Colorado"; the river where it is conjecturally drawn in the Grand 
Canyon region is labeled "Colorado del Occidente".  "R. Colorado" extends from "R. 
Verde (Green R.)" to "Golf v. Californien (Mar Bermejo) d. i. Roches Meer" but is 
indicated conjecturally by dashed lines in the Grand Canyon region.  "R. Verde" 
extends conjecturally to the Colorado in the canyon region.  "Grand R." parallels the 
Green River and reaches a short "definitively" drawn stream that is a tributary to "R. 
de Lino (Colorado Chico [sic])"; in turn, the Little Colorado is drawn conjecturally to 
the Colorado.  At "Yuma" is also labeled, "Hattaiki (Casas Grandes)".  A trail from 
Santa Fe to the West Coast by way of Yuma is labeled, "Gewöhnliche Strasse der Aus 
wanderer."]  [In German.]

McCormick, Richard C.

1865  25.887  Arizona: Its resources and prospects.  A letter to the editor of the New York Tribune, 
(Reprinted from that journal of June 26th, 1865.)  New York: D. Van Nostrand, 22 pp., 
map.  [Map: "General Outline Map of Arizona", "A. Brown & Co. 65 Liberty St. N.Y."
Generalized depiction of "Colorado River" shown from "Gulf of Califor4 to north of 
confluence with "San Juan River", Utah.  "Little Colorado River" confluence is in central 
Grand Canyon region (canyon not labeled).]

- cross-listings  FQ7A:20-LA  FQ31:40  HOWES M65  STORM 2583  WAGNER–CAMP 
419

Mitchell, Samuel Augustus [Sr.]

new reference atlas for the use of colleges, libraries, families and counting houses, in 
a series of fifty-six copperplate maps, exhibiting the several countries, empires, 
kingdoms, and states in the modern and ancient world.  Compiled from the latest 
Philadelphia.)  ["Arizona Ty" displays northwest angle that later became southern 
Nevada.  "Colorado River" is displayed between "Gulf of California" and the confluence 
of "Green R." and "Grand R."  The river course through the Grand Canyon region is 
drawn more or less directly between "Virgin R." and "R. de Lino" (Little Colorado 
River, which in its upper course is labeled "Little Colorado").  Cataract Creek is labeled 
"Parke C."  "Vegas Wash" is shown east of the confluence of the Virgin on the north 
side of the Colorado and opposite the confluence of a stream (not labeled) entering 
from the south.  "Eldorado Canon" is labeled to the west of the confluence of the 
Virgin, along a tributary (not labeled) that otherwise should be Las Vegas Wash.  The 
projected "Southern Pacific RailRoad Route" is delineated in the 35th parallel course.] 
[Compare also S. A. Mitchell, Jr. (1868, ITEM NO. 25.1036).]
1866

H. H. Lloyd and Co.

1866  25.1136  **New Map of the U.S. Territories and Pacific States Published by H. H. Lloyd and Co. 21 John St. New York. 1866.** [One of two complementary maps in folder with cover title, *H. H. Loyd & Co’s New County Map of the United States.* The other map is *New Map of the United States,* which is restricted to the eastern U.S. as far as the Great Plains.] [In the Southwest on the map of the territories and Pacific states, the Colorado River is labeled “Colorado River” in its lower reach, “Rio Colorado” in its upper reach; between the “Gulf of California” and the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River”. Its course is drawn somewhat fancifully, a wavering line along its general course between the head of the Gulf of California and the great bend where “Río Virgen” and a stream (not labeled; Las Vegas Wash) strike the Colorado independently. In the Grand Canyon area, the course is mostly east-west between the Virgin and the confluence of a stream (not labeled; Cataract Creek). Upstream from that point the Colorado follows a similarly fanciful wavering line northeast to southwest between the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River”, receiving en route “Rio San Juan” and “Colorado Chiquito R.” [sic], both from the southeast.]

Holdredge, Sterling M.

1866  25.1108  **State, territorial and ocean guide book of the Pacific, containing the time and distance tables, rates, fares and freight tariff, of all steamship, steamboat, railway, stage and express lines, on or connecting with the Pacific Coast and interior, including California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington, Idaho, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, British Columbia, Vancouver’s and Sandwich Islands, Central and South America, Mexico. Also, rates of postage to all parts of the world; time of arrival and departure of mails, etc. To which are added nine large and reliable maps, showing principal towns, routes of communication, etc.** San Francisco: Sterling M. Holdredge, XIII, 182, xlviii pp., 9 maps. [Wrapper title: *State, territorial and ocean guide book of the Pacific.*] [The lower-case Roman numeral pages are advertisements, interleaved through the volume.] [Note p. V, notice of “A New Map of Arizona” (i.e., Gird, 1865, **ITEM NO. 25.43**) that is “now in the hands of the lithographer”, with the appended remark, “The map of Arizona accompanying the ‘Guide Book’ is compiled from Mr. Gird’s map, and was pronounced by General Mason as correct in every particular . . . ."]

Knight, William H.

1866  25.1247  **Bancroft’s map of the Rocky Mountain States, and the Pacific coast. Compiled by Wm. H. Knight. Published by H. H. Bancroft & Co. Booksellers and Stationers, San Francisco, Cal. 1866.** [“Colorado R.” is depicted between “Mexico” and the confluences of “Green R.”, “Grande R.” (Grand River), and “San Juan R.” South of “Fort Yuma” and “Arizona City” the river continues some distance into Mexico before passing off the map, with no indication of the Gulf of California. The “Green” and “Grande” parallel each other, both coming to “Big Cañon of the Colorado”; it is unclear from the drawings whether “Grande” is implied to be a tributary to the San Juan or vice versa. “Little Colorado or Flax R.” is shown as a tributary to the Colorado in the eastern Grand Canyon. “Virgin R.” is shown as a tributary, into which “Muddy Cr.” is
in turn a tributary. "Bill Williams Fork" is shown. "Gila R." is a tributary to the Colorado at Arizona City.

Schönberg and Co.

1866 25.1252 Schönberg’s Map of California, Oregon & Nevada with part of Idaho, Utah & Arizona. New York: Schönberg and Co. ["Rio Colorado of the West" is depicted from the confluence of "New R." in Mexico (where it passes off the map) and southeastern Utah (where it passes off the map to the east). Hachured markings along the course of the river between the confluence of "Virgen Riv." and the confluence of "Little Colorado R." suggest an encanyoned stretch of the river. "Cataract Cr" is a tributary to the Little Colorado, with "Yampais Village" at the confluence. A short distance downstream from the Colorado-Little Colorado confluence is a short tributary (not labeled) from the southeast; and north of the confluence are two short tributaries (not labeled) from the northwest. North of the Utah-Arizona boundary the Colorado is on an east-west course, depicted by a dotted line, passing off the map to the east. "Muddy R." is shown as a tributary to the Virgin, and Las Vegas Wash (not labeled) is shown between "Las Vegas" and the Colorado River south of "Callville"].

U.S. General Land Office

1866 25.112 Sketch of public surveys in New Mexico & Arizona to accompany the annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for 1866 : The Major & Knapp Eng Mfg & Lith Co. 71 Broadway N.Y. (“Department of the Interior General Land Office October 2nd 1866 Jos. S. Wilson [facsimile signature] Commissioner.”) ["Rio Colorado of the West" is labeled. "Big Cañon of the Colorado" is labeled between the confluence of "Virgin River" and the Arizona/Utah boundary. The river is drawn as a simple arc through this region, at the eastern end of which is the confluence of "Little Colorado R." to which "Cataract Cr" is a tributary. Just north of the territorial boundary, the river then is drawn as a dashed line, connecting along an approximately 130-mile east-west route with the "Rio San Juan". There are no streams shown coming from the north. In the western section, "Yampa Cr" is shown flowing into "Red Lake", which in turns northeastward to the Colorado. "Callville" is marked "Present Head of Navig"].

W. and R. Chambers [firm]


1867

Andriveau-Goujon, Eugène

1867 25.725 États-Unis (Etats de l'Ouest.) Paris: E. Andriveau-Goujon. [This map appeared with the two notations at upper-right of sheet, "Atlas Usuel N° 30." and "Atlas Universel N° 44." Published in a number of editions beginning in the 1860s, in Atlas usuel de géographie moderne and in Atlas universel de géographie ancienne et moderne. ["Rio Colorado del Occidente" reaches the head of the Gulf of California where the
label “Embê du Rio Colorado” appears. The river is drawn to the confluence of "R? Virgen (S? Clara)" , turning into the Grand Canyon region where it reaches the confluence of "R. Colorado Chico" and is connected with dotted lines with "R. Verde (Green R.)," "R? Grande," and "R. S. Juan." Separating the Colorado from the Virgin is "S? de la Lanterna"). [NOTE: “Sierra de la Lanterna” appears in an 1854 gazetteer with geographic coordinates that place it at the location of the Kaibab Plateau; see Baldwin and Thomas (1854, ITEM NO. 2.17346), p. 1076.] [In French.]

Boyd, E. D.

1867 25.1520  Map of Part of the United States Exhibiting the Principal Mail Routes West of the Mississippi River Compiled from the latest Information by E. D. Boyd 1867. [In the area of interest to this bibliography, "Rio Colorado" is depicted generally along its lower course, and in what is the Grand Canyon region the relationships of it to "Colorado Chiquito" (Little Colorado River) are like that of the maps that reflect the Egloffstein geography reported by Ives (1861). Two mail routes are shown in this area: a southern route that crosses the Colorado at "Hardyville", just north of "Ft. Mohave", and a northerly route that reaches that point having come from Utah via "Callville" and through (sic) "Eldorado Cañon"). [NOTE: Although the Library of Congress catalogs two copies of this map, its outward appearance (as examined digitally) suggests that it is a MANUSCRIPT; but it is cited here on the authority of LOC until such time that the physical map can be examined.]

De Cordova, J. [De Cordova, Jacob]

1867 25.697  J. De Cordova’s map of the State of Texas compiled from the records of the General Land Office of the State by Robert Creuzbaur, Austin, 1867[.] New edition, revised and corrected to date. New York: J. H. Colton and Co. [A quadrangular inset map portrays the southwestern portion of North America with state and territorial boundaries shown. The Green River (not labeled), "Grand R." and "R. San Juan" have a nearly coincidental confluence, downstream of which is "Rio Colorado", which passes through "Big Canon" (labeled only at its western end). What had been in the 1856 ed. at least, the formerly labeled "Green R." is shorter and without label, but otherwise in the same respective position with the "Grand R." and "Rio de Lino". Nearer the Gulf of California, "Ft. Yuma", "Colorado City", and "Gila City" are shown together. The 35th and 32nd parallel Pacific railroad routes are show, though not labeled.]

Keeler, W. J.

1867 25.56  National map of the territory of the United States from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. Made by the authority of the Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, in the office of the Indian Bureau, chiefly for government purposes under the direction of the Hon. N. G. Taylor, Commiss'. of Indian Affairs & Hon. Chas. E. Mix Chief Clerk of the Indian Bureau: Compiled from authorized explorations of the Pacific rail road routes, public surveys, and other reliable data from the departments of the government at Washington, D.C. by W. J. Keeler, civil engineer. ("N. Du Bois, Draughtsman.") ("J. F. Gedney, Lithographer, Engraver & Plate Printer, Washington, D.C.") ("Colorado River" is shown between the confluence of “Green River” and "Grand River" and the "Gulf of California". Between the confluence of the "Rio San Juan" and what is the western Grand Canyon region, the Colorado’s course is conjecturally southwest, receiving "Cataract Cr." from the east where the river turns south-southwestward toward Diamond Creek (not labeled). "Colorado Chiquito" is shown as a tributary to Cataract Creek from the east-southeast just above Cataract’s
confusion with the Colorado. Closer to Diamond Creek a tributary (not labeled) reaches the Colorado from the northwest."

1867 25.1034  *Map of the Routes of the Union Pacific Railroads with their Eastern Connections.*  
Compiled from authorized Explorations, Public Surveys, and other reliable data from the Departments of the Government. by W. J. Keeler, Civil Engineer. November, 1867. ("Lith by J. F. Gedney, Washington.") [The projected 35th parallel route of the "U.P.R.W.E.D." [Union Pacific Railway Eastern Division] is shown. "Colorado River" is depicted between "Pt. Invincible" at the head of the Gulf of California and the confluence of "Green River" and "Grand River". The river is drawn conjecturally in the Grand Canyon region. "Colorado Chiquito" (Little Colorado River) is shown as a tributary from the east, with its confluence more or less in the middle Grand Canyon; and "Cataract Cr." is shown as a tributary to the Little Colorado. Also on this map, hand colored, are gold, silver, copper, and quicksilver mining areas, which include prospects in the lower Colorado River area, and also several silver prospects on the northwestern and western side of the San Francisco Peaks (not labeled) and south of "Walapi Sprs." (Peach Springs), which notably are along the projected 35th parallel railway.]

1867 25.1030  *Bancroft’s map of the Pacific States.*  
Compiled by Wm. Henry Knight. Published by H. H. Bancroft & Co. Booksellers and Stationers, San Francisco, Cal. 1867. ["Colorado Riv." (label below Yuma), "Colorado River" (label upstream) depicted from the U.S.-Mexico border to the confluence of the "Grand River" and "Green River". Callville is noted as "Present Head of Navigation", downstream from the confluence of "Virgin Riv." "Big Cañon of the Colorado River" is labeled. "Red Lake" ("dry except during raining Season") in "Wallapi Valley" (Hualapai Valley) is depicted with "Yampi Cr." as a source and with an outlet to the Colorado River in western Grand Canyon where it is labeled "Supposed Head of Navigation". A "Proposed Wagon Road to Salt Lake [City]" is shown reaching the Colorado from the north at this point. "Diamond R." is shown as well as a tributary (not labeled) from the north that has its confluence with the Colorado just upstream from Diamond Creek. "Colorado Chiquito or Flax River" (Little Colorado River) is depicted with its confluence in central Grand Canyon, and "Cataract [sic] Cr." is shown as a tributary to it. In the "Colorado Desert" the entire Salton Basin is shown as "Salt Lake Dry except during rainy season Supposed to be below the level of the Sea".] [Wheat (1963, Volume V, p. 223) calls this the "mother map" of a series of Bancroft maps.]

1867 25.256  *Arizona and New Mexico.*  
Philadelphia: Samuel Augustus Mitchell, 1 sheet, scale 1:3,802,000. ["Rio Colorado" sketched in only generally in Grand Canyon region. Of note: Pah Ute County is marked, and at the confluence of the "Lit. Colorado R." and Rio Colorado is marked "Yampais Village".]

1867 25.1361  County map of Utah and Nevada. *In: Mitchell’s new general atlas : containing maps of the various countries of the world, plans of cities, etc., embraced in fifty-eight quarto maps, forming a series of ninety-two maps and plans, together with valuable...*
statistical tables. Philadelphia: S. Augustus Mitchell, Jr. [Map 54, "Drawn and Engraved by W. H. Gamble Philadelphia"]. Although principally extralimital to this bibliography, this map is cited here for the remarkable portrayal of "Colorado River", which after receiving "Rio San Juan" its course turns to the west then curves southwestward, crossing the Utah-Arizona boundary, after which it arcs to a due-south course at longitude 36° West from Washington, far before approaching "Rio Virgin", then passes off the map. The course of the Virgin River is shown reasonably, crossing the northwesternmost corner of Arizona.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS. WHEAT V:205 [with illustration facing p. 263]

Ransom, Leander, and Doolittle, A. J.

1867 25.1357  A New Map of the States of California and Nevada Exhibiting the Rivers, Lakes, Bays and Islands, with the principal Towns, Roads, Railroads, and Transit Routes to the Silver Mining Districts of Nevada Territory. Also the established Meridian, Standard, Range and Township Lines; to which is added County Boundaries and United States Land Districts. Carefully compiled from United States and other Reliable Surveys by Leander Ransom and A. J. Doolittle, 1867 W. Holt, 305 Montgomery St. San Francisco. ("Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863 by Warren Holt, in the Clerks office of the District Court of the Northern District of the State of California."). [At the southeast corner of the map, the "Colorado River" is drawn only generally with a few labels between the upper international boundary with Mexico (continued due southward into Mexico along a straight, slightly sinuous course to the edge of map) and the confluence of "Virgin River". In the right border of the map, a short line indicates "Bill Williams R.", and, farther north above the confluence of "Muddy Riv." with "Virgin River", a marginal notation, "Cotton Farm", with symbols at adjacent "St Joseph" and "Thomas" (St. Thomas).]

Richardson, Albert D.


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS. WHEAT V:1172 [map]

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers [Corps of Topographical Engineers]

1867 25.97  Old Territory and Military Department of New Mexico compiled in the Bureau of Topog. Eng's of the War Dep't. chiefly for military purposes under the authority of the Secretary of War 1859 Partially revised and corrected to 1867. ("Engraved by W. H. Dougall"). [With extensive list of "Authorities"]. [The course of "Rio Colorado of the West" in the lower Colorado River region is depicted reasonably well, including that part of its course from "Colorado City" and "Arizona City" to the head of the "Gulf of California". Between "Callville" and the confluence of "Diamond R." (noted also by "Indian Trail"), in "Big Cañon of the Colorado Riv.", the course of the river is depicted with a dotted line. In this reach there is a label "Sup'd Ht. of Navigation" from which point there is marked to the north, "Proposed Wagon Rd. to Salt Lake". Upstream from Diamond Creek the river is depicted by a solid line to a point near the confluence
of “Cataract Creek” (which is in error because farther upstream matters are quite confused, reflecting the mapping reported by Egloffstein in Ives (1861). “Flax River or Colorado Chiquito” (Little Colorado River) approaches the region from the southeast, with a portion of its course depicted by a dotted line until its lowermost course, where Cataract Creek is shown as a tributary to it. From this confluence of the Little Colorado with the main Colorado, the main Colorado is depicted entirely by a dotted line between there and the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River”, with those two rivers farther upstream also depicted by dotted lines. The immediate area of that confluence, however, is depicted with “certainty”, portrayed as encanyoned. In the western Grand Canyon area there is another tributary, depicted by a solid line, coming from the northeast before turning southeast to the Colorado with its confluence not far upstream from Diamond Creek.]

≡ cross-listings Storm 4307

U.S. General Land Office

Map of the United States and territories, showing the extent of public surveys and other details. Constructed from the plats and official sources of the General Land Office, under the direction of the Hon. Jos. S. Wilson, Commissioner, by Joseph Gorlinski, Draughtsman, 1867. (“Department of the Interior[,] General Land Office[,] Oct. 15th 1867. Jo$ S. Wilson [facsimile signature] Commissioner”). (“Colorado River” is depicted between the “Gulf of California” and various supposed confluences in Utah. “Head of Navigation” is depicted at “Colville” (Calville). Between the confluences of “Rio Virgin” and “Rio Colorado Chiquito River” (sic) (Little Colorado River) is labeled “Big Canon”. “Cataract R.” is a tributary to the Little Colorado (Wheat, Volume 5, p. 214, misquotes as “Cateract R.”, perhaps confused with Knight, 1867, ITEM NO. 25.1030). Upstream from the Little Colorado confluence the Colorado traces an east-west course, coming from the north from Utah where it is depicted only by a dotted line. The region through which the Colorado is drawn conjecturally also has a notation, “Unexplored”. The manner in which the known portions of the “Grand R.” and “Green River” are depicted with solid lines, although by appearances it seems that the Green is a tributary to “Yampah or Bear R.” In any case, the continuing reaches of these rivers, to their confluences with the Colorado, are, like the Colorado, shown as dotted lines. The “Proposed Route of U.P. R.R. E.D[.]” is shown on the 35th parallel route. This map also depicts by hand-colored symbols various areas of mining interest, identified by their productive materials. Numerous prospects are depicted throughout the lower Colorado River region; and of interest are gold prospects shown in the western Grand Canyon.]

[NOTE: It is this map that John Wesley Powell likely had available prior to his 1868 explorations in the Rocky Mountains (fide Richard Quartaroli).]

≡ cross-listings Wheat V:1168

Warren, G. K. [Warren, Gouverneur K.]

Engineer Bureau, War Department. Map of the Territory of the United States from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean: Originally prepared to accompany the Reports of the Explorations for a Pacific Railroad Route; Made in accordance with the 10th & 11th sections of the Army Appropriation, Act of March 3rd 1853. Compiled from authorized explorations and other reliable data by Lieut. G. K. Warren, Top’l. Eng’rs. In the Office of Pacific R.R. Surveys, War Dept. under the direction of B’v’t. Maj. W. H. Emory Top’l. Eng’rs. in 1854. Capt. A. A. Humphreys, Top’l. Eng’rs. in 1854-1858. And partly recompiled and redrawn under the direction of the Engineer Bureau in 1865-66-67. (“Engraved on stone by Julius Bien, New York.”) Scale 1:3,000,000. [With extensive

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list of "Authorities".] ["Rio Colorado" is depicted from the "Gulf of California" to the confluence of "Green River" and "Grand River". In what is the Grand Canyon region (not labeled), canyon topography is drawn in such a fashion that it indicates the data are from Egloffstein's geography in Ives (1861), with "Little Colorado" (labeled farther upstream "Colorado Chiquito") meeting the Colorado in mid-canyon where the Colorado is presumed to come in from the northeast. The main Colorado from there to the Grand-Green confluence (as well as the lower reaches of those rivers) is depicted by a dotted line, as is also a tributary from the east (not labeled; San Juan River).]  

Watson, Gaylord  
1867 25.1104  The American Republic and Rail-Road Map of the United States[,] British Provinces[,] West-Indies[,] Mexico and Central America[.] Compiled from the latest Official Sources. New York: Gaylord Watson. ("Engraved by Fisk & Russell N. York"). [Cover title: Watson’s Rail-Road Map of the United States[,] Mexico etc.] ["Colorado River" is depicted between the "Gulf of California" and the confluence of "Grand Riv." and a river labeled confusingly far northward "Green Riv." The Colorado is shown only diagrammatically in the Grand Canyon region, where at its western end is the label "Big Cañon of the Colorado". Also at the western end is the confluence of the Colorado and "Colorado Chiquito or Flax R." (Little Colorado River), where also is shown "Yampas Village" at the confluence of the Little Colorado and a tributary (not labeled) that is Cataract Creek.]  

Fleming, C. [Flemming, Carl]  
1868 25.1080  Vereinigte Staaten von Nord-America. ("Lith. u. Druck u. Verlag v. C. Flemming in Glogau.") ["Rio Colorado del Occidente" is depicted between "Meerb. von Californien" and the confluence of "Green R." and "Grand River". Tributaries are "R. del Novajo od R. S. Juan", "R. Colorado Chiquito od Flax R.", "R. de la Virgen", and "Gila". The Little Colorado is shown as a tributary to the far western portion of where the Grand Canyon is situated. The entire reaches of these rivers, including their tributaries, are depicted with hachures as encanyoned.] [In German.]  

Freyhold, Edward  
1868 25.347  Head Quarters Corps of Engineers. War Department. Territory of the United States from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean: Originally prepared to accompany the Reports of the explorations for a Pacific Railroad Route; Made in accordance with the 10th and 11th sections of the Army Appropriation Act of March 3rd 1853; Compiled from authorized explorations and other reliable data by Lieut. G. K. Warren, Topl. Eng’rs, in the Office of Pacific R.R. Surveys, War Dept. under the direction of Bvt. Maj. W. H. Emory, Topl. Eng’rs, in 1854. Capt. A. A. Humphreys, Topl. Eng’rs. in 1854-1858. Recompiled and redrawn under the direction of the Chief of Corps of Engineers by Edward Freyhold 1865-66-67-68. ("Engraved & printed by Julius Bien, N.Y.") Scale 1:3,000,000. ["Rio Colorado" is depicted from the "Gulf of California" to the confluence of "Green River" and "Bunkara River" (Grand River); in the upper course the Colorado is labeled "Rio Colorado Grande". From near "Wallapi Valley" (Hualapai
Valley) to "Supposed junction of the Rio Colorado & Flax Riv.,” the Colorado is depicted by a dashed line, to the north of which, to “Rio Virgin” is blank on this map. On the south side of the river in the Grand Canyon area are two tributaries that are shown heading toward the Colorado: “Lava Cr.” and “Parke Cr.”; on other maps these are shown as tributaries to one or the other, or a single tributary, that is Cataract Creek. The “Little Colorado or Flax River” is depicted flowing northwestward to the Colorado. Various routes of exploration are also delineated. [NOTE: It is this map that John Wesley Powell likely had available prior to his 1869 Colorado River expedition (fide Richard Quartaroli).]

### Kansas Pacific Railway, et al.

**1868  25.1110** *The Union Pacific Railway Eastern Division, or (Kansas Pacific Railway,) Importance of its route to all sections of the country.* Petition of sixty railroad presidents, memorials of boards of trade of St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and Philadelphia; resolutions of state legislatures, conventions, etc. Washington, D.C.: Joseph L. Pearson, Printer, 50 pp., map. [Map: "Map of the routes of the Union Pacific Railroads with their eastern connections." Along the 35th parallel route is shown "U.P.R.W.E.D." A connecting route (not labeled) from New Mexico to California via the 32nd parallel route is also shown. The base map displays a generalized "Colorado River", with "Colorado Chiquito" a prominent tributary to it in the western part of the Grand Canyon region.]

### Keeler, W. J.

**1868  25.1253** *National map of the territory of the United States from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. Made by the authority of the Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, in the office of the Indian Bureau, chiefly for government purposes under the direction of the Hon. N. G. Taylor, Commis’. of Indian Affairs & Hon. Chas. E. Mix Chief Clerk of the Indian Bureau: Compiled from authorized explorations of the Pacific railroad routes, public surveys, and other reliable data from the departments of the government at Washington, D.C. by W. J. Keeler, civil engineer. ("N. Du Bois, Draughtsman.")* [The projected 35th parallel route of the “U.P.R.W.E.D.” [Union Pacific Railway Eastern Division] is shown. "Colorado River" is depicted between "Pt. Invincible" at the head of the Gulf of California and the confluence of "Green River” and "Grand River." The river is drawn conjecturally in the Grand Canyon region. "Colorado Chiquito" (Little Colorado River) is shown as a tributary from the east, with its confluence more or less in the middle Grand Canyon; and "Cataract Cr." is shown as a tributary to the Little Colorado. Also on this map, hand colored, are gold, silver, copper, and quicksilver mining areas, which include prospects in the lower Colorado River area, and also several silver prospects on the northwestern and western side of the San Francisco Peaks (not labeled) and south of "Walapi Sprs.” (Peach Springs), which notably are along the projected 35th parallel railway.]

### Mitchell, Samuel Augustus, Jr.

Mitchell, Jr.  [“Arizona T”] displays present boundaries.  “Colorado River” is displayed between “Gulf of California” and the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.”  The river course through the Grand Canyon region is drawn conjecturally between “Virgin R.” and “R. de Lino or Little Colorado”, with a prominent north-to-south loop interrupting its westward course in mid canyon.  Cataract Creek is labeled “Lava or Parke C.”  “Eldorado Canon” is labeled to the southwest of the confluence of the Virgin, along a tributary (not labeled) that otherwise should be Las Vegas Wash.  The projected “Southern Pacific Railroad Route” is delineated in the 35th parallel course.  
[Compare also S. A. Mitchell [Sr.] (1865, ITEM NO. 25.1035).]

CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT V:1188 [with illustration facing p. 226]

Palmer, William J.  

NO DATE  25.600  

Map of the Route of the Southern Continental R.R. with connections from Kansas City Mo.[,] Ft. Smith Ark. and Shreveport La.  Giving a general View of the Recent Surveys of the Kansas Pacific Railway Co[.], across the Continent Made in 1867 & 1868. under the direction of Gen. Wm. J. Palmer.  On the Routes of the 32nd and 35th Parallels.  (“J. F. Gedney Lith, Washington. D.C.”)  [1868.]  [First state.]  [The first state of this map appeared in Report of surveys across the continent, in 1867-68 , on the thirty-fifth and thirty-second parallels, for a route extending the Kansas Pacific Railway to the Pacific Ocean at San Francisco and San Diego.  By Gen. Wm. J. Palmer.  December 1st, 1868.  (Palmer, 1869, ITEM NO. 2.4981).  Even though the volume has been indicated to have been first available in 1869, it is clear that the map had already been produced by 1868.  This is the first map to display the “Grand Canyon” name, specifically as “Grand Cañon of the Colorado River” (so labeled between the confluences of “Río San Juán” and “Río Virgen”).  (This map has in the past been cited as the first appearance anywhere of the name “Grand Canyon”.  Although it is correctly cited as the first map to include the name, the canyon’s modern name was introduced in print at least two times earlier, as early as 1857.  See in THE GRAND CANYON the essay, “Who Did Name the Grand Canyon?”  This first state is identified by the lithographer’s credit centered beneath the title panel in the lower-left corner of the sheet, and by the “Table of Distances on 35th Parallel by Shortest proposed line” and “Explanations” of symbols in the lower-right corner of the sheet.  In the immediate Grand Canyon region, other features that distinguish the map from the Palmer maps cited herein, [1868] and 1869, important also for being the first to use the “Grand Canyon” name on a map, may be examined online (these were accessed 16 September 2020).  The first state is in the David Rumsey Map Collection at https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~2~223972~5506299:Map-Of-The-Route-Of-The-Southern-Parallels.-Co?sort=Pub_List_No_InitialSort%2CPub_Date%2CPub_List_No%2CSeries_No&qvq=q:Map%20of%20the%20route%20of%20the%20Southern%20Continental%20R.R.;sort=Pub_List_No_InitialSort%2CPub_Date%2CPub_List_No%2CSeries_No&l:c:RUMSEY~8~2~1&mi=0&trs=2.  The second state is also in the David Rumsey collection, https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~224051~5506328:Map-Of-The-Route-Of-The-Southern-Parallels.-Co?sort=Pub_List_No_InitialSort%2CPub_Date%2CPub_List_No%2CSeries_No&qvq=q:Map%20of%20the%20route%20of%20the%20Southern%20Continental%20R.R.;sort=Pub_List_No_InitialSort%2CPub_Date%2CPub_List_No%2CSeries_No&l:c:RUMSEY~8~1~1&mi=1&trs=2, and at the Library of Congress at https://www.loc.gov/item/9868808/.

its second state are the label, "Moquis Pueblos" without symbols, the label "coal" appears south of Calville, and the label on the "Nevada Br." (the "r" is not superscript) reads downward with the route of that branch north of "St. Thomas" displayed as an arc that bows north-northwestward then northeastward. (The remainder of the map has not been examined for differences between the two states.) Wheat (1963, Volume V, p. 253) noted that the base map used by Palmer is that of Keeler (1868, ITEM NO. 25.1253).] [For the second state see Palmer (1869, ITEM NO. 25.900).] • [The Colorado River is labeled "Río Colorado" on its lower course, and as "Colorado River" between the confluence of "Río Virgen" and the confluence of the "Green River" and "Grand River". The course of the Colorado in the western Grand Canyon region is reasonably like that as now known, but between there and the Green-Grand confluence it runs mostly southwesterly. "Río San Juan" is a tributary from the east-southeast. The "Little Colorado River", however, shows its confluence near the western Grand Canyon, with "Cataract Cr." a tributary to it in turn from the southeast close to the Little Colorado’s confluence with the main Colorado. Downstream from there in the western Grand Canyon is a river (not labeled) with an arc-shaped course from southwest around to southeast before striking the Colorado. On the lower Colorado, tributaries are "Bill Williams Fork" from the east, a short "Dry Cr." from the west, and Gila River with its confluence at "Arizona City". The 35th parallel railroad route, shown by a solid line, is labeled "Southern Pacific R.R." west of the Colorado, "Southern Continental R.R." through Arizona and New Mexico, and "Atlantic and Pacific R.R." east of there. Several proposed loop and spur routes, shown by dashed lines, extend from the 35th parallel route, including the "Proposed Morongo Route" that crosses the Colorado at "Aubrey City" at the mouth of the Bill Williams River, and the "Nevada Br." that leaves the main line at "Yampa Cr." and crosses the Colorado east of "Calville". The "Proposed Route of 32:\(d\) Parallel" (R.R.), crossing the Colorado at "Arizona City", is depicted by a dashed line.] [NOTE: Wheat (1963, Volume V, pp. 417-418), by citing the title with the Keeler credit, actually refers to the 2nd state even though he cites it as having been published in the Palmer (1869) volume, which included the map’s first state. Wheat also noted that railroad data added to the map by Palmer indicate that the map “was completed for the lithographer about mid-January 1869” (p. 254), thus another indication that he refers to the 2nd state, although this does not explain the inclusion thereon of the date June 1869.]

1869

Bell, William A.


≡ REVIEWS AND NOTICES | ANONYMOUS, 1870, ITEM NO. 30.654, 30.655; BATES, 1870, ITEM NO. 30.718

1869 25.781 *New tracks in North America. A journal of travel and adventure whilst engaged in a survey for a southern railroad to the Pacific Ocean during 1867-8.* London: Chapman
ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE GRAND CANYON

CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2


Blanchard, Rufus

1869 25.1105 Cabinet Map of the Western States and Territories on a rectangular project showing the location of gold[,] silver and other minerals[,] the rail roads and principal cities[,] the meridian lines[,] base lines and Congressional townships as far as public surveys have been extended.[] Compiled from government maps and published by Rufus Blanchard. Chicago: Rufus Blanchard. (“Engraved by Jerome T. Gouget, at R. Blanchard’s Map Establishment. No. 146, Lake St. Chicago, Ill.”) “[Colorado River” is depicted between “Gulf of California” and the confluence of “Gunnison River” [sic] and a river labeled confusingly far northward “Green River”. At the western end of the Grand Canyon region is the label “Big Canon”. More toward the middle of that region is shown the confluence of “Río Colorado Chiquito Riv.” [sic] and “Cataract R.”, although it is unclear by the labeling which of the two continues to its confluence with the Colorado. At “Colville” (Callville) is the label “Head of Navigation”.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT V:1197

Freyhold, Edward

1869 25.1535 Office of the Chief of Engineers  War Department  Military Map of the United States compiled and drawn by E. Freyhold 1869. (“Engraved & printed by Julius Bien, N.Y.”) (“Note. In the compilation of this map the Authorities designated on the map of the Western Territories as well as others of more recent date have been used.”) [Topography represented by shaded relief. “Río Colorado or Grand River” (the label is on the area that is the canyon regions of northern Arizona and southeastern Utah) runs to the head of the “Gulf of California” and the confluence of “Gunnison River” [sic] and a river labeled confusingly far northward “Green River”. At the western end of the Grand Canyon region is the label “Big Canon”. More toward the middle of that region is shown the confluence of “Río Colorado Chiquito Riv.” [sic] and “Cataract R.”, although it is unclear by the labeling which of the two continues to its confluence with the Colorado. At “Colville” (Callville) is the label “Head of Navigation”.

Merrill, William E.

The notation, “The dotted lines in Red Ink are corrections made by Maj. Powell of the Colorado Expedition.” The dotted lines, which follow traces drawn in pencil that describe the Colorado, Paria, and Dirty Devil Rivers, include a more correct path of the Colorado River from the conjectural confluence of the San Juan River, through the Grand Canyon. This map also contains other annotations in pencil. This map (call no. 917.8 D516m 1869) may be accessed online at https://catalog.churchofjesuschrist.org/assets?id=335ce82c-5694-4c95-a637-312ccdf412c&crate=0&index=0. (No further information is available regarding the timing of the annotations or provenance [fide LDS Library to Richard Quartaroli, September 2019].)

Palmer, William J. 61

1869  25.900  Map of the Route of the Southern Continental R.R. with connections from Kansas City Mo.[,] Ft. Smith Ark. and Shreveport La.  Giving a general View of the Recent Surveys of the Kansas Pacific Railway Co[,] across the Continent Made in 1867 & 1868. under the direction of Gen. W[.] J. Palmer. On the Routes of the 32nd and 35th Parallels. together with the compilations from Keeler’s Official Map showing the Central and Northern Routes to the Pacific, and the intermediate topography. (“J. F. Gedney Lith, Washington. D.C.”) [Second state.] [This second state is identified by the addition of the credit to Keeler’s map in the title, and the lithographer’s credit appears to the lower right of the title panel (both in the lower-left corner of the sheet); above the title block is “Distances by Kansas Pacific Railway to Denver & Cheyenne thence by the Pacific Railroad to San Francisco” and the adjacent key to the rail lines dated “June 1869”; and in the lower right of the sheet appears “Table of Distances on 35th Parallel Route by Shortest proposed line of Kansas Pacific R.W.” In the immediate Grand Canyon region, other features that distinguish the map from its first state are the label “Moquis Villages” now with seven square symbols adjacent to the label, the addition of “Red Butte”, the label “coal” below Callville is removed, and the label on the “Nevada B.” (now with a superscript “r” with dot) reads upward with the route of that branch north of “St. Thomas” displayed as a gentle arc to the north and north-northeast. (The remainder of the map has not been examined for differences between the two states.)] [NOTE: Wheat (1963, Volume V, pp. 417-418), by citing the title with the Keeler credit, actually refers to the 2nd state even though he cites it as having been published in the Palmer (1869, ITEM NO. 2.4981) volume, which included the map’s first state. Wheat also noted that railroad data added to the map by Palmer indicate that the map “was completed for the lithographer about mid-January 1869” (p. 254), thus another indication that he refers to the 2nd state, although this does not explain the inclusion thereon of the date June 1869.] [For the first state see Palmer (no date [1868], ITEM NO. 25.600).]  •  [In the following points, the second state is the same as

61 The Palmer maps cited herein, [1868] and 1869, important also for being the first to use the “Grand Canyon” name on a map, may be examined online (these were accessed 16 September 2020). The first state is in the David Rumsey Map Collection at
https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~223972~5506299:Map-Of-The-Route-Of-The-Southern-Co?sort=Pub_List_No_InitiaSort%2CPub_Date%2CPub_List_No%2CSerial_No&qvq=q:Map%20of%20the%20route%20of%20the%20Southern%20Continental%20Railway%20R.%2C%2Csort:Pub_List_No_InitiaSort%2CPub_Date%2CPub_List_No%2CSerial_No;lc:RUMSEY~8~1&mi=0&trs=2. The second state is also in the David Rumsey collection, https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~224091~5506328:Map-Of-The-Route-Of-The-Southern-Co?sort=Pub_List_No_InitiaSort%2CPub_Date%2CPub_List_No%2CSerial_No&qvq=q:Map%20of%20the%20route%20of%20the%20Southern%20Continental%20Railway%20R.%2C%2Csort:Pub_List_No_InitiaSort%2C_pub_Date%2CPub_List_No%2CSerial_No;lc:RUMSEY~8~1&mi=1&trs=2, and at the Library of Congress at https://www.loc.gov/item/98688808/.
the first state: The Colorado River is labeled "Rio Colorado" on its lower course, and as "Colorado River" between the confluence of "Rio Virgen" and the confluence of the "Green River" and "Grand River". The course of the Colorado in the western Grand Canyon region is reasonably like that as now known, but between there and the Green-Grand confluence it runs mostly southwesterly. (The two copies of the 2nd state that Spamer examined both seem to show that the plate is wearing out. The tilde in the "Grand Cañon" name is not displayed, and the tiny creek shown next to it is nearly eradicated. Other elements of the map generally are likewise worn.) "Rio San Juan" is a tributary from the east-southeast. The "Little Colorado River", however, shows its confluence near the western Grand Canyon, with "Cataract Cr." a tributary to it in turn from the southeast close to the Little Colorado's confluence with the main Colorado. Downstream from there in the western Grand Canyon is a river (not labeled) with an arc-shaped course from southwest around to southeast before striking the Colorado. On the lower Colorado, tributaries are "Bill Williams Fork" from the east, a short "Dry Cr." from the west, and Gila River with its confluence at "Arizona City". The 35th parallel railroad route, shown by a solid line, is labeled "Southern Pacific R.R." west of the Colorado, "Southern Continental R.R." through Arizona and New Mexico, and "Atlantic and Pacific R.R." east of there. Several proposed loop and spur routes, shown by dashed lines, extend from the 35th parallel route, including the "Proposed Morongo Route" that crosses the Colorado at "Aubrey City" at the mouth of the Bill Williams River, and the "Nevada Br." that leaves the main line at "Yampa Cr." and crosses the Colorado at "Califville". The "Proposed Route of 32d Parallel" (R.R.), crossing the Colorado at "Arizona City", is depicted by a dashed line.

Schmidt, Julius H. von; Keddie, Arthur W.; AND Gibbes, Charles Drayton


Simpson, J. H. [Simpson, James H.]

“Great Colorado” is depicted generally in the Grand Canyon region; the Little Colorado River is absent.\]
\[ CROSS-LISTINGS  HOWES S504  WHEAT IV:1000 [map; with illustration facing p. 137]\]

**U.S. Senate, Committee on Pacific Railroad**

\[ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT V:1207 [map] \]

**Wheeler, George M.; Lockwood, O. W.; AND Hamel, P. W.**

1869  25.736  *Map showing detailed topography of the country traversed by the reconnaissance expedition through southern and southeastern Nevada in charge of Lieut. Geo. M. Wheeler[,] U.S. Engineers[,] assisted by Lieut. O. W. Lockwood[,] Corps of Engineers U.S.A. 1869  P. W. Hamel[,] Chief Topographer and Draughtsman. [Caption: “Reconnaissance Maps Department of California”. Added to map: “Military Map N° I.”] (”Photolith. by the N.Y. Lith! Engrl & Prt! Co.”) [Southeastern corner of map depicts the great bend of the “Colorado River” and westernmost Grand Canyon, where it is labeled “Big Canon of the Colorado”.  “Remarks” printed on map include: “At the south east corner to the east of the Virgin Range and to the south east of the mouth of the Virgin River, advantage has been taken of the map compiled from the results of Lieutenant Ives’ explorations along the Colorado.” (Refer to the map by F. W. von Egloffstein, 1861, ITEM NO. 25.494, and notes therewith.)]
\[ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT V:1218 [with illustration facing p. 299] \]

**Bell, William A.**


**G. W. and C. B. Colton and Co.**

1870  25.1514  *Colton’s Railroad Map (Intermediate Size) of the United States Reduced from “Colton’s Railroad & Commercial Map of the United States”. Published by G. W. and C. B. Colton & Co. 172 William St New York.* [Map on four sheets. See inset map on lower-right sheet, “Plan of the Western Portion of the United States”. “Colorado R.” is depicted reasonably accurately along its lower course. In the Grand Canyon region it is clear that it follows the depictions presented by Egloffstein in Ives (1861). The “Lit. Colorado” arrives from the east-southeast, into which several tributaries (not labeled) feed from the southeast; the entire stretch between the Virgin River (not shown!) and the Little Colorado River, including the Little Colorado and its tributaries, is depicted as
encanyoned. Between that confluence and a point downstream from the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand R.” the Colorado is depicted by a dotted line. [NOTE: The 1870 ed. of “Colton’s Railroad & Commercial Map of the United States” has thus far not been seen for this bibliography, but see the 1871 ed. (ITEM NO. 25.1516).]

1870 25.1515  
[This reasonably detailed map shows a meandering course of "Río Colorado" between "Ft. Yuma" and the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled, and only the northernmost part of which is depicted). The Salton Sea is labeled “Gt. Dry Lake”. The course of the Colorado is shown reasonably accurately in its lower course, but between the confluence of “Virgin R.” and “Colorado Chiquito R.” it follows a conjecturally wild course, having proceeded to that point directly from the northeast. Of particular note on this map are the labels for Colorado River canyons as cited by John Wesley Powell, interesting that despite the conjectural course of the Colorado it was less than a year after Powell’s expedition. These canyons are: "Mound Cañón" and "Monument Cañón" (together later Glen Canyon), Marble Cañón (the stretch between "Paria R.“ and “Bright Angel R.”), and "Grand Cañón of the Colorado River". “Black Cañón” is also noted on the lower Colorado below Callville, although that settlement is shown along the Colorado some distance southwest of the confluence of "Virgin R." at the confluence of “Río Vegas” (Las Vegas Wash), where also is the label "Head of Navigation". In the Grand Canyon area, a tributary (not labeled) from the north-northwest meets the river in the western part of the canyon; and downstream from there is the confluence of "Yampa Cr.", which flows through "Red Lake" en route to the Colorado. "Hualapais Spr." is marked at the head of one of the forks of Yampa Creek. "Yampais Vill.” (Supai) is, peculiarly, marked well on the north side of the Colorado, southwest of the confluence of Bright Angel Creek.]  
[This map was produced as a supplement to the New-Yorker Handels-Zeitung, by its date intended for a June issue of that then-weekly periodical. In weeks during June the map was advertised, but production delays, which were noted, interfered with the planned distribution date. It finally was available with the July 9 issue (Volume 19, No. 1112); a page 1 notice is headed, “Hierzu eine Beilage und als Extra-Beilage erhalten unsere Herren Abonnenten mit dieser Nummer eine Karte sämtlicher Pacific-Eisenbahnen und deren Verbindungen.” It also was offered for sale at $1.50 per copy, with discounts for larger numbers.]  
[In German.]

Johnston, Alexander Keith  
*United States of North America (Western States) by Keith Johnston, F.R.S.E.*  
(Caption: "41").  
"Scales Geographical & Italian Miles 60–1 degree English Statute Miles 69:16–1 degree". [Other than the updating of “Arizona” with its western boundary along the “Rio Colorado” and “Santa Clara” (Virgin River), the area of interest to this bibliography the map is (incredibly) unchanged from the 1858-1863 eds. (ITEM NOS. 25.1372-25.1374): “Lower California” is separated from “Sonora” by “Gulf of California”. The boundary of “New Mexico” includes the angle that later would be southernmost Nevada. “Rio Colorado” is depicted with a solid line between the head of the gulf and a point north of the confluence of “Río Gila”, a dashed line from there to a point south of the confluence of “Bill Williams Fork”/“Río S. Maria” [labeled as both], a solid line from there to the boundary point at the angle (today’s California-Nevada-Arizona triple point), and upstream from there as a dashed line to the
confluence of "Green River" and "Grand River", which also are depicted in their lower courses by dashed lines. The lower courses of tributaries "Rio San Juan", "Rio Colorado Chiquito" (Little Colorado River), "Yampais Cr.", and "Santa Clara" (Virgin River) are all depicted by dashed lines, although their upper courses are drawn with solid lines. A tributary (not labeled) from the south in the Grand Canyon area (Cataract Creek) is likewise drawn with a dashed line in its lower reach. The Colorado’s course through the Grand Canyon is only figurative. Confusingly, in this ed. the label for the Little Colorado River omits now "Chiquito", thereby inferring that this river is actually the course of "Rio Colorado".

Overman, L. C., AND Pressler, Charles W.

NO DATE 25.1038 Outline Map showing a New Route from Texas to Fort Yuma, California, for Cattle Drovers and Trains En route to California. Prepared under direction from Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds, Commr.of Department of Texas. by Captain L. C. Overman. Corps of Engineers, U.S.A. [Compiled & drawn by Chas. W. Pressler. Scale 1:500,000. [1870.] [Western end of route is at "Ft. Yuma" and "Arizona City" on "Rio Colorado". The river is depicted between the head of "Gulf of California" and "La Paz".] [Wheat (Volume 5, p. 420) notes, "A copy in the National Archives is endorsed, 'Rec'd in the Bureau June 16, '70.'"]

Ransom, Leander

1870 25.1355 A New Map of the States of California and Nevada Exhibiting the Rivers, Lakes, Bays and Islands, with the principal Towns, Roads, Railroads and Transit Routes to the Silver Mining Districts of Nevada Territory. Also meridian, Standard, Range and Township Lines as established; to which is added the County Boundaries and United States Land Districts. Carefully compiled from United States and other Reliable Surveys by Leander Ransom. 1870 W. Holt, 411 Kearney St. S.F. ("Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863 by Warren Holt, in the Clerks office of the District Court of the Northern District of California.") [At the southeast corner of the map, the "Colorado River" is drawn only generally with a few labels between the upper international boundary with Mexico (continued due southward into Mexico along a straight, slightly sinuous course to the edge of map) and the confluence of "Virgin River".]

Ravenstein, E. G.

1870 25.1098 Map of the South-Western Portion of the United States, and of Sonora and Chihuahua. to illustrate the Paper by Dr. W. A. Bell. Compiled by E. G. Ravenstein, F.R.G.S. &c. ("Published for the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society by J. Murray, Albemarle Street, London 1870." "Chapman and Hall, London.") Scale 1:6,000,000. "Colorado River" is depicted between "Gulf of California" and confluence of "Green R." and "Grand R." "Big Cañon" is labeled in the western Grand Canyon region, where also is shown the confluence of "Flax R. or Little Colorado", "Cataract R." is shown as a tributary to the Little Colorado near its confluence with the Colorado.

1870 25.1099 Map of the South-Western Portion of the United States, and of Sonora and Chihuahua. Illustrating Travels by Dr. W. A. Bell. Compiled by E. G. Ravenstein, F.R.G.S. &c. ("London: Chapman & Hall, 1870.") Scale 1:6,000,000. "Colorado River" is depicted between "Gulf of California" and confluence of "Green R." and "Grand R." "Big Cañon" is labeled in the western Grand Canyon region, where also is shown the confluence of
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

"Flax R. or Little Colorado". "Cataract R." is shown as a tributary to the Little Colorado near its confluence with the Colorado.]

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| 1871 | 25.1249          | Bancroft's, Map of California, Nevada, utah and Arizona, Published By A. L. Bancroft, & Comp'. Booksellers & Stationers San Francisco Cal. 1871. "Colorado River" is shown between south of Yuma and north of the Utah/Arizona boundary before passing off the map to the east. "Big Cañon of the Colorado River" is labeled between the Virgin River and the confluence of "Colorado Chiquito or Flax River", to which the latter "Cataract Cr" is a tributary; headwaters of Cataract Creek are "Park Cr.", "Lava Cr.", and "Cedar Cr." A stream (not labeled) reaches the Colorado from the north in the mid-canyon area. Thus even after Powell's first expedition the portrayal is still that reminiscent of the Egloffstein map in Ives.]

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| 1871 | 25.1516          | Colton's Railroad & Commercial Map of the United States & Canada. ("Compiled[,] Engraved and Published by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co. N°: 172 William St. New York. 1871.") [Map on six sheets. See inset map on the lower-right sheet, "General Map of the United States showing the Railroad routes across the Continent". "Colorado R." is depicted reasonably accurately along its lower course. In the Grand Canyon region it is clear that it follows the depictions presented by Egloffstein in Ives (1861). The "Lit. Colorado" arrives from the east-southeast, into which several tributaries (not labeled) feed from the southeast; the entire stretch between the Virgin River (not shown) and the Little Colorado River, including the Little Colorado and its tributaries, is depicted as encanyoned. Between that confluence and a point downstream from the confluence of "Green River" and "Grand R." the Colorado is depicted by a dotted line.]

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1872

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Colorado R.,” a tributary (not labeled) that is Cataract Creek, “Virgin R.,” “Bill Williams Fk,” and “R. Gila”. Certain point place names are given, including “Sf. Bartolome” at the confluence of the Little Colorado River, and “Bucarelli” on the south side of the Colorado between the Little Colorado and Cataract Creek, which is of course an old label for Puerto de Bucareli. 2) "North America Including the most recent discoveries in the Arctic Seas and West Coast, from Government charts and reports, United States survey &c.” The course of "R. Colorado" differs markedly from that shown on the map of the United States, following a mostly straight course between the gulf and its headwaters where the Green is labeled "R. Colorado" and "Grand R." is a tributary to it. Other tributaries include "R. Nabajoa" (San Juan River), "R. Yaquesila" (Little Colorado River), "Pyramid R." (the Virgin River, confused with the so-called, misrepresented and mistranslated, river of the "sulfurous pyramids"), "R. S. Maria" (Bill Williams River), and "Rio Gila", the last of which meets the head of the gulf along with the Colorado. At the confluence of the Little Colorado is a place label, "Conception". Also of note is that the Colorado, between its headwater and the confluence of the Little Colorado, follows the east side of "Colorado Range". [See also remarks on the "river of the sulfurous pyramids" in the Notes to Section 2.]

Haasis and Lubrecht [firm]

1872  25.1569  1872. _The American Union Railroad Map of the United States[,] British Possessions, West Indies, Mexico, and Central America. Published by Haasis & Lubrecht, 107 Liberty Street, New York. (“Smith & McDougal, Electrotypers, 82 Beckman St., New York.”) [The 35th parallel rail line is not labeled other than an indication in northern Arizona, "Sitgraves Route" (sic). The 32nd parallel line across southern Arizona is labeled "Proposed Southern Pacific R.R." and "Former Overland Route". "Colorado River" is depicted between the head of the "Gulf of California" and the confluence of "Green R." (labeled on a headwater branch) and "Grand R." Its lower course is reasonably well portrayed; however, its course between the Green-Grand confluence and the confluence of "Virgin Riv." is remarkable. From the Green-Grand it heads southwesterly on an arc that becomes a due west heading just north of the Utah-Arizona boundary; had it continued without turning west it would have crossed into Arizona at about where it does in fact. Southwest of Rockville, Utah, before it conflicts with the Virgin River, the Colorado turns to the southwest, crossing the Utah-Arizona boundary, then flows around the west side of "North Side Mt." to a southeast heading where in "Great Canon of the Colorado" it receives "Colorado Chiquito or Flax Riv." (Little Colorado River). The Colorado then arcs back to a northwest heading, receiving in the middle of that arc Diamond Creek (not labeled), and heads northwest to the great bend. Arcing to the south, it passes "Colville" and receives "Virgin Riv." from the northwest (which in turn had first come southwest from Utah). At Callville is the label, "Long Rapids, Head of Navigation". The course of the Little Colorado River is just as remarkable, passing northeastward to the 36th parallel before turning west-northwest toward the east side of "North Side Mt." (the mountain being 50 miles southeast of St. George, Utah), then turns southwest to strike the Colorado River. A few miles before the Little Colorado turns southwest it receives "Cataract Cr." from the southeast, at which point also is labeled "Yampaic Village". Confusing matter more, paralleling Cataract Creek some 30-40 miles to the east are two smaller tributaries (not labeled), on one of which is labeled "Cascade", which is reminiscent of the presentation on other maps of Cataract Creek. Indeed, despite the misalignments of the rivers that are a reflection of Egloffstein’s geography in Ives (1861), that entire system has been transposed miles to the west.] [NOTE: Compare also Watson (1875, ITEM NO. 25.597), which attempts to make corrections in the Grand Canyon area.]
Mitchell, Samuel Augustus, Jr.

1872 25.67 County map of Arizona and New Mexico. Philadelphia: Samuel Augustus Mitchell, scale 1:3,500,000.

Wheeler, George M.


Asher and Adams [firm]

1873 25.1142 Asher & Adams’ geological map. United States and territories. In: Asher & Adams’ new commercial, topographical, and statistical atlas and gazetteer of the United States: with maps showing the Dominion of Canada, Europe and the World . . . Compiled, drawn, and engraved under the supervision of the publishers . . . New York: Asher and Adams, pp. 111/112. Scale 1 inch = 110 miles. [Hand-colored map. Not a separately published map as such, but cited here for its early portrayal of the Grand Canyon and lower Colorado River regions following on the 1861 portrayals by Newberry. In the Grand Canyon region it depicts only "Volcanic Rocks" and "Paleozoic. Including Silurian, Devonian and Permian." In the lower Colorado River region it depicts only areas marked as "Eozoic. Including Laurentian, Labradorian and Huronian." The base map depicts the Colorado River (not labeled) most irregularly throughout the region, with the Virgin, Little Colorado, and San Juan Rivers (not labeled) as tributaries. In western Grand Canyon, "Hualapais Vil." is noted as a place (i.e., Peach Springs).]

Bartholomew, John

1873 25.758 Zell’s descriptive hand atlas of the world. Philadelphia: T. Ellwood Zell, 55 maps, separately paginated texts and indices. (Ornamental title page: A descriptive hand atlas of the world.) [See map, "(Pacific States) California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Arizona and part of Montana", on which the "Rio Colorado" between the confluence of "Lit. Colorado or Flax River" and approximately where the Diamond Creek is situated, is represented only by a conjecturally dashed line. The river upstream from the confluence is labeled "Rio Colorado grande". The region south of the confluence is labeled "Colorado Plateau"; the region immediately north of the river is blank. The lower Colorado River region is labeled "Great Colorado Val."
G. W. and C. B. Colton and Co.

1873  25.1561  Maps showing the Connections of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad and its Land Grant. Prepared by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co. 172 William Street New York. ("Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1873 by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co. in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.") [Half of the sheet comprises a map of the United States. The "35th Parallel Route" is haphazardly delineated across northern Arizona, south of "Colorado River" that shows an encanyoned stretch between "Callville" (the Virgin River is not delineated) and where the confluence of Diamond Creek is situated (not depicted). The Colorado’s course through central and eastern parts of Grand Canyon (not labeled) is wildly conjectural, although surprisingly the course and confluence of "Colorado Chiquito" is approximately correct.]

1873  25.1562  Colton’s New Mexico and Arizona. Published by G. W. and C. B. Colton & Co. No. 172 William St. New York. ("Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1873 by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co. in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.") Scale 1:2,090,880. ["Colorado R." in the western part of "Grand Canon of the Colorado" is depicted as encanyoned, as also is the tributary "Diamond R." Through the central and eastern parts of the canyon the course of the river is wildly conjectural, though with "Kanab Cr." meeting it from the north midway. "Flax R. or Colorado Chiquito" reaches the Colorado in eastern Grand Canyon. Also shown on the map is the "Surveyed Line Atlantic & Pacific R.R."]

1873  25.1583  Maps showing the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad and leased lines. Engraved[,] Printed & Published by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co. New York. ("Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1873 by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.") [The route of "Atlantic & Pacific R.R." is delineated across northern Arizona. "Colorado R." through what is the Grand Canyon (not labeled) is wildly conjectural, although the confluence of "Colorado Chiquito" is generally correct.]

Gibbes, Charles Drayton

1873  25.1352  Map of the States of California and Nevada. Carefully Compiled from the Latest Authentic Sources. By Chas. Drayton Gibbes, C.E. Comprising Information obtained from the U.S. Coast and Land Surveys; State Geological Surveys, by Prof. J. D. Whitney; Railroad Surveys and the Results of Explorations Made by Brevet Lieut. Col. R. S. Williamson, U.S.A., Henry De Groot, C. D. Gibbes, and Others. Published by Warren Holt. No. 607 Clay Street, San Francisco, Cal. 1873. ("S. B. Linton Formerly of the U.S. Coast Survey Draughtsman & Lithographer 148½ S. Fourth Street Philadelphia, Pa.") [A very detailed map. "Colorado River" is shown between a point just south of the lower international boundary with Mexico and on the northern end passing off the map to the east precisely on the 36th parallel. Includes numerous place names and mining districts. Just to the east of the Arizona-Nevada common point "Yampa Creek" is shown as a tributary to the Colorado, having run into and from "Red Lake" in "Hualpai Val." The Colorado River at this point is marked "Supposed Head of Navigation".]

Johnston, Alexander Keith [Johnston, Keith]

1873  25.1376  United States of North America (Western States) by Keith Johnston, F.R.S.E. ("Engraved, Printed and Published by W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh & London.")
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

(Caption: "Keith Johnston’s General Atlas", "44"). Scale 1:6,047,811, 95 miles to an inch. [At last, with this ed. the “Rio Colorado” (a bit crudely overdrawn) is depicted by a solid line, as are the lower courses now of the tributaries to it. Although “Rio Colorado” is now labeled along its entire course from the confluence of the “Green River” and “Grand River”, its course through the Grand Canyon remains figurative. The western boundary of “Arizona” is now refigured to its modern placement.]

Leicht, F. v., AND Craven, A.

1873 25.1364 State Geological Survey of California J.D. Whitney, State Geologist. Map of California and Nevada. Scale: Eighteen Miles to One Inch (1: 1140,480 [sic]). ("J. Bien Lith. N.Y."). [A physiographic map only. In the southeast corner of the map, “Colorado River” is depicted from below the lower international boundary in Mexico (reflecting its very convoluted course) north to the Nevada-Arizona common point east of “Virgin River”. “Black Cañon” is labeled.]

Niox (M’) [Niox (Monsieur)] [Niox, Gustave Léon]

1873 25.1554 Carte du Mexique Dressée au Dépôt de la Guerre, Par M. Niox, Capitaine d’Etat Major D’après les levés des Officiers du Corps Expéditionnaire et les renseignements recueillis par le Bureau Topographique. Paris 1873. (“Gravée le trait et la lettre par Teyssier, le figuré du terrain et les eaux par H. Girard.”) (Gravée en relief par Yves et Barret.). (“Paris.—Imprimerie v° Éthiou-Pérou, rue Damiette, 2 et 4.”) Scale 1:3,000,000. [“Rio Colorado” is shown between its mouth and the site of Yuma, Arizona, which is labeled “Colorado” (presumably for Colorado City). [Bahia Adair is labeled “Bahia de Pinacates”, and the adjacent land of Sonora is labeled “Désert de Sable”].] [In French.]

Vernon, Edward

1873 25.944 (COMPILER, ED.) American railroad manual for the United States and the Dominion, containing full particulars of the mileage, capital stock, bonded debt, equipment, earnings, expenses, and other statistics of railroads, as now built and in process of construction, together with a general railroad map of the United States and the Dominion and individual maps of each state and territory : also, an epitome or brief history of the charter under which each road was originally constructed, and the various transformations or re-organizations through which each company has passed from the date of its first incorporation down to the present time. New York: American Railroad Manual Co.; Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott and Co.; and London: Trübner and Co., 632 pp.

A. T. Andreas [firm]

1874 25.1010 Topographical map of the United States. Published by A. T. Andreas, Lakeside Building. Chicago 1873. In: An illustrated atlas of the State of Minnesota. Chicago: A. T. Andreas. [Topography is shown only as generalized positions of mountains.] [“Colorado Riv.” is labeled on the lower reach of the river. The river in the Grand Canyon region, between “Rio Virgin” and “Colorado Chiquito R” is depicted by a wildly and conjecturally undulating line. Above the Little Colorado the river, between the confluences of “R San Juan” and “Green R” is labeled “Rio Colorado or Grand R”, the
latter which seems continues into Colorado and there into which flows the “Bunkara or Blue r R” [sic].]

Asher and Adams [firm]

NO DATE 25.1149  
Asher & Adams’ new commercial topographical and statistical atlas and gazetteer of the United States: with maps showing the Dominion of Canada, Europe and the world. * * * Compiled, drawn and engraved under the supervision of the publishers, by their own engineers, topographers, and artists, from the most recent official reports, astronomical observations, surveys, records, and documents of the United States and Territories, the Dominion of Canada, the several States, railroad companies etc.

New York: Asher and Adams.  [See “Asher & Adams’ Arizona.” (pp. 139/140), dated 1874. “Colorado River” is depicted from south of “Ft. Yuma” and “Arizona City (Yuma P.O.)” to just north of the Arizona-Utah boundary. In the Grand Canyon region, the river follows a wildly sinuous course between “Little Colorado R.” and “Rio Virgin”, with “Grand Canon of the Colorado” labeled at its western end. “Lava Creek” (Cataract Creek) is shown as a tributary from the south. Also labeled are “Bowlder Canon” and “Black Canon”.]

Guernsey, D. L.

1874 25.1570  
1874. The American Union Railroad Map of the United States[,] British Possessions, West Indies, Mexico, and Central America. Published by D. L. Guernsey, Concord, N.H. (“Press of Wynkoop & Hallenbeck, 113 Fulton Street, N. Y.”) (“Smith & McDougal, Electrotypers, 82 Beckman St., New York.”) [This map is identical to that of Haasis and Lubrecht (1872, ITEM NO. 25.1569): The 35th parallel rail line is not labeled other than an indication in northern Arizona, “Sitgraves Route” (sic). The 32nd parallel line across southern Arizona is labeled “Proposed Southern Pacific R.R.” and “Former Overland Route”. “Colorado River” is depicted between the head of the “Gulf of California” and the confluence of “Green R.” (labeled on a headwater branch) and “Grand R.” Its lower course is reasonably well portrayed; however, its course between the Green-Grand confluence and the confluence of “Virgin Riv.” is remarkable. From the Green-Grand it heads southwesterly on an arc that becomes a due west heading just north of the Utah-Arizona boundary; had it continued without turning west it would have crossed into Arizona at about where it does in fact. Southwest of Rockville, Utah, before it conflicts with the Virgin River, the Colorado turns to the southwest, crossing the Utah-Arizona boundary, then flows around the west side of “North Side Mt.” to a southeast heading where in “Great Canon of the Colorado” it receives “Colorado Chiquito or Flax Riv.” (Little Colorado River). The Colorado then arcs back to a northwest heading, receiving in the middle of that arc Diamond Creek (not labeled), and heads northwest to the great bend. Arcing to the south, it passes “Colville” and receives “Virgin Riv.” from the northwest (which in turn had first come southwest from Utah). At Callville is the label, “Long Rapids, Head of Navigation”. The course of the Little Colorado River is just as remarkable, passing northeastward to the 36th parallel before turning west-northwest toward the east side of “North Side Mt.” (the mountain being 50 miles southeast of St. George, Utah), then turns southwest to strike the Colorado River. A few miles before the Little Colorado turns southwest it receives “Cataract Cr.” from the southeast, at which point also is labeled “Yampais Village”. Confusing matter more, paralleling Cataract Creek some 30-40 miles to the east are two smaller tributaries (not labeled), on one of which is labeled “Cascade”, which is reminiscent of the presentation on other maps of Cataract Creek. Indeed, despite the misalignments of the rivers that are a reflection of Egloffstein’s geography in Ives (1861), that entire system has been transposed miles
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Leicht, F. v., AND Craven, A.

1874  25.1365  
State Geological Survey of California. J.D. Whitney, State Geologist. Map of California and Nevada. Scale: Eighteen Miles to One Inch (1:1140,480 [sic]). (J. Bien Lith. N.Y.) (2nd Edition Revised by Hoffmann and Craven and issued by authority of the Regents of the University of California given May 12th, 1874.) [A physiographic map only. In the southeast corner of the map, “Colorado River” is depicted from below the lower international boundary in Mexico (reflecting its very convoluted course) north to the Nevada-Arizona common point east of “Virgin River”. “Black Cañon” is labeled.] [“Hoffmann” is Charles F. Hoffman.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT V:1243

U.S. House of Representatives


Wheeler, George M.

1874  —  (Wheat (1963, Volume V, p. 428) reserves WHEAT V:1250 thus (including square brackets): “1874 Wheeler Survey”. “[Topographical and Geological Atlas of the U.S. Geographical Explorations and Surveys West of the 100th Meridian. 1874-1884.] This entry is made pro forma, to stand for the entire body of maps prepared for the atlases of the Wheeler Survey. For titles of the atlases and a general discussion see the text.” (for which see his pp. 341-342).]

Anonymous


Bonaparte, Erhard R.

NO DATE  25.1350  Carta dell’Utah e de’ suoi dintorni. In: Burton, Riccardo [Burton, Richard F.], I Mormoni e la città dei santi : viaggi dei capitano Riccardo Burton. Milano: Fratelli Treves, Editori (1875). [Map faces p. 1. “Dessiné par Visille—”[?] [imperfect]. “Gravé chez Erhard R. Bonaparte”. The map is in French, clearly borrowed for this edition even though its title panel is in Italian. It is a different map from the three maps that appeared in the 1861 and 1862 English editions (see Burton, 1861, ITEM NO. 25.1349). This map depicts western North America north of the confluence of the “R⁰ Colorado de Occidente” and “Río Gila”. In “Nouveau Mexique”, “R⁰ Verde” (Green River) and “R⁰ Grande” are shown running in parallel from headwaters to the southwest, and “R⁰ [illegible] Juan” (San Juan River) is a tributary to the Grand from the east. The confluence of the Green and Grand is in the area where the Grand Canyon is situated. “Petit Colorado” (Little Colorado River) is shown as a tributary to
the Grand, downstream from the San Juan, striking it from the southeast with its lower course delineated by a dotted line. In the central Grand Canyon area a sinuous, stream (not labeled; presumably Cataract Creek) strikes the Colorado from the southeast, with its lower course delineated by a dotted line. Where the Colorado turns from west to south is the confluence of a river (not labeled) coming from the north and northeast, which is the Virgin River. In the lower Colorado River course south of the Virgin a river (not labeled) strikes the Colorado from the northwest; presumably this is the supposed Mohave River. South of there a river (not labeled; Bill Williams River) reaches the Colorado from the east, with its headwaters off to the northeast. Both the Colorado and Gila Rivers pass off the map to the south before meeting. 

[NOTE: Wheat (1963, Volume V, p. 377) only mentions this map in the Italian ed. by title.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT V:1021 [map]

G. W. and C. B. Colton and Co.

1875 25.604 Maps showing the southern Pacific Railroad and its connections. New York; G. W. and C. B. Colton and Co., 2 maps on 1 sheet, scales 1:2,090,880 and 1:8,000,000. [The Colorado River is depicted reasonably correctly in its lower reach and western portion of “Grand Cañon of the Colorado”, but in the central and eastern portions of the Grand Canyon is far more conjectural. Black Canyon is also labeled.]

Howell, Edwin E.

NO DATE 24.309 The Grand Cañon of the Colorado of the West and the cliffs of southern Utah. [No place]: U.S. Geological Survey, 3-dimensional map, topography with colored time-stratigraphic outcrop markings, vertical and horizontal scales 1 inch = 2 miles (1:126,720). [1875; with different states at later dates.] [The original commercially produced model, measuring 6 feet, 6 inches × 6 feet 7 inches (see Merrill, 1889, ITEM NO. 21.6720), indicated an imprint of the Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region, which is the Powell Survey of general parlance; a model was first exhibited at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, 1876, and commercially produced thereafter. A photograph of the model, which the Library of Congress attributes date as “191-”, denotes “U.S. Geological Survey J. W. Powell, Director”; Powell was director during 1881-1894 (Geography and Map Division, call no. “G4332.G7 191-.G4 TIL”; digital view at http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4332q.np000097). A model was also exhibited at the World’s Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans, 1884-1885 (see U.S. Bureau of Education, 1886, ITEM NO. 21.5213.). [See also McCalmont (2015, ITEM NO. 21.7612.)]

[See also McCalmont (2015, ITEM NO. 21.7612.).]

[A 22 × 22 cm black-and-white photograph of this map, from the Library of Congress, is shown in the front matter herein.]

Johnston, Alexander Keith [Johnston, Keith]

1875 25.1377 United States of North America (Western States) by Keith Johnston, F.R.S.E. (Engraved, Printed and Published by W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh & London.”) (Caption: "Keith Johnston’s General Atlas", "46"). Scale 1:6,047,811, 95 miles to an inch. [With this ed. “Rio Colorado” is refuged to represent its recognizable course through the Grand Canyon (not labeled, although the area is labeled “Colorado Plateau”), and the Virgin River is properly labeled. Tributaries to the Colorado in the Grand Canyon below the confluence of “Rio Colorado Chiquito” are “Parke Cr.” on the south side east of the confluence of “Kanab Cr.” (on the north side), and “Cataract Cr.” from the southeast more or less in its proper placement. Interestingly, Diamond
Creek is not figured, although there is a place name, “Hualapais”. The entire Arizona Strip area and some land to the east of the Colorado is labeled “Painted Desert”. “El Vado de los Padres” is misplaced at a point south of the Utah-Arizona boundary.]

Newberry, F. T.  
1875  25.1026  *Map of the Southern Pacific Rail Road and connections June 1875.* ("F. T. Newberry, Del.") [Colorado River” is depicted between the Gulf of California (not labeled) and the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand R.” “Grand Canon of the Colorado River” is labeled, but the “Little Colorado or Flax River” is depicted with its confluence in the middle section of the Grand Canyon. Railroads in operation are shown between Los Angeles and Fort Yuma, and between the main line on the west coast and The Needles. Connecting (stage) routes are shown to the east of Arizona City and The Needles.]

O. W. Gray and Son  [firm]  [Ormando Willis Gray]  
1875  25.1338  *Mexico.*  
In: *The national atlas, containing elaborate topographical maps of the United States and the Dominion of Canada : with plans of cities and general maps of the world, also descriptions and tables, historical and statistical, with a reference list containing the names of the cities, towns, villages, and post-offices in the United States, with their location : accompanied by maps, plans, and descriptions of local interest.* Philadelphia: O. W. Gray and Son.  [Map: “Lower California” is separated from “Sonora” and “Sinaloa” by “Gulf of California”. “Colorado R.” is shown between the head of the gulf and north of “Ehrenberg”, with the “Rio Gila” confluence at “Ft. Yuma”. The general area of the Colorado delta in Mexico is depicted with stippling (sandy area?), while the limitrophe area along the river channel is figured with symbols demarcating a marshy area.]

Petermann, A.  
(Bearbeitet v. H. Habenicht. Gest v. Eberhardt, Kühn, Metzeroth u. Weirbeitet v. H. Habenicht.) Gotha: Justus Perthes, 6 sheets.  (Stieler’s Hand-Atlas, No. 83.) [Map printed with dates 1872, 1873.]  [Of note: “Big Canon of the Colorado” is labeled, with “Great Colorado” in the Black Canyon area and “Rio Colorado” in the southern extension. Also there are numerous geographic locales labeled in English notations, apparently from Ives. Also labeled are Callville and Arizona City.]  [In German.]

Powell, John Wesley  
1875  25.903  *An overland trip to the Grand Cañon.*  
*Scribner’s Monthly*, 10 (October): 659-678.  
[Map, p. 661: “Map of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado Showing Route Traveled by Major Powell”. Roughly illustrates Powell’s land-based mapping work in the Grand Canyon region. This also is the first overall accurate portrayal of the Colorado River in the region between Glen Canyon and the Grand Wash Cliffs. “Glen Cañon”, “Marble Cañon”, and “Grand Cañon” each is labeled.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT V:1260 [map; with illustration facing p. 354]  

Watson, Gaylord  
1875  25.597  *Centennial American Republic and Rail Road Map of the United States and the Dominion of Canada. Compiled from the Latest Official Sources. Agents Wanted.*
1875. ("Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1875, by Gaylord Watson, In the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.") [Map portrays "Colorado River” and “Big Cañon of the Colorado". The route of the proposed 35th parallel railway is sketched in only as a reasonably straight line through the northern portion of Arizona. A lightly dashed line connects an alternate route that passes by "Hualapais Spr." (Peach Springs); and interestingly, a similarly dashed line leads from "Peacock Spr." (to the west of "Hualapais Spr.") to the Colorado River.] [In the Grand Canyon region, this map is reminiscent of the wayward stream courses presented by Haasis and Lubrecht (1872, ITEM NO. 25.1569) and Guernsey (1874, ITEM NO. 25.1570), with modifications that do little to correct the misalignments. As on those maps, the course of the “Colorado River” from the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” heads southwesterly on an arc that becomes a short due west heading just north of the Utah-Arizona boundary. It turns southwest to cross the Utah-Arizona boundary and runs on the east side of the the "North Side Mts." that are some 50 miles southeast of St. George, Utah, where it runs into "Big Cañon of the Colorado”. Here it receives "Colorado Chiquito or Flax R." (Little Colorado River) at which confluence is the label "Yampas Village". A short distance upstream on the Little Colorado is a tributary (not labeled, but is Cataract Creek) from the southeast. The Colorado then arcs back to a northwest heading, receiving in the middle of that arc Diamond Creek (not labeled), and heads northwest to the great bend where it receives "Virgin R." from the northth (which in turn had first come southwest from Utah). At "Callville" is the label "Head of Navigation".]

1875  25.1039  Watson’s new county and railroad map of the Pacific States and Territories. Published by Gaylord Watson, 16 Beekman Street, N.Y. 1875. In: Watson’s new commercial county and railroad atlas of the United States and Dominion of Canada. Compiled from the latest official sources. Boston: Perry and Spaulding. ["Colorado River” depicted between “Gulf of California” and confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand River” Between “Rio Virgin” and “Little Colorado or Flax R” the river runs through a well-defined but conjecturally drawn “Grand Canon of the Colorado Riv.” Upstream from the Little Colorado the canyon is labeled "Colorado Riv. and Canon”. "Paria R.” and "Bright Angel R.” are shown as tributaries. Upstream from the confluence of “Rio San Juan” the Colorado River canyon is labeled "Mound Canon” (Glen Canyon) between the San Juan and "Dirty Devil Cr.” (Note that some of these names are those bestowed by the Powell expeditions.) "Callville” is noted as "Head of Navigation”. "Red Lake" (playa in Hualapai Valley) is depicted with "Yampa R” as a source and with an outlet to the Colorado River in western Grand Canyon.]

1876  25.1131  Bancroft’s, Map of California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona Published by A. L. Bancroft, & Comp’. Booksellers & Stationers San Francisco Cal. 1876. ["Colorado River” is shown between south of Yuma and north of the Utah/Arizona boundary before passing off the map to the east. “Big Cañon of the Colorado River” is labeled between the Virgin River and the confluence of “Colorado Chiquito or Flax River”, to which the latter "Cataract Cr” is a tributary. A stream (not labeled) reaches the Colorado from the north in the mid-canyon area. Thus even after Powell’s expeditions the portrayal is still that reminiscent of the Egloffstein map in Ives.]

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G. W. and C. B. Colton and Co.

1876 25.1517 Colton’s Railroad Map of the United States and Canada, Published by G. W. and C. B. Colton & Co. 172 William St. New York. 1876. [The course of “Colorado R.” is shown reasonably accurately in its lower course, but between the confluence of the Virgin River (not shown!) and “Colorado Chiquito” it follows a conjecturally wild course, having proceeded to that point directly from the northeast from the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand R.” In the westernmost part of the Grand Canyon (not labeled), to Callville near the Virgin confluence, there is a vague representation of the river being encanyoned.]

1876 25.1563 Map of the Texas and Pacific Railway and Its Connections. Prepared by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co. 172 William St. New York. (“Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1876 by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co. in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.”) [The route across southern Arizona is shown passing through “Arizona City” on the “Rio Colorado”. Also shown is the route of the “Atlantic & Pacific R.R. across northern Arizona, crossing at “Needles”. The Colorado in what is the Grand Canyon region between the confluence of “Santa Clara R.” (Virgin River) and the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River” is conjectural. “Little Colorado” is shown reaching the Colorado close to the western part of the canyon, with Cataract Creek (not labeled) a tributary to the Little Colorado.]

1876 25.1582 Map of California To accompany printed argument of S. O. Houghton as to the rights of the Southern Pacific R.R. Co. of Cal. to Government lands under Acts of Congress Passed July 27, 1866 and March 3, 1871. made before the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and Ho. of Rep. in May 1876. (“Prepared by G. W. & C. B. Colton & C. 172 William St. New York.”) (“Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1876 by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co. in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.”) Scale 1:2,090,880. [The lower “Colorado River” is depicted from its mouth (at map edge) to “Grand Wash” and “Iceberg Cañon”, where also is the label “Colorado R. Cross.”, its course occasionally passing through the ornamental right border of the sheet, and passing off the map entirely at that point. “Virgin Canon”, “Boulder Cañon”, and “Black Canon” are also labeled (thus). The boundaries of mining districts are also shown. In California, Township and Range sections are delineated. Various railway lines are colored.]

Gilbert, G. K.; Marvine, A. R.; AND Howell, E. E.


King, Clarence

1876 25.1040 Engineer Department U.S.A. Geological and topographical atlas accompanying the report of the geological exploration of the fortieth parallel made by authority of the Honorable Secretary of War under the direction of Brig. and Bvt. Major General A. A. Humphreys Chief of Engineers U.S.A. by Clarence King U.S. Geologist in Charge 1876. [No place]: U.S. Army, Engineer Department. (“Julius Bien Lith.”) [The Fortieth Parallel Survey, or King Survey, is extralimital to this bibliography; but see the chart
"Cordilleras", scale 60 miles = 1 inch, which serves as an index sheet for the remaining charts in this volume. "Colorado River" is delineated between the "Gulf of California" and the confluence of "Green River" and "Grand River". In the Grand Canyon region, between "Rio Virgin" and "Little Colorado or Flax River", the Colorado is drawn roughly, with six tributaries (not labeled) on its south side, and the north side labeled only "North Side Mt".]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT V:1270 [with illustration facing p. 327]

Louis Prang [firm]
1876 25.78


Macomb, J. N. [Macomb, John N.]
1876 25.568

(with Dimmock, C. H.) Map of Explorations and Surveys in New Mexico and Utah made under the direction of the Secretary of War by Capt. J. N. Macomb Topl. Eng't, assisted by D. H. Dimmock, C. Eng'. 1860. (Lettering by John L. Hazzard. Ruling by Samuel Sartain.) As a part of: Newberry, J. S., Geological Report. In: Macomb, J. N., Report of the exploring expedition from Santa Fé, New Mexico, to the junction of the Grand and Green Rivers of the Great Colorado of the West, in 1859, under the command of Capt. J. N. Macomb, Corps of Topographical Engineers (now Colonel of Engineers): with Geological Report by Prof. J. S. Newberry, geologist of the expedition. Washington: Government Printing Office, fold-out sheet following p. 148, scale 1:760,320. [This map contains a separate imprint: "Geographical Institute, Baron F. W. von Egloffstein, No. 164 Broadway, N. York. 1864." The 1864 date is the date of engraving. Publication was delayed until 1876, in part due to the Civil War and post-war administrative and financial difficulties.] [NOTE: The region explored is extralimital to this bibliography, thus the volume text is not pertinent to this bibliography, but the map does include the region of the easternmost Grand Canyon and Marble Canyon, which also depicts the "Supposed junction of the Rio Colorado & Flax River" (Little Colorado River). (Note as well that in thus more precisely depicting the supposed position of the confluence of the Colorado and Little Colorado Rivers that it improved on the engraver's own, earlier maps from the Ives expedition.)]


Rand McNally and Co.
1876 25.613

Indexed map of Arizona showing the stage lines, counties, lakes and rivers. Chicago: Rand McNally and Co., 1 sheet, scale ca. 1:2,000,000. [Title from cover.] ["Big Canon of the Colorado River" is labeled. Of note is the demarcation of the route labeled "Escalanata 1776" [sic], which appears only between a dead-end at what are the Grand Wash Cliffs, and crossing the Colorado River at what is Lees Ferry, and "Elvado de los Padres" [sic] is labeled at the Colorado River just south of the Arizona-Utah boundary.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT V:1276 [consolidated reference to "maps of western states and territories"]
Rand McNally & Co's New Railroad and County Map of the United States and Canada Compiled from the Latest Government Surveys, and Drawn to an Accurate Scale. ("Drawn, Engraved and Printed in Colors, (under Letters Patent), by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.") ("Copyright, 1876, by Rand, McNally & Co.") ("Engraved under the direction of C. H. Waite," [autograph engraving].) [A very detailed map. The course of the "Rio Colorado" is shown quite meandering from "Yuma" and "Arizona City" to the head of the "Gulf of California". Along that course is noted on the eastern side, "Uninhabited Desert. Isolated Mountains without grass, wood or water, Vegetation chapparal and cacti". The course of the lower Colorado between Yuma and the confluence of "Virgin River" is detailed. The "Supposed Head of Navigation" is labeled at a point several miles upstream from the Virgin, where is depicted on the north side of the river, "Proposed Wagon Road to Santa Fe" (sic). East of the confluence of "Diamond Riv" (which also notes "Indian Trail"), the course of the Colorado is labeled "Big Canon of the Colorado River". Interestingly, now several years since the explorations and mapping by John Wesley Powell, not only is "Grand Canyon" not mentioned, but the course of the river through the canyon is not shown accurately. Further, various names from Powell can be seen. At the confluence of "Cataract Creek" is labeled "Yampais Village" (i.e., Supai). The "Flax River or Colorado Chiquito" (Little Colorado River) is shown with its course from the southeast and its confluence with the Colorado directly from the south, with the label, "Supposed Junction of the Rio Colorado and Flax River". "Colorado Plateau" is labeled to the west of there, and "Painted Desert" to the east. The course of the Colorado through Marble Canyon (not labeled) between "Pahreah R." and the Little Colorado is figurative. Just upstream from there are "El Vado de los Padres" in "Monument Canon", and "The Temple of Music". All in all, in the Grand Canyon region this is a peculiar mixture of pre-Powell conjecture and post-Powell certainty.]

Schmidt, Julius H. von; Keddie, Arthur W.; AND Gibbes, Charles Drayton

Map of the States of California and nevada. Carefully Compiled from the Latest Authentic Sources. California by Julius H. von Schmidt, Arthd W. Keddie, and C. D. Gibbes, C.E's. Nevada by Chas. Drayton Gibbes C.E. Comprising Information obtained from the U.S. Coast and Land Surveys, State Geological Surveys, by Prof. J. D. Whitney, Railroad Surveys and the Results of Explorations Made by Brevet lieut. Col. R. S. Williamson, U.S.A.[,] Henry De Groot, C. D. Gibbes, and Others. Published by Warren Holt. No. 717 Montgomery Street. San Francisco, Cal. 1876. ("S. B. Linton, Engr. & Lithogr. 148½ S. 4th Street. Philadelphia"). ("Engraved by S. B. Linton, 148 S. 4th St. Phila.") [A very detailed map. "Colorado River" is shown between a point just south of the lower international boundary with Mexico and on the northern end passing off the map to the east at approximately 36°10′ N. Includes numerous place names and mining districts. Just to the east of the Arizona-Nevada common point "Yampa Creek" is shown as a tributary, having run into and from "Red Lake" in "Hualpai Val.", but its confluence with the Colorado is just off the map. The Colorado River at this point is marked "Supposed Head of Navigation".]

U.S. General Land Office

Territory of Arizona. Compiled from the official Records of the General Land Office and other sources by C. Rooser, Principal Draughtsman G.L.O. ("Photo lith & print. by Julius Bien 16 & 18 Park Place N.Y.") ["Colorado River" in "Grand Canon" and "Marble Canon" is depicted as encanyoned, as are also its tributaries in that reach. Physical geography reflects present understanding. The routes of the "Atlantic and Pacific
R.R.” and the “Texas and Pacific R.R.” are delineated, with their 40-mile land grant limits also shown.]

1877

Hallock, Charles

1877  25.841  The sportsman’s gazetteer and general guide. The game animals, birds and fishes of North America: their habits and various methods of capture. Copious instructions in shooting, fishing, taxidermy, woodcraft, etc. Together with a directory to the principal game resorts of the country: illustrated with maps. New York: “Forest and Stream” Publishing Co., American News Company, agents, 688, 208 pp. in one volume, 2 maps. [See map in pocket: “New map of the American Overland Route showing its connections, and land grants of 30,000,000 acres.” Chicago: Rand, McNally and Co., 1 sheet, colored.] [Includes separately paginated (208 pp.) section, “A sportsman’s directory to the principal resorts for game and fish in North America”; entry for “Arizona” (pp. 6-7) mentions canyons generally in one sentence.]

Henry T. Williams [firm]

1877  25.618  Williams’ New Trans-Continental Map of the Pacific R.R. and Routes of Overland Travel to Colorado, Nebraska, the Black Hills, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, California and the Pacific Coast  Henry T. Williams, Publisher 46 Beekman St. N.Y. (“Am. Photo-Litho. Co. N.Y. (Osborne’s Process.)”) [In the Grand Canyon region the Colorado River is drawn somewhat fancifully, with Cataract Creek (not labeled) as a tributary to the Colorado between “Colorado Chiquito R.” (Little Colorado River) and “Bright Angel R.” (Bright Angel Creek). In the western part of the canyon, Yampa Creek is shown as a tributary to Red Lake, which in turn flows into the Colorado River in the “Grand Canon of the Colorado River”. “Marble Canon” is shown between the Paria River extending to below the Little Colorado River.]

Hinton, Richard J.


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 2: page 108 | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page 8-5 |
Mallery, J. C., AND Ward, J. W.

1877 25.64 New map of the Territory of Arizona[,] southern California and parts of Nevada, Utah and Sonora[.] Compiled from the latest authentic data by Lieut. J. C. Mallery, A.M., U.S. Engineer Corps, and J. W. Ward, Civil & Topographical Engineer. 1876-1877. Office 105 Stockton St. San Francisco[,] Payot, Upham & Company, Publishers and Wholesale Stationers, 204 Sansom Street, (near Pine) San Francisco Scale one Inch to 16 Miles. 1:1,013,760. Britton, Rey & Co. Lithrs. S.F. [Numerous place labels appear on this map. "Colorado River" is depicted between "Gulf of California" and confluence of "Rio San Juan". "Grand Cañon of the Colorado" is labeled between "Grand Wash" and "Kanab Cañon"; "Marble Cañon" is labeled between "Kanab Cañon" and confluence of "Colorado Chiquito Cañon". West of Grand Canyon are labelled, sequentially, "Iceberg Cañon", "Virgin Cañon", "Boulder Cañon", "Black Cañon". The Salton Basin is labeled "Dry Lake" and a bifurcated "New River Slough" enters the basin. Routes of exploration, surveyed railroad routes, and the "Mil. Telegraph Line" between San Diego and "Ft. Yuma" are depicted.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 2: page 108 | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page 8-5 | WHEAT V:1272

Pinart, Alph. [Pinart, Alphonse]

1877 25.899 Voyage dans l'Arizona. Société de Géographie, Bulletin (Paris), Series 6, 13 (March): 225-240, map. [Map: "Californie Méridionale et Arizona pour suivre le voyage de A. Pinart 1875-1876", scale 1:5,000,000 ("Gravé par Erhard, 12 r. Duguay-Trouin.", "Imp. Fraillery 3 rue Fontanes"). Pinart's route is indicated, crossing "Rio Colorado" at "Fort Yuma"/"Arizona City" and at "Hardyville". The Grand Canyon area is generally drawn, including the confluence of "Colorado Chiquito".]

[In French.]

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

1877 25.1572 Map of the United States. Prepared by authority of the Honorable the Secretary of War, in the Office of the Chief of Engineers under the direction of Brig. General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers & Bvt. Maj. Gen'. U.S. Army. 1877. ("Originally Compiled and drawn by E. Freyhold.") Scale 1:5,000,000. ["Rio Colorado" and its tributaries in "Grand Cañon" are depicted somewhat accurately. On the lower Colorado River, "Ft. Yuma", "Camp at La Paz", "Camp Colorado", and "Camp Mojave" are depicted, with the first and last also designated by flags. In Mexico, the Colorado is depicted on a southerly course to a western arm of the head of "Gulf of California". South of "Ogden's Landing", a cut-off course feeds to a meager eastern arm of the gulf. No islands are depicted at the mouth of the river.]

1878

Berton, Francis

1878 25.787 Un voyage sur le Colorado : par Francis Berton[,] Membre Correspondant de la Société de Géographie de Genève. San Francisco: [no imprint], 64 pp., map. [Cover title: Un Voyage sur le Colorado. 1878.] [Berton (p. [1]) indicated that just 50 copies were printed: "Je me suis donc décidé à en faire publier une cinquantaine d'exemplaires ici . . ."] [The brief references that are made in passing to "Big Cañon" (i.e., Grand Canyon; pp. 22, 33) and "gorge de marbre" (Marble Gorge, or Marble Canyon; p. 22) are from Richard J. Hinton's (1878, ITEM NO. 2.3421) The Handbook to Arizona, as was first noted by Charles N. Rudkin in his English translation of
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Berton (Berton, 1953, ITEM NO. 2.1443, wherein only some lithographic plates and the fold-out map in Berton, 1878, were also reproduced). Berton (1878, p. [1]) did acknowledge Hinton for the use of lithographic stones that had been used for the Hand-Book. Rudkin further pointed out that many of the scenes that were reproduced by Berton have nothing to do with the region through which Berton had traveled (for example, Berton did not go to the Grand Canyon). The extralimital lithographs that are pertinent to the present bibliography are: "The Grand Cañon of the Colorado" (facing p. 24) and "Grand Cañon of the Colorado—Mouth of Kanab Wash, Looking East" (facing p. 44) (legends both in English, thus, as on the lithographic stones).

In French.

CROSS-LISTINGS
| CITED→ GCNHA Monograph 2: page 16 | CITED→ GCNHA Monograph 8: page 1-12 | FARQUHAR 29 HOWES B394

Froiseth, B. A. M.

1878 25.1103 Second Edition Thoroughly Revised. Re Engraved and Brought Down To Date. Froiseth’s New Sectional & Mineral Map of Utah[.] Compiled from the latest U.S. Government Surveys and other authentic sources. Exhibiting the Sections. Fractional Sections. [sic] Counties. Cities. Towns. Settlements. Mining Districts. [sic] Railroads and other Internal Improvements. Salt Lake City: B. A. M. Froiseth. (“A. L. Bancroft & Co. Lith’s [sic]”). [The very northernmost part of Arizona is shown at the bottom of the map (which is not so displayed in other eds.). In the area of interest to this bibliography, "Colorado River" is shown at the boundary in "Monument Cañon" (Glen Canyon), approximately to the site of Lees Ferry. Also of note is a label for "The Temple of Music" (Music Temple) just south of the confluence of "San Juan River".]

Gibbes, Charles Drayton

1878 25.1353 Map of the States of California and Nevada. Carefully Compiled from the Latest Authentic Sources. By Chas. Drayton Gibbes, C.E. Comprising Information obtained from the U.S. Coast and Land Surveys; State Geological Surveys, by Prof. J. D. Whitney; Railroad Surveys and the Results of Explorations Made by Brevet. Lieut. Col. R. S. Williamson, U.S.A., Henry De Groot, C. D. Gibbes, and Others. Published by Warren Holt. No. 717 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal. 1878. (“S. B. Linton Formerly of the U.S. Coast Survey Draughtsman & Lithographer 148½ S. Fourth Street Philadelphia, Pa.”) [A very detailed map. "Colorado River" is shown between a point just south of the lower international boundary with Mexico and on the northern end passing off the map to the east at approximately 36°10′ N. Includes numerous place names and mining districts. Just to the east of the Arizona-Nevada common point "Yampa Creek" is shown as a tributary, having run into and from "Red Lake" in "Hualpai Val.", but its confluence with the Colorado is just off the map. The Colorado River at this point is marked "Supposed Head of Navigation".]

Harper and Brothers [firm]

1878 25.846 Harper’s introductory geography : with maps and illustrations prepared expressly for this work by eminent American artists. New York: Harper and Brothers, 112 pp. [See pp. 71-72. See also maps, pp. 34, 69, each of which depicts the Colorado River in the Grand Canyon region differently.]

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Hinton, Richard J.


Marcou, Jules


Powell, John Wesley

geographical data, years after Powell’s explorations on the Colorado River and in mapping the adjacent part of the Colorado Plateau. The map depicts the Colorado River without a label in its lower course between between the head of “Gulf of Mexico” and confluence of Virgin River (not labeled). Between there and headwaters in the State of Colorado the river is labeled “Rio Colorado or Grand River”. “Green River” is a tributary to the Colorado/Grand, as also is “Rio San Juan”. Not only is the Grand Canyon not labeled, but the river course through the region is depicted on a more or less northeast-southwest course and shown alternately with solid and dotted lines (including the area of the Colorado-San Juan confluence). The Little Colorado River (not labeled) is shown as a tributary to the Colorado in the western Grand Canyon region, with Cataract Creek (also not labeled) a tributary to it. Cataract Creek and the lower part of the Little Colorado are shown with solid lines, although part of the lower part of the Little Colorado upstream from the confluence is depicted by a dotted line.]

■ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT V:1290 [map]

Rand, McNally and Co.

1878  25.1568  Rand, McNally & Co.’s Business Atlas containing large scale maps of each state and territory of the United States, the provinces of Canada, West India Islands, etc., etc. together with a Complete Reference Map of the World, printed in colors from plates secured by letters patent, producing the clearest typographical effect of any known engraved plates. Accompanied by a New and Original Compilation and Ready Reference Index, showing in detail the Entire Railroad System of North America, the express company doing business over each road, and accurately locating counties, parishes, islands, lakes, rivers, mountains, etc., etc., together with all Post Offices, Railroad Stations and Villages in the United States and Canada, with latest official census or estimated population of each. Chicago. Rand, McNally & Co., Printers, Engravers and Publishers. 1878-9. [See "Rand McNally & Co.’s Arizona”, pp. 232-233. Very detailed map. “Rio Colorado of the West” is depicted from between the head of the “Gulf of California” and southern Utah. Downstream from “Yuma” and “Arizona City” the river’s channel are depicted along with wetlands symbols, to the east of which is labeled “Uninhabited Desert Isolated Mountains without wood or water, Vegetation chapparal and cacti”. The course of the Colorado in “Big Canon of the Colorado River” is depicted generally, though clearly with some accuracy. However, the “Flax River or Colorado Chiquito” (Little Colorado River) is shown with its course from the southeast and its confluence with the Colorado directly from the south, with the label, “Supposed Junction of the Rio Colorado and Flax River”. “Colorado Plateau” is labeled to the west of there, and “Painted Desert” to the east. The course of the Colorado through Marble Canyon (not labeled) between “Pahreah R.” and the Little Colorado is figurative. Just upstream from there are “El Vado de los Padres” in “Monument Canon”, and “The Temple of Music”. At the confluence of Cataract Creek is noted “Yampais Village”. All in all, in the Grand Canyon region this is a peculiar mixture of pre-Powell conjecture and post-Powell certainty, more surprising at this late date.]

Wheeler, George M.; Hamel, P. W.; and Nell, L.

1535 ∙ ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE GRAND CANYON ∙ 2021

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_Hundredth Meridian, in charge of Capt. Geo. M. Wheeler. . . . Volume 1.—Geographical report._ Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office [1889, ITEM NO. 2.6856], map between pp. 170/171. [Map embraces 35°–36°15′ N, 113°10′–114°50′ W; on the Colorado River between “C. Mohave” (Camp Mohave) and north of the confluence of “Diamond Cr.” (the upriver expedition concluded at Diamond Creek).] [The published reports of the Wheeler Survey were greatly delayed in printing, although the maps were released at various times earlier.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT V:1237 [with illustration facing p. 339]

1879

_Daniels, W. H._ [Daniels, William Haven]

1879 25.1126 _The illustrated history of methodism in Great Britain and America, from the days of the Wesleys to the present time_. Sold only by subscription. Methodist Book Concern: Phillips and Hunt, New York; Hitchcock and Walden, Cincinnati (Ohio), Cicago, and St. Louis; J. P. Magee, Boston; H. H. Otis, Buffalo (New York); Joseph Horner, Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania); J. B. Hill, San Francisco; William Briggs, Toronto, Ontario; Humphrey Pickard, Halifax, Nova Scotia. (Copyright Phillips and Hunt, New York.) [This title is not pertinent to this bibliography, but see "Map VI. United States. 1879.", which displays in the Southwest a very generalized "Rio Colorado" between the Gulf of California (not labeled) and headwater tributaries (not labeled, but which are the Green and Grand Rivers). Also shown diagrammatically (not labeled) are the San Juan, Little Colorado, and Gila Rivers. "Colorado Cy." is plotted at the confluence of the Gila River; "Mohave Cy." (i.e., Fort Mohave) is plotted on the upper reach of the lower Colorado River. In the Grand Canyon region, the Colorado between the confluence of the Little Colorado and Nevada is depicted along an essentially straight line. This is likely only a stock map used in this production, lacking credits, which is cited here for its unusual portrayals and labels even at this late date. The same map appears again in the 1880 ed., omitting "Map VI." in its title.] [Also later eds. and imprints; not seen.]

_Fontaine, William M._

1879 25.825 _Introductory lecture by Wm. M. Fontaine, M. A., Professor of Geology and Natural History, University of Virginia: with a short account of the Lewis Brooks’ Museum of Natural History._ Charlottesville, Virginia: Chronicle Steam Book and Job Printing House, 48 pp. [See p. 11, note of the geology collection possessing "a splendid relief map (6 feet square) of the Grand Canon of the Colorado river, and the cliffs of southern Utah, prepared from data obtained in the survey of the Rocky Mountain region under Major Powell." (ENTIRE NOTE)] [NOTE: This pertains to the commercially produced relief map by Howell (no date, ITEM NO. 24.309; 1931, ITEM NO. 24.783), about which see also McCalmont (2015, ITEM NO. 21.7612).]

_Freyhold, Edward_

1879 25.1102 _Map of the Territory of the United States, West of the Mississippi River_. Prepared by authority of of [sic] the Hon. the Secretary of War in the Office of the Chief of Engineers under the direction of Brig. General A. A. Humphreys Chief of Engineers and Brevet Maj. Gen. U.S. Army. By Edward Freyhold 1879 Scale 1/2000000. 6 sheets, each in covers. ("Note. This map has been compiled chiefly for Military purposes from the best available data obtained by the several departments of the government. Critical exactness has, in some instances, been disregarded in order to adapt the most
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recent information to portions compiled before its reception. [¶] Telegraph Lines, having been established along all-most all Rail Roads, are shown only where the latter terminate.) [The lowermost reach of "Colorado River", between the "Gulf of California" and "Fl. Yuma", and a short reach farther north between "Eureka" and "Rodes Rch.", are shown on Sheet 4. The remainder of the area of interest to this bibliography is shown on Sheet 5. The title panel is shown on Sheet 6. “Grand Cañon of the Colorado” is labeled between “Grand Wash” and “Kanab Wash”; “Marble Cañon” is labeled between “Kanab Wash” and confluence of “Colorado Chiquito Cañon”/"Rio Colorado Chiquito”. West of Grand Canyon “Iceberg Cañon” and “Black Cañon” are labeled. The Salton Basin is labeled “Dry Bed of Lake” and “New River” is shown reaching it. Routes of exploration, surveyed railroad routes, and the military telegraph line between San Diego and Fort Yuma is depicted graphically.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT V:1295

Heubach, Emil

1879 25.620 New rail road map of the United States and the Dominion of Canada, showing the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R.[,] the great overland route and short line to the West and South-West. Chicago: [Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad], 1 sheet, scale ca. 1:5,000,000. [Map depicts other rail lines, including the Union Pacific, Central Pacific, and Southern Pacific. In the Grand Canyon region the map depicts the Colorado River in the "Great Cañon", and the "Flax River" (Little Colorado River).]

U.S. Army, Chief of Engineers (Office of)

1879 25.612 Territories of New Mexico and Arizona. [Washington, D.C.]: U.S. Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers, 1 sheet, scale 1:500,000. [“Grand Canon of the Colorado” is depicted; “Marble Canon” includes the reach between the “Colorado Chiquito Cañon” (Little Colorado River) and “Kanab Wash” (Kanab Creek). Of additional note is the label “Cascades” at the “Suppai Ind. Settlement”.

1879 25.1255 Map of California and Nevada, with parts of Utah & Arizona. Prepared in the Office of the Chief Engineers U.S.A. 1879. Scale 1:500,000. [1885 or after?] [This is a physiographic map. “Colorado River” is depicted between south of “Yuma” and eastern “Grand Canon of the Colorado”. East of “Kanab Wash” is labeled “Marble Canon”. The confluence of the Little Colorado River and the Colorado River northward of that point are off the map. “Buckskin or Kaibab Plateau” is on the edge of the map. Place names are profusely represented on this map, which clearly includes the information from the Powell surveys.] [NOTE: Although Wheat cites this map with the date of 1879, the David Rumsey map collection notes (http://www.davidrumsey.com/maps5766.html): "A larger version of a portion of the Freyhold/Warren U.S. [map] of 1879. Wheat mentions this map in the same paragraph as the Freyhold/Warren map but he does not notice that they are from the same map!"  David Rumsey adds about the map in that collection, “Issued on thin paper for field use. Paper is watermarked ‘Crane Co. 1885.’”]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT V:1293

1880

Dutton, Clarence Edward

NO DATE 24.789 [Map of Kaibab Plateau and surrounding country.] [New York]: Globe Stationery and Printing Co., 1 sheet. [1880s?] [Notice by John Ward, Manager, Globe Stationery and
Printing Co.; square brackets are part of the quotation: "This Map is copied from Powell’s Geological Survey [Tertiary History of the Grand Cañon District, by Clarence E. Dutton, U. S. A.] The Geological contours being followed exactly, only Topographical Map lines are inserted instead of the Geological lines, to show more clearly the elevations, depressions, natural boundaries and sub-divisions."] [General boundaries of quadrangle: White Cliffs, Utah, on the north; Lees Ferry on the east; Kanab Cañon on the west; the Colorado River on the south.]


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT V:1297 [maps; one map in illustration facing p. 355]

Eckhoff, Emil A., AND Riecker, Paul

1880 25.40 Official map of the Territory of Arizona: compiled from surveys, reconnaissances and other sources by E. A. Eckhoff and P. Riecker, civil engineers. 1880. New York: The Graphic Co., 1 sheet, scale ca. 1 in. = 14 miles. [Labels include “Buckskin or Kaibab [sic] Plateau”; “Marble Cañon” label (along with the label "White Bluffs") appears alongside the Colorado River in the area of the Upper Granite Gorge; “Grand Cañon of the Colorado” label appears in western Grand Canyon west of “Cataract Creek”.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS GCNHA Monograph 8: page 8-5 | STORM 1204

Frémont, John Charles


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS GCNHA Monograph 8: page 1-22

Harper and Brothers [firm]

1880 25.848 Harper’s introductory geography: with maps and illustrations prepared expressly for this work by eminent American artists. New York: Harper and Brothers, 112 pp. [See pp. 71-72. See also maps, pp. 34, 69, each of which depicts the Colorado River in the Grand Canyon region differently.]
Hayden, Ferdinand V.


Matthews, Northrup and Co.

NO DATE  25.1662  Map of the Wisconsin Central Line And Connections. Matthews, Northrup & Co., Art-Printing Works, Buffalo, N. Y. [1880s.] [Map is an inset on BROADSIDE, Wisconsin Central Line and Connections The Direct Route Between Chicago, Milwaukee and All points East and South and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Superior, Duluth and all points North and Northwest. Also the Following Points [lengthy lists on right and left margins]. The Direct Route Mark & Consign Freight. Base map displays western United States between Lake Michigan and the Pacific Ocean. "Atlantic & Pacific" and "Southern Pacific" railroads are delineated generally across the Southwest. "Colorado River" is depicted generally, though along a reasonably accurate course, between the head of the "Gulf of California" and the confluence of "Green R." and "Grand R." "Grand Canon" is labeled between "Lees Ferry" and the confluence of "Muddy Cr" (the Virgin River, not labeled, is depicted as if it is a tributary to the Muddy). The Little Colorado River (not labeled) is depicted reaching the Colorado directly from the southeast. Other than "R. S. Juan", no other tributaries to the Colorado are depicted in the Grand Canyon area.]

U.S. Geological Survey

NO DATE  25.1571  [Map of the United States.] [U.S. Geological Survey.] [1880?] [No title or imprint. Map displays rivers, states, and few place names. The Library of Congress's copy (https://www.loc.gov/item/2019360437/), which it catalogs as "[1880]", has a working stamp on it from "U. S. Geological Survey Office Div. of the Great Basin", with the date 1880. If this is a then-current date, it is remarkable that such an out of date map would be in use. However, the river systems as delineated are identical to the Freyhold (1869, ITEM NO. 25.1535) War Department Engineers map of the United States: "Rio Colorado or Grand River" is depicted on a southwesterly between the confluence of "Green River" and the confluence of the Virgin River (not labeled). East of the Virgin confluence, the course of the Colorado is depicted by dotted lines except for 1) a reach around the confluence of Diamond Creek (not labeled), 2) a reach around the confluence of a misplaced Little Colorado River (not labeled), 3) around the confluence of Paria River (not labeled), and 4) a reach around the confluence of "Green River" and what actually is the Grand River. The Little Colorado River (part of its lower course marked by a dotted line) reflects the geography of Egloffstein in Ives (1861), meeting the Colorado from the east in the central part of where the Grand
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Canyon is situated, and which shortly before it meets the Colorado receives Cataract Creek (not labeled) from the southeast.] [This map may be a proof copy for a product then under redevelopment.]

1881

H. H. Hardesty and Co.

1881 25.1402 Historical hand-atlas : illustrated : containing large scale copper plate maps of each state and territory of the United States, the provinces of Canada, together with a complete reference map of the world[,] topographical and railroad map of the United States, thirteen comprehensive maps of Bible geography, covering all the countries of Bible history, with a classified pronunciative index for each map, printed in colors from plates secured by letters patent, producing the clearest typographical effect of any known engraved plates, accompanied by a general survey of the world, history of the United States—history of each state and territory of the United States, nine farm maps, and history of Wells County, Indiana, illustrated, containing a condensed history of the county; biographical sketches; general statistics; miscellaneous matters, &c. Chicago and Toledo (Ohio): H. H. Hardesty and Co. [NOTE: The title cited here is one of a series of atlases that were customized (commissioned?) for specific counties of the United States, which were published during the early 1880s at least. There are variances to all.] [See "Map of Arizona" (pp. 164-165) ("Rand, McNally & Co., Engr’s, Chicago.").] "Colorado River" is shown fairly accurately between southern Utah (north of the confluence of the San Juan River) to the lower international boundary south of "Yuma City". Specific items of interest on this profusely labeled map: "Lee’s Ferry" is shown to the east of the Colorado River on the "Mormon Wagon Road"; "Buckskin or Kaiba [sic] Plateau Buckskin Mountains" is labeled; between the confluences of "Little Colorado River" and "Kanab Wash" is labeled both "Marble Canon" and "White Bluffs", and south of there is labeled "Coconino Forest"; "Suppai [sic] Indian Settlement" is located on "Cataract Creek", with the adjacent notation, "Cascades"; "Peach Springs" is marked along with a separate marker northeast of there, "Indian Settlement"; north of Peach Springs are the labels "Cedar Forest" and "Colorado Forest"; the course of the Colorado between the confluences of "Kanab Wash" and "Grand Wash" is labeled "Grand Canon of the Colorado"; canyons downstream from there are labeled "Iceberg Canon", "Virgin Canon", and "Black Canon"; along the lower Colorado only "Canebreak Canon" is labeled, upstream from "Yuma City", while the stretch between there and Yuma is labeled "Explorers Pass".]

1882

A. L. Bancroft and Co.

1882 25.1256 Bancroft’s New Map of California and Nevada compiled from the latest and most reliable official sources and special surveys. 1882. Published by A. L. Bancroft & Co. San Francisco. Copyright 1882 by A. L. Bancroft & Co. [Almost no features are depicted on the Arizona side of the Colorado River. The river in Mexico is shown in detail. East of the confluence of "Virgin River" is the label "Supposed Head of Navigation". The river passes off the map to the east at the confluence of a tributary from "Virgin Range" on the north, labeled only "Wash" (probably Grand Wash).]
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Dutton, Clarence Edward


G. W. and C. B. Colton and Co.

1882 25.605 *Map Showing the California and Nevada Railroad and its Extensions and Connections.* ("Drawn, Engraved & Printed by G. W. and C. B. Colton and Co. 182 William St: New York.") Scale 1:2,090,880. [Colorado River canyons in the region covered by this bibliography are labeled: "Marble Cañon" between "Lees Ferry" and "Kanab Cañon", "Grand Cañon of the Colorado" between "Kanab Cañon" and "Grand Wash" (where appears the label, "Colorado R. Cross."); "Virgin Cañon", "Boulder Cañon" and "Black Cañon" (where the Colorado goes off the map to the south). Also of note is that Lees Ferry is labeled both as "Lees Ferry" and "Colorado Dell". The Paria River is labeled simply "Cañon", although "Paria Plateau" is labeled, with "Vermillion (sic) Cliffs". Also labeled are "Kaibab or Buckskin Plateau" and "Houserock Vall.", and to the west, "SHI WITZ PLATEAU" (typographically thus). "Colorado Chiquito Cañ." reaches the Colorado directly from the southeast. Northeast of Lees Ferry but south of the Arizona-Utah boundary a short tributary reaches the Colorado from the east-southeast, "Navajo Cr.", while the San Juan River (not labeled) is depicted reaching the Colorado from the east in Utah. Numerous other labels appear.]

Hitchcock, Charles H.


Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co.

1883 25.611 *Map showing the location of the road and the land grant of the Atlantic and Pacific R. R. in Arizona*. [and] *Map showing the location of the road and the land grant of the Atlantic and Pacific R. R. in New Mexico*. [No imprint], multiple sheets to be placed in juxtaposition, scale 1:380,160. Displays all land-survey township, range, and sections, and non-granted inholdings.

G. W. and C. B. Colton and Co.

1883 25.608 *Map Showing the New Transcontinental Route of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad and its Connections*. ("Prepared by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co. 182 William St: New York.") ("Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1883 by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co. in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.") Scale 1:3,800,000. (Caption at top of sheet: *Extra-Beilage zur New-Yorker Handels-Zeitung.* [The trace of the railroad is broadly marked "Atlantic & Pacific Western Division" in Arizona and western New Mexico, although the trackway itself is labeled "Atlantic & Pacific" here and "Southern Pacific" in California. The trace also lays out the railroad’s land grant boundaries between the eastern boundary of Indian Territory and the Colorado River." Also shown is the 32nd parallel route, labeled "Southern Pac." "Big Cañon of the
COLORADO” is labeled thus, even at this late date. The “Virgin Range” is depicted adjacent to the “Rio Virgin” by the Arizona-Nevada boundary, and immediately parallel to it on the east is depicted “Buckskin Mts.” The region of the central and eastern Grand Canyon is blank except for the Colorado River, unlabeled tributaries, and the label “Marble Cañon” (properly positioned). At the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” is the label, adjacent to the Green, “Canon of the Green Riv.” Between this confluence and the confluence of “R. San Juan” the Colorado is labeled “Rio Colorado or Grand R.” (The lower Colorado River is labeled “Colorado R.”) The only other labeled tributaries in the Grand Canyon area are “Paria R.” and “Colorado Chiquito R.” “Painted Desert” is labeled on the north side of the Little Colorado. The unlabeled tributaries differ compared to the 1883 Colton map of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe (ITEM NO. 25.1658).

1883 25.1658  
Map Showing the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad System. with its Connections. ("Prepared by G. W. & C. B. Colton & C° 172 William St. New York"). ("Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1883 by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co. in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.") ("Rufus Adams & C° Stationers & Printers 4 & 6 Pine St. New York."). Scale 1:3,800,000. [The trace of the 35th parallel railroad is marked “Southern Pacific” (sic) in California and “Atlantic & Pacific” in Arizona and western New Mexico. Also shown is the 32nd parallel route, labeled “Southern Pacific”. “Big Cañon of the Colorado” is labeled thus, even at this late date. The “Virgin Range” is depicted adjacent to the “Rio Virgin” by the Arizona-Nevada boundary, and immediately parallel to it on the east is depicted “Buckskin Mts.” The region of the central and eastern Grand Canyon is blank except for the Colorado River and unlabeled tributaries. At the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” is the label, adjacent to the Green, “Canon of the Green”. Between this confluence and the confluence of “R. San Juan” the Colorado is labeled “Rio Colorado or Grand R.” (The lower Colorado River is labeled “Colorado R.”) The only other labeled tributaries in the Grand Canyon area are “Paria R.” and “Colorado Chiquito R.” “Painted Desert” is labeled on the north side of the Little Colorado. The unlabeled tributaries differ compared to the 1883 Colton map of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad (ITEM NO. 25.608), as also notably the label for Marble Canyon is absent from the AT&SF map. The AT&SF map also includes railway lines in northern Mexico and displays part of the Gulf of California, with the label “Desert of Avena” to the east of the mouth of the Colorado River.

Hayden, Ferdinand V., and Selwyn, A. R. C.


Rand, McNally and Co.

1883 25.1557  
Map Exhibiting the Several Pacific Railroads Prepared for the Report on the Internal Commerce of the United States by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics. Rand, McNally & Co. 1883. [A very detailed map. The course of the “Rio Colorado” is shown slightly meandering from “Yuma” to the head of the “Gulf of California”. Along that course is noted on the eastern side, “Uninhabited Desert”. The “Supposed Head of Navigation” is labeled at a point east from the confluence of “Virgin R.” Interestingly, still now years since the explorations and mapping by John Wesley Powell, not only is “Grand Canyon” not mentioned, but the course of the river through the canyon is not wholly shown accurately. At the confluence of “Cataract Creek” is labeled “Yampas Village” (i.e., Supai). The “Flax River”, also labeled “Colorado
"Chiquito" (Little Colorado River) is shown with its course from the southeast and its confluence with the Colorado directly from the south, with the label, "Supposed Junction of the Rio Colorado and Flax River". The course of the Colorado through Marble Canyon (not labeled) between "Pahreah R." and the Little Colorado is figurative and is bounded its whole length on the east by "White Mesa". Just upstream from there is "The Temple of Music". All in all, in the Grand Canyon region this is a peculiar mixture of pre-Powell conjecture and post-Powell certainty, particularly so long after the publications by Powell and others.

1883 25.1558
Rand, McNally & Co.'s New Enlarged Scale Railroad and County Map of California Showing Every Railroad Station and Post Office in the State. Published by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago. ("Copyright 1883, by Rand, McNally & Co., Map Publishers, Chicago, Ill.") [See inset map: "Rand, McNally & Co.'s Map of the United States." "Colorado River" is shown on a diagrammatic course from the confluence of "Green River" and "Grand River" to the head of the "Gulf of California". In the Grand Canyon area (not labeled), the "Flax River" (Little Colorado River) reaches the Colorado directly from the southeast. There is a place marker, such as those denoting habitations, farther up the Little Colorado that is labeled "Colorado Chiquito". There is also a wavering line in the central part of Grand Canyon, from the north, that is likely Kanab Creek; and there is a tributary (not labeled) in western Grand Canyon that comes to the Colorado first from the northwest then turning to the southeast. A peculiar mixture of Pre-Powell conjecture and post-Powell certainty.]

1883 25.1664
New Map of the Union Pacific Railway the Short, Quick and Safe Line To all Points West. Rand, McNally & Co., Map Publishers and Engravers, Chicago. [and] The Central Short Line To All Points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Montana, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington, and the Trans-Pacific Ports. Saves Time, Money, Distance and Changes of Cars. Copyright, 1883, by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago. [BROADSIDE with illustrations and texts in margins. Caption on sheet: "Union Pacific Railway and Connections."] [Base map depicts "Colorado R." between head of "Gulf of California" and the confluence of "Green River" and "Grand River". These rivers all are depicted as broad waterways, with only headwater areas shown with solid lines. In the Grand Canyon region, tributaries are "San Juan River", "Pahreah R.", "Little Colorado River", "Kanab Wash", "Cataract Cr.", "Grand Wash", and "Virgin River". The Grand Canyon is not labeled, although northeast of the Little Colorado confluence is the label "Painted Desert". "Suppai Indian Settlement" (Havasupai) is noted on Cataract Creek, but the only indication of the Hualapai is the label "Indian Settlement" about where Peach Springs would be. Numerous place names recognized from Powell and others are indicated in the Grand Canyon area. "Buckskin or Kaiba (sic) Plateau" is labeled. "Atlantic & Pacific R. R." and "Southern Pacific R. R." are delineated generally across Arizona, although the Atlantic & Pacific stops at the Colorado River south of "Ft. Mohave".]

1884
Anonymous

1884 25.748
Die pacifischen Eisenbahnen Nordamerikas. Archiv für Post und Telegrafie (Beilage zum Amtsblatt des Reichs-Postamts) (Berlin), 12(10) (May): 299-306. [See map (p. 301), and a portion of the section, "Die südlichen transkontinentalen Hauptwege" (p. 302 and following). Item with credit to Robert von Schlagintweit; probably Schlagintweit (1884, ITEM NO. 2.13639).] [In German.]
García y Cubas, Antonio [García Cubas, Antonio]

1884  25.1297  Sonora.  ("Atlas Mexicano por Antonio García Cubas.  Carta I.") ("Queda asegurada la propiedad de esta obra conforme á las leyes en la República Mexicana y en los Estados Unidos. Copyright, 1884, by S. Voisin.") Scale 1:2,000,000.  [This series of maps produced as individual sheets.]  ["Rio Colorado" is depicted between the head of "Golfo de California" and "Fuerte Yuma" at the confluence of "Río Gila".  A road is shown approaching Fort Yuma from Sonora along a path from the southeast.  "I. Gore" and "I. Montegue" are shown at the mouth of the Colorado, and just upstream from there are shown a series of undefined channels and two small islands.]  [In Spanish.]

Gray, Frank A.

1884  25.46  Arizona and New Mexico.  [No imprint] Frank A. Gray, scale 1:3,168,000.

Ober, Frederick A.


Poole Bros.

1884  25.1556  The Santa Fé route Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R.R. 3 lines between the Missouri River and the Pacific coast to the city of Mexico via the A.T.&S. and Mexican Central R.R.  [title from verso, fide Library of Congress].  ("Poole Bros., Map Eng., Chicago.")  [Recto inset map with title: Map of the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad System. Showing its direct Connecting Lines in the United States and Mexico.  with credit to "Rand, McNally & Co., Engravers, Chicago."  (The credit to Poole Bros. appears on the main map [recto].)  [The "Atlantic & Pacific R.R." route is drawn generally across northern Arizona.  "Grand Canon of the Colorado" is labeled clearly through the length of Grand Canyon, between "Virgin R." and "R. Colorado Chiquito", although the label "Marble Canon" appears in smaller type between the Little Colorado and "Cataract Cr."  Kanab Creek is not shown.  In the western Grand Canyon is a tributary (not labeled) coming from the northwest before turning southeast to meet the Colorado.]

García y Cubas, Antonio [García Cubas, Antonio]

1885  25.1298  Carta general de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos formada por el Ingeniero, Antonio García Cubas.  ("Atlas Mexicano por Antonio García Cubas.  Carta General").  ("Publicado por Debray Sucs Imprenta Litográfica, México.  Queda asegurada la propiedad de esta obra conforme á las leyes en la República Mexicana y en los Estados Unidos. Copyright, 1885, by S. Voisin.")  Scale 1:4,400,000.  [This series of maps produced as individual sheets.]  ["R. Colorado" is depicted between the head of "Golfo de Cortés" and a point north of "Yuma".  The route of the Southern Pacific Railroad (not labeled except for section names) is shown.]  [In Spanish.]

1885  25.1543  Atlas Pintoresco é Historico de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos por Antonio Garcia Cubas Publicado por Debray Sucesores Mexico  1885.  [Atlas of 13 sheets, each featuring an inset map and embellished with marginal illustrations pertinent to the map.  Most, but
not all, of these sheets will be pertinent to the area of the Colorado River delta that is portrayed at the northwestern corner of each map (all titles are in capital letters that omit diacritical marks): “I. Carta Politica”, “II. Carta Etnografica”, “III Carta Eclesiastica”, “IV Vias de Comunicion y Movimiento Maritimo”, “V. Instruccion Publica”, “VI Carto Orografica”, “VII Carta Hidrografica”, “VIII Carta Agricola”, “IX. Carta Minera”, “X. Carta Historica y Arqueologica”, “XI Reyno de la Nueva España a Principios del Siglo XIX.” (among numerous portraits is that of “D. Ant. Ma. Bucareli”), “[XII] Valle de Mexico”, “XIII Mexico y sus Cercanias”.

Herbert, Charles E.

1885 25.719

1885 mapa oficial del Estado de Sonora[,] Republica de Mexico[,] levantado y ejecutado de medidas, reconocimientos propios y de otras fuentes fidedignas. Por el Ingeniero Civil C. E. Herbert. [No imprint]. [Map includes copyright registration notice by Herbert in Washington, D.C.] [The title panel includes facsimile autograph notation, "Aprobado Luis E Torres. Gobernador de Sonora Hermosillo Octubre de 1884."] ["Rio Colorado" is shown between the U.S.-Mexico boundary and "Golfo de California". Also labeled are "Delta del Rio Colorado", "Montague" (Isla de Montague), and "Puerto Isabel", and from there a road, "camino para Yuma"]. [Note that this is a variant of the map cited here as Herbert (1885, ITEM NO. 25.720), which has title panels in Spanish and English. This map has only the Spanish title panel; in place of the English title panel is an informational box with caption, “Algunos Datos Oficiales sobre el Estado de Sonora.” It is not determined here which state may have been published first.] [In Spanish.]

1885 25.720

1885 mapa oficial del Estado de Sonora[,] Republica de Mexico[,] levantado y ejecutado de medidas, reconocimientos propios y de otras fuentes fidedignas. Por el Ingeniero Civil C. E. Herbert. \ Official map of the State of Sonora[,] Republic of Mexico[,] compiled from surveys, reconnoissances and other sources.—1885—by Chas. E. Herbert C.E. [No imprint]. [Map includes copyright registration notice by Herbert in Washington, D.C.] [In case with title, "Official Map of the State of Sonora, Mexico."] [The Spanish-language title panel includes facsimile autograph notation, "Aprobado Luis E Torres. Gobernador de Sonora Hermosillo Octubre de 1884."] ["Rio Colorado" is shown between the U.S.-Mexico boundary and "Golfo de California". Also labeled are “Delta del Rio Colorado”, “Montague” (Isla de Montague), and “Puerto Isabel”, and from there a road, "camino para Yuma"]. [See also the variant cited here as Herbert (1885, ITEM NO. 25.719). It is not determined here which state may have been published first.] [Title panels in Spanish and English.]

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers [Corps of Topographical Engineers]

1885 25.98


cross-listings  STORM 4313

Dutton, Clarence Edward

1886 25.807

Table 2 [ITEM NO. 21.918]). Although the text is printed within quotation marks, significant editing is noticed; mostly, deleted passages are not indicated by ellipses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author/Creator</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1886</td>
<td><em>Baja California.</em> (“Atlas Mexicano por Antonio García Cubas. Carta XXVIII.”)</td>
<td>García y Cubas, Antonio</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(“Publicado por Debray Suc. Imprenta Litográfica, México. Queda asegurada la propiedad de esta obra conforme a las leyes en la República Mexicana y en los Estados Unidos. Copyright, 1886, by S. Voisin.”)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scale 1:3,000,000. [This series of maps produced as individual sheets.]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[“Rio Colorado” is depicted as a meandering channel between the head of “Golfo de California” and a point some distance north of “Fuerte Yuma” at the confluence of “Rio Gila”, with a decided bend just upstream from that confluence. “I. Montegue” is shown at the mouth of the Colorado.]</td>
<td>[In Spanish.]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>Railroad and County Map of Arizona. Geo. F. Cram, Engraver and Publisher, Chicago.</td>
<td>Cram, George F.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>In: Cram’s unrivaled family atlas of the world.</em> Chicago: George F. Cram. [Map includes some Township and Range section information, boundaries of Indian reservations, and some bare physiographic information. The Havasupai reservation is labeled, remarkably, “Yava Pai Sapa Res.” Most tributaries are depicted only diagrammatically with generally undulating lines, though principal rivers and tributaries are shown more accurately. “Colorado River” is shown as encanyoned in “Grand Canon” and “Marble Canon”, although the “Grand Canon” label appears only in western Grand Canyon between the confluences of “Rio Virgin” and “Kanab Creek”, while the “Marble Canon” label appears between the confluences of “Kanab Creek” and “Little Colorado” (River, labeled only on a headwater fork). The Colorado is not depicted as encanyoned upstream from the confluence of the Little Colorado.]</td>
<td>[Note that there are numerous eds. of this atlas. The map referred to here appeared on pp. 212-213 of the 1887 ed. Other eds. have not been examined.]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>Territory of Arizona. Scale 12 Miles to 1 inch 1887 Compiled from the official Records of the General Land Office and other sources under supervision of Geo. U. Mayo, Civil Engineer—Chief of Draughting Division G.L.O. Photo lith. &amp; print. by Julius Bien &amp; Co. 139 Duane St. N.Y. (“Compiled and drawn by A. F. Dinsmore.”)</td>
<td>Dinsmore, A. F.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[Topography is illustrated. Includes county boundaries, Indian and military reservations, land grants, and 40- and 50-mile limits for railroad land grants (35th parallel only).]</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1887 25.869 The transcontinental railroads. *Science*, 10 (September 16) (241): 133-137, map between pp. 136/137. [Notes Grand Canyon access from Peach Springs, and also, "Flagg Staff, 60 miles from Point Sublime"].

1888

Rand McNally and Co.

1888 25.594 *The Santa Fé Route and connections : 1888*. Chicago: Rand McNally and Co., Engravers, 1 sheet. ["Grand Canon Colorado" (sic) and "Marble Canon" are labeled. The railway line is shown passing closest to the canyon at "Peach Springs". Map also includes elevational profiles of four different railway lines, including "Elevations between Kansas City and San Francisco". "Grand Canon" and "Marble Canon" are marked. "Little Colorado R." is also marked. Compare the map by Rand McNally and Co. (no date 1888, ITEM NO. 25.593).]

1889

Anonymous

1889 25.749 *Die Erde in Karten und Bildern*. Wien, Pest, and Leipzig: A. Hartleben’s Verlag, 494 pp., 63 maps; *Handatlas* (folio). ("Unter Mitwirkung hervorragender Fachmänner herausgegeben von der Verlagshandlung," (Foreword by Amand Frieherr von Schweiger-Lerchenfeld.) [See in part 5, "Amerika", remarks on "Das ‘Cañonland’ des Colorado" (pp. 301-302); illustration of Grand Canyon (p. 303); and Map 49.] [In German.]
The reach between the Little Colorado and "Lees Ferry" is not labeled, nor displayed as encanyoned. North of the southwest-to-northend bend of the Colorado that receives Diamond Creek from the south (not marked on this map), the area is labeled "Lost Basin". The "Atlantic & Pacific" and "Southern Pacific" railroads are delineated generally across the Southwest.

**Pennsylvania Railroad**

1889 25.1660  
*Map of the Pennsylvania Railroad and its Connections.*  [No imprint.]  [Blue-line print depicting scattered place names and railroad routes, with bare indications of topography. The 35th parallel "Atlantic & Pacific R.R." and 32nd parallel "Southern Pacific R.R." are depicted generally across Arizona and California. "Colorado River" is depicted generally, though along an accurate course. Between "Lee's Ferry" and downstream from "The Needles" at "Aubrey", the river is displayed as being encanyoned. "Grand Canon" is labeled between "Lit. Colorado Riv." and Virgin River (not labeled). Library of Congress catalog record lists "Patterson, S. C." as contributor to this map and indicates it is a Copyright Office copy from 1889.]

**Beasley, T. D. [Beasley, Thomas Dykes]**

1890 25.1553  
*Official Map of San Diego County[,] California  Compiled from latest official maps of U.S. surveys, Railroad and Irrigation surveys, County Records, and other reliable sources, and Drawn by T. D. Beasley Under supervision of Jas. D. Schuyler C.E. 1889. ("Copyright 1890, by T. D. Beasley.").*  [This map is based upon the older county boundaries. "Colorado River" is shown, after having passed through "Yuma City", continuing some distance southwestward before passing off the map. No geographical details are shown south of the international border. The map comprises chiefly the arrangement of Township and Range sections.]

**Cardona, S. Adalberto de**

1890 25.1658  
*De México á Nueva York : guia para el viajero en que se describen las principales ciudades de México y los Estados Unidos del Norte.*  [See three maps: 1] "Map of the Mexican Central Railway and Connections." ("Eng’d by American Bank Note Co., New York.") (pp. 2)-[3] of a [4]-p. insert between pp. 8/9).  "Gulf of California" separates "Lower California" from "Mexico".  "Colorado R." is depicted between the head of the gulf and "Green R.", where a confluence of a short river (not labeled) reaching there from the south may depict a poorly drafted Grand River.  Only the states of California, Arizona, and New Mexico have their boundaries drawn; the remainder of the U.S. simply labeled "United States".  Tributaries to the Colorado (none labeled) are the San Juan River (above "Lee’s Ferry"), the Little Colorado River, and Gila River.  Short, poorly depicted tributaries are obviously Kanab Creek, Grand Wash, Virgin and Muddy Rivers, and Las Vegas Wash.  2] "The Santa Fé Route and Connections.  1889." ("Rand, McNally & Co., Engr’s. Chicago.") (pp. 2)-[3] of a [4]-p. insert between pp. 72/73).  "Gulf of California" separates "Lower California" from "Mexico".  "Colorado River" is depicted between the head of the gulf and the confluence of "Green River" and (not labeled) Grand River.  The reach of the Colorado through "Grand Canon" and "Marble Canyon" is depicted as encanyoned.  Tributaries to the Colorado include "San Juan R.", Little Colorado River (not labeled), and Gila River (not labeled).  The Virgin River (not labeled) is curiously depicted, implying that what on other contemporary maps is the
Sevier River in western Utah, flowing directly to the Colorado past "Overton", Nevada. The route of the "Atlantic & Pacific R. R." across northern Arizona is depicted. [3] An untitled map depicting the Southern Pacific railroad and connections ("Poole Bro's. Chicago.") (pp. [2]-[3] of a [4]-p. insert between pp. 256/257). "Gulf of California" separates "Lower California" from "Mexico". "Colorado R." is depicted between the head of the gulf and the confluence of the Green and Grand Rivers (neither labeled). The only tributary to the Colorado that is shown is the San Juan River (not labeled). [Maps are in English; the remainder of volume is in Spanish.]

Johnston, Alexander Keith [Johnston, Keith]
1890 25.1378 United States of North America (Western States) by Keith Johnston, F.R.S.E. ("Engraved, Printed and Published by W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh & London."). (Caption: "Keith Johnston's General Atlas"). Scale 1:6,047,811, 95 miles to an inch. [Within the area of interest to this bibliography, this ed. of the map is (amazingly) effectively unchanged from the 1875 ed. (ITEM NO. 25.1377), with the exception that the 35th and 32nd parallel railroads are delineated, the inclusion of "Mineral Park" as a place name in northwestern Arizona, the label "Grand Cañon" appears on the "Rio Colorado" in the western part of the canyon, the label "Marble Cañon" on the Colorado between "Rio Colorado Chiquito" and "Kanab Cr." (and "Cataract Cañon" in Utah upstream from "Rio San Juan"); else all is the same including the retention of the peculiar "Parke Cr.", and the absence of Diamond Creek even though "Pariah" has been added downstream from the still-misplaced El Vado de los Padres—all in all, a most peculiar map for its "antedated" updates on a base map long out of date.]

Matthews, Northrup and Co.
1890 25.1559 1890 Matthews, Northrup & Co's Official Railroad Map of the United States, Dominion of Canada and Mexico Perfected to Date from Latest Authentic Sources. Engraved and Printed by Matthews, Northrup & Co. Buffalo, & New York. ["Colorado River" is depicted as encanyoned through "Grand Cañon" between a point downstream from "Virgin River" and the Arizona-Utah boundary. Although the confluence of "Little Colorado R." is correctly shown, its northwesterly course is somewhat generalized.]

Ireland, William, Jr.
1891 11.5900 Preliminary mineralogical and geological map of the State of California. California State Mining Bureau, scale 1 inch = 12 miles. (Drawn by J. C. Kenkenius.)

Berghaus, Hermann
1892 25.786 Berghaus' Physikalischer Atlas : 75 Karten in sieben Abteilungen, enthaltend 514 Darstellungen über Geologie, Hydrographie, Meteorologie, Erdmagnetismus, Pflanzenverbreitung, Tierverbreitung und Völkerkunde. Gotha: Justus Perthes. [See plate "Höhen und Tiefen", the world map on which labels "Colorado" and "Gila", with the Colorado entering the head of "Botes M.", and adjacent to the river confluence is labeled "Colorado Wüste". [In this bibliography refer also to Bailly et al. (2019, ITEM NO. 2.28944), in which this plate is reproduced. [In German.]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

John W. Iliff and Co.

1892  25.874  The American republic: discovery—settlement—wars—independence—constitution—
dissension—secession—peace. 1492—400 years—1892. Official maps in colors of every state and territory in the union, showing all railroads, post offices, etc., etc. Also historical and geographical description of each state and territory, with Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the United States, general government of the United States, and grand panorama main buildings, World’s Columbian Exposition. Also a complete indexed list of towns and counties in the United States with the population of each according to the 1890 official census. Chicago: John W. Iliff and Co., 206 pp.  [See "Territory of Arizona", p. 73.]

Rand, McNally and Co.

1892  25.1552  Rand, McNally & Co.’s Map of the United States Showing, In Six Degrees, the Density of Population, 1890. In: Indexed atlas of the world. Chicago: Rand, McNally and Co. ["Colorado River" is shown as encanyoned in "Grand Canon of the Colorado". What is Marble Canyon is labeled as "Middle Canon".]

Sweetser, M. F.

1892  25.931  King’s handbook of the United States. Planned and edited by Moses King. Buffalo, New York: Moses King Corporation, 939 pp.  [See maps, pp. 8, 462; and “Arizona; the Apache State”, pp. 53-58.]

1893

Ferguson, Orlando

1893  25.1585  Map of the Square and Stationary Earth. By Prof. Orland Ferguson, Hot Springs, South Dakota. Four Hundred Passages in the Bible that Condemn the Globe Theory, or the Flying Earth, and None Sustain It. This Map is the Bible Map of the World. Copyright by Orlando Ferguson, 1893. ([Louis H. Everts & Co.—Litho. Phila.]) [This most unusual projection displays a single river (not labeled) reaching “Gulf of California” from headwaters between Salt Lake City and Denver. Its course passes generally through mountains before turning south to the gulf.]

Hart, J.

1893  25.340  Map of the Colorado Desert, Sonora Mesa, and delta of the rio Colorado.  [No imprint], 1 sheet, scale 30 miles = 6.4 cm. (Drawn by J. Hart, Jersey City, New Jersey. Copyright Colorado River Irrigation Company.)

Nordenskiöld, Gustaf

1893  25.894  The cliff dwellers of the Mesa Verde, southwestern Colorado: their pottery and implements. (D. Lloyd Morgan, translator.) Stockholm and Chicago: P. A. Norstedt & Söner, 174+ pp., plates. ("Stockholm 1893; Royal Printing Office"). [Pagination: frontispiece (portrait), [i-vi], 1-174 with Plates I-XVI interleaved, Plates XVII-LI, i-iv [index]; Appendix, [ii], i-xi, Plates 1-X; map.] [The map (1 leaf), scale 1:3,700,000, includes central and eastern “Grand Cañon”, although “Painted Desert” embraces the North Rim, crossing the Kaibab Plateau. Map also depicts roads and Indian
Pennsylvania Railroad

1893 25.1661 *General Map of the Pennsylvania Railroad and its Connections.* ("Allen, Lane & Scott, Engravers.") [No imprint.] [Date from Library of Congress catalog record.] ["Colorado R."/"Colorado River" is depicted between the head of "Gulf of California" and the confluence of "Green R." and "Grand R." "Grand Canon" is labeled between "Little Colorado" and "Rio Virgin". "Colorado Plateau" is labeled south of the canyon. An interesting, late-date depiction of a south-trending river paralleling the lower Colorado River to its west shows a course from headwaters at the Nevada-California boundary to a dry lake west of Parker, Arizona. It is reminiscent of the supposed "river of the sulfurous pyramids" displayed on earlier maps (see also remarks on the "river of the sulfurous pyramids" in the Notes to Section 2].]

Rand, McNally and Co.

1893 25.909 *Rand, McNally and Co.'s new pocket atlas : containing colored county maps of all states and territories in the United States, and the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, together with descriptive, statistical, and historical matter pertaining to each, and indexed lists of their counties, giving area and population : also colored skeleton maps of the continents, showing all the countries of the world, accompanied by statistical matter regarding the countries and their principal cities.* Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally and Co., 173 pp. [See "Arizona", pp. 134-135; also refer to maps of California, p. 137, and Nevada, p. 140.]

1893 25.1659 *Rand, McNally & Co's Official Railroad Map of the United States with portions of the Dominion of Canada[,] the Republic of Mexico and the West Indies[.] Compiled from Government Surveys, and Official Tracings and Operating Time Tables of all Railroads. ("Rand, McNally & Co., Engravers, Printers, and Publishers, Chicago and New York.") ("Approximate Scale: 36 Miles to 1 Inch.") ("Rand, McNally & Co.'s Railroad Map of the United States. Copyright, 1893, by Rand, McNally & Co.") [Very detailed map on four large sheets, with physiography displayed by noticeably heavy hachuring, which interferes with some map labels. "Colorado River" is depicted between the head of the "Gulf of California" and the confluence of "Green River" and "Grand River". The river is depicted between the gulf and the confluence of the Bill Williams River (not labeled except for "Santa Maria R." on its upper course) is shown by a widely drawn waterway, upstream from which it is shown only as a solid line. "Grand Canon & Colorado River" and "Grand Canon" are labeled between the confluence of "Little Colorado Riv.," and "Grand Wash Cliff", "Grand Wash Cliffs Cottonwood" (sic) where also is labeled "Peirce Ferry"). "Marble Canon" is labeled between the Little Colorado and "Lees Ferry". The course of the Colorado through Grand and Marble Canyons (and "Black Canon" downstream) is very heavily hachured, rendering the river channel rather hard to discern. Other labeled tributaries in the Grand Canyon region are "Kanab Canon", "Cataract Cr.", and "Virgin River". "Kaibab Plateau" is labeled, with "De Monte Park" (sic). Numerous other physiographic features are labeled in the region. The "Hualapai Indian Reservation" is delimited, but there is no indication of Diamond Creek on this map, though the rail section house "Peach Spr." is present. The 35th parallel "Atlantic & Pacific" and 32nd parallel "Southern Pacific" railroad routes are depicted.]
Zilliacus, Konni


1894

Hooper and Berner

1894  25.53  Hooper and Berner’s indexed township and county map of Arizona.  San Francisco: Britton and Rey, scale ca. 1:984,000.

Gannett, Henry


Smith, Benjamin E.


Gray, C. P.  [Gray, Charles P.]

1898  25.1551  Gray’s New Trunk Railway Map of the Untied States[,] Dom. of Canada and portion of Mexico.  Compiled from Latest Official Sources, showing carefully selected list of Cities & Towns in readable type for quick reference.  Published by C. P. Gray 89 Fulton St. New York.  ("Robert A. Welcke Photo-Lith. 178 William St. N.Y.")  ("Copyrighted 1898 by C. P. Gray N.Y.")  [The Library of Congress Office of Register of Copyrights stamp on the LOC copy of this map is dated January 7, 1899.]  [The "Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe" route is shown across northern Arizona. On "Colorado River", "Grand Canon" is figured as encanyoned. Of note is a dashed line that depicts a road connection between "Flagstaff" and "Hances" (sic). The spot position of the John Hance ranch locale is shown at the area now known as Desert View, and in fact displays as in the canyon. This may be in part due to Santa Fe advertising, since also by Flagstaff are noted "Cave Dwellings" and "Cliff Dwellings"; no other such notes are shown.]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Noriega, Eduardo
1898 25.895 Geografía de la República Mexicana. México: Librería de la Vía de Ch. Bouret, 543 pp. + advertisements. [Colorado River delta region, see pp. 132-133, and plate, "El Río Colorado" (p. 131). Includes map on p. 133.] [In Spanish.]

1899

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway System
1899 25.1550 The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway System. 1899. ("Eng’d by American Bank Note Company, New York.") [Main routes are highlighted in red; spurs in black. The "Santa Fe Pacific R. R." main route is shown crossing northern Arizona, passing closest to "Grand Canon of the Colorado" at "Peach Sprs." A spur line is shown between Kingman and Chloride. The Grand Canyon, and "Marble Canon", are depicted as encanyoned.]

Ellis, Edward S.
1899 25.809 The national history of the United States : from the landing of the Norsemen to the present time. Volume V. Cleveland, Ohio: Lamson and Carpenter, pp. 1537-1920. [Grand Canyon (as a barrier in communication between northernmost Arizona and the territorial capital), p. 1824. A new system of boundaries for states and territories is proposed, with map, pp. 1824-1827.]

1901

National Publishing Company

1902

Bailey, Gilbert Ellis, AND Aubury, Lewis E.
Bicknell, P. C.  [Bicknell, Pierpont Constable]

Guide book of the Grand Canyon of Arizona : with the only correct maps in print : a volume of interesting facts and gossip by P. C. Bicknell.  [No imprint] (printed by Press of G. Rice and Sons, Los Angeles), 97 pp., map.  [1902.]  [Cover title: Guide Book of the Grand Canyon.]  [Copies with stamp added to title-page: "Fred Harvey, Publisher, Kansas City, Mo. Copyright by Geo. U. Young".]  [Data from U.S. Copyright Office indicate Library of Congress No. 2—17241, and: "Copyright by Geo. U. Young and P. C. Bicknell, United States. Class A, XXc, no. 16043, Sept. 3, 1901 [i.e. copyright registration filed]; 1 copy rec’d May 31, 1902; 1 copy rec’d June 9, 1902 [i.e., dates when requirement of the deposit of two copies of the publication were satisfied]" (U.S. Library of Congress, Copyright Office, Catalogue of Title Entries of Books and Other Articles, (577) (3rd Quarter 1902) (July 24): 389).]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED » GCNHA Monograph 2: page 16 | CITED » GCNHA Monograph 8: page 1-12 | FARQUHAR 63 FQ25:9 [*1901*]


[Kino, Eusebio Francisco]

Mapa de la California su Golfo y Provincias fronteras en el continente de Nueva España.  In: Hernández, Fortunato, Las razas indígenas de Sonora y la guerra del Yaqui. México: Talleres de la Casa Editorial "J. de Elizalde", between pp. [vi]/[viii].  [Without credit, map reproduces the Kino (1701/1705) map after Venegas (1759, ITEM NO. 25.1127).  It reproduces the cartouche, "Al Rey N.S. la Provincia de la Compañía de la Compañía de JHS de Nueva españa lo S. D.y C 1757."]  [Refer to Kino in Section 1 of this Cartobibliography.]  [In Spanish.]

Price, William W.

Three hundred miles on the Colorado River: an account of a hunting, camping and exploring trip by the boys of Agassiz Hall.  Alta, California: Agassiz Hall, 36 pp., map. (Western Adventures, No. 1, March 1902.)  (Carruth and Carruth, Printers, Chicago.)  [Regarding authorship: Footnote to Vernon L. Kellogg’s "Introduction", p. [1], is signed "W. W. P.", Kellogg notes "Mr. Price", p. 7.  Authorship, William W. Price, on the authority of catalogue records.]  [Needles to Yuma.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  FQ18:320

≡ REVIEWS AND NOTICES  Anonymous, 1902, ITEM NO. 30.693

O’Hare, Daniel

Territory of Arizona.  Compiled from the official Records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of Frank Bond Chief of Drafting Division G.L.O. 1903 Scale: 1 Inch = 22 Miles.  ("Compiled and Drawn by Daniel O’Hare."  "Andrew B. Graham Photolith Washington, D.C.")  [Topography is illustrated. Includes county boundaries, and Indian and military reservations. In Grand Canyon region, boundaries of Grand Canyon Forest Reserve and Walapai Indian Reserve are shown.]

Yuzhkova, S. N.


840
ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE GRAND CANON

CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Tovarishchestva "Prosvishchenie", 800 pp. + advertisements. [See "Америка" [Amerika], pp. 490-511; specifically, map between pp. 490/491, and note in passing of "Большой Каньон" [Bolshoi Kanyon (Grand Canyon)], p. 495.] [In Russian.]

1904

Dellenbaugh, Frederick S.


[NOTE: Thus far one dust jacket has been seen with a clothbound text, but which may have been custom-made, thus dust jackets for clothbound texts are not likely a publisher’s production (fide Dan Cassidy, Five Quail Books).] [Later eds. printed without date (see Dellenbaugh, no date, ITEM NO. 2.26910).] [NOTE: In addition to the difference in places of publication, this ed. differs from the later undated [1906-1908] ed. in the following points: 1) in later ed. the title-page adds credit to Dellenbaugh; 2) chapter title, p. 11, lacks tilde over “N” (“HOW THE CANON CAME TO BE”); 3) p. 31, last two lines rewritten (in 1904 ed. as “...of the Indians will hospitably show you the way to a point where you can get a...”, in later ed. as “...Indian will show you the way to the point marked 1 on Map 1, where you get a...”]

Herbert, Charles E.

1904 25.722 1884 1904 mapa oficial del Estado de Sonora[,] Republica de Mexico[,] levantado y ejecutado de medidas, reconocimientos propios y de otras fuentes fidedignas. Por el Ingeniero Civil C. E. Herbert. \ New revised official map of the State of Sonora[,] Republic of Mexico[,] 1884-1904[,] compiled from surveys, reconnaissances and other sources by Chas. E. Herbert C.E. Nogales, Arizona Territory: Sonora News Company. (Moss Engraving Co., New York.) [A colored map effectively a facsimile reprinting of the map by Herbert (1885, ITEM NO. 25.720). The Colorado River delta area is unchanged from that map.] [Title panels in Spanish and English.]

Imperial Land Company

NO DATE 25.1100 Map of the Colorado Delta showing the Imperial canal system constructed and owned by the California Development Company : Imperial Land Company Gen. Agents. Los Angeles: Imperial Land Company. [Inset: "Marginal Map Showing location of Irrigable Lands"].] [Ca. 1905.]

Stieler, Adolf

Dellenbaugh, Frederick S.

1906

The Grand Cañon of Arizona: through the stereoscope: the Underwood Patent Map System combined with eighteen original stereoscopic photographs: Explanatory Notes edited by F. S. Dellenbaugh, [item no. 2.2316]. New York and London: Underwood and Underwood, 64 pp. with 2 maps (map 2 fold-out). [1906-1908]. [This is a later ed.; 1st ed. 1904 (see Dellenbaugh, item no. 2.2316).] [This separately bound text accompanies a boxed set of 18 stereoscopic views (see Underwood and Underwood in Part 26/Appendix 2 of The Grand Canon; item nos. 26.641, 26.980). Its fold-out map of Grand Canyon delimits with overprinting the direction and breadth of view for each stereoview. Box variants noted: boxes with gilt lettering or silver stamping. Text booklet either clothbound or with wraps. Clothbound cover stamping: Grand Canyon of Arizona: through the stereoscope: Underwood & Underwood.] [Note: Thus far one dust jacket has been seen with a clothbound text, but which may have been custom-made, thus dust jackets for clothbound texts are not likely a publisher’s production (fide Dan Cassidy, Five Quail Books).] [Note: In addition to the difference in places of publication, this ed. differs from the 1904 ed. in the following points: 1) title-page adds credit to Dellenbaugh; 2) chapter title, p. 11, adds tilde to “N” (“HOW THE CAÑON CAME TO BE”); 3) p. 31, last two lines rewritten (in 1904 ed. as “. . . of the Indians will hospitably show you the way to a point where you can get a . . .”", in this later ed. as " . . . Indian will show you the way to the point marked 1 on Map 1, where you get a . . .".)]

James, George Wharton

1906 25.873


Anonymous, 1906

James, George Wharton

1906 25.873

**CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY**

**SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2**

Matthes, François E.

1906 24.133  *Bright Angel, Ariz.* U.S. Geological Survey, 1 sheet. [1:48,000-scale topographic map of Bright Angel quadrangle, Arizona.] [Text on verso by L. F. Noble: *The Grand Canyon of the Colorado River.*] [Reprinted 1932, 1947.] [See also in Section 4 of this cartobibliography the guide to 1:48,000-scale quadrangles that were a part of the 1903-1904 topographical survey of the eastern Grand Canyon region.]

U.S. Geological Survey

1906 11.734  *Reconnaissance map of the Salton Sink, California.* E. M. Douglas, Geographer, R. B. Marshall, in charge of section, W. Carvel Hall, topographer: Adjoining areas from maps of the U.S. Geological Survey and other official and private sources. U.S. Geological Survey, 1 sheet. Scale 1:500,000, contour interval 50 feet. ("Elevations and topography in Mexico are approximate"). (N31°30'-W114°30'/2.2°×1.8°.) [Includes lower Colorado River area to head of Gulf of California. Also includes “abandoned” route of Southern Pacific Railroad that had been inundated by Salton Sea.] [Reprinted 1908, 1921, 1928, 1942.]  

Colby, Frank Moore, and Sandeman, George


Douglas, Edward Morehouse; Evans, Richard T.; Baldwin, H. L.; and Stewart, John T.

1908 24.227  *Arizona (Coconino County), Shinumo quadrangle.* U.S. Geological Survey, scale 1:48,000. [Topographic; surveyed 1905.]

Stanton, Robert Brewster

1908 25.172  *Diagram showing the history of the exploration[,] navigation and survey : Grand and other cañons of the Colorado River of the West from 1540 to 1908.* New York: Robert Brewster Stanton, 1 sheet. ["Special Note. The complete record of the navigation of the Lower Colorado River, below the Grand Cañon, is not intended to be given here. The records of Alarçon, Johnson and Ives are only given as they were the most prominent." Also: "This diagram does not attempt to give the names of every trapper or hunter that has been to the Colorado, but only the REAL Expeditions that have Explored, Surveyed & Navigated the River in Boats THROUGH THE GREAT CAÑONS."]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

U.S. Forest Service

1908  25.607  *Grand Canyon National Monument within Grand Canyon National Forest, Arizona. 1907.* U.S. Forest Service, 1 sheet. ("Diagram forming a part of proclamation dated January 11, 1908.") [Displays township and range grid for the national forest and monument.]

1909

Dellenbaugh, Frederick S.

1909  25.802  *The romance of the Colorado River: the story of its discovery in 1540, with an account of the later explorations, and with special reference to the voyages of Powell through the line of the great canyons.* New York: G. P. Putnam’s Sons (The Knickerbocker Press), 401 pp. [**NOTE:** Five Quail Books Catalogue 16 (2000), no. 58B, indicates for one copy: "This copy dated 1909 has a photo of the Powell Memorial by the Kolb Brothers. The Memorial was built in 1915 [sic, 1918]. Another distinct difference is the lack of a pictorial cover." Five Quail Books Catalogue 20 (2004), no. 104B, indicates, "This edition has three foldout maps that earlier editions do not have."]


1910

Anonymous

1910  25.750  Map of St. George line.  *In:* Railroad News [SECTION].  *Deseret News,* (July 11): 6 [issue pagination].  [M. T. Burgess presented map of surveys for rail line leaving the Salt Lake Route at Thermo going to St. George and Grand Canyon.  A Kingman branch is also projected via St. Thomas.  (Map not shown in paper.)]

U.S. Geological Survey


1911

Bartholomew, J. G.  [Bartholomew, John George]

CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

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<th>Date</th>
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<td>1912</td>
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<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>25.1259</td>
<td>*United States and Mexico. Sketch Map of part of Sonora and Arizona to illustrate the paper by Dr. Carl Lumholtz. Geographical Journal, 40(5) (November): 588 [fold-out]. Scale 1:2,000,000. (“This map has been prepared from a compass sketch and information supplied by Dr. Carl Lumholtz, adjusted to Mr. I. N. Dracopoli’s triangulation points (marked ▲), and supplemented by the United States Government Maps of Arizona.”) (“Published by the Royal Geographical Society.” “The Geographical Journal 1912.”) [Routes of travel by Lumholtz are marked. [“Colorado River” is depicted between a point north of the confluence of “Gila River” and a head of the estuary at “Colonia Lerdo”. There also is shown a river (not labeled) coming from the northwest to its own estuarine head adjacent to the Colorado; both at the head of “Gulf of California”.] [This map accompanied the paper by Lumholtz (1912, ITEM NO. 2.29243), which in so appearing also supported the paper by Dracopoli (1912, ITEM NO. 2.29244), that was appended without title to Lumholtz’s paper.]</td>
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<td>1913</td>
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CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Shelton, William Arthur

1913  25.657  Atlas of railway traffic maps. Chicago: LaSalle Extension University, 24 maps. ("This Atlas of Railway Traffic Maps is one of a series of texts on Interstate Commerce and Railway Traffic. The grouping of traffic territories for rate adjustments shown in this atlas is explained in the treatises devoted to freight classification and rates and forming a part of the course in Interstate Commerce and Railway Traffic." [title-page]) [See Map 22, "Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe"]

Clason Map Company


Fitch, George


Smith, Benjamin E.


Thurston, Albert G.

1915  25.997  New series. Thurston’s travel and mileage map of the highways, cities, towns, railways : absolutely reliable : southern California to Phoenix, Arizona : the desert map, water holes, wells, springs, elevations of mountains and valleys and east to Washington, D. C. via southern all-year-round route. Published by Albert G. Thurston, Pasadena. (Drawn by D. C. McLain.) [Panel title from map: Thurston’s auto-highway, mountain and desert map showing towns, railways, and waterholes between Grand Canyon, Williams, Prescott, Barstow, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Yuma, and Phoenix : published by Western Map and Publishing Co., 250 East 4th St., Los Angeles, El Centro and Pasadena".] [Upper-right corner of map includes a small inset the displays the "Grand Cañon Route" between a point north of Red Lake to "El Tovar". Map also displays railroads with their section names.]

Smith, James Perrin

1916  11.5899  Geological map of the State of California. California State Mining Bureau, 1 sheet.
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

1917

Automobile Club of Southern California

1917 25.145  Automobile road map from Brawley, El Centro to Yuma via Holtville and Planked Road. Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California.

1918

American Automobile Association

1918 25.1577  General Map of Transcontinental Routes with Principal Connections. New York: American Automobile Association. ("Copyright 1912, 1913, 1914, 1916, 1918.") [Routes are keyed to colored overprints in a variety of symbols. Crossing northern Arizona are shown "National Park-Park Hwy." with loop route between Flagstaff-Grandview-Grand Canyon-Anita-Williams, and the coincident "National Old Trails Road" (omitting the Grand Canyon loop); in California, Nevada, and Utah between Needles-Searchlight-Las Vegas-St. Thomas-Toquerville is shown the "Arrowhead Trail"; and across southern Arizona are shown the "Southern Natational Hwy." and "Old Spanish Trail". Also of note on this map is the symbol at "Grand Canyon of the Colorado" marking "Bass Camp", although with no connecting road delineated.]

National Railway Publication Company


1919

Clason Map Company

NO DATE 25.1580  Clason’s Guide Map of United States Published by the Clason Map Co., Denver, Colo. ("Copyrighted by the Clason Map Co. Denver, Colo.") [Library of Congress Copyright Office's receipt copy stamped with date "Oct –7 1919"]. ["National Old Trails Road" and "A. T. & S. F. Ry." are delineated across northern Arizona, with "G. C. Ry." spur between Williams and Grand Canyon at "Grand Canyon Nat. Park". Roadway shown from east of Flagstaff around eastern side of San Francisco Peaks to Grand Canyon, and between there and east of Williams. "Dixie Overland Highway" is shown crossing the Colorado at Yuma.]
Westgard, A. L.

1919 25.615 Arizona and New Mexico: local and through routes: showing topography, Indian reservations and pueblos, national parks and monuments. With digest of hunting and fishing regulations. Washington, D.C., and New York: American Automobile Association, Touring Information Board, 1 sheet, two sides, scale ca. 1:1,362,240. [This is the first AAA map to depict Grand Canyon National Park. "Grand View", "El Tovar", and "Bass Camp" are depicted as accessible by road. The "Monumental Highway" (today's U.S. Routes 89 and 89A) is depicted, crossing the Colorado River at "Lee's Ferry".]

Anonymous

1920 25.543 The great basin of the Colorado. Journal of Electricity, 45(8) (October 15): [352] [frontispiece for number]. [Oblique-view map of Colorado River basin with its own panel legend, "The Airplane[: A Necessary Tool in the Future Development of the West", and with text and insets that are mostly illegible at this scale. Map copyright and credit is illegible.] [This number includes several text articles pertaining to aircraft use in the West, but none are specifically pertinent to the coverage of this bibliography.]

American Automobile Association, Touring Information Board

1920 25.1578 United States West Main-Traveled Routes. Showing Principal Highways in the Central and Western States. New York: American Automobile Association, Touring Information Board. [Verso with map, "General Map of United States West Main Automobile Routes". Much cleaner typography as compared to American Automobile Association (1918, item no. 25.1577). Depicts principal routes only by lines drawn more boldly. The northern Arizona route includes a loop, Flagstaff-Grandview-Grand Canyon-Anita-Williams. It also shows a symbol at "Grand Canyon of the Colorado" marking "Bass Camp", although with no connecting road delineated.]

Finley, John H.


Herbert, Charles E.

1920 25.723 1884 1920 mapa oficial del Estado de Sonora[,] Republica de Mexico[,] levantado y ejecutado de medidas, reconocimientos propios y de otras fuentes fidedignas. Por el Ingeniero Civil C. E. Herbert. \ New revised official map of the State of Sonora[,] Republic of Mexico[,] 1884-1920[,] compiled from surveys, reconnaissances and other sources by Chas. E. Herbert C.E. Nogales, Arizona: Sonora News Company. [A colored map effectively a facsimile reprinting of the map by Herbert (1885, ITEM NO. 25.720). The Colorado River delta area is unchanged from that map.] [Title panels in Spanish and English.]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

1922

Birdseye, Claude H., and Gerdine, T. G.

1922 10.122 Plan and profile of Colorado River from Lees Ferry, Ariz[.], to mouth of Green River, Utah; San Juan River to mouth of Chinle Creek, Utah; and certain tributaries. (Topography by A. T. Fowler and V. E. Leech.) U.S. Geological Survey, 22 sheets consisting of 16 plans (maps, sheets A-P, scale 1:31,680; see key below) and 6 profiles (sheets Q-V). [Within the bounds of this bibliography, see plan from Lees Ferry to Mile –15 on sheets A and B (contour interval 20 feet, contour interval on river surface 5 feet); corresponding profile on sheet Q, vertical scale 1 inch = 20 feet). C. H. Birdseye, Chief Topographic Engineer; T. G. Gerdine, Division Topographic Engineer; topography by A. T. Fowler and V. E. Leech; surveyed 1921.] [Full set displays Colorado River Miles 0 to –216, and San Juan River Miles 0-133. Mileage on Colorado River measured upstream from USGS concrete gage well opposite mouth of Paria River; usually by convention indicated as negative numbers.]

First National Bank of Boston


Hanstein, Otfried von

1922 25.842 (ed.) In den Tälern des Todes: die abenteuerliche Erforschung der Wunderwelt am Colorado durch J. W. Powell. Dresden: Verlag Deutsche Buchwerkstätten, 176 pp., plates. (Jäger und Forscher.) (“Zeilenguß-Maschinensatz und Druck von Oscar Brandstetter, Leipzig” (p. [2], i.e. half-title page verso.) [Young-reader title. A novelized, free translation of John Wesley Powell’s report of explorations, credited to “The Colorado River of the West and its tributaries” (p. 8); i.e., Powell (1875, ITEM NO. 8849)]
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<td>1923</td>
<td>25.889</td>
<td><em>Earliest crossing of the deserts of Utah and Nevada to southern California:</em> Route of Jedediah S. Smith in 1826.</td>
<td>California Historical Society Quarterly, 2(3) (October): 228-236, map. [Includes refinement of Smith’s route on the tributaries of the Virgin and Colorado Rivers. Includes verbatim transcription of Smith’s letter to General William Clark, July 12, 1827, in which he describes his journey.]</td>
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<td>1923</td>
<td>25.147</td>
<td><em>National Old Trails Road.</em> Grand Canyon Route.  Open 365 days of the year thru the heart of America to the all-year playgrounds of America.  The backbone of a system of national highways.*</td>
<td>National Old Trails Road Association, large folded map.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
1924

Birdseye, Claude H.


Darton, Nelson Horatio, et al.


U.S. Army Air Corps

1924 25.531 Chart No. 32; Phoenix, Ariz. to San Diego, Cal. U.S. Army Air Corps, United States Air Navigation Maps (Experimental), No. 32, 3 maps, cloth-mounted in booklet. ["Air Navigation Map No. 32 (Experimental); Phoenix, Arizona to San Diego, Calif." , 2 color
topographic maps, scale 1:500,000. "Night Flying Map", white on black, scale 1:1,000,000.] [Route is by way of Yuma and Imperial Valley.] [Also later printings.]

1925

Hedin, Sven

1925 25.854  
*Grand Canyon.* Stockholm: Albert Bonniers Förlag, 295 [297] pp., fold-out map ("Karta över Grand Canyon i Arizona") affixed to leaf corresponding to p. [299] in advance of the rear free flyleaf. [Reproduces original artwork throughout.] [In Swedish.] [NOTE: This title has as yet not been translated into English. A brief passage was translated by George Kirsh, published in Elizabeth McFarland’s (1978, ITEM NO. 2.4439) *Grand Canyon Viewpoints*, p. 23.]

Mitchell, Samuel Augustus [Sr.]

1925 25.332  
*A new map of Texas[,] Oregon and California with the regions adjoining.* Compiled from the most recent authorities. Published by S. Augustus Mitchell[,] N.E. corner of Market & Seventh Streets. Philadelphia: S. Agustus Mitchell [sic], 34 pp. [Facsimile reprinting by North Pacific Bank Note Co. Text booklet includes 2 pp. "History of Map” by Frank Gougar and introductory notes by W. P. Bonney.]

Paine, Paul M.

1925 25.1508  
*Map of Adventures Stories Trails Voyages Discoveries Explorations & Places To Read About For Boys and Girls.* ("R. R. Bowker Company, 62 West 45th Street, N.Y.” "Copyright by Paul M. Paine, 1925.”) [An illustrated, fanciful, hand-drawn map of the world. In the area of interest to this bibliography, a river (the Colorado, not labeled) is drawn imaginatively, feeding into the Gulf of California (not labeled). Over the Colorado delta and lower river is the label “Death Valley”!]

Yard, Robert Sterling

1925 25.954  
Grand Canyon, Zion and Bryce. *In:* Kane, John Francis (ed.), *Picturesque America: its parks and playgrounds* An illustrated volume with special articles contributed for park and playground sections and numerous selections from the works of well known authors expressing the varied appeal of out-doors in America. New York: Resorts and Playgrounds of America, pp. 108-117, 118-124, fold-out map.

1926

Fite, Emerson D., AND Freeman, Archibald

1926 25.824  
Hedin, Sven

1926 25.855 Gran Cañon : Mein Besuch im amerikanischen Wunderland. Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus, 245 pp., folded map ("Sonderkarte des Gran Cañon in Arizona") laid in with cloth strap inside rear cover. [Translation of Hedin (1925), Grand Canyon (ITEM NO. 2.3305).] [In German.]

≡ REVIEWS AND NOTICES Anonymous, 1926, ITEM NO. 30.1420; Jaeger, 1927, ITEM NO. 30.1444

Hulbert, A. B.


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 2: page 36 | GCNHA Monograph 8: page 2-12

Rishel, W. D.  [Rishel, William D. “Bill”]

See in Part 9 of THE GRAND CANON, under Utah State Automobile Association; relates to the map guide series known as Rishel’s Routes, which pertains chiefly to Utah but includes northern Arizona

Citation of sample map:

1926 25.1280 Utah State Auto Ass’n. Auto Highway Map. Compiled by W. D. Rishel. All the Transcontinental Routes and Connections to National Parks and Salt Lake, the Center of Scenic America. In: Official touring guide of the Utah State Auto Association Touring Bureau: Salt lake Tribune automobile tour book : containing twenty thousand miles of automobile highways in Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, Arizona and Colorado, covering all auto roads in that section of the Intermountain West of which Salt Lake City is the natural center : strip maps or logs of the Lincoln Highway, Midland Trail, Pike’s Peak Route, Zion Park Highway, Pershing Historical Highways and Evergreen Trail, passing through this section. The complete Salt Lake-Yellowstone Park and Salt Lake-Grand Canyon routes. Salt Lake City: Tribune Auto Tour Book, W. D. Rishel, Manager, 223 pp., maps. [This fold-out map shows roadways in rudimentary fashion. Between Kanab, Utah, and Grand Canyon National Park is shown a simple roadway leading to the North Rim. The National Old Trail is shown passing south of the park, with two rudimentary roadways leading to the South Rim.] [This map is cited as an example from the Rishel’s Routes series, not all of which have been seen for this bibliography. There are no significant changes to the Grand Canyon area, although the North Rim is promoted as a destination from the Utah touring center.]

U.S. Geological Survey

1926 25.561 Map of Grand Canyon National Park. [No place]: U.S. Geological Survey, 1 sheet. ("Courtesy of the National Park Service"). [Shaded-relief map, with relief shades in gray and rose, and green forestry overprinting; displaying roads, railroad, and place names. 8 × 14½ inches. Scale approximately 0.2 inch = 1 mile.]
1927

Blackburn, O. V. [Blackburn, Oliver V.]

1927 25.1673 *Blackburn’s Map of Southern California: Ten Counties: Mt. Diablo and San Bernardino Meridians: 1927.* Los Angeles: O. V. Blackburn. (“‘10 In One’—Kern, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, Imperial Counties in One Map.”) [Very detailed, including Township and Range with Sections. Includes lands of the Colorado River Land Co. in Baja California, Mexico, and adjacent area. Includes adjacent areas in Arizona and Nevada. Denotes “Proposed Boulder Canyon Dam Site” and “Black Canyon Dam Site”.


Hedin, Sven


Hondius, Jodocus [Hondius, Jodocus]

1927 25.452 *Nova et exacta totius orbis terrarum descriptio geographica et hydrographica.* London: Royal Geographical Society. [Facsimile reproduction of the unique copy held by the Society (Hondius, 1608, ITEM NO. 25.451); with a memoir by Edward Heawood.] [In Latin.]
U.S. Geological Survey

1927 10.123 Plan and profile of Colorado River from Black Canyon, Ariz.-Nev. to Arizona-Sonora boundary. U.S. Geological Survey, 20 sheets consisting of 19 plans (maps, sheets A-S, scale 1:31,680, contour interval 10 feet; see key below) and 1 profile (sheet T, scale 1 inch = 2 miles, vertical scale 1 inch = 20 feet). [Colorado River Miles 356-708. Mileage on Colorado River measured downstream from USGS concrete gage well opposite mouth of Paria River.] [Sheet A (Miles 356-392) topography by R. W. Burchard, surveyed 1920; Sheets B-S topography by U.S. Geological Survey, surveyed 1902-1903. Topography along the Arizona-Baja Mexico limitrophe (on sheets Q-S) is shown only on the U.S. side.] [Sheets A-J include the note, “Water surface elevations indicated at mile posts are based on mean sea level and adjusted to a stage of 10,000 second-feet. Other elevations on this sheet should be increased by 7 feet to refer them to mean sea level.” Sheet K note omits the last sentence. Sheets L-S omit the note.] [Sheet T includes profiles on tributaries Williams River (Miles 0-9) and Gila River (Miles 0-18). “The profile of Williams River is based on contour crossings plus 7 feet”.] [For continuation of series upstream, between Black Canyon and Grand Canyon, see Birdseye (1924, Item No. 10.119).]
1928

Hanstein, Otfrid von

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED> GCNHA Monograph 2: page 28| CITED> GCNHA Monograph 8: page 1–48| FARQUHAR 44  THOMAS cites with Thomas 1033

Hedin, Sven

1928  25.857  Восьмое чудо света : Большой Каньон [*Vos’moe chudo sveta : Bol’shoi Kan’yon.*]  [The eighth wonder of the world : Grand Canyon.]  (С. П. Кублицкой-Пиоттук, translator.)  Москва и Ленинград [Moscow and Leningrad]: Государственное Издательство [Gosudarstvennoye Izdatel’stvo] [State Publishing House], 161 pp.  [*NOTE:* The publisher is most often cited in abbreviated format, "Гос. изд-во" [Gos. izd-vo].]  [Translation of Hedin’s *Grand Canyon*, although it is not determined here whether the translation was made from the 1925 Swedish ed. (*ITEM NO. 2.3305.*) or the 1926 German translation (*ITEM NO. 2.3306.*) Not seen, thus uncertain whether this ed. includes the map.] *In Russian.*  Author’s name in Cyrillic characters is Свен Хедин.]

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

1928  25.185  *Colorado River basin.*  U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.  ("Map no. 23000").

1929

Baker, C. D.

1929  25.360  (COMPILER)  *Map of the city of Las Vegas, Nevada.*  [Los Angeles?]: [Neiswender Corp.?], 1 sheet.  ("City of Las Vegas. Gateway to Boulder Dam.")

Blackburn, O. V.  [Blackburn, Oliver V.]

1929  25.1675  *Blackburn’s Map of Imperial County : California : 1929.*  ("Compiled from Authentic Records and Published by O. V. Blackburn 6335 West Blvd. Los Angeles Calif. Phone Thornwall 9719 Copyrighted 1927 Corrected May 10, 1929").  ("No. One of Ten County Maps 9 Others and Boulder Dam Southern Cal. Ten Counties Map")  [Very detailed, including Township and Range with Sections. Includes lands of the Colorado River Land Co. in Baja California, Mexico, and adjacent area. Includes adjacent areas in Arizona.]  [This map is printed with "Blackburn’s Map of Imperial Valley of California" on verso (see *ITEM NO. 25.1676.*)]

1929  25.1676  *Blackburn’s Map of Imperial Valley of California : Roads[,] Tracts and Canals Compiled from Official Records and Private Surveys Drawn and Published by O. V. Blackburn (El Centro) 6335 West Blvd. Los Angeles Tel. TH-9719.*  ("July 1919
**CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY**

**SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2**

Corrected May 10, 1929.

- Very detailed, including Township and Range with Sections. Includes adjacent areas in Baja California and Arizona. This map is printed with "Blackburn’s Map of Imperial County California" on recto (see Item No. 25.1675).

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<td><strong>Favela, J. L.</strong></td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>11.16978</td>
<td><em>Plano de la región del delta Río Colorado y de los terrenos irrigables con aguas derivadas del mismo río en el Dto. Norte, B. Cfa., y Dto. de Altar, Son.</em> Agencia General de al Secretaría de Agricultura y Fomento, Zaragoza [Tijuana], B. C., scale 1:200,000. [In Spanish.]</td>
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<td><strong>McConnel, R.</strong></td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>25.179</td>
<td><em>Lower Colorado River, Imperial Valley and Boulder Canyon reservoir.</em> U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, scale ca. 1:443,520. (&quot;Map no. 2530A&quot;). [Also apparently other eds.]</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>U.S. Bureau of Reclamation</strong></td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>25.183</td>
<td><em>Colorado River basin below Boulder Dam.</em> 1929. U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, map. (&quot;Map no. 23566&quot;). [Irrigated and irrigable lands.]</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>11.18197</td>
<td><em>Lower Colorado River, Imperial Valley, and Boulder Canyon Reservoir.</em> U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Map 23530. (Drawn by R. McConnel.) [Lower Colorado River, Imperial Valley, reservoir site topography, Boulder Dam site topography, reservoir area and capacity curves, river profile, profile of dam site; printed in colors. 21 × 37 inches.]</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>11.18198</td>
<td><em>Lower Colorado River, Imperial Valley, and Boulder Canyon Reservoir.</em> U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Map 23530-A. (Drawn by R. McConnel.) [Lower Colorado River, Imperial Valley, Boulder Canyon Reservoir; text overprint in red. 16 × 34 inches.]</td>
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<td><strong>Eddy, Gerald A.</strong></td>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.218</td>
<td><em>Two wonders of the world: Grand Canyon—nature’s masterpiece: Boulder Dam—man’s greatest engineering achievement: connected by the largest artificial body of</em></td>
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CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

water in the world—Lake Mead. Where to go and what to do in the Boulder Dam-Grand Canyon area. Boulder City, Nevada: Grand Canyon-Boulder Dam Tours, Inc. [1930s.] [Map.]

Fenner, C. H.


U.S. Bureau of Reclamation


1931

Hanstein, Otfrid von


Howell, Edwin E.

1931  24.783 Grand Canyon of the Colorado and the cliffs of southern Utah. [No place]: U.S. Geological Survey, 3-dimensional map, topography with colored time-stratigraphic outcrop markings, vertical and horizontal scales 1 inch = 2 miles (1:126,720). ("Modeled by E. E. Howell from maps of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey [sic] by J. W. Powell; revised by F. T. Thwaites and Fred Wilhelm in 1931 from geological maps of Arizona 1924 and Utah 1918"). [For original see Howell (no date [1875], ITEM NO. 24.309).]

Mora, Jo

NO DATE  25.68 Grand Canyon. Monterey, California: Jo Mora Publications. [Cartoon physiographic map. A reduced-size reprint of Mora (1931). A copy of the reprint was purchased new in 1995.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS FQ9:442

1931  25.69 Grand Canyon. Monterey, California: Jo Mora Publications. [Cartoon physiographic map.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS FQ7:Misc.9 FQ9:441 FQ23:530
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<td>1931</td>
<td>25.94</td>
<td>Panoramic perspectives of the area adjacent to Hoover Dam. Union Pacific System, 1 sheet, folded. (Copyright R. B. Robertson.) [Cover title: Hoover Dam.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>11.8475</td>
<td>Boulder Canyon Project: the vicinity of Hoover Dam. Map No. 24000. Prepared in Washington Office from compilation in Las Vegas Office. U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, 1 sheet, scale 1 inch = ca. 3.5 miles. [Topographic map.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>25.530</td>
<td>Air Corps map; Los Angeles, Cal. to Yuma, Ariz. U.S. Army Air Corps, United States Air Navigation Maps (Experimental), No. 17, 2 maps, cloth-mounted in booklet. [&quot;Air Navigation Map No. 17 (Experimental)&quot;, color topographic map, scale 1:500,000. &quot;Night Flying Map&quot;, white on black, scale 1:1,000,000.]</td>
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<td>1932</td>
<td>25.110</td>
<td>National forests of the southern half of the intermountain region. Ogden, Utah: U.S. Forest Service, Region Four, 1 sheet (with illustrated text on verso, including section, &quot;Kaibab National Forest&quot;, by Forest Supervisor, Kanab, Utah).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>25.984</td>
<td>Guide to the Colorado mines. (Foreword by Robert Ernest Cowan.) California Historical Society Quarterly, 12(1) (March): 3-10, frontispiece map. (Cowan, pp. 3-4; Note by the Publication Committee, p. 4; &quot;Guide to the Colorado Mines&quot;, pp. 5-10, a reprinting of H. H. Bancroft and Co., 1863, ITEM NO. 2.29140. Appended: &quot;A trip to the Colorado mines in 1862; from the reminiscences of Mahlon Dickerson Fairchild, pp. 11-17.) [Map reproduces the one that appeared with the 1863 ed.: Bancroft's map of the Colorado mines published by H. H. Bancroft and Co., San Francisco, Cal. 1863. &quot;Colorado&quot; depicted from Mexico to the Grand Canyon region. Grand Canyon labeled &quot;Big Canon of the Colorado&quot;. The main stem of the Colorado is shown as coming from the north approximately where Kanab Creek is situated.]</td>
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CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

1934

Atwood, Mary Hall

1934 25.367 Pleasure and travel map of Imperial Valley and adjacent territory. [No imprint], 1 sheet.

Automobile Club of Southern California

No Date 25.534 Map showing automobile routes to Hoover Dam and vicinity. Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California, 1 sheet. [Ca. 1934.] [Folded cover title: Hoover Dam and vicinity.]

Sullivan, Maurice S.

1934 25.929 The travels of Jedediah Smith: a documentary outline including the journal of the great American pathfinder. Santa Ana, California: Fine Arts Press, 195 pp. [See pp. 15, 27, 28, 145-147, 179; notes 29, 54; illustrations following p. 17; map.]

1935

Arizona State Highway Commission


Disturnell, J. [Disturnell, John]

1935 25.37 Mapa de los estados unidos de Mejico, segun lo organizado y definido por las varias actas del Congreso de dicha republica: y construido por las mejores autoridades. [Washington, D.C.: No imprint], 1 sheet. [Reprint of mid-19th century map.] [In Spanish.]

Eddy, Gerald A.

1935 25.995 Panoramic perspective of the area adjacent to Boulder Dam as it will appear when lake is filled: served exclusively by the Union Pacific System: "The Boulder Dam Route". In: Boulder Dam: Union Pacific: The Boulder Dam Route. [No place]: Union Pacific Railroad, folded brochure. [Map, artistic oblique view looking northward, appears on verso of unfolded brochure.]

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

1935 25.1684 Water for thirteen cities in the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. Los Angeles: Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, [24] pp. [Fold-out map: Artistic, colored oblique perspective of the route of the aqueduct between the Colorado River and Los Angeles; perspective includes the Colorado River between Boulder Dam and south of Parker Dam. Title block on map: The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Now Building the Colorado River Aqueduct A Map of the Aqueduct route from the Colorado River to the Coastal Plain of Southern California and
the thirteen cities in the Metropolitan Water District  Frank E. Weymouth, General Manager and Chief Engineer  Headquarters: 306 West Third Street, Los Angeles, California.]

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

1935  11.13458  *All-American Canal system.* U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Map 25190, scale 1:633,600; and Map 25190-A, scale 1:316,800.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS |CITED» GCNHA Monograph 2: page 41| |CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page 2-21|

U.S. Soil Conservation Service

1935  11.755  Topographic maps of Lake Mead area. 52 sheets, scales 1:12,000; index sheet 1:250,000.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS |CITED» GCNHA Monograph 2: page 42| |CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page 2-22|

1936

Lindgren, Jolly


1937

Sykes, Godfrey Glenton


U.S. National Park Service

1938

Jenkins, Olaf P.

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
1938 25.186 Colorado River basin. U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. ("Map no. 26380").

1939

Alitchison, R. T.
1939 25.2 Arizona. Wilmington, Delaware: Mentholatum Co., scale 1:1,600,000.

Nevada Department of Highways
1936 25.1677 State Highway Department’s official road map of the State of Nevada, 1936. Carson City, Nevada: Nevada Department of Highways, 1 sheet. [NOTE: The Kingman-Boulder Dam highway in Arizona is depicted as an “improved earth road”. “Lake Mead” is labeled. “Boulder Dam Valley of Fire State Park” seems to be labeled thus.]
1939 25.643 State Highway Department’s official road map of the State of Nevada, 1939. Carson City, Nevada: Nevada Department of Highways, 1 sheet. [NOTE: The Kingman-Boulder Dam highway in Arizona is depicted as paved only from north of Chloride to the dam. Boulder Dam Recreational Area and “Mead Lake” are depicted.]

Raisz, Erwin
1939 24.822 Map of landforms of the United States: to accompany Atwood’s Physiographic Provinces of North America. [Cambridge, Massachusetts]: [Harvard University, Institute of Geographical Exploration], 1 sheet, scale ca. 1:4,500,000. (Printed by Ginn and Co.) [Sheet, 25 × 40 inches, produced separately to accompany Atwood (1940, Item No. 21.114).]

1940

Beard, M. M.
1940 25.777 The fabulous West; Pick-Ups presents a broadcasting view of it. Pick-Ups (Western Electric Company, New York), (August): 6-7, 25. [Radio broadcast stations. Map (p. 6) indicates stations in Yuma and Imperial Valley areas.]
Fergusson, Erna


Ferris, Warren Angus


[NOTE: The 1836 manuscript map by Ferris, without title, was first published in this volume. The map includes a prominent stretch of the “Rio Colorado” embraced by boxes on either side, labeled, “Great Chion of the Colorado”, which is placed below the confluence of “Green River or Soos Ke de” [i.e., “Seeds-ke-dee”] and “Rio Grand” and extends between “Rio St. Michael” and “Rio Dolores”. Despite the map’s clear portrayal of the landscape of Upper Basin only, some references point to the obvious labeling that is an early and inferred use of the term “Grand Canyon”, although it is not in reference to the canyon of Arizona. Wheat (Volume 2, 1958, pp. 155-157, 241-242), provides significant remarks pertaining to this map.]  
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WAGNER-CAMP 91  WHEAT II:416 [map; with illustration facing p. 156]

Goldwater, Barry M.

1940 25.834  A journey down the Green and Colorado Rivers: from the diary of Barry M. Goldwater. Phoenix: H. Walker Publishing Co. [privately published], 106 + xiii [xv] pp.  [300 copies.]  [Ford describes this as “mimeographed on one side; map; stapled gray paperback” and notes, “All . . . hand numbered and signed by the author.”]


Lindgren, Jolly


1941

Calexico (California) Chamber of Commerce

1941 25.361  Official tourist map of Imperial County, California. Calexico, California: Calexico Chamber of Commerce, 1 sheet.  (Text on verso.)  [Display title: Scenic Maps—Imperial Valley Desert Area.]
## CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

### SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

#### U.S. National Park Service

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<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>25.115</td>
<td><em>Land map of eastern portion of Boulder Dam National Recreation Area, Grand Wash Cliffs to western boundary of Grand Canyon, Arizona.</em> 4 sheets, scale 1 in. = 1 mi.</td>
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#### Winters, Raymond

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<td>1941</td>
<td>25.336</td>
<td><em>Las Vegas, Nevada: still a frontier town.</em> <em>Desert Magazine,</em> 4(12) (October): insert. [Copyright Las Vegas Nevada Chamber of Commerce.] [Oblique-view cartoon map of Las Vegas-Boulder Dam-Lake Mead area, with parenthetical insets depicting other regional sights, including Grand Canyon.]</td>
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#### Avey, George M.

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#### Hansen, Oskar J. W.

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<td>1942</td>
<td>25.1114</td>
<td><em>A split second petrified on the face of the universal clock. The sculptures at Boulder Dam—Part II.</em> <em>Reclamation Era,</em> 32(3) (March): 57-59. [Regarding the inlaid star map at the Winged Figures of the Republic plaza on the Nevada side of Hoover Dam.]</td>
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#### U.S. Office of Strategic Services

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<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>25.1507</td>
<td><em>Office of Strategic Services Scale 1: 10,000,000 Globe Map executed by Weber Costello Co. Chicago Heights[,] Illinois Copyright 1942 Copyright by Weber Costello Co. except as to modifications made and materials added by the Government of the United States.</em> (&quot;Prepared for the War Department by the office of Strategic Services&quot;). [Gores for a 50-inch globe.] [The gore containing the area of interest to this bibliography portrays &quot;Colorado&quot; (River) with &quot;Lake Mead&quot; and &quot;Boulder City&quot;].</td>
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#### Auerbach, Herbert S.

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CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Birdseye, Claude H.


Raisz, Erwin

1943  24.823  Map of the landforms of the United States : to accompany Atwood's Physiographic Provinces of North America. [Cambridge, Massachusetts]: [Harvard University, Institute of Geographical Exploration], 3rd revised ed., 1 sheet, scale ca. 1:4,500,000. (Printed by Ginn and Co.) [Sheet, 25 × 40 inches, produced separately to accompany Atwood (1940, ITEM NO. 21.114).]

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey

1943  25.104  Grand Canyon sectional aeronautical chart. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, under authority of the Secretary of Commerce, 1 sheet, scale 1:500,000, contour intervals 1,000 and 2,000 feet; marked "Restricted" due to wartime conditions. Quadrangle 36°-38°N, 108°-114°W. [Other printings.]

1944

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

1944  25.188  Conservation areas and facilities, Colorado River basin. Denver: U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. ("56-D-555").

U.S. National Park Service


1945

Mora, Jo

1945  25.996  California. Monterey, California: Jo Mora Publications. [Cartoon physiographic map. Lower-right corner depicts Salton Sea region and Colorado River from Needles to Mexico.]

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

1945  25.182  Colorado River basin principal power systems, existing and potential. U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, map. ("56-D-556").
1946

Fred Harvey [firm]

1946  25.133  Illustrated map of the great Southwest: including points of interest in New Mexico and Arizona. Fred Harvey Co.

Raisz, Erwin

1946  24.824  Map of the landforms of the United States: to accompany Atwood’s Physiographic Provinces of North America. [Cambridge, Massachusetts]: [Harvard University, Institute of Geographical Exploration], 4th revised ed., 1 sheet, scale ca. 1:12,000,000. [Sheet, 11 × 17 inches, produced separately to accompany Atwood (1940, ITEM NO. 21.114).]

1947

Travel-Aid

1947  25.143  Las Vegas Nevada invites you! See Boulder Dam, Lake Mead. Las Vegas, Nevada: Travel-Aid, 1 sheet, folded.

1949

Automobile Club of Southern California

NO DATE  25.535  Hoover Dam and vicinity. Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California, 1 sheet. [Ca. 1949.]

Brayer, G. M., and Brayer, H. O.


Eardley, A. J.


Bloodgood, Don

NO DATE  25.514  Your souvenir pic-tour map of Arizona: where to go . . . what to see. Phoenix: Petley Studios, Inc., 1 sheet. [Ca. 1950.] [Ellipsis is part of title.]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Boulder Dam Service Bureau

NO DATE 25.162 Free street guide of Boulder City. Boulder City, Nevada: Boulder Dam Service Bureau, 1 sheet. [Ca. 1950.]

Eddy, Gerald A.

NO DATE 25.219 Panorama of Boulder Dam : Grand Canyon : showing routes of scenic "Wonder Air Tours". [Los Angeles?): Gerald A. Eddy, for United Air Lines. [1950s.] [Map.]

U.S. Bureau of Public Roads

1950 25.1574 Department of Commerce Bureau of Public Roads United States System of Highways adopted for uniform marking by the American Association of State Highway Officials November 11, 1926 with additions and amendments subsequently approved 1950. ("Corrected to January 1, 1950"). ("Note: The roads shown hereon indicate routes designated by the American Association of State Highway Officials for uniform marking to facilitate the movement of interstate traffic. With few exceptions these roads have now been improved with artificial surfacing adequate for the requirements of all-weather travel. The U.S. System of Highways is distinct from, although largely coincident with, the more extensive system of approved Federal-aid highways.") [Only rivers, highways and towns are labeled, with highways designated by their route numbers.]

1951

President’s Water Resources Policy Commission, Committee on River Program Analysis


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS FQ11:468 FQ12:518

U.S. Geological Survey


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS |CITED» GCNHA Monograph 2: page 41| |CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page 2-21|
1952

Four Corners Geological Society

1952  24.72  Geologic map; Four Corners area. *In: Geological symposium of the Four Corners region.* [Durango, Colorado]: Four Corners Geological Society, fold-out plate.  
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  |CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page "3–Special Section 2–7”|

Luedke, R. G., AND Shoemaker, E. M.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  |CITED» GCNHA Monograph 2: page 66| |CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page "3–Special Section 2–3”|

Raisz, Erwin


U.S. National Archives and Records Service


1953

Automobile Club of Southern California

1953  25.15  *Hoover Dam and vicinity.* Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California, 1 sheet.

Berton, Francis

1953  25.788  *A voyage on the Colorado—1878.* (Charles N. Rudkin, translator, ed.) Los Angeles: Glen Dawson, 103 [104] pp., map. (Early California Travels Series, no. 18.) ("300 copies have been printed at the Cole-Holmquist Press[,] Los Angeles[. ] Binding by Earl Gray[.]") [English translation of Berton (1878, ITEM NO. 2.1442), *Un Voyage sur le Colorado.* Includes (p. 17) a facsimile illustration of the title-page of the very scarce 1878 ed. (and although not so noted by Rudkin, that volume is Berton’s presentation copy to the Société de Géographie de Genève, of which Berton was a member). Some lithographic plates and the fold-out map in the 1878 ed. were reproduced from Richard J. Hinton’s (1878, ITEM NO. 2.3421) *The Hand-Book to Arizona,* as so acknowledged by Berton. Rudkin pointed out that many of the scenes reproduced from Hinton by Berton have nothing to do with the region through which Berton had traveled (for example, Berton did not go to the Grand Canyon). The 1953 translated ed. does not reproduce all of the illustrations that appeared in the 1878 ed., and only that portion of Hinton’s map that is pertinent to Berton’s travels is reproduced. The two lithographs of Grand Canyon are among those not included in this 1953 ed. The selected illustrations and portion of map are thus more faithful to
the range of Berton’s travels. The translated text, however, is complete and includes
the brief references that are made in passing to “Big Cañon” and “gorge de marbre”.

National Geographic Society

1953  25.70  Historical map of the United States. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society,
scale ca. 1:5,000,000.

U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs


U.S. Department of the Interior, Lower Colorado River Land-Use Committee

1953  25.341  Present and proposed land use, lower Colorado River Valley. [No imprint], 1 map on 4
sheets, scale ca. 1:126,720. (Nos. 57-300-140 to 57-300-143.) (Prepared by Lower
Colorado River Land-Use Committee for Colorado River-Great Basin Field Committee.)

1954

Manje, Juan Mateo  [Mange, Juan Mateo]

1954  25.881  Unknown Arizona and Sonora, 1693-1721 : from the Francisco Fernández del Castillo
version of Luz de Tierra Incógnita by Captain Juan Mateo Manje : an English
translation of Part II by Harry J. Karns and associates. Tucson: Arizona Silhouettes,
303 pp., color map in pocket. [Map: "Major Exploration Routes; Cápitan Juan Manje
in Company With Eusebio Francisco Kino in Unknown Pimeria Alta 1693-1721";
"Exploration Routes and Indian Trails Drawn from the Field Notes and Maps of Harry
Karnes". Principally extralimital to this bibliography.] ["Limited First Edition of 1,500
numbered copies"; 1-50 in "de luxe cowhide covers", the remainder in cloth.]

Finch, Warren I.

1955  24.69  (COMPILER) Preliminary geologic map showing the distribution of uranium deposits and
principle ore-bearing formations of the Colorado Plateau region. U.S. Geological
Survey, Mineral Investigations Field Studies Map MF-16, scale 1:500,000.
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Schuchert, Charles


| CROSS-LISTINGS | GCNHA Monograph 2: page 76 |
| CROSS-LISTINGS | GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–5” |

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey


Vindel, Francisco

1955 25.301  *Mapas de América en los libros Españoles de los siglos XVI al XVIII (1503-1798) : con 241 facsimiles.* Madrid: [Talleres Tipograficos de Góngora], 378 pp. [In Spanish.]

1956

Hemphill, W. R.


Marshall, C. H.


Marshall, C. H., and Pillmore, C. L.

## Section 3. Chronological List of All Items in Sections 1 & 2

<table>
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<td><strong>Rand McNally and Co.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Pomeroy, J. S.</strong></td>
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<td>1957</td>
<td>24.826</td>
<td>Map of the landforms of the United States : to accompany Atwood’s Physiographic Provinces of North America. [Cambridge, Massachusetts]: [Harvard University, Institute of Geographical Exploration], 4th revised ed., 1 sheet, scale ca.</td>
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1:12,000,000. [Sheet, 11 × 17 inches, produced separately to accompany Atwood (1940, ITEM NO. 21.114).] [Also reprinted 1968.]

**U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Region 3**

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<th>Year</th>
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<td>1957</td>
<td>25.562</td>
<td><em>Map and operational diagram: lower Colorado River: Lees Ferry to Gulf of California.</em> [No place]: U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, 1 sheet, no scale. (May 1957.)</td>
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**Wheat, Carl Irving**

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≡ CROSS-LISTINGS FQ31:65 [5 volumes] FQ32:211 [5 volumes]

### 1958

**Avey, George M.**

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≡ CROSS-LISTINGS |CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page 8-7|

**Egloffstein, F. W. von** [Egloffstein, Frederick Wilhelm von]

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<td>1958</td>
<td>25.224</td>
<td><em>Rio Colorado of the West.</em> U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, 1 sheet. [Facsimile reproduction of &quot;Map No. 2. Rio Colorado of the West&quot;, shaded relief (depicting region from head of navigation of Colorado River to Fort Defiance, including Grand Canyon), which was originally published in Joseph C. Ives, <em>Report upon the Colorado River of the West, explored in 1857 and 1858</em> (U.S. 30th Congress, 1st Session, House Document 90, Serial 1058), 1861.] [See Ives (1861, ITEM NO. 2.3584) for bibliographical details of the original volume.]</td>
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**Wells, John D.**

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**Wheat, Carl Irving**

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≡ CROSS-LISTINGS FQ31:65 [5 volumes]
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SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

1959

National Geographic Society


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED » GCNHA Monograph 2: page 23 | CITED » GCNHA Monograph 8: page 1-35 | FQ20:289

Peterson, R. G.


Peterson, R. G., AND Phoenix, D. A.


Stipp, Thomas F., AND Beikman, Helen M.


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED » GCNHA Monograph 2: page 78 | CITED » GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–5”

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Map Service


Vindel, Francisco


Wells, John D.


62 Many of the western United States 1:250,000-scale maps have also been produced by independent manufacturers as plastic raised-relief maps. Other than the Grand Canyon quadrangle, these are not separately identified in this bibliography.
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≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  |CITED| GCNHA Monograph 2: page 83| |CITED| GCNHA Monograph 8: page ”3–Special Section 2–5”]

1960

Cooley, M. E.


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  |CITED| GCNHA Monograph 2: page 50| |CITED| GCNHA Monograph 8: page ”3–Special Section 2–1”]

Moore, Richard T.; Wilson, Eldred D.; and O’Haire, R. T.


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  |CITED| GCNHA Monograph 2: page 70| |CITED| GCNHA Monograph 8: page ”3–Special Section 2–4”]

Rude, Kleng


Sloss, L. L.; Dapples, E. C.; and Krumbein, W. C.


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  |CITED| GCNHA Monograph 2: page 77| |CITED| GCNHA Monograph 8: page ”3–Special Section 2–5”]

Triumph Press


U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Map Service

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**Arizona Petroleum Map Service**

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<td>11.5865</td>
<td>(COMPILER) <em>Exploratory oil and gas wells of the state of Arizona as of September 1, 1961.</em> <em>In: Oil, gas and helium in Arizona: its occurrence and potential.</em> [No place]: Arizona Development Board, for Arizona Oil and Gas Conservation Commission, pp. 89-100. [1961.]</td>
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**Jennings, Charles W.**

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**Maxson, John H.**

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**McCrory, Fred J., AND O’Haire, Robert T.**

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**Peterson, R. G.**

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PETEHH, R. G., AND WELLS, J. D.


1962

akers, J. P.; Irwin, J. H.; Stephen, P. R.; AND McClymonds, N. E.


Jones, Leslie Allen [Jones, Les] 63

1962 10.14 [Les Jones’ scroll map of the Colorado River in Grand Canyon.] Heber City, Utah: Leslie Allen Jones [Western Whitewater Co.], continuous scroll, photostatically reproduced, scale ca. 1:33,500. [Later issued by Jones from Midway, Utah.] [Numerous variants without date change; no complete compendium yet exists.] [All maps were reproduced on an as-needed basis. Earlier variants blue-line reproduced on roll paper, later variants reproduced in black on more water-resistant and sturdier roll stock such as Mylar.] [No title per se and often referred to as “Les Jones’ Scroll” or “the Les Jones Scroll”.] Library catalog records generally record catalogers’ contrived titles; for example, “Grand Canyon river guide scroll map”, “Grand Canyon”, “Grand C.”, and “Rafting map of Colorado River and Grand Canyon from Lees Ferry, Arizona to Diamond Creek”). Start of scroll notes, “This map is by Leslie A. Jones, 1962”. Separate sheet, “Handling Instructions”, notes “Copyright 1960”. Distributed in plastic bag with instructions on use in bag so as to allow continuous scrolling while

63 Jones privately produced numerous sheet and scroll maps for use on various western rivers. All maps were produced on an as-needed basis. Those that relate specifically to the area covered by this bibliography are cited here. Information significantly contributing to these citations and this note was obtained from Richard D. Quartaroli in January/February 2020. Two price lists from Jones, dated March 20, 1982, and July, 1989, indicate products that were available at those times. The known set of maps are (quoted from the price lists and numbered here for convenience not as record; Grand Canyon products noted in bold):


876
on the river. Note that the earlier reproductions on paper were subject to rapid fading in sunlight.] • [Jones’ Grand Canyon map is based on the U.S. Geological Survey’s 1924 Plan and profile of Colorado River from Lees Ferry, Ariz., to Black Canyon, Ariz.-Nev., and Virgin River, Nev. (see Birdseye, 1924, ITEM NO. 24.46); the separate Birdseye plans and profiles are reproduced in continuous parallel views. Profusely annotated by Jones with ratings of rapids, notes of river flows during historic trips, miscellaneous historical notes and notes from trips taken by Jones, occasional inset sketch maps of rapids with boat run lines at the times when mapped, and geological notes. Also noted for this citation is a table of data for a kayak run of the river, Lees Ferry to Pearce Ferry, September 1962 (table in two separate sections on scroll). Annotations emended occasionally, sometimes with keyed dates affixed.] [Other specifically interesting annotations, added after 1962, include table, “All time record low water run: 1000 cfs very fine rock exposed”, October 1963; table appears in two separate sections on scroll. Scroll concludes with graphical data for river flows according to weeks of the year.] [Widths of scrolls can vary between ca. 7-10 inches, depending upon the amount of free space on the medium used. Variants include coverage Lees Ferry to Diamond Creek (a 1995 reproduction, a signed copy acquired by Spamer in 1995, measures 6¼ inches × 29 feet, 4 inches). Other measurements noted from library catalog records are: Lees Ferry to Lake Mead, Temple Bar (7 inches × 43 feet, 4½ inches); and Lees Ferry to Lake Mead, Overton Arm (8 inches × 51 feet, 5 inches).] • [Other points (taken from the 1995 variant noted above) — Scroll head notes: “Western Whitewater Snake, Salmon, Colorado, Green, Madison, Yellowstone, Missouri; ride the wilderness whitewaters in reverence before God—with a prayer his strength will be in you—Leslie Allen Jones, 3451 N. River Rd., Midway, Utah, 84049”. “Whitewater exploration and mapping—Colorado Basin”. Start of scroll headed “To: (226 mi.) Diamond Cr.” The 1995 production seems to have been prepared in order to add notations of photo numbers from the Grand Canyon “Legends” river trip of September 1994 (also known as the “Old Timers Trip”). An asterisk notes on the margin, “The Grand Canyon Continuous Photo Album Set is available at the Historical Libraries: Cline Library, Flagstaff, Az., BYU [Brigham Young University], Utah, Univ. of Utah, and from Leslie A. Jones”.] • [Richard Quartaroli’s partial record (January/February 2020) of Jones scrolls notes for Grand Canyon the following variants (numbered here for convenience and not for record, parenthetical dates indicate dates interpreted from annotations): [1] Lees Ferry to Virgin River, Colorado River miles 0-330, 1962 (1963?), 11¼-inch paper; [2] Lees Ferry to Virgin River, miles 0-330, 1962 (1964), 7¾-inch paper; [3] Lees Ferry to Lake Mead, miles 0-315, 1962 (1963), 7-inch Mylar; [4] Lees Ferry to Lake Mead, miles 0-315, 1962 (1965), 7½-inch Mylar; [5] Lees Ferry to Diamond Creek, 0-226, 1962 (1995), 6½-inch Mylar; [6] Lees Ferry to Diamond Creek, 1962 (1995), 8½-inch Mylar. Quartaroli also reports (July 2020) [7] a poorly reproduced 7-inch Mylar scroll with many splices that had been acquired by a previous user in 2001, with signs of having been used on the river, which begins at Spring Canyon, and at the end of which is the labeling and notations, “Lower Granite Gorge: Grand C. M.P. 225.5 → 246.5 11.2’/mi. : L. Mead Silting In Begins Abv. Separation Rapid: M. P. 240” and “Out → Temple Bar”.

Cross-listings: Cited Diseases: GCNHA Monograph 8: page “1–Special Section 2–1”]

Strand, Rudolph G.

1962 11.5895

(Compiler) Geologic map of California, Olaf P. Jenkins edition, San Diego-El Centro sheet. California Resources Agency, Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology, scale 1:250,000, 1 sheet, text 4 pp. (GAM-015.) [El Centro portion of sheet includes Arizona; geological coloring only in California.]
<table>
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<td><strong>Cornwell and Cooper Enterprises</strong></td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>25.986</td>
<td><em>Arizona's lost mines and ghost towns: frontier military forts.</em> (Drawn by Larry Toschik.) [Scottsdale, Arizona]: Cornwell and Cooper Enterprises, 1 sheet. [Also noted in 2020 as an on-demand production from Historic Pictoric.]</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Velasco Hernández, Juan</strong></td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>11.5850</td>
<td><em>Levantamiento gravimetrico zona geotermica de Mexicali Baja California.</em> México: Consejo de Recursos Naturales no Renovables, 24 pp. + appendices, figures, plates [54 pp. total] + 11 sheets (3 cross-sections, 7 maps, and logs). [In Spanish.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wheat, Carl Irving</strong></td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>25.925</td>
<td><em>Mapping the Transmississippi West, 1540-1861. Volume Five.</em> From the Civil War to the Geological Survey. Part One. San Francisco: Institute of Historical Cartography, pp. i-xviii, 1-222. [&quot;Although the limiting dates for the whole work are 1540-1861, as set forth on the title page, I have found it desirable . . . to consider a number of maps published after the stated dates. In fact, this volume contains a rather extended discussion of significant maps published all through the 1860’s, and a final chapter touches upon various notable maps of the 1870’s—and even a few of still later date, down to 1884—which one way or another round out the work.” (Part One, p. xi)] [For a combined index for all volumes see Seavey, Charles A. (1992).]</td>
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1964

Arizona State Highway Department


Frémont, John Charles


Hamilton, Warren B.


Jones, Leslie Allen [Jones, Les] 64

1964 10.114  Lake Powell : Lee’s Ferry to GR Jct. [Lee’s Ferry to Green River junction]. Bountiful, Utah: Leslie A. Jones, blue-line photostatically reproduced sheet, scale 1:31,680. (One map in 20 sections on one sheet, 3 feet × 16 feet, 5½ inches.) [Base map reproduced from the U.S. Geological Survey's 1922 Plan and profile of Colorado River from Lees Ferry, Ariz[.]. to mouth of Green River, Utah . . . (see Birdseye and Gerdine, 1922, ITEM NO. 24.816), with shading for the planned extent of Lake Powell at high, mean, and low operating levels of Glen Canyon Dam.] [Cited here for the portion of lower Glen Canyon (below Glen Canyon Dam) that is included within the boundaries defined for this bibliography.]

Triumph Press

1964 25.362  Map of the Colorado River : Davis Dam to Topock. [Glendale, California]: Triumph Press, 1 sheet. (Kym's Guide No. 12.)

Wilson, Roland V.

1964 11.15167  Land status map of Nevada. Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Map 26, 1 sheet, scale 1:500,000. [For 2nd ed. see Lutsey and Nichols (1972, ITEM NO. 11.15168).]

Wytfliet, Cornelius à [Wytfliet, Corneille]


64 See also footnote with Jones (1962).
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1965

Galvin, John

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Imperial Valley Development Agency

NO DATE 11.8623 Imperial Valley rockhound map. Palm Springs, California: Ball Advertising, Inc., 1 sheet. [1965?]

Anonymous

NO DATE 10.1 River runners guide through the Marble and Grand Canyons : conservation through cooperation. [No imprint], 24 pp. (Lithographed by Community Press, Provo, Utah. Distributed by Grand Canyon Natural History Association.) [Ca. 1966-1979?]

Birdseye, Claude H.

NO DATE 10.118 Plan and profile of Colorado River from Lees Ferry, Ariz., to Black Canyon, Ariz.-Nev., and Virgin River, Nev. Oakland, California: American River Touring Association, 1 map and 1 profile on 8 sheets, and mileage schedule sheet; scale [ca. 1:63,360]. [1966?] [Reproduction from Birdseye (1924) at about one-half original size but without correcting the stated 1:31,680 scale.]

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1902-1903; United States Geological Survey; Culture as of 1962.} [Text on verso: "Geologic History of the Bright Angel Quadrangle."]

Nightingale, Constance


Thomas, Frank J.


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1967 24.54  Arizona highway geologic map.  Arizona Geological Society, scale 1:1,000,000, 1 sheet.  (Text on verso, "The geologic history of Arizona"; also "Physiographic map of Arizona" [with scenic sketches and accompanying text to sketches by J. F. Lance] and "Maps showing stages of the geological evolution in Arizona through time").

Hafner, Arabell Lee

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Oetking, Philip; Feray, Dan E.; AND Renfro, H. B.


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1968

Carlson, J. E., AND Willden, R.


Cooper Enterprises

1968 25.274 *Arizona’s lost mines and ghost towns and frontier military posts.* Cooper Enterprises.

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Poponoe, Peter


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**Zietz, I., and Kirby, J. R.**


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**Belknap, Buzz [Belknap, William, III]**


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Humboldt, Alexander von [Humboldt, Friedrich Alexander von] [Humboldt, Alexandre de] [Humboldt, Alexandre de]


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Miller, Fred K.


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Griscom, Andrew, and Muffler, L. J. P.


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1971 25.858 Grand Canyon : Natur und Tierwelt in 157 Farbaufnahmen. Bern, Switzerland: Kümmerly and Frey Geographischer Verlag; and München, Bern, and Wien: BLV Verlagsgesellschaft, 236, [17] pp. (pagination continues through interleaved unpaginated leaves containing 157 photos); with anaglyphoscope. [Red/green plastic-lensed cardboard anaglyphoscope accompanying the volume has printed on it: "KÜMMERLY & FREY—GRAND CANYON", with image of a thumb printed on right-hand side of the card. Also a card laid in, "Grand Canyon Bildlegenaden", 10 × 29.5 cm, which is keyed to "Anaglyphenkarte des Grand Canyon; Massstab 1:62 500" (the map between pp. [124]/[125] that is to be viewed with anaglyphoscope producing a three-dimensional image).] [In German.]

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Aguirre Bernal, Celso

NO DATE 25.509 Ciudad de Mexicali. Mexicali, Baja California: Paperlerias Mevalza. Scale ca. 1:12,000. [1972?] [In Spanish.]
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<td>Garcia Cubas, Antonio</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>25.1544</td>
<td><em>Atlas Pintoresco é Historico de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos</em>. México: Editorial del Valle de México. [Facsimile reprint of Garcia Cubas (1885, ITEM NO. 25.1543). [Atlas of 13 sheets, each featuring an inset map and embellished with marginal illustrations pertinent to the map. Most, but not all, of these sheets will be pertinent to the area of the Colorado River delta that is portrayed at the northwestern corner of each map (all titles are in capital letters that omit diacritical marks): “I Carta Politica”, “II. Carta Etnografica”, “III Carta Eclesiastica”, “IV Vias de Comunicacion y Movimiento Maritimo”, “V. Instrucccion Publica”, “VI Carto Orografica”, “VII Carta Hidrografica”, “VIII Carta Agricola”, “IX. Carta Minera”, “X. Carta Historica y Arqueologica”, “XI Reyno de la Nueva España a Principios del Siglo XIX.” (among numerous portraits is that of “D. Ant. Ma. Bucareli”), “[XII] Valle de Mexico”, “XIII Mexico y sus Cercanias”.] [In Spanish.]</td>
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Kingsley, John; Colvin, Rodney G.; McIntyre, Joseph; Currey, Betty Ann; Menasco, Thomas; AND Currey, Jack L.

1972  10.9 Pictorial color map of Grand Canyon: geology, history, points of interest, river and rapids. Salt Lake City: River Map, 31 pp. (includes colored geologic map), scale 1:87,000. (Geological research and cartography by John Kingsley, Rodney G. Colvin, and Joseph McIntyre; historical research by Betty Ann Currey and Thomas Menasco; photography by Jack L. Currey; graphics by Bailey-Montague, Salt Lake City; printed by Paragon Press, Salt Lake City.) [River guide, despite generalized title. Includes fold-out leaves; pagination continues across individual folds.]


Kleinkopf, M. Dean


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Lutsey, Ira A., AND Nichols, Susan L.

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Rascoe, Bailey, Jr., and Baars, Donald L.
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Robinson, Peter
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Simon, Ruth B.
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED » GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–5”

Steven, T. A.; Smedes, H. W.; Prostka, H. J.; Lipman, P. W.; and Christiansen, R. L.
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Witkind, Irving J., and Grose, L. Trowbridge


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Brown, David E.

1973 25.275 *Natural vegetative communities of Arizona.* Arizona Game and Fish Department, and University of Arizona, scale 1:500,000.

Heiniger, Ernst A.


Kister, L. R.


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U.S. Army Topographic Command

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Region


1974

Belknap, Bill, AND Belknap, Buzz [Belknap, William, Jr., AND Belknap, William, III]


Dowler, Warren Leroy

1974 25.227 *Lake Powell fly-in: adjacent airport facilities.* Sierra Madre, California: Dowler, 1 sheet. [Includes maps for Bullfrog Basin, Hall Crossing, Wahweap, Marble Canyon, Cliff Dwellers, Page, and Beacon.]

Hutchens, A. O.; Scott, B. R.; AND Vasey, B. J.

1974 25.558 (eds.) *Water related outdoor recreation areas of Nevada.* (Cartography by L. M. Roach.) *Nevada Division of Water Resources, Map 17*, 1 sheet, scale 1:750,000. (*Prepared as part of the Nevada State Water Plan.*)

King, P. B., AND Beikman, H. M.


Pacific Southwest Inter-Agency Committee

1974 10.22 *River mile index: Colorado River and tributaries (Lees Ferry to headwaters).* Report of the Water Management Subcommittee, 85 pp., map. [NOTE: This index lists river mileages for tributary confluences as well as separate mileages for selected tributary streams. For the Colorado River main stem, mileages are in "reverse" order upstream from the U.S.-Mexico international boundary.]

1974 10.23 *River mile index: Virgin River basin: Arizona, Nevada, and Utah.* Report of the Water Management Subcommittee, 20 pp., 2 maps. [NOTE: This index lists river mileages for tributary confluences as well as separate mileages for selected tributary streams. For the Colorado River main stem, mileages are in "reverse" order upstream from the U.S.-Mexico international boundary.]
### Péwé, Troy L.

- **1974** 10.102

### U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

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  - *Colorado River basin.* U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. ("Map no. X-300-819"). [Numerous other eds.]

### Arrow Publishing Company

- **1975** 25.13

### Egloffstein, F. W. von [Egloffstein, Frederick Wilhelm von]

- **1975** 25.225
  - *Rio Colorado of the West.* U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, 1 sheet. [Facsimile reproduction of "Map No. 2. Rio Colorado of the West", shaded relief (depicting region from head of navigation of Colorado River to Fort Defiance, including Grand Canyon), which was originally published in Joseph C. Ives, Report upon the Colorado River of the West, explored in 1857 and 1858 (U.S. 30th Congress, 1st Session, House Document 90, Serial 1058), 1861.] [See Ives (1861, ITEM NO. 2.3584) for bibliographical details of the original volume.]

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  - *Grand Canyon.* (Ewald Osers, translator.) Washington, D.C., and New York: Robert C. Luce Co., Inc., 240 pp. (pagination continues through interleaved unpaginated leaves containing 157 photos); with anaglyphoscope. [Red/green plastic-lensed cardboard anaglyphoscope accompanying the volume has printed on it: "KÜMMERLY & FREY—GRAND CANYON", with image of a thumb printed on right-hand side of the card. [Translation of Heiniger (1971, ITEM NO. 2.3313).] [In English, translated from German.]

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<th>Cross-Listings</th>
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<td>1983</td>
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<td><em>Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Arizona/Nevada.</em> Evergreen, Colorado: Trails Illustrated, 1 sheet, folded, printed on both sides. (Revised 1987.) [Lake Mead and Lake Mohave areas.]</td>
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Spencer, Jon E., AND Shenk, Jonathan D.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS |CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–8”]

Stevens, Larry [Stevens, Lawrence E.]


Wenrich, Karen J.; Billingsley, George H.; AND Huntoon, Peter W.


1987

Aquamaps, Inc.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS |CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page “1–Special Section 2–1”]
FQ21:511

Arizona Good Roads Association


Arizona Highways

1987 25.8 Map of Arizona 1912. Phoenix: Arizona Highways, scale ca. 1 in. = 10 mi.
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS |CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page 8-5]

Billingsley, George H.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS |CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–1”]

Dillenburg, R. A.

### Doelling, Hellmut H.

1987 24.806  
[For later map see Sable and Doelling (1990, *ITEM NO.* 24.812).]

### Frankovich, Anton, Jr.

1987 25.42  
*The Grand Canyon dimensional map.* (Graphic concept and illustrations by Margarete Ferraro.) Salt Lake City: Rainbow Gold, Inc., 1 sheet, 2 sides (primarily scenic photographs).

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page 8-5| FQ21:408 [1990 printing]

### Grubensky, Michael J., and Reynolds, Stephen J.

1987 24.76  

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–2”]

### H. M. Gousha Company

1987 25.132  
*Tourist map of Tucson : latest visitors’ map in full color, showing places of interest . . . and map of Grand Canyon National Park.* San Jose, California: H. M. Gousha Co., 1 sheet, scale 1:15,840.  
(Distributed by Petley Studios.)

### Locke, Harry

1987 25.879  
[Facsimile reprint of 1913 ed.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page 8-5]

### Merchant Maps

1987 25.66  
*Maps of Flagstaff and Grand Canyon area : including South Rim Village and Williams, Arizona: Happy to help you find your way around!* Cincinnati, Ohio: Mass Marketing, Inc., Merchant Maps Division, 1 sheet, 2 sides.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page 8-7]

### Myers, S. M.

1987 24.311  

### Shirley, Rodney W.

1987 25.370  
(Holland Press Cartographica, Volume 9.) [Reprinted with corrections.]
CAROBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Stevens, Larry [Stevens, Lawrence E.]

  ≡ CROSS-LISTINGS FQ9:576 FQ17:447A

Trails Illustrated

1987 25.586 Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Arizona/Nevada. Evergreen, Colorado: Trails Illustrated, revised, 1 sheet, folded, printed on both sides. [Lake Mead and Lake Mohave areas.]
  ≡ CROSS-LISTINGS |CITED> GCNHA Monograph 8: page “1–Special Section 1–3”


Triumph Press


Underhill Foundation, and Grand Canyon Trust


Wenrich, Karen J.; Billingsley, George H.; and Huntoon, Peter W.

  ≡ CROSS-LISTINGS |CITED> GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–5”

1988

Cygnus Graphic

1988 25.32 The Grand Canyon of the Colorado River. Phoenix: Cygnus Graphic, scale 1:300,000. (Cygnus Graphic OPTI-RELIEF map, designed to be used with viewer glasses; with one-page instructions in English, French, Spanish, German, and Japanese.)

Hildenbrand, Thomas G., and Kucks, Robert P.

1988 11.6245 Filtered magnetic anomaly maps of Nevada. Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Map 93B, 5 sheets, scales 1:1,000,000 (sheets 1–4), 1:2,000,000 (sheet 5). [Sheet 1, Residual total magnetic field reduced to the north magnetic pole. Sheet 2, First vertical derivative of the magnetic field. Sheet 3, Pseudo-gravity field. Sheet 4, Magnitude of the horizontal gradient of the pseudo-gravity field. Sheet 5, Shaded magnetic relief maps (two maps on one sheet; one illuminated from the northeast, the other illuminated from the northwest).]
Kieffer, Susan Werner


Karto+Grafik

NO DATE 25.55 *Hildebrand's travel map : United States : the Southern Rockies and Grand Canyon country*. Frankfurt, West Germany: Karto+Grafik, 1 sheet, 2 sides. [One online catalog listing gives date as "[1988?]". Other eds.] [Four Corners region.]

---

65 Rolled and folded states seen of Kieffer's hydraulic maps; folded maps distributed in printed paper sleeves.
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Knapp, James H.

Kron, Andrea June; cARTography

Mariano, John, AND Grauch, V. J. S.

S.A.R. System

Sutphin, Hoyt B., AND Wenrich, Karen J.

Van Dam [firm]
NO DATE 25.122 *Grand Canyon unfolds*. Van Dam, in cooperation with Grand Canyon Natural History Association and Babbitt Brothers, 2 pop-up maps and text in booklet format. [1988 or before.]

Youngs, Leslie G.

1989

Arizona Department of Transportation, Photogrammetry and Mapping Services
BELKNAP, Buzz, AND Evans, Loie Belknap


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page "1–Special Section 2–1"
| FQ24/2:1027 [18th printing]

Earthwalk Press


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page 8–7|

Jones, Stan

1989 25.366 Everything you want to know about Lake Havasu country and the Colorado River, Parker Dam to Davis Dam: Stan Jones' boating and exploring map. Lake Havasu City, Arizona: Lake Havasu Area Chamber of Commerce, 1 sheet.

Kistler Graphics, Inc.


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page 3–53|

Sutphin, Hoyt B., AND Wenrich, Karen J.


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page "3–Special Section 2–8"

Trails Illustrated


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page "1–Special Section 1–3"

U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Arizona Strip District; AND U.S. Forest Service, Intermountain Region


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS | CITED» GCNHA Monograph 8: page 8–7|
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

U.S. Federal Aviation Administration


1990

Billingsley, George H.


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  |CITED› GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–7”|


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  |CITED› GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–7”|


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  |CITED› GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–7”|


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  |CITED› GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–7”|


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  |CITED› GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–7”|

Billingsley, George H.; Wenrich, Karen J.; Huntoon, Peter W.; AND Young, Richard A.


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  |CITED› GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–7”|

Brown, Chip


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  |CITED› GCNHA Monograph 8: page 1-57|

Edwards, Kathleen, AND Batson, R. M.


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  |CITED› GCNHA Monograph 8: page “3–Special Section 2–7”|
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<td>1990</td>
<td>24.827</td>
<td>(IN COLLABORATION WITH Boston Museum of Science) <em>The heart of the Grand Canyon, Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona</em>. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, 1 sheet, scale 1:24,000, contour interval 100 ft. (&quot;Produced by the Cartographic Division, National Geographic Society&quot;). (&quot;Limited Revision 1990&quot;). (&quot;This map was compiled from 1972 aerial photography and field surveys by Bradford Washburn, assisted by Barbara P. Washburn, Harry R. Feldman and Wendell Mason. Relief by Tibor G. Toth, research and compilation by Thomas L. Gray, contours by Norbert and Walter Vasques, all National Geographic Staff. Cliff hachures by the Topographical Survey of Switzerland. Photogrammetry by Lockwood Mapping, laser assistance by K &amp; E Laser Systems and Electronics. The National Geographic is also grateful to the Grand Canyon National Park, and Professor J. Harvey Butchart, Northern Arizona University, for their generous cooperation and assistance during the preparation of this map.&quot;) [This is Variant C. 35 × 36 inches, printed on one side on plasticized paper, omitting text and illustrations that appear in Variant B [see 1978, ITEM NO. 24.145]; National Geographical Society promotional note in lower-left corner; copyright notice in lower-right corner. Compared to Variant B this map expands ground coverage on the west by 1.5 miles, to the west of Hermit’s Rest, and on the east by ca. 3,000 feet. Includes table of trail distances that is omitted from Variant B. Key and credit notations are placed differently than in Variant B.]</td>
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Rascona, S. J.

Sable, Edward G., AND Doelling, Hellmut H.
1990 24.812 Geologic map of the Elephant Butte quadrangle, Kane County, Utah, and Mohave County, Arizona. *Utah Geological Survey, Map 126, 2 sheets (scale 1:24,000).*

Sable, Edward G., AND Hereford, Richard

Spencer, Jon E.; Shenk, Jonathan D.; AND Duncan, John T.

1991

Albin, Alton L.

Beard, L. Sue, AND Campagna, David J.

Belknap, Bill; Belknap, Buzz; AND Evans, Loie Belknap

Billingsley, George H.
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Manydeeds, Stephen A., AND Smith, Bruce D.


Rennicke, Jeff


Vindel, Francisco


Billingsley, George H.


Frankovich, Anton, Jr.

CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

García Cubas, Antonio

1992 25.1545  *Atlas Pintoresco é Historico de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.* México: Inversora Burasatil, S.A. de C.V., Casa de Bolsa, Grupo Financiero Inbursa. ("Edición: Cálibre Currente S.A. de C.V.; coordinación editorial: Sofía Urrutia y Julia de la Fuente . . . ") (Prólogo por José E. Iturriaga.) [Facsimile reprint of García Cubas (1885, ITEM NO. 25.1543).] [Atlas of 13 sheets, each featuring an inset map and embellished with marginal illustrations pertinent to the map. Most, but not all, of these sheets will be pertinent to the area of the Colorado River delta that is portrayed at the northwestern corner of each map (all titles are in capital letters that omit diacritical marks): "I Carta Política", "II. Carta Etnográfica", "III Carta Eclesiastica", "IV Vías de Comunicacion y Movimiento Marítimo", "V. Instrucción Publica", "VI Carto Orografica", "VII Carta Hidrografica", "VIII Carta Agricola", "IX. Carta Minera", "X. Carta Historica y Arqueologica", "XI Reyno de la Nueva España a Principios del Siglo XIX." (among numerous portraits is that of "D. Ant. Ma. Bucareli"), "[XII] Valle de Mexico", "XIII Mexico y sus Cercanias]." [In Spanish.]

Global Graphics

NO DATE 25.517  *Tour maps of Las Vegas and Lake Mead.* Lakewood, California: Global Graphics (exclusive distributor Western Supply, Las Vegas), 1 sheet, scale 1:250,000. [1992?]

Houser, B. B.


Loco Promotions


1992 25.62  *Page : home of Lake Powell : souvenir map poster and guide.* Flagstaff, Arizona: Loco Promotions, 1 folded sheet. [Includes some Grand Canyon information; stylized map includes Colorado River to Navajo Bridge.]

Michael Clayton and Associates [firm]

1992 25.890  *Western regional corridor study.* [No place]: Michael Clayton and Associates, for Western Utility Group, 100 pp., 15 maps. (Copyright Sierra Pacific Power Company.) [Existing and proposed utility corridors in western U.S.]

Overby, Andrew


Rand McNally and Co.

Sullivan, Maurice S.  
1992  25.930  The travels of Jedediah Smith: a documentary outline, including his journal.  Lincoln, Nebraska, and London: University of Nebraska Press, 195 pp.  [Facsimile reprint of Sullivan (1934).  “The 1839 map by David H. Burr, probably based on a sketch or notes by Jedediah Smith, is omitted from this Bison Book edition because it could not be reproduced legibly.” (title-page verso)]

U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs  

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation  
NO DATE  25.178  Bureau of Reclamation recreation areas.  U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, folded sheet.  [1992?]

Yarnold, John C., AND McDaniel, Brett J.  

Billingsley, George H.  


DeLorme Mapping  

Earthwalk Press  
1993  25.39  *Bright Angel Trail hiking map and guide*.{Text copyright by Helen H. Larson.} Eureka, California: Earthwalk Press, 1 sheet, 2 sides, scale 1:24,000.

Faulds, James E.  

GTR Mapping  

Hereford, Richard  

Knapp, James H.  

Lindemann, Linda Lou  

Luedke, R. G.  

Neumann, Terry R., AND Leszczkowski, Andrew M.  

Shirley, Rodney W.  
## CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

### SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

### Unique Media

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<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>25.565</td>
<td>Map and operational diagram: lower Colorado River: Lees Ferry to Gulf of California.</td>
<td>[No place]: U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Region,</td>
<td>1 sheet. (Revised April 1993.)</td>
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### 1994

### American AdMaps Company

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<td>1994</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>A travel guide and map: Indian ruins of the Southwest.</td>
<td>Phoenix: Arizona Highways,</td>
<td>1 sheet, text on verso. [This map also accompanies Cheek (1994, ITEM NO. 16.91), A.D. 1250.]</td>
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### Cook, John Wayne, AND Krause, Brian

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### Hereford, Richard, AND Thompson, Kathryn S.

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**Hometown Map and Guide Publication and Graphics Co.**

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**Jennings, Charles W.**

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**Lucchitta, Ivo**

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**Mills, James Gordon, Jr.**

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**Moore, David W., and Sable, Edward G.**

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**Sterzinger, L.**

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**Trails Illustrated**

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**1995**

**Benson, Guy Meriwether**

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<td>1995</td>
<td>25.783</td>
<td><em>(with William R. Irwin and Heather Moore)</em> <em>Exploring the West from Monticello: A perspective in maps from Columbus to Lewis and Clark</em>. The catalog of an exhibition of maps and navigational instruments, on view in the Tracy W. McGregor Room, Alderman Library, University of Virginia, 10 July to 26 September 1995. Charlottesville, Virginia: Department of Special Collections, University of Virginia Library, 81 [83] pp. [Also accompanied by: <em>Supplement to the catalog for the exhibition Exploring the West from Monticello: A perspective in maps from Columbus</em>]</td>
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### Section 3. Chronological List of All Items in Sections 1 & 2

To Lewis and Clark. Diagrams prepared by Robert N. Bergantino, hydrogeologist, showing the use in navigational instruments in determining latitude, longitude, and magnetic variation: to be used with the final section in the catalog. Observations of latitude and longitude at all remarkable points, [no date, no imprint], 5 leaves.

**Billingsley, George H., and Bohannon, R. G.**


**Dinosaur Nature Association**


**Faulds, James E.**


**Finch, Warren I.; Molina, P.; Naumov, S. S.; Ruzicka, V.; Barthel, F.; Thoste, V.; Müller-Kahle, E.; and Tauchid, M.**


**Frémont, John Charles**


**Higgins, Janice M., and Willis, Grant C.**


**Homberger, Eric**


**Howard, Keith A.; John, Barbara E.; and Nielson, Julia E.**

Karto+Grafik

1995  25.639  *Hildebrand's travel map: United States: the southern Rockies and Grand Canyon Country.* Frankfurt am Main: Karto+Grafik Verlagsgesellschaft, 1 sheet, 2 sides. Scale 1:700,000; general map of the Southwest, 1:3,500,000.

Lindemann, Linda Lou

1995  10.18  *Colorado River briefs for a trip through the Grand Canyon.* (Updated edition, illustrated by Dan K. Lindemann.) Tucson: Lundquist Press, 4th printing, 152 pp. [Spiral-bound, red covers.]

Lucchitta, Ivo


Lucchitta, Ivo; Basdekas, P. G.; Bohannon, R. G.; Reick, H. J.; and Dehler, C. M.


Lucchitta, Ivo; Dehler, Carol M.; and Basdekas, Peggy G.


Lucchitta, Ivo; Dehler, Carol M.; Davis, Marie E.; Burke, Kelly J.; and Basdekas, Peggy O.


North Star Mapping


Reineck and Reineck


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS FQ21:414A


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS FQ21:414B
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<td><strong>RV-Verlag</strong></td>
<td>1995</td>
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<td>Grand Canyon : Monument Valley. 1:800 000 RV World Cart. World-Länderkarte. München: RV-Verlag. [In German.]</td>
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<td><strong>Sable, Edward G.</strong></td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>24.811</td>
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<td><strong>Stevens, Larry [Stevens, Lawrence E.]</strong></td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>10.32</td>
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<td><strong>Taylor, Karen</strong></td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>9.367</td>
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<tr>
<td>Map showing names and outlines of physiographic areas in Arizona used by the Arizona Geological Survey with base map showing township and range only. Arizona Geological Survey, Open-File Report OFR 95-2b, 1 sheet.</td>
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<td><strong>U.S. Forest Service, Southwestern Region</strong></td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>25.111</td>
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<td><strong>Wheat, Carl Irving</strong></td>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.920</td>
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**1996**

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<td><strong>Belknap, Bill; Belknap, Buzz; AND Evans, Loie Belknap</strong></td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>10.138</td>
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<td>Belknap’s revised waterproof Canyonlands river guide : Horsethief &amp; Ruby, Westwater, Labyrinth &amp; Stillwater, Cataract Canyon, Lake Powell. Evergreen, Colorado:</td>
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Westwater Books, 79 [80] pp. [Includes the Colorado River in Glen Canyon between Glen Canyon Dam and Lees Ferry.] [Later printings.]

### Benchmark Maps

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### DeLorme Mapping

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### Faulds, James E.


### Hereford, Richard

1996 24.82 Map showing surficial geology and geomorphology of the Palisades Creek area, Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona. *U.S. Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Investigations Map I-2449,* scale 1:2,000, contour interval 1 m, 1 sheet (scale 1:2,000), text 12 pp.  
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS FQ24/2:1206

### Hereford, Richard; Burke, Kelly J.; AND Thompson, Kathryn S.


### Hodgson, Godfrey


### Huntoon, Peter W.; Billingsley, George H.; Sears, James W.; Ilg, Bradley R.; Karlstrom, Karl E.; Williams, Michael L.; Hawkins, David; Breed, William J.; Ford, Trevor D.; Clark, Malcome D. [Clark, Malcolm D.]; Babcock, R. Scott; AND Brown, Edwin H.

1996 24.94 Geologic map of the eastern part of the Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona. Grand Canyon, Arizona: Grand Canyon Association, 1 sheet, scale 1:62,500. [4th ed. of this map.] [This and other eds. is the so-called “Blue Dragon” map.]

### Lindemann, Linda Lou

### CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

**SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2**

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<tr>
<td>Automobile Club of Southern California</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>10.74</td>
<td>Guide to Colorado River, Lake Mead to Yuma: includes Lake Havasu, Lake Mojave, Laughlin, and Hoover Dam, plus attractions, campgrounds and recreation. Automobile Club of Southern California, folded-map format.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Berndtson und Berndtson GmbH</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>25.654</td>
<td><em>American Southwest: road map</em>: Grand Canyon, Gr. Los Angeles, Greater Phoenix, Gr. San Francisco. Fürstenfeldbruck, Germany: Berndtson und Berndtson GmbH, scale 1:3,000,000. [In German.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buchheit, Kim, AND Pollock, Gayle L.</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>25.22</td>
<td>Mapping the land: What is the Colorado Plateau? <em>Plateau Journal</em>, [1(1)] (Summer): inside front cover [repeated inside back cover]; text, p. 64. [Map also repeated in subsequent issues.]</td>
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### CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

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<td>Eureka Cartography</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>25.520</td>
<td><em>Nevada SealMap: with detailed maps of Las Vegas, the Strip, Reno, Carson City, Lake Mead, Lake Tahoe.</em> Berkeley, California: Eureka Cartography, 1 sheet, scale 1 inch = ca. 29.2 miles. (SealMaps.)</td>
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SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Williams, Van S.; Bohannon, Robert G.; and Hoover, D. L.


1998

Arizona Department of Transportation, Photogrammetry and Mapping Section

No Date  25.7  *Arizona Landkarte*. [No imprint], 1 sheet. (Text on verso: "Arizona. Land der Abenteuer und Naturwunder"). [Credit is given to 1998/1999 data from Arizona Office of Tourism.] [Map purchased new in 1998.] [In German.]

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Caryl McHarney Design


Crowell, John R.


Hereford, Richard; Burke, Kelly J.; and Thompson, Kathryn S.


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS FQ24/2:1207

Kamilli, Robert J., and Richard, Stephen M.


Kneale, S. M., and Richard, S. M.

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Pearthree, Philip A.


Ruppert, Ryan F., AND Faulds, James E.


Smith, Eugene I.


Tanges, Susan E.


Trapp, Richard A.; Reynolds, Stephen J.; AND Kneale, S. M.


1999

Berndtson und Berndtson GmbH

1999 25.19 USA 2: American Southwest. Fürstenfeldbruck, Germany: Berndtson und Berndtson GmbH, 1 sheet, 2 sides, cut and laminated, scale 1:3,000,000. [In German.]

Billingsley, George H., AND Hampton, Haydee M.

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Brabb, Earl E.; Colgan, Joseph P.; AND Best, Timothy C.


DeLorme [firm]


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dePolo, Diane M., AND dePolo, Craig M.


Doelling, Hellmut H.


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Martin, James C., AND Martin, Robert Sidney

1999 25.885 Maps of Texas and the Southwest, 1513-1900. Texas State Historical Association, and Texas A & M University Press. (Fred H. and Ella Mae Moore Texas History Reprint Series, no. 18.)
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National Geographic Society, Cartographic Division

1999 24.828  (IN COLLABORATION WITH Boston Museum of Science) The heart of the Grand Canyon, Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, 1 sheet, scale 1:24,000, contour interval 100 ft. ("Produced by the Cartographic Division, National Geographic Society"). ("Reprinted 1999"). ("Distributed by MapQuest.com, Mountville, Pennsylvania, USA"). ("This map was compiled from 1972 aerial photography and field surveys by Bradford Washburn, assisted by Barbara P. Washburn, Harry R. Feldman and Wendell Mason. Relief by Tibor G. Toth, research and compilation by Thomas L. Gray, contours by Norbert and Walter Vasques, all National Geographic Staff. Cliff hachures by the Topographical Survey of Switzerland. Photogrammetry by Lockwood Mapping, laser assistance by K & E Laser Systems and Electronics. The National Geographic is also grateful to the Grand Canyon National Park, and Professor J. Harvey Butchart, Northern Arizona University, for their generous cooperation and assistance during the preparation of this map.") (This is Variant D. 35 × 36 inches, printed on one side on regular paper, omitting text and illustrations that appear in Variant B [see 1978, ITEM NO. 24.145]; omits "THE HEART OF THE GRAND CANYON" in lower-right corner, replaced with availability information; copyright and distributional note are in lower-left corner. Compared to Variant B this map expands ground coverage on the west by 1.5 miles, to the west of Hermit's Rest, and on the east by ca. 3,000 feet. Includes table of trail distances that is omitted from Variant B. Key and credit notations are placed differently than in Variant B.)

Pearthree, P. A., AND Bausch, D. B.

1999 11.16172  Earthquake hazards in Arizona. Arizona Geological Survey, Map 34, scale 1:1,000,000, text.

Stevens, Larry [Stevens, Lawrence E.]


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<table>
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| NO DATE | 10.51 | *Colorado River boating trail guide: Davis Dam to Parker Dam*. Sacramento, California: California Department of Boating and Waterways, 16 pp. [Ca. 2000.] |

| NO DATE | 10.58 | *Colorado River boating trail guide: Blythe to Imperial Dam*. Sacramento, California: California Department of Boating and Waterways, 16 pp. [Ca. 2000.] |

<table>
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<tr>
<th>California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources</th>
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**Faulds, James E.; House, P. Kyle; AND Ramelli, Alan R.**


**Fletcher, Colin**

2000 25.1258 *Wanderer durch die Zeit: allein im Grand Canyon: eine Entdeckungsreise.* (Arnd Köslin, translator.) München und Zürich: Diana Verlag, 271 pp., map. [Includes "Vorbemerkung", dated "C. F. 1990" (p. 9), and "Nachtrag 1989", dated "C. F., März 1989" (pp. 265-266).] [Fold-out map, "Grand Canyon National Park" (between pp. 128/129) depicts "Colin Fletchers Route"; legend and some labels translated to German. "Ursprüngliche Karte von Evelyn Bingham Bearbeitung von Achim Norweg". Map printed on glossy paper, physiography shown in orange-brown, with black lettering and route line.] [Translation of *The man who walked through time*.] [In German.]

**Grand Canyon National Park Lodges**

NO DATE 9.1214 *Grand Canyon historic village at South Rim: map and visitor guide: experience the historic village: the "must-see" at Grand Canyon.* [No place]: Grand Canyon National Park Lodges, 24 pp. [including wraps]. [Early 2000s?] [Front cover is gatefold map, "Grand Canyon Historic Village", an oblique view cartoon panorama between Mather Point and Hopi Point.] [Includes walking tour of Grand Canyon Village.] [Also later printings, no date.]

**Grand Canyon Trust**


**Hereford, Richard; Burke, Kelly J.; AND Thompson, Kathryn S.**


**Higgins, Janice M.**


**Karto+Grafik**

2000 25.157 *Hildebrand’s Urlaubskarten-Road Map-Carte Routiere: USA: Colorado Plateau: Canyonlands: Südlliche Rocky Mountains.* Frankfurt am Main: Karto+Grafik, scale 1:700,000. [In German.]
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Lindemann, Linda Lou

Richard, Stephen M.; Reynolds, S. J.; Spencer, J. E.; and Pearthree, P. A.

Thomas, Jim


2001

Billingsley, George H., and Hampton, Haydee M.

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2001 11.10542 Oil, gas, and geothermal fields in California. (Alfred J. Zucca, cartographer.) California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources, Map S-1, 1 sheet, scale 1:1,500,000.

Castor, Stephen B., AND LaPointe, Daphne D.


DeLorme Mapping


Dohrenwend, John C.

2001 25.348 Satellite image map of Grand Canyon National Park. Teasdale, Utah: Southwest Satellite Imaging, scale 1:250,000. [Grand Canyon National Park and Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument. Political unit boundaries outlined on satellite image of Grand Canyon region (eastern/western map boundaries at about Lees Ferry to Pearce Ferry, northern/southern map boundaries at about Pipe Spring and Peach Springs). Boundaries generalized at this resolution. Legend on map: "Grand Canyon National Park".]

Dohrenwend, John C.; Gray, Floyd; AND Miller, Robert J.


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Moore, David W., AND Sable, Edward G.

2001 24.810 Geologic map of the Smithsonian Butte quadrangle, Washington County, Utah. Utah Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Publication 01-1, 2 sheets (scale 1:24,000).

Phoenix Mapping Service


Preston, R. N., AND Preston, M. L.

2001 25.324 Arizona ghost towns/sites then and now: early towns, military roads, early railroads, stage stations, early forts: overlay of modern road system. Lake Oswego, Oregon:

[NOTE: Copy acquired as new in 2013 with distributor’s label as given above. Beneath the label reads outdated information: Northwest Distributors, Inc., Albany, Oregon.]

**Shirley, Rodney W.**


**Unique Media**


**U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Region**


**U.S. Forest Service, Southwestern Region**

2001 25.223 *Great Western Trail : Kaibab National Forest.* U.S. Forest Service, Southwestern Region, 3 maps on 1 sheet (2-sided, multiple fold brochure).

**U.S. National Aeronautical Charting Office**

2001 25.144 *Sectional aeronautical chart. Las Vegas.* [Silver Spring, Maryland]: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Aeronautical Charting Office, 1 sheet, 2 sides, scale 1:500,000. [Boundary meridians 118, 111 West, parallels 36, 40 North.]

**Varga, Robert J.**


**Whitis, Duvain, AND Vinson, Barbara**

2001 10.45 *Colorado River in the Grand Canyon.* Buda, Texas: Duvain Whitis and Barbara Vinson, pp. [1-2], Maps 1-50. (RiverMaps™ series.) [Spiral-bound; produced on demand with color laser printer, on water-resistant paper with laminated covers.] [True 1st ed. For later eds. see under Martin and Whitis (2004 and following).]
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Brady, Robert J.; Fryxell, Joan E.; AND Wernicke, Brian P.
2002  11.5373  Preliminary geologic map of the Iceberg Canyon quadrangle, Clark County, Nevada and Mohave County, Arizona. Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Open-File Report 03-18, 1 sheet, scale 1:24,000, contour interval 10 m.

California Farm Water Coalition
2002  25.192  California farm water. Sacramento: California Farm Water Coalition, with "Imperial Irrigation District, the Coachella Valley Water District and Shared Solutions, agricultural initiative of the Philip Morris family of companies."

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Fluck, Steve

Hodgson, Susan F., AND Youngs, Leslie G.
2002  11.10534  Geothermal map of California; 2002. (Cartography by Roberto A. Coronel.) California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources, Map S-11, 1 sheet, scale 1:1,500,000. [Includes detail Map E for Imperial Valley region.] [Verso: "Geothermal Spring Data for California", keyed to recto map.]

Mauthe, Markus, AND Engelhard, Michael
2002  25.886  Canyonland : Farben der Stille. Steinfeld: Tecklenborg Verlag, 192 pp., map. [In German.]
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<td><strong>U.S. Geological Survey, Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center</strong></td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>10.48</td>
<td><em>A guide to the Colorado River in the Grand Canyon (from Glen Canyon Dam to Pierce Ferry).</em> March 2000 contours and river-mile systems. Flagstaff, Arizona: U.S. Geological Survey, Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center, Flagstaff Field Center. [590 maps in one-half mile segments, River Miles −15 to 279.5.] [Hardcopies can be generated at various scales from computer-data files; e.g., 1: 4,000 (4 inches = ¼ mile); contour intervals 2 m on land, 1 m on river surface.] [Glen Canyon Dam to Pearce Ferry.]</td>
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<td><strong>Anonymous</strong></td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>25.752</td>
<td>Off the beaten park. <em>Outside Traveler</em>, (Family Edition 2003): 44-. [See fold-out map (pp. 57-64), and see p. 66.]</td>
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<td><strong>Adventure Cycling Association</strong></td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>25.164</td>
<td><em>Bicycle touring map : Grand Canyon connector : Cedar City, UT to Tempe, AZ.</em> Missoula, Montana: Adventure Cycling Association, 1 sheet.</td>
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<td>2003</td>
<td>25.194</td>
<td>40a : <em>Kaibab Plateau South S.</em> [Phoenix]: Arizona Trail Association. [Topographic map of passage 40a of the Arizona Trail, southern portion of Kaibab Plateau South</td>
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Billingsley, George H., AND Dyer, Helen C.


Billingsley, George H., AND Graham, Scott E.


Billingsley, George H., AND Wellmeyer, Jessica L.

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Black, Bronze


REVIEWS AND NOTICES  Martin, 2004, ITEM NO. 30.383

Duebendorfer, Ernest M.


Global Graphics


2003  25.316  *Wilderness in your pocket: Grand Canyon panoramic map: mapa panoramica, carte panoramique, Panoramakarte.* [No place]: Smith-Southwestern, 1 sheet, 2 sides. [Copyright 2003; publication date is later (copy acquired new in 2013). Recto is stylized, panoramic oblique-aerial view. Verso is topographic map, “Grand Canyon National Park—South Rim”, scale 1:24,000, contour interval 40 feet.] [Multilingual title.]

Grewingk, Constantine


Hereford, Richard


Howard, Keith A.; Hook, Simon J.; Phelps, Geoffrey A.; AND Block, Debra L.


Lindemann, Linda Lou

2003  10.55  *Colorado River briefs for a trip through the Grand Canyon.* (Updated edition, illustrated by Dan K. Lindemann.) Catalina, Arizona: Lundquist Press, 8th printing, 152 pp. [Spiral-bound, yellow covers.]
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Sky High Maps

2003  25.320  *Photographic satellite map: Lake Powell. Map 1—Glen Canyon Dam to Rocky Creek Bay, lake level 3610 feet (full: 3700 feet). Including: Page, Wahweap Marina, Padre Bay, Navajo Canyon, and Antelope Point Marina.* Avon, Colorado: Sky High Maps, 1 sheet, 2 sides. [Scale 1 inch = ca. 0.63 mile.]

U.S. Forest Service, Southwestern Region; AND U.S. Forest Service, Geometronics Service Center


Wellmeyer, Jessica L.


2004

Arizona State Committee on Trails, Historic Trails Subcommittee


Billingsley, George H.; Beard, L. Sue; Priest, Susan S.; Wellmeyer, Jessica L.; AND Block, Debra L.


Billingsley, George H.; Priest, Susan S.; AND Felger, Tracey J.


Faulds, James E.; House, P. Kyle; Peartree, Philip A.; Bell, John W.; AND Ramelli, Alan R.

2004  11.2099  Preliminary geologic map of the Davis Dam quadrangle and eastern part of the Bridge Canyon quadrangle, Clark County, Nevada, and Mohave County, Arizona. *Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Open-File Report 03-5.*

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Hayes, Derek

House, P. Kyle; Howard, Keith A.; Pearethree, Philip A.; AND Bell, John W.

Martin, Tom, AND Whitis, Duwain

National Geographic Society
2004 25.357 *Map of the Arizona Tail* [recto]: *What to do at the Grand Canyon South Rim* [verso]. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic, 1 sheet. [Verso includes shaded relief map of Grand Canyon Village area and adjacent canyon, overprinted with locations and scenic highlights, scale 1 inch = ca. 0.55 mile, and informational text.] [Uncertain whether there are later printings. Cited copy acquired new in 2016 includes information: Recto: "National Geographic Visitor Center Grand Canyon Proudly supports the Arizona Trail Association". "Copyright © Arizona Trail Association". Verso: "Map compliments of the National Geographic Visitor Center." "Courtesy of Nature Valley™". "Copyright © 2004 National Geographic Society, Washington, D.C."]

National Geographic Visitor Center Grand Canyon

66 Points relating to production, editions, and printings of the RiverMaps series were provided by Duwain Whitis (February 2021). The date given in square brackets as a note within a citation is Whitis’s record of the date of delivery from the printer, thus the date of availability. These dates with months do not appear in the publications themselves.
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Sky High Maps

Starr Map Co.

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Tobin, Bret D., AND Weary, David J.

Wheat, Carl Irving
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2005

Adventure Cycling Association

2005 25.165 Bicycle touring map: Grand Canyon connector: Cedar City, UT to Tempe, AZ. Missoula, Montana: Adventure Cycling Association, revised, 1 sheet.

Hayden, Janice M.


Hayden, Janice M.; Hintze, Lehi F.; and Ehler, J. Buck


House, P. Kyle; Brock, Amy L.; and Peartree, Philip A.

### Section 3. Chronological List of All Items in Sections 1 & 2

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<td><strong>Karto+Grafik</strong></td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>25.655</td>
<td>USA: <em>Sud Rocheuses—Grand Canyon</em>. Montreuil, Seine-Saint-Denis, France: Blay-Foldex, scale 1:700,000. [Legend in English, German, and French.]</td>
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<td><strong>Lindemann, Linda Lou</strong></td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>10.56</td>
<td><em>Colorado River briefs for a trip through the Grand Canyon.</em> (Updated edition, illustrated by Dan K. Lindemann.) Santa Clara, California: DeHarts Printing Services, 9th printing, 154 pp. [Spiral-bound, pictorial topographic map covers.]</td>
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<td><strong>Time Traveler Maps</strong></td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>25.554</td>
<td><em>Colorado Plateau adventure: map and directory: a comprehensive collection of the world’s most diverse guided adventures.</em> Mancos, Colorado: Time Traveler Maps, foldout, 2 sides (texts on verso), scale 1:1,335,000.</td>
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67 Points relating to production, editions, and printings of the RiverMaps series were provided by Duwain Whitis (February 2021). The date given in square brackets as a note within a citation is Whitis’s record of the date of delivery from the printer, thus the date of availability. These dates with months do not appear in the publications themselves.
Wallace, Mark A.; Faulds, James E.; Brady, Robert J.; Chaney, Robert; and Arritt, Christine


2006

Arizona State Land Department


2006 25.296 *Military training routes/La Paz County.* [Phoenix]: Arizona State Land Department, scale 1:205,000. [Data from Luke Air Force Base, 2003.]

2006 25.297 *Military training routes/Mohave County.* [Phoenix]: Arizona State Land Department, scale 1:455,000. [Data from Luke Air Force Base, 2003.]

2006 25.298 *Military training routes/Yuma County.* [Phoenix]: Arizona State Land Department, scale 1:235,000. [Data from Luke Air Force Base, 2003.]

Belknap, Bill; Belknap, Buzz; and Evans, Loie Belknap


Billingsley, George H.; Block, Debra L.; and Dyer, Helen C.


Billingsley, George H.; Felger, Tracey J.; and Priest, Susan S.

2006 24.238 Geologic map of the Valle 30′ × 60′ quadrangle, Coconino County, northern Arizona. *U.S. Geological Survey, Scientific Investigations Map 2895*, 22 pp., 1 sheet, scale 1:100,000. [Also available only as downloads from U.S. Geological Survey publications website are geologic maps of the thirty-two 7.5′ quadrangles (scales 1:24,000) within the Valle 30′ × 60′ quadrangle, *http://pubs.usgs.gov/sim/2006/2895/24k/24k_home.htm*; quadrangle names National Tank, Supai Camp, Hualapai Tank, Baldy Basin, Box K Ranch, Metzger Tank, Tusayan West, Tusayan East, Dike Tank, Supai Camp SE, Hazen Hole Tank, Rosebud Tank, Little Harpo Canyon; Howard Hill; Red Butte SW, Red Butte, Rose Well Camp West, Rose Well Camp East, Black Tank, Tin House, Markham Dam, Millr Tank, Valle Tank, Molly Ann Draw, Rhodes Canyon, Big Bud Tank, Bishop Lake, Howard Spring, Red Hill Ranch, Mixon Tank, Howard Lake, Hobble Tank.]

2006 24.239 National Tank quadrangle. [As part of 1:100,000 scale] Geologic map of the Valle 30′ × 60′ quadrangle, Coconino County, northern Arizona. *U.S. Geological Survey,*
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Scientific Investigations Map 2895. [7.5’ quadrangle, scale 1:24,000; downloadable through http://pubs.usgs.gov/sim/2006/2895/24k/24k_home.htm.]


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957
Faulds, James E.; Ramelli, Alan R.; AND Lledo, H.


GeoGraphic Publishers


Hayden, Janice M.


Murphy, Shane, AND Staveley, Gaylord

2006 10.63 *Ammo can interp : talking points for a Grand Canyon river trip*. Flagstaff, Arizona: Canyoneers, 1st ed., 223 pp. ("Beta version, subject to revision"). ["Designed, written, and illustrated by Shane Murphy with Gaylord Staveley. Indexed by Shane Murphy with C. V. Abyssus [pseudonym of Richard D. Quartaroli] and Suzy Flint. Edited in whole or part by C. V. Abyssus, Brad Dimock, Brad Ilg, Christa Sadler, Larry Stevens and Roy Webb."] [Limited distribution.] [Two states, both 2006; both indicate 1st ed., 1st printing; 1st state cover in color, 2nd state black-and-white, about one month later, with no textual changes. Formats: 1st state, paper, 9.5 × 6.5 in. (height × width), coil binding (single, clear) adds 0.5 in. to width, compresses when ammo can lid is closed; 2nd state, paper, 9 × 6 in., coil binding (double, black), which fits better in ammo can.] [NOTE: Points for this title, 1st-3rd eds., compiled by Richard Quartaroli.]

2006 10.82 *Ammo can interp : talking points for a Grand Canyon river trip* (edited in whole or part by C. V. Abyssus [pseudonym of Richard D. Quartaroli]). Flagstaff, Arizona: Canyoneers, 2nd ed. ("3" [i.e. 3rd printing in sequence]), 220 pp. ("Designed, written and illustrated by Shane Murphy with Gaylord Staveley"). ["Designed, written, and illustrated by Shane Murphy and Gaylord Staveley; edited in whole or part by C. V. Abyssus, . . . [et al.]" (Cline Library, Northern Arizona University, catalogue record, square brackets and ellipsis thus)] [Limited distribution.] [2nd ed. does not denote printings.] [NOTE: Points for this title, 1st-3rd eds., compiled by Richard Quartaroli.]

Ross, Jim, AND McClanahan, Jerry

2006 25.273 *Here it is! Route 66. The map series. Chicago to L.A. A complete set of eight fold-out maps : IL-MO-KS-OK-TX-NM-AZ-CA.* Arcadia, Oklahoma: Ghost Town Press, 8 folded maps with loose title and back leaves. [See "Arizona" (panel title), banner title "Aim for Arizona on Route 66"; and "California" (panel title), banner title "Cruisin’ California on Route Sixty-Six". Banner titles vary by map.]
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<td><strong>American Automobile Association</strong></td>
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<td>2007</td>
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<td><em>Colorado River guide map: boating and watersports, casinos and points of interest, Lake Mead, Yuma, lodging and camping, Bullhead City, Hoover Dam, Lake Havasu, Lake Mohave, Laughlin, Needles, Parker.</em> Automobile Club of Southern California, folded map. (AAA Explore Series.)</td>
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<td>2007</td>
<td>11.9455</td>
<td>Preliminary geologic map of the Lake Mead 30’ × 60’ quadrangle, Clark County, Nevada, and Mohave County, Arizona. <em>U.S. Geological Survey, Open-File Report 2007-1010,</em> scale 1:100,000, contour interval 50 m; text 84+ pp. (Digital database by Debra Block, Tracey Felger, Melissa Aldrich, Michelle Harr, Anita Kaye, and Sue Priest.)</td>
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Eastman, Steven A.

G. M. Johnson and Associates

Guia Roji [firm]

Hayden, Janice M.

Lindemann, Linda Lou
2007 10.68 *Colorado River briefs for a trip through the Grand Canyon*. (Updated edition, illustrated by Dan K. Lindemann.) Santa Clara, California: DeHarts Printing Services, 10th printing, 154 pp. [Spiral-bound, pictorial topographic map covers.]

Martin, Tom, AND Whitis, Duwain

Murphy, Shane, AND Staveley, Gaylord

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[Limited distribution.] [NOTE: Points for this title, 1st-3rd eds., compiled by Richard Quartaroli.]

National Geographic Society

2007 25.306 Peninsula of Baja California. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic, 1 sheet, 2 sides, scale 1:400,000. (With imprints, Fondo Mexicano para la Conservación de la Naturaleza A.C.; Lindblad Expeditions; National Geographic; Geotourism Mapguide.) [Includes Colorado River delta region.]

Pearthree, Philip A.


Richard, Stephen M.; Shipman, Todd C.; Greene, Lizbeth C.; AND Harris, Raymond C.


Shipman, Todd C.; Richard, Stephen M.; AND Spencer, Jon E.


Sky Terrain


Spencer, Jon E.; Ferguson, C. A.; Pearthree, Philip A., AND Richard, S. M.


Timmons, J. Michael, AND Karlstrom, Karl


2008

Anonymous

Arizona Exposure


Belknap, Buzz, AND Evans, Loie Belknap


Billingsley, George H.; Priest, Susan S.; AND Felger, Tracey J.

2008  24.316  Geologic map of the Fredonia 30′ × 60′ quadrangle, Mohave and Coconino Counties, northern Arizona. U.S. Geological Survey, Scientific Investigations Map 3035, scale 1:100,000, 1 sheet, 23 pp. [Also available only as downloads from U.S. Geological Survey publications website are geologic maps of the thirty-two 7.5′ quadrangles (scales 1:24,000) within the Cameron 30′ × 60′ quadrangle, http://pubs.usgs.gov/sim/2008/3035/24k/24k_home.htm; quadrangle names Colorado City, Moccasin, Kaibab, Fredonia, Shinarump Point, Muggins Flat, Buck Pasture Canyon, Coyote Buttes, Maroney Well, Pipe Valley, Pipe Spring, Clear Water Spring, White Sage Flat, Le Fevre Ridge, Cooper Ridge, House Rock Spring, Wild Band Pockets, Sunshine Ridge, Findlay Tank, Gunsight Point, Toothpick Ridge, Warm Springs Canyon, Jacob Lake, House Rock, Heaton Knolls, Robinson Canyon, Grama Spring, Jumpup Point, Sowats Spring, Big Springs, Telephone Hill, Cane.]


2008  24.321  Shinarump Point quadrangle. [As part of 1:100,000 scale] Geologic map of the Fredonia 30′ × 60′ quadrangle, Mohave and Coconino Counties, northern Arizona.
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2


CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2


2008 24.339 Jacob Lake quadrangle. [As part of 1:100,000 scale] Geologic map of the Fredonia 30’ × 60’ quadrangle, Mohave and Coconino Counties, northern Arizona. U.S.
### CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

**SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2**

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### CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

#### SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

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<td><strong>Black, Bronze</strong></td>
<td>2008</td>
<td><em>Grand Canyon map and guide</em> : geology, history, facts, photos, rapids. Flagstaff, Arizona: Dragon Creek Publishing, 2 maps on 1 sheet, plastic. (Vision Quest Maps.)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Borch GmbH</strong></td>
<td>2008</td>
<td><em>Las Vegas</em> : Las Vegas and region, Las Vegas and national parks : Grand Canyon National Park, Grand Canyon Village. [Inning am Ammersee, Germany]: Borch GmbH, 7th ed. [Folded map.]</td>
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<td><strong>Ediciones Independencia</strong></td>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td><em>Sonora</em> : planos de las Cds. de Agua Prieta, Hermosillo, Caborca, Empalme, Ciudad Obregón, San Luis Río Colorado, Guaymas y mapa general del estado. [No place]: Ediciones Independencia, nueva ed., 1 sheet, 2 sides (scale of state map 1:1,500,000). (Serie mapas de México, 25.) [2008?] [In Spanish.]</td>
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<td><strong>Lamb, J. J.</strong></td>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>(PROJECT MANAGER, WITH Robin Pinto, Robert Leightninger, Jr., Peter Booth, Michael Smith, and Joy Mehulka) <em>The New Deal in Arizona : connections to our historic landscape : heritage tourism map</em>. [No place]: Arizona Humanities Council, 1 sheet (2 sides). [2008.]</td>
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National Geographic Maps

2008 25.338 Baja North: Baja California Sur, Mexico: protected area boundaries: detailed road network and mileage chart: city inset maps: travel information: popular diving, fishing, sailing and surfing locations. Evergreen, Colorado: National Geographic Maps, 1 sheet, 2 sides, scale ca. 1:450,000. (AdventureMap™.) (3103.)

Nielsen, Frank M.

2008 25.356 Franko’s guide map of Las Vegas! For families and non-gamblers. [No place]: Franko’s Maps, Ltd., 1 sheet (2 sides). [Verso: Franko’s Map of the Great Las Vegas Area, including Boulder City, Hoover Dam, and Lake Mead. Includes the Hoover Dam Bypass then under construction.] [Mike O’Callaghan-Pat Tillman Memorial Bridge.]

Servicio Geológico Mexicano

2008 11.2342 Carta geológico-minera Estado de Baja California. Pachuca, Hidalgo: Servicio Geológico Mexicano, scale 1:500,000, 1 sheet. [In Spanish.]

U.S. Bureau of Land Management; AND U.S. National Park Service

2008 25.222 Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument. U.S. Bureau of Land Management, and U.S. National Park Service, map. [Depicts boundaries. Also shown are Paiute, Grand Wash Cliffs, Mount Logan, and Mount Trumbull Wilderness areas.]

2009

Arizona Department of Transporation


Belknap, Buzz, AND Evans, Loie Belknap


Points relating to production, editions, and printings of the RiverMaps series were provided by Duwain Whitis (February 2021). The date given in square brackets as a note within a citation is Whitis’s record of the date of delivery from the printer, thus the date of availability. These dates with months do not appear in the publications themselves.
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Ferguson, Charles A.; Johnson, Bradford J.; Pearthree, Philip A.; AND Spencer, Jon E.


G. M. Johnson and Associates


2009 25.477 Grand Canyon panoramic map: including Route 66 travel map and history of Route 66. [AND] Historic Route 66 travel map: including Grand Canyon panoramic map: California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri and Illinois. Burnaby, British Columbia: G. M. Johnson and Associates, 1 sheet (2 sides). [Two different panel titles, recto and verso for display. Grand Canyon map (without separate title) is an oblique artistic view of the region from Lake Powell (in distance) to Hermits Rest.]

Garrity, Christopher P., AND Soller, David R.


GTR Mapping


Hayden, Janice M.


Hayes, Derek


Hinz, Nicholas H.; Green, Heather L.; AND Faulds, James E.

### House, P. Kyle, and Faulds, James E.


### Levias, Matthew, and Jake, Vivienne

2009 25.540 *Salt Song Trail map of Nuwuvi (Southern Paiute) sacred landscapes, culture areas and bands.* San Francisco: The Cultural Conservancy, The Salt Song Trail Project and the Chemehuevi Cultural Center. [Poster.]

### Lindemann, Linda Lou

2009 10.69 *Colorado River briefs for a trip through the Grand Canyon.* (Updated edition, illustrated by Dan K. Lindemann.) Santa Clara, California: DeHarts Printing Services, 11th printing, 154 pp. [Spiral-bound, pictorial topographic map covers.]

### Malmon, Daniel V.; Howard, Keith A.; and Priest, Susan S.


### National Geographic Maps

2009 25.311 *Grand Canyon: Bright Angel Canyon, North and South Rims: National Park, Arizona, USA: outdoor recreation map: revised regularly, waterproof, tear-resistant.* Evergreen, Colorado: National Geographic Maps, 1 sheet, 2 sides. (Trails Illustrated Map™, no. 261.) ("Expanded coverage, 1:35,000 scale, Grand Canyon Village, Bright Angel and North and South Rim Trails, backcountry regulations and permit information.") ("GPS compatible. Full UTM grid.") [Scale ca. 1:35,000, contour interval 50 feet.] [Global Positioning System.]


### Pearthree, Philip A.; Ferguson, Charles A.; Johnson, Bradford J.; and Guynn, Jerome

2009 11.1605 Geologic map and report for the proposed State Route 95 realignment corridor, Mohave County, Arizona; parts of the Franconia, Topock, Warm Springs SE, Warm Springs SW, Needles, Needles NE, Boundary Cone, Davis Dam SE, Oatman, Davis
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Dam, and Union Pass 7 1/2′ quadrangles; a report to the Arizona Department of Transportation; SR 95 realignment study: I-40 to SR-68, Project No. 95 MO 200 H6801 01L, Federal No. STP-095-D(AMS). *Arizona Geological Survey, Digital Geologic Map DGM-65, version 1.0*, 5 sheets, scale 1:24,000, text 44 pp.

**U.S. National Park Service, Geologic Resources Inventory**

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| 2009 | 24.850 | *Geologic map of Pipe Spring National Monument.* [No place]: U.S. National Park Service, Geologic Resources Inventory, digital format (PDF). (*Digital geologic data and cross sections for Pipe Spring National Monument, and all other digital geologic data prepared as part of the Geologic Resources Inventory, are available online at the NPS Data Store: [http://science.nature.nps.gov/nrdata/](http://science.nature.nps.gov/nrdata/)*) [Source map is Billingsley et al. (2004, item no. 24.360).]

**Arizona State Land Department**

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| 2010 | 25.299 | *Arizona surface management responsibility.* Phoenix: Arizona State Land Department, scale 1:800,000.

**Belknap, Buzz, AND Evans, Loie Belknap**

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**Belknap, Bill; Belknap, Buzz; AND Evans, Loie Belknap**

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**Biek, Robert F.; Rowley, Peter D.; Hayden, Janice M.; Hacker, David B.; Willis, Grant C.; Hintze, Lehi F.; Anderson, R. Ernest; AND Brown, Kent D.**

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**Billingsley, George H., AND Priest, Susan S.**

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SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Griffin, Dori


Gutierrez, Carlos; Bryant, William; Saucedo, George; AND Wills, Chris [AND Jennings, Charles W.]


Jennings, Charles W., AND Bryant, William A.


Macomb, J. N. [Macomb, John N.]

2010 25.271  (WITH Dimmock, C. H.) Map of Explorations and Surveys in New Mexico and Utah made under the direction of the Secretary of War by Capt. J. N. Macomb Topl. Eng®. assisted by D. H. Dimmock, C. Eng®. 1860. (Lettering by John L. Hazzard. Ruling by Samuel Sartain.) In: Madsen, Steven K., Exploring desert stone: John N. Macomb’s 1859 expedition to the canyonlands of the Colorado. Logan, Utah: Utah State University Press, 1 sheet. [Map reprinted in facsimile from Macomb (1876), loose in rear pocket of volume.] [NOTE: The region explored is extralimital to this bibliography, but the map does include the region of the easternmost Grand Canyon and Marble Canyon, which also depicts the “Supposed junction of the Rio Colorado & Flax River” (Little Colorado River). See remarks on the map in the chapter, “The Bones and the Map” (pp. 108-116).]

Moosetrak Maps


National Geographic Society


Nevada Department of Wildlife

2010 25.258  Lake Mead boating access map : boating, fishing, watersports. Nevada Department of Wildlife, folded pamphlet. [Ca. 2010]
Pearthree, Philip A.; Ferguson, Charles A.; AND Spencer, Jon E.


Penfield, Robin; Shevenell, Lisa; Garside, Larry; AND Zehner, Richard


Trinklein, Michael J.

2010 25.937 Lost states: true stories of Texlahoma, Transylvania, and other states that never made it. Philadelphia: Quirk Books, 160 pp. [Dust jacket notes: "Cover Unfolds Into Giant Map!" (dust jacket contains expanded view of the map depicted on recto, with enumerated guide to the "lost states" there shown.) [NOTE: Additional sites are included in the book that do not appear on the map.]

Waterman, Jonathan [Waterman, Jon]


2011

Anonymous


Alex the Card Weaver [pseudonym]

2011 25.754 No more deaths; no más muertes; humanitarian aid is never a crime. Dumpster Union Dispatch (Hungry Knife Artist Collective, Arizona City, Arizona), (1) (Fall): [unpaginated]. [Illegal-immigrant deaths on the U.S.-Mexico border. Includes "The Border Shakedown Action Map".] [Serial is of the Zine genre.]

Arizona Exposure


Belknap, Buzz, AND Evans, Loie Belknap

Bizaury Creel, Juan E., and Torres Origel, Juan Francisco

2011  25.570  Áreas naturales protegidas y otros espacios destinados a la conservación, restauración y uso sustentable de la biodiversidad en México—2011. (Diseño, Rosalba Becerra.) [No place]: Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad; Plan Verde Cd. de México; Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas; The Nature Conservancy; Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica; Comisión Nacional Forestal; Protectora de Bosques del Estado de México; Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, 1 sheet. [In Spanish.]

Brady, Robert J.; Fryxell, Joan E.; and Wernicke, Brian P.

2011  11.7711  Geologic map of the Iceberg Canyon quadrangle, Clark County, Nevada and Mohave County, Arizona.  Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Map 166, 1 sheet, scale 1:24,000; with text, "Overview of the Stratigraphy and Structure of the Iceberg Canyon Quadrangle, Clark County, Nevada and Mohave County, Arizona", 16 pp.

Dragon Creek Publishing


Hayden, Janice M.

2011  24.797  Geologic map of the Thompson Point quadrangle, Kane County, Utah, and Coconino County, Arizona.  Utah Geological Survey, Map 249DM, 2 sheets (scale 1:24,000).

2011  24.375  Geologic map of the Kanab 7.5′ quadrangle, Kane County, Utah[,] and Coconino and Mohave Counties, Arizona.  Utah Geological Survey, Map 248DM, 2 sheets (scale 1:24,000).


Hayden, Janice M., and Willis, Grant C.


Joyce, Lan

**Section 3. Chronological List of All Items in Sections 1 & 2**

### Lee, Audrey

2011 10.72

*Take a ride on the river: a tour guide trip from Glen Canyon Dam to Lee's Ferry.* Lexington, Kentucky: Profundities, 41 pp. [An on-demand publication.]

### Murphy, Shane, and Staveley, Gaylord

2011 10.80


### North Star Mapping

2011 25.319


### Pearthree, Philip A.

2011 11.6225

Geologic map of the Yuma SE 7½′ quadrangle, Yuma County, Arizona. *Arizona Geological Survey, Digital Geologic Map DGM-87, version 1.0*, scale 1:24,000.

### Sky Terrain

2011 25.309

*Grand Canyon National Park.* Boulder, Colorado: Sky Terrain, 1 sheet, 2 sides. (Cartography by Kent Schulte.) ("Detailed, accurate, and beautiful. 8 USGS quads, 308 miles (495km) of trails; 2 maps at 1: 40,000 scale cover the vast central core of the park.") (Contour interval 100 feet.)

### Yuma Sun [firm]

2011 25.285


### Youberg, Ann

2011 11.6013

Youberg, Ann; Spencer, Jon E.; AND Peartree, Philip A.


2012

Arizona Department of Transportation, Multimodal Planning Division, GIS Section


Beard, L. Sue, AND Campagna, David J.


Belknap, Buzz, AND Evans, Loie Belknap


Benchmark Maps


Billingsley, George H.; Stoffer, Philip W.; AND Priest, Susan S.


DeLorme Mapping


dePolo, Craig, AND Taylor, Wanda J.

2012 11.13953 Geologic map of the Ute quadrangle, Clark County, Nevada. Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Map 177, 1 sheet, scale 1:24,000, text 17 pp. [Text title-sheet begins "Geology map . . ."]

dePolo, Diane M., AND dePolo, Craig M.

2012 11.17764 Earthquakes in Nevada, 1840s to 2010. Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Map 179, scale 1:1,000,000. [Includes data points for immediately adjacent portions of bounding states.]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Eidenbach, Peter L.

Ferguson, Charles A.; Cook, Joseph P.; AND Peartree, Philip A.

Hinz, Nicholas H.; Faulds, James E.; AND Ramelli, Alan R.
2012 11.13948 Preliminary geologic map of the north half of the Fourth of July Mountain quadrangle, Clark County, Nevada. Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Open-File Report 2012-08, 1 sheet, scale 1:24,000.

Hinz, Nicholas H.; Faulds, James E.; Ramelli, Alan R.; AND Green, Heather L.

Johnson, Bradford J.; Peartree, Philip A.; AND Ferguson, Charles A.

Jonas, Tom
2012 25.528 Old Spanish National Historic Trail 1829-1848. [Santa Fe, New Mexico?]: Old Spanish Trail Association, 1 sheet. [Graphical, with text.]

Lindemann, Linda Lou
2012 10.76 Colorado River briefs for a trip through the Grand Canyon. (Updated edition, illustrated by Dan K. Lindemann.) Page, Arizona: Dan Lindemann, 12th printing, 154 pp. (Printed by DeHart’s Media Services, Santa Clara, California.) [Spiral-bound, pictorial topographic map covers.]

North Star Distributing
2012 25.308 Road map of Arizona and the Four Corners area. Including: Recreation areas, national parks, monuments and famous ghost towns: in easy-to-read print. Scottsdale, Arizona: North Star Distributing, 1 sheet, 2 sides. (Copyright North Star Mapping.)

Paher, Stanley W.
Content includes southern Nevada, southeastern California, and northwestern Arizona.

**Plewe, Brandon S.; Brown, S. Kent; Cannon, Donald Q.; AND Jackson, Richard H.**


**Rogers, Roberta**


**Taylor, S. S. [Taylor, Sarah Stewart]**

2012 25.934 *The Expeditioners and the treasure of Drowned Man’s Canyon.* (Illustrations by Katherine Roy.) Dexter, Michigan: McSweeney’s McMullens, 375 pp. [Young-reader fiction. Story line follows young Expeditioners in search of a lost treasure of gold taken by Spanish soldiers in 1567. Plot takes place mostly in “Northern Arizona”, where near Flagstaff is “Drowned Man’s Canyon” and “Azure Canyon”. A map is somewhat reminiscent of the area of Grand Canyon between Deer Creek and Havasu Canyon, with the canyon of the Colorado River seemingly represented by Azure Canyon, and Havasu Canyon seemingly represented by Drowned Man’s Canyon. (E.E.S.)]

**Timmons, J. Michael, AND Karlstrom, Karl**


**U.S. Bureau of Land Management; AND U.S. National Park Service**


**U.S. General Land Office**

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*SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2*

**U.S. National Park Service**


**Willis, Grant C.**


**Yuma Sun [firm]**


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**2013**

**Belknap, Buzz, AND Evans, Loie Belknap**


**Billingsley, George H., AND Priest, Susan S.**


**Coronel, Roberto A.**


2013 11.10539 Hot Mineral Spa. *California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources, Map G2-4*. [Geothermal wells and related structures plotted for area within parts of T08S R12E, T08S R13E, T09S R12E, T09S R13E. Two versions: overlaid on aerial-photography basemap, and without basemap.]

2013 11.10540 East Mesa. *California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources, Map G2-5*. [Geothermal wells and related structures plotted for area within parts of T15S R16E,
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3.  CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

T15S R17E, T16S R16E, T16S R17E. Two versions: overlaid on aerial-photography basemap, and without basemap.

Felger, Tracy J.; Beard, L. Sue; Anderson, Zachary W.; Fleck, Robert J.; Wooden, Joseph L.; and Seixas, Gustav B.


Grand Canyon Chamber and Visitor’s Bureau

No Date 25.323  Visitor’s guide to the Grand Canyon South Rim: “The REAL Grand Canyon” : year ’round vacation destination. Grand Canyon, Arizona: Grand Canyon Chamber and Visitor’s Bureau, 1 sheet, 2 sides. [Stylized oblique-view maps without scale, with promotional information for local businesses.] [Noted with printing codes; copy acquired in 2013.]

Griffin, Dori


Hayden, Janice M.


2013 24.802  Geologic map of the Yellowjacket Canyon quadrangle, Kane County, Utah, and Mohave County, Arizona. Utah Geological Survey, Map 256DM, 2 sheets (scale 1:24,000).

Howard, Keith A.; John, Barbara E.; Nielson, Julia M. G.; and Wooden, Joseph L.


Martin, Tom, and Whitis, Duwain


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70 Points relating to production, editions, and printings of the RiverMaps series were provided by Duwain Whitis (February 2021). The date given in square brackets as a note within a citation is Whitis’s record of the date of delivery from the printer, thus the date of availability. These dates with months do not appear in the publications themselves.
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SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Muntean, Thomas W.

Murphy, Ryan T., AND Faulds, James E.

Rees, Charlotte Harris
2013 25.910 Did ancient Chinese explore America? My journey through the Rocky Mountains to find answers. Durham, North Carolina: Torchflame Books, 164 pp. [NOTE: This book by the daughter of Hendon Mason Harris includes a color photographic reproduction (p. VII) of the Tian Xia map that is prominently noted but reproduced only as a sketch in Harris’s (no date, ITEM NO. 2.8345) The Asiatic Fathers of America.]

RKH Verlag
2013 25.653 Kalifornien Süd und Zentral mit Las Vegas. [Westerstede]: RKH Verlag. Scale 1:2,500,000. [Includes Grand Canyon.][In German.]

Seaman, Rob


Stevens, Larry [Stevens, Lawrence E.]
Numbered Reference List for the 2013 Edition,  
(Cover title for this supplement: References : the Colorado River in Grand Canyon: River Map and Guide.)  
[NOTE: The river guide also includes generalized strip maps for Tanner Trail, South Kaibab Trail, Bright Angel Trail, Hermit Trail, South Bass Trail, and Havasu Canyon Trail (pp. 139-141).]

### REVIEWS AND NOTICES

Myers, 2013, ITEM NO. 30.938

#### [U.S. National Park Service, Lake Mead National Recreation Area]

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**Belknap, Buzz, AND Evans, Loie Belknap**

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Plewe, Brandon S.; Brown, S. Kent; Cannon, Donald Q.; AND Jackson, Richard H.


Stevens, Larry \[Stevens, Lawrence E.\]


Sumira, Sylvia

2014 25.345 \textit{Globes: 400 years of exploration, navigation and power.} Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press, 224 pp. [Heavily illustrated volume. Terrestrial globes, whose illustrations as published by Sumira show in some fashion the portion of the earth wherein lies the lower Colorado River region, are listed as follows. In turn, these illustrate the improvements, or the continuing ambiguity, of the cartographic portrayal of southwestern portion of North America, as seen on globes. See: “Terrestrial Globe Gores, 1507; Martin Waldseemüller” (pp. 44-45); ”Terrestrial and Celestial Globe Gores, c. 1560; François Demongenet” (pp. 62-63); “Terrestrial Globe, 1606/21; Willem Jansz Blaeu” (pp. 74-75); “Pocket Globe, c. 1679; Joseph Moxon” (pp. 88-89); “Terrestrial Globe, 1728; Johann Gabriel Doppelmayr” (pp. 110-111); “Pocket Globe, c. 1730; John Senex” (pp. 118-119); “Pocket Globe, 1731; Richard Cushee” (pp. 120-121); “Terrestrial Globe, 1730; Richard Cushee”, pp. 122-124; “Terrestrial Globe, c. 1766; George Adams” (pp. 144-145); “Pocket Globe, 1779; Nicolas Lane” (pp. 154-155); “Pocket Globe, 1819; Thomas Lane” (pp. 182-183); “Terrestrial Globe, 1831; Newton & Berry” (pp. 188-189); “Terrestrial Globes; Abraham Nathan Myers, Dissected globe, c. 1866 . . . Cardboard cut-out globe, c. 1875” (pp. 206-209); “Terrestrial Globe, after 1884; W. & A. K. Johnston” (pp. 214-215).]

U.S. Forest Service; AND U.S. National Park Service

2014 25.346 \textit{Grand Canyon NP and Kaibab NF: flight hazard and retardant avoidance map.} [No place]: U.S. Forest Service, and U.S. National Park Service, 1 sheet. ["Grand Canyon Fire & Aviation 04/11/2014". “Aeronautic Sectional on this map is dated 03/06/2014 Aviation Hazards from August, 2012.” Scale in nautical miles.] [Retardant avoidance pertains to areas designated in fire management as places where the dropping of fire retardants should be avoided.]
### 2015

**Anonymous**

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<td>25.637</td>
<td><em>Colorado River Heritage Greenway Park and Trails: The Riverwalk Exploration Trail.</em></td>
<td>[No imprint], 1 sheet. [Laughlin, Nevada.] [Ca. 2015.]</td>
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**Arizona Exposure**

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<td>2015</td>
<td>25.526</td>
<td><em>Free map! Northern Arizona Exposure 2015.</em></td>
<td>[No place]: Arizona Exposure, PLLC, 1 sheet, 2 sides. [Promotional advertising brochure with illustrated regional map on verso.]</td>
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**Belknap, Buzz, AND Evans, Loie Belknap**

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**Borch GmbH**

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**Ferguson, Charles A., AND Cook, Joseph P.**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>11.13937</td>
<td><em>Geologic map of the Kingman NW 7½′ quadrangle, Mohave County, Arizona.</em></td>
<td>Arizona Geological Survey, Digital Geologic Map DGM-114, version 1.0, scale 1:24,000.</td>
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**International Groundwater Resources Assessment Centre**

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**Lower Colorado River Water Trail Alliance**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>10.93</td>
<td><em>Black Canyon Water Trail guide: paddling, rafting, exploring: adventures along the Colorado River from Hoover Dam to Eldorado Canyon.</em></td>
<td>[No place]: Lower Colorado River Water Trail Alliance, 32 pp. [including wraps]. [Cover also notes, “A National Water Trail Designation by the U.S. Department of Interior [sic].”]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Edition</td>
<td>Publisher</td>
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<td>------</td>
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<td>2015</td>
<td>The Colorado Plateau. [Flagstaff, Arizona]: Grand Canyon Trust, 1 sheet. (<em>Celebrating 30 Years; Grand Canyon Trust</em>). [State 1: poster size, scale 1 inch = ca. 33 miles. State 2: smaller, folded version.]</td>
<td>25.478</td>
<td>Smith, Stephanie</td>
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<td>2015</td>
<td>Geologic map of the Bouse and Ibex Peak 7½′ quadrangles, La Paz County, Arizona. Arizona Geological Survey, Digital Geologic Map DGM-107, version 2.0, scale 1:24,000.</td>
<td>11.9190</td>
<td>Spencer, Jon E.; Youberg, Ann; Love, Diane; Pearthree, Philip A.; Steinke, Theodore R.; and Reynolds, Stephen J.</td>
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<td>2015</td>
<td>Grand Canyon National Park from space. [No place]: Terra Prints, 1 sheet. [U.S. Geological Survey Landsat 8 Operational Land Imager photo of Grand Canyon region, Lees Ferry to Lake Mead; image taken in April 2015. Packaged in plastic tube with informational sheet affixed. No imprint or copyright data appear on the print. Informational sheet notes &quot;© 2015 Terraprints.com&quot;. &quot;The image has been sharpened</td>
<td>25.626</td>
<td>Terra Prints [firm]</td>
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</table>
to the sensor’s 15 meter pan-chromatic band to increase detail on the resulting scene.”]

**U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Arizona Strip District**


**U.S. Forest Service**


**[U.S. National Park Service, Lake Mead National Recreation Area]**


**Utah.com**


2016

**Arizona Exposure**

2016 25.527 *Free map! Northern Arizona Exposure 2016.* [No place]: Arizona Exposure, PLLC, 1 sheet, 2 sides. [Promotional advertising brochure with illustrated regional map on verso.]

**Belknap, Buzz, and Evans, Loie Belknap**

CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Dee, Seth; Hinz, Nicholas H.; Anderson, R. Ernie [Anderson, R. Ernest]; AND Johnsen, Racheal


Fedarko, Kevin, AND McBride, Pete


Ferguson, Charles A., AND Cook, Joseph P.


Franko Maps Ltd.

2016 25.512 Valley of Fire State Park: adventure guide. [No place]: Franko Maps Ltd., 1 sheet, 2 sides, various scales. [Nevada.]

Gootee, Brian F.; Pearthree, Philip A.; House, P. Kyle; Youberg, Ann; Spencer, Jon E.; AND O’Connell, Brennan

2016 11.13933 Geologic map of the Cibola area, La Paz County, Arizona, and Imperial County, California. Arizona Geological Survey, Digital Geologic Map DGM-112, 1 sheet, scale 1:24,000, text 9 pp. (“Mapping area includes the Cibola and portions of the Cibola SE 7½’ quadrangles.”) [Pearthree’s given name misspelled on text cover sheet as “Phillip.”]

Gootee, Brian F.; Spencer, Jon E.; Tosdal, Richard M.; Pearthree, Philip A.; AND House, P. Kyle


Holland, Robert F.


Martin, Tom, AND Whitis, Duwain

Texas.) [Spiral-bound. Maps prepared using ArcGIS, layout in Adobe InDesign.71 Page 1 is title-page verso.]

**National Geographic Maps**

2016 25.592 Grand Canyon : North and South Rims : Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona, USA : outdoor recreation map : revised regularly, waterproof, tear-resistant. Evergreen, Colorado: National Geographic Maps, 1 sheet, 2 sides. (Trails Illustrated Map™, no. 261.) [Scale ca. 1:50,000, contour interval 100 feet.]

**Sky Terrain**


Spencer, Jon E.; Pearethree, Philip A.; Gootee, Brian F.; AND Tosdal, Richard M.


Stevens, Larry [Stevens, Lawrence E.]


**U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Arizona Strip District**


**U.S. Forest Service, Southwestern Region; AND U.S. Forest Service, Geospatial Service and Technology Center**


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71 Points relating to production, editions, and printings of the RiverMaps series were provided by Duwain Whitis (February 2021).
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

City: Geospatial Service and Technology Center, 1 sheet, scale 1:126,720. (RG-R3-07-10.)

2017

Annerino, John, AND Chen, Hilda


≡ REVIEWS AND NOTICES ANONYMOUS, 2017, ITEM NO. 30.1253

Belknap, Buzz, AND Evans, Loie Belknap

2017 10.89 Belknap’s waterproof Grand Canyon river guide: all new expanded edition: includes additional pages! : new read-as-you-run format: Glen Canyon Dam to Lees Ferry : expanded geology photo section. Evergreen Colorado: Westwater Books, 127 [128] pp. (“First printing of ALL NEW EXPANDED EDITION: 2017 (2/17/17).”) [This new ed. includes that reach of Glen Canyon between Glen Canyon Dam and Lees Ferry, which previously had been appended in the Belknap maps for Canyonlands (see Belknap and Belknap, 1974; Belknap et al., 2006).] [Later printings.]

≡ REVIEWS AND NOTICES ANONYMOUS, 2017, ITEM NO. 30.1234

Dent, Bonnie


Ferguson, Charles A.; Pearthree, Philip A.; Johnson, Bradford J.; Guynn, Jerome; AND McCosby, J. B.


Gootee, Brian F.; Pearthree, Philip A.; AND Johnson, Bradford J.


Horton, John D.; San Juan, Carma A.; AND Stoeseer, Douglas B.


Howard, Keith A.; Priest, Susan S.; Lundstrom, Scott C.; AND Block, Debra L.

CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Johnson, Bradford J.; Gootee, Brian F.; Pearthree, Philip A.; AND Ferguson, Charles A.


National Geographic Maps


Smith, Stephanie


Stevens, Larry [Stevens, Lawrence E.]


Time Traveler Maps

2017 25.555 Diné Bikéyah : Navajo Lands. Mancos, Colorado: Time Traveler Maps (Ool kili Yik’égó Naaghaal), 3rd ed., 1 sheet, North-South oblique perspective foreshortened, East-West scale 1 inch = ca. 15 miles. [Eastern edge of Grand Canyon and Marble Canyon depicted; on Colorado River only Na’ni’á Hatsoh (Navajo Bridge) is labeled.] [Place names in Navajo and English.]

University of Arizona, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Water Resources Research Center


Water Education Foundation

Belknap, Buzz, AND Evans, Loie Belknap


Benchmark Maps


Blakey, Ronald C., AND Ranney, Wayne D.


Cosmic Ray [pseudonym] [Brutti, Ray]

2018 25.968 Cosmic Ray’s Grand Canyon guide to the gods: a simple guide to the monuments, temples, pyramids, colonnades, buttes, towers, thrones, castles, spires, shrines, formations and mountains in Grand Canyon National Park in Arizona. [No place]: Cosmic Ray Publications, laminated folded sheet. [Two sides; keyed text on reverse.]

Crow, Ryan

NO DATE 10.112 Grand Canyon geologic map river guide: draft. [No place]: U.S. Geological Survey, 19 leaves [cover sheet, pages 7-19 (river strip maps) only]. [2018.] ["Geologic map data reformatted by the NPS (accessible from the NPS data store at https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/ [data not located 16 February 2019] and again by Ryan Crow for display as a river guide. This product is preliminary and is subject to revision. It is being provided for testing purposes only. Although the geologic maps at its core have been reviewed and approved for distribution the guide itself has not been reviewed or approved formally by the U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS).""] [Maps created from several geologic maps: Billingsley and Hampton (2000, ITEM NO. 24.219); Billingsley and Priest (2013, ITEM NO. 24.370); Billingsley and Wellmeyer (2003, ITEM NO. 24.232); Billingsley, Block and Dyer (2006, ITEM NO. 24.271); Billingsley, Stoffer and Priest (2012, ITEM NO. 24.361).]

G. M. Johnson and Associates

2018 25.1014 Large print: Arizona: easy to read state map. Vancouver, British Columbia: G. M. Johnson and Associates Ltd. [Verso display panel reads: Easy to read: Arizona: large print state map.] [Inset maps include "Grand Canyon Village".] [Larger print is used for principal geographic names, but local features are in more conventionally sized print.]
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

House, P. Kyle; John, Barbara E.; Malmon, Daniel V.; Block, Debra; Beard, L. Sue; Felger, Tracey J.; Crow, Ryan S.; Schwing, Jonathan E.; AND Cassidy, Colleen E.


Martin, Tom, AND Whitis, Duwain


Powell, Robert E.; Fleck, Robert J.; AND Cossette, Pamela M.


Smith, Stephanie


Tahoe Wood Maps


Time Traveler Maps

2018 25.556 Colorado Plateau and its borderlands. Time Traveler Maps, 4th ed., 1 sheet, scale 1:1,250,000. [In conjunction with the Peaks, Plateaus and Canyons Association.]

2018 25.559 John Wesley Powell’s 1869 Colorado River exploring expedition: into the unknown. Mancos, Colorado: Time Traveler Maps, 1 sheet, scale 1:900,000. [Green and Colorado Rivers, Green River, Wyoming to mouth of Virgin River, Nevada.] [State 1: Heavy laminated stock, 26 × 36 inches, rolled, poster-style, map with chronological narrative and illustrations; one side. State 2: Heavy laminated paper, 26 × 36 inches, folded to 4½ × 10¼ inches, pasted within laminated heavy stock illustrated yapped wrap 5½ × 10½ inches; wrap title adds, "Illustrated Map & Adventure Anthology" and blurb, "The most entertaining rendition of Powell’s 1869 expedition ever created. A must-have for any Grand Canyon visitor, river rat on the Colorado or dreamer of epic adventures!"; recto same as rolled State 1, verso adds illustrated texts.]

REVIEWS AND NOTICES

Sadler, 2018, ITEM NO. 30.1366

72 Points relating to production, editions, and printings of the RiverMaps series were provided by Duwain Whitis (February 2021).
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

2019

**Bailly, Jean-Christophe; Besse, Jean-Marc; Grand, Philippe; AND Palsky, Gilles**


**Belknap, Buzz, AND Evans, Loie Belknap**


**Cool Owl Sales, Inc.**

NO DATE 25.987 *Arizona.* [No place]: Cool Owl Sales, Inc. [2019.] [Poster map.]

**Dent, Bonnie**


**Gushue, T. M.**

2019 10.113 Colorado River mile system, Grand Canyon, Arizona. *U.S. Geological Survey, Data Release*, [ONLINE RESOURCE. USGS ScienceBase link:](https://www.sciencebase.gov/catalog/item/5b2185ace4b092d96528747b) [Glen Canyon Dam to Pearce Ferry. "These data represent the centerline and measured increments at hundredths, tenths and whole miles, along the centerline of the Colorado River beginning at Glen Canyon Dam near Page, Arizona and terminating...*
near the inflows of Lake Mead in the Grand Canyon region of Arizona, USA. The centerline was digitized using Color Infra-Red (CIR) orthophotography collected in March 2000 as source information and a LiDAR-derived river shoreline representing 8,000 cubic feet per second (CFS) as the defined extent of the river. Every effort was made to follow the main flow of the river while keeping the line approximately equidistant from both shorelines. The centerline feature class has been created to more accurately map locations along the Colorado River downstream of the Glen Canyon Dam. River miles and river kilometers were developed from measurements along this line. The incremental point feature classes were derived from the centerline of the Colorado River datasets. Specifically, the points were generated from nodes extracted from the centerline endpoints of the tenth mile line feature class. The Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center (GCMRC) river mileage was cross-checked with commercially available river guides and always fell within one mile of the guides, usually corresponding within a half mile. Additionally, these data were subjected to internal review by GCMRC scientists and commercial boatmen with decades of river travel experience on the Colorado River. River Mile 0 was measured from the USGS concrete gage and cableway at Lees Ferry, Arizona—as per the Colorado River Compact of 1922—with negative river mile numbers used in Glen Canyon and positive river mile numbers downstream in Marble and Grand Canyons. These data were updated in March 2015 using newer ortho-rectified imagery collected in May of 2009 and 2013, both at approximately 8,000 CFS. Due to extended drought conditions that have persisted in the U.S. Southwest, lake levels have dropped dramatically, especially at Lake Mead. A stretch of the Colorado River corridor that was part of Lake Mead in year 2000 has returned to a flowing river once again, and with a different channel that has not previously existed. All changes to the original centerline are downstream of River Mile 260 which is just upstream of Quartermaster Canyon in western Grand Canyon. New river miles and river kilometers were developed from this updated centerline."

Kelley, Brian

2019 25.875  

Larsen, 2019, ITEM NO 30.1443

Lonely Planet

2019 25.624  
*Grand Canyon National Park planning map.*  [No place]: Lonely Planet, 1st ed., 1 sheet, 2 sides.  [Packaged in booklet-like folder with a sheet of stickers for use personalizing the map. Elevations shown by shaded colors. Includes inset maps. Verso contains area map and illustrated texts.]

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

NO DATE 25.640  
*California’s water map.*  [No place]: Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 1 sheet, 2 sides.  [Ca. 2019.]  [Folded-brochure format. Photos of infrastructural projects, with legends, on verso.]
National Geographic Maps

2019 25.1683 United States Southwest : adventure travel map : revised regularly, waterproof, tear-resistant. Evergreen, Colorado: National Geographic Maps, 1 sheet, 2 sides. (Adventure Map no. 3121.) (Scale 1:300,000.)

Stevens, Larry [Stevens, Lawrence E.]


U.S. National Park Service, Lake Mead National Recreation Area

NO DATE 10.117 Black Canyon National Water Trail. U.S. National Park Service, Lake Mead National Recreation Area, 1 sheet. [Strip map, recto and verso, “Upper Water Trail”, Hoover dam to below Willow Beach; and “Lower Water Trail”, from above Willow Beach to Liberty Cove, Lake Havasu.] [2019? Copy seen is overprinted “DRAFT”.

Wilson, Jon W.

2019 11.16583 Drilling, construction, water chemistry, water levels, and regional potentiometric surface of the upper carbonate-rock aquifer in Clark County, Nevada, 2009-2015. U.S. Geological Survey, Scientific Investigations Map 3434, 1 sheet + Data Release online, https://www.sciencebase.gov/catalog/item/5b733b77e4b0f5d5787c6042. [Within the boundaries covered by this bibliography, monitoring wells include stations in the Moapa Valley and Virgin River areas.]

2020

Allgemeiner Deutscher Automobil-Club

2020 25.652 ADAC TourSet : gut geplant und gut gereist; auf den besten Routen; zu den schönsten Plätzen; mit den wichtigsten Tipps USA 305; Arizona, Utah : TourSet, Urlaubsführer : Phoenix, Salt Lake City, Bryce Canyon, Grand Canyon, Monument Valley, Tucson. München: Allgemeiner Deutscher Automobil-Club. [In German.]

Belknap, Buzz, AND Evans, Loie Belknap

CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Hayes, Gavin P.; Smoczyk, Gregory M.; Villaseñor, Antonio H.; Furlong, Kevin P.; AND Benz, Harley M.


House, P. Kyle; Crow, Ryan S.; Pearthree, Philip A.; Brock-Hon, Amy L.; Schwing, Jonathan; Thacker, Jacob O.; AND Gootee, Brian F.


Winters, Chase; Meyer, Dalton; AND Suri, Jake


2021

Maps located through February 2021 are cited

Ferguson, Charles A., AND Pearthree, Philip A.


Johnson, Bradford J.; Ferguson, Charles A.; Pearthree, Philip A.; AND Richardson, Carson A.

Dates Undetermined

(maps or map products without even conjectural dates)

Anonymous

NO DATE  25.1403  世界万国日本ヨリ海上里數国印王城人物図 [Sekai bankoku Nihon yori kaijō risū kunijirushi ōjō jinbutsuzu] [Library of Congress also offers other title in transliteration, "Sekaizū ichiran"][Note: Possible transliteration errors.]. [Japan]: [no imprint]. [Mid-19th century?] [Woodblock print displaying a map of the world with illustrations of costumes, and marginal texts. The Americas are barely recognizable with North America, interestingly, showing but one major river that flows broadly and sinuously from the central portion of where would be United States to the southwest at the Gulf of California. The peninsula there is labeled “カリホルニャ” (California, which is close to the modern Japanese spelling, カリフォルニア) and the mouth of the gulf is labeled “東紅海” (East Red Sea, perhaps implying a variant of Vermilion Sea). The gulf and the inland river are effectively indistinguishable, becoming increasingly wider toward the open sea. A label along its course appears to be “西砂川” (possibly West Sand River, or Sand River of the West). The Library of Congress illustrates this map (https://www.loc.gov/item/88691685/) and catalogs it with a date of “18--?”; though if the name of the river as translated here is correct it may indicate a mid-19th century date since the name "Colorado River of the West" was in use.][In Japanese.]


American Association of Petroleum Geologists

NO DATE  24.2  Geothermal gradient of Arizona and western New Mexico. (Portfolio map area no. 18.) American Association of Petroleum Geologists, 1 sheet.

Arizona State Highway Department

NO DATE  25.276  [County maps.] Phoenix: Arizona State Highway Department, scales 1:500,000.

Arizona Trail Association

NO DATE  25.1678  Gateway Communities Along the Arizona Trail : A National Scenic Trail. [No place]: Wide World of Maps, Inc., 1 sheet (one side) (laminated). (Copyright Arizona Trail Association.) [Copy acquired new in 2020.]

Automobile Club of Southern California

NO DATE  25.128  Map showing automobile routes to Boulder Canyon Dam area. Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California, Map Service, 1 sheet. [Folded cover title: Automobile road map of Boulder Canyon Dam area.]

NO DATE  25.234  Map showing automobile routes to Hoover Dam and vicinity. Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California, Map Service, 1 sheet.
## Dates Undetermined

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<td>25.158</td>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>Boulder Dam and vicinity. Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California, Map No. 1959, 1 sheet.</td>
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### Benchmark Maps

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<td>25.129</td>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>Arizona northwest road map: including Lake Mead, Hoover Dam, Lake Havasu. Santa Barbara, California: Benchmark Maps, 2 sides, scale 1:400,000.</td>
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<tr>
<td>25.130</td>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>Arizona southwest road map: including Quartzsite, Cabeza Prieta NWR, Imperial Reservoir, Organ Pipe Cactus Natl Mon. Santa Barbara, California: Benchmark Maps, 2 sides, scale 1:400,000.</td>
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<tr>
<td>25.131</td>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>Arizona northeast road map: including Petrified Forest, Glen Canyon Dam, Canyon de Chelly, Oak Creek Canyon. Santa Barbara, California: Benchmark Maps, 2 sides, scale 1:400,000.</td>
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### Cassini le Fils [Cassini, Jacques]

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### Catch and Release Calendars

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<tr>
<td>25.26</td>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>Lee's Ferry to Glen Canyon Dam: topographic map. Flagstaff, Arizona: Catch and Release Calendars, with the cooperation of Ray Larkey, 1 sheet, scale 1:24,000, with fishing and lodging information on verso.</td>
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### Cooper, J. R.; Cone, G. C.; AND Peirce, H. W.

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### Cox, Sonja

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<td>25.31</td>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>Map-A-Zine of northern Arizona. [No imprint.] 1 sheet, 2 sides; with text. [Copy purchased new, 1992.] [Also seen with a separate [8]-page translation booklet in German (Anonymous, no date, ITEM NO. 25.1).]</td>
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1001
Dates Undetermined

Daniel, Debra

NO DATE 11.11116 (COMPILER) Total dissolved solids content of aquifers of the Basin and Range and the C-aquifer. *Arizona Hydrologic Map Series, Report 2*, Plate 1, 1 sheet.

The Davis Garage


El Centro (California) Chamber of Commerce

NO DATE 25.368 *Points of interest in Imperial Valley, land of sunshine and romance.* (Sketched by Ethel Pique.) El Centro, California: El Centro Chamber of Commerce, 1 sheet.

Fish-n-Map Company

NO DATE 25.41 *L. Pleasant. Lee’s Ferry (Colo. River below L Powell).* [No place]: Fish-n-Map Co., 1 sheet (2 sides). ("Lee’s Ferry to Glen Canyon Dam” on one side.) [Copy acquired new, 1995.]

NO DATE 25.289 *Lake Pleasant. Lee’s Ferry (Colo. River below Lake Powell). With GPS!* [No place]: Fish-n-Map Co., 1 sheet (2 sides). ("Lee’s Ferry to Glen Canyon Dam” on one side.) [Global Positioning System coordinates.] [Copy acquired new, 2013.]

NO DATE 25.318 *Lake Powell South. With GPS!* [No place]: Fish-n-Map Co., 1 sheet, 2 sides. [Global Positioning System coordinates.] [Copy acquired new in 2013.]

NO DATE 25.521 *Lower Colorado River (Parker Dam to Yuma).* [No place]: Fish-n-Map Co., 1 sheet, 2 sides.

Fishing Hot Spots, Inc.


Fred Harvey [firm]

NO DATE 25.149 *Magic circle map of the Grand Canyon region.* [No place]: Fred Harvey. [Fred Harvey, no. 4075. Regional map centered on the Watchtower at Desert View.]

Hansen, Russell H.


Hearne Brothers

NO DATE 25.281 *Flagstaff and Coconino County.* Scottsdale, Arizona: Hearne Brothers, cloth-mounted map on heavy-duty spring roller.
Dates Undetermined

NO DATE 25.282 *Indians of Arizona.* Scottsdale, Arizona: Hearne Brothers, cloth-mounted map on heavy-duty spring roller. (SIM206.)

Hubbard Scientific Company


Jones, Leslie Allen [Jones, Les] 73

10.115 *Lower Granite Gorge: Grand C.* Midway, Utah, Leslie Allen Jones [Western Whitewater Co.], continuous scroll, photostatically reproduced. [Diamond Creek to Temple Bar, Lake Mead, with title (thus) at Temple Bar and (as rolled) Diamond Creek at the end. Scroll perhaps originally produced for the use of upstream power boaters. This scroll also seems to have been appended later to variants of the main Grand Canyon scroll (see Jones, 1962, ITEM NO. 10.14) so as to extend its Grand Canyon coverage from Diamond Creek to Lake Mead. Copy seen produced on Mylar.]

Kanab/Kane County Office of Tourism and Film Commission

NO DATE 25.325 *Southern Utah area map: Kanab/Kane County: "The Heart of the Parks".* Kanab, Utah: Kanab/Kane County Office of Tourism and Film Commission, 1 leaf (2 sides). [Recto map contains generalized map, including northern Arizona. Verso contains map of Kanab, Utah.]

Langren, Arnoldus F. ab [Langren, Arnold Florisz. van]

NO DATE 25.421 *Typvs orbis terrarvm.* [Amsterdam.] [Shirley notes that this map is after Oretelius’ then-current, third, world map. The Gulf of California is prominent, with the peninsula labeled “California”, and the gulf notably widens at its head and into which several tributary rivers flow. “Totonteac” and “Ceoula” are labels noted in the region of interest to this bibliography.] [In Latin.]

Lawrence, E.

NO DATE 25.1672 *[COMPILER] Vintage prints: vintage maps: Grand Canyon.* [No imprint], [22] leaves. [A compilation of 20 good-quality, single-page reproductions of Grand Canyon maps, without credit, but seemingly from Library of Congress online postings. The statement (leaf [1] verso), "Images found in this book may have been retouched", seems to be a standard disclaimer used in similarly produced booklets. Three of the maps in this production are shown as white on black, apparently for artistic effect.] [Copy acquired new, November 2020.] [An on-demand publication.]

See also footnote with Jones (1962).
Dates Undetermined

**México. Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática.**


**National Geographic, AND Waterford Press**

**NO DATE 25.355** Grand Canyon National Park adventure set: map and naturalist guide: trail map, naturalist guide. [No place]: National Geographic, and Waterford Press. [Set comprises map, Grand Canyon: Bright Angel Canyon, North and South Rims: National Park, Arizona, USA: Trails Illustrated Topographic Map no. 261 [see ITEM NO. 25.311]; and Field guide to the Grand Canyon: an introduction to familiar plants and animals by James Kavanagh [see ITEM NO. 19.854]. Packaged with wrap, which also indicates on verso, “Map & Naturalist Guide Set.”]

**National Geographic Society**


**Robert de Vaugondy (fils) [Robert de Vaugondy, Didier] [son of Gilles (Le Sieur) Robert de Vaugondy]**

**NO DATE 25.668** Amérique Septentrionale dressée sur les relations les plus modernes des voyageurs et navigateurs, ou se remarquent Les Etats Unis. Publiée en 1750 et corrigée par S: Robert de Vaugondy Geographe. [No imprint.] [A revision including the United States and an inset at upper-left portraying northwestern North America, which previously had been labeled “Terres Inconnues” and where the title had previously been placed.] [Title from Wheat 129. Wheat notes: “The copy of this map in the writer’s collection is one of the later re-issues of Vaugondy’s 1750 map [ITEM NO. 25.665], the curious insert of the West being retained, although the United States has been added.” Thus, Wheat’s copy post-dates 1776.] [In French.]

**Robitaille, Chris**

**NO DATE 25.625** (ARTIST) Grand Canyon National Park. [No place]: Xplorer Maps, 1 sheet, scale 1.5 inches = 10 miles. [Hand-drawn portrayal of Grand Canyon, Lees Ferry to Lake Mead, with inset pictorial vignettes. Packaged in ornamental tube. Publisher’s imprint does not appear on the map. Map indicates only “© Robitaille”. Packaged with informational slip about the artist and Xplorer Maps. Copy purchased new, March 2019.]
**CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY**

**SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2**

**Dates Undetermined**

**Russell and Son** [firm]

25.1224  North America.  (“Russell & Son execudit, Penge Green near Sydenham, Kent.”)  (“XXII.”)  [From an atlas not identified for this bibliography.]  [“California” and “Mexico” are separated by “Gulf of California.”  “R. Colorado” is depicted only generally between the gulf and unlabeled headwaters in “Stony Mts.”; only “Jaquesila R” is shown as a tributary, from the east, and “Masanais” (sic), from the east, apparently the Bill williams River.  “R. Gila” is shown reaching the head of the gulf independently of the Colorado.]  [Mid-1800s?]

**U.S. Army Engineer Department**

NO DATE  11.9468  [Topographic atlas sheets prepared for an unrealized atlas of the western United States.]  U.S. Geographical and Geological Surveys West of the 100th Meridian.  Sheet 66, 35°40′ to 37°20′ N, 113°45′ to 116°30′ W, 4 eds., hachure; Sheet 67, 35°40′ to 37°20′ N, 111°00′ to 113°45′ W, 2 eds., hachure and shaded, and a geological map for this area; Sheet 75, 34°00′ to 35°40′ N, 111°00′ to 113°45′ W, hachure.  Scales 1:506,880.]


**U.S. Department of Defense, Legacy Resource Management Program**


**U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

NO DATE  25.240  BookletChart: Lake Mead (NOAA Chart 18687).  U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Home Ed., 28 pp.  [including covers].  [Nautical chart; excerpt from Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 4, reduced 75% in size from original chart, scale in booklet 1:64,000.  BookletChart series provides “reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces.  The ‘Home Edition’ can be downloaded from NOAA [website] for free and printed.”]

[U.S. National Park Service, Lake Mead National Recreation Area]

NO DATE  10.111  Lower Colorado River: Black Canyon Water Trail.  [No imprint], 14 pp.  [Black Canyon National Water Trail.]

**University of Arizona, College of Agriculture, Cooperative Extension Service**

NO DATE  25.277  Irrigation areas in Arizona.  Tucson: Cooperative Extension Service, College of Agriculture, University of Arizona.  (F-100.)  [State map.]

NO DATE  25.278  Irrigation areas in Arizona.  Tucson: Cooperative Extension Service, College of Agriculture, University of Arizona.  (F-101.)  [Area map.]
### Dates Undetermined

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<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.279</td>
<td><em>Soils in Arizona.</em> Tucson: Cooperative Extension Service, College of Agriculture, University of Arizona. (TB-171.)</td>
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<td><em>Vegetation of Arizona.</em> Tucson: Cooperative Extension Service, College of Agriculture, University of Arizona. (A-45.)</td>
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### Nonspecific Dates

(frequently updated editions or print-on-demand products)

**Best Maps Ever**

Print-on-demand series from [https://bestmapsever.com/](https://bestmapsever.com/) (accessed 7 March 2020)

- **25.991** *Arizona state parks and federal lands.* Ketchum, Idaho: Best Maps Ever. [18 × 24 inches.]
- **25.993** *California state parks and federal lands.* Ketchum, Idaho: Best Maps Ever. [24 × 36 inches.]
- **25.994** *Nevada state parks and federal lands.* Ketchum, Idaho: Best Maps Ever. [18 × 24 inches.]

**Muir Way** [firm]

Print-on-demand products from [https://muir-way.com](https://muir-way.com) (accessed 21 February 2021)

- **24.852** *Geologic map of the Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona.* [San Diego, California]: Muir Way. [Reproduction of the geologic map by Huntoon et al. (1976, ITEM NO. 24.93) on Fine Art paper (“archival paper and inks, 100% cotton, OBA-free and acid-free, heavyweight 21.5 mil, certified to last 100 years”; “Digital Elevation Data with shaded relief applied to the original 1976 map adding a 3D appearance” [from the Muir Way website, advertised there as “Grand Canyon 1976 Relief Map”]. This is a print-on-demand product (copy acquired new in 2021); available in three states—24 × 18 inches, 32 × 24 inches, 40 × 30 inches.] [The 1976 original (and subsequent eds.) is the so-called “Blue Dragon” map.] [The Muir Way imprint or any credit to the firm does not appear on the map.]

**Raven Maps and Images**


- **24.835** *Arizona.* Medford, Oregon: Raven Maps and Images. [Lithograph physiographic map, 51 × 42 inches; elevation tints map, 36 × 30, 52 × 44 inches.]
- **24.836** *California.* Medford, Oregon: Raven Maps and Images. [Lithograph physiographic map, 49 × 34 inches; elevation tints map, 44 × 30, 66 × 44 inches.]
### Nonspecific Dates

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<td>24.839</td>
<td>Utah [with bounding areas]. Medford, Oregon: Raven Maps and Images. [Lithograph physiographic map, 30 × 23, 37 × 29, 50 × 38 inches.]</td>
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<td>24.840</td>
<td>The Great Basin. Medford, Oregon: Raven Maps and Images. [Lithograph physiographic map, 39 × 29, 51 × 39 inches. [Includes most of the American Southwest.]</td>
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<td>24.841</td>
<td>The United States. Medford, Oregon: Raven Maps and Images. [Lithograph physiographic map, 37 × 58 inches; elevation tints map, 30 × 44, 36 × 56, 44 × 65 inches.]</td>
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<td>24.843</td>
<td>Land forms and drainage of the 48 states. Medford, Oregon: Raven Maps and Images. [37 × 58 inches.]</td>
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<td>24.844</td>
<td>The West Coast. Medford, Oregon: Raven Maps and Images. [Elevation tints map, 48 × 22, 64 × 29 inches.] [Includes lower Colorado River region.]</td>
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<td>24.845</td>
<td>Mexico. Medford, Oregon: Raven Maps and Images. [Elevation tints map, 37 × 54 inches.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>25.988</td>
<td>Arizona at night. Medford, Oregon: Raven Maps and Images. [36 × 30, 53 × 44 inches.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.989</td>
<td>The United States at night. Medford, Oregon: Raven Maps and Images. [29 × 44, 36 × 55, 44 × 68 inches.]</td>
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### U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Ocean Service

<table>
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Nonspecific Dates

**U.S. Federal Aviation Administration** ²⁴

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<th>Description</th>
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<td>25.729</td>
<td><em>Las Vegas Sectional Aeronautical Chart.</em> U.S. Federal Aviation Administration, 1 sheet, scale 1:500,000. [Includes entire Grand Canyon region and northern part of the lower Colorado River region, including Lake Mead area.] [Periodically updated; cited from 103rd ed., effective 27 February-13 August 2020.]</td>
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<td>25.730</td>
<td><em>Phoenix Sectional Aeronautical Chart.</em> U.S. Federal Aviation Administration, 1 sheet, scale 1:500,000. [Includes entire lower Colorado River region from north of Cottonwood Landing to upper Gulf of California, including most of the Salton Sea area.] [Periodically updated; cited from 102nd ed., effective 10 October 2019-23 April 2020.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>25.733</td>
<td><em>IFR Enroute Low Altitude—U.S. L-7.</em> U.S. Federal Aviation Administration, 1 sheet, scale 1 inch = 7 nautical miles. [Enroute Instrument Flight Rules. Includes the northern portion of the lower Colorado River region.] [Periodically updated; cited from ed. effective 30 January-26 March 2020.]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

²⁴ FAA VFR (Visual Flight Rules) raster charts are accessible online as PDF files or charts in compressed (ZIP) format (containing a TIF, geospatial and metadata files):

IFR (Instrument Flight Rules) Enroute Aeronautical charts are accessible at:
SECTION 4
GUIDES TO QUADRANGLES FOR TOPOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGIC MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

NOTES FOR SECTION 4

SECTION 4A — Guides to Quadrangles for Topographic and Geologic Maps in the Greater Grand Canyon Region Produced by the U.S. Geological Survey

SECTION 4B — Guides to Quadrangles for Topographic and Geologic Maps of the Lower Colorado River Region of the U.S. and Mexico Produced by the U.S. Geological Survey and by Mexico’s Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía and as Also Used By the Servicio Geológico Mexicano
NOTES FOR SECTION 4

The United States Geological Survey and Mexico’s Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía employ nation-wide systems topographic maps that adhere to standardized systems of quadrangles, bounded by lines of global latitude and longitude. Variously sized quadrangles depend upon the scale of the maps. The USGS is also charged with creating geological maps that use the same system of named quadrangles. In Mexico, the Servicio Geológico Mexicano uses the maps produced by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía. Maps are updated as needed, thus there is no concise schedule of editions. Variations may be created over time; for example, alternating between English units of measurement and metric.

Since the 19th century the U.S. Geological Survey has produced topographic maps for the nation, which also are used as base maps for geological mapping. The digital resources that are available today in the ongoing “US Topo” program (http://nationalmap.gov/ustopo/) provide user-selected layered interactive quadrangles for numerous uses and printing. As the Survey describes:

“US Topo maps are the current generation of USGS topographic maps. The first of these maps were published in 2009. They are modeled on the legacy 7.5-minute series of the mid-20th century, but unlike traditional topographic maps they are mass produced from GIS databases, and are published as PDF documents instead of as paper maps. US Topo maps include base data from The National Map and other sources, including roads, hydrography, contours, boundaries, woodland cover, structures, geographic names, an aerial photo image, Federal land boundaries, and shaded relief.” (https://nationalmap.gov/ustopo/quickstart.pdf)

“Created in the familiar 7.5-minute quadrangle format like the legacy paper maps, US Topo maps support frequent updating, wide and fast public distribution, and basic, on-screen geographic analysis. US Topo maps are available for free Web download from the USGS Store. Each map is delivered in PDF format with geospatial extensions (GeoPDF®) and is made from key layers of geographic data—orthoimagery, transportation, geographic names, topographic contours, boundaries, hydrography, structures, and woodlands—found in The National Map. The National Map is a nationwide repository of integrated data from local, State, Federal, and other sources. Recent US Topo maps also include the Public Land Survey System and the United States National Grid.”

The state index sheets for the “legacy paper maps” have not been digitized, but they have been still available on paper through the U.S. Geological Survey.75

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It is noted here that the US Topo series is noticeably different in appearance due to the digitally assembled data that is presented as stackable/removable layers on these maps; and of course printed copies of any customized version may be created, while the digital framework can be used for further purposes. Many users (for a while, at least) will prefer the seemingly more precise presentation of the original paper series. In any case, the boundaries and names of the quadrangles are the same, thus any edition of the maps listed can be found without ambiguity.

To use the Survey’s online versions, go to The National Map website’s interactive page, http://viewer.nationalmap.gov/advanced-viewer/, then zoom in to the area of interest. In the left-hand frame click on “Map Indices”. *On screen, map names will not appear in quadrangles until the landscape is zoomed-in to a certain level.* However, one may not view large fields of contiguous quadrangles with names as one can with the paper index sheets.

More recently, the National Map has included a new data delivery homepage, an advanced viewer, and the facility for Lidar visualization (https://www.usgs.gov/core-science-systems/ngp/tnm-delivery).
SECTION 4A

Guides to Quadrangles for Topographic and Geologic Maps in the Greater Grand Canyon Region Produced By the U.S. Geological Survey

SECTION 4A provides graphical and itemized guides to the topographic maps of Greater Grand Canyon region, produced by the U.S. Geological Survey. Both legacy paper map guides and current online guides are referred to. Graphical guides illustrate the geographical arrangement of named topographical quadrangles. Itemized guides list, either alphabetically or by special geographical order, the quadrangle names within the region. These lists provide the names of quadrangles by which researchers may refer to either in physical map collections or in the U.S. Geological Survey’s very comprehensive collections of digitized historic and current maps. (Table of contents for Section 4A follows below.)

The alphabetical lists are provided so that users who wish to acquire complete sets may locate the maps easily by name. ITEM NOS. are added here to the complete alphabetical lists, in order to uniquely identify each map as a discrete publication.

[Indices for the lower Colorado River region are in Section 4B.]
TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR SECTION 4A

LINES BELOW ARE HYPERLINKS—POSITION CURSOR AND CLICK TO JUMP AHEAD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7.5′ (1:24,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in Arizona for the greater Grand Canyon region</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ALPHABETICAL LIST</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>7.5′ (1:24,000) quadrangles depicted on the previous chart</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>STREAM-ORDER LIST OF COLORADO RIVER QUADRANGLES ONLY</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>7.5′ (1:24,000) quadrangles through which the Colorado River flows in lower Glen, Marble, and Grand Canyons (in order, from Glen Canyon Dam to Grand Wash Cliffs)</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.5′ (1:24,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in Arizona for the <strong>western Grand Canyon area</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.5′ (1:24,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in Arizona for the <strong>eastern Grand Canyon area</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1:48,000-scale topographic quadrangles in Arizona (greater Grand Canyon region)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15′ (1:62,500-scale) topographic quadrangles in Arizona (greater Grand Canyon region)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ALPHABETICAL LIST</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15′ (1:62,500-scale) quadrangles in Arizona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30′ × 60′ (1:100,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in Arizona (greater Grand Canyon region)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:250,000-scale historic topographic quadrangles in Arizona (greater Grand Canyon region); various survey dates and later editions, 1886–1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1° × 2° (1:250,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in Arizona (greater Grand Canyon region)</td>
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<td><strong>Addendum. Landsat information</strong></td>
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Number of Topographic Maps Cited in Section 4A

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<td>7.5' (1:24,000)</td>
<td>320</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:48,000</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15' (1:62,500)</td>
<td>44</td>
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<tr>
<td>30' x 60' (1:100,000)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:250,000 (historic)</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>1° x 2° (1:250,000)</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>391</strong></td>
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</table>

(guides begin on the following page)
7.5' (1:24,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in Arizona
(greater Grand Canyon region)

(Enlarge the PDF to read names clearly. Shaded area depicts quadrangles in Utah (top), and Nevada (left). Refer to the map in this volume’s FRONTPISPICE to see the approximate area covered by THE GRAND CANON.)

Alphabetical and stream-order quadrangle listings will be found on the following pages. Additional 7.5' guides, and guides for other scales of maps, will be found after the alphabetical lists. See also comments on the following page.

Digitized from paper.76

76 The index screens of the U.S. Geological Survey’s newer series of digitized topographic maps, accessible online (http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/maps/topoview/viewer), display the quadrangle names only when "zoomed in" to a certain resolution; they do not display at the regional resolution as shown above.
Neither the chart nor the list identify geographic bounds of the "Lower Colorado River region" as recorded by this bibliography (see the map in this volume’s Frontispiece). The chart, though, is a quadrangle drawn to encompass this region, and thus, to preserve continuity with the chart, all names displayed on them are included in the list below. Inasmuch as the “bibliographical” boundary defined in THE GRAND CANON (and thus this Cartobibliography) is not precisely defined, no arbitrary boundary is delimited on the map here. Refer to the U.S. Geological Survey’s digitized topographic maps website or additional coverage that may be required for a user’s needs (http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/maps/topoviewviewer).

Some quadrangles that lie toward the outer areas of the geographical bounds of THE GRAND CANON may not truly be within the intended bounds of the bibliography. Since these bounds are not defined anyway, but are somewhat conjectural, these outlier quadrangles (especially those in the southeastern part of the larger, overlaid quadrangle mentioned above)—even though they are selected by their occurrence within the larger quadrangle drawn around the region—may as well be within THE GRAND CANON’s area of attention. To attempt to draw an awkward boundary zig-zagging along a more definite boundary of THE GRAND CANON’s coverage would be useless and would imply a truly "definite" boundary, which is not the intention of THE GRAND CANON (see introductory comments to this volume).

For the sake of continuity with the remainder of this bibliography and in order to identify unique publications, each map is assigned an ITEM NO. corresponding to Part 24 of THE GRAND CANON. By convention these maps are usually identified by their names as listed here.

Names in italics identify quadrangles that are wholly or partly in the "Arizona Strip", that portion of Arizona lying between the Colorado River and the Utah and Nevada boundaries on the north and west.

**Nevada–Utah–Arizona** [upper left corner of chart]

<table>
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<td>24.389</td>
<td>Terry Benches</td>
<td>[upper left corner of chart]</td>
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**Nevada–Arizona** [upper left portion of chart]

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<td>24.390</td>
<td>Azure Ridge</td>
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<td>Hem Springs</td>
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<td>24.392</td>
<td>Iceberg Canyon</td>
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<td>24.393</td>
<td>Meadview North</td>
</tr>
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<td>24.394</td>
<td>Mesquite</td>
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<td>24.395</td>
<td>Mesquite NE</td>
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<td>24.396</td>
<td>St. Thomas Gap</td>
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<td>24.397</td>
<td>Virgin Peak</td>
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**CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY**

**SECTION 4A. QUADRANGLES IN THE GREATER GRAND CANYON REGION**

**Utah—Arizona** [top line of chart; the Arizona portion on each map varies but is generally just a matter of yards due to the surveyed boundary not precisely following the 37th parallel (the southern boundary of the quadrangles listed here)]

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<td>24.398</td>
<td>Bridger Point</td>
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<td>Castle Cliff</td>
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<td>24.400</td>
<td>Elephant Butte</td>
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<td>24.401</td>
<td>Glen Canyon City</td>
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<td>Gunsight Butte</td>
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<td>24.403</td>
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<td>24.404</td>
<td>Jarvis Peak</td>
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<td>Kanab</td>
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<td>24.407</td>
<td>Little Creek Mountain</td>
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<td>24.408</td>
<td>Lone Rock</td>
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<td>24.409</td>
<td>Petrified Hollow</td>
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<td>Pine Hollow Canyon</td>
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<td>24.411</td>
<td>Smithsonian Butte</td>
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<td>West Clark Bench</td>
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<td>White Hills</td>
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<td>24.419</td>
<td>Yellowjacket Canyon</td>
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**Arizona** [main portion of chart]

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<td>Antares</td>
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<td>24.423</td>
<td>Antelope Knoll</td>
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<tr>
<td>24.424</td>
<td>Antelope Point</td>
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<td>24.425</td>
<td>Aubrey</td>
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<td>24.426</td>
<td>Baldy Basin</td>
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<td>24.427</td>
<td>Bat Cave</td>
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<td>24.428</td>
<td>Big Bud Tank</td>
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<td>24.429</td>
<td>Big Chief Tank</td>
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<tr>
<td>24.430</td>
<td>Big Springs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.431</td>
<td>Bishop Lake</td>
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<td>24.432</td>
<td>Bitter Springs</td>
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<td>24.433</td>
<td>Black Tank</td>
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<td>24.438</td>
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24.621  Quartermaster Canyon
24.622  Quartermaster Canyon SW
24.623  Red Butte
24.624  Red Butte SW
24.625  Red Hill Ranch
24.626  Red Lake
24.627  Red Mesa
24.628  Red Pockets
24.629  Rhodes Canyon
24.630  Robbers Roost Canyon
ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE GRAND CANON

CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

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24.631 Robinson Canyon
24.632 Rock Canyon
24.633 Roden Crater
24.634 Rose Well Camp East
24.635 Rose Well Camp West
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24.637 Russell Spring
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24.639 S P Mountain
24.640 Salt Trail Canyon
24.641 Shadow Mountain Well
24.642 Shinarump Point
24.643 Shinumo Altar
24.644 Shiva Temple
24.645 Sitting Coyote Hill
24.646 Snap Canyon East
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24.650 Spencer Canyon
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24.652 St. George Canyon
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24.654 Strawberry Crater
24.655 Sullivan Draw South
24.656 Sullivan Draw North
24.657 Sunshine Ridge
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24.661 Tanner Well
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24.663 Tatahatso Point
24.664 Telephone Hill
24.665 The Big Knoll
24.666 The Gap
24.667 The Grandstand
24.668 Tin House
24.669 Tincanebits Point
24.670 Ton Bih Nosteny
24.671 Toothpick Ridge
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24.674 Trinity Mountain
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24.681  Vulcans Throne SE
24.682  Vulcans Throne SW
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24.695  Wild Horse Mesa
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24.700  Wolf Hole Mountain West
24.701  Wrather Arch
24.702  Wupatki NE
24.703  Wupatki SE
24.704  Wupatki SW
24.705  Yampai
24.706  Yellow John Mountain
24.707  Yellowhorse Flat
24.708  Yunosi Point
STREAM-ORDER LIST OF COLORADO RIVER QUADRANGLES ONLY

7.5' (1:24,000) quadrangles through which the Colorado River flows in lower Glen, Marble, and Grand Canyons
*(in order, from Glen Canyon Dam to Grand Wash Cliffs)*

All quadrangles are in Arizona

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[begin Lake Mead impoundment at maximum pool]
Separation Canyon
Spencer Canyon
Devils Slide Rapids
Quartermaster Canyon
Bat Cave
Columbine Falls
Snap Canyon West

(7.5′ quadrangle guide continues)
7.5' (1:24,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in Arizona for the western Grand Canyon area

Enlarge the PDF to read names and see bounding points more clearly.

7.5' (1:24,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in Arizona for the eastern Grand Canyon area

Enlarge the PDF to read names and see bounding points more clearly.

1:48,000-scale topographic quadrangles in Arizona (greater Grand Canyon region)

For the sake of continuity with the remainder of this bibliography and in order to identify unique publications, each map is assigned an ITEM NO. corresponding to Part 24 of THE GRAND CANON. By convention these maps are usually identified by their names as listed here.
15' (1:62,500-scale) topographic quadrangles in Arizona (greater Grand Canyon region)

Enlarge the PDF to read names and see bounding points more clearly.

CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY
SECTION 4A. QUADRANGLES IN THE GREATER GRAND CANYON REGION

ALPHABETICAL LIST

15’ (1:62,500-scale) topographic quadrangles in Arizona
(greater Grand Canyon region)

For the sake of continuity with the remainder of this bibliography and in order to identify unique publications, each map is assigned an ITEM NO. corresponding to Part 24 of THE GRAND CANON. By convention these maps are usually identified by their names as listed here.

24.736 Big Springs, AZ
24.737 Blue Spring, AZ
24.738 Bright Angel, AZ
24.739 Cameron, AZ
24.740 Cane Springs, AZ
24.741 Coconino Point, AZ
24.742 Colorado City, AZ
24.743 Cummings Mesa, UT-AZ
24.744 DeMotte Park, AZ
24.745 Ebert Mountain, AZ
24.746 Emmett Wash, AZ
24.747 Fredonia, AZ
24.748 Grandview Point, AZ
24.749 Gunsight Butte, UT-AZ
24.750 Havasupai Point, AZ
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24.752 House Rock Spring, AZ
24.753 Hurricane, UT-AZ
24.754 Jacobs Lake, AZ
24.755 Johnson, UT-AZ
24.756 Jumpup Canyon, AZ
24.757 Kanab, UT-AZ
24.758 Kanab Point, AZ
24.759 Leche-E Rock, AZ
24.760 Lees Ferry, AZ
24.761 Littlefield, AZ
24.762 Lost Spring Mountain, AZ
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(quadrangle guides continue)
30′ × 60′ (1:100,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in Arizona (greater Grand Canyon region)

![Map of quadrangles]

Shaded area (upper left) depicts Nevada.

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For the sake of continuity with the remainder of this bibliography and in order to identify unique publications, each map is assigned an ITEM NO. corresponding to Part 24 of THE GRAND CANON. By convention these maps are usually identified by their names as listed here.
1:250,000-scale historic topographic quadrangles in Arizona (greater Grand Canyon region) 
various survey dates and later editions, 1886–1937

See next page for more current 1° × 2° 1:250,000-scale quadrangles.

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1° × 2° (1:250,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in Arizona (greater Grand Canyon region)

Shaded area depicts Utah (top) and Nevada (left).

24.732 Flagstaff
24.733 Grand Canyon
24.734 Marble Canyon
24.735 Williams

For the sake of continuity with the remainder of this bibliography and in order to identify unique publications, each map is assigned an ITEM NO. corresponding to Part 24 of THE GRAND CANYON. By convention these maps are usually identified by their names as listed here.
Landsat, the multi-generation series of earth-observing satellites placed in orbit by the United States, have since 1972 provided a wealth of imagery, in visible and multispectral wavelengths, for most of the world. The Landsat collections have been made available through the U.S. Geological Survey in a robust variety of data. Basic information is available in U.S. Geological Survey Fact Sheet 2018-3049, “Landsat Collections”, https://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/fs20183049. A grid system for the United States has been established, an overview of which is described in Fact Sheet 2018-3053, https://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/fs20183053. More information on the Analysis Ready Data (ARD) is accessible at https://landsat.usgs.gov/ard#Tile%20Grid. The essential part of the grid for the western U.S. (in which is the area embraced by this bibliography) is shown on the next page. Data for individual quadrangles of this grid may be retrieved online by entering the Landsat main page, https://landsat.usgs.gov/ or from the EarthExplorer main page, https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/.
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 4A. QUADRANGLES IN THE GREATER GRAND CANYON REGION

Approximate area that pertains to the region covered in Section 4A of this Cartobibliography.

END OF SECTION 4A
ACCOMPANIMENT TO
The Grand Canon
2021
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY
SECTION 4A.
QUADRANGLES IN THE GREATER GRAND CANYON REGION
SECTION 4B

Guides to Quadrangles for Topographic and Geologic Maps of the Lower Colorado River Region of the U.S. and Mexico
Produced by the U.S. Geological Survey and by Mexico’s Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía and as also used by the Servicio Geológico Mexicano

SECTION 4B provides graphical and itemized guides to the topographic maps of the lower Colorado River region, produced by agencies of the United States and Mexico. Both legacy paper map guides and current online guides are referred to. Graphical guides illustrate the geographical arrangement of named topographical quadrangles. Itemized guides list, either alphabetically or by special geographical order, the quadrangle names within the region. These lists provide the names of quadrangles by which researchers may refer to either in physical map collections or in the U.S. Geological Survey’s very comprehensive collections of digitized historic and current maps. (Table of contents for Section 4B follows below.)

The alphabetical lists are provided so that users who wish to acquire complete sets may locate the maps easily by name. ITEM Nos. are added to the complete alphabetical lists, in order to uniquely identify each map as a discrete publication.

LINES BELOW ARE HYPERLINKS — POSITION CURSOR AND CLICK TO JUMP AHEAD

1. U.S. quadrangle guides
2. Mexico quadrangle guides
3. U.S.–Mexico boundary color image map guide
Addendum. Landsat information

[Indices for the greater Grand Canyon region are in Section 4A.]

(continued)
U.S. Maps

Guides to Quadrangles for Topographic and Geologic Maps of the Lower Colorado River Region Produced by the U.S. Geological Survey

7.5′ (1:24,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in Arizona (greater lower Colorado River region)

7.5′ (1:24,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in Nevada and Nevada/Arizona (greater lower Colorado River region)

7.5′ (1:24,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in California/Arizona (greater lower Colorado River region)

ALPHABETICAL LIST

U.S. Geological Survey 7.5′ (1:24,000) quadrangles depicted on the previous charts of Arizona, Nevada, and California

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF COLORADO RIVER QUADRANGLES ONLY

U.S. Geological Survey 7.5′ (1:24,000) quadrangles through which the lower Colorado River flows in Arizona, Nevada, and California (from Separation Canyon to Mexico) AND Mexico’s Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática 1:50,000 quadrangles through which the Río Colorado flows in Baja California and Sonora (from the U.S.–México boundary to Golfo de California)

STREAM-ORDER LIST OF COLORADO RIVER QUADRANGLES ONLY

U.S. Geological Survey 7.5′ (1:24,000) quadrangles through which the lower Colorado River flows in Arizona, Nevada, and California (in order, from Separation Canyon to Mexico) AND Mexico’s Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática 1:50,000 quadrangles through which the Río Colorado flows in Baja California and Sonora (in order, from the México–U.S. boundary to Golfo de California)

(continued)
**7.5’ (1:24,000-scale)** topographic quadrangles in the **greater Lake Mead region of Arizona and Nevada**

**ALPHABETICAL LISTS FOR IMPOUNDMENTS IN THE LOWER COLORADO RIVER**

**LAKE MEAD**: U.S. Geological Survey 7.5’ (1:24,000) quadrangles on which the Lake Mead impoundment is mapped *(Separation Canyon, Grand Canyon, to Hoover Dam)*

**LAKE MOHAVE**: U.S. Geological Survey 7.5’ (1:24,000) quadrangles on which the Lake Mohave impoundment behind Davis Dam is mapped

**LAKE HAVASU**: U.S. Geological Survey 7.5’ (1:24,000) quadrangles on which the Lake Havasu impoundment behind Parker Dam is mapped

**IMPERIAL RESERVOIR**: U.S. Geological Survey 7.5’ (1:24,000) quadrangles on which the impoundment behind Imperial Dam is mapped

**MITRY LAKE**: U.S. Geological Survey 7.5’ (1:24,000) quadrangle on which the impoundment behind Laguna Dam is mapped

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**15’ (1:62,500-scale)** topographic quadrangles in **Arizona, Nevada, and California** *(lower Colorado River region)*

**ALPHABETICAL LIST**

U.S. Geological Survey 15’ (1:62,500) quadrangles in Arizona, Nevada, and California

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**30’ × 60’ (1:100,000-scale)** topographic quadrangles in **Arizona** and adjacent California *(lower Colorado River region)*

**30’ × 60’ (1:100,000-scale)** topographic quadrangles in **Nevada** and adjacent Arizona and California *(lower Colorado River region)*

**30’ × 60’ (1:100,000-scale)** topographic quadrangles in **California** and adjacent Arizona *(lower Colorado River region)*

(continued)
1° × 2° (1:250,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in Nevada and adjacent Arizona and California (lower Colorado River region)

1° × 2° (1:250,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in Arizona and adjacent Nevada and California (lower Colorado River region)

1° × 2° (1:250,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in California and adjacent Arizona (lower Colorado River region)

1:250,000-scale historic topographic quadrangles in Arizona, Nevada, and California (northern portion of the lower Colorado River region); various survey dates and later editions, 1886–1942

LOWER COLORADO RIVER–SALTON SEA–IMPERIAL VALLEY REGION

7.5′ (1:24,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in southeastern California encompassing the lower Colorado River, Imperial Valley and Salton Sea regions

ALPHABETICAL LIST

7.5′ (1:24,000) quadrangles in the Salton Sea–Imperial Valley region and east to the Colorado River

(continued)
Mexican Maps

Guides to Quadrangles for Topographic Maps of the Río Colorado Region in Mexico Produced by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía

1:250,000-scale topographic quadrangles in Mexico [primary grid system]

1:50,000-scale topographic quadrangles in Mexico in the region of the Río Colorado and Alto Golfo de California

ALPHABETICAL LIST
Mexico’s Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática 1:50,000 quadrangles in the Valle de Mexicali and Río Colorado areas of Baja California and Sonora

STREAM-ORDER LIST
Mexico’s Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática 1:50,000 quadrangles through which the Río Colorado flows in Baja California and Sonora (in order, from the México–U.S. boundary to Golfo de California)

1:1,000,000-scale topographic quadrangles in Mexico in the region of the Río Colorado and Alto Golfo de California

Named Quadrangles (on Geological Maps Produced by Servicio Geológico Mexicano)

(continued)
### Number of Topographic Maps Cited in Section 4B

#### Lower Colorado River Region
- **7.5’ (1:24,000)**: 371
- **15’ (1:62,500)**: 67
- **30’ × 60’ (1:100,000)**: 34
- **1:250,000 (historic)**: 2
- **1° × 2° (1:250,000)**: 17

#### Salton Sea–Imperial Valley Region
- **7.5’ (1:24,000)**: 55

#### Mexico
- **1:50,000**: 37
- **1:1,000,000**: 2

#### U.S.–Mexico Boundary Color Image Maps
- **1:25,000**: 24

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(guides begin on the following page)
Since the 19th century the U.S. Geological Survey has produced topographic maps for the nation, which also are used as base maps for geological mapping. The digital resources that are available today in the ongoing “US Topo” program (http://nationalmap.gov/ustopo/) provide user-selected layered interactive quadrangles for numerous uses and printing. As the Survey describes:

“US Topo maps are the current generation of USGS topographic maps. The first of these maps were published in 2009. They are modeled on the legacy 7.5-minute series of the mid-20th century, but unlike traditional topographic maps they are mass produced from GIS databases, and are published as PDF documents instead of as paper maps. US Topo maps include base data from The National Map and other sources, including roads, hydrography, contours, boundaries, woodland cover, structures, geographic names, an aerial photo image, Federal land boundaries, and shaded relief.” (https://nationalmap.gov/ustopo/quickstart.pdf)

“Created in the familiar 7.5-minute quadrangle format like the legacy paper maps, US Topo maps support frequent updating, wide and fast public distribution, and basic, on-screen geographic analysis. US Topo maps are available for free Web download from the USGS Store. Each map is delivered in PDF format with geospatial extensions (GeoPDF®) and is made from key layers of geographic data—orthophotography, transportation, geographic names, topographic contours, boundaries, hydrography, structures, and woodlands—found in The National Map. The National Map is a nationwide repository of integrated data from local, State, Federal, and other sources. Recent US Topo maps also include the Public Land Survey System and the United States National Grid.”

The state index sheets for the “legacy paper maps” have not been digitized, but they have been still available on paper through the U.S. Geological Survey.77

It is noted here that the US Topo series is noticeably different in appearance due to the digitally assembled data that is presented as stackable/removable layers on these maps; and of course printed copies of any customized version may be created, while the digital framework can be used for further purposes. Many users (for a while, at least) will prefer the seemingly more precise presentation of the original paper series. In any case, the

boundaries and names of the quadrangles are the same, thus any edition of the maps listed can be found without ambiguity.

To use the Survey’s online versions, go to The National Map website’s interactive page, http://viewer.nationalmap.gov/advanced-viewer/, then zoom in to the area of interest. In the left-hand frame click on “Map Indices”. On screen, map names will not appear in quadrangles until the landscape is zoomed-in to a certain level. However, one may not view large fields of contiguous quadrangles with names as one can with the paper index sheets.

More recently, the National Map has included a new data delivery homepage, an advanced viewer, and the facility for Lidar visualization (https://www.usgs.gov/core-science-systems/ngp/tnm-delivery).

The following pages include digitized reproductions of Arizona and California paper state index sheets for different scales of quadrangles that lie within the greater region of the lower Colorado River, including the Salton Sea area. Other index sheets, including Arizona, Nevada, and California are noticeably different, reproduced from a newer online viewer accessed that was accessed in 2015: http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/maps/topoview/viewer (in October 2020 this link was redirected to https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#4/40.01/-100.02).

The accompanying alphabetical lists of quadrangle names omit dates for these maps because this is a guide to the quadrangles only. Individual maps have varying dates of creation, and most have gone through various revisions thereafter, up to and most notably the US Topo series mentioned above.
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 4B. QUADRANGLES FOR THE LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGION

7.5’ (1:24,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in Arizona (greater lower Colorado River region)

Enlarge the PDF to read names clearly. Shaded area depicts quadrangles in Utah (top), Nevada and California (left), and areas in Mexico (bottom). Refer to the map in this volume’s FRONTISPIECE to see the approximate area covered by THE GRAND CANON.
Charts on previous page: These charts were reproduced from legacy paper maps. The index screens of the U.S. Geological Survey’s newer series of digitized topographic maps, accessible online (http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/maps/topoview/viewer), display the quadrangle names only when “zoomed in” to a certain resolution; they do not display at the regional resolution as shown above.

The charts do not identify the geographic bounds of the “Lower Colorado River region” as recorded by this bibliography (see the map in this volume’s Frontispiece). The charts, though, are quadrangles drawn to encompass this region. Refer to the U.S. Geological Survey’s digitized topographic maps website (http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/maps/topoview/viewer) for additional coverage that may be required for a user’s needs.

Some quadrangles that lie toward the outer areas of the geographical bounds of THE GRAND CANON (and thus this Cartobibliography) may not truly be within the intended bounds of the bibliography. Since these bounds are not defined anyway, but are somewhat conjectural, these outlier quadrangles (especially those in the far eastern and southeastern corner of the larger, overlaid quadrangle mentioned above)—even though they are selected by their occurrence within the larger quadrangle drawn around the region—may as well be within THE GRAND CANON’s area of attention. To attempt to draw an awkward boundary zig-zagging along a more definite boundary of THE GRAND CANON’s coverage would be useless and would imply a truly “definite” boundary, which is not the intention of THE GRAND CANON (see introductory comments to this volume).

See the following pages for more detailed views of quadrangles in the immediate Colorado River corridor in Nevada and California. Also see farther below in this guide for a summary of quadrangles in the Lake Mead region.

(continued)
7.5’ (1:24,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in Nevada (greater lower Colorado River region)
7.5’ (1:24,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in Nevada and Arizona (greater lower Colorado River region)
7.5’ (1:24,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in California and Arizona (greater lower Colorado River region)

continued from previous page


continued on next page
7.5’ (1:24,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in Nevada and Arizona (greater lower Colorado River region)
7.5’ (1:24,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in Nevada and Arizona (greater lower Colorado River region)

continued from previous page ▼
### ALPHABETICAL LIST

**U.S. Geological Survey 7.5’ (1:24,000) quadrangles depicted on the previous charts of Arizona, Nevada, and California**

Neither the charts nor the list identify geographic bounds of the "Lower Colorado River region" as recorded by this bibliography (see the map in the volume’s [Frontispiece](#)). The charts, though, are quadrangles drawn to encompass this region, and thus, to preserve continuity with the charts, all names displayed on them are included in the list below. Refer to the U.S. Geological Survey’s digitized topographic maps website [http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/maps/topview/viewer](http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/maps/topview/viewer) for additional coverage that may be required for a user’s needs. For the sake of continuity with the remainder of this bibliography and in order to identify unique publications, each map is assigned an **ITEM NO.** corresponding to Part 11 of [THE GRAND CANYON](#). By convention these maps are usually identified by their names as listed here.

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SECTION 4B. QUADRANGLES FOR THE LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGION

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11.14291 Snap Canyon East, AZ
11.14292 Snap Canyon West, AZ
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11.14294 South of Quartzsite, AZ
11.14295 South of Somerton, AZ
11.14296 South of Tinajas Atlas, AZ
11.14297 Southeast of Somerton, AZ
11.14298 Spirit Mountain, NV
11.14299 Spirit Mountain NE, AZ-NV
11.14300 Spirit Mountain NW, NV-AZ
11.14301 Spirit Mountain SE, AZ-NV
11.14302 St. Thomas Gap, NV-AZ
11.14303 Standard Wash, AZ-CA
11.14304 Stepladder Mountains, CA
11.14305 Stepladder Mountains NE, CA
11.14306 Stockton Hill, AZ
11.14307 Stone Cabin, AZ
11.14308 Styx, CA
11.14309 Sunflower Mountain, NV
11.14310 Swansea, AZ
11.14311 Tacna, AZ
11.14312 Tenmile Well, NV-CA
11.14313 Terry Benches, NV-UT-AZ
11.14314 The Temple, AZ-NV
11.14315 Thumb Peak, CA
11.14316 Tinajas Altas, AZ
11.14317 Topock, AZ-CA
11.14318 Toquep Gap, NV
11.14319 Trego Pass, AZ
11.14320 Tule Mountains, AZ
11.14321 Tule Spring, NV
11.14322 Tweed Mine, AZ
11.14323 Union Pass, AZ
11.14324 Ute, NV
11.14325 Utting, AZ
11.14326 Valley of Fire East, NV
11.14327 Valley of Fire West, NV
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**SECTION 4B. QUADRANGLES FOR THE LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGION**

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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF COLORADO RIVER QUADRANGLES ONLY

U.S. Geological Survey 7.5’ (1:24,000) quadrangles through which the lower Colorado River flows in Arizona, Nevada, and California (from Separation Canyon to Mexico)

AND

Mexico’s Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática 1:50,000 quadrangles through which the Río Colorado flows in Baja California and Sonora (from the U.S.–México boundary to Golfo de California)

United States

Bard, CA–AZ
Bat Cave, AZ
Big Maria Mountains NE, CA–AZ
Big Maria Mountains SE, CA–AZ
Blythe NE, CA–AZ
Blythe, CA–AZ
Bonelli Bay, AZ–NV
Boulder Beach, NV–AZ
Boulder Canyon, NV–AZ
Callville Bay, NV–AZ
Castle Rock, CA–AZ
Cibola, AZ–CA
Columbine Falls, AZ
Cross Roads, AZ–CA
Davis Dam SE, AZ–NV
Davis Dam, AZ–NV
Devils Slide Rapids, AZ
Fire Mountain, AZ–NV
Gadsden, CA–AZ
Garrett Butte, NV–AZ
Gene Wash, AZ–CA
Grays Well NE, CA–AZ
Havasu Lake, CA–AZ
Hiller Mountains, NV–AZ
Hoover Dam, NV–AZ
Iceberg Canyon, NV–AZ
Imperial Reservoir, AZ–CA
La Paz Mountain, AZ–CA
Laguna Dam, AZ–CA
Lake Havasu City North, AZ–CA
Lake Havasu City South, AZ–CA
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SECTION 4B. QUADRANGLES FOR THE LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGION

Little Picacho Peak, CA–AZ
Meadview North, AZ–NV
Middle Point, NV–AZ
Monkeys Head, AZ  [confluence of Bill Williams River]
Moon Mountain, AZ–CA
Mount Davis, NV–AZ
Mount Manchester, CA–NV–AZ
Mule Wash, AZ–CA
Needles NE, AZ–CA
Needles NW, NV–AZ
Needles, AZ–CA
Palo Verde, CA–AZ
Parker NW, CA
Parker SW, CA–AZ
Parker, CA–AZ
Petroglyph Wash, AZ
Picacho NW, AZ–CA
Picacho SW, CA–AZ
Picacho, AZ–CA
Poston, AZ–CA
Quartermaster Canyon, AZ
Red Hill SW, AZ–CA
Ringbolt Rapids, AZ–NV  [of pertinence is Boulder City, NV adjacent to the west]
Separation Canyon, AZ
Snap Canyon West, AZ
Spencer Canyon, AZ
Spirit Mountain SE, AZ–NV
Spirit Mountain, NV–AZ
Spirit Mountain NW, NV–AZ
Standard Wash, AZ–CA
The Temple, AZ–NV
Topock, AZ–CA
Whale Mountain, CA–AZ
Whipple Wash, CA
Willow Beach, AZ–NV
Yuma East, AZ–CA  [confluence of Gila River]
Yuma West, AZ–CA

México  [maps in Spanish]
[see farther below for guide to topographic quadrangles in Mexico]

Cuervos, B.C.  I11-D67
Ejido Plan de Ayala, B.C.-Son.  I11-D86
El Doctor, B.C.-Son.  H11-B17  [mouth of Río Colorado]
El Oasis, B.C.  H11-B16
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SECTION 4B. QUADRANGLES FOR THE LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGION

Golfo de Santa Clara, Son.  H11-B28  [mouth of Río Colorado]
Isla Montague, B.C.  H11-B27  [mouth of Río Colorado]
San Luis Río Colorado, Son.-B.C.  I11-D77

STREAM-ORDER LIST OF COLORADO RIVER QUADRANGLES ONLY

U.S. Geological Survey 7.5′ (1:24,000) quadrangles through which the lower Colorado River flows in Arizona, Nevada, and California (in order, from Separation Canyon to Mexico)

Mexico’s Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática 1:50,000 quadrangles through which the Río Colorado flows in Baja California and Sonora (in order, from the México–U.S. boundary to Golfo de California)

See also separate listings, farther below, for quadrangles encompassing the impoundments of Lake Mead, Lake Mohave, Imperial Reservoir, and Mitry Lake.

United States

[begin Lake Mead impoundment at maximum pool]
Separation Canyon, AZ
Spencer Canyon, AZ
Devils Slide Rapids, AZ
Quartermaster Canyon, AZ
Bat Cave, AZ
Columbine Falls, AZ
Snap Canyon West, AZ
Iceberg Canyon, NV–AZ
Meadview North, AZ–NV
Hiller Mountains, NV–AZ
The Temple, AZ–NV
Garrett Butte, NV–AZ
Middle Point, NV–AZ
Bonelli Bay, AZ–NV
Boulder Canyon, NV–AZ
Petroglyph Wash, AZ
Callville Bay, NV–AZ
Hoover Dam, NV–AZ
Boulder Beach, NV–AZ
[end Lake Mead]
[begin Lake Mohave]
Ringbolt Rapids, AZ–NV
Willow Beach, AZ–NV
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 4B. QUADRANGLES FOR THE LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGION

Fire Mountain, AZ–NV
Mount Davis, NV–AZ
Spirit Mountain NW, NV–AZ
Spirit Mountain, NV–AZ
Spirit Mountain SE, AZ–NV
Davis Dam, AZ–NV

[end Lake Mohave]
Davis Dam SE, AZ–NV
Mount Manchester, CA–NV–AZ
Needles NW, NV–AZ
Needles NE, AZ–CA

[begin Lake Havasu]
Needles, AZ–CA
Whale Mountain, CA–AZ
Topock, AZ–CA
Castle Rock, CA–AZ
Lake Havasu City North, AZ–CA
Havasu Lake, CA–AZ
Lake Havasu City South, AZ–CA
Standard Wash, AZ–CA
Whipple Wash, CA
Gene Wash, AZ–CA

[end Lake Havasu]
Monkeys Head, AZ  [confluence of Bill Williams River]
Cross Roads, AZ–CA
Parker, CA–AZ
Parker NW, CA
Parker SW, CA–AZ
Poston, AZ–CA
Big Maria Mountains NE, CA–AZ
Big Maria Mountains SE, CA–AZ
Moon Mountain, AZ–CA
Blythe NE, CA–AZ
La Paz Mountain, AZ–CA
Blythe, CA–AZ
Mule Wash, AZ–CA
Palo Verde, CA–AZ
Cibola, AZ–CA
Picacho NW, AZ–CA

[begin Martinez Lake/Imperial Reservoir]
Picacho SW, CA–AZ
Picacho, AZ–CA
Red Hill SW, AZ–CA
Little Picacho Peak, CA–AZ
Imperial Reservoir, AZ–CA
Laguna Dam, AZ–CA
   [end Martinez Lake/Imperial Reservoir]
Bard, CA–AZ
Yuma East, AZ–CA  [confluence of Gila River]
Yuma West, AZ–CA  [Morelos Dam]
Grays Well NE, CA–AZ
Gadsden, CA–AZ

México
[see farther below for guide to topographic quadrangles in Mexico]

Cuervos, B.C.  I11-D67  [Morelos Dam]
San Luis Río Colorado, Son.-B.C.  I11-D77
Ejido Plan de Ayala, B.C.-Son.  I11-D86
El Oasis, B.C.  H11-B16
El Doctor, B.C.-Son.  H11-B17  [mouth of Río Colorado]
Isla Montague, B.C.  H11-B27  [mouth of Río Colorado]
Golfo de Santa Clara, Son.  H11-B28  [mouth of Río Colorado]

(guide continues)
7.5’ (1:24,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in the greater Lake Mead region of Arizona and Nevada

Enlarge the PDF to read names clearly.

ALPHABETICAL LISTS FOR IMPOUNDMENTS IN THE LOWER COLORADO RIVER

LAKE MEAD

U.S. Geological Survey 7.5’ (1:24,000) quadrangles on which the impoundment behind Hoover Dam is mapped (Separation Canyon, Grand Canyon, to Hoover Dam)

Grand Canyon (Colorado River inundated by Lake Mead at high lake level)
Bat Cave, AZ
Columbine Falls, AZ
Devils Slide Rapids, AZ
Quartermaster Canyon, AZ
Separation Canyon, AZ
Snap Canyon West, AZ
Spencer Canyon, AZ

Lake Mead (west of Grand Canyon)
Azure Ridge, NV-AZ
Bonelli Bay, AZ
Boulder Beach, NV-AZ
Boulder Canyon, NV-AZ
Callville Bay, NV-AZ
Echo Bay, NV
Garrett Butte, NV-AZ
Government Wash, NV
Gyp Hills, AZ
Hiller Mountains, NV-AZ
Hoover Dam, NV-AZ
Iceberg Canyon, NV-AZ
Lime Wash, NV
Meadview North, AZ-NV
Middle Point, NV-AZ
Overton Beach, NV
Overton SE, NV
Overton, NV
Petroglyph Wash, AZ
The Temple, NV-AZ
Valley of Fire East, NV
LAKE MOHAVE

U.S. Geological Survey 7.5′ (1:24,000) quadrangles on which the Lake Mohave impoundment behind Davis Dam is mapped

Davis Dam, AZ-NV
Fire Mountain, AZ-NV
Hoover Dam, NV-AZ
Mount Davis, NV-AZ
Ringbolt Rapids, AZ-NV
Spirit Mountain NE, AZ-NV
Spirit Mountain NW, NV-AZ
Spirit Mountain SE, AZ-NV
Willow Beach, AZ-NV

LAKE HAVASU

U.S. Geological Survey 7.5′ (1:24,000) quadrangles on which the Lake Havasu impoundment behind Parker Dam is mapped

Castle Rock, CA-AZ
Gene Wash, CA-AZ
Havasu Lake, CA-AZ
Lake Havasu City South, AZ-CA
Monkeys Head, AZ
Needles, CA-AZ
Standard Wash, AZ-CA
Topock, AZ-CA
Warm Springs SW, AZ
Whale Mountain, CA-AZ
IMPERIAL RESERVOIR

U.S. Geological Survey 7.5’ (1:24,000) quadrangles on which the impoundment behind Imperial Dam is mapped

Little Picacho Peak, CA
Imperial Reservoir, AZ-CA
Picacho, CA-AZ
Picacho NW, CA-AZ
Picacho SW, CA-AZ
Red Hill SW, AZ-CA

MITRY LAKE

U.S. Geological Survey 7.5’ (1:24,000) quadrangle on which the impoundment behind Laguna Dam is mapped

Mitry Lake, AZ-CA

(guide continues)
15’ (1:62,500-scale) topographic quadrangles in Arizona, Nevada, and California (lower Colorado River region)

CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 4B. QUADRANGLES FOR THE LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGION

15′ (1:62,500-scale) topographic quadrangles in Arizona, Nevada, and California (lower Colorado River region)

continued on next page
15’ (1:62,500-scale) topographic quadrangles in Arizona, Nevada, and California (lower Colorado River region)

continued from previous page
ALPHABETICAL LIST

15’ (1:62,500-scale) topographic quadrangles in Arizona, Nevada and California (lower Colorado River region)

For the sake of continuity with the remainder of this bibliography and in order to identify unique publications, each map is assigned an ITEM NO. corresponding to Part 11 of THE GRAND CANON. By convention these maps are usually identified by their names as listed here.

11.14637 Arrow Canyon, NV
11.14638 Bannock, CA
11.14639 Big Maria Mountains, CA-AZ
11.14640 Black Canyon, AZ-NV
11.14641 Black Peak, AZ-CA
11.14642 Boulder City, NV
11.14643 Bouse, AZ
11.14644 Buck Mountains, AZ
11.14645 Cane Springs, AZ
11.14646 Castle Dome Montains, AZ
11.14647 Chloride, AZ
11.14648 Cibola, AZ-CA
11.14649 Davis Dam, NV-AZ-CA
11.14650 Dome Rock Mountains, AZ-CA
11.14651 Dry Lake, NV
11.14652 Fortuna, AZ
11.14653 Garnet Mountain, AZ
11.14654 Glamis, CA
11.14655 Gold Butte, NV-AZ
11.14656 Henderson, NV
11.14657 Homer Mountain, CA-NV
11.14658 Hoover Dam, AZ-NV
11.14659 Iceberg Canyon, NV-AZ
11.14660 Laguna, AZ-CA
11.14661 Littlefield, AZ
11.14662 Livingston Hills, AZ
11.14663 McCoy Spring, CA
11.14664 Mesquite, NV-AZ
11.14665 Midland, CA
11.14666 Midway Well, CA
11.14667 Moapa, NV
11.14668 Moon Mountain, AZ-CA
11.14669 Mount Perkins, AZ-NV
### CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

**SECTION 4B. QUADRANGLES FOR THE LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGION**

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<td>11.14683</td>
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<td>Yuma, AZ-CA</td>
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CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 4B. QUADRANGLES FOR THE LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGION

30’ × 60’ (1:100,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in Arizona and adjacent California (lower Colorado River region)

Shaded area depicts quadrangles in Nevada and California (left) and areas in Mexico (bottom).

Digitized from paper.
30' × 60' (1:100,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in Nevada and adjacent Arizona and California (lower Colorado River region)

In both maps, darker shaded areas depict areas in California (left or below), and Arizona (right).

Digitized from paper.

For the sake of continuity with the remainder of this bibliography and in order to identify unique publications, each map is assigned an ITEM NO. corresponding to Part 11 of THE GRAND CANYON. By convention these maps are usually identified by their names as listed here.
1° × 2° (1:250,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in Arizona and adjacent Nevada and California (lower Colorado River region)

Shaded area depicts quadrangles in Utah (top), Nevada and California (left), and areas in Mexico (bottom).

11.14627  Ajo
11.14628  El Centro
11.14629  Grand Canyon
11.14630  Kingman
11.14631  Las Vegas
11.14632  Needles
11.14633  Phoenix
11.14634  Prescott
11.14635  Salton Sea
11.14636  Williams

For the sake of continuity with the remainder of this bibliography and in order to identify unique publications, each map is assigned an ITEM NO. corresponding to Part 11 of THE GRAND CANON. By convention these maps are usually identified by their names as listed here.

Digitized from paper.
1° × 2° (1:250,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in Nevada and adjacent Arizona and California (lower Colorado River region)

For the sake of continuity with the remainder of this bibliography and in order to identify unique publications, each map is assigned an ITEM NO. corresponding to Part 11 of THE GRAND CAnON. By convention these maps are usually identified by their names as listed here.
1:250,000-scale historic topographic quadrangles in Arizona, Nevada, and California (northern portion of the lower Colorado River region)

various survey dates and later editions, 1886–1942

For the sake of continuity with the remainder of this bibliography and in order to identify unique publications, each map is assigned an ITEM NO. corresponding to Part 11 of THE GRAND CANON. By convention these maps are usually identified by their names as listed here.

There are no other 1:250,000-scale historic quadrangles in the lower Colorado River region. See above for more-current 1° × 2° 1:250,000-scale quadrangles.


11.14625        Camp Mohave
11.14626        Saint Thomas
LOWER COLORADO RIVER–SALTON SEA–IMPERIAL VALLEY REGION

7.5′ (1:24,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in southeastern California encompassing the lower Colorado River and Salton Sea regions

Enlarge the PDF to read names clearly. Shaded area depicts quadrangles in Arizona (right) and areas in Mexico (bottom). Refer to the map in this volume’s FRONTISPICE to see the approximate area covered by THE GRAND CANON.

The index screens of the U.S. Geological Survey’s newer series of digitized topographic maps, accessible online (http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/maps/topoview/viewer), display the quadrangle names only when “zoomed in” to a certain resolution; they do not display at the regional resolution as shown above.
Detail of previous chart

7.5' (1:24,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in southeastern California encompassing the Salton Sea and Imperial Valley area and east to the Colorado River

Enlarge the PDF to read names clearly. Shaded area depicts quadrangles in Arizona (right) and areas in Mexico (bottom). Refer to the map in this volume’s FRONTISPICE to see the approximate area covered by THE GRAND CANON.
ALPHABETICAL LIST

7.5’ (1:24,000) quadrangles in the Salton Sea–Imperial Valley region and east to the Colorado River

Quadrangles are listed for the area adjacent to the Salton Sea (including a one- or two-quadrangle buffer surrounding the lake), the Imperial Valley area, and the area eastward from the Salton Sea and Imperial Valley to Yuma and the Colorado River. (Refer to the previous chart.)

Neither the charts nor the list identify geographic bounds of the "Lower Colorado River region" as recorded by this bibliography (see the map in this volume’s Frontispiece). The charts, though, are quadrangles drawn to encompass this region, and thus, to preserve continuity with the charts, all names displayed on them are included in the list below. Refer to the U.S. Geological Survey’s digitized topographic maps website (http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/maps/topoview/viewer) for additional coverage that may be required for a user’s needs.

For the sake of continuity with the remainder of this bibliography and in order to identify unique publications, each map is assigned an ITEM NO. within Part 11. By convention these maps are usually identified by their names as listed here.

All quadrangles are exclusively in California except where otherwise noted; the bi-state quadrangles are along the Colorado River. Names in italics indicate quadrangles immediately adjacent to the Salton Sea. Names in SMALL CAPITALS are on the U.S.–Mexico boundary.

11.14470  Acolita
11.14471  Alamoria
11.14472  Amos
11.14473  Araz
11.14474  Augustine Pass
11.14475  Aztec Mines
11.14476  Bard, CA–AZ
11.14477  Blue Mountain
11.14478  Blythe, CA–AZ
11.14479  BONDS CORNER
11.14480  Borrego Mountain
11.14481  Borrego Mountain SE
11.14482  Brawley
11.14483  Brawley NW
11.14484  Buzzards Peak
11.14485  Cactus
11.14486  CALExico
11.14487  Chuckwalla Spring
11.14488  Cibola, AZ–CA
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11.14533  Mount Barrow
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11.14539  Oroopia Canyon
11.14540  Painted Gorge
11.14541  Palo Verde Peak
11.14542  Palo Verde, CA–AZ
11.14543  Plegel Well
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11.14545  Picacho Peak
11.14546  Picacho SW, CA–AZ
11.14547  Picacho, AZ–CA
11.14548  Pilot Mountain
11.14549  Plaster City
11.14550  Plaster City NW
11.14551  Quartz Peak
11.14552  Rabbit Peak
11.14553  Red Canyon
11.14554  Red Cloud Canyon
11.14555  Ripley
11.14556  Roosevelt Mine
11.14557  Salton
11.14558  Seeley
11.14559  Seventeen Palms
11.14560  Shell Reef
11.14561  Superstition Mountain
11.14562  Thumb Peak
11.14563  Tortuga
11.14564  Truckhaven
11.14565  Valerie
11.14566  West of Palo Verde Peak
11.14567  Westmoreland East
11.14568  Westmoreland West
11.14569  Wiest
11.14570  Wileys Well
11.14571  Wister
11.14572  YUBA BASIN
11.14573  Yuma East, AZ–CA
11.14574  Yuma West, CA–AZ

(continued)
2. Guides to Quadrangles for Topographic Maps of the Lower Colorado River Region in Mexico
Produced by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía

The quadrangle grid system for Mexico is described differently than that of the United States. While quadrangle maps are named, all are located according to a hierarchical, alphanumerical grid system. [Maps are in Spanish]

Topographic and geological maps may be obtained commercially in the U.S. through Omnimap; for details see http://www.omnimap.com/catalog/int/mexico/mex-topo.htm (current as of 2018).

1:250,000-scale topographic quadrangles in Mexico

For the area covered by THE GRAND CANON (and thus this Cartobibliography) in Baja California and Sonora, the large-scale grid coordinates I11, I12 and H11, H12 relate. Within these large-scale coordinate quadrangles, map areas are demarcated by enumeration, usually 1–12, beginning at the northwest corner of the larger quadrangle (as shown here). In turn, next-smaller map areas within the 1–12 quadrangles have alphanumerical designations (see example on the next page).
1:50,000-scale topographic quadrangles in Mexico in the region of the Río Colorado and Alto Golfo de California

For the region included in this bibliography, individual 1:50,000-scale quadrangles are designated alphanumerically (e.g., D–76) within the larger-scale (1:250,000) grid system with coordinates H, I and 11, 12 (refer to previous page).

On the maps themselves, identifiers are printed in this format (for example): I11–D65. Each has a geographical name as well, although these names are not included in the graphical indices.
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 4B. QUADRANGLES FOR THE LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGION

ALPHABETICAL LIST

Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática 1:50,000 quadrangles in the Valle de Mexicali and Río Colorado areas of Baja California and Sonora

Quadrangles that lie wholly or partly within the area covered by this bibliography are listed. Names in *italics* indicate quadrangles through which flows the Río Colorado [see also Stream-Order List below]. For the sake of continuity with the remainder of this bibliography and in order to identify unique publications, each map is assigned an **ITEM NO.** within Part 11. By convention these maps are usually identified by their names and grid coordinates as listed here. Alternate names are also given, as noted from the grids shown farther below.

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<td><em>Ejido Plan de Ayala, B.C.-Son.</em></td>
<td>I11-D86 [Plan de Ayala]</td>
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<td>H11-B17 [Doctor] [mouth of Río Colorado]</td>
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<td><em>Golfo de Santa Clara, Son.</em></td>
<td>H11-B28 [mouth of Río Colorado]</td>
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<td>Gustavo Sotelo, Son.</td>
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<tr>
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<td><em>Isla Montague, B.C.</em></td>
<td>H11-B27 [El Montegue] [mouth of Río Colorado]</td>
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<td>11.14926</td>
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<td>La Ventana, B.C.</td>
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<td>Puerto Peñasco, Son.</td>
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<td>San Felipe, B.C.</td>
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<td>11.14469</td>
<td><em>San Luis Río Colorado, Son.-B.C.</em></td>
<td>I11-D77</td>
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# CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

**SECTION 4B. QUADRANGLES FOR THE LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quadrangle ID</th>
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<td>Sierra Cucapah, B.C.</td>
<td>I11-D75</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.14939</td>
<td>Volcan El Elegante, Son.</td>
<td>H12-A12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**STREAM-ORDER LIST**

*Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática* 1:50,000 quadrangles through which the Río Colorado flows in Baja California and Sonora *(in order, from the México–U.S. boundary to Golfo de California)*

- Cuervos, B.C.  I11-D67
- San Luis Río Colorado, Son.-B.C.  I11-D77
- Ejido Plan de Ayala, B.C.-Son.  I11-D86
- El Oasis, B.C.  H11-B16
- El Doctor, B.C.-Son.  H11-B17  [mouth of Río Colorado]
- Isla Montague, B.C.  H11-B27  [mouth of Río Colorado]
- Golfo de Santa Clara, Son.  H11-B28  [mouth of Río Colorado]

*(continued)*
1:1,000,000-scale topographic quadrangles in Mexico in the region of the Río Colorado and Alto Golfo de California

For the sake of continuity with the remainder of this bibliography and in order to identify unique publications, each map is assigned an ITEM NO. corresponding to Part 11 of THE GRAND CANON. By convention these maps are usually identified by their names as listed here.

11.14582   Hermosillo
11.14583   Mexicali

More map information pertaining to Mexico is available through the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (www.INEGI.org.mx; and topographic map information at http://www.INEGI.org.mx/geo/contenidos/topografia/default.aspx).

(See next two pages for information on Mexican geological maps and examples that show quadrangle names on the graphical index sheet.)
The geological maps produced by Servicio Geológico Mexicano (www.sgm.gob.mx) follow the same ordinal system described above.

The quadrangles shown below and on the following page indicate both the alphanumerical grid coordinates as well as names for the quadrangles that lie within the area covered by THE GRAND CANON in Baja California and Sonora. The example index shown here is from the Servicio Geológico Mexicano. (The large spot in the map below denotes Mexicali as the capital of Baja California.)

Baja California
Sonora

In 1979, 1982, and 1983 the U.S. Geological Survey (Department of the Interior), in cooperation with the U.S. Customs Service (Department of the Treasury), produced a series of 203 1:25,000-scale simulated natural color aerial photographic maps of the entire U.S.–Mexico boundary, from the Pacific Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico. "These image maps were produced from 1:80,000-scale color infrared photography . . . . The high altitude photography was flown by the Dirección General de Geografía of Mexico. In addition to the imagery, major cultural and physical features are named. The International Boundary and the U.S. State and County boundaries are depicted and named.” The “photoimagery was rectified by optical scanning from color infrared aerial photograph[s] . . . by the Dirección General de Geografía del Territorio Nacional (DGGTN), México D. F., México”.

Sheets 7–30 of this Color Image Map series (see map below), photographed in 1979, comprise that part of the international boundary that passes through the region covered in this bibliography. These quadrangles are itemized on the following page. For the sake of continuity with the remainder of this bibliography and in order to identify unique publications, each map has an assigned ITEM NO. within Part 11.

Quadrangles are aligned parallel to the international boundary; north direction on sheets will vary. Elevations are in meters. Relief is shown by spot heights.

The maps were available in both the U.S. and Mexico. Each map includes the note, “For sale by U. S. Geological Survey, Denver, Colorado 80225 or Reston, Virginia 22092 and by Centro de Asesoría y Venta de Información Estadística y Cartográfica[,] Balderas #71, Mezzanine, Mexico 1, D. F.”
Digital images of these maps can be accessed at the Library of Congress: https://www.loc.gov/item/87691867/ (accessed 11 March 2020). The Library of Congress catalogs these maps as (including square brackets) “Color image map : [ports of entry, United States-Mexican border].”

Sheets 7–12 (sheet numbers are in bold below) were produced from aerial photographs taken December 12, 1979; Sheets 13–30 on December 14, 1979. Each sheet displays the date 1979, although individual sheets were produced in 1982 and 1983, as noted by the USGS printer’s imprints. They are listed here in sheet-number order, from West to East (compare to map on previous page). An asterisk (*) indicates a port of entry.

11.17602  7  Jacumba, California–Baja California
11.17603  8  Davies Valley, California–Baja California
11.17604  9  Pinto Wash, California–Baja California
11.17605  10  West of Calexico*, California–Baja California
11.17606  11  Calexico*, California–Baja California
11.17607  12  East of Calexico*, California–Baja California
11.17608  13  West of Midway Well, California–Baja California
11.17609  14  Midway Well, California–Baja California
11.17610  15  Gordons Well, California–Baja California
11.17611  16  West of Andrade*, California–Baja California
11.17612  17  Andrade*, California–Arizona–Baja California
11.17613  18  Yuma Station, Arizona–California–Baja California
11.17614  19  South of Yuma Station, Arizona–Sonora–Baja California
11.17615  20  San Luis*, Arizona–Sonora–Baja California
11.17616  21  East of San Luis*, Arizona–Sonora
11.17617  22  West of Monument No. 198, Arizona–Sonora
11.17618  23  Monument No. 198, Arizona–Sonora
11.17619  24  Butler Mts., Arizona–Sonora
11.17620  25  East of Butler Mts., Arizona–Sonora
11.17621  26  La Jolla Wash, Arizona–Sonora
11.17622  27  Tule Mts. West, Arizona–Sonora
11.17623  28  Tule Mts. East, Arizona–Sonora
11.17624  29  Pinta Sands, Arizona–Sonora
11.17625  30  Las Playas, Arizona–Sonora
Landsat, the multi-generation series of earth-observing satellites placed in orbit by the United States, have since 1972 provided a wealth of imagery, in visible and multispectral wavelengths, for most of the world. The Landsat collections have been made available through the U.S. Geological Survey in a robust variety of data. Basic information is available in U.S. Geological Survey Fact Sheet 2018-3049, “Landsat Collections”, https://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/fs20183049. A grid system for the United States has been established, an overview of which is described in Fact Sheet 2018-3053, https://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/fs20183053. More information on the Analysis Ready Data (ARD) is accessible at https://landsat.usgs.gov/ard#Tile%20Grid. The essential part of the grid for the western U.S. (in which is the area embraced by this bibliography) is shown on the next page. Data for individual quadrangles of this grid may be retrieved online by entering the Landsat main page, https://landsat.usgs.gov/ or from the EarthExplorer main page, https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/.
Approximate area that pertains to the region covered by Section 4B of this Cartobibliography.
**COLOPHON**

**THE GRAND CANON** is maintained in Microsoft Word (currently Microsoft Office Professional 2013, using Compatibility Mode to correlate with earlier Word versions in which the document was prepared). All page compositions are created by the author. Word is used rather than another page-making software product so as to ensure a longer life to the page compositions. Even though Word, too, is a proprietary commercial product, it is very widely used and thus its support and longevity is somewhat more assured. For distribution and posting online, the Word document is converted to PDF by Adobe Acrobat Pro (Acrobat 2015). All font libraries used in the Word document are embedded and thus available in the PDF document; all foreign-language orthographies and special characters will be displayed.

The basic font utilized throughout the bibliography is Verdana, selected for its easily read, non-serif design. (This is 9-point Verdana.) Arial and other fonts are also used occasionally. A variety of other fonts are used in the displays of non-Roman orthographies and for special requirements.

Bibliographical citations herein are generally displayed in an 8-point font on 11-point line spacing ("8 on 11") in a single column, which offers convenient legibility and allows for easier browsing. Citations under a first-author’s name are grouped between horizontal rules, and anonymously written items are grouped in years separated by rules. Such extravagant use of space is warranted because the bibliography is designed to be browsed without undue fatigue, and the economic concerns of page production such as those for print products are not a consideration here.

In its digital format as a PDF document, pages may be scaled to any screen size (larger or smaller, as the reader wishes) without degrading the resolution, and the work may be viewed in side-by-side pages on-screen using the two-page view feature. If using Adobe Acrobat Pro, use the display-cover-page-separately function to allow odd-numbered pages to appear on the right as in conventional book design. Enlarged resolution of graphical images may reveal some degradation due to the original format of an image, and the fact that this PDF is saved using the "Minimum Size (publishing online)" feature so as to allow quick navigability within the browser environment. Colors are used in some bibliographical citations only as a matter of aesthetic embellishment for visual attention and reader convenience. It is not significant to the use of the bibliography. The colored fonts in non-color printouts made from the PDF may stand out somewhat in modified shades of gray.

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The perched-raven colophon recalls this bird’s habit of gathering and caching objects, not to mention its mischievously intelligent interactions with its kind and humans alike. It is a detail from an 1861 lithograph that depicts a camp scene during the Ives expedition’s land component on the southern part of the Colorado Plateau in 1858. ["Camp—Colorado Plateau", lithograph by John J. Young after original watercolor and gouache artwork by Heinrich Baldwin Möllhausen, published as General Report Plate VII in Joseph C. Ives, Report Upon the Colorado River of the West, Explored in 1857 and 1858 (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1861), [Part I].]
About the Author

My first field of study was geology at Rutgers University in the 1970s. For several years afterward I was in commercial publishing, writing about computer technology — before personal computers. In the early ’80s I began a long period of employment in natural history study collections, first at the New Jersey State Museum, then in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. My 18 years in the Academy’s employ began in 1986; before that I had been for 12 years a student research assistant and volunteer there. While on staff I was at various times a collection manager in several departments and collections — invertebrate paleontology, paleobotany, mineralogy, malacology, general modern invertebrates (a collection of groups other than mollusks, insects and arachnids), diatoms, and botany; and continued to volunteer in vertebrate paleontology. My publications have embraced each of these fields—as well as historical and bibliographical topics about the Grand Canyon and Colorado River regions. Concurrently, for seven years I was editor and managing editor of the Scientific Publications branch of the Academy, which publishes peer-reviewed articles and monographs from authors around the globe in America’s oldest uninterrupted line of serials on natural history, from 1817. My last five years at the Academy was as its Archivist, for which I had studied in the graduate program of Temple University’s Department of History. On leaving the Academy in 2005 I continued my affiliation as an elected Research Associate. For the following 14 years I was Reference Archivist in the research library of the American Philosophical Society, a polymathic institution in Philadelphia founded in 1743 by Benjamin Franklin and others as an American analog of the Royal Society in London. Since November 2018 I am enjoying an active retirement continuing all of these interests.

Following two visits to the Grand Canyon in 1974 that included my first canyon hikes, I began work on a bibliography of the canyon and the lower Colorado River country. In 1981, the Grand Canyon Natural History Association (now the Grand Canyon Conservancy) published the first edition as a part of its new Monograph series of scholarly publications. A second edition appeared in 1990, with a supplement in 1993. In January 2000, a completely revised bibliography was placed on the Association’s website as a searchable database, which was frequently updated. In 2012 I privately published the first edition of THE GRAND CANYON, a much-embellished resurrection of the print monograph, now in digital (PDF) format that can be viewed in book layout on screen or on paper. The fourth edition (2021) is significantly revised, including the years 1535–2021 and cites 102,000 items in 112 languages.

In 1989, the 28th International Geological Congress convened in Washington, D.C., which also offered an ambitious series of field trips across the United States, two of them on the Colorado River through Grand Canyon. My first river trip was with the IGC. In 1990, I began working as a geology interpreter on yearly summer trips in Grand Canyon for a Colorado River outfitter, continuing this until 2001. I also participated in two scientific study trips through the canyon under the Glen Canyon Environmental Studies program administered by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, on one of which I prospected for living mollusks, the first such investigation ever to have been made along this canyon river. In 1994, I had attended a Penrose Conference sponsored by the Geological Society of America, “From the Inside and the Outside: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on the History of Earth Science”. This conference for the first time brought earth scientists and historians together to discuss how each approach research in their complementary fields; from it I developed new perspectives in my research activities, which extended into revisions of the Grand Canyon–Lower Colorado River bibliography. In 2000, I attended a geology symposium at Grand Canyon on “The Colorado River: Origin and Evolution”, the proceedings of which were co-edited by Richard A. Young and me. In 2012 I was honored with the annual Pioneer Award from the Grand Canyon Historical Society. Among many affiliations I hold life memberships with the Grand Canyon Conservancy, the Grand Canyon River Guides, and the Arizona–Nevada Academy of Science.

EARLE E. SPAMER