CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY
of the
Grand Canyon &
Lower Colorado River Regions in the
United States and Mexico

SECOND EDITION

1535–2021

Earle E. Spamer

THE GRAND CANYON
VOLUME 2
2022

Volume 1  Introduction & Bibliography  [Fourth Edition]
Volume 2  Cartobibliography  [Second Edition]
Volume 3  Grand Canyon, Colossal Mirror  [First Edition]

COVER ILLUSTRATION:  Detail from 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 Z. M. Pike, 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 (C. and A. Conrad, and Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Somervell and Conrad, Petersburgh, New York; Bonsal, Conrad, and Co, Norfolk, Virginia; and Fielding Lucas, Jr., Baltimore, Maryland, 1810). [ITEM NO. 25.560 herein.]

Take note of "Puerto del Bacorelli” (sic) between the title words “Lower” and "Colorado”, at the confluence of “Río Jasquevilla” (sic); these are the Grand Canyon and the Little Colorado River, respectively. The names were taken without credit from an 1804 copy of an 1803 manuscript map by Alexander von Humboldt, who had found the names in Mexico on a 1777 manuscript map by Bernardo de Miera y Pacheco. In the copying, both Humboldt and Pike differently misspelled Miera’s names, originally Puerto de Bucareli (from Francisco Garcés) and Río Jaquesita.
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY of the
GRAND CANYON and LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGIONS

THIS IS A HYBRID DIGITAL DOCUMENT IN BOOK LAYOUT

DIGITAL USERS: The entire text of this PDF document is searchable; use your program’s “FIND” command. Hyperlinks also appear throughout. To view it in book format with opposing pages, use the appropriate viewing mode with the cover page separate so that odd-numbered text pages appear on the right. A wide screen is essential for convenient two-page viewing. An opposing-page display is, however, not mandatory for the use of this volume.

NON-INTERACTIVE USERS: The CONTENTS pages (pp. v-vi) list the physical page numbers for the entire volume.
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** (which are 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

by Earle E. Spamer

© 2022 Earle E. Spamer

Raven’s Perch Media
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA

Spamer, Earle Edward (1952–)
Cartobibliography of the Grand Canyon and lower Colorado River regions in the United States and Mexico, 1535–2021

SECOND EDITION, EXPANDED AND REVISED

lxxv, 1158 p. : Portable Document Format (PDF); electronic resource, https://ravensperch.org

THE GRAND CANON : Volume 2

Registered electronically with the U.S. Copyright Office FEBRUARY 2022
See Reproduction and Fair Use statement on the next page

ALL VOLUMES OF THE GRAND CANON, AS WELL AS INDIVIDUAL PARTS OF VOLUME 1, MAY BE DOWNLOADED FROM RAVEN’S PERCH MEDIA

---

THE GRAND CANON is a WORLDWIDE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE GRAND CANYON AND LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO. It 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. Ascertaining the availability or accessibility of cited items is the responsibility of the user.

The First Edition of the Cartobibliography was produced in March 2021 as an Accompaniment to THE GRAND CANON by removing and enhancing Part 25 of that bibliography. The Second Edition (2022) is expanded, revised, and significantly reformatted, published now as Volume 2 of THE GRAND CANON.

This publication is originally produced in a searchable-text PDF format, which requires the use of the free Adobe™ Acrobat™ Reader. It is designed as a book for screen viewing or printing. To view it in book format with opposing pages, use the appropriate PDF viewing mode so that odd-numbered pages appear on the right. Any page may be reduced or enlarged without degrading text or original image quality.

* See p. xvi for an explanation regarding the Catalogers Note.
© 2022 Earle E. Spamer • No commercial or for-profit use of this work, in whole or in part, is allowed without the author’s permission. Not-for-profit organizations, educational institutions, government agencies, and Indigenous communities may with credit extract from this work for purposes of resource management and interpretation, education, and public outreach; they also may download the entire document for cataloging and inclusion in their digital products collections, and they may freely allow users to copy this document for their use if it does not violate either the conditions given here or specific limits of copyright law that may not be waived by this fair-use statement. Reuse of this work, in whole or in part, for any purpose, must cite author, title, publisher, and notice of copyright. Academic or other individual researchers may copy selections for personal reference and may quote from this work following best practices of acknowledgment in scholastic research.

Replication of the entire document is permitted in order to ensure preservation or to migrate to different software, or medium not now in existence, when the technology to use the original digital copy is unsupported, inadequate, or obsolete. A documentary copy of this work in a non-digital medium is permitted for reference use or to preempt the loss of the work due to technological change that may no longer permit this work to be accessed by the means for which it was originally designed.

This statement does not pertain to, nor supersedes, copyrights held by the original sources of items cited or quoted in this work.
## CONTENTS

[ALL LINES BELOW ARE HYPERLINKS — IF USING THE PDF VERSION, POSITION CURSOR AND CLICK TO JUMP AHEAD]

### MAP OF GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE OF THIS CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY  
*frontispiece*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title and Publisher’s Pages</th>
<th>i–ii</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reproduction and Fair Use Statement</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contents</td>
<td>vii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detailed Space Views and Historical Context Maps</td>
<td>viii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notice Regarding Transfers from <em>The Grand Canon, Volume 1</em></td>
<td>xiii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explanation of the Item Numbers and Cross-Listings</td>
<td>xiv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note About External Hyperlinks in This Volume</td>
<td>xv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regarding the Catalogers Note</td>
<td>xvi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>xix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citation Style and Dates</td>
<td>xx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translating and Transliterating</td>
<td>xxiv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartobibliographical Details</td>
<td>xvi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nomenclature for <em>Río Colorado</em> and Colorado River</td>
<td>xxxii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Puerto de Bucareli</em></td>
<td>xxxv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-Listings to Wheat</td>
<td>xxxvi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes About the Earliest Works (Mid-16th Century)</td>
<td>xxxvii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reproductions of Unique or Scarce Maps of Early Historical Importance | xlvi |

### List of Cartobibliographical Works Selected from Part 1 of *The Grand Canon* Volume 1 | lxxxvi |

### Cross-Listings to Standard Reference Lists | lxxiii |

## CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

### Abstract | 3

### Statistics | 4

### Section 1 — Maps of the 16th–18th Centuries | 7

| Notes for Section 1 | 8 |
| Note Regarding Typography | 13 |
| Note Regarding California as an Island and the Gulf of California as a Strait, and Cross-Listings to Mclaughlin | 13 |
| Examples (Details) of Maps of Insular California and Their Accommodation of the Colorado River Region | 16 |
| Cross-Listings to Shirley | 21 |
| Cartobibliography | 23 |
CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

SECTION 2 — MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES 191
NOTES FOR SECTION 2 192
HISTORICAL NOTE REGARDING THE SO-CALLED “RIVER OF THE SULFUROUS PYRAMIDS” 193
COLORADO RIVER MILE 0 193
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY 195

SECTION 3 — CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2 523
NOTES FOR SECTION 3 524
CHRONOLOGICAL LIST 525

SECTION 4 — GUIDES TO QUADRANGLES USED FOR TOPOGRAPHIC,
GEOLOGIC, AND OTHER REFERENCE MAPS OF THE UNITED
STATES AND MEXICO 1045
NOTES FOR SECTION 4 1047

SECTION 4A — GUIDES TO QUADRANGLES USED FOR TOPOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGIC MAPS
IN THE GREATER GRAND CANYON REGION PRODUCED BY THE U.S.
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 1049
ADDENDUM—LANDSAT INFORMATION 1072

SECTION 4B — GUIDES TO QUADRANGLES USED FOR TOPOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGIC MAPS
OF THE LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGION PRODUCED BY THE U.S.
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND BY MEXICO’S INSTITUTO NACIONAL
ESTADÍSTICA Y GEOGRAFÍA AND AS ALSO USED BY THE SERVICIO
GEOlógICO MEXICANO 1075
1. GUIDES TO QUADRANGLES USED FOR TOPOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGIC MAPS OF THE
LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGION PRODUCED BY THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 1081
2. GUIDES TO QUADRANGLES USED FOR TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS OF THE LOWER
COLORADO RIVER REGION IN MEXICO PRODUCED BY THE INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE
ESTADÍSTICA Y GEOGRAFÍA 1122
3. GUIDE TO U.S.–MEXICO BOUNDARY COLOR IMAGE MAPS PRODUCED BY THE U.S.
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE 1129
ADDENDUM—LANDSAT INFORMATION 1131

SECTION 4C — INDEXES TO QUADRANGLES USED FOR U.S. CENSUS GOVERNMENTAL
UNIT REFERENCE MAPS 1133

SECTION 4D — INDEXES TO QUADRANGLES USED FOR MAPS OF INTERAGENCY WILDLAND
FIRE DISPATCH ZONES 1155

COLOPHON 1157

ABOUT THE AUTHOR 1158
DETAILED SPACE VIEWS AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT MAPS OF THE REGION COVERED BY THIS CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY
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.)  (U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Visible Earth catalog. Image Grand Canyon.A2002019.1820.250m.jpg (cropped here). Image created by Jacques Descloitres, MODIS Land Rapid Response Team, NASA/GSFC.)

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/JAROS, 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*

[Images of maps showing boundary changes from 1893 to present]

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

*permission to use (non-commercial) indicated on webpage; accessed 23 November 2019*
NOTICE REGARDING TRANSFERS FROM
THE GRAND CANON, VOLUME 1


Given the special nature of maps, atlases, and similar productions, and considering the great size of the Cartobibliography alone, it was deemed more serviceable to segregate these sections from what now is Volume 1, to create a new, comprehensive compendium that serves a specialized audience (Volume 2). 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 those units. Thus they are also still materially attached to discrete parts of Volume 1 that may be separately 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 Volume 1. 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 Volume 1 (“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 and special topographic maps in the lower Colorado River region, which complement the geology citations for the Lower Colorado River region separate-coverage group of the bibliography)
19. copied from Part 19 (biology and ecology of the Grand Canyon region)
24. copied from Part 24 (separately published geologic maps and special topographic maps in the Grand Canyon region, which complement the geology citations for the Grand Canyon region)
EXPLANATION OF THE ITEM NUMBERS AND CROSS-LISTINGS

EXAMPLE

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 Catolique avec Privilege du Roy 1713. ("A Paris Chez J. F. Benard Gendre du S' 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 S’ de Fer sur le quay de l’Orloge à la Sphere Royale"). ("P. Starck-man Sculpit"). [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 Nouveau 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 1:94) is actually to the reproduction of Fer's map as it appears in Châtelain’s 1719 Atlas Historique.] [In French.]

CROSS-LISTINGS  McLAUGHLIN 186
REVIEWS AND NOTICES  Anonymous, 1713, Item Nos. 30.1490, 30.1491 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON

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 25.1283. 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 (“1283” in the example). This example was selected because it includes many of the possible forms of cross-listings, which are most utilitarian in THE GRAND CANON at large.

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.

Symbol [ with text in dark purple indicates a chorographical analysis provided for some maps.

CROSS-LISTINGS to selected reference lists are also indicated. (See more about this in the section herein on cross-listings.) REVIEWS AND NOTICES of some maps or map products are indicated. These cross-listings cite book reviews and similar items whose citations will be found in various parts of THE GRAND CANON Volume 1, as indicated by the ITEM NUMBERS within the notice. 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.

xiv
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.
REGARDING THE CATALOGERS NOTE

I am astonished to have felt the need to add a Catalogers Note—unheard of, I think—to the publisher’s (or copyright) page (see it here). It points out that the word “canon”, which is conveniently the same in both English and Spanish, can mean a standard, or authoritative, list. The word is neither "cañón" nor "canyon". Already in the short life of THE GRAND CANON the series title has been made into The Grand Canyon in several libraries’ catalogs; I do not know whether by inattention, unfamiliarity with the word by individual catalogers, or by procedurally romanizing a “foreign” word (which it is not, nor is it pronounced like “canyon”). The bibliography has also been cited by authors who have introduced “Canyon” for Canon. Among librarians and researchers, at least, it should not happen. I hope it is not an expression of careless or oblivious neacademics. Perhaps now literarily defiant, I stand by this precise title, one purposely whimsical. As I note in the Preamble in Volume 1:

“Bibliography” is, honestly, an awful word. If one is directed to a bibliography but is not otherwise an enthusiast of, or at least appreciates, them, a common response is impatience, if not evasion. Even the suffix “-ography” is a turn-off to some people. If only there were another term, one less dull, one that promises interesting engagement. Some bibliographies are minor contrivances; others are monumentally important within their scope. Some are spectacularly unimaginative presentations that promise tedium or quick disinterest; others are beauties of layout, typography and binding that lure in their users. Yet they all use the same term. If one bibliography were to stand out for its purposes, if it promises to be tremendously comprehensive, it might as well be called a canon. Thus, the name for THE GRAND CANON follows on this theme—and it plays on the mostly nineteenth century, Spanish-influenced typography that spelled the world’s Grand Canyon as “Grand Canon”. (In non-Spanish language publications, it appeared widely with or without the n’s tilde, virtually never with the o’s acute accent.) Despite some earlier attempts to avoid it, I concede to having to use the word “bibliography”, at least in the subtitle, so that users and librarians will recognize it as such; and hopefully they will see the canon in it. THE GRAND CANON, with its dreaded “B” word, may as well aspire to some whimsy.

---

1 In older Spanish, “canon” had been spelled “cánon”, though the diacritical mark has fallen into disuse. See, for example, in Thomas (Tomas) Connelly (compiler), A New Dictionary of the Spanish and English Languages, Part the First, Volume I / Diccionario Nuevo de las Dos Lenguas Española é Inglesa, Parte Primera, Tomo I (Madrid: Pedro Julian Pereyra / Madrid en la Imprenta Real, Pedro Julian Pereyra, 1798), p. 399, one of several definitions: “cánon. Catálogo ó lista. A catalogue, list, or roll.” (Bilingual title, publisher’s information, and definition, thus.)
The value of maps depends . . . wholly upon the accuracy, extent, and sufficiency of their details, which cannot be left to the imagination without entirely misleading the reader . . . .

— Edward Griffin Beckwith


In *Explorations and Surveys for a Railroad Route from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean.*

U.S. War Department, Washington, 1854.

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 Volume 2 of 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 suspicions 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 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 the digitized maps 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.²

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 and Dates. 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. Its primary purpose is to record the cartographical data that relate to the Grand Canyon and lower Colorado River regions; it is not meant to be fully a cartobibliography that preserves the overall context of the map, nor does it record nuances that are a part of more proper cartobibliographies. Dates generally reflect the dates of publication, moreso than dates that may appear on a map. In many cases, dates are adopted from those that are recorded or interpreted by cartobibliographers and cartographical librarians in their catalogs.

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 finding again many of these items would be a prodigious task, even with so many things now online!) On the whole, most of the older forms of citation have been emended.

The typographical format of citations in this Cartobibliography differ from the rest of THE GRAND CANON. Usually, titles in this work are in italics, while all else is

conventional Roman type. However, it seemed to me that the map citations, particularly those of the earlier (pre-20th century) maps, necessarily focus on a map title that may appear within a larger work. Further, the chorographical analysis of many of these maps, although separated within [square brackets], merged rather confusingly with the balance of a sometimes lengthy citation. In order to make this Cartobibliography more convenient to read, particularly for those who are scanning for information, the titles of maps, specifically, are rendered in **bold Arial type**. In this fashion the map titles will stand out from the *italicized titles* of products in which they may appear. My chorographical analysis, if any, appears in dark purple *Segoe UI* font (which despite being the same point size, its finer lines make it stand out as slightly smaller text). These remarks are still within square brackets but are also preceded by a pointer (►) so as to clearly distinguish these texts if they should appear in a monochrome copy. The principal purpose is to easily segregate cartobibliographical information from my chorographical remarks. The use of color is not particularly important; only that users who engage the original format of this Cartobibliography may isolate those passages more easily. Further, the use of a pale cream page color is purposely used to reduce eye strain, and thus the dark purple color unobtrusively contrasts with it while attracting the reader’s attention; especially useful in citations full of information.

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 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.

The scholarly studies of—and critical arguments about—the usefulness and impact of the kinds of cartographical projections used over time are worthwhile readings, even among their bewildering hundreds. But this Cartobibliography—and this bibliographer—having only the chorographical focus, does not address these aspects, the same
as it does not address the historiographical position a map may hold among scholars. Such a pedestrian focus on the Colorado River, however it may be shown on these maps, is the direct outgrowth of this Cartobibliography as Volume 2 THE GRAND CANON; and as such it completely ignores many fascinating, often remarkable, elements of these maps.

On early maps in particular, the methods of projection are also not of concern here because of the chorographical focus on what is usually a relatively small part of the whole map. The scales of the maps cited herein range from world maps at one end (with their tiny areas of interest to this Cartobibliography) to large-scale maps at the other end, which focus on the mouth of the Colorado River (perhaps best exemplified by Padre Kino’s 1701 demonstration that California is not an island, first published in 1705, despite the fact that many cartographers for years afterward chose to ignore the evidence he had seen for himself). Thus, in the citations herein many maps will include my own chorographical analysis of the area of interest here in order to distinguish how our region of interest was portrayed. Even so, for the most part the area we know as the lower Colorado River region was rarely one of cartographic negotiation, but rather its depiction was seemingly an autonomous reflex—an acceptance of the status quo when it was easier to re-use engraved plates or to simply copy from others, right or wrong, for an area of the world of relatively little interest. Sometimes this was in the extreme, such as when a plate was exactly reused, or with a minor emendation to title or imprint, even decades after its creation, without regard to geographical corrections made by other cartographers during that time.

These chorographical points are less of a concern once we engage publications that are specifically about the Grand Canyon–Colorado River regions, such as with the 20th- and 21st-century larger-scale maps and Colorado River guides. The citations of these follow more conventional bibliographical form, comparable to those in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON, although for consistency the bold-type title forms are used throughout the Cartobibliography.

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
distracting 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 copied outright for reuse (sometimes, pirated). Here I have followed, as closely as possible, the method of citing original creators as cited from data 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 given the passage of time. 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.

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, a format that is anyway easier to read than all capitals, particularly in the bold type format employed for map titles (but not volume titles) herein. Though some legacy citations from the earliest editions may 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.

xxiii
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, when a cartouche and a caption or legend are both present. Occasionally, a map will have more than one title, perhaps in different languages. These are cited equally, but separately.

Translating and Transliterating. 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 THE GRAND CANON. Nonetheless, in a bibliography that is principally in English, information that is presented in a non-Roman orthography 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. So, for citations in non-Roman orthographies I do usually provide both a transliteration and a translation in English. This is, of course, to facilitate reading by users who could not otherwise even mouth the words, but with the original orthography in hand it will help if one digitally copies to use in searches, or presents the information to someone who can help find the item.

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 non-Roman titles and other information in the original orthographies, usually accompanied by 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 sen-
tence structure and word selections. In some cases, I have taken texts and recon-
structed 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.

I make this note here so that users of this bibliography can take into considera-
tion any perceived negative aspects, beyond those currently recognized, of Google’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, often because many items are technical in nature
and not subject to more erudite or “literary” nuances. 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 read them.

This note also applies to the corresponding transliterations that appear in this
bibliography. In many bibliographies, titles and other information in non-Roman char-
acters 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 transli-
teration is somewhat helpful, in that the information can be “sounded out”, variant trans-
iliteration 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 transla-
tion [in light red font between brackets].³ (An example is shown below.) In any case, I

³ 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 data presented in this bibliography.
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.

*Hirosi, Hakaki* [広瀬はかき]

1862  25.1404 図 新路 航海 環 [read right to left] [Kankai kōro shinizu] [New map of sea routes]. [World map. Title displayed as printed on map; Library of Congress provides “other title”, 環海航図新, 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, カリホルニア) 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.]

Traditional and simplified character forms of Chinese both appear throughout THE GRAND CANON, depending upon whether the original publication or a library catalog record was followed. For transliterations, the pinyin system of romanization is usually 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 consulted. 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 mono- 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 historiog-raphical studies.

This Cartobibliography is a documentary effort, describing how the Grand Canyon–lower Colorado River region of North America was portrayed on published maps, 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 bibliog-raphy; 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 supposed 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. Such a separation was the 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; many of these have likewise been cited in other cartobibliographies, notably those by Wheat that are cross-referenced here. They are also cited because they may be available separately from dealers who had either acquired the maps individually or who had broken them from the volumes in which they appeared; thus, without information on provenance, 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 undersand 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 obvious 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.

More 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. Such portrayals are 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 also have called for a change in 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 indiscriminately for wholly different purposes (despite a publisher’s trumpeting “the most recent authorities” and so forth), needlessly unleashed floods of misrepresented geographies that carried 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 pertinent to note it. These are more the attention of cartographical and historical scholars, while this Cartobibliography looks only to the physical geographies of southwestern 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 any further note—or even omitted altogether? 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 Grand Canon 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 courses 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. People generally understood that these areas were effectively—if not utterly—unknown to Western eyes and minds. What were drawn onto maps, then, were simply indications, that a river was known—or said—to be present there, somewhere. And so a line was drawn, which we today are too eager to view superciliously. But, 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; and most probably did not care on this minor detail of the globe.

There are many well-known cartographic fantasies that appear in these maps. To gain a fine sense of this, one has only to read Chapter 8 of Wheat’s (1957) Volume I, on the “Products of the Commercial Ateliers, 1750-1800”. (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 points 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 for the region embraced here. Most data in the citation are brought forward into the Cartobibliography.

The availability of digitally scanned maps online is useful for 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 an 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 (there are a few important exceptions). 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 to describe the cited 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 overall objective in compiling this Cartobibliography is to provide an idea of what is available—knowing 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. 4

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 “Río 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
Boñagüa [in French]
Caramara [in Latin] [see Rio Coromara]
Collerado river [sic]
Colorado de los Martyres
Colorado del Oeste
Colorado Grande
Colorado 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
Colorado River of California
Coloratus [in Latin and German] [sic; in mixed Latin and German]
Coloredo River
Cotorado [in French] [sic]
Firebrand River [in translation of the original Spanish, Río del Tizón; see below]
Flusse Colora de los Martyres [in German, sic]
Fluvius, boni praesidii [in Latin]
Gran Río Colorado [and as Gran Río Colorado]
le grand fleuve Colorado ou du Nord [in French]
le grand rio Colorado [in French; and as le grand rio Colorado de Californie]
Great Colorado River [and as Great Colorado]
Great River of the Apostles [a conflation of the Gila and lowermost Colorado Rivers as one stream]
Green River or Colorado of the Gulf of California [sic]
Good Hope River [in English; as a tributary to Tison R.]
Martyrs River [and as Martyr’s River]
Muddy River [a literary liberty]
Nord-Strom [North River in German; see Coloratus]
North River [not the Rio Grande]
Red River
Red River of California
Red River of the West
Río Buena Esperanza
Rio Colorabro [sic]
Río Colorado [and as Río Colorada]
Rio Colorado (West)
Río Colorado de la California
Río Colorado de las Balzas
Río Colorado de los Estados Unidos por el Norte [sic]
Río Colorado de los Martyres
Río Colorado de México
Río Colorado del Norte [and as Río Colorado del Norte]
Río Colorado del Occidente [and as Río Colorado d'Occidente]
Río Colorado del Oeste
Río Colorado del Sur
Río Colorado Grande [and as Río Colorado Grande]
Río Colorado Grande de la California
Río Colorado Grande de los Martyres
Río Colorado of 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 Totontoac [sic]
Río Colorado ou Rivière. Verde [sic, in French; labeled for the reach between the Bear River (Utah) and Little Colorado River (Arizona)]
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]
Río de Anguchi [in Latin source]
Río de América Septentrionale
Río de Buena Guía [and as Río de Bona Guía]
Río de Colorado [and as Río-de-Colorado]
Río de Colorado of California [sic]
Río de los Martires [and as Río de los Martyres]
Río de los Tiburones [sic; in fiction]
Río del Norte [not Río Grande del Norte, which is the Río Grande of the Gulf of Mexico]
[RÍO GRAN DE COLORADO may only be due to awkward lettering of RÍO GRANDE COLORADO]
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 “RÍO GRANDE COLORADO de los Martyres”]
Río Grande de Buena Esperanza
Río Grande de Colorado
Río Grande de los Cosninos
Río Mysterioso
Río Totonteac [also as Río Totonteanc and Río Tontonteac] ⁵
Riv[i]er. Colorado of Del Norte [in Dutch]

⁵ 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. Baracco, 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.
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 a redundant “Río Colorado”.

**Puerto de Bucareli.** Notable among many maps and in other literature is the note of a place name, usually by the confluence of the Colorado and Little Colorado Rivers, which originates from padre Francisco Tomás Garcés soon after he had visited the Havasupai on Cataract Creek in 1776. Viewing the expanse of the canyon to the north and east, he bestowed on it the name “Puerto de Bucareli”, honoring then-Viceroy of New Spain, Antonio María de Bucareli y Ursúa. When Alexander von Humboldt passed through New Spain in 1803, he examined some of the extant manuscript maps of the territory and took up the name on his sketch copy of a map drawn in 1777 by Bernardo de Miera y Pacheco, who had incorporated Garcés’s honorific; and Humbolt was the first to mutilate the name, as “Puerto de Bucarelli”, appearing on his remarkable 1811 map of New Spain. Various copyists in America and Europe both continued to come up with imaginative misspellings. All variants that appear on maps cited herein (published and manuscript), and occasionally in other printed matter, are:

- Bucuretti
- [llamó] de Bucareli
- P. Bacarelli
- P. Bucarette
- P. Bucaretti
- Puerto Bucarelli
- Puerto Bucarelo
- Puerto de Bucareli
- Puerto de Bucarelli
- Puerto del Bacorelli
- Puerto del Barrelli
- S. Bacarelli [perhaps thought to have been a mission, or a name from one of the numerous campsites of the Domínguez-Escalante expedition of 1776, which Miera accompanied]
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 reprints) 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 for the purposes of his magisterial work 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 Cartobibliography, 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, so of course they have no cross-listing to 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, 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 Volume 2 of that series). 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 enumeration through five volumes in six books, and the illustration, pages away, is cited as a more complete bibliographical assist. 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-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." (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. (Incidentally, none of the fold-out plates are pertinent to the present Cartobibliography.) As a matter of convenience, I list these special and on-demand reprints 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).]

2004. Mansfield Centre, Connecticut: Martino Publishing; two states: 6 volumes in 3, and 6 volumes in 2. [Omits fold-outs.] 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 a cartographical product 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 comparison I have cited maps that were recently available at the close of the 1530s, in order to provide a graphic idea of the 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

---

6 Repeated from the Introduction to THE GRAND CANON (Volume 1) so as to retain this information now within Volume 2 (the Cartobibliography). The majority of the “earliest works” cited in THE GRAND CANON are cartographical products.

7 See more fully the Notes for Section 1 herein.

8 Anonymous. [Set of printed gores for a lost globe.] Nuremberg[?] [ca. 1535], 12 gores. (ITEM NO. 25.373).
“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”.

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

---


10 As a matter of historical interest, the great map by Martin Waldseemüller, *Universalis Cosmographia Secundum Ptolomaei Traditionem et Americi Vespucii Aliorüque 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 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 Schönér (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, “Vlterius incnita terra”, but which omits the mountainous ornamentation abutting Waldseemüller’s map edge and substitutes an actual, though imaginative, western coastline on the Pacific.]


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 1:4], 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 AVETERIBRADITAE, AVT NOSTRA PATPVQ MEMORIA COMPERTÆ SINT EUPHROSYNS VLPIVS DESCRIBE BAT ANNO SALVTIS M.D. XLII” (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.13

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 region of interest to this bibliography.14 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).15

14 Sebastian Cabot, [No title], (Antwerp, 1544). (Item No. 25.377, and see illustration) in the front matter herein.
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 today’s Mexico to rifle Cíbola 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

---


17 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 seueral 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 in Volume 1 of *The Grand Canon*.)

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, 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 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. 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. 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 Cíbola” by Pedro de Castañeda 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

---

19 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON).)

20 See items by Ray Kenny in Part 16 of THE GRAND CANON Volume 1. See also Earle Spamer, “...bigger than the great tower of Seville’: Sizing up the 1540 encounter in Grand Canyon”, The Ol’ Pioneer (Journal of the Grand Canyon Historical Society), Vol. 30, no. 3 (Summer 2019), pp. 11-12 (ITEM NO. 2.28399 in Volume 1).

21 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON).]
1596. 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. 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. 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.

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 map 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 CANON 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 transcription and translation of these instructions was published by Richard and Shirley Cushing Flint in 2005.)

22 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, ITEM NO. 2.1909 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON.) 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, ITEM NO. 2.21428 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON]).


26 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.,
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. 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.

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.

---

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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON.)

27 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON.) See also the Cortés–Lorenzana map reproduced in the illustration in the front matter herein.

28 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON]). As Winsor astutely opined, such maps represent “shadowy and unstable surmise long continued” (p. 431).
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 circled 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).

(Below) Detail of the delta region, with the Colorado labeled as “Rio de buena Guia”, its earliest non-Indigenous name.
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 bar 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.
When Alexander von Humboldt worked on his monumental map of New Spain while in Mexico, Juan Segura of Guanajuato made at least one copy of Humboldt’s map. The map shown here is a copy, though one not signed, which is held in the Real Academia de la Historia, Madrid. Compare this map against the 1804 manuscript copy made in Washington, D.C., which appears on the following pages. Another copy, in the University of Texas at Arlington, is titled “Carta Geográfica Gral del Reyno N.E. Sacada de la Orignal hecha en 1803 por el Sor. Baron de Humboldt. Y Dedicada al Sor. Conde de la Valenciana”, which “is possibly the earliest surviving version of Alexander von Humboldt’s personal manuscript map of New Spain”.*

*Paula Rebert, “A Map Meeting at the University of Texas at Arlington, October 2008”, Investigaciones Geográficas (Instituto de Geografía, México), no. 68 (2009), pp. 149-152.

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, “Puerto de Bucareli”, labeled at the confluence of unlabeled rivers, but obviously the Colorado and Little Colorado Rivers. (The Colorado is not labeled anywhere on the map; upstream from the puerto is the confluence of “Rio Saguanañas” and “Rio de los Animas”, as shown here.) Note as well that it prominently displays “Rº de las Piramides Sulfurcas”, about which see herein the note on the so-called “River of the Sulfurous Pyramids”.
General Chart of the
Kinson of Missouri
N.W. part of 16 1/4 Sec.
from surveys of Lieutenant
J. W. H. Humber.

(Library of Congress)
Manuscript copy after Humboldt (1804)

“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 copy, 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). Note that this is seemingly a rougher copy than that made by Segura in Mexico (see above).

(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 “Río Colorado” and “R. Jaquesila” (i.e., Little Colorado River).
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.
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. [This view is also used on the cover of this Cartobibliography.]

(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 Panamides surfurcas”.

![Map of New Spain by Zebulon Pike, 1810](image-url)
Humboldt, 1811

(Left) Alexander von Humboldt published what was for years the definitive atlas of New Spain (1811, ITEM NO. 25.547); 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 Bucarelli” 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON). With that name Garcés had honored his patron, Antonio María Bucareli y Ursúa, then the viceroy of New Spain.

(Below, detail) 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.)
Regarding the 1804 manuscript map of Humboldt, copied in Washington, D.C., Hébert and Mullan (1999, no. 540) noted, “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 copy. 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; this would be the 1804 copy of Humboldt’s original], 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 Squë 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 compréceding 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 as a photograph with the 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 13, 2022).
Detail views of legend and insets from the map shown on preceding page.
LIST OF CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHICAL WORKS
SELECTED FROM PART 1 OF THE GRAND CANYON VOLUME 1

This is a bibliographical section prepared for this Cartobibliography. Citations have been selected from Volume 1, Part 1 of THE GRAND CANYON, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title and Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Esparaza, René; Reséndiz, Rita; AND Embriz, Arnulfo</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1.340</td>
<td>Catálogo de mapas, planos, croquis e ilustraciones históricos de restitución y dotación de tierras y ampliación de ejidos del Archivo General Agrario. México: Registro Agrario Nacional, Archivo General Agrario, Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social, 320 pp. [In Spanish.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardcastle, Edmond L. F. [Hardcastle, Edmond La Fayette]</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>1.418</td>
<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. U.S. 33rd Congress, Special Session, Senate Executive Document 6, pp. 131-132. [Itemized list of maps and survey notes.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Ladd, R. S.


LeGear, Clara Egli


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
### Rowell, J. C. [Rowell, Joseph Cummings]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>List of printed maps of California. (Supplement to the Report of the Secretary of the Board of Regents.)</td>
<td>University of California, Library Bulletin 9, 33 pp.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Spamer, Earle E.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Philadelphia: Raven’s Perch Media, 1st ed. March 2021, lxxiii, 1098 pp., distributed digitally principally by online download; electronic resource PDF format accessible at <a href="https://ravensperch.org">https://ravensperch.org</a>. [NOTE: The volume as sent to the U.S. Copyright Office on March 2, 2021, contained an erroneous credit for the cover illustration, indicating Humboldt (1811). Shortly later, a revised copy replaced it on the Raven’s Perch website and elsewhere, which may be identified by the correct legend, crediting Z. M. Pike (1810), and including at lower-right of inside front cover, adjacent to this credit, “Rev. 3/31”.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Stark, Peter L.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Names, boundaries, and maps: A resource for the historical geography of the National Forest System of the United States : the Southwestern Region (Region Three).</td>
<td>[No imprint], 272 pp. [U.S. Forest Service.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Torres Lanzas, Pedro

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Reclación descriptiva de los mapas, planos, &amp; [sic] de México y floridas existentes en el Archivo General de Indias.</td>
<td>Sevilla: El Mercantil, 2 volumes, 223, 201 pp. [In Spanish.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### U.S. National Archives and Records Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Uricochea, E. [Uricochea, Ezequiel]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>Mapoteca Colombiana. Coleccion de los títulos de todos los mapas, planos, vistas etc. relativos à la América Española, Brasil e islas adyacentes. Arreglada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mapoteca Colombiana. Colección de los títulos de todos los mapas, planos, vistas etc. relativos a la América Española, Brasil e islas adyacentes. Arreglada cronologicamente i precedida de una introduccion sobre la historia cartográfica de América. Lóndres: Trübner y Cía., 215 pp. [In Spanish.]


Wheat, Carl Irving


1963 1.381 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. (Printed by Taylor and Taylor, San Francisco.) ["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)] [Bibliocartography appears in Part Two.] [For a combined index for all volumes see Seavey, Charles A. (1992).]


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Winsor, Justin**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
CROSS-LISTINGS TO STANDARD REFERENCE LISTS

In the field of bibliography there are many reference lists to which scholars and book-sellers, 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 a geographical region. These standard reference lists usually have the advantage of uniquely enumerating each of the citations, and it is by these numbers that the titles are referred to in publications and correspondence. Some volumes cited in Volume 1 were brought forward into Volume 2 (this Cartobibliography) in order to cite important maps contained in them. The volumes that contain these maps are cited in Volume 1 in conventional bibliographical form, by author; and there they may have many more pertinent bibliographical cross-listings that pertain to the publication rather than any map products within it. See the Introduction to Volume 1 for extensive additional information.

The reference lists that are cross-listed in this Cartobibliography are listed here.

McLaughlin


Limited to maps that depict California as an island, this checklist is further useful to the present cartobibliography for these maps’ accommodation of the Colorado River and others. Only those maps that have been examined for this bibliography, and which depict rivers contributing to the strait, are cross-listed herein. Although selected maps are illustrated in McLaughlin’s checklist, they generally are not useful for examination of the region of interest here. These maps have been examined for this bibliography mostly on high-density digitized copies. The author remarks (p. x), “This is a work in progress. It will likely never be complete, as the quantity of material to be search is so vast, varied, and dispersed that unrecorded maps will continue to turn up.” (The admission applies equally to the present bibliography.)

Shirley


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.29

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 do not appear in earlier editions of *The Grand Canon*. The format used herein lists items by volume/part number, followed by the *map number* listed in Wheat’s cartobibliography. Most libraries and map sellers refer only to the map number, but I have included the volume number to assist users who may not be familiar with the cut-off points of Wheat’s largely sequential order. If a map is illustrated, a separate notation is appended to the cross-listing, which indicates its page placement in Wheat’s volume. The separate volumes and their cross-listing headers, 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, two volumes, *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

---

29 See also the *Introductory Notes for Section 1* for more information relating to the citation of early maps herein.
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

(IF USING HYPERLINKS, POSITION CURSOR AND CLICK TO JUMP AHEAD)

ABSTRACT 2
STATISTICS 3
SECTION 1 — MAPS OF THE 16TH-18TH CENTURIES 5
SECTION 2 — MAPS OF THE 19TH-21ST CENTURIES 189
SECTION 3 — CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL MAPS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2 521
SECTION 4 — GUIDE TO TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLES IN THE U.S. AND MEXICO 1043
ABSTRACT

THE CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY is Volume 2 of 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 principal purpose of the map may not be mentioned, such as when a map is of wider interest to cartographic historians for content that is unrelated to the physical geography of the Southwest. 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 stand-alone 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; and there is a separate, consolidated chronological list of these 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, discovering 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.
STATISTICS

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). Accordingly, the Item Numbers displayed in the Cartobibliography also divulge their original topical placements in THE GRAND CANON Volume 1.

Citations of “general maps” that were transferred from the original Part 25 of Volume 1, or recently added as new to this volume, can be identified by the Item Number prefix “25.” Other prefixes from Volume 1 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 pertaining to the Lower Colorado River region separate-coverage group of the bibliography), with a guide to topographic map quadrangles transferred from the Appendix to Part 11
19. copied from Part 19 (biology and ecology of the Grand Canyon region)
24. copied from Part 24 (separately published geologic maps and special topographic maps in the Grand Canyon region, which complement the geology citations for the Grand Canyon region), with a guide to topographic map quadrangles transferred from the Appendix to Part 24

See table and remarks on next page.
*For bibliographical reasons, a few citations embrace multiple maps (as noted in those citations): 28 citations include two maps (11 in Section 1, 17 in Section 2), 5 citations include three maps (3 in Section 1, 2 in Section 2), and 2 citations include four maps (in Section 1). The total of multiple maps included within single citations, subtracting the count of citations in which they appear, are added to the “Total Citations” figures in the table to yield the total number of discrete maps in this Cartobibliography. [See examples of multiple maps within single citations under Scherer (1703, ITEM NOS. 25.1610, 25.1611).]

Section 3 is omitted from this table because it replicates, in chronological order, the contents of Sections 1 and 2.

Additions that will appear in future editions of the 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 their respective prefixes as outlined above and will appear in both the Cartobibliography and the respective thematic parts of Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEMS Copied From TGC Vol. 1</th>
<th>Section 1</th>
<th>Section 2</th>
<th>Section 4</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Part 9</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 10</td>
<td></td>
<td>106</td>
<td></td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 11</td>
<td></td>
<td>304</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 24</td>
<td></td>
<td>420</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 25</td>
<td>611</td>
<td>1,222</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL CITATIONS</td>
<td>611</td>
<td>2,058</td>
<td>1,054</td>
<td>3,723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO. OF MAPS IN CITATIONS THAT INCLUDE MORE THAN ONE MAP*</td>
<td>[39]</td>
<td>[40]</td>
<td>[79]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL COUNT OF MAPS</td>
<td>634</td>
<td>2,079</td>
<td>1,054</td>
<td>3,767</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 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 Ptholomaei 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 VLTERĪ 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/](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, including the modified notation, “Viterius incognita terra”; but it omits the montane ornamentation that abuts Waldseemüller’s map edge and substitutes an actual, though imaginative, western coastline on the Pacific.)
Detail showing North America to Mexico and the Caribbean, from *Universalis cosmographia secundum Ptholomaei traditionem et Americi Vespucii aliorumque iuisiones*, 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 (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 *Vniversator Cogniti Orbis Tabvla ex Recentibvs Confect Observationibvs* 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 Hispanicâ pvenerūt”. In 1512 Joannes de Stobnicza produced an untitled map of the world for *Introductio in Ptholomei Cosmographia cu longitudinibus et latitudinibus regionum et ciuitatum celebriorum* . . . (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. Not much earlier, Pietro Coppo’s tiny map of the world, *Portolano* (Stampata in Venetia per Augustino di Bindoni, 1528), reproduced by Nordenskiöld (p. 103), displays the entire New World as composed solely of Iceland, Cuba and adjacent islands, and a peculiarly multi-tined South America that occupies about the same size area as Cuba and its islands; to the west of these the sea is filled with islands that are meant to draw attention to the Orient. Coppo’s American continents, “so awkward” as drawn, according to Nordenskiöld, reinforces our notion of the invisibility of the part of the world that is the attention of this bibliography.

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 from among the dates embraced by 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 shift in 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 seabord, 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.30 (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 substituted outright or indiscriminately interchanged, even within the same title. For example, in Boisseav [Boisseau] (no date [1640?], Item No. 25.490),

Novelle Description de toute la terre vniuerselle

might be modernized to read

Nouvelle 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 here as “s”, as it is only an archaic form of the letter and not a unique character unto itself. When they appear together, as “ſs”, they are transcribed “ss”; however, when the combination 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, and Cross-Listings to McLaughlin. 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. 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, to which cross-listings in the present cartobibliography are made where pertinent.31 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

---

31 Glen McLaughlin, with Nancy H. Mayo, The Mapping of California as an Island: an Illustrated Checklist. California Map Society, Occasional Paper 5 (1995), 134 [143] pp. The collection is “almost certainly the largest existing assemblage of maps depicting California as an island.” (p. ix). In this catalog, many, though not all, maps are illustrated, although at resolutions that are not generally useful for examining the geographical region of interest to this cartobibliography.
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 Nos. 25.1050, 25.1855; 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 reprintings of older maps, or reprintings 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 ciudäd de Burgos acosta y espesa de Juá de Júta 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. Reports from surviving sailors eventually reached Cortés, who himself set out to 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) herein 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.

That so many of the insular California maps accommodate the Colorado River region by peculiarly sandwiching it midway along the east side of the strait, the concept may be unfamiliar to many users who are new to the subject. The following pages contain a few illustrative examples. Bear in mind as well that the progress of thought on insularity or peninsularity of California was never advancing over the span of decades, but that one concept or another was usually copied from other maps or was adopted as a matter of convenience, thus the concept of insularity continued well through the 18th century despite the matter having been factually settled in the early 1700s.
Examples (details) of Maps of Insular California and Their Accommodation of the Colorado River Region

Colorado and Gila River extents are outlined in red

[selected examples from Stanford University Library’s Glen McLaughlin Map Collection of California as an Island]


“Californie Isle” is separated from “Nuevo Mexico” and “Nueva Granada” by “Mar Vermeio”. “R. de Tecon” [Colorado River] and “R. de Coral” [Gila River] are shown midway along the east side of the strait, entering one embayment. “R. de Norte”, heading in a large lake, is actually the Rio Grande of the Gulf of Mexico, but which is interpreted here as flowing to the Californian strait, a common contemporary interpretation.

“Les Californies ou Carolines” is shown as an island, separated from “Nouvelle Grenade ou Nouveau Mexique” by “Mer de Californie ou Mer Vermeille”. “R. del Tison” [Colorado River], and “R. Grande del Coral” [Gila River] are significantly reduced and isolated along the east side of the strait. “Riviere du Nord ou Brave” (the Rio Grande) is correctly depicted as flowing to the Gulf of Mexico, although it still is shown as heading in a large lake (“Lac de Canibas”).
“Californie” is separated from “Nouveau Mexique” by “Mer Rouge”. McLaughlin indicates that the insularity of California is indefinite, inasmuch as the northern end of California and the adjacent lands to the east are ambiguously drawn, as noticed by the extension of the seaway that has an island, but the western coast of California-proper continues to the north and west (not shown in this detail); the limit of these portrayals is met by an informational text at the top of the map. Midway on the east side of the seaway is distinctly shown, in a confused manner, what appears to be an effort to accommodate information that California is a peninsula. “Rio Colorado” is shown as a single north-northeast–south-southwest stream heading near “Teguiaio”, arriving at the head of a linear north-south embayment. Near its mouth the Colorado receives a large river (not labeled) from the east-southeast along which is the label “Casagrande” (which identifies it as the Gila River, the headwaters of which are in a mountain range that separates it from the “Sulade R.” that is the Rio Grande that reaches “Golfe du Mexique”). The portrayal of the Colorado River with a sliver of land to its west, where also small rivers are shown draining to the seaway, is reminiscent of the more modern
"The island, "California", is separated from "Nova Granada" by "Mare Vermio olim Mare Rubrum". Although the rivers are not labeled, at least the noticeable south-southwest-flowing river with two headwater forks, reaching a prominent embayment, may be identified as the Colorado River. The river immediately parallel to it may be a misrepresented Gila River, although other contemporary maps include a variety of spurious rivers while omitting others. Note that it seems as though the Rio Grande is portrayed twice, each with headwater near the word "Granada" on this map: once in the form where it flows southwestwardly to the Californian strait, and again where it is corrected to flow southeastwardly to the Gulf of Mexico, a conflation that does appear in other contemporary maps. (Note as well that the Mississippi River is depicted as entering the northwestern corner of the Gulf of Mexico; and further, it has a tributary that bears a large lake north of the conflated headwaters just mentioned, which could also be interpreted as yet another rejiggering of the Rio Grande.)"
A remarkably uninformed depiction of California and the Vermillion Sea on a MANUSCRIPT map by Jean Baptiste Louis Franquelin [1678], "Carte Genlle de la France Septié Contenant la descouuerte du Pays des Illinois"

This is a detail of Franquelin’s map of the French holdings in North America that would be known as Louisiana in various geographical extents; it probably was not intended to be very informative for the region to the southwest. Note that “Mer Vermeille”, placed in the southwestern corner of the map, could be either a gulf or open sea, in which case California would be off the map to the west. But note the diminutive peninsula at the northeast corner that is labeled “Californie” (enlarged in the inset). If the Vermilion Sea is a strait, the noticeable river to the northwest of “Californie” could be any of the normally westward-draining rivers that are shown on on the east side of the strait on contemporary maps; but if the sea is a gulf, then this river is the Colorado. In either case the curious placement and orientation of “Californie” defies convenient explanation. The river seen entering the gulf to the southeast of “Californie” could be anyone’s educated guess. (The major river entering the Gulf of Mexico is the Mississippi River, and there seems to be no readily recognizable accommodation for the Rio Grande except perhaps for the noticeable embayment to the southwest of the mouth of the Mississippi, though it could be another river.)

This is shown here (but not otherwise cited herein) to illustrate the kind of imaginative rendering of hearsay that was usual in the 17th century, muddled further by some peculiar understanding of the geography of southwestern North America.
Cross-listings 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.]

Note: This is the earliest published work cited in The Grand Canon. It is one of two items selected for this bibliography that were composed prior to 1539, when the Colorado River was first encountered by European explorers. See the front matter herein regarding the earliest cited works and the selection of pre-1539 items.

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".

NO DATE 25.407 [No title.] Antwerp(?). [Ca. 1587.] Twenty-four gores printed for a globe. "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.

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".

NO DATE 25.415 Nova Totius 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".] [In Latin, mostly.]
Anonymous (continued)

NO DATE  25.1665  Ameriae 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 Regnũ."; to the east the region is labeled "Cevola".  Near the mouth of "Axa fluvius" is a place name, "Totontecho".  Between two headwater forks of "R. de Coramara" is "Septem Città".  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 muche 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 Ühr 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.]

≡ CROSSTELLINGS  SHIRLEY 330

NO DATE  25.1641  Amerique.  [No imprint.]  [Paris?]  [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.]

≡ CROSSTELLINGS  MCLAUGHLIN 20

NO DATE  25.1746  圖 緣 國 萬 [read right to left]  [Bankoku sozu]  [Map of all nations].  [Japan.]  [Late 1600s.]  [Woodblock printing.]  [► North America depicts a peninsular California at the head of which are three stylized, "bird-foot" tributaries from the north, north-northeast, and northeast; the last has a tributary to it from the north-northwest that heads in a large lake, as portrayed on other contemporary maps.  Labels in Japanese orthography not translated here.]  [In Japanese.]
Anonymous (continued)

NO DATE 25.1723  L[‘]Amerique Septentrionale. [No imprint.] ("pag. 170.") [Ca. 1705.] [► The island, “California”, is separated from “Nouveau Mexique” by a strait. Midway on the eastern side of the strait is a mountainous area, to the south of which is an embayment that receives a river from the north and northeast, which in turn receives near its mouth a river from the east and southeast; neither is labeled. The island is shown in a very peculiar shape. The presence of a tributary system at the head of an embayment that, with the mountainous area, is reminiscent of the Colorado delta and the Sierra Madre, suggests that this is a conflation of the insular California with Kino’s report demonstrating that California is a peninsula, with the Colorado arriving at the head of the gulf.] [In French.]

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 Iava.”] [► “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 Гишаія” (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.]

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 of its copy: “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 Rio Colorado; and Bahia Adair is approximately 11,000 karas from the mouth of the Colorado.] [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.] [In Spanish.]
Anonymous (continued)

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.* [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.]

NO DATE 25.1796 l’Amerique Septentrionale. [1702?] “Ile Californie” is separated from “Nouveau Mexique ou Teguiaio”, “Nouveau Mexique”, and “N. Grenade Marate” by “Mer Vermeille”. On the east side of the strait are two rivers, the northerly one from the north-northeast, and the southerly one, which flows into the western lobe of a large, bilobed embayment, from the north-northeast. [McLaughlin lists two states, both in Geographie universelle (no imprint [France, 1702?]).] [In French.]

DATED PUBLICATIONS, GROUPED BY YEAR

1674 25.1399 图全舆坤 [read right to left] [Kun yu quan tu (Kunyu quantu)] [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. 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 broken 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Amsterdam: Chez E. van Harrevelt et D. J. Changuion, 527 pp., map. [See pp. 237-243, 252-254.] [Lowery (1912, p. 383) comments on the map herein: “This is an exact translation into french of the spanish map of Miguel Venegas, entitled, ‘Mapa de la California,’ in his Noticias de la California, Madrid, 1757 . . .” (see Venegas, 1757, Item No. 25.508).] [In French.]

| 1793 | 25.1132 | Карта Мексики или Ивой ИспаниИ Заключающая въсьсь Новую Мексику и Калифорниї съчасшіи Прилежащыхъ Земель | 

[Karta Meksiki ili Ivoy Ispanii Zaklyuchatoshchaya v’se Novuyu Meksiku i Kalifornyi s’chasshiyu Prilezhashchikh Zemel’] [Map of Mexico or New Spain comprising the whole of Mexico and California with the neighboring lands]. In: Новый Атлас или собрание карт всех частей земного шара, почерпнутый из разных сочинителей и напечатанный в Санкт-Петербург для употребления Юношества в 1793 году при Горном училище [Novyy Atlas ili sobranie kart vsekh chastey Zemnago Shara, pocherpnutyy iz raznykh Sochiniteley i napechatanny v Sanktpeterburge diya upotrebleniya Yunoshestva v 1793 godu pri Gornom Uchilische] [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. [► This is map 52 in the atlas. “Р. Которадо” [Reka Kolorado] [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 Purpurovoe] [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.]

| 1794 | 25.744 | 天經或問解説 [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”).] [► 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 (カリオルニア). 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 1:229 [with map illustration facing p. 153]

A

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 utique, quam ante spatio extensa; imo etiam partae nonnullae 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

1707 25.1802  
**America, of Nieuw-Ontdekte Weereld, tot de Beschryving van Joseph d’ Acosta afgabakend.**  
("Vytgevoerd te leyden door Pieter vander Aa met Privilege").  
[► The island, "California" (also labeled "Nova Albion") is separated from "Nova Granada" by a strait (not labeled). Midway on the east side of the strait arrives two rivers (not labeled) from the north and northeast, one of which has twin headwaters located by "Rey Coromedo".]  
[In Dutch.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS MCLAUGHLIN 167 [State 1]

1707 25.1803  
**Amerika, of de Nieuwe-Weerld, Aller eerst Door C. Kolumbus ondert, en bevaren, in Jaar 1492.**  
[► The island, "California" (also labeled "Nova Albion") is separated from "Nova Granada" by a strait (not labeled). Midway on the east side of the strait arrives two rivers (not labeled) from the north and northeast, one of which has twin headwaters located by "Rey Coromedo"][map].  
[In Atlas nouveau et curieux des plus celebres itineraires. A Leide, Chez Pierre Van der Aa, [map] 91.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT 1:229 [with map illustration facing p. 153]
separated from “Nova Granada” by “Mare Vermio olim Mare Rubrum”. On the east side of the strait only two rivers are shown (neither labeled); the southerly one heads in a large lake and may be identified with the Rio Grande, and a simply drawn river heading by “Rey Coromedo” that follows a southwest course to the strait. [Volume also reissued in 1714; imprint A Leide Par Pierre van der Aa marchand libraire. In Dutch, French, and Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS MCLaughlin 167 [State 3]

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 Westfrisiae.”) In: Le nouveau theatre du monde, ou la geographie royale, composee de nouvelles cartes tres-exactes, dressees 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 fideles voyageurs. Leide: Chez Pierre vander Aa, Marchand Libraire. [“California I” is separated from “Nova Mexicana Nova Granada Regn. Mexico” 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 MCLaughlin 184 Wheat I: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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON), with the legend, “Battista Agnese’s New Spain, Sixteenth Century After Kretschmer”]. Wheat (1957, Volume I, p. 188) notes, “. . . attributed by Wagner to Agnese. Probably 1556.” (see also his discussion, p. 21.).] [In Italian.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS Wheat I:8

Ahmed, Haggi [Ahmed, Häcı] [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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS Shirley 103

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
Aigenler, Adamo

1668-1856

Tabula Geographicculo-Horlogica Universalis Novo hectic' perfaciel compendio exhibens quae ubiq' locorum sit hora, ubi nox sit, ubi dies, quanta earundem longitudo, ubi & quando videri Eclipses possint. &c. (*D. D. Ignatio et Francisco Xaverio de Universo Terrarum Orbe Optimel meritis Mathesis Ingolstadiana D. D. Anno M. DC. LXIV.*) *In:* Tabulae geographicce-horologicae universalis, problematis cosmographicis, astronomicis, geographicis, gnomonicis, geometricis illustrata, et vnacvm succinta methodo quasilibet mappas geographicas delineandi. Publico certamina proposita in celeberrima, Catholiche et electorali [sic] Universitate Ingolstadiensi, praesiade Adama Aigenler Soc. Jesv, Sacrae Lingvæ et Matheseos Professor Ordinario, defendente Joanne Henrico Menrado vor Waltner, Ingolstadiensi Boio, Philosophie et Matheseos Studioso, Mense Avgvsti, Anno M.DC. LXVIII. Ingolstadii, Typis Ioannis Ostermayri. [Fold-out map between volume dedication and page 1.] *Map of the world, displaying North America greatly inflated in longitude, with its southwestern coast following a northwest-southeast trend, along which a Californian gulf (not labeled) is shown prominently with mouth open to the southwest but the gulf itself is northwest-southeast, separating "California" from "Nova Granata". A bulbous, north-directed head receives three river systems (none labeled). The system arriving at the northwest part of the head shows headwaters in a mountainous area to the north; a single stream arriving at the northern part of the head comes from another mountainous area to the north; and a system arriving at the northeast part of the head comes from the northeast, with two headwater forks, of which the north-south fork originates in a lake that is due west of the head of the "R. S. Laur." (St. Lawrence River!).] *NOTE:* Ernest J. Burrus, *Kino and the cartography of Northwestern New Spain* (Arizona Pioneers’ Historical Society, Tucson, 1965), points out that Padre Kino brought this volume, published by his teacher, Aigenler, to America (illustrated as Burrus’s Plate II, between pp. 12/13); it was influential in Kino’s own cartographical efforts. [In Latin.]}

---

32 It is well documented that Kino first understood Lower California to be a peninsula, based on his teacher’s map, and later shifted to accept contemporary beliefs in an insular California, as for example his adoption of the island from other sources, as shown in his 1695-1696 manuscript map, “Teatro de los Trabajos Apostolaticos de la Compª de Iesvs en la America Septentriional 1696” (with text on the map dated 1695), which is shown in burrus, Pte VIII (between pp. 40/41), the original in the "Central Jesuit Archives in Rome." On that map, "Californias ou Carolinas" is separated from "Parte de la Nueva España" by "Mar de las Californias o Carolinas". Midway on the eastern side of the strait is an embayment that receives "Rio del Tizon" from the east-northeast, and "Rio Sonaca o de Hila" from the east. Another map, like the 1695-1696 map drawn to illustrate a biography of the martyred Padre Francesco Saverio Saeta, is from 1696-1697 (Burrus’s Plate IX, between pp. 40/41), "unknown until modern times", delineates only the lands bounding the middle part of the supposed strait. There, "Parte de la California" is separated from the mainland by "Mar de la California o Mar Vermejo". The prominent embayment on the eastern side of the strait receives only "Rio Grand del Coral" (the Gila River) from the east. This second map, in the "Central Jesuit Archives", is also known for Kino’s sole representation of human figures, Padre Saeta being killed by Natives. By 1701, Kino had seen for himself that only the Río Colorado divided the landmass at the head of a marine gulf.
Allard, Carolum [Allard, Carel]

1705 25.1622 Americae nova discriptio. Amstelodami Apud Carolum Allard. ["Carolum Allard" seems to have been reengraved over another name.] In: Atlas major, ex novissimis, selectissimusque, 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 Norte” (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 straet inde Werrelt Kaert. ("Velde Schulp"). (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 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. Jose Antonio 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 Pº Kino, año de 1702."] [Philip Lee Phillips, in the catalog of the Library of Congress's Lowery Collection (Woodbury, 1912, ITEM NO. 1.375 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON), 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, ò del Norteucio Origen Seignora."] [In Spanish.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT I:149 [with two-page illustration between pp. 86/87]

1768 25.175 Nuevo mapa geographic de la America Septentrionale, perteneciente al Virreynato de Mexico. Paris: Chez Dezauche, 1 sheet. ("Publié sous le Previège de L'Académie Rª 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 Ríos Colorado y Gila Según las Observaciones mas recientes retratada por Don N. N. Anville. MANUSCRIPT, Archivo General de Indias, MP-MEXICO,206B1S; digitzed 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, “Cifornia” (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.]

1600       25.442       Descrittione universale della terra con lvso del navigare, nvovam accrescivta . . . Arnoldo di Arnoldo Flamengo. 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 “Ccuola” [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 Flamengo. 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 “Tontonteac” (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, 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 Rios Esqr. F.R.S. &c.&c. This Chart of the Pacific Ocean Is Dedicated, In testimony of Respect and Esteem, by His much Obliged Humble Serv’l. A. Arrowsmith."]; "George Allen, sculp." Each sheet includes notation, "London: Published Octr. 1st 1798 by A. Arrowsmith. N° 24 Rathbone Place." (or variant.)  [► Portolan 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 Cartobibliography).]

1798  25.636  Reduced chart of the Pacific Ocean from the one published in nine sheets by A: Arrowsmith. [London]: [A. Arrowsmith]. ("London. Published October 1st 1798, by A:Arrowsmith. N° 24 Rathbone Place."). ("The Writing Engraved by George Allen.") 1 sheet. [Simplified, smaller version of the chart by Arrowsmith (1798, ITEM NO. 25.635).]  [► "R. Colorado" is depicted at the head of the Gulf of California.]

Avity, 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 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 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 Taguaio dont on na aucune Connoissance Certaine"]: [In French.]  

≡ cross-listings  Wheat 1:120

Bæck, E. [Baek, Elias]

The peninsula of "California" is separated from "Méxique" by "Mar Vermejio". "R. Colorado" is simply drawn on a southward 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.]

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


Bakewell, Thomas

1748 25.1819 America a new most most exact Map laid down according to the observations communicated to the English Royall Society the French Royall Academy of Sciences and those made by the latest travellers, to this present Year 1748. [publisher's information is interjected here] Printed & Sold by Tho:Bakewell Next the Horn Tavern in Fleetstreet [continuation of title caption:] in which are explained all the Islands &c belonging to France, Spain, Holland, England &c. also the several Tracts made by the Galleons and Flota. with an account of their Sailing, and of the Course of the English Ships to and from jamaica, and all our Plantatians [sic] in the Continent of America. with an exact View of the takeing of Porto Bello by Admiral Vernon, exactly engrav'd from a drawing sent over by Mr Tho Woodwell aboard one of the Ships in the said expedition. ("London. Published according to act of Parliament by Tho Bakewell Map and printseller faceing Birchin Lane in Cornhill. Where all Country Chapmen may be Furnish'd with the newest series of a Sheet Maps [sic] & Prints, Royal Sheet, Large & small Wood Cuts, Quaries, Lettry's &c. at the lowest Prices.") [► This map was seen in an unsatisfactory resolution online, in two sources. The island, "California", is separated from "Nova Mexicana Nova Granada" and "Regn Mexicana" by "Mare Vermeio olim Mare Rubrum". Midway on the east side of the strait is a very large embayment, which itself has two additional embayments on its eastern side. Into the head of the prominent embayment arrives a river ("R. del [Tison?]") from the north-northeast, which has three headwater forks. A short river ("R. Coral?") arrives from the northeast into the northerly of the small embayments on the east side.)

Belle-Forest, François de

1575 25.399 Typvs Orbis Terrarvm. Descriptio vniuerselle de tout le Monde. In: La cosmographie universelle de tout le monde. Paris: Chez Michel Sonnins. [► On this map 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.]
≡ cross-listings  Shirley 135

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

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 Depost des Plans, Censeur Royal, de l’Academie de Marine, et de la Société 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.]  [► “California” 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.]
≡ cross-listings  WHEAT I:134

Bellin (S.) [Bellin (Sieur)]  [Bellin, Jacques Nicolas]  [see also “B., N.”]

1764  25.1429  [Two maps.]  In:  Le petit atlas maritime recueil de cartes et plans des quatre parties du monde, en cinq volumes. 1. Volume. Amerique 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. 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. Mexique”]. [In French.]

Bennett, R.  [Bennett, Richard]

1759  25.1826  America Drawn from the latest and best Observations, Describing all the European Settlements &c By R. Bennett Engraver.  (Engraved for the Grand Magazine Printed for R. Griffiths in Paternoster Row 1759.)  Grand Magazine of Universal Intelligence, 2 (January): [McLaughlin notes that binder’s instructions indicate facing p. 25, but copy in New York Public Library has this map facing p. 57].  [► The island, “California” (also labeled “New Albion” at the northern end), is separated from “N. Mexico” by “G of California or Red Sea”. Midway on the east side of the strait there are several rivers (north to south): “R Guia” from the east-northeast; an unlabeled river from the northeast; “R d Angouchi” from the northeast, which heads in an area labeled “Great Teguaio” (north of which is labeled “Parts Unknown”) and which enters a long embayment; and an unlabeled river from the east that enters a broad embayment; south of this river is an unlabeled river from the southeast, with two headwater forks, which passes by “Casagrande”.]

Berey, Nicolas

NO DATE  25.1481  Carte de l’Ameriqve Corrigé, et augmenté dessus toutes les aultras cy deuant ["éé" 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: The river "Coromara" was assumed by contemporary geographers to be the same as that of Marco Polo's river in China.] [In French.]

1650   25.1400

Charte 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 Con" 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 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’Ameriqve Corrigé, et augmenté, dessus toutes le aultres cy deuant faictes par P. Bertius. ["ée" thus] [► "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 "Totontec 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.]

≡ cross-listings   WHEAT 1:37

Beste, George [Best, George]

1578   25.402

[Map with no title.] In: A trve discovrse of the late voyages of discoverie : for the finding of a passage to Cathaya, by the Northvwst, vnder the conduct of Martin Frobisher generall : deuided into three booke : 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
The Grand Canon • Volume 2 • Cartobibliography

Section 1: Maps of the 16th–18th Centuries

Worlde habitable, with a generall mappe adioyned: in the second, is set out his second voyage, vvith the adventures and accidents thereof: in the thirde, is declared the strange fortunes which hapened 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 Bynnman, [16], 52, 39, 68 pp., 2 plates, map.

[► The map depicts “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.]

[► Cross-listings  Shirley 138]

Bissellii, Joannis

1698  25.497  [No title.] In: Argonauticon Americanorum, sive historiae periculorum Petri de victoria ac sociorum ejus. Libri XV. Gedani: Prostant apud Ægidium Janssonii à Waesberge, xxxvi, 405, [15] pp. [► The frontispiece map shows the peninsula, “California”, separated from “Hispania Nova. Two rivers (not labeled) enter the head of the gulf, one from the northwest and the other from the northeast.] [In Latin.]

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.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 33  [Blaew]

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 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.
# Section 1: Maps of the 16th–18th Centuries

## Blaeu, Joan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO DATE</th>
<th>25.1409</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*Nova et Accuratissima 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(centre) . . .”). 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 Norte” (Rio Grande) is to the south of these rivers.] [In Latin.]

## Blaeu, Willem Janszoon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO DATE</th>
<th>25.454</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*Nova orbis terrarum geographica ac hydrographica descriptio, ex optimus quibusq, optimorum in hoc opere auctorum, tabulis desumpta. à Franciscus leeoeius.* 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.]

### Cross-Listings
- Shirley 265

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1619</th>
<th>25.470</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*[Nova et accurata totius terrarum orbis tabula ex optimis quibusq. in hoc genere auctorib. desumpta. et duob. planisphaeriis delineata, auct. Gul. Ianssonio 1619.]* 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.]

### Cross-Listings
- Shirley 300

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1631</th>
<th>25.1277</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*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

## Blagrave, John

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1596</th>
<th>25.426</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*Nova Orbis Terravm Descriptio . . . . In: Astrolabium vranicum generale: a necessary and pleasant solace and recreation for navigators in their long iorneying, 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 devise with all such necessary supplements for iudiciall astrology, as Alkabitius & Claudius Dariottus have deliuered by their tables: whereunto for their further delight he hath annexed another invention, expressing in one face the whole globe terrestrial, with the two great English voyages lately performed round about the world.* [London?]: Printed by Thomas Purfoot, for William Mats, [68] pp. [► 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.] [In Latin.]

### Cross-Listings
- Shirley 191
### Blome, Richard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
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. |}

### Boisseau, Iean [Boisseau, Jean]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1636 | 25.484   | Novelle et exacte description de la terre vniverselle selon les auteurs modernes plus apromziez a la quelle a este ad iloute plusieurs obseruations pour l'intelligence dicelle par IB. Paris: Chez Iean 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”. [In French.] |}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1646 | 25.687   | Novelle Et Exacte Description de la Terre Vniverselle Selon les Auteurs Modernes plus Aproouez A la quelle a este ad Ioute Plusieurs Obseruations Pour L'intelligence Dicelle par IB. (“A Paris Chez Iean Boisscau en Liste du pallais sur le qay [sic] qui Regarde la megisserie a la Fountaine de Iouenence 1646”. (“Dd. 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.] |}

### Boisseav, Iean [Boisseau, Jean]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.490</td>
<td>Novvelle Description de toute la terre vnuierselle en 2. hemisphères mōtrant les 2. polles du Monde auec unindex par le moyen duquel ce peut facillement congnoistrela longitude elevations distances des lieux, differences des climatz, paralleses et meridiens ou sont aussi maruez les lieux des solstices et equinoxes et autres obseruations pour seruir d’introduction à la Geographie, le tout en François pour l’utilité publique— A Paris chez Louis Boliléuin a la rue S’laques a limage SStGeneuiuesue proche SSeuerin Auec priu du [sic]. (“A Paris, Chez Iean Boisseav, Enlumineur et laueur de Cartes Marines aubout</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
du pont debois pres le Palois, alen seigne du Soleil leuant.”) (“A Paris Chez I[two or three characters illegible]”). (“[Blanchin fc.;] with monogram, thus.) [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

Bolton (M\(\text{\textregistered}\)) [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. Engrav’d by R. W. Seale. MDCCCL. (“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 “California 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. 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 “California 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”].

Bonne, Rigobert  [Bonne, Charles-Marie Rigobert]

NO DATE  25.272 [Three 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 Septentriionale Par M. Bonne, Ingénieur-Hydrographe de la Marine.”), 28 (“Le Nouveau Mexique avec la partie septentriionale de l’ancien, ou de la nouvelle Espagne. Par Mr. 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 Martyrs”. 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.] [Variant of Plate 25 with title as “Le Nouveau Mexique avec la partie septentriionale de l’ancien, ou de la nouvelle Espagne. Par M’ Bonne, Ingénieur-Hydrographe de la Marine.” (“André sculp.”) (“Liv. VI. et X.”) (“N° 28.”)]. [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:187 [map, “Amérique Septentriionale”]
Bonne, AND Desmarest (Messieurs) [Bonne, Rigobert, AND Desmarest, Nicolas]


1788  25.499  [Two maps.]  In: Atlas encyclopédique, contenant la géographie ancienne, et quelques cartes sur la géographie 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.  Par M. Bonne, Ingén'Hydrographe de la Marine."  ➔  The peninsula, “Californie”, is separated from “Nouv. Navarre” and “Nouv. Biscaye” by “Mer Vermeille”.  “Rio Colorado ou de los Martyres” arrives from a blank area of the map northeast of the head of the gulf, where before turning to the south-southwest to meet the gulf it receives an unlabeled, prominent tributary from the east, which is on a headwater labeled “Hila R.”  Downstream from that confluence the Colorado significantly bifurcates before rejoining at the tip of a northwest-trending gulf.]  [See also plate 31: "Americique 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.]

Botero, Giovanni

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

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

cross-listings  Shirley 190

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! Observat by Eman: Bowen.  [No imprint.]  [➔ 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.]

cross-listings  Wheat I:125
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 Astronomical Observations By Eman: Bowen. [No imprint.] [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 Teguiao” 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 25.1830 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 Robt. 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 “Californiaan 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. 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 Geogr 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 Phenomena in the Universal System. Printed for the Proprietor Carington Bowles, No. 69 in St. Pauls Church
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 States. 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 S'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 "N. S. 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 Nova Frania, with ye West the large and goody Iland of California. The bonds of it are the Atlantick Ocean on ye South and East sides ye South Sea on ye west side and on ye North Fretum Hudson and Buttons baye a faire entrance to ye nearest and most temperate passage to Japā & China. ("R: Elstracke Sculpsit"). In: Purchas, Samuel, Purchas His Pilgrimes. In five booke. **The fourth, English Northerne Nauigations, and Discoveries: Relations of Greenland, Groenland, the North-west passage, and other Arcktike Regions, with later Russian Occyrrents.** In 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 Westerner or South Sea, illustrated with testimonies : and a briefe Treatise and Mappe by Master Briggs" (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 "Pueblos de Moqvi". [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 South parts thereof, and of the Seas and Islands adjacent.") 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, "Hondius his Map of America.", and (p. 871) a large blank space of half a page with caption, "Hondius his Map of New Spaine." The map of America, in Latin, has the title, "Americae descript." 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: The river "Caramara", or "Coromara", was assumed by contemporary geographers to be the same as that of Marco Polo’s river in China.] [McLaughlin indicates also reissued 1643.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brion (M.) [Brion de la Tour, Louis]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1786   25.1741  Amérique Septentrionale, ou se remarquent les Etats Unis. Par M. Brion. à Paris chez, Desnos Rue S.1 Jacques, au Globe. 1786. *In*: Desnos, Louis Charles, Atlas general, civil, ecclesiastique et militaire, methodique et elementaire pour l'étude de la geographie et de l'histoire . . . . Paris: Tous les livres cite es ici se trouvent chez Desnos, 3rd ed. (1786). [= "Californie" is separated from "Sonora" by "Mer Vermeille". "R. Colorado" follows a south-southwesterly course from an area labeled "Qivira" and "Toguayo". At the confluence of "R. de los Apostolos" (Gila River), it turns southwest before arcing to arrive at the head of the gulf from the north.] [In French.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brion de la Tour (M.) [Brion de la Tour (Monsieur)] [Brion de la Tour, Louis]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1779   25.1740  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.1 Jacques, a la Ville de Coutances, Avec Priv. du Roi 1779. [= "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).] [In French.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brion de la Tour (M.) [Brion de la Tour (Monsieur)] [Brion de la Tour, Louis]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 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.1 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).] [In French.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brion de la Tour (M.) [Brion de la Tour (Monsieur)] [Brion de la Tour, Louis]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1788   25.1742  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.1 Jacques, a la Ville de Coutances, Avec Priv. du Roi 1788. [= "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).] [In French.]
Coutances, Avec Priv. du Roi 1788. [↩ “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).] [In French.]

Broughton, Hugh


Bry, Theodore de

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 & admiratione plenas continens, quàm præcedentes duæ : In hac enim reperies, qua ratione Hispani opulē tissimas illas Peruani regnior provincias occuparint, capto rege atabaliba: deinde 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 Pervâni regni chorographica tabula. Frâcofurtēse: 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 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.] [↩ The northern half of this map is reproduced in Winschip (1896, Plate 50, item no. 2.6973 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON).] [In Latin.]

Buache, Philippe

l’Exposé”. “Publiée sous le Privilege de l’Acad. des Sciences”. “Paris sur le Quay de l’Horloge du Palais” [typographically thus]. *In: Considérations géographiques et physiques sur les nouvelles découvertes au nord de la Grande Mer, appelée vulgairement la Mer du Sud : avec des cartes qui y font relatives. Paris: Avec l’Approbation & sous le Privilège de l’Adadémie Royale des Sciences, 158 pp., map. [Volume published 1753.] [See “Observations Géographiques sur la Californie”, pp. 64-74; specifically, notice of Colorado River, p. 71, note “**”; and see map.] [Note that the map was issued in advance, in 1752.] [The map is remarkably imaginary across the northern part of North America, continuing to portray waterways between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and with the large “Mer de l’Ouest” between “Californie” and “Fou-sang des Chinois”. The southwestern portion of North America, in the area labeled “Nouveau Méxique”, however, is more recognizable, displaying “Californie” as a peninsula, with “Mer Vermeille” separating it from “Nouveau Méxique” and “Mexique ou Nouvelle Espagne”. “R. Colorado” and “Río del Coral” (Gila River) converge north of the gulf, between which confluence and the sea is a twin channel.] [In French.]

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 Zeeboesem, en der selver Eilanden en Ondiepten vertoond. *In: Voor-Bereisdelen tot de Bybelsche wysheid, en gebruik der heilige en kerlikhe historien; Tweede Deel. * * * Door een liefhebber der Joodsch oudheden t saamen gebragt, en met veele Print-verbeeldingen opgehelderd. Tot Utrecht, By Hermannus Ribbius, Anthony Schouten, Boeckverkoopers. [Ornamental title-page to volume: Ioodse oudniden, ofte voor-bereisdelen tot de Bybelsche wysheid, en gebruik der heilige en kerlikhe historien. II. Deel.] [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.]

C. (mr.) [C. (monsieur)]

1719 25.1281

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 . . . . . . . Amsterdám: F. l’Honoré & Chatelain. [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.)] [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 California 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 “Dameets.”] (eastern tributary), with between them the label “Anconde s. Andres.”] [(Winship, 1896, Plate 48, ITEM NO. 2.6973 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON, reproduces this map “after Kretschmer”, that gives these three labels as, respectively, “mababayu”, “Damote” (sic), and “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/btv1b53184963q/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/btv1b53184975g.r; and a variant with completed text at https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b555011003p/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
Camocio, Giovanni Francesco

1567 25.391

["Italian composite atlases" (fide Shirley, p. 135).] Venice. [See MAP of the world, "Cosmographia Vniversalis et Exactissima Ivxta Postremam Neotericorvm Traditionem".]

[In Latin.]

≡ cross-listings SHIRLEY 117

Canali, G. Batta [Canali, G. Batta] [Canali, Giovanni Battista]

1702 25.1624

L’America Descritta conforme lo stato presente Et accresciuta di varie notizie da G. Batta Canali All’ Iliño, et Ecc. mo Siglo II Siglo Gregorio Barbarigo Senatore Amplissimo In Padova l’anno 1702. Con privilegio dell’ Ecc.mo Senato Veneto per anni dieci. In: Tabulae 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 Stró 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.]

≡ cross-listings MCLaughlin 146

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

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

Carver, J. [Carver, Jonathan]

1781 25.241

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”, which flows south from 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.]
Cassini, Gio. Mä [Caßini, Gio. Ma.] [Cassini, Giovanni Maria]

1790 25.1451  Globo Terrestre Delineato sulle Ultime Osservazioni Con i Viaggi e nuove scoperte del Cap. Cook In Roma Presso la Caleografìa Camenale. 1790  Gio. Mä Cassini C.R.S.inc. (“Gio. Mä 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.]

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 Caleografìa 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.]

Cassini le Fils [Cassini, Jacques]


Châtelain, Henri Abraham  see  C. (mr.)

Chetwind, Philippi

1666 25.1156  Americæ Descriptio Nova Imprensis Philippi Chetwind Will: Trevethen sculp 1666.  [A reprinting of Anne Seile (1663, ITEM NO. 25.1477) with modified title cartouche and reengraved embellishments.  The island, “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 Coralli” from the north-northeast with headwater also near “Cibola”.]  [Title in Latin, labels in English, Spanish, and Latin.]
Chez Crepy [firm]

1780 25.1316 L’Amerique Suivant le R. P. Charlevoix Jé. M’ de la Condamine. et Plusieurs autres Nouvë. 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. Vermeille”. “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 a aucune Connoissance Certaine.”] [In French.]

Chez I Chiquet [firm] [Chiquet, Jacques]


Chez Louis Renard [firm] [Renard, Louis]

1715 25.1614 [Two maps.] In: 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 région, 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 débíten 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. A Amsterdam, Chez Louis Renard, Marchand Libraire. [See: [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 Zuuyd-Zee en 't Eylandt California." ("Gedruckt 't Amsterdam by L. Renard").

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 shown the mouths of "R. de Anguchi" and, arriving in a bilobed embayment, "R. del Tecon" and "R. de Coral".

CROSS-LISTINGS  MCLAUGHLIN 188 [Magnum Mare]

---

**Clark, J. [Clark, James]**

1725  25.1602  [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.]

**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 "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.]

**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'Abbe Clouet de l'Academie 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.] [In French.]
Cluveri, Philippi [Cluverius, Philippus] [Clüver, Philipp]

1661 25.1773  America.  [No imprint.]  [► Hasty engraved.  The island, “California”, is separated from “Nova Hispania” by “Mare Vermeio”.  Several rivers are shown arriving on the eastern side of the strait, none of which are labeled and none are shown arriving within an embayment.  The most prominent river, arriving from the northeast, may be recognized as the Rio Grande.  Farther north of it two rivers are shown arriving very close to each other; the more northerly one is more prominent, with two “scratchy” headwater forks.  Due east of these rivers is labeled “Pueblos de Moqui.”]  
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  McLaughlin 25

1694 25.1774  America.  (“H Mosting Sculp.”)  [No imprint.]  [This is a re-engraving, not much better, of Cluveri (1661, ITEM NO. 25.1773); not noticed by McLaughlin.]  [► The island, “California”, is separated from “Nova Granada” by “Mare Vermeio”.  Several rivers are shown arriving on the eastern side of the strait, none of which are labeled and none are shown arriving within an embayment.  The most prominent river, arriving from the northeast, may be recognized as the Rio Grande.  Farther north of it two rivers are shown arriving very close to each other; the more northerly one is more prominent, with two headwater forks that head in the area labeled “Tolm regnum” with a place name, “Rey Coremedo”.  Due east of these rivers is labeled “Pueblys de Moqui [sic]”.]  

1711 25.1619  America.  (“John 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, “Puebllos do Moqui.”]  [In Latin.]
### Colom, Arnold


- **Map:** A portolan chart of the Pacific Ocean. "Iª California", is separated from the mainland (not labeled) by "Mare Vermio". Midway along the eastern side of the strait are two principal embayments. The northwestern one receives "R. de Anguchi" from the north; the southeastern one receives "R. de Tecon" from the north (which has two headwater tributaries from the north and northeast), and "R. d. Coral" arrives independently into this embayment from the north-northeast. "Pueblos d. Moqui" are situated due east of these rivers. [In Latin, with borrowed Spanish names.]

### Consag, Fernando [Konšćak, Ferdinand]

**Seno de California, y su costa oriental nuevamente descubierta, y registrada desde el Cabo d las Virgenes, hasta suturexonan, que es el Rio Colorado año 1747. por el P.ª Ferdinandino Consag. de la Compª d IªS, Missionen en la California:** ("Joseph Gonz.ª sculp’t Mª").

*From:* Appendix III. Derrotero del viaje, 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 Compañía de Jesus, Missionero de Californias, por orden del Padre Christoval de Escobar y Llamas, Provincial de Nueva-España, 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 Miguel Venegas, de la Compañía de Jesus: y de otras noticias, y relaciones antiguas, y modernas: Añadida de algunos mapas particulares, y uno general de la America Septentronial, Assia Oriental, y Mar del Sür 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 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 depicts the upper half of the Gulf of California. 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 “Sª Buenaventura” and “Sª Felipe d Jesus”, labeled "Marismas" and "Pantanos" (marshes and swamps.).] [In Spanish.]

### Coronelli, Marco Vincenzo [Coronelli, Vincenzo Maria]

**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 SSª Republique de Venise : corrigée et augmentée par le Sª 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 Priuilege 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 Californie” from “Nouvelle Espagne”, near the middle of which enter three distinct rivers from the northeast: "Río de Aguchi,
1689  25.1783  Planisfero del Mondo Nuovo, Descritto dal P. Coronelli, Cosmografo Publico.  ("Dedicato All’Illustrissimo, et Excellentissimo Signore Andrea marcello, Senatore Amplissimo, e Fratello dell’ Eccellentiss-Sig! Federico, Procuratore di S. Marco.").  [Accompanies a second chart that displays the eastern hemisphere.]  [In Italian.

1770  25.505  [Two maps.]  In: 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,

Coronelli (P.)  [Coronelli (Padre)]  [Coronelli, Marco Vincenzo]  [Coronelli, Vincenzo Maria]


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 di California” by “Mar Vermeio, ò di Cortese. detto dalli Francesi Mer Rouge”; near the middle of which enter three distinct rivers from the northeast: “Río de Aguchi, ò de Bona Guia”, “Río de Tecon”, and “Río 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  [Two maps.]  In: 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): [1] (as volume frontispiece): "Plano de la Nueva España en que se señalan los Viages que hizo el Capitán Hernan Cortes assi antes como despues de conquistada el Imperio, Mexicano; Dispuesto por D.n 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]).] [2] (facing p. 328): "Domingo del Castillo. Piloto me Fecit en Mexico año del Nacimiento de N. 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 otro 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 Embió al Muy Alto, y Muy Potentísimmo, Invictísimo Señor Don Carlos, Emperador Siempre Augusto, y Rey de España Nuestro 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") 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" leading northwestward, and the more certainly drawn "Brazo de Miraflores" leading northeastward. [Map [2] is illustrated in the front matter herein.] [In Spanish.]

Cóvens, Iean, and Mortier, Corneille

NO DATE 25.1007 Novissima et Accuratissima Septentrionalis ac Meridionalis Americae Descriptio, multis Locis recentibus aucta et correcta divisa in Omnes Partes Hodierne per Fredericum de Witt Amstelodamini Cum Privilegio D.D. Ordinum Holl. Westfrisieq

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 principally sur ceux de Mº d'Iberville et le Sueur Par Guillaume Del'Isle Geographe de l'Académie Royale des Sciences. a Amsterdam Chez Jan 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 Teguiao".] [In French.]

1757 25.1307 L'Amerique Septentrionale, Dressée sur les Mémoires le plus récents des meilleurs Geographes, & publiée par Covens & 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.]

Crepy  [Crépy, Jean Baptist]

1735  25.1816  Amerique * * * Paris 1735 Chez Cher Crepy rue S.1 Jacques a S. Jacques. [The title cartouche includes an extended text (omitted here) that summarizes a political history of America.] [≡ “Californie” is separated from “Nouveau Mexique” by “Mer Rouge”. McLaughlin indicates that the insularity of California is indefinite, inasmuch as the northern end of California and the adjacent lands to the east are ambiguously drawn, as noticed by the extension of the seaway that has an island, but the western coast of California-proper continues to the north and west; the limit of these portrayals is met by an informational text at the top of the map. Midway on the east side of the seaway is distinctly shown, in a confused manner, what appears to be an effort to accommodate information that California is a peninsula. “Rio Colorado” is shown as a single north-northeast–south-southwest stream heading near “Teguaio”, arriving at the head of a linear north-south embayment. Near its mouth the Colorado receives a large river (not labeled) from the east-southeast along which is the label “Casagrande” (which identifies it as the Gila River, the headwaters of which are in a mountain range that separates it from the “Sulade R.” that is the Rio Grande that reaches “Golfe du Mexique”). The portrayal of the Colorado River with a sliver of land to its west, where also small rivers are shown draining to the seaway, is reminiscent of the more modern depiction of California, in miniature on this map and independent of what must still be the great island of California.] [In French.]

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

1700  25.1593  ΠΙΝΑΞ ΓΕΩΓΡΑΦΙΚΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΤΕΤΕΡΑ ΠΑΛΗΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΝΈΑΣ . . . [in initial capitals only: Πίναξ Γεωγραφικός Τίς Παλαιάς Και Νέας . . .] \ Index Geographicus Tum Vete Nunc primum Typis Graecis Sereniss et Apostolici, ac Santiﬁrmi Ev Παλαβίο [Én Palavió] [In Padova] 1700. [Only the western hemisphere sheet seen; Greek title in caption is truncated as indicated here by ellipsis; the entire Latin title appears in cartouche.] [≡ “ΝΗΣΟΣ Η ΚΑΛΙΦΟΡΝΙΑ” [Νήσοσ ή Καλιφορνια] [Nísos í Kalifornia] [Island of California] is separated from “ΝΕΑ ΓΡΑΝΑΤΑ” [Νέα Γρανάτα] [Néa Granáta] [New Granada] by “ΘΑΛΑΣΣΑ ΕΡΤΘΡΑ” [Thálassa Érythrá] [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 river that is for Santa Fe, “ή Αχία Πίτς τού Νέου Μεξικού [sic], which place is positioned to the east along “ό Ποτ. Τόυ Νόρτ” [North River, i.e., Rio Grande, which likewise flows to the Californian strait].] [In Greek, with title also in Latin.]

[Cushee, Elizabeth]

NO DATE  25.631  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
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).
The Grand Canon

Section 1: Maps of the 16th–18th Centuries

d’Anville (Sieur)

1763  25.1448


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 Privilège 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.”) [In French.]
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 Martyes” from the northeast. Shortly above the mouth at “S. Dionysio” it receives from the east “Grand River of the Apostles” (Gil 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 faintly drawn, short river is shown entering the head of the Gulf of California.]

De l’Ise see under L’Ise

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 Collèg° de M° Gervais. 1792. [► The peninsula, “Californie”, is separated from “N° Navare” 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 “S° Fé” (compared to the larger drainage basin of the Gila, with several headwaters).] [In French.]}

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 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 Martires", 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]

NO DATE 25.1384 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. Paul's Church Yard, London.") [One source catalogs this map as 1766. 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". "Martys 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.]

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 "Californian Bay". "Martys R" is shown on a southward course to the confluence of a river (not labeled) coming from the northeast, before continuing southwestwardly toward 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, Nº 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 St. Pauls Church Yard, London.") [= The peninsula, "California", is separated from "New Navarre" by "Californian Bay". "Martys 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.]
Bowie’s New Pocket Map of North America, Divided Into It’s Provinces, Colonies, &c. by J. Palaiaret, Geographer; lately Revised and Improved with many Additions, from D'Anville, Mitchel, & Bellin, by L. Delarochette. ("Printed for the Proprietor Carington Bowles, N° 69 in St’Pauls Church Yard, London.") ("Published as the Act directs, 12 April 1784.")

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 “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 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.

**Delisle** see under **L’Isle**

### Desnos [Desnos, L. C.] [Desnos, Louis-Charles]


### Doncker, Hendrick


A portlan chart of part of the eastern Pacific Ocean. The island, “California”, is separated from “Nova Granada” by a strait.
(not labeled). Only the mouths of rivers are shown. Midway along the eastern side of the strait are two embayments; the northerly one receives “R. de Anguchi”, while a more southerly, bilobed embayment receives “R. del Tecon” in the more northerly embayment, and “R. de Coral” in the adjacent southern embayment. [In Dutch.]

1676 25.1779  
**Mar del Zur Hispanis Mare Pacificum. In:** De Nieuwe Groote Vermeerderde Zee-Atlas ofte Water-Werelt, Vertoonende alle de Zee-Kustem des Aerdtrycks, Seer dienstigh voor Schippers, Stuurlieden en Lief-hebbers der groote Zeervaet. By Hendrick Doncker, t’Amsterdam. [The dedication cartouche to Georgio Backer is signed “Hendrick Doncker.”] [► A portolan chart of the Pacific Ocean. “I. California” is separated from the mainland (not labeled) by “Mare Vermio”. Midway on the east side of the strait arrive three rivers (north to south): “R. de Anguchi”, “R. de Tecon”, and “R. d. Coral”, the latter two of which arrive in the same embayment. [In Dutch.]

Doppelmaiero, Iohanne Gabriele  [Doppelmayr, Johann Gabriel]  
NO DATE 25.1607  
[Map of the world.] *In:* Basis Geographiae Recentioris Astronomica in qua situs locorum insigniorum geographicæ ea exactitudine, qua celeberrimi Astronomi eosdem per observationes è plurimis luminarum et circumjobialium Eclipsibus nobis hactenus suppeditarunt pro certiori Geographiæ stabilimento positi designantur a Iohanne Gabriele Doppelmaiero Math. PP. operà 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.]

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 reducrite 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 Paralleli des Æquatoris vor die XII. Himmels-Zeichen und Tag-Längen, die Paralleli des Horizons, oder die Almucantar, die Azimutha, endlich die Stunden-Linien der babylonischen, italiänisch, nürnbergischen und jüdischen Uhr, so wohl aus einem arithmetisch 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.]

Dourado, Fernão Vaz

**NO DATE** 25.1590  
**Terra Antipodô Regis Castele Invêta: a Xpõforo Colôbo: Ianvêsi.** [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 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON), with the legend, "Dourado’s Terra Antipodv Regis Castele Inveta". Lowery (1912, p. 83, ITEM NO. 1.375 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON), 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  
**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, LL.B.” (“J. Prockter sc.”) In: Some account of the British Dominions beyond the Atlantic: containing chiefly What is most interesting and lest 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 Exchchange; 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?]  
• 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’hedendaagsge 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.]

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! Sayer, Map & Printseller N53 in Fleet Street, as the Act directs 20th November 1772.** (“Printed for and Sold by Rob! Sayer, Map and Printseller, N53 Fleet Street, as the act directs.”) (“S. Dunn Teacher of the Mathematicks London. Board Young Gentlemen, & Teacheth Pennmanship, Merch’t 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. Sayer, No. 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. Sayer, . . . 10 Jan'y. 1776. 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]

1661  25.1775  L'Amérique 1661. Par P. Du Val Geographe du Roy. Avec priuil A Paris Ches I. Lagniet sur le quay de la megisserie au fort l'Euesq. [Eighteen small maps on one sheet. See MAP: "Le N. Mexiqve appartienta l'Espagne mais non e,toutes ses ptieq. Ils sont jamais pu uenir a bout de ses habitans, les principal habitâon est S. Fé, L'jsle de Californie qui en est seprée par la Mer Vermeille est une des plus grandes Isles du monde." ≡ “L. Californie” is separated from “Quiuera ou N. Albion” [sic] by “Mer Vermeille”. On the east side of the strait several rivers arrive from the north- and north-northeast, including (from north to south) “R. Anguchi”, “R. de Tcon” (which has two headwater forks), and an adjacent river (not labeled, which also has two headwater forks). “Moqui” is labeled at the head of the eastern fork of the latter mentioned, unnamed river.] [In French.]  ■ CROSS-LISTINGS  McLAUGHLIN 29 [ON McLAUGHLIN 26]

1666  25.1261  Le Globe Terrestre Par P. Du 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 Septentrionale”, “Mer Vermeille” separates “L. 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

1670  25.1645  Novveav Mexiqve [or Novveav Mexique]. [↩ “L. 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, “Tcon 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).] [McLaughlin indicates four states, 1661-[1690].] [In French.]  ■ CROSS-LISTINGS  McLAUGHLIN 29 [STATE 2]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sheet Map ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1679 | Nova Mexico. In: Geographiae universalis pars posterior. Das ist: Der allgemeinen Erdbeschreibung anderer Theil/ Darijeen derberühmkest Haupt-Theil der Welt/ nemlich: Europa/ Samt vornemsten Königreichen/ Länderns/ InsStäden und Schlössern/ wie auch Landcharten und Wappen/ nebenst denen sich daselbst so wol vorlanger/ als kurzer Zeit zugetragnen Denck- und noch heutiges Tages Schenschwürigen Sachen auf das deutlichte enthalten. Anfangs in Französischer Sprach beschreiben durch P. du Val, Ihrer Königl. Majest. in Franckreich Geogr. Ordin. Anitzo aber ins Teutsche übersetzt/ und an unterschiedlichen Orten/ wo es die Noht erfordert/ vermehret. Nürnberg in Verlegung Johann Hoffmannus/ Kunst- und Buchhandlers/ 1679. (\[I. California sive N. Albion\] is separated from "Qvivira sive N. Albion" and [Nova Mexico] by "Mare 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 northeast (its northeastern headwater fork labeled "Cicuia R."). A river (not labeled, but labeled "Novneav Mexique") by "Mer Vermeil", with the strait open to the north in "Destroit d'Anion". [Compare also du Val (1670, ITEM NO. 25.1645) and Moore (1681, ITEM NO. 25.1639).] [NOTE: The volume should not be confused with Geographiae universalis pars prior, published in 1678.] [In Latin; volume in German.]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sheet Map ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1677 | Carte Universelle du Commerce, c'est à dire \ Carte Hydrographique, où sont exactement décrites, Les Costes des 4 Parties du Monde, Avecque [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 rue de Harlay. Avec Privilege du Roy, pour vingt ans.”) (\[I. Californie\] is separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by "Mer Vermeil", 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.]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sheet Map ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1679 | l’Amerique Suivant les dernières 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 sculptit."). [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 géographiques des lieux mentionnés dans les articles des traites de Munster, des Pyrénees, de Lorraine, d’Aix-la-chapelle, de Nimmegue.] (\[I. Californie\] is separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by "Mer Vermeil". 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 "Qvivira ou Né Albion") and "R. de Coral".] [McLaughlin notes a second state, imprint changed to "A Paris Chez melle Du Val Fille de l’Auteur Sur le Quay de l’Orloge proche le coin de la rue de Harlay a l’ancien Buis 1679.”] [In French.]

Dv val, P. [Du Val, Pierre]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sheet Map ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1661 | A Carte Generale du Monde dressée sur les relations les plus recentes Par P. Du val Geogr Ord’m du Roy 1661. ("A Paris chez N. Berey Enumunsier du Roy au bout du Pont neuf proche les Augustins aux deux Goobes"). ("Auec privilege du Roy.") (\[I. Californie\] is separated from "Nouveav 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 “S² Fé.”) [In French.]

65
Du Val d'Abbeuille, P. [Du Val d'Abbeville, Pierre] [Duval, Pierre]

1655 25.1768  
Ameriqve Autrement Novveav Monde et Indes Occidentales Par P. Du Val d'Abbeuille Geographe Ordinaire du Roy Pour Vingt Ans 1655.  [► "Californie Isle" is separated from "Nouuelle Grenade" by "Mer Ve'rmeille". Four rivers arrive in the strait from the northeast; only "R. de Nort", the southernmost river, is labeled (this is the Rio Grande). The two central rivers arrive in a single embayment; the more northwesterly of the two has two headwater forks, and this comes from an area labeled "Quiuira ou N. Albiō.", which represents the Colorado.] [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  McLaughlin 15 WHEAT I:64

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 "Rio 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

Duval  see  Du Val

Eckebrecht, Philippus [Eckebrecht, Philipp]

1630 25.1503  
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

Ellasimer, Adam

1598  25.434  [No title.]  In: Brennerum, Sebastianum [Brenner, Sebastian], Continuator Temporis Qvinquennalis: Das ist: Fünffjähriger Histori Erzehlung ander, dritter vnnd vierdter Theil sampt warhaftiger Beschreibung aller fürgnemmen vnnd 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 halbjährigen 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.]

Cross-listings Shirley 208

Ellasian, Elia  [ԱՄԵՐԻԿԱ]

1787  25.1417  [Title printed in all capitals, thus. For bibliographical purposes, the title with initial capital only is “ԱՄԵՐԻԿԱ.”]  In: Shirley (p. 255) notes, "Title missing but believed to be 'America'."

[Library of Congress’s catalog record adds information in transliteration: “America, ëst nor ashkhharhagran znun’eants’ : p’oragreal i Vêñëtiq i Vans Srboyn Ghazaru i t’uis merum 1236, 1787.”; ”Mkhit’arean Miabanu’tïwn i Venetik.”; ”Vêñëtiq : i Vans Srboyn Ghazaru, [1787]” [square brackets, thus]. ” [Vêñëtiq] (Venice) is Կալիֆորնիա 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.]

Ellis, Henry

1750  25.1839  [Map.]  In: Considerations on the great advantages which would arise from the discovery of the North West Passage, and a clear account of the most practicable method for attempting that discovery.  [No imprint]  [London], 8 pp., map.  [On the west coast of North America, the wide peninsula, “California”, is separated from “Navar”,”Sonora”, and “Mexico” by a gulf (not labeled) that trends northwest-southeast but opens to the sea on a striking turn to the southwest; the head of the gulf is of a peculiar anvil-shape, with embayments on the west and east sides. Into the western embayment arrives “Colorado R.” from the north and northeast, which receives some distance from the sea a tributary (not labeled) from the east, and the river bifurcates and rejoins before reaching the gulf. North of the river’s headwater is a vast region labeled “Parts Undiscovered”. No other rivers are depicted in the gulf region.]

Keplero concesso, 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.]

Cross-listings Shirley 208
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.]

[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 Mr. *** [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".  
► The inset map 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 Miraflores". The places, "Granata" and "Ceuola", are due east of the head of the gulf on the largest river. ] [In French.]

[Euler, Leonhard]

NO DATE 25.1412  
► 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 “Californiaan 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.]
Fer, N. de [Fer, Nicolas de]

NO DATE 25.1784

Amerique Septentrionale Par N.De Fer. ("Tome 2. page 323.") [1689?] [→ “Isle California” is separated from “Nouveau Mexique” by “Mer Vermeille”. Only two rivers are shown on the east side of the strait: “Del Tecon R” from the northeast, with two headwater forks, and “Du Nort R” (which is the Rio Grande).] [McLaughlin notes date of “1689?” in checklist, “Possibly from a pocket atlas”; the online catalog record for the McLaughlin collection at Stanford gives a date of “ca. 1685”.] [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  McLAUGHLIN 100

1645 25.1491

Nouvelle et Exacte Description dv Globe Terrestre Reveve Corrigee et Avcmentee Svivant les Dernieeres Relations des Anglois et Hollandois par Gvillavme Blaev. 1645. ("A Paris, Chez Anthoine de Fer Marchand detaillies, doulees Enlumineur es Cartes Geographiques, Demeurant en L’isle du Pallais, sur le Quay qui regarde la megisserie, proche le pont au Change, a l’angle 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 “Nouvelle 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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 364

1693 25.1787

L’Amerique Septentrionale et les Terres Polaires AÑrique Dreßée par N. de Fer. ("A Paris Chez L’Auteur dans l’Isle du Palais a la Sphere Royalle avec Privil. du Roy 1693.") ("C. Inselin Sculp.").[→ “Isle de Californie” is separated from “Nouveau Mexique” by “Mer Vermeille”. On the east side of the strait there are several embayments, into only one of which is shown a river (not labeled) coming from the northeast. North of this region is the label, “Cette Region est toute afait Inconnue”.

[In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  McLAUGHLIN 111

1700 25.1263

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’s 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."). In: 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 embellisent: comme sont les églises, les palais, les maisons de plaisance, les jardins, les fontaines, &c. Paris: chez l’auteur. [→ “Mer de las Californias ó Carolinas” separates the island of “California ó Carolinas” from “Nuevo 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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  McLAUGHLIN 134  WHEAT I:78
l’Amerique, Meridionale et Septentrionale Dressée selon les dernieres Relations et suivant les Nouvelles Découvertes dont les points principaux sont placé sur les Observations de M° de l’Académie Royale des Sciences. Par N. de Fer. ([A Paris, Chez l’Auteur dans l’Isle du Palais sur le Quay de l’Orloge a la Sphere Royale Avec priv. du Roy. 1705.]) ([C. Inselin Sculpit.]) ([Dressée et Dediée A Nosseigneurs les Enfans de France. Par leur tres humble et tres Obeissant Serviteur de Fer. Geog. de Majr. le Dauphin.]) In: 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 pulus superbes édifices qui les embellissent: comme sont les églises, les palais, les maisons de plaisance, les jardins, les fontaines, &c. Paris: chez l’auteur. [→ “Isle de Californie” is separated from “Nouv. Mexique ou Nouvé Grenade et Marata” by “Mer Vermeille”. On the east side of the strait four rivers (not labeled) are shown arriving from the northeast. The central two rivers arrive in parallel to a large, twin-lobed embayment; both head west and north of “St. Fé ou Real” (sic).] [In French.]

1705 25.1825
L’Amerique Septentrionale et les Terres Polaires Africque Dressee par N. de Fer. ([A Paris Chez l’Auteur dans l’Isle du Palais a la Sphere Royale avec Privil. du Roy 1705.]) ([C. Inselin Sculp.]) [→ “Isle de Californie” is separated from “Nouveau Mexique” by “Mer Vermeille”. On the east side of the strait there are several embayments, into only one of which is shown a river (not labeled) coming from the northeast. North of this region is the label, “Cette Region est toute aflait Inconnue”.] [A reissue of Fer (1693, ITEM NO. 25.1787).] [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 Sculpit.]) [→ In southwestern “Amerique Septentional”, “Isle de Californie” is separated from “Nouv. Mexique” by “Mer Vermeille”. 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 Catholique avec Privilège du Roy 1713. ([A Paris Chez J. F. Benard Gendre du S’ 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 S’ de Fer sur le quay de l’Orloge a la Sphere Royale.”) (“P. Starck-man Sculpit.”) [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 Nouveau 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 1:94) is actually to the reproduction of Fer’s map as it appears in Châtelain’s 1719 Atlas Historique.] [In French.]

1713 25.1807

1720 25.1168  La Californie ou Nouvelle Caroline. Teatro de los Trabajos Apostolicos de la Compa. e Jesus en la America, Sept'd.  

1754 25.1789  L'Amerique Septentrionale et les Terres Polaires Africque Dressée par N. de Fer. [In French.]  

Fine, Ornone  [Finaeus, Orontius]  


Notes:
- The top-center sheet displays North and Central America. “Les Californies ou Carolines” is shown as an island, separated from “Nouvelle Grenade ou Nouveau Mexique” by “Mer de Californie ou Mer Vermeille”. Midway along the eastern side of the gulf, several rivers arrive from the northeast (from north to south): “R. d’Anguchi”, “R. del Tison”, and “R. Grande del Coral”; the latter two rivers converge at the gulf.  

- “Isle de Californie” is separated from “Nouveau Mexique” by “Mer Vermeille”. Midway along the eastern side of the gulf, the “Tison” and “Coral” rivers are neatly and completely shown as the only river systems in the immediate region, which reach the solitary, and diminutive, gulf. Of note is that upstream along this latter river is a short tributary from the northeast labeled “Rio Colorade” (the label is beyond that river’s mouth, in the strait). 

- While this is a reissue of Fer (1693), item NO. 25.1787: 1705, item NO. 25.1788, with a revised publisher’s cartouche, the western coast of the continent has been refigured on this plate. “Californie” is made a peninsula, and at the head of “M. Vermeille” a single river (not labeled and identical in form to the river on the earlier plates) arrives from the northeast. The east and west coastlines of the gulf from that point southward are identical to the earlier plates, demonstrating that only the northern part of the strait depicted on the earlier maps was refigured.  

- 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 for 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. Regii Mathematicæ 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.]

Font, Pedro

1566 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 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), Veláz 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 [square brackets are part of the quotation], "1775. Oct.1 [217]-Jan.3. 1777. Fr. Francisco Garcés". • 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANYON). 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 a 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

1778  25.1047


- [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 (1778, 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. Anton: Jabesua” 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 a somewhat broadened head of “Golfo de Californias”.]

- CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:171 [attributed to Garcés, 1777]

Forlani, Paolo

1565  25.659

Universalle Descrittione di Tvtta la Terra Conosciutva Fin Qvi. (”Paulo forlani Verone[se 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 very peculiarly drawn,
bifurcating and rejoining tributaries arrives at the head of the gulf independently from the east, but tributaries to it are from the northwest and north, 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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 112  WHEAT I:11 [illustration between pp. 22/23]

[Forlani, Paolo]

1566  25.569

IL Disegno del discoperto della noua Franza, il quale s'e hauuto ultimamente dalla nouissima nauigatione de Franches in quel luogo: Nel quale si vedono tutti l'Isole, Porti, Capri, et luoghi fra terra chein quella sono. Venetiæ æneis formis Bolognini Zaltieri 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 narrow strait ("Streto de Anian"). The Gulf of California (not labeled) is quite poorly formed.]

At the eastern part of the head of the gulf a river enters from the northeast, which flows from the confluence of "Tigna f" [Ringworm River] (flowing from the north from a region labeled "Qvivira Pro:" ) and "R. Tontontec" (flowing from the northeast from "Civola Hora" and "Granata"; at that confluence is the place name for "Tontontec". "Tigna f" itself has two prominent headwater streams, and closer to its "Tontontec" confluence it receives from the north-northwest "R. Axa" that comes from "Qvivira Pro:".]

This map is included in the atlas by Antoine Lafrière [1575?], Geografia Tavole moderne di geografia de la maggior parte del mondo di diversi avtori raccolte et messe secondo l'orine di Tolomeo con idsegni [sic] di molte citta et fortezze di diverse provintie stampate in rame con studio et diligenza : in Roma. [This map is also reproduced in Winship (1896, Plate 44, ITEM NO. 2.6973 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON.)]

[In Italian; with title vignette in Italian and Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:12 [credited to Zaltieri; with illustration facing p. 24]

Foster, George

1738  25.1817

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. [► The island, "California" (also labeled "New Albion"), is separated from "New Mexico" by "Gulf of California or Red Sea". Midway on the east side of the strait is a mightily confused arrangement of rivers and their corresponding embayments (north to south): (1) "R. Guia" reaches the strait directly from the northeast without reaching an embayment; (2) an unlabeled river reaches the strait directly from the north-northeast, turning to the west to avoid an embayment to the south and reaching the strait without entering an embayment; (3) and (4) enter a forked embayment, the northerly river (not labeled) coming from the northeast and striking the head of the western fork, and the southerly, very short river, "R d'Augochi", coming from the northeastern and striking the head of the eastern fork; (5) and (6) a single embayment that receives at its head "Taon R" from the north-northeast, which itself has a tributary from the east, "R Good Hope" (rivers 4 and 5 head in an area labeled "Great Teguaio", north of which is labeled "Parts Unknown"), and the east side of this last embayment receives from the east-southeast a large river with several headwater forks (including "R Azul" and "Senaca R") but along which it receives a tributary, "R Coralado" (sic) from the northeast. ("The North R.", which is the Rio Grande, correctly reaches the "Gulf of Mexico").]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  MCLAUGHLIN 213 [State 3]

NO DATE  25.1818

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 George Prince of Wales. [1752?] [► With the exception of awkward reengraving in the cartouche, this is the same map as Foster (1738, ITEM NO. 25.1817). The island, "California" (also labeled "New Albion"), is separated from "New Mexico" by "Gulf of California or Red Sea". Midway on the east side of the strait is a mightily confused arrangement of rivers and their corresponding
embayments (north to south): (1) “R. Guia” reaches the strait directly from the northeast without reaching an embayment; (2) an unlabeled river reaches the strait directly from the north-northeast, turning to the west to avoid an embayment to the south and reaching the strait without entering an embayment; (3) and (4) enter a forked embayment, the northerly river (not labeled) coming from the northeast and striking the head of the western fork, and the southerly, very short river, “R d’Augochi”, coming from the northeast and striking the head of the eastern fork; (5) and (6) a single embayment that receives at its head “Taon R” from the north-northeast, which itself has a tributary from the east, “R Good Hope” (rivers 4 and 5 head in an area labeled “Great Teguiaio”), and the east side of this last embayment receives from the east-southeast a large river with several headwater forks (including “R Azul” and “Senaca R”) but along which it receives a tributary, “R Coralado” (sic) from the northeast. (“The North R.”, which is the Rio Grande, correctly reaches the “Gulf of Mexico”.)

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS MCLAUGHLIN 213 [State 4]

Fráchus, Jacobus [Franco, Giacomo]

NO DATE 25.1588

Cosmographia Universalis ab Orontio Olim Descripta. ("Jacobus Fráchus. fec.") ("Rafael. faictel 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 flow to “Mar De Svr” on the west, but although some are named they are indeterminate here.] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 152

Francoso, Diego

1787 25.1182

Californias: Antigua y Nueva. [México.] (“Notas. En esta Carta no se escribieron los nombres de todas las Yslas, Ptos. Rios, y demás, p’t ser hecha p’t solo demostrar lo que andubo, y Mision que fundó en la Nvá Calif a el V.P. Fr. Junipero Sierras, presidio de ellas. La long… es arreglada el meridiano de S. Blas. Diego Francoso Sc. Mexicano. 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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT I:208

Fürst, Paulus [Fürst, Paul]

NO DATE 25.1486

[Gores for a 20-cm globe.] [Nuremberg.] ("Typis Jacobi ab Heyden Argentiniæ.") [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 travail 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:** The river “Caramara”, or “Coromara”, was assumed by contemporary geographers to be the same as that of Marco Polo’s river in China.]  

[In Latin; volume is in English.]

---

Garcés, Francisco Tomás Hermenegildo

1777  25.1045

**Mapa formado sobre el diario de viaje que hizo el P.F. Fran[co] García al Rio Colorado, S.º 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](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), 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. 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 Garcés. (Garcés’s Journal was not published until 1900; see Coues, 1900, **ITEM NO.** 2.2132 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON.)  

► 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 Bucureli 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[ü]Maria” (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 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.] [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 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 1777."]

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

Gastaldi, Giacomo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO DATE</th>
<th>25.1475</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 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”, “Axa”, “Cucho”, “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 names derived from the travels of Francisco Vasquez Coronado in the Southwestern US, including Quivira, Sierra Nevadas, Cicuic, Axa, 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.)] [In Italian.]

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

| 1548 | 25.378 |
Hispania”. And see “Nveva Hispania Tabvla Nova”, which portrays “R. tontonteanc” entering the head of “Mar Vermeio”. [NOTE: Winship (1896, p. 610) remarks: “The maps in this edition of Ptolemy’s Geography for the first time present the results of Coronado’s explorations”; but see also Sebastian Cabot (1544, item no. 25.377).] [In Italian.]

Gastaldi, Giacomo, AND Jode, Gerard de

1555 25.383 Vniversalis exactissima atqve non recens modo . . . 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.]

Gastaldi, Giacomo, AND Pagono, Matte

1546 25.379 Dell’Universale. 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 “Sangar” 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.]

Gastaldi, Giacomo [et al.]

1561 25.386 Cosmographia Vniversalis et Exactissima Iuxta Postremam Neotericorum Traditionem. 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.]

Geelkerken, Nicolaes van

NO DATE 25.456 Universi orbis tabula de integro delineata. Amsterdam[?]. [Ca. 1610. ] [↩ “America Septentrioralis” 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.]

Gendron, Pedro

1754 25.1458 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 Exmd S’ Conde de Povolide, Senior de las Villas de Castro Verde, paradelia, 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 habitado por los Tiguas”, although it is depicted as running along the boundary between “Nveva Albion” and “Megico Nvevo”.] [In Spanish.]
Gilbert, Humphrey

1576  25.400  A General Map, Made Oneyle for the Particvler Declaration of This Discovery.  *In: A discourse of a discoverie for a new passage to Cataia*.  . . . London.  [► A stylized Gulf of California, in the simple form of two pointed gulfs open to “Mare facificum vulgo Mare del Sur”; one gulf aligned northward, the other east-northeastward. Between these are labeled “Quiuia” and “Ceula”. Map is simplified after one by Ortelius, 1564.]

≡ cross-listings  Shirley 136

Girault, S.  [Girault, Simon]

1592  25.418  Le Globe Terrestre.  *In: Globe d'un monde : contenant vn bref traité du ciel & de la terre.*  Lengres: Jehan des Preyz [Jean des Preyz], 91 pp.  [► 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 [Girava, Jeronimo]

1556  25.300  Dos libros cosmographia : compuestos nueuamente por Hirnymo Girava Tarragonès : con el tiempo Girava.  Milan, 271 pp., map.  [See MAP of the world.  ► Includes very stylized “Nueva España” with “Mar roxo” possibly indicating Gulf of California with tributary river.]

[In Spanish.]

Girava, Jeronimo de

1556  25.384  Typo de la Carta Cosmographica de Gaspar Vopellio Medebvgense.  [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 “Nueva Españam. 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 181

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 the Trade Winds[,] Monsoons[,] Variation of the Compass, and Illustrated with a Coelestial Planisphere, the various Systems of Ptolomy, Copernicus, and Tycho Brahe.  Together wth the Apearances of the Planets &c. (“Sold By George Willdey at ye 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.]

≡ cross-listings  Shirley 101
Goos, Pieter

1666 25.1647 Paskaerte Van Nova Granada. en t’Eylandt California. t’Amsterdam by Pieter Goos op’t Watier inde Vergulde Zeespiegel A’ 1666. *In: De Zee-Atlas, ofte water-weereid* (Amsterdam). [Reissued in various eds. thereafter.] (Compare also Loon and Waesberge (1668, *De Zee-Atlas,...*

Goos, Ivan Ivanovich

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 Rossisskoy torgovli i moreplavaniyu po Tikhomu i Yuzhomu 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 “аполе Море” (sic Scarlet Sea). The gulf narrows progressively toward the north, where it meets entering there “Р. Колорадо” (i.e., Река Колорадо) (Reka Kolorado, 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, A. [Goos, Abraham]

1624 25.1763 ’t Noorder deel van West-Indien. ("Joos sculpits". [with monogram, thus]) ("Fol. 65"). *In: West-Indische Spieghel, waer inne men sien kan, alle de eylanden, provintien, landschappen, het machtige ryck van Mexico, en ’tgout en silver-rycke landt van Peru. ’Tsampt de coursen, havenen, klippen, koopmanschappen, etc. soo wel inde Noort als in de Zuyt-zee. Als mede hoe die vande Spanjaerden eerst ge invadeert syn. Door Athanasium Inga, Peruenaen, van Cusco. ’tAmstelredam: By Broer Iansz. ende Iacob Pietersz. achter, Boeckverkooper op den Dam/ inde Wachter.* [Dutch.] (The island, “California”, is separated from “Nova Granada” by “Мар Вермеио”. Midway along the eastern side of the strait are two principal embayments. The northwestern one receives “R de Anguichi” from the north; the southeastern one receives “R. del Tecon” from the north (which has two headwater tributaries from the north and northeast that come from a region labeled “Река Корамедо”), and “R. d. Corall” arrives independently into this embayment from the north-northeast. “Pueblos de Moqui” are situated due east of these rivers.) [In Dutch.]

1643 25.1764 ’t Noorder deel van West-Indien. ("Joos sculpits"; with monogram, thus) ("Fol. 51"). *In: Journalen van drie Voyagien/ . . . t’Amstelredam: By Iacob Pietersz Wachter, Boeck-verkooper op den Dam/ inde Wachter.* [Dutch.] (The same map as in Goos (1624, *De Zee-Atlas,...*

---

**Cartobibliography**

Volume 2

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

Goos, Pieter

1666 25.1647 Paskaerte Van Nova Granada. en t’Eylandt California. t’Amsterdam by Pieter Goos op’t Watier inde Vergulde Zeespiegel A’ 1666. *In: De Zee-Atlas, ofte water-weereid* (Amsterdam). [Reissued in various eds. thereafter.] (Compare also Loon and Waesberge (1668, *De Zee-Atlas,...*

---

80
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 Budg row. [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 accvrate map of the world drawne according to the truest descriptions, latest discoueries, and best obseruations that haue been made by English or strangers. VVith briefe and most plaine notes vpon the vvhole body of cosmographie, for the easie vnderstanding thereof: pleasant and vsefull for all such as desire to know further then of their owne home. [London]: “Are to be sould by Tho: Iejer [Thomas Jenner] at the white Beare in Cornehill”. [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 “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.]

Güssefeld, F. L. [Güssefeld, Franz Ludwig]

1797 25.1187 Charte 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. (“I. Rausch Sc. Nürnb.”) [↩ “California” is separated from “Neu Navarra” by “Marj Verejo”. “Martyes f.” 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), “R. Gr. d. l Apostolo.” (sic) and “Hila f.” Between the confluence and the gulf, the river bifurcates and enters the gulf in two independent courses.] [In German.]

Gvtiero, Diego [Gutiérrez, Diego]

excude. cum gratia et priuilegio 1562"). (“Serennis Principi Margaritæ ab Avstria Dvcssae Parmae et Placentiae etc. Gvbernatiuci Provinciarvm. Inferioris Germaniae Hieronymvs 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”, “Chucho”, and “Totanteac”. North of these rivers and beneath an occluding cartouche is the label “Vlitervs hec Terra Incognita Permansit”, with the final “t” written over a finely inscribed “[undetermed character]icum.”] [NOTE: For information on this important early map see: John Hébert and Richard Pflederer, “Like no other; the 1562 Gutiérrez map of America”, Mercator’s World, 5(6) (November/December 2000): 46-51.] [In Latin.]

H

Hakluyt, Richard see also [Wright, Edward]


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT I:21 [with illustration facing p. 26]

[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 Innyes 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.]

$\equiv$ CROSS-LISTINGS McLoughlin 207

Happelii, Everh. Gv. [Happell, Eberhard Werner]

1684 25.1782 [Map of the Americas.] ("Heinricus Irnsingerus Sculpsit. Aö 1684.") In: Happell, Everh. Gv., Historia moderna Europæ, oder eine historische beschreibung deß heütigen Europæ . . . Ulm: druckts und verieges Matthæus Wagner / Anno 1692. [This map, with an accompanying map of the eastern hemisphere, follows p. [xxiv].] [↩ The island, "California", is separated from "Nova Granada" by a strait (not labeled). Several rivers on the east side of the strait are shown, but only "R. del Norte" (Rio Grande) is labeled. North of that river are two rivers that strike the strait from the north-northeast; the larger of the two has two headwater forks, and to the east of these two separate river systems is "Pueblos de Moqui".]

$\equiv$ CROSS-LISTINGS McLoughlin 92

Haræi, F. [Verhaer, Franciscus]

1614 25.462 Novvs typvs orbis, ipsvs globvs, ex anallemmtæ Ptolomæi didvctvs, studio 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".]

$\equiv$ CROSS-LISTINGS Shirley 287

Hashimoto, Sōkichi [橋本宗吉]

1796 25.1056 [Oranda shinyaku chikyū zenzu = The complete map of the whole world, newly translated from Dutch sources]. [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".]

$\equiv$ CROSS-LISTINGS McLoughlin 243
### Hederich, Benjamin

**1898**

**Carte d’un tres grand Pays entre le Nouveau Mexique et la Mer Glaciale Dediée a Guillaume III**


*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**


*Amsteradm: Chez A. van Someren.*

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. “California.” (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 Vermeilie [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 Jesso.”, 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 Teccon.” *[In French.*]

**1698**

**Amerique Septentrionalis Carte d’un tres grand Pays entre le Nouveau Mexique et la Mer Glaciale Dediée a Guillaume III**


*Amsteradm: Chez A. van Someren.*

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. “Colorado.” (with a small label in its northern part, N. Albion”) is now meant to be portrayed as the Colorado, which enters an embayment north of the only place name on this side of the gulf, “Port de S[^84] Clara.” *[In French.*]
### Herrera, Antonio de [Herrera y Tordesillas, Antonio de]

**1601** 25.1696  **Descripción de las Yndias Occidentales.** *In: Historia General de los hechos de los castellanos en las Islas i tierra firme del mar oceano : decade quarta.* Madrid: Iuan Flamenco, SEPARATELY PAGINATED SECTIONS. [See section with separate title-page, "Descripción de las Indias Occidentales de Antonio de Herrera coronista Mayor desv Magd delas Indias y sv coronista de Castilla : Al Rey Nro. Señor. En Mad: enla emplentâ Real 1601." (96 pp., maps).]  ► The map (between pp. 3/4 and indicated as "1. Tabla" on p. 2), displays the Americas and westernmost coasts of Portugal and Africa, and easternmost China and the East Indies. In North America (not labeled), rivers are displayed only as indentations at their mouths. "California" is separated from "New Espana" by a gulf, at the head of which are three parallel, north-trending indentations. [In Spanish.]

### Heylyn, Peter

**1703** 25.1623  **America.** *In: Cosmography : in four books. Containing the choreography and history of the whole world: and all the principal kingdoms, provinces, seas, and the isles thereof.* By Peter Heylyn, D.D. Improved 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 “Comedo”; “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.”

equiv cross-listings  McLaughlin 13

### Heyns, Zacharie

**1598** 25.435  **Universvs Terrarvm Orbis.** *In: Le Miroir du Monde, ou, Epitome du Théâtre d’Abraham Ortelius : Auquel se représente, 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.  ► This map crudely portrays the continents, with a sketchy Gulf of California into which a tributary descends from the north. [Shirley (p. 228) notes that this map is "among the last maps to be produced from woodblocks."] [In French.]

equiv cross-listings  Shirley 209

### Hollar, W. [Hollar, Wenceslaus]

**1676** 25.1642  **A new and exact Map of America and Ilands [sic] thereunto 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 beene a part of y[a] 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.

---

### Cross-Listings McLaughlin 62

#### Holm, Thomas Campanius

**1702**  25.1798

*Totius Americæ Descriptio.* ("T.C.H. fe.") ("pag:1", "Tab. 1"). *In: Kort beskrifning om provincien Nya Sverige uti America, som nu förtjden af the engelske kallas Pensylvania. Af lärde och trovärdige mäns skrifter och berättelser ihopaletad och sammanskrefwen, samt med åthskillige figurer utzirad af Thomas Campanius Holm. Stockholm/ Tryckt uti Kongl. Boktr. hos Sal. Wankjifs Ankia med egen bekostnad af J. H. Werner.* [► “California Ins.” is separated from “N. Mexico” by “M. Rubrum”. On the east side of the strait are three rivers (none labeled); the central one heads in a mountainous area and arrives at the strait from the northeast; the southerly one heads in a large lake and also arrives from the northeast and may thus be identified as the Rio Grande.]  [In Latin; volume in Swedish.]

---

#### Homann, Johannes Baptista  [Homann, Johann Baptist]

**NO DATE**  25.1710

*Totius Americae Septentrionalis et Meridionalis Novissima Repraesentatio quam ex singulis recentium Geographorum Tabulis collectâ luci publicâ accommodavit Johannes Baptista Homann Sac. Cæs Maj. Geog. e-Reg. Boruð. Societ Scientiarum membrum Norimbergæ.* [1707-1712?] [► “California” is a peninsula separated from “Sonora” by “Mare Vermeio Sive Mare Rubrum”. The head of the gulf, as with the gulf as a whole, trends decisedly to the northwest. At the very head arrives from the north (after having abruptly turned from a west course) a tributary that at its end seems to divide round an island (not labeled). Just to the east meet two streams, “Coloredo” (sic) from the northeast, and the Gila River (not labeled) from the east. The Colorado follows a relatively short course from a mountainous region labeled (in French) “Grande Montaigne qui se tend jusqu’a Rio de Hila”. North of “California” and west of “Nova Mexico” the continent is completely blank, although the far northwestern coastline, presumably connecting with Asia (not shown), is labeled “Terra Esonis Incognita”.]  [In Latin, with occasional labels in French and Spanish.]

**NO DATE**  25.1711

*Totius Americae Septentrionalis et Meridionalis Novissima Repraesentatio quam ex singulis recentium Geographorum Tabulis collectâ luci publicâ accommodavit Johannis Baptista Homann Sac. Cæs Maj. Geog. e-Reg. Boruð. Societ Scientiarum membrum Norimbergæ. Cum Privilegio Sac. Cæs. Majestatis.* [1712?]  [The copy seen has this date neatly penned in after Homann’s name.]  [The title cartouche has been reengraved.]  [► “California” is a peninsula separated from “Sonora” by “Mare Vermeio Sive Mare Rubrum”. The head of the gulf, as with the gulf as a whole, trends decidely to the northwest. At the very head arrives from the north (after having abruptly turned from a west course) a tributary that at its end seems to divide round an island (not labeled). Just to the east meet two streams, “Coloredo” (sic) from the northeast, and the Gila River (not labeled) from the east. The Colorado follows a relatively short course from a mountainous region labeled (in French) “Grande Montaigne qui se tend jusqu’a Rio de Hila”. North of “California” and west of “Nova Mexico” the continent is completely blank, although the far northwestern coastline, presumably connecting with Asia (not shown), is labeled “Terra Esonis Incognita”.]  [In Latin, with occasional labels in French and Spanish.]

**NO DATE**  25.1463

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.]

NO DATE 25.1712

Totius Americae Septentrionalis et Meridionalis Novissima Repræsentatio quam ex singulis recentium Geographorum Tabulis collectá luci publicæ accommodavit Iohannes Baptista Homann Sac: Caes: Maj: Geog: et Reg: Boruß: Societ Scientiarum membro Norimbergæ. Cum Privilegio Sac. Caes. Majestatis. [1720?] [The title cartouche has been reengraved.] [► “California” is a peninsula separated from “Sonora” by “Mare Vermeio Sive Mare Rubrum”. The head of the gulf, as with the gulf as a whole, trends decidedly to the northwest. At the very head arrives from the north (after having abruptly turned from a west course) a tributary that at its end seems to divide round an island (not labeled). Just to the east meet two streams, “Colorado” (sic) from the northeast, and the Gila River (not labeled) from the east. The Colorado follows a relatively short course from a mountainous region labeled (in French) “Grande Montaigne qui se tend jusqu’a Rio de Hila”. North of “California” and west of “Nova Mexico” the continent is completely blank, and the far northwestern coastline, presumably connecting with Asia (not shown), is not labeled, unlike earlier eds.] [In Latin, with occasional labels in French and Spanish.]

1707 25.1442

Totius Americae Septentrionalis et Meridionalis Novissima Repræsentatio quam ex singulis recentium Geographorum Tabulis collectá 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.]

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

1741 25.1311

America cum Supplementis Poly-Glottis. ("Opera Godofr: Henselli, delineata.” “Excusa prostat in Officina Homaņijana.” “S. Dorn. sc:”) In: Hensello, Godofredo, Synopsis vniversæ philologieæ; in qua: miranda vnitas et harmonia lingvarvm totivs orbis terrarvm occulta, e literarvm, syllabarvm; vocvmque navra & recessibvs, eruitur. Cum grammatica, LL. Orient. harmonicæ, synoptice tractata; nec non descriptione orbis terr. quod linguarum situm & propagationem, mappisqve geographico-polyglottis. In gloriam linguarum conditoris, vsumque tam exegeticum quam scholasticum, quo linguae, a studiose juventute, breviori negotio disci, emphastesque vocum, uberiori messe colligi possint, adornata, a Godofredo Hensello, Scholæ A. C. ap. Hirscb. Rectore. Norimbergæ: in Commissis apvd Heredes Homannianos, 1741. (492, [29] pp., 4 maps, plates). [The 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 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
The Grand Canon • Volume 2 • Cartobibliography

Section 1: Maps of the 16th–18th Centuries

Septentrione longissimis mirabili migrasse versus Meridiem Mexicanos olim Incolae Produnt.

[In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS MCLAUGHLIN 229 [1746]

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 quæ Parisiis est aliorumque auctorum nec non secundum mentem D.I.M Hasii M.P.P. in partes suas methodicas divisa nunc concinnata et delineata ab Aug. Gottl. Boehmio Phi. Magistro. In lucem proferentibus Homannianis Heredibus. A. M D CC XXXX V. [“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 / Hondius 34

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]

1641  25.1497  Nova Totivs Terravm Orbis Geographica ac hydrographica Tabvla. Auct: Henr:Hondio. (“Amstelodami Excudit Ioannes IanBonius.”) (“Doctissimis Ornattissimisq Viris D.D. Davidi Sanclaro, Antonio de Willon, et D. Martinio, Matheseos in illustri. Academia Parisiensis Professoribus eximis in veræ amicitiae μυρτοδαυνον D.D. Henr. Hondius A0. 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.]

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

34 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.
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 “Totontec 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  Shirley 341

1640  25.491  Nova totius terrarum orbis geographica ac hydographica [sic] tabula auct. Iud Hondio.  ("A Paris, Chez Nicolas Berey. — The Gulf of California depicts several tributaries entering at its head, from the region labeled “Quivira 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 “5” is reengraved over another numeral].] ("Doctorissimis Oramatissimis: viris, D.D. Henrico Briggio, et Ed Wrichto, medicis celebritissimis. Matheseos eximiiis Professoribus, in amicitiæ veræ μνημοσύνεσιν D.D. Iud Hondiius 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 refigures 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.]

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.]

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 “Nova 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.]

1624 25.473 Nova universi terrarum orbis mappa ex optimis quibusque geographis hydrographiciisque tabulis summa industria accuratissime delineata, et duobus planisphaeriis 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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 310

90
Hondio, J. [Hondius, Jodocus (junior)]

1634  25.457  Novissima ac exactissima totius orbis terrarum descriptio magna cura & industria ex optimis quibusq, tabulis geographicis et hydrographis superimisq doctorum virorum observationibvs duobus planisphærijs 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 Regnum 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).) [► “America Septentr” displays “Mare Vermeio” with several tributaries entering a bulbous head of the gulf.] [In Latin.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 319

1636  25.1765  America Septentrionalis. In: Mercator, Gerhard, and Hondius, Jodocus, Atlantis Novi Pars Tertia, Italiam, Graeciam [et] maximas Insulas Maris Mediterranei, nec non Asiam, Africam atque Americanam continens. [► “Insula California” is separated from “Nueva Granada” and “Nueva Biscaia” 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 MCCLAUGHLIN 6

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 depicts the Gulf of California region, including “Cevola” and what appear to be mudflats of the Colorado River delta.] [Other eds.] [In Latin.]

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 “Quixina reg.”] [In Latin.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 164
### 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.]

- **CROSS-LISTINGS**: Shirley 263

### Vera Totivs Expeditionis Nauticæ.  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, cetèris partim flammis, partim flucubus correptis, in Angliam redijt 27 Septembris 1580.  Addita est etiam viva delineatio navigationis Thomæ Caundissi nobilis Angli, qui eundem Draci cursum ferè tennuit etiam ex Anglia per universum orebem; sed minori damno & temporis spacio: vigesimo-primo enim Julij 1586 nàvem conscendit, & decimo quinto Septembris 1588, in patriæ portum Plimmouth, unde prius exierat, magnis divitiis & cum omnium admiratione reversus est.  Iudocus Hondius.  Amsterdam[?].  [Ca. 1595.  ► "California" denotes the Baja peninsula on the western side of "Mare Vermeio". At the head of the gulf appears to be a large island, but no river is shown.] [In Latin.]

- **CROSS-LISTINGS**: Shirley 188

### 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

### Hondius, Jodocus (junior)

- **1664** 25.474  **Nova totius terrrurum 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.]

- **CROSS-LISTINGS**: Shirley 312

### 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

### Honteri, Ioan.  [Honter, Johann]

- **1561** 25.387  **Procli De Sphæra Liber I.  Cleomedis De Myndo, siue circularis inspectionis meteorum Libri II.  Arati Solensis Phaenomena, siue Apperentia.  Dionysii Afri Descriptio Orbis habitabilis.  Omnia Graecè et Latìne ita coniuncta, ut conceırri ab utrinque lingue studiosis posiunt.  Adiectis Doctorum virorum annotatienibus. unà cum Ioan.  Honteri Coronensis de Cosmographiæ rudimentis duplici editione, ligata sciltet & soluta.  Cum gratia & privilegio Cas.  Maestatis.  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.]

- **CROSS-LISTINGS**: Shirley 108
**Hulsius, Levinus**

1598 25.436  
*Descriptio Totivs Orbis Terræ, ex Varys recentior Autoribus in hanc formam redacta. An*°  
1598. exc: *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

---

**Jaillot, Hubert** [Jaillot, Alexis Hubert]  
see also Jaillot, Hubert

1694 25.1162  
[Caption: "America Septentrionalis in Suas Præcipuas Partes Divisa, ad usum Serenissimi Burgundiæ 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” (with two headwater forks) and “R. de Coral”.] [In French; with caption in Latin.]

≡ cross-listings Wheat I:74

---

**Ianßonio, Gul.** [Ianssonio, Gul.] [Iansonius, Gul.]

1606 25.349  
*Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Geographica ac hydrographica Tabula auct: Gul: Ianßonio.*  
("Íã vanden Ende sculpisit.")  
[*"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 leads to the west of an area labeled "Cevola" in which is portrayed a lake by which are "Septe Çitta"; 4) a large river from the northeast, which has a tributary from the lake just mentioned.*] [Various editions.] [In Latin.]

≡ cross-listings Shirley 255 [1606], 258 [1606-1607]
Ianssonius, Johannes

Iansson, Jan

Orbis terrarum descriptio duobis planis hemisphæriis comprehèsa [sic]. Amstelodami Excudebat Ioannes Janssonius. ("Nic. Gelikerck, fecit" [Nicolaes van Geelkercken].) [The western hemisphere has an ornamental cartouche, "Americæ viriusque 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, "Axâ Chicuir"; between the rivers are the places, "Tontenteac" and "Abacüs". East of the rivers is "7. Citta" and other place names. (Of interest is that "R. S. Laurenz" 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 the map caption, the formulated non-traditional ligatures "R" and "H", capitalized, are as printed: ORBIS TERRARUM DESCRIPTIO DUOBIS PLANIS HEMISPÆRIIS COMPÆHESA.] [In Latin.]

- cross-listings Shirley 295 Wheat I:36

America Septentrionalis. In: Hondius, Henricus, and Ianssonius, Johannes, Le nouveau theatre du monde ou nouvel atlas : tome troisieme : editio ultima. Amsterdam: chez Iann Jansson, 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 Anguchi", "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

America Septentrionalis. ("Amstelodami, Excudit Ioannes Ianßonius.") [The "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 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

America Septentrionalis. Amstelodami: Ioannes Ianßonius. [To accompany Atlas minor sive totius orbis terrarum contracta delineata 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.]

Ianssonius, Ioannes, AND Goos, Abrahamus

Jansson, Jan, AND Goos, Abraham

[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.]

- cross-listings Shirley 308

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.
Iode, Ger. de [Jode, Gerard de]
1571 25.395 Nova totivs 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.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 124

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.]

Iudæis, Cornelio de see also Jode, Cornelis de
1593 25.644 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 “Tontontec” 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: The river “Coromara” was assumed by contemporary geographers to be the same as that of Marco Polo’s river in China.] [In Latin.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT 1:25 [as Judæis; with illustration facing p. 28]

Jaillot, Hubert [Jaillot, Alexis Hubert] see also Iaillot, 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 Latin.]
**Jansson, Jan**  see also **Janssonius, Iohannes**

---

**Janssonium, Joannem**

1650  25.1766  **Mar del Zvr Hispanis Mare Pacificum.**  *In: Cinquiesme partie du Grand atlas, contenant une parfaicte description du monde maritime . . . .*  Amsterdam: Joannem Janssonium.  [►  A portlan chart of the Pacific Ocean.  “P California”, is separated from the mainland (not labeled) by “Mare Vermio”.  Midway along the eastern side of the strait are two principal embayments.  The northwestern one receives “R d. Anguchi” from the north; the southeastern one receives “R. de Tecon” from the north (which has two headwater tributaries from the north and northeast that come from a region labeled “Rey Coramedo”), and “r. d. Coral” arrives independently into this embayment from the north-northeast.  “Pueblos d. Moqui” are situated due east of these rivers.]  [In Latin, with borrowed Spanish names; volume in French.]

≡  **CROSS-LISTINGS**  MCLAUGHLIN 11

---

**Janvier (Sr.)**  [Janvier (Sieur)]  **Janvier, Jean Denis**

1762  25.551  **L’Amerique Septentrionale devisée en ses principaux États Par le Sr. Janvier géograph, A Paris Chés Lattré Graveur rue S. Jacques a la Ville de bordeaux 1762. Avec Privilége du Roy.**  *In: Atlas moderne ou collection de cartes sur toutes les parties du globe terrestre ar plusieurs auteurs.*  Paris: Chez Lattré Graveur Ordinaire du Roy, de Mgr. Le Duc d’Orleans.]  [►  Colorado River runs in a rudimentary fashion 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.]  


---

**Jefferys, T.**  [Jefferys, Thomas]

NO DATE  25.1465  **North America. T. Jefferys sculp.**  [No place].  [1750s.]  [►  The peninsula, “California”, is separated from “Navar” (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  **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. In: 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.**  [►  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, “Río Grande”; downstream of that confluence the river bifurcates before rejoining at the head of the gulf.]
1768  25.1652  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. In: The great probability of a North West passage: Deduced from 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 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  see also  Iudæis, Cornelio de

1589  25.411  Totivs Orbis Cogniti Vniversalis Descriptio. In: Speculum orbis terrae. Antverpiae: Sumptibus viduae et heredu[m] Gerardi de Iudaeis, 2 volumes in 1. [1593.] [► The map 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

1593  25.420  Hemispheri ab æqvinoctiali Linea, ad Circvl Poli Arctici. In: Speculum orbis terrae. Antverpiae: Vidua et Heredus Gerardi de Iudaei. [► A north polar projection on which peninsula of “California” (sic) 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.]

≡  CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 184

Jode, Gerard de  see also  Iode, Ger. de

1578  25.1160  Vniversi Orbis sev Terreniglo bi in plano effigies. (“Ioannes a deutecū 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 “Quiuir regio”. “California” (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.]

Jonghe  see  Ionghe, Clement

Judaeis  see  Iudæis, Cornello de
SECTION 1: MAPS OF THE 16TH–18TH CENTURIES

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 orbè 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 Janssonio, 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

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

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 flow to the head of “Mar Vermeio”, but labeling is otherwise too reduced in Shirley’s plate to be legible.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 286

Keere, Pieter van den  see  Kærio, or Kaerius, or Kær

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 Ex pense 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 Auctorisbus Desumta, Studio Petri Kęrl.  (“Amstelreda: mi apud Petri Kærum & Thedorum Petri sub signa praeli albi”.). [Ca. 1611.]  [► The peninsula of “California” is separated from “Nova Granata” by “Mare Vermeio”. The label “Tontonteac regnum” appears at the head of the gulf, into the head of which is a river system that heads in an area with a more prominently labeled “Tolm Regnum” lying to the northwest; this river system, comprising “Axa fl” and “Tontonteac fl” arrives at the northwestern part of the head of the gulf where appears the label “Baia d. buena guia. Two other, short rivers arrive at the northeastern part of the head of the gulf, from the north-northeast and northeast, respectively; and a tributary to the second of these, from the north, heads by a large lake at which appear “Septem Citi”, and between these two rivers is the label “Cevola” but along the river from the northeast is also a place name, “Cevola”. To the south of the mouth of the Tontonteac-Axa river system a river arrives from the west-northwest. Between these two rivers is the label “Tontonteac”.] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:117

Keulen, G. van  [Keulen, Gerard van]


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  MCLAUGHLIN 131

Keulen, Ioannes van  [Keulen, Gerard van]

1680  25.1780  Pascaert vande Zuyd Zee en een gedeelte van Brasil Van Ilhas de Ladrinos tot R. de la Plata ’t Amsterdam. By Ioannes van Keulen aen de Nieuwe brugh in de Gekroonde Lootsman. (“Met Priviligie voor 15 Iaar”.)  In:  De nieuwe groote vermeerderde zee-atlas ofte water-werelt, vertoonende alle de zee-kusten des aerdtrycks . . . . Amsterdam: Hendrick Doncker.  [► Portolan chart. “I. California” is separated from “Nova Granada” and “Nova Hispania” by a strait (not labeled). Only the mouths of rivers are shown. Midway on the east side of the strait are the rivers (north to south) “R. de Anguchi, “R. del Toucan”, and R. de Carol”, the latter two entering one embayment.] [In Dutch.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  MCLAUGHLIN 76

Kilian, Georg Christoph

NO DATE  25.1823  Carte Generale de l’Amerique Septentrionale et principalement des Colonies Francoises qui s’v trouvent Armes de la Compagnie Françoise des Indes Orientales et Occidentales. [1757?]  [With the exception of the title, this is the same map as Kilian (no date, ITEM NO. 25.1824).]  [► The island, “California” (also labeled “Albion” at its northern end), is separated from “Nova Granada” by “Mare Vermio olim Mare Rubrum”. Midway along the east side of the strait is a north-trending embayment into the head of which two rivers (not labeled) independently
arrive; the western one from the north-northeast, with two headwater forks, and the eastern one heads at a point that nearly touches the confluence of the western river’s forks and follows an arcing course from south-southeast to south-southwest. Although the rivers are not labeled, at least the noticeable south-southwest–flowing river with two headwater forks, reaching a prominent embayment, may be identified as the Colorado River. The river immediately parallel to it may be a misrepresented Gila River, although other contemporary maps include a variety of spurious rivers while omitting others. Note that it seems as though the Rio Grande is portrayed twice, each with headwater near the word “Granada” on this map: once in the form where it flows southwestwardly to the Californian strait, and again where it is corrected to flow southeastwardly to the Gulf of Mexico, a conflation that does appear in other contemporary maps. (Note as well that the Mississippi River is depicted as entering the northwestern corner of the Gulf of Mexico; and further, it has a tributary that bears a large lake north of the conflated headwaters just mentioned, which could also be interpreted as yet another rejiggering of the Rio Grande.)

In Latin, with title cartouche in French.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  McLAUGHLIN 236 [State 1]

NO DATE  25.1824  General Charte von dem Mitternächte America und sonderlich denen darin befindliche Französe Colonien, mit dem Wappen und Zeichen der Orientalischen ü. Occidentalischen Franzöischê Handels Compagnie. (“Gabriel Bodenehr sculps. et excudit Aug. Vind.”) [1757??] [With the exception of the title, this is the same map as Kilian (no date, ITEM NO. 25.1823).] [↑ The island, “California” (also labeled “Albion” at its northern end), is separated from “Nova Granada” by “Mare Vermio olim Mare Rubrum”. Midway along the east side of the strait is a north-trending embayment into the head of which two rivers (not labeled) independently arrive; the western one from the north-northeast, with two headwater forks, and the eastern one heads at a point that nearly touches the confluence of the western river’s forks and follows an arcing course from south-southeast to south-southwest. Although the rivers are not labeled, at least the noticeable south-southwest–flowing river with two headwater forks, reaching a prominent embayment, may be identified as the Colorado River. The river immediately parallel to it may be a misrepresented Gila River, although other contemporary maps include a variety of spurious rivers while omitting others. Note that it seems as though the Rio Grande is portrayed twice, each with headwater near the word “Granada” on this map: once in the form where it flows southwestwardly to the Californian strait, and again where it is corrected to flow southeastwardly to the Gulf of Mexico, a conflation that does appear in other contemporary maps. (Note as well that the Mississippi River is depicted as entering the northwestern corner of the Gulf of Mexico; and further, it has a tributary that bears a large lake north of the conflated headwaters just mentioned, which could also be interpreted as yet another rejiggering of the Rio Grande.) [In Latin, with title cartouche in German.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  McLAUGHLIN 236 [State 3]
Kino, Eusebio Francisco

see also Kino in Section 2 herein

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 ON: Bowen and Gibson (no date [1755?], ITEM NO. 25.1830), 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. . . . ("London Printed for Robt Sayer opposite Fetter Lane Fleet Street"). [- The inset 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 (variant), Archivo General de Indias, MP-MEXICO,95; digitized on the Archivos Españoles website, http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/show/20921 (©MECD. Archivos Estatales (España)). • [As a manuscript this would not be cited in this bibliography, for an extensible study of Kino’s cartographical works, see Ernest J. Burrus, Kino and the Cartography of Northwestern New Spain (Arizona Pioneers’ Historical Society, Tucson, 1965). Kino’s 1701 manuscript map (ITEM NOS. 25.1050, 25.1855) 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. The originals that he made do not survive, but we know of the plan through many copies (for example, the two cited herein). Kino’s map was first published in 1705 (ITEM NO. 25.629), from a copy made by Bartolomé Alcázar in Madrid, which he had sent to Paris (Burrus, p. 17, and note 23 [p. 23]), and thereafter for decades it appeared in numerous other publications, redrawn and embellished, sometimes in translation. Burrus (p. 17) also notes that the map "was copied or imitated countless times from a copy which reached France; closest to the original are the three printed editions of Nicholas de Fer (Paris, 1700, 1705, and 1720) . . . .” Kino’s far-reaching impact upon geographers and cartographers in Europe is too broad even to summarize here. Refer to Burrus’s "Chapter Five, The Influence of Kino’s Maps on the Cartographer of Northwestern Spanish America” (pp. 61-76). Kino’s 1710 manuscript map (see Kino, 1824, ITEM NO. 25.1854), which Burrus calls his most "most complete map", is even more important than his map of 1701, although it was not rediscovered until Burrus found it in 1962 in the D’Anville collection of the Bibliothèque nationale de France. That map, though, is a copy "prepared for engraving" in 1724 and is the only extant version of it. Burrus published it for the first time (his Plate 13, between pp. 50/51), noting (p. 20), . . . many other cartographers copied the map, its data and nomenclature, without crediting Kino or even mentioning his name”; “all printed versions of the 1710 map omit the author’s name” (p. 69). Burrus (p. 1) elaborated, "I came to realize its exceptional significance when I found that several-hundred subsequent [manuscript and printed] maps not only copied its geographic features but even its very nomenclature.” Unfortunately, many cartographers either did not accept Kino’s corroboration of a peninsular California or did not know about it, and well through the 18th century California was mapped variously as a peninsula or an island. (Regarding California as an island, see also comments at the beginning of Section 1 herein.) So as to maintain the intellectual continuity of this map, this cartobibliography groups all of Kino’s map under Kino, regardless of the author of the publication in which variants 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 Lowery 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. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1912). [Again, it is not the purpose of this Cartobibliography to offer a historiographical study, but only to provide chorographical notes of maps that been seen, and any pertinent bibliographical notes that might pertain to the cited item.]
but it is of seminal importance in the history of the Colorado River and the Southwest. This is one variant copy of the 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 the Gila River (labeled "R. Hila" on a headwater fork). The gulf separates "Tierras de la California" from "Nuev Mexico."] [In Spanish.]

1701  25.1855  Paso Por Tierra a la California y sus Confinantes Nuebas Naciones y nuevas Missiones dela Compania de IHS. en la America Septentrial. descubierto, y anoado y demarcado Por el P. Eusebio Francò Kino Jesuita desde el año de 1698 asta elde 1701. MANUSCRIPT (variant), original in "the Jesuit archives of Chantilly (near Paris)" (Burris). Published for the first time by Ernest J. Burrus, Kino and the Cartography of Northwestern New Spain (Arizona Pioneers' Historical Society, Tucson, 1965), Plate XI, between pp. 44/45. • [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. This is one variant copy of the 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 la California", southwest of the confluence of the Gila River (labeled "R. Hila" and "R. Azul" on two headwater forks). The gulf separates "Parte de la California" from "Parte de la Nueva Espana."] [Le Gobien provides general remarks relating to this issue of the Lettres; but specifically includes references to the travels of Eusebe-François Kino (pp. [xvii]-[xx]), with notes of "le grand fleuve Colorado ou du Nord" (p. [xix]) and the remark (p. [xx]), "Vous verrez le progres de cette découverte d’une maniere trés-sensible sur la Carte qu’en a fait lui-mesme le Pere Kino, qui est fort habile dans les Mathematiques", that relates to Kino’s map (which is appended).] [The map, published in the Lettres for the first time, is redrawn from Kino’s original manuscript map in Spanish (simpler in appearance from manuscript copies [see Kino, 1701, ITEM NOS. 25.1050, 25.1855]). Based on the date of the volume’s "Approbation", it is possible that the plate itself was prepared earlier than 1705. Using the same plate, the map was also printed in the May 1705 issue of the Jesuit journal sometimes cited as Mémoires de Trévoux (see ITEM NO. 25.1857). The 1705 map thereafter was reprinted and redrawn in numerous sources over several decades, in several languages.]

[The map published in the Lettres is prefaced by more general remarks by Charles Le Gobien (ITEM NO. 2.28021 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON) (pp. [iii]-[xxx]) that relate to this issue of the Lettres, in which see pp. [xvii]-[xx] for comments that pertain to Kino’s travels and to this map, with notes of "le grand fleuve Colorado ou du Nord" (p. [xix]) and the comment (p. [xx]), "Vous verrez le progres de cette découverte d’une maniere trés-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 established 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.] [In French.] [For publications of Kino’s original manuscript (not rediscovered until the early 20th century), see Kino (1919, ITEM NO. 2.3848 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON, 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 herein.] [See also a comparative reproduction of five maps by Didier Robert-de-Vaugondy (1777, ITEM NO. 25.628).]

1705 25.1857

Passage par terre À la Californie Decouvert par le Rev. Pere=Eusebe-François Kino Jesuite depuis 1698 jusqu’a 1701 où l’on voit encore les Nouvelles Missions des PP. de la Compagnie de Jesus. ("Gravée par Inselin"). In: “Article LXXI. Lettres edifiantes & curieuses, écrites des Mißions étrangeres par quelques Mißionnaires de la Compagnie de Jesus. V. Recueil. A Paris chez Nicolas le Clerc, rue Saint Jacques 1705. in 12. pages 287.” Mémoires pour l’Histoire des Sciences et des Beaux Arts (Recueilli par l’Ordre de Son Altesse Serenissime Monseigneur Prince Souverain de Dombes, Trevoux), (May): fold-out MAP between pp. 744/745. [Article LXXI (pp. 729-751) is an uns signed summary of the fifth collection of letters from missionaries of the Society of Jesus, which volume included introductory commentary by Charles Le Gobien who mentioned Kino’s travels, and therein published Kino’s map (ITEM NO. 25.629), redrawn from Kino’s original manuscript map in Spanish (simpler in appearance from manuscript copies [see Kino, 1701, ITEM NOS. 25.1050, 25.1855]). Here in the Mémoires the map is printed again, from the same plate.] [“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).] [The 1705 map thereafter was reprinted and redrawn in numerous sources over several decades, in several languages. This map (as with that in the Lettres Edifiantes) 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 often been put forward from the time of Coronado; although others doubted his findings for some time still.] [In French.] [For publications of Kino’s original manuscript (not rediscovered until the early 20th century), see Kino (1919, ITEM NO. 2.3848 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON, 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 herein.] [See also a comparative reproduction of five maps by Didier Robert-de-Vaugondy (1777, ITEM NO. 25.628).]

1709 25.771

A Passage by Land to California Discover’d by the Rev. Father Eusebius Francis Kino jesuite between s years 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 November/December 1708]: 232-240, map. [Picolo dated “Guadalaxara, February 10, 1702”].

1721 25.1591


103
which is a reprinting of Picolo (1709, ITEM NO. 2.5083 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON).]

1724  25.1854  **Nuevo Reyno de la Nueva Navara con sus confinantes otros Reynos 1710.** ("Copie’ sur l’original MS! le 9e de Septembre 1724.") **MANUSCRIPT,** digitized on the Bibliothèque national de France website, https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b85961304?rk=21459;2.  ● [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 has, however, been more recently published. This is a 1724 copy, the only extant version of a map drawn by Kino in 1710, shortly before his death, which was drawn for his diary but became separated from it. It was discovered in 1962 by Ernest J. Burrus in the D’Anville collection of BNF, who described it as "prepared for engraving". Burrus published it for the first time in Kino and the Cartography of Northwestern New Spain (Arizona Pioneers’ Historical Society, Tucson, 1965, Plate 13 (between pp. 50/51), noting that it is Kino’s "most complete map". See particularly Burrus’s "Chapter Two A Chronological List of Kino’s Cartographical Productions", of which the 1710 map is discussed on pp. 19-20; and elaborated upon in "Chapter Four Examination of Key Maps", pp. 33-59. Burrus also points out (p. 51) that "Penisla is a spelling peculiarly his [Kino’s], partly from the Italian peninsula and the rest from the Spanish península."]


[MAP caption: "Tabula Californiae Anno 1702. Ex autoptia observazione delineata à R.P. Chino è S.I.” Side legend: "Tabula Geographica R. P. Euseby Franc. Kino Tridentin è Soc. IESU." Binder’s instruction in lower right of plate: “Zu Num. 53. in dem II. Theil und zu Num. 73. in dem III. Theil.” (regarding which, see notes below).] [This copies the map published in Kino (1705, ITEM NO. 25.629), offering labels in Latin and German.]  ● “Coloratus fl. seu Nord-Strom” (Coloratus fluvius seu Nord-Strom, in mixed Latin and German) is delineated flowing directly from the northeast to enter the head of "Mare California", southwest of the confluence of "Azul oder Blauffuss", with "Gila fl.” a tributary to it to the east. The gulf separates "Californiae Pars" from "Novum Mexicum" and "Novae Hispaniae Pars". In addition, this map emends Kino’s by extending it southward to include the mouth of the gulf. The marginal notation in print divides the upper two-thirds of the map as "Tabula Geographica R. P. Euseby Franc. Kino Tridentini è Soc. IESU"; the lower two-thirds (which is extralimital to this cartobibliography) as "Tabula Chartae Patris Chino addita."]  ● [Ernest J. Burrus, in Kino and the Cartography of Northwestern New Spain (Arizona Pioneers’ Historical Society, Tucson, 1965) noted that this 1702 rendition by Kino had been believed to be the
Padre’s last map portrayal of the Californian gulf, until the 1710 manuscript was found (Kino, 1724, ITEM NO. 25.1854). Burrus remarks (p. 70), “The chart was reproduced with great accuracy by the world’s outstanding map-makers, geographers and historians, with the result that for over a century and a half it was the standard cartographical representation of northwestern Spanish America and southwestern United States.”] • [NOTES: There is some inconsistency in the citation for this map, perhaps due to its 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 terestris 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON) 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. Iesu, and the ornamental title-page, Der Neue Welt-Bott mit aller hand nachrichten deren Missionarien Soc. Iesu. 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 this 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 nunmehro entdeckten Landschaft California, samt einer hierüber verfertigten Land-Karten R. P. Eusebiii Francisci 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 Französischen Missionen Soc. Iesu bestellten General-Procuratorius zu Paris, und Welt- eröffneten 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.]

1731 25.772

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: particulariy 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: with extracts from other travellers, and miscellaneous notes. Vol. I. London: printed for James Rivington and James Fletcher, 2 volumes, 455, 387 pp. [Howes notes that this is an English ed. with omissions.]


1757 25.1309 Mapa de la California su Golfo, y Provincias fronteras en el Continente de Nueva España. ("I! Peña sculp. M!"") 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”.

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. Vol. I. London: printed for James Rivington and James Fletcher, 2 volumes, 455, 387 pp. [Howes notes that this is an English ed. with omissions.

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: particulariy 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”.]

1777 25.1739


[MAP: This reproduces Kino’s map as modeled by Venegas (1757, see ITEM NO. 25.1309), without any specific credit. — The Colorado River is labeled “Rio Colorado ou du Nord.”] [In French.]

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 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 Gover’. Pownall, Mem’r of Parlia’mt. 1783. (At lower right of sheet: “London. Printed for Rob’t 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 I: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 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 Gover’. Pownall, Mem’r of Parlia’mt. London: Publish’d by Laurie & Whittle, No. 53 Fleet Street. 12th May 1794.

Kircher, Athanasius

1675 25.57

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

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. 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.]

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

1774  25.1428  North America Drawn from the latest & best authorities. By Thos. Kitchin. (“Engrav’d for Guthrie’s 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 the gulf from the northeast. At “St. 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: Kitchin Sen: Hydrographer to his Majesty. (“Published according to Act of Parliament: Sept: 29th 1777 by W. Strahan; and T. Cadell in the Strand.”) [Published in Robertson (1777, Item No. 2.5439 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON), The history of America (London).]  [“Rio Colorado” is shown as a single, short stream extending from a region 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.”. Downstream from the confluence, the river bifurcates to form a large island before rejoining just before reaching the gulf.]

1778  25.1381  Mexico, of Nieuw Spanje; tot het nagaen der vorderingen van Cortes Tot D: Robertson’s Geschiedenis van America. Door Thom: Kitchin Sen: Kaartmaaker zyner Britt. Majesteit. (“A. v. Krevelt, sculps. 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.]

1787  25.1445  North America Drawn from the latest and best Authorities. (“Engrav’d for Jn: Harrison N°: 115 Newgate Street, Sep: 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.]
1795 25.1382  Mexico, or New Spain; in which the Motions of Cortes may be traced. For the Rev. D’
("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.]

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, with title in French and Dutch.]

1702 25.1797  l’Amerique Septentrionale. In: Atlas portatif, ou le theatre de la guerre en Europe,
contenant les cartes geographiques avec le plan des villes & forteresses les plus
exposees aux revolutions prefentes. Amsterdam: Chez Daniel de La Feuille. [► “Ile
Californie” is separated from “Nouveau Mexique ou Teguiaio”, “Nouveau Mexique”, and “N.
Grenade Marate” by “Mer Vermeille”. On the east side of the strait are two rivers, the northerly one
from the north-northeast, and the southerly one, which flows into the western lobe of a large,
bilobed embayment, 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 “Ceuola” are labels noted in the region of interest to this bibliography.] [In
Latin.]

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]euola”, adjacent to which is a city symbol with the label, “Civola” (or “Cevola”).] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS MCLAUGHLIN 147

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 186

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 218
**Lat, Ian de**

**NO DATE** 25.1822

*Kaartje van het Noorder-deel van America.* ("Geteket en Uitgegeven tot Almelo by Jacobus Keizer en tot Deventer by Ian de Lat."). ("O. Lindeman fecit"). [1747.]

[≡ The island, "Californie" (sic), is separated from "Nieuw Mexico", "N Navarre", and "N. Biscaye" by a strait, which in its mid-point thins effectively to the width of a river, giving the impression that there are two gulf, one open to the sea in the north, the other open to the south, though joined by the thin channel. On the eastern side in this stretch two rivers (not labeled) enter the waterway at either end of this thin channel, both from the northeast; the northerly one heads near a place labeled "Quivirao", and the southerly one heads in an area west of "S Fe" and which passes by "Oraiva". This latter river also has a tributary from the east, the confluence of which is not far from the sea. ("Noort R.", the Rio Grande, is correctly shown reaching "Golf van Mexico").] [In Dutch.]

---

**Laurie and Whittle** [firm]

**NO DATE** 25.1171

*An 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. № 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 Pensylvania Maryland Virginia Carolina Carolina or Florida Carolina 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, "California", is separated from "New Mexico" and "Marata" by "Red Sea of Vermeijo". 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 Coromeido"), 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". "Rio Norte" (also the Rio Grande) had for some time been mapped from the lake north of Santa Fe, feeding to the strait. In this map, "Rio Norte" is still shown as a tributary to the strait, with its headwater just west of the lake and jogging to the southwest en route to the sea.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS MCLAUGHLIN 107 [1690]

---

110
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 the 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 & by Philip Lea at the Atlas & 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 the 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].) [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.]
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. 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.] [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 1:131 [with illustration facing p. 141]

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. [Ca. 1761.] [► 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 from 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 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 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 Guia” at the strait, is “Fuidel Coral” (sic), from the east, with several tributaries inland in “Nuovo Messico.”] [In Italian.]

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, 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. “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 indiscernibly 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. Concinnata juxta Observationes Dni Academæ 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 Chalcogr. ("G. F. Lotter, Sculps.")[1772?] [\textit{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 indiscernibly 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.]

NO DATE 25.1411 Mappa Totius Mundi Adornata juxta Observationes Dni Academæ Regalis Scientiarum et nonnullorum aliorum, secondum annotationes recentissimas. Per G. de L’Isle Geographum Parisiis. Prostat nunc in Officina Tobia Conradi Lotter Geogr. et Chalcogr. Aug. Vind. ("Annotatio Autor reddit ratione in sua nova Introduzione in Geographiam de mutationibus, quas fecit in hac Mappa, sicut etiam de coeteris, quas in lucem edidit.")(1775?) [\textit{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.”}] [\textit{“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 “Mississippi R.” (sic).}] [In Latin.]

1700 25.1423 Mappe-monde Dreßé sur les Observations de M° de l’Académie Royale des Sciences et quelques autres et sur les 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 St Sulpice. Avec Priveilège 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 fail sur cette Carte aussi bien que sur les autres qu’il a mises au jour.") [\textit{The entire northwestern part of “Americae Septentrionale” is blank. “California” (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.]

words eradicated] Privilege 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.]

1718 25.1424

L’Amerique Septentrionale. Dressee sur les Observations de M. de l’Academie Royale des Sciences. & sur les Memoires les plus recens. Par G. de l’Isle. Première 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 Vermelle”. 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, Guillaume de, AND Dezauche [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 M² de l’Academie Royale des Sciences. Par Guil. De l’Isle l”et Géogr. du Roi Nouvellement Revuë et Augmentée Par Dezauche Successeur des S.º 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 Privilege 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 buena 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.]

Lok, Michael

1582 25.1594

Illvstri Viro, Domino Philippo Sidnæo Michael Lok Civis Londinensis Hanc Chartam Dedicat:-1582. In: Hakluyt, Richard, Diuers voyages touching the discouerie of America, and the ilands adjacent unto the same, made first by all of our Englishmen, and afterward by the French-men and Britons and certaine notes of advertisements for observatons, 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 “Sierra Neuada”. The gulf is labeled “Mare Bermeio”, separating the peninsula from “Civialcan” 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 “Sierra Neuada”, and indeed entirely across the North American continent to about 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 secretly created for investors in Humphrey Gilbert’s searches for the passage from a Newfoundland colony.)] [In Latin, volume in English.]

Longchamps et Janvier (Sê?)  [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 Sê? Longchamps et Janvier, Géographes, Rue Saint Jacques, à l’Enseigne de la Place des Victoires. Avec approbation et Privilege 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 I:133 [credited only to Longchamps]

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 “Tontontecq” and “Cevola.”] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 309

Loon, Johannes  [Loon, Jan van]

1668  25.1649  Paskaerte van Nova Hispania Perv en Chili. ‘t Amsterda, By Iohannes 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 aerdemans. 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, Johannes van

1666  25.1776  Paskaerte van Nova Hispania Perv en Chili. ‘t Amsterda, By Iohannes van Loon, Plaetsnyder en Zeecaert maker. In: Loon, Jan van, klaer-lichtende noort-star ofte zee-atlas; waer in vertoont wordt, de gelegenheydt van alle de zee-kusten des geheelen
The Grand Canon

Volume 2 • CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

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

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, Klaerlichtende noort-star ofte zee-atlas; waer in vertoont wordt, de gelegenheydt van alle de zee-kusten des geheelen aerdboemds. Middelburgh, by Wilhelmus Goeree (t’Amsterdam). [► A portolan chart. 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 coutinentis: at captâ per Hollandos ab Hispanis tabulâ quædam Geographica, comprertum est, insulam eße. et continere, ubi latîsima est, 500 leucas. A Cap. Mendocino vero usque ad C.S. Lucæ repreptum testibus tabulæ praedità 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 Westfrisiæ."). [1705?] [► The island, “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 órden del Gorbernador [sic] del Nuevo México Don Thomás Viez Cachupin), tiene su origen en la Sierra de las Grullos, hacia 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. [†] País 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 Rio de este nombre, que, uniendo 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.]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Catalogue No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cross-Listings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Lopez de Gómar, 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.]](https://example.com)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Shirley 94      |
| Maffei, Giovanni Pietro | 1589     | 25.412        | Indiarvm Orientarvm Occidentalivmque Descriptio.  
In: Io. Petri Maffei Bergomatis e Societate Iesu Historiarum Indicarum libri XVI : selectarum item ex India epistolarum eodem interprete libri III : accessit Ignatij Loiolae vita postremo recognita : et in opera singula copiosus index.  
Venetiis: Apud Damianum Zenarium, [28], 281 [i.e. 283, 1], 211 leaves.  
[► The map 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.]](https://example.com)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Shirley 166     |
In: Geographiae universæ tum veteris tum novae absolutissimum opus duobus voluminibus distinctum in quorum priore habentur Geographicæ enarrationis libri octo quorum primus commentarijs uberrimis illustratus est a Io. Antonino Magino.  
Venetiis: Apud Hæedos S. Galignani de Karera.  
[► Two rivers are depicted to converge just before flowing into the head of the Gulf of California.]  
[In Latin.]](https://example.com)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Shirley 195     |
| 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 maers, religions, gouvernements & divers habillemens de chaque nation.  
Tome Cinq.  
[► “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 Coromodo”.]  
[In French.]](https://example.com)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | McLaughlin 87   |
|                         | 1684     | 25.1380       | Novveav Mexiqve et Californie.  
[Caption: “das neue Mexica nobens der Insel Californien. Fig. 34.”]  
In: Beschreibung des gantzen Welt-Kreisses/ In sich begreifend verschiedene Vorstellung der Welt, allgemeine und besondere Land-Charten der alten |


The same plate, in French, is used, as which appeared in the first ed. (Manesson Mallet, 1683, ITEM NO: 25.1379), now 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”.

In Latin.

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, No. 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 northwestern before tapering to a long northwestern 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”.

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 flu.”]); 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.

An outline map of the New World appears in the section, “Prouincia del Andaluzia”, “Capitulo, lij. Dela muy noble ciudad de Cordoua.”, leaf iiiij verso, with cartouche, “NVEVO MVNDO” (caption on leaf is “Nueuo Mundo”). North America is not wholly shown, omitting its northernmost 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), “NVEA ESPANA”. This map is cited here for its notable treatment of unconveyed information relating to the western part of

---

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, No: 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 northwestern before tapering to a long northwestern 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 flu.”]); 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.

Matal, Jean see Metellus, Ioannes

Medina, Pedro de

1549 25.1285 Nvevo Mvndo. In: Libro de grandezas y cosas memorables de España Agra de nuevo hecho y copilado por el Maestro Pedro de Medina vezino de Seuilla. Dirigido al Serenissimo y muy escarecido Señor Don Filipe Principe de España, &c. Nuestro señor. M.D.xlii. [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 ã 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 iiiij verso, with cartouche, “NVEVO MVNDO” (caption on leaf is “Nueuo Mundo”). North America is not wholly shown, omitting its northernmost 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), “NVEA 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.]

Mendoza y Gonzalez, Juan Antonio de

**Mappa dela Obscuracion dela Tierra enel Eclypse de Sol, de XXII. de Marco, de MDCCXXVII. delineada porel Contador D. Juan Antonio de Mendoza y Gonzalez para la Obseruasion delongitud.** ("Pereaesculpio"). In: Mendoza y Gonzalez, Juan Antonio, *Spherographia de la obscuracion de la tierra, en el eclypse 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, agrimensur univeral 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; engraved 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.]

Mercator

**Lovani: Edebat Gerardus Mercator Rupelmundanu****s.** [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.]

**Nova et avcta orbis terrae descriptio ad vsvm nauiganteum emendate accommodata. Aeditum autem est opus Duysburgi an:D:1569 mense Augusto.** [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." The portion of this map that is of interest to this bibliography is also reproduced in Winship (1896, Plate 45, ITEM NO. 2.6973 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON).] [Examined for this bibliography from the digital version online at Bibliothèque nationale de France, https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b7200344k. "Tontonteac regnum" is labeled north of the Gulf of California (not labeled). Two principal river systems reach the head of the gulf: [1] from the northwest arrive the combined flows of "Axa fluuius" (from the northwest and north) and "Tontonteac flu" (from the northeast), and [2] the Gila River (not labeled) from the east. "Ceuola" is noted along the Gila. On the east side of the head of the gulf is the label (in Spanish), "el estero".

---

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.
by which two rows of three evenly placed dots are positioned in the gulf, perhaps implying mudflats. [In Latin.]

 Mercator, Michael

1595 25.1273  
America siue India Nova. ad magnæ Gerardi Mercatoris aui Universalis 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, “Tontontceflu.”, 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 “Ceuola”. The area at the immediate head of the gulf is labeled “Tontonteac reg.”] [In Latin.]

 Mercator, Rumoldus  [Mercator, Rumold]

1587 25.408  
Orbis Terrae Compendiosa Descriptio Quam ex Magna Universali Gerardi Mercatoris . . . In: Strabonis rerum geographicarum . . . Geneva.  [⇒ At the head of the Gulf of California, the labels “Tontontec” 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 “Tontontec flu.” (the region through which these southeasterly-flowing rivers is labeled “Tontontec”); 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 southwesterly-flowing rivers is labeled “Cevoa” 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–Blaeu.” (i.e., Blaeuw, 1631, Item no. 25.1277; Wheat I:40).] [In Latin.]
**SECTION 1: MAPS OF THE 16TH–18TH CENTURIES**

---

**Metellus, Ioannes [Matal, Jean]**

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

---

**Meursium, Jacobum [Meursius, Jacob van] [Meurs, Jacob von]**

1673 25.1159 *Novissima et Accuratissima Totius Americæ Descriptio per Jacobum Meursium.* **In:** Montanus, Arnoldus, *Die Unbekante Neue Welt, oder, Beschreibung des Welt-teils Amerika, und des Sud-Landes : darinnen vom Ursprunge der Amerikur und Sudländer und von den gedenckwürdigen Reysen der Europur darnach zu : wie auch von derselben Festen Ländern, Inseln, Städten, Festungen, Dörfern, vornehmsten Gebeuern, Bergen, Brunnen, Flüssen und Ahrtren der Tiere, Beume, Stauden, und anderer fremden Gewäche : als auch von den Gottes-und Götzten-diensten, Sitten, Sprachen, Kleider-trachtchen, 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.]

---

**Miera y Pacheco, Bernardo de** see also Veléz y Escalante

1777 25.1115 *Plano Geografico de la tierra descubierta, y demarcada, por Dª Bernardo de Miera y Pacheco al rumbo del Noroeste, y oeste del nuevo Mexico, quien fue en compañía de los RR: PP! Fr. Franºº 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/04300-1777-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, “Río Grande Colorado” is depicted to the confluence of “Río de Nabojo”, north of which the river is labeled “R. de los Saguanas” (with some apparent correction to its course). The southwestern part of the map adjacent to the Colorado bears the notation, “Este Río Colorado desde la fuente de los dos Riuos de Zaguaganas, y Nabojo para abajo valui 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 Miera y Pacheco, 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 México’ [1771-1779]” (square brackets are part of quotation; in *Catalogue of Additions to the Manuscripts in the British Museum, in the years MDCCCLXXVIII-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 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 c. 64 ¾ 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.)

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

1778 25.1048

*Plano Geográfico de los Descubrimientos hecho por D[0] Bernardo Miera y Pacheco y los RR[0] Fr. Francisco Atanasio Dominguez y Fr. Silvestre Velez S. Felipe R[0] 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 “riode los Zaguanganas”. 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 MDCCCLXXVIII-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 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.]

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

1789 25.1438 Карта северозападного берега Америки сочиненная Капитаном Мирсом в продолжении его путешествия в 1788 и 1789 годах. [Karta severozapadnogo berega Ameriki sochinennaiya kapitanom Mirsom v prodolzhenii ego putechestvii 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 Мирс на судах "Ифигения" и "Фелица" из Кантона к Северной Америке, к Сандивчевым (Гавайским о-вам) в 1788-89гг., с указанием положения судов в различные даты и склонений магнитной стрелки, маршрут путь." (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 Калифорнії" (i.e., Залив Калифорнії) (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 (Sieur) [Moithey, Maurille Antoine] [Moithey, Maurice Antoine]**

1789 25.1416 Amerique Septentrionale Publiee Par le S’r. Moithey, Ingenieur-Géographe. A Paris Chez l’Auteur rue de la harpe la porte cochère vis-a-vis la Sorbonne, Et chez Crepy rue S’r. Jacques, à S’r. pierre près la rue de la Parcheminerie. 1789. N° 252. ("Et à l.Orient chés Duquesnel M’d. d’Estampes place des presminil."). [The date may have been partly reengraved from "1785."] [The peninsula, "California", 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 Apostolos" (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?] [Complete title from title panel: "To the Right Honourable John Lord Sommers Baron of Evesham in 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 Mapseller

123
next to the Chapter house in St. Paul’s 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. d’Angouchi”, and “Tison R.”, the last of which has a tributary, “R. of Good Hope”. These rivers come from an area with the label “Great Teguato”, 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 1:105  [as 1720]

1681  25.1781  America. (“H. Mol schulp.” [sic])  In: Moore, Jonas, A new systeme of the mathematicks . . . . London, Printed by A. Godbid and J. Playford, for Robert Scott, Bookseller in Little Britain. [► “Californie I.” is separated from “N. Mexico” by “M. Vermeille”. Only two rivers are shown on the east side of the strait, “R. Nort” (which is the Rio Grande) and an unlabeled river north of it, striking the strait from the northeast. Other than “L Comba”, the headwater lake of the Rio Grande, and the town “S. Fe”, no other labeling appears on this part of the map.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  MCLAUGHLIN 78

1698  25.1630  Carte De La Partie du Milieude L’Amérique.  In: Dampier, Guillaume, Nouveau voyage autour du monde : où 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 du Fuego, les côtes mériandropales du Chili, du Pérou & du Mexique, l’isle de Guam, Mindanao & les autres Philippines, les isles orientales qui sont près de Cambodie, de la Chine, Formosa, Luçon, Celebes, &c., la Nouvelle Hollandie, les isles de Sumatra, de Nicobar & de la Sainte Hélène & le cap de Bonne-Espérance : où l’on traite des differens terroirs de tous ces pais, 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 négocie, &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. 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.]

1701  25.769  The Isle of California. New Mexico. Louisiane. The River Misisipi. and the Lake’s of Canada. Herman Moll Facit.  In: 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, ancienct 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. Luys, 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).] [This map (p. 152; in the copy seen the map is inverted) displays the “Gulf of California” separating the island, "California" from “New Mexico or New Granada or Marata” and "P[art] of Mexico or New Span". 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 Citys" east of "Coral R."]

A new & Exact Map of the Coast, Countries and Islands within the limits of the South Sea Company, from the 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 the 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 seen 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...
California”, which runs off the map to the north, is depicted, labeled “Part of California”, which is separated from “New Mexico” by “Gulf of Mexico.”

The Projection of this Map is Call’d Mercator’s, 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, “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”.]

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, Climats, &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.”) [↩ Western North America is very simply drawn. The island, “California”, is separated from “New Mexico” by “M. Vermeille”. Just two rivers (not labeled) are shown draining to the strait; a simple river from the northeast, and, south of there, a longer river that passes by “S. Fe”, thus is the Rio Grande.]
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 Teguiao”, 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.]

[McLaughlin notes a second state: “Title states: . . . with the adjoining Territories . . .
(rather than ‘y’* * * Sold by Geo. Grierson Printer to the Kings Most Excellent
majesty, at the Kings Arms and two bibles in Essex Street Dublin . . . .’)”

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  McLAUGHLIN 197

1723  25.1313  The Isle of California. New Mexico. Louisiana. The River Misisipi. and the Lake’s of
Canada. Herman Moll Fect.  [≡ “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.”]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  McLAUGHLIN 144 [reissue]  WHEAT 1:109

1729  25.1604  Map of the World According to Marcators [sic] projection, Shewing the Course of M’. 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
[≡ This map is the frontispiece to the 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 eastern side of “Bay of Mexico”.)

1745  25.1806  A Map of Mexico or new Spain[,] Florida now called Louisiana and Part of California &c.  By
H: Moll Geographer.  (“page.766V2.”)  In: A collection of voyages and travels,
consisting of authentic writers in our own tongue, which have not before been
collected in English, or have only been abridged in other collections.  Vol. II.
London: Printed and Sold by Thomas Osborne of Gray’s-Inn.  [≡ The top of the map cuts off the
northern part of the “Gulf of California or Red Sea” that separates “Part of California” from “New
Mexico”, but whether California is meant to be a peninsula or separated from the mainland by a
strait is unclear. 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; each recieves a river. Adjacent to that embayment
to the southeast is single embayment, aligned northerly, which receives at its head a river from the
north-northeast as well as a river from the east that is labeled on a headwater fork “R. Sonica” and
which passes by a place marked “Casagrande”, thus this must represent the Gila River (“The North
R.”, which is the Rio Grande, is properly shown descending to the “Gulf of Mexico”.)  [McLaughlin
indicates that this is a reissue of a 1711? map.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  McLAUGHLIN 180 [reissue]
Monath, P. C.

1758  25.1825  Totius Americæ Descriptio Nova. Norimberga apud P. C. Monath. In: Kurzverfassete Kinder Geographie, in acht und vierzig Lectionen eingetheilter, und mit benüthigten Charten verschen. In frankfurtischer Sprache verfasset durch den Herrn Abt Lengler du Fresnoy, und zum Neuen der Jugend in die teutsche übersetzt, nunmehr aber von neuem übersehen, in vielen Stücken deutlicher gemacht, mit nicht wenigen nützlichen Zufügen vermehret, und insonderheit zum Gebrauch für Teutsche eingerichtet. Dritte, um vieles verbesserte, und vermehrte, Auflage. Nürnberg, bei George Peter Monath, between pp. 48/49. [“California I.” (also labeled “Nova Albion” at its northern end) is separated from “N. Mexico” by “Mare Rubrum”. Midway on the east side of the strait is an embayment, which receives on its eastern side a river (not labeled) from the east-southeast, a river with two headwater forks. Just to the northwest of this embayment a solitary river (not labeled) arrives in the strait from the north-northeast. (The first river’s headwaters abut the course of “Magdalen Na fl” (sic), with headwater just south of “S. Fe”, which could be the Rio Grande in as much that it flows to “Simvs Mexicanvs” and that there is no corresponding, misdirected course of that river to the Californian strait.]) [In Latin, with volume in German.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  MCLAUGHLIN 238

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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 239

Moore, Jonas

1681  25.1639  New Mexico. In: Moore, Jonas, A new systeme 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’t Albion” is separated from “Qivira 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).]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  MCLAUGHLIN 79

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, bays, 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 Cockrell, 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 lland (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'vira" (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 acording [sic] to Mercators Projection is humbly Dedicated By Rob! Morden & Will!" Berry Sold at ˙ Atlas in Cornhill & at ˙ Globe in ˙ Strand London.") [1690?] [Map principally displays the Americas.] [≡ 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".] [Labeling in English, Spanish, and Latin.]
≡ cross-listings  SHIRLEY 272

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 in Morse: "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 ITEM NO. 2.26977 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON).]
≡ cross-listings  WHEAT 1:244 [with illustration facing p. 150]

Mortier, Pierre

The island, “Californie”, is separated from “Nouveau 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. de Toucan” from the northeast to an embayment; “R. de 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

NO DATE 25.1667


- cross-listings MCLAUGHLIN 137

NO DATE 25.1008

Novissima et Accuratissima Septentrionalis ac Meridionalis Americae Descriptio, multis Locis recitibus [sic] aucta et correcte divisa in Omnes Partes Hodiernas per Fredericum de Witt Amstelodami Cum Privilegio D.D. Ordinum Holl. Westfriaeq. [Hollandiae Westfriaeqve]. 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.) [In Latin.]

NO DATE 25.1627


[↩ The island, “Californie”, 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” (Río 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.]

- cross-listings Shirley 622

Moilart-Sanson, Pierre

NO DATE 25.1637

Hemi-sphere Occidentale du Globe Terrestre Veu en Concave, l’oeil étant à la Convexité du Globe vis à vis la Section du 90° Meridien avec l’Equateur et a une distance egale au Demi-Diameter de la Carte où sont l’Amerique Septent[.] l’Amerique Merid[.] et Partie des Terres Arctiques et Antarctiques sous divises en leurs Regions. (“Representation du Globe en Concave.”) (“1. page 1° 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 S°) (1705, ITEM NO. 25.1636), with emended title.] [In French.]

- cross-listings Shirley 592
Mount, Richard, and Page, Thomas

1721 25.1809

A General Chart of the South Sea from the River of Plate to Dampiers Straights on the Coast of New Guinea. In: Atlas maritimus novus, or The new sea-atlas. London: Printed for Richard Mount, and Thomas Page on Tower-Hill. [→ A portolan chart of the Pacific Ocean. The island, "California", is separated from "New Spaine" by a strait (not labeled). Only the mouths of rivers are depicted. Midway on the east coast of the strait are (north to south) "R. d. Anguchi" and, entering into one embayment, "R: del Toucan" and "R. d Carol".] [This state of the map, listed by McLaughlin as "State 1" with no attribution in cartouche, probably should be "State 2" because a poorly eradicated attribution can be seen, beginning, "By S..."

McLaughlin’s "State 2" lists the attribution, "By S. Thornton Hydrographer at the England Scotland & Ireland in the Minories London".]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS McLAUGHLIN 201 [State 1 (sic)]

Müller, Johann Ulrich

1692 25.1597

[Two maps.] In: 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/ Flüsse/ 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.] [Plates are enumerated in separate sequences for different parts of the volume]. See: [1] "America Septentrionales.", plate III accompanying "Das Mitternächstische 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 "Rio 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". [→ McLaughlin notes reissues, 1692.] [In German.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS McLAUGHLIN 108 [America], 109 [Nova Mexico]

Münster, Sebastian

NO DATE 25.247

Die nüeue Iselen so zü unsren zeiten durch die Künig von Hispania im grossen Oceano gefunden sine. [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, "Das Nüw Welt" (Die Nüw Welt). There is also the notation there, "Insula Atlantica quam vocant Brasilin & Americam", in part taking its cue from the Waldseemüller map of 1507 that first placed the label "America" on the South American continent.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS McLAUGHLIN 15507 [America]

NO DATE 25.1471

Die neuen Inseln/so hinder Hispanien gegen Orient bey dem land India ligen. [Basel?]: [Sebastian Münster]. [15507] [→ 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” (Die Nüw Welt). There is also the notation there, “Insula Atlantica quam uocant Brasili 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.]

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

**NO DATE** 25.1472

*Tabula nouarum inslarum [sic], quas diuersis 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” (Die Nüw Welt). There is also the notation there, “Insula Atlantica quam uocant Brasili 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.]

**NO DATE** 25.1473

*Das erst general/inhaltend die beschreibung und den cirkel des gantzen erdtreichs und Möres.* [Basel?]: [Sebastian Henricpetri]. [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 stitan” (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.]

- **cross-listings**  Shirley 92

**NO DATE** 25.409

*Die erste General Tafel/die Beschreibung und den Circel des gantzen Erdreichs 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 umkreisz auff die Ebne auszgebreitet . . .*. [In German, map labels in Latin.]

- **cross-listings**  Shirley 163

**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 Insdie gelegen.” Overleaf: “America. Die neue Welt/oder Inseln/so hinder Hispaniam gegen Orient/bey dem lande Indie gelegen. XXVI.” [In German, with map title in Latin.]

- **cross-listings**  Wheat 1:20

1540 25.375

*Typus Orbis Universalis.* In: *Geographia universalis vetus et nova . . . Claudii Ptolemaei Alexandrini . . . Basiliae: Apud Henricum Petrum.* [In Latin.] 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.

132
The Grand Canon

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

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

1542 25.307
Novae insvlae, XVII nova tabvla. In: Münster, Sebastian, Geographia universalis, vetus et nova completens 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.]

Myritius, Ioannes [Myritius, Joannes]

1590 25.416
Universalis Orbis Descriptio. Cogimvr e Tabvla Pictos Ediscere Mvndos. In: Opusculum geographicum rarum, totius eius negotii rationem, mira industria et brevitate completens. Ingolstadii: Wolfgangi Ederi, 136 pp. [► A folded woodcut map, on which 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

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 Mex? a Veracruz. assi mismo baxando de Oaxaca, al angulo, que forma la casilla vertical Goathemala. se halla el numero 275. que es su distancia, y assi en todas las demas. Esta señ? es de Arz?do. esta Ox?do. esta XV Nnivers? Los grados de Longitud, y Latitud de cada Lugar con el Signo que le domina, ban al margen. José Nava Sc. en la Pueb. d los Ang. à 1755. é Diz? [► The peninsula of “California.” is separated from “N? España” 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.]

Nentvig, Juan [also variously as Nentoig and Mentuig]

1762 25.286
Plano corografico de la Sonora y Pimeria 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] Citation from the Huntington Library, San Marino, California: “Delineado según el que formó el Sr. Juan Nentvig de la Comp. de Jhs. y presentó al Exmo. Señor Marqués de Cruillos, virrey, govr. & c de la Nueva España.” “Attributed by A. F. Pradeau to Nentuig as the lost map to accompany Rudo ensay, which Bancroft Lib. cat. credits to Nentuig also.” See J. Nentvig, ITEM NOS. 2.14749, 2.14750, 2.17797, 2.17798, of which in the last (1980)
Nicolosi, Giovanni Battista

Continentem Noviter Detectam Componebat Ioa:Baptista Nicolosivs S. T. D.  [No imprint.]
[1660?]  [McLaughlin notes two additional states, 1660, 1670-1671.]  [↩ Map of the Americas and the Pacific Ocean. The island, “California”, is separated from “Nuovu Mexico” by “Mare Vermejo”. The eastern side of the strait receives several rivers, none of which are labeled. Midway along that coast is a prominent embayment that receives a large tributary from the north and northeast, while closely adjacent to it another tributary arrives from the northeast.]  [In Italian, with title in Latin.]
[↩ Cross-listings  McLaughlin 22]

Mexicvm : In hac forma in lucem edebat Ioannes Baptista Nicolosivs S.T.D.  In: Nicolosi, Gio. Battista, Dell’Hercole e studio Geographicò di Gio. Battista Nicolosi Dottore di Sacra Teologia. Volume Secondo. Il quale contiene le Tauole, è Descrittioni di detta Opera, disposte, per la commodità di molt, con l’ordine, che siegue. . . . In Roma, Appresso l’Avitore. 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, “California”, is separated from “Nuovu Mexico” and “Nuovu 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 Spanish.]
[↩ McLaughlin notes two states, 1660, 1670-1671.]  [In Italian, with title in Latin.]
[↩ Cross-listings  McLaughlin 23  Wheat I:53]

Nolin, I. B.  [Nolin, Johann Baptiste]

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 Nouveë Españeton neuf.  Avec Privilege du Roy.  1708.  [↩ Map of the western part of North America, including the Mississippi River, the Ohio River, and the Missouri River. The island, “California”, is separated from “Nuovu Mexico” by “Mare Vermejo”. On the eastern 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 French.]
[↩ Cross-listings  Wheat I:88]

Le Globe Terrestre Representé en Deux Plans-Hemispheres Dressé Sur la Projection de M’e de la Hyre de l’Académie Royale des Sciences, et sur plusieurs Routiers et Memoires des plus habiles Pilotes et Savans Voyageurs le tout rectifié et calculé selon les derniêres observations. et Dedie a M’e L’Abbé Bignon Conseiller d’Etat Ordinaire Par son tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur I-B-Nolin Geographe ordinaire du Roi. 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 Roi.  1708.  [↩ The northern part of North America, including the Mississippi River, the Ohio River, and the Missouri River. The island, “California”, is separated from “Nuovu Mexico” by “Mare Vermejo”. On the eastern 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 French.]
[↩ Cross-listings  Wheat I:88]
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 “Bonaguia 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 Bonaguia, “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 “Bonaguia 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 Dresséé sur les Relations les plus Recentes rectifieés Sur les dernieres observations Dedieé et Presentee a sa Majesté tres Chrestienne Louis XV par Son tres humble tres obeissant et fidel Sujet I. Nolin Geografe. A Paris Chez Crepy rue S. Jacques pres la rue de la parcheminierie a S. Pierre. [Typographical presentations of “ee”, thus] (“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 Dresséé sur les Relations les plus Recentes rectifieés Sur les dernieres observations Dedieé et Presentee 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 parcheminierie a S. Pierre. [Typographical presentations of “ee”, thus.] (“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.]

Ôgier, M. [Ogier, Mathieu] NO DATE 25.1799 L’Amerique Septentrionale. (“M. Ôgier fecit.”) [1702?] [≡ “Isle Californie” is separated from “Nouveau Mexique ou N. Grenade et Marate” by “Mer Vermeille”. Midway on the eastern side of the strait two rivers (not labeled) arrive from the northeast; the southern one arrives at the head of a large, bilobed embayment:] [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS: MCLaughlin 150
Ogiluium, 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 Wvorld; 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 Reveles 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 Tecor" (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.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  McLAUGHLIN 51

Ortelio, Abrah.  [Ortel, Abraham]

1564   25.390   
Nova totivs terrarvm orbis ivxta neo tericorvm traditiones descrip. 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.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 114  WHEAT I:10

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.]

NO DATE   25.1727   Americae Sive Novi Orbis, Nova Descriptio. ("Cum Priuilegio decennali Ab. Ortelius delineab. et excudeb"). [Ca. 1618-1630.] [The final state of Ortelius’s map of the Americas, with principal changes in the area around the Strait of Magellan.] [The northwestern part of North America is occupied by an ornamental cartouche, “Viterius Septentriom versus hic regiones incognitae adhuc sunt.” The peninsula, “California”, is separated from “Marata” by “Mar Vermeio”. A river system converges at the head of the gulf; "Rio Hermoso" (Gila River) arrives from the east-northeast, its upper part is labeled “Tiguas rio”. Part way along that river is “Ceula”. A river (i.e., the Colorado) arrives from the north-northwest, the result of the convergence of two rivers at “Totonteac”; an unlabeled river from the northwest heading in an area labeled “Tolm”, and a river from the northeast heading in a mountainous area and labeled “Totonteac flu.”, along which is the place “Chucho”]. [In Latin.]

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”, “Totontec”, and “Ceúola”, among others. (The western hemisphere of this map is reproduced in Winship, 1896, Plate 47, ITEM NO. 2.6973 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON.)  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, “Totontec fl.” and “Tiguas rio.”  Also see: “Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni týpus”, 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 “Río Axá”, “Río Tiguas” with a tributary (not labeled), and “Río Totontecas.”] [NOTE: Lowery (1912, ITEM NO. 1.375 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON), p. 83, remarks, “This map was first published in the earliest edition of Ortelius of 1570. It was reprinted in all the editions up to 1612, including the English [sic] of 1606.”]  [In Latin.]

1574 25.398

Typus [sic] Orbis Terrarum.  In: Spieghel der Werelt . . .  Antwerp: Philippe Galle. [1577.]  [The labels “Totontec” and “Marata” occupy the region of interest to this bibliography. The Gulf of California is not much more discernible than a river.]  [Shirley notes (p. 156), “From the Epitome, Ortelius’ pocket-size atlas.”]  [In German.]

1589 25.1272

Maris Pacifici, (quod vulgo Mar del Zur) cum regionibus circumiacentibus, insulisq́ ue in

1592 25.1123

Typvs orbis terrarvm.  [map title].  In: Thetrvm orbis terrarvm.  Antverpiae : in officina Plantiniana, auctoris aere et cura.  [Atlas.]  [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 “Totontec”, which includes places named “Axá”, “Totontec”, and “Ceúola”, among others.]  [In Latin.]

1603 25.1124

Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni týpus.  ("Cum Priuilegio").  In: Thetrvm orbis terrarvm.  Antverpiae, Apvd Ioannem Bapt. Vrintivm.  [Atlas.]  [Map 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 “Río Axá”, “Río Tiguas” with a tributary (not labeled) to it, and “Río Totontecas.”]  [In Latin.]

Oterschaden, Ioañés [Oterschaden, Johann]

NO DATE 25.446

Noua et integra vniversi Orbis descriptio.  ("Reuerėdiss. et illustriss. Dº Dº Vrbano Sangelasio-Episcopo CorĨingierisi, Ioañēs Oterschaden Belga humilimē 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
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 Eylantt California.* ("Gedruckt 't Amsterdam by R. & I. Ottens"). *In:* Ottens, Reinier, and Ottens, Josua, Atlas van zeevaart en koophandel door de geheele weersfelt : vertoonende in bizondere op elkander volgende kaerten, alle dessiefs zeekusten en haevens, met beschryvingen van de natuur, voortbrengsels, handwerksels, godsdiensten, bestier en koophandel van alle gewesten, &c.  't Amsterdam By Reinier en Iosua Ottens.  [The same map as in Chez Louis Renard (1715, ITEM NO. 25.1614).]  [In Latin, with title in Latin and Dutch; volume in Dutch.]

Overtorn, Henry

1711 25.1432  
*America.* ("Printed & Sold by Henry Overtorn 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 Overtorn 1711."). ("H. Hillsberg Aqua Fortisc.").  [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 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.]

1741 25.1820  
*A New & Correct Map of the Trading Part of the Wst Indiex, including the Seat of War between G'Brit aint and Spain; Likewise the British Empire in America, with the French and Spanish Settlements adjacent thereto: Adorn'd with Prospects of \*Y most considerable Towns, Ports, Harbours &c. therein contain'd from the latest & best Observations, 1741. Dedicated to the Hon\*B Edward Vernon Esq; Vice Admiral of the Blue and Commander in chief of all his Maj.\* Ships in the West Indies, by H.O.* ("Printed for and Sold by Henry Overtorn at the White Horse without Newgate London.").  [The island, "California", is separated from "New Mexico" by "Gulf of California or Red Sea". Midway on the east side of the strait are three embayments, which receive (north to south) an unlabeled river from the northeast, "Angouchi R." from the northeast, "Tison R." from the north-northeast (which has a tributary to it from the east, "Good Hope R."), and a large river from the east with numerous headwaters, among which are "Azul R." and "Sonata R.", and along which it passes "Casagrande". The "Good Hope R." heads near the "Zuni" and "Moqui" towns. To the north is "Great Teguiao", which incudes "Quivira", and beyond which to the north is labeled "Parts Unknown".)
Overton, Iohn  [Overton, John]
1668  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 Y people & Y manner of Y Cheife Sittles Y like never before London. Printed Coloured and are to be sould by John Overton at Y White horse neere the Fountaine Tavern Without Newgate. ("This California was in times past thought to beene a part of Y [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.] [In French.]

Palairot, J.  [Palairot, Jean]  see also Delarochette, L.  [Delarochette, Louis Stanislas d'Arcy]
1755  25.1457  Carte de l’Amérique Septentrionale 1754. In: 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 Mess. J. Nourse & P. Vaillant; Amsterdam: J. Neaulme; Berlin: P. Gosse.  [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 "Sta. Fé" 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.]
[• Depicts the Gulf of California with at its head interesting twin long estuaries, one trending north-northwestern and the other northwestern; 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-Newfoundla (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

1700 25.1793  America Settentrionale Dedicata All'Eccell. Sig. Principe d'Auellino etc. (“Corretta, et aumentata, secondo le Relatiorii più moderne, da N. Sanson d’Abbeuile Giofrafo di sua Maestà Christi” l’an. 1700. in Parigii A spese di Polo Petrini, et da lui si vendono in Napoli a S. Biaggio de Librari.”) (“Antonius Donzel Gallus sculpit.”)  (“Isola di California” is separated from “Novo Messico” by “Mare Vermeio ò Mare Rosso”. Midway on the east side of the strait arrive “R. de Anguchi” from the north, and, independently into an embayment to the south, “R. de Tecon” from the north and “R. de Caral”. Tecon has two headwater forks in the area with the label “Rey Coromedo”). [In Italian.]

≡ cross-listings  MCLAUGHLIN 138

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 Sigl dell’ Accademia Reale delle scienze in Parigi da Nicolo de Fer e data in luce da Paolo Petrini in Napoli l’anno 1718. cò priuili. di S. Cesarea e Cattolica Maesta. (“Isola di California” is separated from “Novo Messico ò Nova Granata”, “Marata”, and “Vecchio Messico” by “Mare Vermeia”. On the east side of the strait three rivers arrive in proximity: 1) “deAquhi R.” (or “deAguhi 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.]

≡ cross-listings  MCLAUGHLIN 189

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 Sigl 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. cò priuili. di S. Cesarea e Cattolica Maesta. (“Giuseppe Pietrasanta Sculp.”)  (“Isola di California” is separated from “Novo Messico ò Nova Granata”, “Marata”, and “Vecchio Messico” by “Mare Vermeia”. On the east side of the strait three rivers arrive in proximity: 1) “deAquhi R.” (or “deAguhi 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  Typvs Orbis Terrarvm. In: Beschryvinge vande overtreffelijcke ende wijdtervermaerde zee-vaedt vanden edelen heer ende meester Thomas Candish, met drie schepen uytgevarenden 21 juliij 1586 ende met een schip wederom ghekeert in Plymouth, den 9 september 1588 : Hebbende (door’t cruycen van der zee) gheseylt 13000 mylen : vertellende zyne vreemde wonderlijcke avonturen ende gheschiedenissen, de ontdekinghe der landen by hem beseylt. Amstelredam: Cornelis Claesz.  The frontispiece of this volume includes this map, which 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

Pisani, Octavio [Pisani, Octavio]

1637 25.486  Globvs terrestris proiectvs. Antwerpie: Petrus Verbiist. [Verbist’s adaptation of Pisani’s 1612 map (Octaví 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 “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.

---

**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 “Tontontac 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.

---

**Plancio, Petro [Plancius, Petrus]**

1590  25.417  

*Beschrijvinghe der geheeler werelt, van nieus in velen plaatsten verbetert door Petrum Plancium.* Amsterdam: [Laurens Jacobszoon].  

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.

---

1594  25.422  

*Orbis terrarvm typvs de integro mvltis in locis emendatus auctore Petro Plancio 1594.*  

(“Ioannes à Duetcum 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-northeast, 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 “Ceula”; 6) a river from the east. The greater area north adjacent to the head of the gulf is labeled “Totonteac Re:”. Shirley notes variant states and later printings.

---

**[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 “Ceula”. Numerous place names are indicated, but are not legible at the scale of reproduction in Shirley, who notes (p. 199),
Porcacchi, Thomaso

1572 25.1125

**Mondo Nuovo.** *In: 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[6] il S. Don Giovanni d’Avstria General della Santiss. Lega. Con Privilegio.* Venetia: Approeßo Simon Galignanii & 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.] [► This map (p. 101) shows North and Central America. It 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”.] [**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]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.]

≡ cross-listings  Wheat I:17

1620 25.1260

**Mondo Nuovo.** *In: 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’ Ilo[6] et Rev[6] 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.] [► This map (p. 161) shows North and Central America. It 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”.] [**In Italian.**] [See also notes with the 1572 ed. (**ITEM NO.** 25.1125).]

≡ cross-listings  Wheat I:17

Porro, Heiron. [Porro, Heironymo]

1597 25.433

**Orbis terrae compendiosa descriptio; ex ea, quàm ex Magna Vniuersali Mercatoris Rumoldus Mercator sieri curabat in hac cómodioré formá a Hieron. Perro redact.** *In: Ptolemaei, Cl., Geographiae Universæ tum veteris, tum novae absolutissimum opus, duobus voluminibus distinctum. In quorum priore habentur Cl. Ptolemaei . . . Geographicae Enarrationis libri octo [translated by B. Pirkcheimer]: quorum primus . . . commentariis . . . illustratus est a I.A. Magino . . . In secundo volume insunt Cl. Ptolemaei antiquæ orbis tabulæ XXVII. . . . et tabulæ XXXVII. recentiores (a H. Porro incisa) . . . eberrima Agrippinensium Colonia: Petrus Keschedt.** [► This map includes “America sive India nova” that displays an exaggerated Baja
Porte, Franc-Antoine de la

1616  25.1203  Iardinage de Facon Novelle.  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 202

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

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 &c which Compose the British Dominions, Laid down according to the Latest Surveys, and Corrected from the Original Materials, of Gover’ Pownall, MemP of Parlia™. 1783.  (At lower right of sheet: “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 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 1:196 [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. Printed for Rob! 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]

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’r of Parlia’. London: Publish’d by Laurie & Whittle, N° 53 Fleet Street. 12th May 1794. [This is a direct reprint of Pownall (1786, ITEM NO. 25.1202), with new imprint.] [ቀ “California” is separated from “New Navar” (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.”]

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.”] [ቀ 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.”]


NO DATE 25.1828  
America. verlegt von Ioh:Mich:Probst. in Augsburg. In: Atlas minor ex tabulis geographicis. [1784?] [ቀ The island, “California” (also labeled “Nova Albion” at its northern end), is separated from “Nova Granada” by “Mare Vermeo”. Midway on the east side of the strait is a single, prominent, cone-shaped east-west embayment into which a river (not labeled) with two headwater forks arrives from the southeast.] [McLaughlin indicates that this is a re-engraving of Schreibern (no date [1749], ITEM NO. 25.1827).] [In Latin, with title in German.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  MCLAUGHLIN 242
Ptolemy

Quadum, Mathium [Quad, Matthias] [Quadas, Matthias]

1596 25.429 Typvs Orbis Terravm, ad Imitationem Vniversalis Gerhardi Mercatoris. In: Europae totius terrarum orbis partis praestantissimae generalis ac particularis descriptio, tabulis novem et sexaginta expressa . . . . Coloniae: Typis L. Andraei, laminis vero ac sumptibus I. Bussemechers, 66 [67] double leaves. [► The Gulf of California is exceedingly narrow, into the head of which arrives 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 Tonce". North of the label, "Tolm regnũ", the entire northwestern part of North America is occluded by an ornamental cartouche of "Iesvs ChristVs".] [Winsp (1896, Plate 54, ITEM NO. 2.6973 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON) reproduces "after Nordenskiöld" a copy of this map credited to 1608, which at least in the area of interest to this bibliography is identical.] [In Latin.]

The Geography, or Geographia, of Ptolemy is the geographical work, ca. 150 C.E., by Kláudios Ptolemaios (Ḵlauḏios Πτολεμαῖος) 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, employing Ptolemy's cartographical methods and descriptions, 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. Such a progression of authority is analogous to the celebrated Webster’s Dictionary. In this cartobibliography, 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 although based on the Ptolemaic system.

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-rewritten 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. Nordensköld, 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 rigigaste kartor tryckta före år 1600 (Printed by P. A. Norstedt & Söner, Stockholm, 1889).
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, “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.]

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
Ricci, Matteo


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 refer also to Sekisui

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 catalog record includes exhibition note: "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 lists 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.]


NO DATE 25.661 山海輿地全圖 [Saikai kochi 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.] [Note: 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 “多果徳西河” (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.).]

Robert de Vaugondy, Didier

1777  25.628  Carte de la Californie suivant la Carte manuscrite de l’Améric 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 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)]. [Entire chart is “Suppl. 5e Carte” (upper-right corner), “164.” (lower-right corner). This chart comprises a comparative set of five earlier 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. Each map shows the Colorado River under various names and with other confluent streams. Map II displays California as an island.] [In the volume’s contents page (p. 19) this entire chart is listed as “V. Autres cartes diverses de la Californie.” See also “Avertissement” (following the volume’s title-page), which notes that the plates therein complement the encyclopedia.] [The date “1767” on the legend for map V on this chart is an error for 1757; it copies Consag (1757, item no. 25.768).] [Chart not signed but all attributions seen credit Didier Robert de Vaugondy. Date for volume sometimes given as 1770, which is derived from the first volume of the encyclopedia.] [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. 5e Carte” at upper-right corner.] [In French.]

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. 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.]

- CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT 1:129 [with illustration facing p. 140, but is cropped and does not display the title; Wheat includes date as 1750]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO DATE</th>
<th>25.669</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|          | 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.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1750</th>
<th>25.665</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|          | 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.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1775</th>
<th>25.666</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|          | 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 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.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1783</th>
<th>25.667</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|          | 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 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] 39

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1766</th>
<th>25.1456</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|          | 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

39 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.

149
Par le S. Robert de Vaugondy Géographe ordinaire du Roi, à Paris chés l'Auteur Quai de l'Horloge. [Typographical use of "?"] [1780s.] [In French.]
Canada, Louisiana, 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.]  (“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 atribuées 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.]

Roberts, Henry

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! 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

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, Battailles, &c. d’après les Observations qui ou etè faites depuis l’An 1754, jusqu’a l’An 1761; Recuellies 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 St. 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 Martires” 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]

Universale Descrittione di Tutto il Mondo di Giosepp 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 "Ceula". 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.]

1595 25.424 [Untitled map. In: Il Mondo e sue parti, cioe Europa, Affrica, Asia et America, nel quale, oltre alle tavole in disegno, si discorre delle sue provincie, regni, etc. Fiorenza. [This almost sketch-like map 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 N Universale Descrittione di Tutto il Mondo di Giuseppe Rosaccio Cosmografo. 1597. ("Intaglio Gioan 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 "Ceula". 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 Orbis Terrae Compendiosa Descriptio. In: Geografia di Claudio Tolomeo Alessandrino : tradotta di Greco nell’ idioma volgare italiano da Girolamo Ruscelli, et hora nuovamente ampliata da Gioseffo 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. [The Gulf of California is portrayed with a single tributary to its head, which in turn divides into three tributaries entering its head. The area of interest to this bibliography includes the labels "Tontoteac" and "Ceula".]

1599 25.580 Nueva Hispania tabvla nova. In: Geografia di Clavdio Tolomeo Alessandrino, tradotta di Greco nell’Idioma Volgare Italiano da Girolamo Rvscelli, et hora nuovamente ampliata da Gioseffo Rosaccio . . . . Et vna breue descriptione di rutta la terrra, 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 Nova Spagna, Tavola Della America"]. [A broad, foreshortened gulf, "Mar Vermeio", separates the peninsula of "Calmifor" from "Marta". "R. Tontoteanc", 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 "Chuco" en route. Some distance to the east-southeast from the head of the gulf is "Cioula".]

[In Italian, with map title in Latin and labels in Italian and Latin.]
Rossi, Giuseppe de  see Rubeis, Iosephus de

Le Rouge  [Rouge, George Louis le]

1744  25.1314  Mappe Monde Nouvelle Dédiee a Monseigneur le Comte de Maurepas Ministre et Secretaire d'Etat. Par son tres humble et tres Obéisant Serviteur Le Rouge, Ingenieur Geographe du Roi. a Paris. Rue des Augustins vis a vis le panier Fleuri. 1744. ("Paris chéz le Sr. le Rouge rue des grands Augustins vis a vis le panier Fleuri"). ("Les Indes sont corrigées par M. Daprais Cápitaine 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 "Nouvle 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 Secretaire d'Etat. Par son tres humble et tres Obéisant 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 chéz le Sr. le Rouge rue des grands Augustins 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 "Nouvle 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  25.1832  Carte Generalle de la Nouvelle France ou est compris la Lovisiane Gaspesie et le Nouveau Mexique aucq 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 Espagne" 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 the 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.] [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. sculp.  [► In “New Mexico”, “Martyr R.” is shown flowing principally from the northeast, entering the head of the “Gulf of California.”]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT 1:214 [with illustration facing p. 152]

Rughesius, Faustus  [Rughesi, Fausto]

1597    25.432
Novissima orbis vniversi descriptio Romæ accvratissime delineata CIX 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
[Four maps.] In: La Geografia di Clavdio Tolomeo Alessandrino, nuouamente tradotta di Greco in Italiano, da Girolamo Rvscelli, con esposizioni del medesimo, particolari 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 nuoue et bellissime figure in istampe di rame, uce, oltre alle XXXVI antichie de Tolomeo, se ne son9 aggiunte XXXVI altre delle moderne.  Con la Carta da nauigare, S col modo d’internderla, & d’adoperarla.  Aggiuntoui un pieno discorso di M. Gioseppe Moleto Matematico.  Nel quale si dichiarano tutti i termini & le regole appartenenti alla Geografia...  Venetia: Vencenzo Valgrisi.  [► See “Tavola Universal Nova, con la Descrittione di Tvtto il Mondo”; and see XXXI, “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 version of the map by Gastaldi (1548, ITEM NO. 25.378) that portrays “R. Tontonteanc” 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.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 110

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 No. 20 Pater Noster Row.”)  (“J. Russell sculp’t. Constitution Row Gray’s In Inn Lane.”)  [► “California” is separated from “Navarre” by “Gulf of California”.  “R. Hila” (Gila River), is shown, labeled on a headwater, 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 separate embayments.  A major portion of the western part of North America is mostly blank.]  
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT 1:228

1799    25.1738
North America, Drawn from the Best Authorities By J:Russell.  (“J. Russell sculpits.”)  (“Published as the Act directs by C.Dilly and G.G. & J. Robinson April?)’1799.”)  [► Although this map is a new engraving, in the area of interest here it displays the same features as shown by Russell (1794, ITEM NO. 25.1183).  “California” is separated from “Pimeria” and “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 (though in the area noticed here one range has been removed). 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.

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

1626  25.1062  America with those known parts in that unknowne worlde both people and manner of buildings Discribed and enlarged by I.S. Ano. 1626. ("Are to be sold by Thomas Basett in Fleet Street and by Richard Chiswell in S't 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 Coromodo".] [McLaughlin indicates three states, 1626, 1662, 1676.]

[Saliba, Antonino]

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.]

[Sandrat, Iacobum de [Sandrat, Jakob von]]

NO DATE  25.1785  Nova Tabula Americæ Sic dictæ ab Americo Vesputio Florentino, qui Emanuelis Portugalliæ Regis auspicijs eam Anno 1497. (dectitii prius A. 1492 à Christorphoro Columbo Hispanio. là, Cuba, et Iamaicâ Insulis:) primus ex Europæis, quantum qui dem constat, ingreßus erat. recens illustrata per Iacobum de Sandrat Norimbergæ. ("Ioann Bapt. Homann sculpit.") [1690s.] [► The island, "California", is separated from "Nova Mexico" by "Mare Vermio olim Mare Rubrum". Midway on the east side of the strait, "R. de Anouchi" reaches the strait from the north-northeast; south of it, into a large embayment arrive side by side "R de Tecon" from the north and "R de Coral" from the northeast.] [In Latin.]
Sanson see also Moullart-Sanson

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

NO DATE  25.1389  Nova Orbis Tabula ad Usum Serenilîmi Burgundiae Ducis Mappe-monde Dressë 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.”)  [1696?]  (“California” (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 Galliae, Castilliae, Angliæ, Suecia[,] Daniae et Batavorum P. D. [sic]  Sanson Geographum Regis Gallie ordinarium Johann Hoffmann.  Execlit.  [Caption: America Septentrionalis divisa in suas principales partes Terram nempe Arcticap Canadam seu novam Franciam, mexico seu novam Hispaniam novam Mexico Insulas de Terra Nova de California et Antillias ut et in Dominatus Regis Galliae, Castilliae, Angliæ, Suecia[, Daniae et Batavorum. Per S. Sanson Geographum Regis Gallie Ordinum.] (“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 hemisphers. ou sont exactement remarques en general toutes les parties de la terre et de l’eau, suivant les relations les plus nouvelles par le S’ Sanson Geographe du Roy dressée sur les observations de Mâ°s de l’Academie R: des Sciences. et principalement sur la carte que Monsieur N. Witzen Bourgemaistre &c.&c.a donné 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.]

1674  25.1161  Amerique Septentrionale divisée en ses principales parties, ou sont distingué les vns des autres les Estats suivant qu’ils appartiennent presentemé aux Francois, Castillans, Anglois, Sueudois, Danois, Hollandois.  Tirée des Relations de toutes ces Nations.  Par le S’


1695  25.1478  Amerique Septentrionale. Par le S' Sanson d'Abbeville Geographe du Roy. A Paris chez l'uteur aux Galleries du Louvre 1695. ("Peyrounin Sculp."). [In French.] 


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 extraliminal 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 Jessio”, 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, Terraumq3 Tractus Arcticus, et Antarcticus. ex Platone, Theopompo, svæÆliano, Manilio, &c. Autore N. Sanson Abbavillæo, et Christianiss’ Galliar’ Regis Geographo.  (”Lutetiae Parisiorum. Apud P. Mariette, Via D Jacobi, sub signo spei. Cum Privilegio Regis, ad Vicennium. CI I DC 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.]

1704  25.1397  Orbis Vetus, et Orbis Veteris Utraque Continens, Terraumq3 Tractus Arcticus, et Antarcticus. ex Platone, Theopompo, svæÆliano, Manilio, &c. Autore N. Sanson Abbavillæo, et Christianiss’ Galliar’ Regis Geographo.  (”Lutetiae Parisiorum. Apud Autorem Cum Privilegio Regis, ad Vicennium 1704 CI I DC LXXVIIII [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]


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

The Grand Canon

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

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.]  [In French.]  "Mer Vermejo 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.]  

NO DATE  25.1790  l’Amerique Septentrionale Par N. Sanson, d’Abbeville Geograph du Roy.  (“P. Piskart Sculp.”)  (“1. Par. Fol. 1.”)  [1695?]  [In French.]  The entire western part of North America is labeled “Mexicane”. “Californie Isle” is separated from “Nouveau Mexique” (also labeled in smaller letters “Nouveau Mexique”) by “Mer Vermejo”. The only labeled river reaching the east coast of the strait is “R. de Nort” (Rio Grande). North of it is a small embayment that receives at one point two rivers (not labeled), the more northerly of which is a long river whose course arcs from southwest to south, and the more southerly river arrives more directly from the northeast.]  [In French.]  

1650  25.1767  Amerique Septentrionale Par N. Sanson d’Abbeville Geogr. du Roy.  A Paris Chez l’Auteur Et chez Pierre Mariette rue S. Iacques a l’[E]sperance 1650.  Auec privilegie du Roy pour vingt Ans.  [In French.]  "Californie Isle" is separated from “Nouvelle Grenade” by “Mar Vermejo”. Midway along the eastern side of the strait are two principal embayments; the northerly one receives “R. de Anguchi” from the north; the southerly one is bilobes, with “R. del Tecon” (a major river with two headwater forks) arriving in the westerly lobe from the north, and “R. de Coral” in the easterly lobe from the north-northeast. “Zuny”, “Cibola”, and “Moqui” are all clustered nearby to the east.]  [In French.]  

1656  25.1769  Le Nouveau Mexique, et la Floride : Tirées de diverses Cartes, et Relations.  Par N.Sanson d’Abbeville Geogr ord du Roy.  A Paris.  Chez Pierre Mariette, Rue S. Iaque a l’Esperance Avec Privilege du Roy, pour vingt Ans.  1656.  (“Somr Sculp.”)  [In French.]  “Californie Isle” is separated from “Nuevo Mexico” and “Nueva Granada” by “Mar Vermejo”. Midway on the eastern side of the strait is a bilobed embayment, the westerly lobe of which receives “R. de Tecon” from the north-northeast and the easterly lobe receives “R. de Coral” from the northeast. The river Tecon has two headwater tributaries, the westerly one of which descends from a place labeled “Rey Coromede”.]  [In French.]  

The Grand Canon

Section 1: Maps of the 16th–18th Centuries

Dedie’e a Monseigneur Monseigneur Fovcqvet, Conseiller du Roy en tovs ses conseils, et chancelier des ordres de Sa Maistre’.

1658 25.662


[In French.]

1664 25.1396

Mappa Mondo o Vero Carta Generale del Globo Terrestre Rapresentato in due Pianisferi E’ nouamiente coreta e in piu parte Aumentata Secondo de Relatione piu recente Da N. Sanson d’Abbeuille Giografo di sua Maesta Cristis’s Intagliata da Gio. Lluillier. (“E di nouo data in luce da Gio. Iacome de Rossi nella sua Stamperia in roma alla Pace l’Anno 1664.”) (“California Is.” is separated from the mainland “Nouvveav Mexiqve” and “Nouvelle Grenade” by “Mar Vermeligio.” 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.]

1721 25.1598

L’Amerique Septentrionale Par N. Sanson, d’Abbeville Geographe 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’a la Havane. Avec la description de la ville de Mexique telle qu’elle eutautresois, & comme elle est à present. Ensemble une description exacte des terres & provinces que possezed les Espagnols en toute l’Americque, de la forme de leur gouvernement Ecclesiastique & politique, de leur commerce, de leurs mœurs, & de ceilles des Creoles, des Mestifs, des Mulâtres, des Indiens, & des Nègres. Tome I. et II. A Amsterdam, Chez Paul Marret. [In French.]

1734 25.583

Amerique Septentrionale par N. Sanson d’Abbeville Geographe du Roy. Amsterdam: Chez Henri du Sauzet. [In French.]

North America divided into its principal parts where are distinguished the several states which belong to the English, Spanish, and French.

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

1680 25.686

North America divided into is principall parts where are distinguished the several 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
**SECTION 1: MAPS OF THE 16TH–18TH CENTURIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1680</td>
<td>25.1395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1705</td>
<td>25.1636</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1705 25.1636

- **Two maps.**  
    - *("Representation du Globe en Conexe").*  
    - *("A Paris Aux Galleries du Louvre Vis à Vis S Nicolas avec Privilege du Roi pour 20 ans 1697.").*  
    - *("1 page 2. 1° partie").*  
    - *("1 de Californie" is separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by a strait (not labeled). On the east side of the strait, several rivers (none labeled) arrive generally from the northeast.)*  
    - *("Representation du Globe en Concave").*  
    - *("1. page 6 1° partie").*  
    - *An interesting projection, viewing the surface of the earth as if seen from inside the globe, thus West to the right. 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.)*

**Sanson, Guilielm** [as Guilielm Sanson Nicolai Filii] [Sanson, Guillaume]

1690 25.1633

etiam ejus figuram, situm, et Insularum Circumjacentium Maultitudinem Imitatur.”) [Various states noted, 1669-1741. In this state, the line “Apud Autorem” is written over an eradicated line, and the line “in Ædibus Regus 1690” is added below it, a bit forced.] [► 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 from “Atlas” by a strait. Five rivers (none labeled) come 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.”] [McLaughlin gives the original date of 1669, which has not been seen for this bibliography, nor is it included in the digitized McLaughlin collection online.] [In Latin.]

1741 25.1821

Novus Orbis potius Altera Continens Sive Atlantis Insula à Nicolao Sanson Antiquitati Restituta; Nunc demum Majori Forma delineata, et in decem Regna, Iuxta decem Neptuni Filios Distributa. Praeterea Insulae, Nostræq. Continentiæ Regiones quibus Imperavere Atlantici Reges; aut quas Armis Tentavere. ex Conatibus Geographicis Gulielmi Sanson Nicolai Filii. CIO IOC LXVIII. Cum Privilegio [reno inserted] ad Viginti Anno[s] a Paris Ch’s les S. Robert Geog. du Roi qual de l’Horloge 1741. [With the exception of the addition to the beginning of the cartouche text and the changed imprint, this is the same map as in Sanson (1690, ITEM NO. 25.1633).] [► 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 from “Atlas” by a strait. Five rivers (none labeled) come 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, with imprint in French.]

≡ CROSs-LISTINGS McLAUGHLIN 46 [1669, reissue]

Sansone, Guvglielmo [Sanson, Guillaume]

1677 25.1336

I’America Settentrionale Nuouamente corretta, et accresciuta secondo le relationi più moderne, da Gvglielmo Sansone Geografo di S-M-Christianisì. 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 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 Coromedi.”] [Rossi, Giacomo Giovanni] [In Italian.]

≡ CROSs-LISTINGS McLAUGHLIN 65 WHEAT I:59

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.]

≡ CROSs-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 129
Savigny, Christofle de

1587  25.1881  Geographie.  
*In: Tableavx.  Accomplis de tous les arts liberaux, contenant brievement et clerement par singvliere methode de doctrine, vne generale et sommaire partition des dicts arts, amassee et redvicts en ordre pour le sovlagement et profit de la jeunesse.*  
[► A bare map of the world ornaments p. X, depicting the continents and rivers thereon, with no labeling except the names of the continents.  
The western coast of North America runs generally northwest-southeast along its entire reach.  
A decidedly inflated Californian peninsula is shown, with a gulf on its eastern side that is indistinguishably any larger than two rivers that reach its head; one from the northwest and north, the other, much larger, from the northeast and east.]  
[In French.]

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 northeast heading 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. No. 53 in Fleet Street.")  
[► 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.]  
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  
MCLAUGHLIN 52  WHEAT I:56 [with credit to Montanus]
Schenck, Petrum  [Schenck, Peter]

NO DATE  25.1169  Tabula Mexicae et Floridae. Terrarum Angloarum, et anteriors Americae Insularum; item cursum et circuitum fluminis Mississippii dicti. Amstel. prostant apud Petrum Schenk. 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]

Schenk, P.  [Schenck, Peter]

NO DATE  25.1459  America Septentrionalis. Novissima. [and] America Meridionalis. accuratissima.  (“P Schenk ex: Amstelœd: cum Privil.”)  [1695?]  [= “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 Coromedo”.]  [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  MCLAUGHLIN 120

Scherer, Henrico


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  MCLAUGHLIN 155  [Fol. O], 157  [Fol. T]

is labeled to the north of R. de Anguchi and “Cibo” is labeled between the forks of this river. [2] “Repræsentatio Americæ borealis Civvis Provinciæ Vera Fide Illuminatae Vmbram non Habent, Reliqvae Vmbris Immersæ Sunt” ("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.] ❖ CROSS-LISTINGS McL Aff 160 [Fol. X.O], 162 [Fol. K]

1703 25.1801 Provinciæ Borealis Americæ non ita Pridem Detectæ avt Magis ab Europæis Exc半væ. ("Fol. Z.Z.") In: Geographia politica. Sive historia geographica exhibens totius orbis terraquei statum et regimen politicum cum adjectis potissimorum nationum, regnorum ac provinciarum genis et typis geographicis. Pars IV. Sumptibus Joannis Caspari Bencard, Bibliopoliæ Academiæ Dillinganæ. Monachii, Typis, Mariæ Magdalenæ Rauchin Viduæ. [≡ “Ins. California” is separated from “Novvm Mexicvm” by “Mare Vermeio]. Numerous rivers are shown reaching the strait, including (north to south) “R. de Totonteac”, two unlabeled rivers, “R. de Anguchi”, “R. del Teco”, unlabeled river, “Rio de Coral”, and “Rio del Nort” (Rio Grande, which heads in a large lake). The Teco and Anguchi rivers head in an area labeled “Cibola”, just north of which is “Qivira”. The map is further peculiar in that it depicts the entire region as generally mountainous, covered with symbols for trees. In the area east of the headwaters of these rivers is “R. Grande”, which also heads in a large lake, “Lac de Keton”, yet is also labeled “Meschasipi Flu.”, and to the immediate east of which are displayed the Great Lakes; overall a remarkable contraction of geography. Note that this differs from the outwardly similar map by Scherer (1710, ITEM NO. 25.1794).} [In the lower right of the plate are figures holding three unrolled maps; one of these maps is labeled “Hispanor Cvra” and “Novvm Mexicvm cum California”, which simply depicts (with no other labels) the island of California separated from the mainland by a narrow strait, into which flow numerous, nearly identical rivers.] [In Latin.] ❖ CROSS-LISTINGS McL Aff 160 [Fol. ZZ]

1710 25.1794 Idea Natrvalis Americae Borealis Digo Del Formata Geographiche Proposita An. MDCC. ("Cvm Svo Appartv Volvcrvm Piscivm et Quadrevpedvm a MDCC.") ("Fol. H.") In: Scherer, Henrico, Atlas novus exhibens orbem terraqueum per naturæ opera, historiæ novæ ac veteris monumenta, artisque geographicæ leges et præcepta. Hoc est geographia universal in septem partes contracta, et instructa ducentis fere chartis novæ ac veteris monumenta, regnorum ac geniis et typis geographicis. Pars IV. Sumptibus Joannis Caspari Bencard, Bibliopoliæ Academiæ Dillinganæ. Monachii, Typis, Mariæ Magdalenæ Rauchin Viduæ. [≡ “Ins. California” is separated from “Novvm Mexicvm” by “Mare Vermeio]. Numerous rivers are shown reaching the strait, of which the only one labeled is “Rio del Nort” (Rio Grande), and it is not possible to discern which among the others could be those that are usually labeled “Tecon” (etc.) and “Coral”. The map is further peculiar in that it depicts the entire region as generally mountainous, covered with symbols for trees. In the area just north of “Rio del Nort” is a headwater of “Fl. Mesaschipi”, and to the immediate east of which are displayed the Great Lakes; overall a remarkable contraction of geography. Note that this differs from the outwardly similar map by Scherer (1703, ITEM NO. 25.1801).} [In Latin.] ❖ CROSS-LISTINGS McL Aff 140 [Fol. H]

Schöner, Johann
see Anonymous (no date, ITEM NO. 25.373)

Schreibern, Johann George

und bei dem Lesen der Zeitungen. verfertigt und in Kupffer gestochen von Johann George Schreibern in Leipzig, [map] 7. [The island, “California” (also labeled “Nova Albion” at its northern end), is separated from “Nova Granada” by “Mare Vermiglio”. Midway on the east side of the strait is a single, prominent, cone-shaped east-west embayment into which a river (not labeled) with two headwater forks arrives from the southeast.]

Seile, Añaë [Seile, Anne]

1663 25.1477 Americæ Nova Descriptio Impensis Añaë Seile 1663. [London?] [A reprinting of Henry Seile (1652, ITEM NO. 25.1476) with modified title cartouche and re-engraved embellishments.] [The island, “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 Corali” 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, “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 Corali” from the north-northeast with headwater also near “Cibola.”] McLaughlin indicates three states, 1652, 1663, 1666. \[Title in Latin, labels in English, Spanish, and Latin.\]

Sekisui, Nagakubo

see also Sekisui in Section 2

NO DATE 25.1719 Kaisei Chikyu Bankoku zenzu. [Japan.] \[Late 1700s\] \[Woodblock map; a reduced copy in Japanese translation of a world map by Matteo Ricci. Map title in Japanese orthography not available to this bibliography.] \[Two simple rivers are shown at the head of the Gulf of California, where a large island is positioned. One river arrives there from the northeast; the other arrives downstream of the island from the northwest.\] \[This is cited from a copy in the John Carter Brown Library, which catalogs it with a “normalized date” of 1780.\] \[In Japanese.\]

Seller, John

NO DATE 25.1488 Novissima totius terrarum orbis tabula. Auctore Joh: Seller Hydrographo Regis. [London.] \[1675?\] \[The island, “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 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.]

≡ cross-listings  MCLAUGHLIN 69

Senex, John  [Senex, John]

NO DATE  25.1814  North America According to the Latest Observations. [London.][1722.][► “Isle of
California” is separated from “Mexico” by “Mar Vermejo or Red Sea”. Midway on the east side of
the strait are shown two prominent rivers (not labeled), which independently enter the east side of
an embayment. The northerly river has two headwater forks; the course arcs from west to
southwest before reaching the embayment. The southerly river has various tributaries and follows
a course generally west before reaching the embayment; its headwaters abut the course of “R. de
Norte” (the Rio Grande, which is correctly depicted draining to the “Gulf of Mexico”).]

≡ cross-listings  MCLAUGHLIN 210

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[.][► 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 1:92

1719  25.1312  A New Map of America From the latest Observations Revis’d by I. Senex. Most humbly
Inscrib’d to the Right Honourable 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
The island, “California” (also labeled “Nova Albion” at its northern end), is separated from “Nova Granada” by “Mare Vermeio sive Mare Rubrum”. Midway along the east side of the strait are three rivers (north to south): “R. de bona Guia” (with two headwater forks in an area labeled “Grand Teguadio”) from the northeast, an unlabeled river (with two headwater forks near a place labeled “Quaquiro”) from the northeast, and “R. de Coral” from the southeast. The latter two arrive in the same embayment. [In Latin.]
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.”

**Solis [Solis, Hernando de]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No Date</th>
<th>25.1490</th>
<th>Tipvs Orbis Terravm.  (“Solis fecit Valla dolid”). [1603?]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|         |         | ↩ The northern part of the continent, “America o Nueva Indias” is very broad, with its southwestern coast arcing from northwest-trending by the Californian peninsula to 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.]

**Sornique, J.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1722</th>
<th>25.1810</th>
<th>Carte Particuliere du Golphe de Mexique et des Antilles.  (“J. Sornique Sculp.”) (“tome 1. page 1.”)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|         |         | ↩ “Californie Isle” is separated from “Nouvelle Grenade” by “Mer Vermeio”. On the east side of the strait only “R. de Nort” (Rio Grande) is labeled, but north of there two rivers (not labeled), one much larger than the other, heading in a mountainous area, reach the strait from the northeast.) [In French.] 
|         |         | ≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  MCLAUGHLIN 202 |

**Speed, John [Speed, John] see also “S., I.”**

| 1626    | 25.1666 | A New and Accurat Map of the World Drawne according to ſyruest Descriptions latest Discoueries & best Observations ye[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”.]

**Stoopendaal, Daniel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No Date</th>
<th>25.1616</th>
<th>Werelt Caert. [Amsterdam.] [1716.]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|         |         | ↩ 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 |
Stridbeck, Johann

NO DATE 25.1795 Der Neuen West Bergriff. Bestehende in 2 Haubt Theilen als Nord America und Sud America. Warinnen der erste Meridian nach Frantzosischer art gezogen. [1700?] [↩ The island, “California”, is separated from “Nu. Mexico” (sic) by a strait (not labeled). On the east side of the strait there are three rivers (not labeled); the central one, from the north, is likely in the region of interest here because the southerly river, a prominent one, heads in a large lake which is like that of the supposed course of the Rio Grande.] [In German.]
≡ CROS-LISTINGS  MCLAUGHLIN 141

Tattonus, G. [Tatton, Gabriel]

1600 25.1120 Maris Pacifici quod uulgo Mar del zur cum regionibus circumiacentribus, insulisq, in eodem passi Sparsis, nousima 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” drains 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.]
≡ CROS-LISTINGS  WHEAT 1:32

Tattonus (M.) [Tatton, Gabriel]

1600 25.1118 Noua et rece Terraum et regnorum Californiæ, nouæ Hispaiæ Mexicanæ, et Peruviæ, uná cum exacta absolutaq orarum Sinus Mexicanî, ad Insulam Cuba usq Oræq, maritimæ ad Mare austriacûm 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.]
≡ CROS-LISTINGS  WHEAT 1:31

1616 25.1119 Noua et rece Terraum et regnorum Californiæ, nouæ Hispaiæ Mexicanæ, et Peruviæ, uná cum exacta absolutaq orarum Sinus Mexicanî, ad Insulam Cuba usq Oræq, maritimæ ad Mare austriacûm delineatio, à M. Tattonus celebrem Sydrogeographó edita. [No imprint]. (“Beniamin Wright Anglus cælator Anq 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.]
≡ CROS-LISTINGS  WHEAT 1:35
Tauernier, M. [Tavernier, Melchior]

1639 25.489  Carte de l'Amerique ... [AND] Carte nouuelle de l'Evrope ... [Paris]: M. Tauernier.  [► 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 Nouuellement dressee suiuant les Nouuelles descouuertes & mise en francois par M Tauernier de mieurant en L’isle [sic] du Palais sur le quay a la Sphere Royalle.  [Caption: Nova Totivs Terrarvm Orbis Geographica ac Hydrographica Tabvla. Carte Vniverselle de tovt le Monde Novvellement Dresse svr les Relations et Novvelles Decouuertes des Anglois Holandois et Avtres. Par M. Tauernier jdrographe [sic] de sa Majeste & avec son priuilege pour 20 ans. A° 1643.]  (“A Pris chez M. Tavernier Gravevr et Imprimevr dv Roy povr les cartes Geographiqve et avtres tailces 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 Californe [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”. Features on the map: “I. de Ciliforni” (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.]  [In French.]
  ◄ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 360

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.]  [In French.]
  ◄ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 332

[Teixeira, Luís]

NO DATE 25.449  [Magna totius orbis terrarum geographicæ et hydrographicæ tabula, Lud. Teixiera.] Amsterdam: Salamón Savrý.  [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

comme l’ay fait, pourroient pareillement errer: ce qui m’a a bon droit incité de te la représenter plus correcte que les précédentes, y observaüts les degrez de longitude & latitude, selon l’ordre Cosmographique: ensemble tu y verras plusieurs riuieres, gouffes, mőtaignes, plages & promontoires, desquelz ie t’ay fait assez ample description dans mon Histoire, à fin que tu ayes dequoy te contenter.”) In: La cosmographie vniverselle d’Andre Thevet Cosmographe dv 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, “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, “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 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[1] verso) and “Tome Qvatrieme” (leaves 903[2] recto–1025 verso), so noted at the beginnings of those parts (leaves 469 recto and 903[2] 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[2] recto–936[2] verso, 937 recto–953 verso (903-936 therein being the replicated enumeration). The MAP is associated with “Tome Qvatrieme”, which begins with the caption, “Cosmographie vniverselle 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[2] 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’Huillier”; 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.]

Thompson, G. [Thompson, George]

1799 25.1737 New Map of America Divided into its Kingdoms, States, Governments and other Subdivisions. from the Latest Observations. London. Publish’d May 1st 1799.by G.Thompson, No. 43 Long Lane, West Smithfield. [ROADSIDE. Includes border inset
maps and illustrations, and text. The name, “Pasaros” is engraved at the lower right of the title cartouche. [► “California” is separated from “New Navarre” by “G of California”. “R. Colorado” follows from headwater a southwesterly course along the west side of “Azul Mts”, turns briefly to the south-southeast where it receives a tributary (not labeled, and imaginative?) from the northeast that runs between the east size of the “Azul Mts” and a shorter, parallel range (not labeled), then follows a course south-southwest toward the head of the gulf. “Coral R.” is received from the east, below which confluence the Colorado bifurcates and arrives along two independent courses at the head of the gulf.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:248

Thornton, John

NO DATE  25.1164  

A new Map of the World According to Mr. 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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 521  WHEAT I:63

Thornton, Samuel

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 Sam'l Thornton Hydrographer at the signe of England Scotland and Ireland in the Minories 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”.)]

Tillemon (Sì)  [Tillemon (Sieur de)]  [Tillemon, Jean-Nicholas de]

1742  25.1172  

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[m]e Republique de Venville[.] Corrigée et augmentée Par le S’t Tillemon. 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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:119 [credited to Nolin]
**Tirion, Isaak**

1765 25.1177  Kaart van het Westelyk Gedeelte van Nieuw Mexico en van California Volgens de laatste Ontdekkings der Jesuiten en anderen. te Amsterdam by Isaak Tirion. MDCLXV.

[► “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.] [In Dutch.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:148

**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.LIII.”, “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 urmeia” at its northern end and, more prominently, “Golfo Nuovo” at its 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-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 97

**Turner, R.** [Turner, Richard]

1798 25.504  Nth. America. In: 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 the map (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.]

**Valck, G.** [Valk, Gerard]


[► On the map of “Amerique Septentrionale”, 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”.] [In French.]

NO DATE 25.1800  l’Amerique Septentrionale & Meridionale divisée [sic] en ses principales parties. ou sont distingués les vns des autres les Estats suivant qu’ils appartiennent presentement Francois, Castillans, Portugais, Anglois, Suedois, Danois, Hollandois. &c. Dresse sur les Memoires

In: Valck, Gerard, and Valck, Leonard, Atlantis sylloge compendiosa . . . or Nova totius geographia telluris projectio. [► "Isle de Californie" is separated from "Nouveau Mexique"/"Nuevo Mexico" by "Mare Rubrum". Midway on the eastern side of the strait arrive the rivers (north to south) "R. de Aguchi" from the north-northeast, and, into a single embayment, "R. de Tecon" from the north-northeast and "R. de Coral" from the northeast. R. de Tecon has two headwater forks in the area where is labeled "Rey Coromedo".]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS MCLAUGHLIN 153

Valk, Gerado, and Valk, Leonardo [Valk, Gerard, and Valk, Leonard]  

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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS MCLAUGHLIN 176

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., Ianssonius, 1652, ITEM NO. 25.1278).] [► "Insula California" and "Nueva Granada" are separated by "Mare Vermilio". 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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS MCLAUGHLIN 14 WHEAT I:49

Vander Aa see Aa

Vaugondy  

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

see also Robert de Vaugondy, Gilles

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

1772 25.1460 Carte des parties nord et ouest de l'Amrique dressée d'apres les relations les plus authentiques par M... en 1764 Nouvelle édition réduite par M. de Vaugondy en 1772. [Ellipsis thus.] ("Suppl 1er Carte"). [► The western coast of North America north of "California" runs sharply to the west-northwest across the Pacific Ocean; the land there is labeled "Grand Quivira". The peninsula, "California", 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. 8e Carte.”) [A redrafting and translation of Jefferys (1768, ITEM NO. 25.1562).] [► 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.]

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/. [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 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 Bucareli y Ursúa. Garcés’s journal was not published until 1900 (see Coues, 1900, ITEM NO. 2.2132 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON). 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.]40

40) 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 seven items (all items quoted thus; square brackets are Chapman’s; ellipses, and notes within {braces}, are introduced here): (p. 422) 3265. 1776. July 3. Moqui. Fr. Francisco Garcés to the missionary at Zuñi. [Announces his journey from the Colorado River to Moqui . . . . . Cer. of Cer. Dec. 27, 1776, Mexico. 3pp. 1. 104-6-18. Enc. w. 3416. [footnote continues ►]
Venegas, Miguel

1757 25.508 [Two maps.] 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. Madrid: Imprenta de la Viuda de Manuel Fernandez y del Supremo Consejo de la Inquisicion, 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 Septentral- 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, sculptor"). ("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 "R: Gila" is met. [2] Mapa de la California su Golfo...: This is a reproduction of Kino's map, with the addition of ornamental illustrations [also separately listed herein as Kino (1757, item no. 25.1309)]. (See herein under Kino.) [See also under Consag (1757, ITEM NO. 25.768).] [In Spanish.]

1759 25.763 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: 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.] [This is a fold-out map in Volume I, which 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 Kino.)]

1761 25.764 Natuurlyke en burgerlyke historie van California. Behelzende eene nauwekeurige beschryving van dat gewest... De gewoontens van desselfs inwoonders, hunnen godsdienst, [en] regering... Mitsgaders de berichten van verscheidene reizen en tochten... Uyt het oorsprongkelyk spaans van Miguel Venegas, Jesuit te Mexico, te


(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 1:170 (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.}


The Grand Canon

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

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 différents voyages, et tentatives qu’on a faites pour s’y établir, et reconnaître 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.]

1769  25.766


Verbiest, Pieter [Verbist, I.] [Uerbist, I.]

1630  25.483

Ampla et accuratissima universi orbis terrarum tabula geographica aucta et emendata auct. I. verbist. Antverpia: Sumptibus Petri ver bist. ("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.]

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 Septentrionalis”. Tributaries are sparsely marked on the eastern side of the strait, and one label in the region is “Cevola”]. [In Latin.]

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; the 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 Jchnographia, Secundo Ignatio, A Primo Ignatio Conditore SS. mo Decimo sexto Praeposito Generali Ejusdem Societatis, A.R.P.N. Ignatio Vicecomiti, Diu desideratae Mexicanæ Provinciae
divisioni, In Provinciam, et Vice-Provinciam, Humanissime annuenti 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.]

Villavicencio, Manuel [Villavicencio, Manuel] 1781 25.510 (SCULPSIT) Carta geographica de la costa, y parte de la península de la California naciones que comprende hasta el Nuevo Mexico, y viage q' hizieron Fr. Franço 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 a 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 Francisquito Garces 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 Bucareseti" 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.]


Visscher, N. Iō. [Visscher, Nikolaus] 1657 25.1482 Noua America Descriptio Per N. Iō. Visscher Gerard Lollaïn Exduit 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 "tontoneac"); 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, Nikolaao [Visscher, Nikolaus]

NO DATE 25.1410 Orbis terrarum nova et accuratissima tabula. Auctore Nicolao Visscher. ("N. P. Berchem invent.") (J. de Visscher sculpsit.) [Amsterdam]: Nikolao Visscher. [IN 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 Norte" (Rio Grande) is to the south of these rivers. [In Latin.]

Visscher, Nikolaum Iō. [Visscher, Nikolaus]

1631 25.1116 Americæ nova descriptio. ("Abraham Goos, Sculpsit.") [Amstelaedami.] 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: The river "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.") [Amstelaedami.] 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: The river "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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT I:42

Visscher, Nikolaus

1690 25.254 Totius Americæ descriptio. [Amstelaedami.] [California depicted as an island.] [In Latin.]

Visscherius, Nicolaus Ioannis [Visscherius, Nicolaus Ioannis; Vißcherius, Nicolaus Ioannis] [Visscher, Claes Janszoon] [Piscatore, Nicolaus Ioannis; Piscatore, Nicolaus Iohannide]

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 SHIRLEY 294
SECTION 1: MAPS OF THE 16TH–18TH CENTURIES

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.]
≡ cross-listings Shirley 288

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 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. Piscatore. (“Nicolaus Ioannis Vißcherius Tabellam hanc excudit Amstelodami Anno 1652 Pieter Goos Sculpsit.”) [► The island, “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”.] [In Latin.]

Voisin, Lancelot du

1582 25.405 Les Trois Mondes. [map title]. In: Les trois mondes. Paris. [► 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
[NOTE: This is one of two items selected for this bibliography that were composed prior to 1539, when the Colorado River was first encountered by European explorers. See the front matter herein regarding the earliest cited works and the selection of pre-1539 items.]

1570 25.394 Nova et integra universalisqve 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 [regio],” “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
Vrient., Joachem Baptistam  [Vrients, Jan Baptist]

1596  25.427  Orbis Terrae Compendiosa Descriptio ex peretissimorum totius orbis Geographorum operibus desumpta.  
In:  Linschoten, Jan Huygen van, *Itinerario, voyage ofte schipvaert, van Jan 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.]

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, Colered, and are to be sold by Ro: Walton at the Globe and Compass in St. Pauls Church yard between the 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.]

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.]

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. Mburg. 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*.  
("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
Wheat, Carl Irving
[cited here in Section 1 for his inclusion of maps of 16th–18th centuries]


The Grand Canon

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

Wilkinson, R. [Wilkinson, Robert]

NO DATE 25.1185

A new Map of North America, agreeable to the Latest Discoveries. [No imprint.] [Ca. 1790.] [In Latin.]

1794 25.1184

A New Map of North America, agreeable to the Latest Discoveries. (“London, Published Jan 1st 1794, by R. Wilkinson, No 48, Cornhill.” “T. Conder Sculp!”) [This map is redrawn from that one shown by Wilkinson (no date [ca. 1790], Item No. 25.1185).]

NO DATE 25.1812

Nova Tabula Americae. [Nuremberg.] [1725.] [In Latin.]

NO DATE 25.1813

Nova Orbis Sive totius Americae cum adiacentibus Insulis Nova exhibitio. [Nuremberg.] [1725.] [In Latin.]

Wiegel, Christoph (the elder)

NO DATE 25.1184

The Grand Canon often seen on contemporary maps.

The gulf independently; it suggests a revision of the bifurcated portrayal of the lowermost Colorado shown a minor river paralleling the Colorado, coming from near the confluence area and reaching the Colorado and “Blue” the river arcs to the south to reach the head of the gulf. Just to its east is 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.

Wheat 1:230
Willdey, George

NO Date 25.1808  

[Map of North and Central America.] ("To his Sacred & most Excellent Majesty George by the Grace of God King of Great Britain France and Ireland &c. This map of North America (Corrected from the latest Discoveries and Observations) is most humbly Dedicated by his Majesty’s most Obedient Subject & Serv’t George Willdey").) ("H. Ferasson, delin. et Fecit, London.") [1720.] In: Modern geography; or all the known countries in the world [(London: John Senex) for T. Bowles & T. Bowles & son.]

[► Lower California passes into the western margin of this map and off the map, but it is labeled “California I.”; it is separated from “New Mexico” by “The Sea of California”. Where the east coast of the strait passes off the map are two embayments, which at first glance make it appear that the sea is a gulf. “R. Anguchi” arrives in the western embayment from the northeast. “R. del Tisan” heads in an area labeled “Great Teguiao” and arrives in the eastern embayment from the northeast; some distance from the sea it receives a significant tributary, “R de Buena Esperanca”, from the east, which heads near several place markers of towns of “the Moqui”. Into the seaward part of this eastern embayment arrives, from the east and southeast, a significant river system without label but which is labeled on a headwater tributary “R Sonaco or Hila”; midway along this river system “R Colorado” is depicted arriving from the northeast, with its own head south of “the Moqui” towns.]

► CROSS-LISTINGS MCLAUGHLIN 199

Wit, F. de [Wit, Frederick de]

NO Date 25.1777  

Novissima et Accuratissima Totius Americæ Descriptio. per F. de Wit. Amstelodami. ("F. de Wit excudit.") [Ca. 1670.] [► The island, “California”, is separated from “Nova Mexico” by “Mare Vermio olim Mare Rubrum”. Midway on the east side of the strait are three rivers (north to south): “R. de Anouchi” from the north-northeast; “R. de Tecon” from the north (which has two headwater forks near “Rey Coromedo”), and, arriving in the same embayment as with Tecon, “R. de Coral” from the northeast.] [In Latin, with publisher’s information in Dutch.]

► CROSS-LISTINGS MCLAUGHLIN 49

NO Date 25.1805  


► CROSS-LISTINGS MCLAUGHLIN 178

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, “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 Totivus Americæ Descriptio. Auct. F. de Wit. 1660. [No imprint.] [► The island, “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".] [McLaughlin notes three states.] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS McLAUGHLIN 24

1680 25.1494 Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Tabula, ex officina F. de Wit. Amstelodami. [► California Insula." 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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 499

1705 25.1778 Magnum Mare del Zur cum Insula California. \ De Groote Zuyd-Zee en 't Eylandt California. ("Gedruckt 't Amsterdam by Frederick de Wit inde Calverstraet.") [Date from McLaughlin.] [► A portalan chart of part of the Pacific Ocean. The island, "California", is separated from "Nova Granada" by a strait (not labeled). Only the mouths of rivers are depicted. In the middle of the eastern side of the strait are (north to south) "R. de Anguchi", "R. del Tecon", and "R. de Coral", the latter two arriving within the same embayment.] [In Latin with title and publisher's information also in Dutch.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS McLAUGHLIN 59 [State 2]

[Wright, Edward]

1599 25.441 [Map of the world with cartouche, "Diev et Mon Droit"]. In: Hakluyt, Richard, The principal navigations, voyages, traffiques 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 yeres: diuided into three seuerall volumes, according to the positions of the regions, whereunto they were directed. The first volume containeth the worthy discoveries &c. of the English toward the north and northeast by sea, as of Lapland, Scrinkfinia, Corelia, the Baie of S. Nicolas, the Isles of Colgoieue, Vaiagtz, and Noua Zembla, towards the great riuer Ob, with the mighty empire of Russia, the Caspian Sea, Georgia, Armenia, Media, Persia, Boghar in Bactria, and diuers kingdoms 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 northern seas and lands situate that way : as also the memorable defeat of the Spanish huge Armada, Anno 1588. The second volume comprehendeth the principall navigations, voyages, traffiques and discoveries 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, & c. London: George Bishop, Ralph Newberie, and Robert Barker. [Shirley (p. 238) notes that this untitled two-sheet map, "sometimes found in the second volume of Richard Hakluyt's epic work", has no imprint or acknowledgment, but which is "now reckoned to be the work of the mathematician Edward Wright"]. [► Virtually the entire interior of North America (not separately labeled) is blank, with all geographic names lined up on the coastlines. The peninsula, with the label "C:California" presumably for the southern cape, is separated from "New Mexico" 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, "Rgrande", entering the gulf from the north-northwest. To its west a principal embayment is labeled "B.Bermejo". To its east is the label, "Totonteac". Notably, the label "Cibola" appears well to the southeast of these points.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 221
Wytfliet, Cornelius à [Wytfliet, Corneille]

[See [1] "Vtrivsqve Hemispheri 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. (This map is also reproduced in Winship, 1896, Plate 51, ITEM NO. 2.6973 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON.) [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 “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 Miraffloras” 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. (This map is also reproduced in Winship, 1896, Plate 52, ITEM NO. 2.6973 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON.) [In Latin.] 
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT 1:29 [Granata Nova]

Zahn, Johann

[The island, “California” (labeled “Nova Albion” at its flattened northern end), is separated from “Nova Grananda” 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 from 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 MCLAUGHLIN 122 SHIRLEY 584

Zalteri, Bolognini [Zaltieri, Bolognini] see [Forlani, Paolo]

Zatta, Antonio

1776 25.1308 Nuove Scoperte de' Russi al Nord del Mare del Sud si nell' Asia, che nell' America. Venezia 1776. Presso Antonio Zatta Con Privilegio dell' Eccelho 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 "N. 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'Eccelho 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 northwest-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 ne' suoi principali Stati Venezia Presso Antonio Zatta, e 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 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' Eccemo 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.]

Zürner, A. F.

1700 25.1629 Planisphærium Terrestre cum Utroque Colesi Hemisphærio, sive Diversa Orbis Terraquei Vlakke Aard-kloot het beide Hemelschhalf-rond, of de onderscheidene verbeelding van de Land-Water-Waereld. * * * Opera et studio A. F. Zürneri, Reg: Maj: Pol: et El: Sax:
The island, "California" (labeled at its northern end "Nova Albion"), is separated from "Nova Granada" by "Rubrum Mare aut? [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 "Ququiri", though to the northeast is a place labeled "Quivira".  

In Latin, with titles in Latin and Dutch.
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.41

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](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, “Río de las Piramides Sulphureas”, “R. de los Pyramids Sulphurcas” [sic], “R. de Pyramids”, and “R. Pyramid”, even the remarkably butchered “Río de los Panami 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 *Río 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 relationships 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.

**Colorado River Mile 0.** By convention, mileages on the Colorado River are measured today both up- and downstream from the U.S. Geological Survey’s stream gauge at Lees Ferry (see a detailed historical and technical overview by Topping et al., 2003, [ITEM NO. 22.572 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON](#)). However, due to the methods of tying together the surveys of the upper Colorado (1921) and lower Colorado (1923)—see Birdseye and Gerdine, 1922, [ITEM NO. 22.1171](#), and Birdseye, 1924, [ITEM NO. 22.52](#), respectively—there is a gap of 0.63 mile between the two respective Mile 0 points, as shown here (from Birdseye, 1924, Sheet A); this may be called "Mile Null", or, more amusingly, the shortest mile in the world:
ANONYMOUS

PUBLICATION NOT DATED:
DATE ESTIMATED, ATTRIBUTED, OR KNOWN FROM ORIGINAL RECEIPT

NO DATE      25.1403  世界万国日本ヨリ海上里数国印王城人物图 [Sekai bankoku Nihon yori kaijō risū kunijirushi ōjō jinbutsuzu] [Library of Congress also offers another 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/) 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      25.1713  Banoku chikyu sankai. [Woodcut kawaraban map of the world.] [Japan.]  [Ca. 1855.]  [► Small wood block map with the Americas in particular very peculiarly formed but recognizable. A huge Californian gulf appears with two "tentacle-like" rivers at its head, one from the northeast, the other from the north-northwest. The Japanese orthography has not been translated for this bibliography.] [This map, with further historical notes, was seen online at https://www.raremaps.com/gallery/detail/55551/map-of-the-world-banoku-chikyu-sankai-anonymous-kawaraban; accessed May 10, 2021). Title in Japanese orthography and translation not obtained.] [In Japanese.]


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Publication Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1843</td>
<td>25.541</td>
<td>The North-West boundary question. <em>Dublin University Magazine</em>, 21 (March): 377-394, map. [See map, which displays U.S. boundaries in the West as then drawn. Colorado River, pp. 377, 379, <em>in passing</em>.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>25.542</td>
<td>[Note of manuscript map by Albert Gallatin sent to Geographical Society at Paris.] <em>In: Biblioteca Italiana</em> [section]. <em>Reale Istituto Lombardo di Scienze, Lettere ed Arte, Giornale, e Biblioteca Italiana</em> (Milano), 10(30): 393-394. [&quot;Il signor Alberto Gallatin . . . ha mandato alla Società geografica di Parigi una carta mansoscritta di quelle regioni fra il Missuri 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.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>25.1538</td>
<td>Amerika’yi şimali kıt’ası haritasıdır [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, <a href="https://www.loc.gov/item/2008624893/">https://www.loc.gov/item/2008624893/</a>; cartouche is reproduced here.] [In Turkish.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1852</td>
<td>25.1694</td>
<td><em>Kart over De Nordamerikanske Forbundsstater</em>. <em>In: Anonymous, Amerika, Ole Bull og det nye Norge</em>. Bergen: S. O. Dahl. [The volume itself pertains to the Norwegian violinist, Ole Bull.] [► Fold-out map in the back of volume. This is a roughly drawn, colored map of North and Central America, with a portion of western Europe and Africa. Most of northwestern “Mexico” is labeled (by key) “Californien”; the Baja peninsula is labeled directly, “Nedre Californien”. Rivers are only sketched in roughly; most are not labeled. The head of “Den Californiske Bugt” trends northeastward, where it receives a river (not labeled) arriving from the northeast, where a place name, “St. Pedro”, is marked. Just upstream from there a major river arrives from the east and northeast (the Gila River, presumably). To the northeast of that confluence are shown a peculiarly arranged triplet of rivers: the western river’s course (apparently the one that reaches the gulf) arcs from southwest to south, with a bifurcated heawater, one course of which seems to come from a lake; the central river is a tributary to the western river, of comparable size, that arrives from the northeast; and the eastern river, also a tributary to the western river yet the largest of those shown in this area, follows a slightly meandering course from the northeast, with its headwater at the common junction of the boundaries of “Californien”, “Oregon”, and “Missouri Gebet.”] [In Norwegian.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 southeasterly 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 in Volume 1 of *The Grand Canon*), p. 1076.]


1884  25.748  Die pacifischen Eisenbahnen Nordamerikas. *Archiv für Post und Telegraphie* (Beihet 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 Volume 1 of *The Grand Canon*).] [In German.]
### Anonymous (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 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.]
| 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.)]
| 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  [Two maps.] In: 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.” "Eng’d 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 "S. 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 for Section 2.]

A. L. Bancroft and Co.  

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 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.]

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 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.]

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).

### A. L. Scholten [firm]

1852 25.1758

[Two maps.] *In: Atlas der geheele aarde. Voor school en huis, naar de laatste ontdekkingen en staatkundige veranderingen bewerkt; in 24 kaarten met aardrukskundige overzichten.* Groningen: A. L. Scholten, 24 maps, text. [In the unpaginated text with caption, “Overzigen van de Vereenigde Staten van Noord Amerika”, “Rio Colorado” is listed, without further information. See MAP 22, “Vereenigde Staten van Noord Amerika.” (“Atlas der Aarde No 22.” “Sterndruk van J H.van de Weijer.” “Te Groningen bij A L Scholten”. “Gedeponeerd.”) ➔ In “Opper Californie”, “Colorado riv[ier]” is depicted cursorily, following a gentle arc from headwaters to the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled). The only tributary is the generally-drawn Virgin River (not labeled). The Gila River (not labeled) is obscured by the line depicting the U.S.-Mexico boundary. South of that line, the Colorado bifurcates before reaching the gulf. See also MAP 21, “Noord Amerika en West Indië”. ➔ “Colorado riv[ier]” is depicted even more cursorily, with no tributaries, although the label “Gila” does appear alongside the national boundary.] [In Dutch.]

### 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.]

### Adventure Cycling Association

2003 25.164

Bicycle touring map : Grand Canyon connector : Cedar City, UT to Tempe, AZ. Missoula, Montana: Adventure Cycling Association, 1 sheet.

2005 25.165

Bicycle touring map : Grand Canyon connector : Cedar City, UT to Tempe, AZ. Missoula, Montana: Adventure Cycling Association, revised, 1 sheet.

### Aguirre Bernal, Celso

NO DATE 25.509

Ciudad de Mexicali. Mexicali, Baja California: Paperlerias Mevalza. Scale ca. 1:12,000. [1972?] [In Spanish.]

### Aitchison, R. T.

1939 25.2

Arizona. Wilmington, Delaware: Mentholatum Co., scale 1:1,600,000.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author/Editor</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alex the Card Weaver [pseudonym]</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 ”The Border Shakedown Action Map”.] [Serial is of the Zine genre.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allgemeiner Deutscher Automobil-Club</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: Phoenix, Salt Lake City, Bryce Canyon, Grand Canyon, Monument Valley, Tucson. München: Allgemeiner Deutscher Automobil-Club. [In German.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Association of Petroleum Geologists</td>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>Geothermal gradient of Arizona and western New Mexico. (Portfolio map area no. 18.) American Association of Petroleum Geologists, 1 sheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Automobile Association</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>25.1577</td>
<td>General Map of Transcontinental Routes with Principal Connections. New York: American Automobile Association. (&quot;Copyright 1912, 1913, 1914, 1916, 1918.&quot;) [Routes are keyed to colored overprints in a variety of symbols. Crossing northern Arizona are shown &quot;National Park-Park Hwy.&quot; with loop route between Flagstaff-Grandview-Grand Canyon-Anita-Williams, and the coincident &quot;National Old Trails Road&quot; (omitting the Grand Canyon loop); in California, Nevada, and Utah between Needles-Searchlight-Las Vegas-St. Thomas-Toquerville is shown the &quot;Arrowhead Trail&quot;; and across southern Arizona are shown the &quot;Southern Natational Hwy.&quot; and &quot;Old Spanish Trail&quot;. Also of note on this map is the symbol at &quot;Grand Canyon of the Colorado&quot; marking &quot;Bass Camp&quot;, although with no connecting road delineated.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>25.288</td>
<td>*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,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Laughlin, Needles, Parker. Automobile Club of Southern California, folded map. (AAA Explore Series.)

American Automobile Association, Touring Information Board

1920  25.1578  United States West Main-Traveled Routes. Showing Principal Highway 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.]

Anderson, Allen

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.]


Anderson, R. Ernest


Andreas  see  A. T. Andreas  [firm]

Andriveau-Goujon, Eugène

“Golfe de Californie ou Mer de Cortes”. “R. Colorado” is depicted along a long arc between the head of the gulf and headwaters east of “Lac Timpanogos” (Great Salt Lake). It receives only the tributaries “R. S. Joaquin” (San Juan River) and “R. de las Navajoas” (the Little Colorado River mislabeled). “Rio Gila” is shown reaching the head of the gulf independently of the Colorado. [In French.]

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 “Emb. 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON), p. 1076.] [In French.]

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.] [► “Río Colorado del Occidente” reaches the head of the Gulf of California where the label “Emb. 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON), 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 según 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"). [► “Californias” are separated from “Sonora” (as a part of “Provincias Internas N° 1 Mexico”) by “Golfo de California ó de Cortés”. “R. Colorado” is portrayed between the head of the gulf and the confluence of “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.]

Aquamaps, Inc.

[Sections with separate authors: Max Branyon, Steve Chawkins, Deborah Frizier, Carolyn R. Johnson, et al. (including U.S. Bureau of Reclamation). Sections also cited separately herein.]


Arizona Department of Transportation


Arizona Department of Transportation, Multimodal Planning Division, GIS Section


Arizona Department of Transportation, Photogrammetry and Mapping Services


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.]

Arizona Exposure


2015 25.526 Free map! Northern Arizona Exposure 2015. [No place]: Arizona Exposure, PLLC, 1 sheet, 2 sides. [Promotional advertising brochure with illustrated regional map on verso.]

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.]

Arizona Geological Survey

1998 24.3 3-D stereo topographical map of Arizona. Arizona Geological Survey, Map 32, 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.]
# Arizona Good Roads Association


---

# Arizona Highways


---

# 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


**2010  25.299  **Arizona surface management responsibility.  Phoenix: Arizona State Land Department, scale 1:800,000.

**Arizona Trail Association**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>25.xxx</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE 25.1678</td>
<td><strong>Gateway Communities Along the Arizona Trail: A National Scenic Trail.</strong> [No place]: Wide World of Maps, Inc., 1 sheet (one side) (laminated). (Copyright Arizona Trail Association.) [Copy acquired new in 2020.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Arrow Publishing Company**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>25.xxx</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
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. [7 “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.] 42,43

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/). 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 swath 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. 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 Rio del Norte” is more correctly shown on the course of the Rio Grande southward and southeastward from the vicinity of Santa Fe.)
Map of the World on a Globular Projection, Exhibiting Particularly the Nautical Researches of Cap: James Cook, F.R.S. with all the Recent Discoveries to the present Time, carefully Drawn by A. Arrowsmith. Hydrographer to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The Plan Work Engraved by T. Foot.—The Writing by Wigzell & Mozeen. ("January 1st: 1794—Additions to 1799. D° to 1808." "I.Puke Sculp." “London. Published as the Act directs, Jan? 1st 1794, by A. Arrowsmith, N° 10 Soho Square.” [Cartouche: “E. Dayes del.”, “W. Wilson sculp.”] [≡ The peninsula, “California”, is separated from “Sonora” by “Gulf of California”. The head of the gulf twists from northwest to north-northeast, where it receives two channels from the north-northeast, which form a very extended island, at the head of which “R. Hila” arrives from the east. There is no indication of the Colorado River; in fact, the entire region north of “R. Hila” is effectively blank except for three place names, “Axas”, “Bagopas”, and “Quivira.”]

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 Sq. 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 Bucareli).]

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. “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

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 89° 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 “S² 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 Moult’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. (Note as well that the manuscript map of the expedition by William Clark, 1811, and its published version [in History of the Expedition Under the Command of Captains Lewis and Clark: To the Sources of the Missouri, thence Across the Rocky Mountains and down the River Columbia to the Pacific Ocean, Prepared for the Press by Paul Allen, Esquire [historically known to have been edited by Nicholas Biddle], Bradford and Inskeep, Philadelphia, 1814], do not embrace the Colorado River headwaters. However, an 1810 manuscript map, “A Map of part of the Continent of North America” (https://www.wdl.org/en/item/3057/view/1/1/), accessed 11 August 2021; World Digital Library, from Yale University), signed by William Clark, includes “Rio Colorado” to the “G of California”, which includes along the Colorado River between the confluentes of “Rio Languananas” and “Rio Jasquevilla” the label “Puerto del Bacorelli” (sic, Puerto de Bucareli), that belies its having been copied at least in this part from Pike’s 1810 map, which was there mislabeled as “Puerto del Bacorelli”.)]
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.]  

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 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. 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. Jaqesila” (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.]  

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 Bay, 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. Jaqesila” (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.]  

Arrowsmith and Lewis  

1804 25.673  
[Two maps.] In: 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, although two short rivers are shown in New Albion that drain to the Pacific. The mountain spine labeled “Mô de la Roche” and “Stoney Mô” 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 converge independently to the head of the “Gulf of California”.]  

1812 25.674  
[Two maps.] In: 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 “Mê de la Roche” and “Stoney M” 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, Pub’d 15 Feb’ 1834, by J. Arrowsmith, 33 East S’ 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 “Youita or G. Salt L.” Tributaries are “R. Nabaja” (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 for Section 2.]

1840  25.1212  **Mexico, by J. Arrowsmith.** (“London, Pub’d 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 “Youita or G. Salt L.” Tributaries are “R. Nabaja” (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 for Section 2.]

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[.] & 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 “Youita or G. Salt L.” Tributaries are “R. Nabaja” (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 for Section 2.]

---

**Asher and Adams**  *firm*

NO DATE  25.1149  **Asher & Adams’ Arizona.**  *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, 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. [Map is on 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.”


- Hand-colored map. An 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.

---

### Auerbach, Herbert S.

- **1943** 25.755


- **1943** 25.756

### Automobile Club of Southern California

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.128</td>
<td><strong>Map showing automobile routes to Boulder Canyon Dam area.</strong> Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California, Map Service, 1 sheet. [Folded cover title: <em>Automobile road map of Boulder Canyon Dam area.</em>]</td>
<td>Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California, Map Service, 1 sheet. [Folded cover title: <em>Automobile road map of Boulder Canyon Dam area.</em>]</td>
<td>NO DATE 25.128 <strong>Map showing automobile routes to Boulder Canyon Dam area.</strong> Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California, Map Service, 1 sheet. [Folded cover title: <em>Automobile road map of Boulder Canyon Dam area.</em>]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.234</td>
<td><strong>Map showing automobile routes to Hoover Dam and vicinity.</strong> Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California, Map Service, 1 sheet.</td>
<td>Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California, Map Service, 1 sheet.</td>
<td>NO DATE 25.234 <strong>Map showing automobile routes to Hoover Dam and vicinity.</strong> Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California, Map Service, 1 sheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.158</td>
<td><strong>Boulder Dam and vicinity.</strong> Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California, Map No. 1959, 1 sheet.</td>
<td>Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California, Map No. 1959, 1 sheet.</td>
<td>NO DATE 25.158 <strong>Boulder Dam and vicinity.</strong> Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California, Map No. 1959, 1 sheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.534</td>
<td><strong>Map showing automobile routes to Hoover Dam and vicinity.</strong> Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California, 1 sheet. [Ca. 1934.] [Folded cover title: <em>Hoover Dam and vicinity.</em>]</td>
<td>Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California, 1 sheet. [Ca. 1934.] [Folded cover title: <em>Hoover Dam and vicinity.</em>]</td>
<td>NO DATE 25.534 <strong>Map showing automobile routes to Hoover Dam and vicinity.</strong> Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California, 1 sheet. [Ca. 1934.] [Folded cover title: <em>Hoover Dam and vicinity.</em>]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.535</td>
<td><strong>Hoover Dam and vicinity.</strong> Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California, 1 sheet. [Ca. 1949.]</td>
<td>Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California, 1 sheet. [Ca. 1949.]</td>
<td>NO DATE 25.535 <strong>Hoover Dam and vicinity.</strong> Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California, 1 sheet. [Ca. 1949.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>25.145</td>
<td><strong>Automobile road map from Brawley, El Centro to Yuma via Holtville and Planked Road.</strong> Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California.</td>
<td>Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California.</td>
<td>1917 25.145 <strong>Automobile road map from Brawley, El Centro to Yuma via Holtville and Planked Road.</strong> Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>25.1841</td>
<td><strong>Automobile road map of Imperial County, California.</strong> Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California, Touring Bureau, Route and Map Service. (362.)</td>
<td>Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California, Touring Bureau, Route and Map Service. (362.)</td>
<td>1919 25.1841 <strong>Automobile road map of Imperial County, California.</strong> Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California, Touring Bureau, Route and Map Service. (362.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>25.15</td>
<td><strong>Hoover Dam and vicinity.</strong> Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California, 1 sheet.</td>
<td>Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California, 1 sheet.</td>
<td>1953 25.15 <strong>Hoover Dam and vicinity.</strong> Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California, 1 sheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>10.74</td>
<td><strong>Guide to Colorado River, Lake Mead to Yuma: includes Lake Havasu, Lake Mojave, Laughlin, and Hoover Dam, plus attractions, campgrounds and recreation.</strong> Automobile Club of Southern California, folded-map format.</td>
<td>Automobile Club of Southern California, folded-map format.</td>
<td>1997 10.74 <strong>Guide to Colorado River, Lake Mead to Yuma: includes Lake Havasu, Lake Mojave, Laughlin, and Hoover Dam, plus attractions, campgrounds and recreation.</strong> Automobile Club of Southern California, folded-map format.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Avey, George M.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Baars, Donald L.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
**Bacon and Co.**

1862  
25.1534  
Bacon’s Military Map of the United States Shewing the Forts & fortifications. Published by Bacon & Co. 48 Paternoster Row. London. 1862. (“Ent. Sta. Hall. Aug. 1862.”)  
[Caption: 1$"$Bacon’s Military Map of America. 1$"$]  
[“$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. Mohave”.]

**Bailey, Gilbert Ellis, AND Aubury, Lewis E.**

1902  
11.9765  
Relief Map of California By N. F. Drake, Department of Geology, Leland Stanford Jr. University. Accompanying Bulletin 24, The Saline Deposits of California, issued by the State Mining Bureau, Ferry Building, San Francisco. Lewis E. Aubury, State Mineralogist.  
*In:* The saline deposits of California.  
*California State Mining Bureau, Bulletin 24, 216 pp.*

**Baillieu, Thomas A., AND Zollinger, Richard C.**

1982  
24.5  

**Bailly, Jean-Christophe; Besse, Jean-Marc; Grand, Philippe; AND Palsky, Gilles**

2019  
25.757  
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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANYON. 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 for Section 2.] [For a later ed. see Reed and Barber (1850, ITEM NO. 25.1720). For a still 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).]

Barbié du Bocage, J. G. [Barbié du Bocage, Jean-Guillaume]
Bartholomew, J. G. [Bartholomew, John George]


Bartholomew, John [Bartholomew, John, Jr.]

NO DATE 25.1869 British Empire Throughout the World Exhibited in One View.  Compiled by John Bartholomew Jun. F.R.G.S.  (“A Fullarton & C° Edinburgh, London & Dublin.”)  (“Figures Designed & Engraved by A. Thom.” [refers to ornamental illustrations of clothed and costumed people from around the world].)  (“Engraved by J. Bartholomew [sic], Edin.”) [Ca. 1850.]  ⇨ Simplistic base map depicts continents and rivers.  “R. Colorado” is depicted on a generalized, mostly southwesterly course to the head of “G of California”, with “R. Gila” the only tributary, from the east-northeast.]

1856 25.1106 Western States, including California, Oregon, Utah, Washington, New Mexico, Nebraska, Kansas, Indian Territory &c.”  (“Published by A. & C. Black, Edinburgh.”  “Printed in Colours by Schenc & Macfarlane, Edinburgh.”  “Drawn & Engraved by J. Bartholomew, Edinburgh”).  In: 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.  [This is map 18.]  ⇨ “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 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON), p. 1076.]

1870 25.1693 United States by J. Bartholomew, F.R.G.S.  In: The student’s atlas, consisting of thirty-two maps of modern geography, embracing all the latest discoveries and changes in boundaries, and six maps of ancient and historical geography.  London, Glasgow, and Edinburgh: William Collins, Sons, and Company.  [This is Map 28.]  ⇨ “Rio Colorado” is depicted between “Gulf of California” and the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” Its course between that confluence and the confluence of “R. Virgen” is drawn generally, southwestward to the confluence of “Lit. Colorado”, thence generally west-southwest to the Virgin.  Tributaries in the lower Colorado River reach an unlabeled, small tributary from the west; a larger, unlabeled tributary from the east (Bill Williams River), and “R. Gila” from the east-northeast.  A river (not labeled) is depicted between the Salton Sea (not labeled) and the Colorado at the southerly international boundary.]

1873 25.758 (Pacific States) California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Arizona and part of Montana.  In: 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.)  ⇨ 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  
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. *In: 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. [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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:798 [with illustration facing p. 240]

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. London: George Routledge and Co., and New York: D. Appleton and Co., 2 volumes, 506 pp., 624 pp., MAP. [See Bartlett (1854, ITEM NO. 25.759).]

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. [See Bartlett (1854, ITEM NO. 25.759).]

Beale, Edward F.

1858 25.774  
Preliminary map of the western portion of the reconnaissance and survey for a Pacific rail road route near the 35° 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.”) *In: 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.”] [► “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  WHEAT IV:939 [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. [See Beale (1858, ITEM NO. 25.774).]

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.]

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]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Citation Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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 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 lower 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.]
Belknap, Buzz [Belknap, William, III]


REVIEWS AND NOTICES in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON

Belknap, Buzz, AND Evans, Loie Belknap


REVIEWS AND NOTICES in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON


2010 10.126 Belknap’s waterproof Grand Canyon river guide : all new edition : updated with campsites and new USGS mileage points. Evergreen, Colorado: Westwater Books, 113 pp. ("Fourth printing of ALL NEW EDITION: 2010 (Revised 1/31/10)"). [Beginning with this printing, the Belknap Grand Canyon guides employ for river mileages only the system
from the 2002 U.S. Geological Survey, Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center survey (Item No: 10.48.)


220
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.]


Bell, John W., AND Smith, Eugene I.


Bell, William A.


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.
## SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Catalog Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>25.18</td>
<td>Arizona road and recreation atlas.</td>
<td>Berkeley, California</td>
<td>Benchmark Maps</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>25.591</td>
<td>Arizona road and recreation atlas: the Grand Canyon State.</td>
<td>Santa Barbara, California</td>
<td>Benchmark Maps, 10th ed.</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Benson, Guy Meriwether

1995 | 25.783 | *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.] [In German.]

### Berghaus, Heinrich

1845 | 25.784 | *Die Isothermkuven Der Nordlichen Halbkugel.* In: *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. [► Plate 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 Volume 1 of *THE GRAND CANON*), in which this plate is reproduced.] [In German.]


### Berghaus, Hermann

1892 | 25.786 | *Höhen und Tiefen.* In: Berghaus’ *Physikalischer Atlas : 75 Karten in sieben Abteilungen, enthaltend 514 Darstellungen über Geologie, Hydrographie, Meteorologie, Erdmagnetismus, Pflanzenverbreitung, Tierverbreitung und Völkerkunde.* Gotha: Justus Perthes. [► Plate is a world map that labels “Colorado” and “Gila”, with the Colorado entering the head of “Botes M.” Adjacent to the river confluence is the label “Colorado Wüste”.] [In this bibliography refer also to Bailly et al. (2019, ITEM NO. 2.28944 in Volume 1 of *THE GRAND CANON*), 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 Canyon; p. 22) are from Richard J. Hinton’s (1878, ITEM NO. 2.3421 in Volume 1 of The Grand Canon) The Hand-Book 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.]

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 in Volume 1 of The Grand Canon), 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”.]
Best Maps Ever
Print-on-demand series from https://bestmapsever.com/ (accessed 7 March 2020)


Bibliographic Institution
1852  25.1076  A new map of the State of California, the Territories of Oregon & Utah. Compiled after the best authorities. 1852. "Hildburghausen: Published by the Bibliographic Institution." [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. [In German.]

Bibliographischen Instituts45
1871  25.1689  Nord-Amerika. ("Bibliographisches Institut in Hisburghausen") In: Meyers Hand-Lexikon des allgemeinen Wissens in einem Band. Erste Hälfte. Hildburghausen: Verlag des Bibliographischen Instituts. [Map follows p. 740.] [The river, "Colorado", is depicted between "G. v. Californien" and the confluence of Green and Grand Rivers (not labeled), which meet improbably in south-central Utah from the northeast and east, respectively. The Colorado's course between there and the confluence of the Virgin River (not shown) follows a course due southwest until turning northwesterly at a point to where would be Diamond Creek (not shown). The Little Colorado River (not labeled) is shown reaching the Colorado from the southeast just before the Colorado's turn to the northwest. At the confluence of "Gila" is a place name, "Arizona", probably meant to be Arizona City since the territory of "Arizona" is also labeled.] [In German.]

Bicknell, P. C. [Bicknell, Pierpont Constable]
No date  25.789  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

45 A profusion of hand- and large-atlases were produced under Meyer’s name (Hermann Julius Meyer) 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.
### SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

---

**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.**


---

**Billingsley, George H.**


Billingsley, George H., AND Bohannon, R. G.


Billingsley, George H., AND Breed, William J.

1986 24.38 Geologic map of the Bright Angel Trail, Grand Canyon, Arizona. Tulsa, Oklahoma: American Association of Petroleum Geologists, 1 sheet (2 sides); base map is topographic map by Washburn (1981), scale 1:4800, contour interval 25 feet; accompanied by text (Breed et al., 1986, ITEM NO. 23.22).]

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.


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.


Billingsley, George H.; Antweiler, John C.; and Ellis, Clarence E.


Billingsley, George H.; Barnes, Charles W.; and Ulrich, G. E.


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.

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]
The Grand Canon

Volume 2 • CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

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 24.249 Hazen Hole 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,
Scientific Investigations Map 2895. [7.5′ quadrangle, scale 1:24,000; downloadable through http://pubs.usgs.gov/sim/2006/2895/24k/24k_home.htm.]


230


**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.


2007 24.274 Geologic map of the Cameron 30′ × 60′ quadrangle, Coconino County, northern Arizona. U.S. Geological Survey, Scientific Investigations Map 2977, scale 1:100,000, 1 sheet, 33 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/2007/2977/24k/24k_home.htm; quadrangle names Grandview Point, Grandview Point NE, Hellhole Bend, Coconino Point, Cameron North, Cameron NE, Goldtooth, Appoloosa Ridge, Harbison Tank, Peterson Flat, Willows Camp, Coconino Point SE, Cameron South, Cameron SE, The Landmark, Gold Spring, Dog Knobs, Lockwood Canyon, Additional Hill, Campbell Francis Wash, Gray Mountain, Wupatki NE, Badger Spring, Rock Head, Ebert Mountain, Chapel Mountain, SP Mountain, East of SP Mountain, Wupatki SW, Wupatki SE, Standing Rocks, White Water Tank.]


232
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2007 | 24.290 | **Gold Spring quadrangle.** [As part of 1:100,000 scale] Geologic map of the Cameron 30’ x 60’ quadrangle, Coconino County, northern Arizona. *U.S. Geological Survey,
Scientific Investigations Map 2977. [7.5’ quadrangle, scale 1:24,000; downloadable through http://pubs.usgs.gov/sim/2007/2977/24k/24k_home.htm.]


The Grand Canyon.

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES


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.]

Colorado City quadrangle. [As part of 1:100,000 scale] Geologic map of the Fredonia 30′ × 60′ quadrangle, Mohave and Coconino Counties, northern Arizona. U.S. Geological Survey, Scientific Investigations Map 3035. [7.5′ quadrangle, scale 1:24,000; downloadable through http://pubs.usgs.gov/sim/2008/3035/24k/24k_home.htm.]

Moccasin quadrangle. [As part of 1:100,000 scale] Geologic map of the Fredonia 30′ × 60′ quadrangle, Mohave and Coconino Counties, northern Arizona. U.S. Geological Survey, Scientific Investigations Map 3035. [7.5′ quadrangle, scale 1:24,000; downloadable through http://pubs.usgs.gov/sim/2008/3035/24k/24k_home.htm.]

Kaibab quadrangle. [As part of 1:100,000 scale] Geologic map of the Fredonia 30′ × 60′ quadrangle, Mohave and Coconino Counties, northern Arizona. U.S. Geological Survey, Scientific Investigations Map 3035. [7.5′ quadrangle, scale 1:24,000; downloadable through http://pubs.usgs.gov/sim/2008/3035/24k/24k_home.htm.]

Fredonia quadrangle. [As part of 1:100,000 scale] Geologic map of the Fredonia 30′ × 60′ quadrangle, Mohave and Coconino Counties, northern Arizona. U.S. Geological
Survey, Scientific Investigations Map 3035. [7.5’ quadrangle, scale 1:24,000; downloadable through http://pubs.usgs.gov/sim/2008/3035/24k/24k_home.htm.]


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
1:24,000; downloadable through http://pubs.usgs.gov/sim/2008/3035/24k/24k_home.htm.


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.


Billingsley, George H.; Wenrich, Karen J.; Huntoon, Peter W.; AND Young, Richard A.


Bineteau, 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. Bineteau geographer del 1860. ("Gravé chez Erhard 42 R. Bonaparte"). ("Imp Bineteau 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. 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.”

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.]

1924 10.119 Plan and profile of Colorado River from Lees Ferry, Ariz., to Black Canyon, Ariz.-Nev., and Virgin River, Nev. (Topography by R. W. Burchard and C. H. Birdseye.) U.S. Geological Survey, 21 sheets consisting of 14 plans (maps, sheets A-N, scale 1:31,680, contour interval 50 feet, contour interval on river surface 5 feet; see key below) and 7 profiles (sheets O-U, scale 1:81:680, vertical scale 1 inch = 20 feet). [Virgin River, between Colorado River and Muddy Creek, plans on sheets K, M, N.] [Full set displays Colorado River Miles 0-356, and Virgin River Miles 0-28. "Mileage [on Colorado River] is measured [downstream] from U. S. G. S. concrete gage well opposite mouth of Paria River".] [NOTE: For continuation of series from Black Canyon to the southern international boundary, see U.S. Geological Survey (1927, ITEM NO. 10.123).] [Regarding Mile 0 see note at beginning of this section.]

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 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 geographical 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.] [Regarding Mile 0 see note at beginning of this section.]
### 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.) [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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(“”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”].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>25.1675</td>
<td>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)].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>25.1676</td>
<td>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)].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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).]

**Blake, W. P. [Blake, William Phipps]**

THE GRAND CANYON • Volume 2 • CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

Dallas], Report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, showing the progress of the survey during the year 1855. Washington, D.C.: A. O. P. Nicholson, Printer, pp. 376-398, maps. (Volume: U.S. 34th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Executive Document 22 AND House of Representatives Executive Document 6 (Cornelius Wendell, Printer, Washington).) [Includes Colorado Desert and lower Colorado River region; see pp. 382, 396, Map 60.] [This is Map 60.] ["This Map is copied by permission of the Hon. Jefferson Davis Sec. of War, from the unpublished geological map in the office of the Pacific Rail Road Explorations, prepared to accompany the report on the geology of the expedition under the command of Lieut. R. S. Williamson U. S. Top. Engrs."] [Includes lowermost Colorado River region between Fort Yuma and the Gulf of California. Compare map with Blake (1856, Item No. 11.10514).]


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.”

Blodget, Lorin

1857 25.1300 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, 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 (ITEM NO. 2.17251 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON) 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° N° 50 South Third S° Philad[è]”, and for the North America map, “Fred. Bourquin & C° 50 S. 3° 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 “F1 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 THE GRAND CANON (ITEM NO. 18.1288, in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON), which includes an itemization of the fold-out maps of meteorological data.]

Blok, G. K. [Блокомь, J.]

1850 25.790 Главнейшия гавани, рейды и золотоносная область' Калифорнии [Glavnieishia gavani, reidy i zolotoonasnaia oblast' Kalifornii] [Main harbors, roads and gold-bearing area of California]. In: Краткое 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 morskoi tipografii] [In Nautical Typographers], 152 pp. [This map, scale 1:510,000, is part of a plate containing 10 maps on one sheet.] ► Map includes “Уст’я рек Жили и Колорадо” [Ust’ia riek Gili i Kolorado] [Mountains of the Gila and Colorado Rivers]. [Author’s name given on title-page as “J. Блокомь” (sic.).] [In Russian.]

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.

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 “Rº Colorado de Occidente” and “Río Gila”. In “Nouveau Mexique”, “Rº Verde” (Green River) and “Rº Grande” are shown running in parallel from headwaters to the southwest, and “Rº [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 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.] [In French.]

**CROSS-LISTINGS**

**Wheat V:1021**

---

**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.]


---

**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.”]  [This is the U.S. Post Office Department’s first postal map of the western United States.]

---

**Brabb, Earl E.; Colgan, Joseph P.; and Best, Timothy C.**

1999 24.373  *Map showing inventory and regional susceptibility for Holocene debris flows and related fast-moving landslides in the conterminous United States.*  *U.S. Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-2329, 2 sheets, scale 1:2,500,000, text 42 pp.*
Bradford, T. G. [Bradford, Thomas Gamaliel]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1835</td>
<td>25.1729</td>
<td>United States. <em>In</em>: Bradford, T. G., <em>A comprehensive atlas, geographical, historical and commercial</em>. Boston: W. D. Tichnor, and New York: Wiley and Long. [<em>R. Colorado of the West</em> and <em>R. Gila</em> both converge at the head of “Gulf of California”, from the northeast and east-northeast, respectively. The Colorado follows a gently arcing course from south to southwest; it receives en route one tributary (not labeled) from the east, which might be the San Juan River. <em>R. Matires</em> (sic) parallels the Colorado to the west, before arcing to a southeast course to enter the gulf below the mouth of the Colorado.] [From the same volume compare the three maps cited herein (<em>ITEM NOS.</em> 25.1729, 25.1730, 25.1731).]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1835</td>
<td>25.1730</td>
<td>North America. <em>In</em>: Bradford, T. G., <em>A comprehensive atlas, geographical, historical and commercial</em>. Boston: W. D. Tichnor, and New York: Wiley and Long. [<em>R. Colorado</em> and <em>R. Gila</em> both converge at the head of “Gulf of California”, from the northeast and east-northeast, respectively. From headwaters, the Colorado follows a generally straight course to the gulf; it receives en route one tributary (not labeled) from the east, which might be the San Juan River.] [From the same volume compare the three maps cited herein (<em>ITEM NOS.</em> 25.1729, 25.1730, 25.1731).]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1835</td>
<td>25.1731</td>
<td>Mexico, Guatemala, and the West Indies. <em>In</em>: Bradford, T. G., <em>A comprehensive atlas, geographical, historical and commercial</em>. Boston: W. D. Tichnor, and New York: Wiley and Long. [<em>R. Colorado of the West</em> and <em>R. Gila</em> both converge at the head of “Gulf of California”, from the northeast and east-northeast, respectively. From headwaters, the Colorado follows a generally straight course to the gulf; en route it receives the tributaries <em>R Nabajoa</em> (San Juan River) from the east, <em>R Jaquesila</em> (Little Colorado River) from the east, and a large tributary (not labeled) from the east that could be the Bill Williams River but is of comparable size and course to the San Juan and Little Colorado. Another river (not labeled) is west of the lower Colorado, with a course from southwest to south-southeast, which reaches the gulf below the mouth of the Colorado; this is likely meant to be the supposed Martyrs River (compare <em>ITEM NO.</em> 25.1729).] [From the same volume compare the three maps cited herein (<em>ITEM NOS.</em> 25.1729, 25.1730, 25.1731).]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1838</td>
<td>25.1329</td>
<td>North America. (&quot;Engraved by G. W. Boynton.&quot; &quot;Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1838, by T. G. Bradford, in the Clerks Office, of the District Court of Massachusetts.&quot;) <em>In</em>: Bradford, T. G., <em>An illustrated atlas, geographical, statistical, and historical, of the United States, of the adjacent countries</em>. Boston: Weeks, Jordan, and Co.; and New York: Wiley and Putnam. [<em>California</em> is separated from “Mexico” by “Gulf of California”. <em>R. Colorado</em> 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), <em>R. Jaquesila</em> (Little Colorado River), a river (not labeled; Bill Williams River), and <em>R. Gila</em>, which meets the Colorado just before the head of the gulf.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Brady, Robert J.

1998 11.18642 The geology of the Gold Butte breakaway zone and the mechanical evolution of normal fault systems. Doctoral dissertation, California Institute of Technology, SEPARATELY PAGINATED SECTIONS [200 pp. total] + Plates 1a-e, 2-11. [All accessible online at https://thesis.library.caltech.edu/11380/ (accessed June 5, 2021).] [Plates reproduce MANUSCRIPT MAPS created at scales 1:12,000 (see key below, based on U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles) and supporting data (all reproduced as PDF documents): Plate 1a, Geologic Map of the South Virgin Mountains, Southeastern Nevada and Northwestern Arizona: Western Lime Ridge Sheet; Plate 1b, Geologic Map of the South Virgin Mountains, Southeastern Nevada and Northwestern Arizona: Tramp Ridge and Lime Ridge Sheet; Plate 1c, Geologic Map of the South Virgin Mountains, Southeastern Nevada and Northwestern Arizona: Azure Ridge Sheet; Plate 1d, Geologic Map of the South Virgin Mountains, Southeastern Nevada and Northwestern Arizona: Indian Hills to Wheeler Ridge Sheet; Plate 1e, Geologic Map of the South Virgin Mountains, Southeastern Nevada and Northwestern Arizona: Northeastern Wheeler Ridge Sheet; Plate 2, Explanation for 1:12 000 scale geologic map of the South Virgin Mountains, southeastern Nevada and northwestern Arizona; Plate 3, Cross-sections A-A’ and B-B’ from the South Virgin Mountains, southeastern Nevada and northwestern Arizona; Plate 4, Reconstructions of cross-sections A-A’ and B-B’ from the South Virgin Mountains, southeastern Nevada and northwestern Arizona; Plates 5-11, BARGE lines 1-3, 5-8 [seismic profiles from the Basin and Range Geoscientific Experiment].

---

![Geologic Map of the South Virgin Mountains, Southeastern Nevada and Northwestern Arizona](https://example.com/geographic.png)
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.


Brawley Chamber of Commerce

1941 25.1842 Scenic map of the Imperial Valley desert area. Brawley, California: Brawley Chamber of Commerce. [Map caption: “Imperial Valley is in the heart of one of the most fascinating recreational areas in the Southwest”.] [Map note: “Official Tourist Map of Imperial Valley California Adopted by Board of Supervisors Nov. 17, 1941 W. J. McClelland [facsimile signature] County Clerk”.] [Map is centered on Brawley.]

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 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 gestochen 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.]

v. J. A. Bühler. Philadelphia[,] Chestnut-Street 195, John Weik, 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. Yaquesila” (Little Colorado River).] [In German.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT IV:828

Brown, Chip


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, David E., AND Lowe, Charles H.


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 Dédieé & Présentée à Monsieur. Par H. Brué, Ingénieur-Geographe de S. A. Royale. A Paris Chez (DES Ray Libraire-Éditeur Rue Hautefeuille N° 4 {GOUJON Marchand de Cartes Géographiques Rue du Bac, N° 6. 1815. (“Dirigé par H. Brué.”) (“Atlas Universel. N° 4.”) 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 MTE de cartes Géographiques. ("Gravée sous la direction de l’Auteur.") "Atlas, en 65 feuilles N° 59.") 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. [*“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 for 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 MTE V de 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 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, N° 6, près le pont Royal. (“à Berlin, chez Simon Schropp et Compagnie; “à Manheim, chez Artaria.” “à Vienne, chez Riedl, au Bureau d’Industrie.” “à Zurich, chez Fuessli et Compagnie; “à Londres, chez Jaë Gardner N° 163 Regent Street.” “à Milan, chez Batailii et Compagnie”) [*“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 disjointed rivers without defined headwaters or confluences, “R. Pyramids” 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 for Section 2.] [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT II:404 [with illustration facing p. 145]
The Grand Canon

Thomas", before rejoining just before reaching the gulf. The delta region is labeled "Grand the head of the gulf, the Colorado turns to the south
de Smith" (referring to the j
line with no confluence; this river is labeled "Rio de las Piramides Sulfureas prob
Nabajoas", which follows a course to the southwest and south
and the middle "Seeds
arcing
the northwest, depicted by solid lines only here, which farther upstream had followed a course
inconnue elle renferme beaucoup de rapides"; at that point is the confluence of "R. Adams?" from
Martires", from the northeast not far from the Colorado confluence. Farther upstream on that river,
line. That river in turn comes from the north and northeast, with a short tributary, "R. de los
Tributaries are "R. Nabajoas" (San
labeled) and the confluence of "Rio Gila" it follows an essentially straight course to the southwest.
from headwaters in the "Sierra Verde". Between the confluence of the Little Colorado River (not
ou de Cortes". "Rio Colorado" is depicted between the head of the gulf al
Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River) from the east
"R. Nabajoa" (San Juan River) from the east
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
Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River) from the east
minor tributary from the east, and "R. Gila, the confluence of which is in the Colorado north of the
to the gulf; this river is labeled "Rio de las Piramides Sulfureas prob! le Seeds Keeder de Smith" (referring to the journeys of Jedediah Smith). Between the confluence of the the Gila and the head of the gulf, the Colorado turns to the south-west and bifurcates to form "I. Thomas", before rejoining just before reaching the gulf. The delta region is labeled "Grande plaine

252
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
The Grand Canon • Volume 2 • Cartobibliography

Section 2: Maps of the 19th–21st Centuries

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."

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 Gyošō, 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: 気象研究所 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.]

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".]
**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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  Wheat III:675 [credited to Haven]

**Burton, Richard F.**

1861 25.1349  *North America.* ("Engraved by E. Weller 34. Red Lion Square.") ("London, Longman & Co."). *In: 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 the one cited here.] [► “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).]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  Wheat V:1021

**Bush, Alfred Lerner**


**Bush, Alfred Lerner, and Lane, M. E.**


**Butler, Arthur P., Jr.**

|--------------------------|------|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------|

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cady, C. V.</strong></th>
<th>1980</th>
<th>11.3726</th>
<th><strong>Depth to water, altitude of the water level, and water quality map showing ground-water conditions in the Big Sandy area, Yavapai and Mohave Counties, Arizona—1980.</strong> <em>Arizona Department of Water Resources, Hydrologic Map Series, Report 5, 1 sheet.</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cady and Burgess [firm]</strong></th>
<th>1851</th>
<th>25.1236</th>
<th><strong>Map No. 10. United States.</strong> 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 (not labeled) from the northeast (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 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 &amp; Burgess Atlas for 1851 and 1852. It was deposited in the Clerks Office for the Southern District of New York on December 4, 1851.”]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Calexico (California) Chamber of Commerce</strong></th>
<th>1941</th>
<th>25.361</th>
<th><strong>Official tourist map of Imperial County, California.</strong> Calexico, California: Calexico Chamber of Commerce, 1 sheet. (Text on verso.) [Display title: <em>Scenic Maps—Imperial Valley Desert Area.</em>]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>California Department of Boating and Waterways</strong></th>
<th>NO DATE</th>
<th>10.78</th>
<th><strong>A boating trail guide to the Colorado River: canoeing from Blythe to Imperial Dam: with safety hints and maps.</strong> Sacramento, California: California Department of Boating and Waterways, 16 pp. [Before 2000.]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>10.51</td>
<td><strong>Colorado River boating trail guide: Davis Dam to Parker Dam.</strong> Sacramento, California: California Department of Boating and Waterways, 16 pp. [Ca. 2000.]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>10.58</td>
<td><strong>Colorado River boating trail guide: Blythe to Imperial Dam.</strong> Sacramento, California: California Department of Boating and Waterways, 16 pp. [Ca. 2000.]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

256
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Catalog No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>11.10542</td>
<td><em>Oil, gas, and geothermal fields in California.</em> (Alfred J. Zucca, cartographer.) <em>California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources, Map S-1,</em> 1 sheet, scale 1:1,500,000.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**California Farm Water Coalition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Catalog No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>25.192</td>
<td><em>California farm water.</em> Sacramento: California Farm Water Coalition, <em>with “Imperial Irrigation District, the Coachella Valley Water District and Shared Solutions, agricultural initiative of the Philip Morris family of companies.”</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**California State Automobile Association**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Catalog No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>25.23</td>
<td><em>Death Valley and Grand Canyon.</em> San Francisco: California State Automobile Association, 1 sheet, scale 1:1,100,000.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**California State Automobile Association, Nevada Division**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Catalog No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>25.24</td>
<td><em>Death Valley and Grand Canyon.</em> San Francisco: California State Automobile Association, 1 sheet, scale 1:1,100,000.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**California State Automobile Association, AND Automobile Club of Southern California**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Catalog No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>25.25</td>
<td><em>Death Valley and Grand Canyon.</em> San Francisco: California State Automobile Association, 1 sheet, scale 1:1,100,000.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Calzia, J. P., AND Smith, R. M.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Catalog No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Campbell, Albert H.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Catalog No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>25.793</td>
<td><em>Pacific wagon roads.</em> Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report upon the several wagon roads constructed under the direction of the Interior Department. March 1, 1859. <em>U.S. 35th Congress, 2nd Session, House Document 108, Serial 1008,</em> 125 pp., 6 <em>MAPS.</em> [See also Campbell (1859, ITEM NO. 25.793).]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

**SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES**

pp. 9-11, map.] [Note included on map: "The topography is only represented in detail, where known from actual surveys or sketches made in the field. * * * The Rio Grande, Colorado and a portion of the Gila River are taken from the maps of the Mexican Boundary Commission".]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item NO</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>25.795</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Capps, Richard Crissman

1997 | 11.5376 |
|      |         | Geologic map of the Castle Mountains, San Bernardino County, California, and Clark County, Nevada. Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Map 108, 1 sheet, scale 1:24,000.

#### Cardona, S. Adalberto de

1890 | 25.1834 |
|      |         | [Three maps.] In: De México á Nueva York : guia 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 Cia., 420 pp. [See: [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 R." 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 Canon" 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.]
Carlson, J. E., and Willden, R.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Cary, John

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1808</td>
<td>25.1290</td>
<td>A New Map of north America, from the Latest Authorities  By John Cary, Engraver. 1806. (<em>London: Published by J. Cary, Engraver &amp; Map seller N° 181, Strand Dec. 1.1806.</em>) <em>In: 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.</em> London: printed for J. Cary, 55 maps (60 folded leaves). [Dates vary for included maps, 1799-1807.] [► “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* [which refers back to I:268*]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1811</td>
<td>25.1504</td>
<td>A New Map of North America, from the Latest Authorities  By John Cary, Engraver. 1811. (<em>London: Published by J. Cary, Engraver &amp; Map seller N° 181, Strand, April 28, 1811.</em>) [► “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.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Caryl McHarney Design

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Castor, Stephen B., and LaPointe, Daphne D.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Catch and Release Calendars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.26</td>
<td>Lee’s Ferry to Glen Canyon Dam: toposographic 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>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Case, Tiffany and Company

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>25.1003</td>
<td>Map of the United States. Hart* Published by Case Tiffany &amp; 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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 Map Shewing the Author's Route. ("Standidge & Co. Lith., Old Jewry, London"). In: 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. [This is a frontispiece map.] [► "Colorado R." is shown following a generally direct path between Mexico and headwaters in "Rocky Mountains", with only three tributaries: "Mohave", "Las Vegas", and Virgin River (not labeled).]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT IV:910 [with illustration facing p. 62]

Chapin, William

1839 25.1221 The Western Possessions of the United States Including Texas and part of Mexico. [INSET on "Chapin's Ornamental Map of the United States, New York, 1839." [► "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 The Western States and Territories. INSET ON: Steel Plates. Chapin's Ornamental Map of the United States with the New Western Possessions. ("New York, Published by Horace, Thayer & Co. 1853."). [► "Lower Calif[orna]" 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. "S. 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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:442

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 de Bucareli”. [See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes for Section 2.] [NOTE: A variant of this map includes at bottom: “London. Chaś 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 “Puerto de Bucareli.”) [See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes for Section 2.] [NOTE: Map does not include publisher’s information. A variant of this map includes at bottom: “London. Chaś 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. Chaś 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 “Puerto de Bucareli.”)

Chase, Ernest Dudley

1940 25.1747 The United States as viewed by California (very unofficial) Distorted and Drawn by Ernest Dudley Chase Winchester, Mass. ("Copyright 1940, Ernest Dudley Chase.") [Pictorial map labels Colorado River, Blythe, Needles, El Centro, Imperial Valley, and “Salton Lake 250 ft. below sea level”. “Grand Canyon” is labeled (but not depicted) at the northwestern corner of an Arizona (not labeled) with stylized boundaries.]

Clark, M. M.

1984 11.5297 Map showing recently active breaks along the San Andreas fault and associated faults between Salton Sea and Whitewater River-Mission Creek, California. U.S. Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Investigations Map I-1483, 2 sheets, scale 1:24,000.
Clark, Robert A.


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.]


Clayton  see  Michael Clayton and Associates [firm]

Colby, Frank Moore, AND Sandeman, George


Collot, Victor  [Collot, Georges-Henri-Victor]

1826  25.1735  General Map of North America. In: A journey in North America, containing a survey of the countries watered by the Mississippi [sic], Ohio, Missouri, and other affluing rivers, with exact observations on the course and soundings of these rivers, and on the towns, villages, hamlets and farms of that part of the New-World; followed by philosophical, political, military and commercial remarks and by a projected line of frontiers and general limits, illustrated by 36 maps, plans, views and divers cuts; by Victor Collot, late General in the French service, Governor of Guadaloupe. Atlas. Paris: sold by Arthus Bertrand, Bookseller. [This is Plate 1.] [► Between "California" and "New Mexico" is shown "Great R. of of the Apostles", which descends from mountainous headwaters west of "5th Fe", first on a westerly course, then turning nearly to the south, then bifurcating and arriving along independent courses at a northeast-trending head of "Gulf of California". This is a peculiar combination of the Gila River and the Colorado River downstream from what is the confluence of those rivers, even though depicted as a single river.]

NOTE: The Atlas accompanies a separate text volume. A cataloging note online indicates, "Sabin notes: 'This work was printed both in French and English, but not published, at the time of General Collot's death, which happened in 1805. More than twenty years afterwards, the whole impression came into the hands of M. Bertrand . . . The journey
was undertaken in 1796, at the request of Adet . . .’ The work was published in 1826, but engraved and printed in 1805 based on a journey in 1796. The strange delay in publishing is explained best in Wagner Camp.” The Atlas cited here is the English ed. of that volume, seen from a copy in the Bibliothèque national de France. A copy of the French ed. is online at the Library of Congress, Voyage dans l’Amérique septentrionale, ou description des pays arrosés par le Mississipi [sic], l’Ohio, le Missouri, et autres rivières affluentes . . . . Atlas. Paris: Arthurs Bertrand, Libraire, 1826. However, the LOC images online omit this map; whether it was purposely omitted or is lacking in that copy has not been determined here.}  

\[NOTE: \text{With notes for a map not pertinent to this bibliography, } \text{Wheat I:236 (1957, Vol. I, p. 244)} \text{ remarks on the publication, “Although published posthumously . . . It was actually printed in 1804, but the printed sheets were not bound and published (in a very small edition in both English and French) until 1826.”}]\]
receives three tributaries from the northwest). At the Yaquisilla confluence is the label “\(P^{\circ}\) Bacarelli” (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 Design & Eng’d 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). “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 “St. 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 southwest 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 “\(P^{\circ}\) Bacarelli” (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 ON: 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.

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 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.]

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.]

≡ CROS-LISTINGS WHEAT V:1064 [with illustration facing p. 99]

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 “Rio 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. “Rio Vegas” (Las Vegas Wash) is a tributary to “Black Cañon.”]

≡ CROS-LISTINGS WHEAT V:1099

California (not labeled) and the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River”; its reach in Mexico is shown on a very sinuous southward course, receiving “New River” from the northwest about one third of the distance above the gulf, and in this reach are various places labeled, including “Algodomes” [sic], “Willow Woods”, “Ogdens Landing”, and “Sierra Nevada Anchorage”. “F. Yuma”, “Colorado C.”, and “Arizona City” all are labeled at the “River Gila” confluence. From the Grand-Green confluence through “Big Cañon of the Colorado” the Colorado is labeled “Colorado River”. Downstream from the Grand-Green confluence, the Colorado’s course is southwestward, receiving “River San Juan” from the east; before reaching the Utah-Arizona boundary it turns due west, eventually turning southwestward and crossing that boundary due north of the mapped “Cataract Cr.” confluence (see further), then turns southeastward to a point north-northwest of the “Diamond Cr.” confluence, thence turns south-southwest to Diamond Creek and west-northwestward to the confluence of “Virgin River” at “Head of Navigation” above the confluence of “Rio Vegas” (Las Vegas Wash) and the head of “Black Cañon”. “Colorado Chiquito River” (Little Colorado River) follows a northwestward course before turning sharply to the southwest, receiving “Cataract Cr.” at “Yampais Vill.” where it turns briefly northwestward, receiving a tributary (not labeled) from the northeast (Kanab Creek?), thence turns southwestward to its confluence with the Colorado at a point north-northwest of the Diamond Creek confluence. All in all, a remarkable confusion not even closely following the courses suggested by the Egloffstein maps.

Compass Maps


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.


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'y 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 “P.B. Bucarelli” (Puerto de Bucareli). [NOTE: For 1852 ed. see Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge (ITEM NO. 25.1073). Only political boundaries vary.]

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 diagramatically 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” (the Little Colorado River is 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 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.) In: Creuzbaur, Robert (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. [► “Rio Colorado” is depicted 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).]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:597 [with illustration facing p. 68]
### Crow, Ryan

**Crow, Ryan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 10.112 | 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.

**Crowell, John R.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Crutchley, G.  [see also Laurie, R. H.]  

**Crutchley, G.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 25.1011 | 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 of the title, "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. St. Maria” (Bill Williams River?) and “River Gila”. The western side of the head of the gulf has the notation, “Flat Sandy Coast.”]  

|       | 25.1012 | 1836 | 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 of the title, "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. St. 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.

**Currey, J. L.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 24.57 | 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.]  

269
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 “Kearney’s Route.” along the Gila River (not labeled), crossing the Colorado at its confluence.]  
≡ cross-listings  Wheat III:534

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 of instructions in English, French, Spanish, German, and Japanese.)

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.]  
≡ 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  Map VI. United States. 1879. In: 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 the map 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. [Also later eds. and imprints; not seen.]

---

**Darton, Nelson Horatio, et al.**

1924 24.58  

---

**Davis, W. E., and Conradi, Arthur, Jr.**

1981 11.9462  

---

**The Davis Garage**

**NO DATE** 25.137  

---

**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”.

≡ 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  
[► 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
Dee, Seth; Hinz, Nicholas H.; Anderson, R. Ernest [Anderson, R. Ernest]; AND Johnsen, Racheal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Dellenbaugh, Frederick S.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td><strong>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[,] author of The Romance of the Colorado River, North Americans of Yesterday, etc.</strong> New York and London: Underwood and Underwood, 64 pp. with 2 maps (map 2 is fold-out). (&quot;527&quot; noted on title-page; &quot;Printed in the United States&quot; on title-page verso.) [1906-1908.] [This is a later ed.; 1st ed. 1904 (see Dellenbaugh, ITEM NO. 2.2316 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON.).] [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 &amp; 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 &quot;N&quot; (&quot;HOW THE CAÑON CAME TO BE&quot;); 3) p. 31, last two lines rewritten (in 1904 ed. as &quot;. . . of the Indians will hospitably show you the way to a point where you can get a . . . &quot;, in this later ed. as &quot;. . . Indian will show you the way to the point marked 1 on Map 1, where you get a . . . &quot;)]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1904   | **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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON).] [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 . . .”].

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.” Includes three fold-out MAPS that do not appear in earlier eds.]

DeLorme [firm]


DeLorme Mapping


Dent, Bonnie


**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.]

**Derby, George Horatio**


**Desilver, Charles**

1856  25.1240 **A New Map of the United States of America by J. H. Young.** Philadelphia Published by Charles Desilver 253 Market St! (“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.”) *In:* 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. [► “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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON, p. 1076.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 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 “Ft. Yumas"]

Dickey, D. D.; Carr, W. J.; AND Bull, W. B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Dillenburg, R. A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Dinosaur Nature Association

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Dinsmore, A. F.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>25.616</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. (&quot;Compiled and drawn by A. F. Dinsmore&quot;).] [► Topography is illustrated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Disturnell, J. [Disturnell, John]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
**SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES**

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.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>25.1324</td>
<td>Map of Oregon, California, New Mexico, &amp;c. INSET ON: 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’t! [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.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>25.688</td>
<td>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 distinctly 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON), p. 1076.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>25.37</td>
<td>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.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dixson and Kasson**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 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”.)]
Doelling, Hellmut H.

1987  24.806  Geologic map of the Elephant Butte quadrangle, Kane County, Utah[,] and Mohave County, Arizona.  Utah Geological Survey, Open-File Report 113, 13 pp., 7 figures.  [For later map see Sable and Doelling (1990, item no. 24.812).]


Doggett, John, Jr.

1846  25.1230  Map of Oregon, California &c.  Inset on "Map of the United States of America to accompany Doggett’s Road Guide".  In: 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.  [The main map does not display the West.]  [= "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.” (Little Colorado River) from the east; a tributary (not labeled) from the north; “R. San Maria” (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

**No Date** 25.235  

### 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.]

### Dower, J. [Dower, John James]

1850 25.1234  
California, Mexico, Guatemala &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."]

### 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.]

### Dragon Creek Publishing

2011 25.317  
DuBois, Susan M.; Nowak, Thaddeus A.; Smith, Ann W.; and Nye, Nan K.


Duebendorfer, Ernest M.


Duflot de Mofras (Monsieur) [Duflot de Mofras, Eugène]

1844  25.805  [Two maps.] In: 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 Hacq.")), 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 Dominguez and Escalante in 1776 that is labeled “Recces des R.R.P.P. Escalante et Garcès en 1775 et 1777” (sic.) [In French.]

Dufour, A. H. [Dufour, Adolphe Hippolyte]

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, 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.]

1835  25.1270  République Fédérative des Etats-Unis Méxicains, par A. H. Dufour Paris 1835 Chez Basset Rue St. Jacques N° 64. [► “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.]
("Flahaut sculp.", "Wrin scrip."). [≡ "Río Colorado" is depicted between the head of "Golfe de Californie ou Mer Vermeille", 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.]

### 1838 25.1845 Carte de l'Amérique par Herisson revue et corrigée par A.H. Dufour Paris 1838 Chez Hocquart Rue St Jacques No 64.  
[≡ The peninsula, "Vieille Californie", is separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by "G de Californie ou Mer Vermeille". "R. Colorado" arrives at the head of the gulf on a mostly straight southwesterly course, with but two small headwater forks and receiving a short stream (not labeled) from the east at a point about two-thirds of its course to the gulf. To that point, the Colorado is separated by a mountain range from another river running in parallel, which in turn turns to the southeast just prior to independently arriving at the head of the gulf. "R. Gila" is also shown arriving independently at the head of the gulf, from the east.] [In French.]

("Imp. Geny-Gros, r. de la Montagne Ste Genevieve, 34, Paris.") [Atlas sheet includes imprints for Atlas Universel, Pl. 59. and Géographie moderne Pl. 30.] [≡ "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

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.]

Region, 307 pp. [► “Colorado River” is depicted between a point north of the confluence of “San Juan R.” and “Grand Wash”.]


House Miscellaneous Documents title-page although it is identifiable from its spine labels. Atlas Sheets differ from 1882 publication in that the double-folio sheets are vertically and horizontally folded to accommodate quarto format (vertical fold in center as in original double-folio state, then folded horizontally to achieve quarto size). Quarto format also corroborated in Checklist of Public Documents, Second Edition (U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, 1895, ITEM NO. 2.27756 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON), p. 76. Folded Atlas Sheets each are also stamped with a numeral on the exterior (sheet verso) corner, enumerated 0 to 23, to facilitate identification of Atlas Sheets without having to unfold them: “0” is the title-page, “1” is the “List of Atlas Sheets” (equivalent to Atlas Sheet I), followed by 2-23 (Atlas Sheets II-XXIII, comprising tinted and chromo-lithographic maps and scenic views). Atlas title-page: “Department of the Interior United States Geological Survey J.W.Powell Director Atlas to Accompany the Monograph on the Tertiary History of the Grand Cañon District by Capt. Clarence E. Dutton U.S.A. [vignette] Washington 1882 Julius Bien and Co. Lith. New York”). [Points relating to physical arrangement are provided with the assistance of Daniel F. Cassidy and Richard D. Quartaroli.] [NOTE: Sets of loose Atlas sheets, not folded and not stamped with external numbers on verso, are known. Because many atlases have also been disbound and their plates reused or made available separately (particularly by sale), a separate illustrated list of these plates is in THE GRAND CANON Volume 1, Appendix V.]

1886 25.807 The Kaibab Division of the Grand Cañón 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON]). Although the text is printed within quotation marks, significant editing is noticed; mostly, deleted passages are not indicated by ellipses.]


Duval see P. S. Duval and Son [firm]

Eardley, A. J.


Earth Tracks

1985 25.217 Bright Angel recreation map. Phoenix: Earth Tracks. (Revision by Gordon Wahl.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>ISBN</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>25.1708</td>
<td>Map of the South western part of New Mexico: Compiled from the latest Explorations and drawn by Capt. S. Eastman, U.S.A. 1853.</td>
<td>Schoolcraft, Henry R.</td>
<td>Lippincott, Grambo &amp; Co.</td>
<td>In: Schoolcraft, Henry R., <em>Information respecting the history, condition and prospects of the Indian tribes of the United States: collected and prepared under the direction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, per Act of Congress of March 3d, 1847, by Henry R. Schoolcraft, LL. D. Illustrated by S. Eastman, Capt. U. S. A. Published by authority of Congress. Part III.</em> Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo and Co. (Ethnological Researches, Respecting the Red Man of America.) If “Colorado River” is shown following a course from the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” in Utah, following a continuous arc from there south eventually to west-northwest, where it receives a tributary (not labeled) from the northwest that has headwaters in central Utah. Midway along the lower Colorado a tributary (not labeled) arrives from the west-northwest, and “Gila R.” from the east. The Colorado approaches the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled) on a southerly course, before arriving from due west at a western prong of the head of the gulf.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Eckhoff, Emil A., and Riecker, Paul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Catalogue No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Eddy, Gerald A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Catalogue No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.218</td>
<td>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.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.219</td>
<td>Panorama of Boulder Dam: Grand Canyon: showing routes of scenic “Wonder Air Tours”. [Los Angeles?]: Gerald A. Eddy, for United Air Lines. [1950s.] [MAP.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>25.995</td>
<td>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.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ediciones Independencia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Catalogue No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.339</td>
<td>Sonora: planes 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>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Edwards, Kathleen, and Batson, R. M.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Catalogue No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Egloffstein, F. W. von [Egloffstein, Friedrich Wilhelm von]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Catalogue No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
### Map No. 1. Rio Colorado of the West, Explored by 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Ives, Top. Eng.\(^8\)\(^9\) in charge, by order of Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War. 1858. drawn by Frh\(^8\) F. W. v. Egloffstein. Topographer to the Expedition. Scale of 6 miles to one Inch or 1:380160. ("Topography by Frh\(^8\) F. v. Egloffstein. Ruling by Samuel Sartain. Lettering by F. Courtenay.") \(\Rightarrow\) From mouth of Colorado River to head of navigation. \(\Rightarrow\) 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. (Volume: U.S. 30th Congress, 1st Session, House Document 90, Serial 1058.) [Shaded relief.] [See Ives (1861, ITEM NO. 2.3584 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON) 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.\]

### Map No. 2. Rio Colorado of the West, Explored by 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Ives, Top. Eng.\(^8\)\(^9\) in charge, by order of Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War. 1858. drawn by Frh\(^8\) F. W. v. Egloffstein. Topographer to the Expedition. Scale of 12 miles to one Inch or 1:760320. ("Topography by Frh\(^8\) F. v. Egloffstein. Ruling by Samuel Sartain. Lettering by F. Courtenay.") \(\Rightarrow\) From head of navigation of Colorado River to Fort Defiance, including Grand Canyon. \(\Rightarrow\) 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. (Volume: U.S. 30th Congress, 1st Session, House Document 90, Serial 1058.) [Shaded relief.] [See Ives (1861, ITEM NO. 2.3584 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON) 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.) \[NOTE on collation of maps.\] This map is well known for its highly conjectural depiction of the greater Grand Canyon region. "Big Cañon of the Colorado" is labeled prominently. "Colorado Plateau" is labeled on the south side of the Colorado. Notably, the "Little Colorado or Flax River" is a tributary to Cataract Creek, which in turn reaches the "Colorado River" nearly at longitude 113° W. "Yampais Village" is also labeled here. At that confluence the Colorado is depicted arriving from the northeast, although its course it shown only a short distance...
before fading into unmapped territory. A short distance northeast of the confluence of “Diamond River” a prominent tributary (not labeled) arrives from the northwest. Between the Colorado and that unlabeled tributary the features of the plateau are labeled “North Side Mt”.

### 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]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Ehrenberg, Herman**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<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 Topog. Office No 100, Merchant Street, Bolton Barron’s Building. 1854. [“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 12 to 15 feet at low tide 2 Fathoms.”] [Lithographed in San Francisco?]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cross-listings**

**Wheat III:803** [with illustration facing p. 166]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>25.603</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 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 &amp; 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.”]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cross-listings**

**Wheat IV:941** [with illustration facing p. 110]

**Eidenbach, Peter L.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
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.)

1848 25.810 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, House Executive Document 41, 416 pp., MAP.

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.]


□ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:478 [with illustration facing p. 184]

25.812 [uncertain variant, cropped; with illustration facing p. 4]
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: Engd by Thomas Jekyll, C.E. 1857-8. (“Selmar Siebert’s Engraving and Printing Establishment. Washington D.C.”, “Engraved by Selmar Siebert.”, “Lettering by F. Courtenay.”). In: 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 scale 1:6,000,000.] [► “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 IV:916


Ensign, Thayer, and Co.

see also Ensigns and Thayer [firm]
see also Phelps, Humphrey

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.

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.

Map of Oregon, California & Texas. Inset on 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.") In: 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. [► “Colorado R.” is shown generally on a southwesterly flowing course; its only headwater is “S. Raphael R.”, with tributaries “R. Nabajoa”, “R. Jaquesita”, and “R Gila” (labeled in its headwater “Gila R.”)]

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, 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. Jaquesita”, and “R Gila” (labeled in its headwater “Gila R.”)

The Dispatch Atlas California[,] Utah, L’ California and New Mexico. ("Supplement to the Weekly Dispatch of Sunday January 31st. 1858") ("Weekly Dispatch Atlas 139 Fleet Street.") ("Day & Son. Lith. to The Queen.") ("Drawn & Engraved by T. Ettling, 3 Red Lion Square, Holborn.") [► “R. Colorado” (in the Grand Canyon reach as “Colorado R.”) is delineated between the head of “Gulf of California” and the eastern part of what is the Grand Canyon reach as “Colorado R.”]
Canyon, where both the “Green River” and “Grand River” arrive on parallel courses from the northeast. “R. Jaquesila (Red R.)” is shown as a tributary to the Grand arriving from the east. The Colorado follows a very generalized west-southwestward course through the Grand Canyon region to the confluence of “R. S. Clare” (Virgin River), south of which the Colorado receives a “spider web” of a tributary from the northwest, the “Williams Fork” from the est, and the “River Gila” from the east-northeast. South of “P. Yuma” the river bifurcates around “Alchedones I.”, rejoins, then bifurcates again before arriving at the head of the gulf.

MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

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.]

1866 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.) [► “Rio 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.]

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 Praganstalt. Jonghaus & Venator. (“Statist. topogr. Section. No. 34.” “Bauerkeller’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 the gulf. “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  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.") In: 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. [► "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 "Pto. Bucarelli" (Puerto de Bucareli).] [See also remarks on the "river of the sulfurous pyramids" in the Notes for Section 2.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT II:479 [1845 ed. = II:493]

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, Potosoi[,] 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, Ag: American Institute, N° 305 Montgom’y St. San Fº") (Lith. of Nagel, Fishbourne & Kuchel, S.F."") [► The eastern edge of the map depicts "Colorado River" between "Fº Yuma" and "Fº Mojave". The Colorado is drawn from a blind point just short of 36° N latitude and follows an indistinctly meandering course southward.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT V:1026 [with illustration, cropped, facing p. 35]

Farnham, Thomas J.

1845  25.815  Map of the Californias by T. J. Farnham. In: 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.] [► Map, with date 1845, shows in “Upper California” the “Rio Colorado” flowing wholly conjecturally southwesterly 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  WHEAT II:494 [with illustration facing p. 189]

1845  25.1001  Map of the Californias by T. J. Farnham. ("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: 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.”) [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).]

1846 25.1326 Mexico, Texas & California by Tho. J. Farnham Author of Travels in Oregon, California &c.&c. (Lith. of Lewis & Brown, 272 Pearl St. N.Y.) 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. [“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”. En route 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.”]

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.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faulds, James E.; Bell, John W.; AND Olson, Eric L.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2002  11.5375</strong> Geologic map of the Nelson SW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quadrangle, Clark county, Nevada. *Nevada Bureau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of Mines and Geology, Map 132, 1 sheet, scale 1:24,000.*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faulds, James E.; House, P. Kyle; Peartree, Philip A.; Bell, John W.; AND Ramelli, Alan R.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2004  11.2099</strong> Preliminary geologic map of the Davis Dam quadrangle and eastern part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of the Bridge Canyon quadrangle, Clark County, Nevada, and Mohave County, Arizona. *Nevada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bureau of Mines and Geology, Open-File Report 03-5.*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faulds, James E.; House, P. Kyle; AND Ramelli, Alan R.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2000  11.5374</strong> Geologic map of the Laughlin area, Clark County, Nevada. *Nevada Bureau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of Mines and Geology, Open-File Report 00-6, 1 sheet, scale 1:24,000.*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faulds, James E.; Ramelli, Alan R.; AND Castor, Stephen B.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faulds, James E.; Ramelli, Alan R.; AND Lledo, H.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Favela, J. L.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1929  11.16978</strong> 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.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fedarko, Kevin, AND McBride, Pete</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Felger, Tracey J., AND Beard, L. Sue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
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.; 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. [The projection is such that the entire earth is presented with a northern hemisphere sitting in a saucer that envelopes the southern hemisphere, the whole of which is positioned on a plane. Even at this scale the features noted are shown.]

Fergusson, Erna

1940  25.817


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 in Volume 1 of The Grand Canon) that generally refers to the canyons below the confluence of the Grand and Green Rivers.] [► Map: 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.]

Ferry, Hypolite

1850  25.819

Carte de la Nouvelle Californie dressée d’après les travaux géographiques de M. Duflot de Mofras et du Colonel Fremont. Par Hypolite Ferry. Paris 1850. In: 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.] [“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 a Map with “Deuxième Edition” noted on it, 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 II:416 [with illustration facing p. 156]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>25.820</td>
<td>Nuova California (Stati Uniti dell'America Settentrionale). <em>In: 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 minerali, vegetabili.</em> Venice: Dalla Tipografia Fontana, 340 pp. [Map is a greatly different map than that with Ferry, 1850 (ITEM NO. 2.15047 in Volume 1 of The Grand Canon), 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.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>25.621</td>
<td>General Map of the United States &amp; Their Territory between the Mississippi &amp; the Pacific Ocean 1 Shewing the different Surveyed Routes from the Mississippi valley to the coast of the Pacific Ocean, 2 the new established &amp; 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 &amp; 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.”]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>25.1521</td>
<td>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.) <em>In: A new American atlas, designed principally to illustrate the geography of the United States.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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. [► "R. Colorado of the West" is shown on an imaginative, effectively straight course between the confluence of "R. Zaguuananas" 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  Mexico. (Young & Delleker Sc.). In: A new general atlas comprising a complete set of maps, representing the grand divisions of the globe. Philadelphia: Anthony Finley [This is map 32.] [► "R. Colorado of the West" is shown between the head of "Gulf of California" and the confluence of "R. Zaguuananas" (Green River) and "R. Nabajoa" (San Juan River).] [There are multiple eds. of this atlas.]

Finley, John H.


First National Bank of Boston


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.**

**NO DATE** 25.333  

---

**Fitch, George**

1914 25.823  

---

**Fite, Emerson D., and Freeman, Archibald**

1926 25.824  

---

**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 from 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". The last noted label likely refers to the so-called 'river of the sulfurous pyramids'; and "Seeds Keeder" is probably a confusion with that form of name for the Green River, apparently misplaced as well.] [See also remarks on the "river of the sulfurous pyramids" in the Notes for Section 2.] [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. 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)" (San Juan River) and "R. Jaquesilla Red R. (Rother Fl.)" (Little Colorado River).] [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  
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 “Río 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.” (Little Colorado River), “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.]

Fletcher, Colin


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 Est[ad]o 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 Est[ad]o 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.]
Fluck, Steve

Folsom, C. J.  [Folsom, Charles J.]
1842 25.1214 *Mexico and Texas, in 1842*. Published by C. J. Folsom, No 40 Fulton St. cor. Pearl, New York. ("Lith. of G. W. Lewis, cor. Beckman & Nassau St. N.Y.") In: [Folsom, George F.], *Mexico in 1842: A Description of the Country, Its Natural and Political Features; With A Sketch Of Its History...To Which is Added, An Account of Texas and Yucatan; And of the Santa Fe Expedition*. New York: Charles J. Folsom, 256 pp. [► On the map, "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.]

Fonseca Martínez, Arlin Brighith; Mexia Durán, Kevin; Ramírez Salamanca, Gustavo Adolfo; AND Iriondo, Alexander
2021 11.18894 Generalized digital lithological map of northern Mexico and southwestern United States of America. *Terra Digitalis* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, a través del Instituto de Geografía, Circuito de la Investigación Científica s/n, Ciudad de México), 5(1): 1-8 (https://doi.org/10.22201/igg.25940694e.2021.1.85) + Static map (https://doi.org/10.22201/igg.25940694e.2021.1.85.177) and Interactive map (https://doi.org/10.22201/igg.25940694e.2021.1.85.178) + Supplemental Material online (https://doi.org/10.22201/igg.25940694e.2021.1.85.180) [51] pp. Scale 1:1,000,000. [Text in English; bilingual title and abstract.] [The northern boundary of the map is at the parallel along the northern boundaries of Arizona and New Mexico; eastern boundary embraces most of Texas; western boundary is in the Pacific Ocean, with ocean floor topography shown; southern boundary is at the parallel of Mazatlán, Sinaloa.] [This also appears in Part 24 of Volume 1 as 24.858.]

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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON).]

301
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  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 Offices 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.  *In: Neptune des côtes occidentales d’Amérique sur le Grand Océan.*  Paris: Dépôt-générale de Marine, [Volume 7].  [= “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).


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.]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>


| 1848 | 25.826  | Map of Oregon and Upper California from the surveys of John Charles Frémont and other authorities : drawn by Charles Preuss under the order of the Senate of the United States : Washington City : 1848. (Lithography by E. Weber and Co., Baltimore.) Scale 1:3,000,000. In: Geographical memoir upon Upper California, in illustration of his map of Oregon and California, by John Charles Frémont: addressed to the Senate of the United States. U.S. 30th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Miscellaneous Document 148, 67 pp., map. ("Upper California" is everything south of Oregon Territory and west of Missouri Territory and New Mexico, with the international boundary with Mexico depicted as indicated by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Map depicts "Rio Colorado". The Little Colorado River is labeled "Red River").

education, the Indians, Mormonism, the Chinese: with the Homestead, Pre-emption, Land, and Mining Laws. By a corps of able contributors. Bloomington, Illinois: Charles R. Brodix, pp. 296-301. [Map follows p. 352.]


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. [\textit{\textquoteleft\textquoteleft Rio Colorado\textquoteright\textquoteright} 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 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.] \textbf{NOTE:} It is this map that John Wesley Powell likely had available prior to his 1869 Colorado River expedition (\textit{fide} Richard Quararoli.).]

\textbf{\textbullet} CROSS-LISTINGS \Wheat V:1185

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."\textit{\textquoteleft\textquoteleft} 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 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 “Ft. 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 Cañon” 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.


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 panormaic 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 Hermit's 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.
 refer also to J. H. Colton and Co.

1865 25.1584 Map showing the relation of Mobile & New Orleans to the Ports of Mexico[,] Central America and the West Indies”. INSET ON: Map Showing the New Orleans, Mobile & Chattanooga Railroad and its Connections. prepared by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co. 172 William S’. 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.") [= The inset map portrays parts of North and South America. "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 Plan of the Western Portion of the United States. INSET ON: 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 S’. New York. [Map on four sheets. This inset is on lower-right sheet.]
[INSET] “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. Nr. 172 William S’. 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
### General Map of the United States showing the Railroad routes across the Continent. **INSET ON: Colton’s Railroad & Commercial Map of the United States & Canada.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>25.1516</td>
<td>General Map of the United States showing the Railroad routes across the Continent.</td>
<td>(<a href="#">Map on six sheets; the inset is on the lower-right sheet</a> “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.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>25.1561</td>
<td>Maps showing the Connections of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad and its Land Grant. Prepared by G. W. &amp; C. B. Colton &amp; Co. 172 William Street New York.</td>
<td>(“Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1873 by G. W. &amp; C. B. Colton &amp; 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.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Grand Canon

Colton's Railroad Map of the United States and Canada. Published by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co. 172 William St. New York. 1876. ("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."]

Colton's New Mexico and Arizona. Published by G. W. and C. B. Colton & Co. N°172 William St. New York. 1876. ("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."]

Colton's California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona & New Mexico. Published by G.W. and C.B. Colton & Co., N°172 William St. New York. 1873. [In covers with embossed stamping, "Colton’s Map of California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico. G.W. & C.B. Colton & Co." [► "Rio Colorado" is depicted between head of Gulf of California (not labeled) and the confluence of “Green River” and the Grand River (see further); its reach in Mexico is shown on a very sinuous southward course, receiving “New River” from the northwest about one third of the distance above the gulf, and in this reach are various places labeled, including “Algodomes” [sic], “Willow Woods”, “Ogdens Landing”, and “Sierra Nevada Anchorage”. “F. Yuma” and “Arizona City” are labeled at the “River Gila” confluence. (Regarding the Grand River, it is labeled “Grand Riv.” on its upper course but confusingly “Bunkara R.” downstream from there before receiving “South Fork of Grand R.”, then after receiving the combined “Rio San Miguel” and “Dolores R.” it is not definitively labeled until it meets the Green at the head of “Cataract Canon.”) Downstream from the Grand-Green confluence the Colorado passes through “Narrow Canon”, “Mound Canon”, and “Monument Canon”, after which it receives “Paria R.” from the north-northwest. It passes into “Marble Canon” where it receives “Colorado Chiquito” from the east-southeast, before passing on a wildly conjectural course through “Grand Canon of the Colorado”, first receiving a tributary (not labeled) from the south that must be meant Cataract Creek (seriously misplaced) before turning northward and then, before turning southwestward, receives at that point “Bright Angel R.” from the north (perhaps confused with Kanab Creek, which is not shown). In the western part of Grand Canyon the Colorado along a southwesterly course receives a tributary (not labeled) from the north before turning sharply north-northwestward, having received at that point “Yampa Cr.” from the southwest (at the head of which, to the east, is “Hualapai Spr.”) that is clearly confused with Diamond Creek (not present). At the western end of Grand Canyon the Colorado follows a westerly course, arcing eventually to its southerly course, receiving a tributary from the north and northeast (not labeled except for the presence of "Salt Mountainn [sic]", but which is Virgin River); however, the reach between that confluence and "Callville" and "Head of Navigation" the river is labeled "Virgin R."! Also shown are the routes of "Atlantic & Pacific” and a 32nd parallel wagon road.]

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.) [► "Head of Gulf of California (not shown)""]

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.]
The Grand Canon


[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 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.]

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 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 & Co. 182 William S., 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 “Parr 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.**  
("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.  
[\( \text{The trace of the 35th parallel railroad is marked "Southern Pacific" (sic) in California and "Atlantic & Pacific" in Arizona and western New Mexico. Also shown is the 32nd parallel route, labeled "Southern Pacific." "Big Cañon of the Colorado" is labeled thus, even at this late date. The "Virgin Range" is depicted adjacent to the "Rio Virgin" by the Arizona-Nevada boundary, and immediately parallel to it on the east is depicted "Buckskin Mts." The region of the central and eastern Grand Canyon is blank except for the Colorado River and unlabeled tributaries. At the confluence of "Green R." and "Grand R." is the label, adjacent to the Green, "Canon of the Green". Between this confluence and the confluence of "R. San Juan" the Colorado is labeled "Rio Colorado or Grand R." (The lower Colorado River is labeled "Colorado R."). The only other labeled tributaries in the Grand Canyon area are "Paria R." and "Colorado Chiquito R." "Painted Desert" is labeled on the north side of the Little Colorado. The unlabeled tributaries differ compared to the 1883 Colton map of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad (ITEM NO. 25.608), as also notably the label for Marble Canyon is absent from the AT\&SF map. The AT\&SF map also includes railway lines in northern Mexico and displays part of the Gulf of California, with the label "Desert of Avena" to the east of the mouth of the Colorado River.\)]

1887 25.1564  **Map Showing the Pacific Railways and Their Branches. Prepared for the United States Pacific Railway Commission.**  
("Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1887 by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co. in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.").  
[\( \text{The "Atlantic & Pacific" railroad route is shown across northern Arizona. "Colorado R." is delineated as encanyoned in "Big Canon of the Colorado" in the reach west of the confluence of Diamond Creek (not delineated). The Colorado's course through the canyon is approximately correct, although the reach between Kanab Creek (not labeled) and the confluence of "Colorado Chiquito" is labeled "Mable (sic) Canon".}\)]

**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. (Archaeologia Americana, 2.)*  
[\( \text{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."}\]

**Galvez, R. Aaron**

2013 11.18540  **West Arizona: Opportunities for small-scale solar operations of 5 megawatts or less.**  
[Tucson]: University of Arizona, College of Architecture and Planning and Landscape Architecture; and College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Cooperative Extension.  
[MAP]  
[\( \text{"This is not a survey product. The information is derived from various national, state and county GIS databases." Data Sources: State of AZ, La Paz County, Mohave County, Yuma County".}\]  
[Available online through https://extension.arizona.edu/sites/extension.arizona.edu (accessed 26 March 2021).]
### Cartobibliography Sections

#### Map 56: Maps of the 19th–21st Centuries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Catalogue</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>56A.1</td>
<td>Galvin, John</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>25.830</td>
<td><strong>A record of travels in Arizona and California, 1775-1776 : Fr. Francisco Garces.</strong> San Francisco: John Howell—Books, [iv], xli, 113 [117] pp., 5 leaves of plates, 2 fold-out <strong>MAPS.</strong> [“Diario que ha formado el Padre Fr. Francisco Garces”. Francisco Tomás Hermenegildo García. Los Angeles, 1964. 1,200 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)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56A.3</td>
<td>García Conde, Pedro</td>
<td>1845</td>
<td>25.1327</td>
<td><strong>Carta Geografica General de la Republica Mexicana, Formada el Ano de 1845 con los datos que reuion la seccion de Geografia del Ministerio de la Guerra por el General de Brigada, Pedro Garcia 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 provicionalmente mientras se concluye la Carta en Escala mayor.</strong> [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 Wylde Leicester Sqr. &amp; Charing Cross.”) [“California” is separated from “Sonora” by “Golfo de Californias”. The Colorado River in its lower course is labeled “Rio Colorado de las Balzas” and in its upper course as “Rio Colorado”; it is shown between the head of the gulf and headwaters north of “Rio 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 “Rio 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. “Rio Gila” is received some distance above this point. Between “Rio 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 “Rio Itinaphensis” (western fork) and “Rio 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 “Rio 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 for Section 2.)] [<strong>NOTE:</strong> There is also a <strong>variant</strong> of this map with the printed...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Section 2: Maps of the 19th–21st Centuries


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>25.1293</td>
<td>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. (&quot;Imp. litog. de H. Iriarte y Cª calle de Sta Clara N° 23.&quot;) (&quot;J. M. Muñozgüere litográfió.&quot;). 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. [&amp;] Both the Gila River and Gadsden boundaries between the U.S. and Mexico are delineated. &quot;Río Colorado&quot; 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 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.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>25.1294</td>
<td>Carta II. Sonora. (&quot;Imp. litog. de Iriarte y Cª calle de Sta Clara N° 23.&quot;) (&quot;Muñozgüere litogá&quot;) 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. [&amp;] 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.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>25.1295</td>
<td>Carta XXV. Baja California. (&quot;Imp. Litog. de H. Iriarte. Cª de Sta Clara N° 23.&quot;) (&quot;Muñoziüren lito.&quot;) 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. [&amp;] 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.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>25.1296</td>
<td>[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. (Printer’s credit at lower left seems to have been obliterated.) (&quot;Lit. de Salazar.&quot;) 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. [&amp;] 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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.]  [R. 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. Montequé” 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 embelished 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 actually printed 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] Vvalle 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 Sucº 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 some distance north of “Fuerte 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 Sucº 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. Montequé” 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 embelished 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 actually printed 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”.]  [In Spanish.]
1992 25.1545  
**Atlas Pintoresco é Historico de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.** México: Inversora Burásatil, 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 actually printed in capital letters that omit diacritical marks): "I Carta Política", "II. Carta Etnográfica", "III. Carta Eclesiástica", "IV. Vias de Comunicación y Movimiento Marítimo", "V. Instrucciones Publicas", "VII. Carta Hidrográfi"ca", "VIII. Carta Agrícola", "IX. Carta Minera", "X. Carta Historica y Arqueológica", "XI. Reyno de la Nueva España a Principios del Siglo XIX." (among numerous portraits is that of "D. Ant. Ma. Bucareli"), "XII Vallle de Mexico", "XIII Mexico y sus Cercanías"]. [In Spanish.]

Garrollo, G.

NO DATE 25.1691  
(DIRETORE) **Stati Uniti d' America meta' [sic] Occidentale.** ("Stab. Lit. Galileo Milano"; "Casa Ed. D. Francesco Vallardi Proprieta Letteraria"; "G. Garrollo dir.") **From:** Porena, Filippo, L'America del nord; o America Anglo-Sassone. **In:** Marinelli, G., ed altri scienziati Italiani, La terra : trattato popolare di geografia universale. Milano, Napoli, Roma, Torino, Palermo, Pisa, Bologna, Catania, Firenze, Genova, Padova, Cagliari, Sassari, Bari, and Pavia: Casa Editrice Dottor Francesco Vallardi, between pp. 176/177. [Ca. 1885.] [► "Colorado R." is shown between "Golfo di California" and the confluence of "Gannison [sic] R." and "Dolores R." in eastern Utah; downstream of that confluence is the confluence of "Green R.". Its course through "Gr. Canon of the Colorado" shows the currently mapped course, although downstream from the confluence of the Little Colorado River (not labeled) is marked as "Marble C.". Cataract Creek is also shown (not labeled). The route of the "Atlantic Pacific R." is shown; the 32nd parallel route is shown but not labeled.] [In Italian.]


1978 25.831  
Grand Canyon; are we loving it to death? **National Geographic**, 154(1) (July): cover, 1, 16-51. [Pagination includes fold-outs.] [Accompanied by map, "The Heart of the Grand Canyon" (National Geographic Society, Cartographic Division, 1978, ITEM NO. 24.145).] [For details regarding the states and printings of this map, see **National Geographic Society, Cartographic Division** (1978, ITEM NOS. 24.145, 24.357; 1990, ITEM NO. 24.827; 1999, ITEM NO. 24.828).]

Garrity, Christopher P., **and** Soller, David R.

2009 24.833  
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, No. 12 Frankfort S’t 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


George Philip and Son [firm]

1851  25.1019  Mexico & Texas.  (“Printed by J. Gellatly, Edinburgh.”)  In: 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.  [This is map 58.]  [► “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  United States including California, Texas &c.  (“Liverpool: Published by George Phillip & Son, 1851.”)  (“Note. Corrected according to the American Maps of Fremont, Emory, Wizilzen[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 “Nabaja 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.]  [≡ cross-listings Wheat III:732]

Giardina, Salvatore, Jr.

**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"].

≡ 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"].

**Gilbert, G. K.; Marvine, A. R.; AND Howell, E. E.**


**Gilliam, Albert M.**

1846 25.833  [Two maps.]  In: 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 “Rio 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 [Gilliam’s travels], 511 [Oregon...; with illustration facing p. 32]
**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.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT IV:1122

---

**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 25.204  
Wilderness in your pocket: Grand Canyon panoramic map. Oceanside, California: Global Graphics, 1 sheet, 2 sides.

2003 25.316  
Wilderness in your pocket: Grand Canyon panoramic map: mapa panorámica: 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.]

2020 25.1867  
State in your pocket: Arizona road map: plus street maps of Phoenix, Tucson, Flagstaff, Yuma, Grand Canyon Village. [No place]: Global Graphics, 1 sheet, 2 sides. [Arizona map is scale 1:1,000,000.]

---

**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 railroad 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 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]

---

**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 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 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; it may be a variant.]

≡ CROS-LISTINGS  WHEAT V:1115

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., MAP.  [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".]

Gootee, Brian F.; Pearthree, Philip A.; and Johnson, Bradford J.


318
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author/Creator</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Catalog Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gousha see H. M. Gousha Company</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Canyon Chamber and Visitor’s Bureau</td>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.323</td>
<td>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.]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Canyon National Park Lodges</td>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>9.1214</td>
<td>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.]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Canyon Trust</td>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.496</td>
<td>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.]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grässl, J.</td>
<td>1852</td>
<td>25.1081</td>
<td>Vereinigte Staaten von Nord-America: Californien, Texas und die Territorien New Mexico u. Utah Nach den neuesten Hülfsmitteln gezeichnet von J. Grässel. 1852. (Map caption: “Meyers Zeitungs-Atlas”, “№ 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 for Section 2.] [In German.]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Latitude</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>25.1086</td>
<td>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. Weiler 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 Commi2 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. (<em>Ackerman Lith. 379 Broadway N. Y.</em>) <strong>Accompanies:</strong> Explanatory report of A. B. Gray of his proceedings while a member of the &quot;United States and Mexican Boundary Commission,&quot; apointed to run and mark the boundary line under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1853. <strong>In:</strong> 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. <strong>U.S. 33rd Congress, 2nd Session, Senate Executive Document 55, 52 pp., maps.</strong> [Gray's report is dated &quot;Washington, May, 1853.&quot;] [* &quot;Rio Colorado&quot; is depicted between &quot;Gulf of California&quot; and &quot;Bill Williams Fork&quot;. The head of the gulf includes hydrographic soundings, and a notation along the lower river, &quot;Tide ceases.&quot;<em>] [<strong>CROSS-LISTINGS</strong> WHEAT III:821</em> [with illustration facing p. 229], IV:840 [with reference to III:821*] [<strong>NOTE:</strong> Wheat's illustration in Vol. III mislabels the cartobibliography cross-reference as &quot;(820*) 1855 Gray, 1&quot;; it should be &quot;(821*) 1855 Gray, 2.&quot;]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>25.974</td>
<td>Map of proposed Arizona Territory from explorations of A. B. Gray and others, to accompany memoir by Lt. Mowry, U.S. Army, Delegate elect. (&quot;Middleton, Wallace &amp; Cö Litho® Cin.&quot;) <strong>Accompanies:</strong> 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; &quot;New Mexico&quot; to the north. Includes projected railway routes to the West Coast. &quot;Colorado City&quot; noted. &quot;Rio Colorado&quot; depicted in its lower reach, to the Gulf of California. In the limitrophe reach are the labels, &quot;Cane Willow and Cottonwood&quot; and &quot;Tide ceases Heintzleman's [sic] plat.&quot;] [<strong>CROSS-LISTINGS</strong> WHEAT IV:930 [with illustration between pp. 52/53]]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Gray, C. P. [Gray, Charles P.]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>25.1551</td>
<td>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 &amp; Towns in readable type for quick reference. Published by C. P. Gray 89 Fulton St. New York. (&quot;Robert A. Welcke Photo-Lith. 178 William St. N.Y.&quot;) (&quot;Copyrighted 1898 by C. P. Gray N.Y.&quot;) [The Library of Congress Office of Register of Copyrights stamp on the LOC copy of this map is dated January 7, 1899.] [► The &quot;Atchison Topeka &amp; Santa Fe&quot; route is shown across northern Arizona. On &quot;Colorado River&quot;, &quot;Grand Canon&quot; is figured as encanyoned. Of note is a dashed line that depicts a road connection between &quot;Flagstaff&quot; and &quot;Hances&quot; (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,]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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, Phild. 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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:481

Pleniptentiary. 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


Griffin, Dori


Griscom, Andrew, and Muffler, L. J. P.

Grose, L. Trowbridge


Grubensky, Michael J., and Reynolds, Stephen J.


Grundemann, Reinhold


GTR Mapping

1993 25.47 Topographic recreational map of Arizona. Canon City, Colorado: GTR Mapping, 1 sheet. Scale 1 inch = 12.5 miles. [Verso includes information.]

2009 25.557 Topographic recreational map of Nevada: detailed travel map: also includes all of Death Valley National Park. Canon City, Colorado: GTR Mapping, 1 sheet. [Verso includes information.]

2018 25.1861 Topographic recreational map of Arizona: Historic Route 66: GPS coordinates. [No place]: GTR Mapping, 1 sheet. Scale 1 inch = 12.5 miles. [Verso includes information.]

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 to the west. [NOTE: Compare also Watson (1875, Item No. 25.597), which attempts to make corrections in the Grand Canyon area.]
Gutierrez, Carlos; Bryant, William; Saucedo, George; and Wills, Chris [and Jennings, Charles W.]


Gyofu, Kaisei see Tsurumine, Shigenobu

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, no 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), 異國漂流記続集 Ikoku hyōryūki zokushū (Tōkyō: 気象研究所 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

H. C. Carey and I. Lea [firm] [Henry Charles Carey and Isaac Lea]

1822 25.710 Geographical, Historical, and Statistical Map of Mexico. In: 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
The Grand Canon: Volume 2 • CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

companion to Lavoisne’s improvement of that celebrated work. Philadelphia: H. C. Carey and I. Lea, [143] pp., 53 maps. [This is map 38.] [¬ “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 “Río Zaguunanas” (Green River) and “Río Nabajoa” (San Juan River). The Little Colorado River is mis-labeled “Río Nabajoa” (again); at its confluence with the Colorado is the label “Puerto de Bucarelli” (Puerto de Bucareli).]

1822 25.1532

North America. In: The juvenile atlas, or a series of maps, to illustrate the Old and New Worlds. Philadelphia: H. C. Carey and I. Lea. [¬ 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 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

1863 25.983


[¬ The river, “Colorado”, is depicted between Mexico and the Grand Canyon region only. Grand Canyon is 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 [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 “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. Hardesty and Co.

1881 25.1402

Map of Arizona. (“Rand, McNally & Co., Engr’s, Chicago.”) In: Historical hand-atlas : illustrated : containing large scale copper plate maps of each state and territory of the United States, the 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
H. H. Lloyd and Co.

1861 25.1565 United States. INSET ON: 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.”) (“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 M.”

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 ON: 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 M” 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 wavering 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 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>ISBN</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>25.132</td>
<td>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.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>ISBN</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>25.1761</td>
<td>[Two maps.] In: Manual of the railroads of the United States for 1894. Twenty seventh annual number. New York: H. V. and H. W. Poor; London: Effingham Wilson; New York: American Banknote Company. [Cover title: Poor’s Manual—1894. American Bank Note Co. No. 86 Trinity Place, New York, Engravers and Printers.] [See two maps, depicting variant styles as of this date. [See two maps: [1], “Railroad Map of the United States—Section 14. Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.” (“Eng’d by American Bank Note Co. New York”) — “Colorado R.” is depicted rather generally between the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled) and the confluence of “Grand River” and “Green River” (although the labels are erroneously switched). Tributaries received en route are “San Juan Riv” from the northeast and east-southeast (what might be the Paria River [not labeled] is shown reaching the Colorado from the northwest just north of the San Juan confluence), an unlabeled small tributary from the east reaching the Colorado just south of the Utah-Arizona boundary, “Little Colorado Riv.” from the east-southeast and southeast, Cataract Creek (not labeled) from the south and southeast, Kanab Creek (not labeled) from the north-northeast, an unlabeled tributary from the northeast, “Virgin River” from the northwest and northeast, Bill Williams River (not labeled) from the east and north, and “Gila River” from the east-northeast”. The course of the Colorado through the “Grand Canon” resembles the imaginative course partly reminiscent of that shown by Egloffstein and Ives. The route of the “Atl. &amp; Pac.” railroad is depicted generally, as is also the “Sou. Pac.” railroad. [2], “Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad System.” &amp; “Colorado R.” is depicted between the head of “Gulf of California” and the confluence of Green and Grand Rivers (neither is labeled). The only tributaries received en route are the Little Colorado and Gila Rivers (neither is labeled). The Colorado’s course through the Grand Canyon region is generalized but approximates the true course. The route of the “Atl. &amp; Pac. R. R.” is shown generally.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>ISBN</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 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 matters 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.]

Hackman, R. J., AND Olson, A. B.


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 THE GRAND CANON. Numerous other sections are without credit, as compiled by Hafner.]

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  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., assisted by J. P. Lesley, 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. [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 “Río 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.]

≡ cross-listings  Wheat III:827*, IV:922

Hall, Sidney

1830  25.1219  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.”) *In:* 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. [This is map 46/XLVI.]  [► “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]

Hallock, Charles

1877  25.841  New map of the American Overland Route showing its connections, and land grants of 30,000,000 acres. *In:* 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. [Map is in pocket, credited to Rand, McNally and Co., Chicago, colored.]

Hallwag [firm]


330
### Hamblin, W. Kenneth, and Rigby, J. Keith

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Title and Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>10.98</td>
<td><em>Guidebook to the Colorado River, Part 1: Lee’s Ferry to Phantom Ranch in Grand Canyon National Park; with notes on aboriginal cultures by R. T. Matheny, and on biological features by J. R. Murphy</em>. Brigham Young University, Geology Studies, 15(5), Studies for Students, (4), 84 pp. (Studies for Students: Brigham Young University, Department of Geology.) (“Distributed October 1, 1968” [title-page verso].) [Cover: “Brigham Young University Geology Studies Volume 15 - Part 5 - 1968 Studies for Students No. 4 Guidebook to the Colorado River, Part 1: Lee’s Ferry to Phantom Ranch in Grand Canyon National Park”; blue wraps, faded background illustration.] [Map views are annotated aerial photographs.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Hamilton, Warren B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Title and Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Hamilton Adams and Co.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Title and Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1827</td>
<td>25.1318</td>
<td><em>Mexico</em>. (“London. Published July 2nd 1827, by Hamilton Adams &amp; Cº 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. María” (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.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammond</td>
<td>see C. S. Hammond and Co.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|------------------|------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hansen, Oskar J. W.</th>
<th>1942</th>
<th>25.1114</th>
<th>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.]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

|------------------|---------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hanstein, Otfrid von</th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>25.842</th>
<th>(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 &quot;The Colorado River of the West and its tributaries&quot; (p. 8); i.e., Powell (1875, Item No. 2.5132 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON).] • [Young-reader title. MAP (p. [6]) depicts &quot;Marschroute&quot; from Green River, Wyoming, to Camp Yuma, California, and Arizona City, Arizona [sic].] [See Hanstein (1922, Item No. 6.1373 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON) for complete complete information on this publication.] [In German.]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hanstein, Otfrid von</th>
<th>1928</th>
<th>25.843</th>
<th>(Ed.) In den Tälern des Todes: die abenteuerliche Erforschung der Wunderwelt am Colorado durch J. W. Powell. Leipzig: Verlag Deutsche Buchwerkstätten G.m.b.H., 2nd ed., 176 pp., plates. (Durch Steppen und Urwald) (Colophon, “Druck von Oscar Brandstetter in Leipzig” (p. [4], i.e. title-page verso).) • [Young-reader title. MAP is the same as in Hanstein (1922, Item No. 6.1373).] [See Hanstein (1928, Item No. 6.1374 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON) for complete complete information on this publication.] [In German.]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Hardy, R. W. H. [Hardy, Robert William Hale]

1829 25.634 Plan of the Rio Colorado, by Lieut. R. W. H. Hardy R.N. ("Sid' Hall sculp!") *In: 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.] [Volume 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. [The "Plan" is between pp. 320/321; it is quite generalized, depicting the delta and lower river up to Rio Gila.]

1977 25.845 *Travels in the interior of Mexico, in 1825, 1826, 1827, & 1828.* Glorieta, New Mexico: Rio Grande Press, 558 pp. [Facsimile reprint of 1829 ed. (ITEM NO. 2.3184 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANYON).] 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: "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.

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

1990 25.49 *Arizona: the Grand Canyon State.* Hutchinson, Kansas: Puzzles ’n Such, Inc. [Jigsaw puzzle map, ca. 100 pieces.]

Hart, J.

1893 25.340 *Map of the Colorado Desert, Sonora Mesa, and delta of the río 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  [Two maps.] In: 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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:619 ["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.

Cross-listings: Wheat III:514

Hayden, Ferdinand V.


Hayden, Ferdinand V., AND Selwyn, A. R. C.


Hayden, Janice M.  see also Higgins, Janice M.

2004  24.793  Geologic map of the Little Creek Mountain quadrangle, Washington County, Utah.  Utah Geological Survey, Map 204, 2 plates (scale 1:24,000).


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.**


**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.**


---

336
### Haynes, D. D., and Hackman, R. J.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Hearne Brothers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.281</td>
<td><strong>Flagstaff and Coconino County.</strong> Scottsdale, Arizona: Hearne Brothers, cloth-mounted map on heavy-duty spring roller.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.282</td>
<td><strong>Indians of Arizona.</strong> Scottsdale, Arizona: Hearne Brothers, cloth-mounted map on heavy-duty spring roller.</td>
<td>(SIM206.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Hedin, Sven

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>25.855</td>
<td><strong>Sonderkarte des Gran Cañon in Arizona.</strong> In: Gran Cañon : Mein Besuch im amerikanischen Wunderland.</td>
<td><em>Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus, 245 pp. [This fold-out map is laid in with cloth strap inside rear cover.] [Translation of Hedin (1925), Grand Canyon (ITEM NO. 2.3305 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON).] [In German.]</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>25.856</td>
<td><strong>Sonderkarte des Gran Cañon in Arizona.</strong> In: Gran Cañon : Mein Besuch im amerikanischen Wunderland.</td>
<td><em>Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus, 2nd ed., 245 pp. [This fold-out map is laid in with cloth strap inside rear cover.] [Translation of Hedin (1925), Grand Canyon (ITEM NO. 2.3305 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON).] [In German.]</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>25.857</td>
<td><strong>Восьмое чудо света : Большой Каньон</strong> [Vos'moe chudo sveta : Bol'shoi Kan'on].</td>
<td><em>[The eighth wonder of the world : Grand Canyon.] [C. P. Кулициков-Пиутух [S. P. Kublitskoy-Piottukh], translator.] Москва́ и Ленингра́д [Moscow and Leningrad]: Государственное Издательство [Gosudarstvennoye Izdatel'stvo] [State Publishing House], 161 pp. [NOTE: The publisher is most often cited in abbreviated format, &quot;Гос. изд-во&quot; [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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON) 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.]</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Heffner, J. D., and Hyder, M. L.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Heiniger, Ernst A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>25.858</td>
<td><strong>Anaglyphenkarte des Grand Canyon; Massstab 1:62 500.</strong> In: Grand Canyon : Natur und Tierwelt in 157 Farbaufnahmen.</td>
<td><em>Bern, Switzerland: Kümmerly and Frey</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Geographischer Verlag; and München, Bern, and Wien: BLV Verlagssgesellschaft, 236, [17] pp. (pagination continues through interleaved unpaginated leaves containing 157 photos); with anaglyphoscope. [Map is between pp. [124]/[125] and is to be viewed with the anaglyphoscope producing a three-dimensional image).] [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 the map.] [In German.]

1973 25.859  

1975 25.860  

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]
### Hemphill, 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 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.]

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, reconnoissances 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.]
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.


Hereford, Richard, AND Thompson, Kathryn S.


Hereford, Richard; Burke, Kelly J.; AND Thompson, Kathryn S.


### Hérisson (Géographe) [Hérisson, Eustache]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1811</td>
<td>25.1732</td>
<td>Carte d’ l’Amérique Septentrionale &amp; Méridionale, Où se trouvent Les Trois Voyages de Cook et Ceux de Mackenzie, Vancouver et La Pérouse. Dresée par Hérisson, Élève de Bonne, ancien Ingénieur Hydrographe de la Marine. 1811. (&quot;A Paris chez Basset rue S. Jacques N° 64.&quot;).</td>
<td>[“California” is separated from “N. de Navarre” by “Mer Vermeille”. “R. Colorado” is depicted between the gulf and a mountain range at about 36° N.; it follows a southwesterly course along which it receives “R. Gr. de los” (sic, Gila River) from the east, and downstream of that confluence the river bifurcates and reaches the head of the gulf along two independent, converging channels.] [In French.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1820</td>
<td>25.1844</td>
<td>Carte de l’Amérique Septentrionale et Méridionale, divisée en ses Principaux États; pour servir a l'instruction de la Jeunesse, par Hérisson Géographe. 1820. A Paris, chez Jean, rue S. Jean de Beauvais, N° 10.</td>
<td>[The peninsula, “Vielle Californie”, is separated from “Intendance de Sonora” by “G. de Californie ou Mer Vermeille ou de Cortes”. “F. Colorado” arrives at the head of the gulf, having followed an essentially straight southwesterly course from the confluence of “R. Zaguananas” and “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River). Not far downstream from that confluence is the confluence of an unlabeled river from the east, which passes by “Oraybe” and thus is the Little Colorado River. “R. Gila” arrives independently at the head of the gulf from the east.] [In French.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1826</td>
<td>25.1218</td>
<td>Carte Générale des États-Unis de l’Amérique avec les Plans des principales Villes. par Hérisson Géographe. 1826. A Paris, chez Jean, rue S. Jean de Beauvais, N° 10.</td>
<td>[“Nouvelle Californie” and “Sonora” are separated by “Golfe de California”. “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. Sa Maria” (Bill Williams River). “R. Gila” joins the Colorado just before the head of the gulf.] [In French.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1833</td>
<td>25.1733</td>
<td>Carte d’ l’Amérique Septentrionale &amp; Méridionale, Où se trouvent Les Trois Voyages de Cook et Ceux de Mackenzie, Vancouver et La Pérouse. Parry et Franklin, Dresée par Hérisson, Élève de Bonne, ancien Ingénieur Hydrographe de la Marine. Revue Corigée &amp; Augmentée ca 1833.</td>
<td>[“R. Colorado” follows a mostly straight southwesterly course from headwaters to “G. Californie ou Mer Vermeille”, receiving en route “R. Gila” from the east-northeast. “R. des Martyres” parallels the Colorado before turning to the southeast to reach the head of the gulf alongside the Colorado.] [In French.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Heubach, Emil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>25.620</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>[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).]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Higgins, Janice M. see also Hayden, Janice M.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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.

1877 25.52  Map of Arizona prepared specifically for R. J. Hinton’s hand book of Arizona. Compiled from official maps of military Division of the Pacific, Surveyor General’s Office, A. T. & from the notes of Col. W. G. Boyle, Col. J. D. Graham, H. Ehrenberg, Prof. Pumppely and Lieut. Philipp Reade, U.S.A.  San Francisco: Payot, Upham, and Co.  ("Lith. Britton, Rey & Co. S.F.").  Scale 1 inch = 16 miles.  ["Black Cañon", "Boulder Cañon", and "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".]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Hinz, Nicholas H.; Faulds, James E.; AND Ramelli, Alan R.**


**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 [read right to left] [Kankai kōro shinzu] [New map of sea routes].  [World map.  Title displayed as printed on map; Library of Congress provides "other title", 環海新路航海圖, 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.]**

**Hitchcock, Charles H.**

Hitchcock, Charles H., AND Blake, William P.


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.]

Holdridge, Sterling M.

1865 25.1107 [Map of Arizona.] In: 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. Holdridge, 160, xlviii pp., 9 maps. [Wrapper title: State, territorial and ocean guide book of the Pacific.] [► On the Arizona map, "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 the
"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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>25.1108</td>
<td>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 &quot;A New Map of Arizona&quot; (i.e., Gird, 1865, ITEM NO. 25.43) that is &quot;now in the hands of the lithographer&quot;, with the appended remark, &quot;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 . . . .&quot;]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Holland, Robert F.**


---

**Homberger, Eric**


---

**Hometown Map and Guide Publication and Graphics Co.**

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.]  [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  Map to Illustrate Horn's Overland Guide to California and Oregon.  Published by J. H. Colton, No. 86, Cedar Street, New-York.  1852.  In: 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 extraliminal to this bibliography, but see this fold-out map.]  [► “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 “R Virgin”.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:751 [with illustration facing p. 129]

Horton, John D.; San Juan, Carma A.; and Stoeser, Douglas B.


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: Published by House & 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

346
Map of Mexico, Texas, Old and New California, and Yucatan. Showing the principal Cities and Towns, Travelling Routes &c. Hartford: Published by House & Brown. ("Lith of F. B. & F. C. Kellogg Hartford Conn."). ("Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1849, by House & Brown, in the Clerks Office of the District Court of 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."] [This is the same as House and Brown (1847, ITEM NO. 25.1088), and Wheat (1959, Volume III, p. 280) comments, "This is an example of the common practice of doctoring up old maps for sale to the gold seekers."]

---

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.


House, P. Kyle; Howard, Keith A.; Pearthree, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Catalog Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Housholder, E. Ross</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>25.1848</td>
<td>Road and Mine Map of Mohave County Arizona: Showing the highways and other public and private roads, together with the more important mining properties and ranches. Scale—1 inch equals 6 miles July 1920. Compiled by E. Ross Housholder Mining Engineer Kingman, Arizona. [Title cartouche on map is cited. Recto map with border text, with caption, &quot;Mine and Road Map Mohave County, Arizona&quot;. Verso displays advertisements mostly for Kingman businesses; also showing boxed title, Road and Mine Map of Mohave County, Arizona: Showing the more important mines, ranches, highways, railroads, towns, mountain ranges, valleys, canyons, ferries, springs, Indian and forest reservations, etc.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housse, E.</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td>25.1084</td>
<td>Carte de la Haute Californie ou Nouvelle Californie Dressée par E. Housse. Paris. 1850. ([Title cartouche on map is cited. Recto map with border text, with caption, &quot;Carte de la Nouvelle Californie publiée par le Mineur, Compagnie Franco-Californienne des Mines d’or, 31, Boulevard Bonne-Nouvelle, Paris.&quot; [Caption title given. Key panel also indicates: Nouvelle Californie Dressée par E. Housse. Paris. 1850.] [Note: &quot;Rio Colorado&quot; 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 Ferrys’s (1850, Item No. 2.15047 in Volume 1 of The Grand Canon) Description de la Nouvelle Californie.] [In French.]])</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Hovey, H. C.         | 1892 | 25.1849        | On the rim and in the depths of the Grand Canyon. Scientific American, 67(6) (August 6): 87-89. [See Map, p. 88, Map of the Grand Cañon Region of the Colorado River, in Arizona. (“American Bank Note Co. New York”) (“42917”).] [Note: Usually, maps within periodicals are not cited in this cartobibliography, but this is cited for its interesting historical inclusions. The entire Grand Canyon region is displayed, with the route of the “Atlantic and Pacific Rail Road” running across the bottom of the map. Wagon routes and trails are marked: from Flagstaff, “Stage Route” follows around the eastern side of the “San Francisco Peaks” and reaches “Hance’s” on the eastern end of the South Rim of Grand Canyon; and “Moqui Trail” departs from this route to cross “Little Colorado”, at which point “Mormon Road” leaves for “Lee’s Ferry” (with “Navajo Trail” also reaching the ferry, north of “Marble Cañon”, although no trail is shown on the western side of the river. From “Williams” a road leaves northward to the canyon, dividing into “Rowe’s Route” that reaches the canyon opposite “Bright Angel Cr.”, and “Bass’ Route” that parallels “Cataract Creek” and is shown going all the way to its confluence with the Colorado. At “Peach]
Springs’ a road is shown heading north-northeastward to the Colorado; even though Diamond Creek is depicted arriving from the east and east-northeast it is not labeled.

---

**Howard, Arthur D., AND Williams, John W.**


---

**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  *Map of the Great West. In: 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 is the 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

---

**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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON), 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**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](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 in Volume 1 of The Grand Canon).] [A 22 × 22 cm black-and-white photograph of this map, from the Library of Congress, is shown in the front matter herein.]
### Humboldt, Alexander von [Humboldt, Friedrich Alexander von] [Humboldt, Alexander de] [Humboldt, Alexandre de]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1803</td>
<td>25.1877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1804</td>
<td>25.627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1810</td>
<td>25.567</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 1803 | 25.1877 | **[Carta geográfica general del reino de Nueva España.]** [Copy by Juan Segura, 1804?] MANUSCRIPT, Real Academia de la Historia, Madrid; digitized online at https://bibliotecadigital.rah.es/es/consulta/registro.do?id=12462. • [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 apparently by Juan Segura of of Guanajuato while Humboldt was working in Mexico.] [► This map portrays the name, “Puerto de Bucareli”, labeled at the confluence of unlabeled rivers, but obviously the Colorado and Little Colorado Rivers. (The Colorado is not labeled anywhere on the map; upstream from the puerto is the confluence of “Rio Saguananas” and “Rio de los Animas”, as shown here.)] [Compare this map against the 1804 manuscript copy made in Washington, D.C. [ITEM NO. 25.627]; and notes therewith. Another copy, in the University of Texas at Arlington, is titled “Carta Geografica Gral del Reyno de N.E. Sacada de la Orignal hecha en 1803 por el Sor. Baron de Humboldt. Y Dedicada al Sor. Conde de la Valenciana”, which “is possibly the earliest surviving version of Alexander von Humboldt’s personal manuscript map of New Spain”,46] [In Spanish.] [See details from this map in the front matter herein.]

| 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 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 Havasupai, 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANYON). 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 for 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.] [In Spanish.] [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 comprehending 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, Oreo and Brown, Paternoster Row.”, 1 sheet. (”Alex. MacPherson, del.” “Cooper Sculp.”) [Reproduced from Humboldt’s 1804 manuscript

---

map. [► Includes “Puerto de Bucareli” (sic, Puerto de Bucareli) at the confluence of Rio Colorado and Rio Nabajoa [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.]

1811 25.547
Carte Générale du Royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne depuis la Parallele de 16° jusqu’au Parellele 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. ("L'. Aubert pere Scripsit"). In: 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. [One map on two double-folio plates, which depict northern and southern halves). 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 Thullier 1809."; and in the lower-right: "Gravé par Barriere—et l’Ecriture par L. Aubert pere, à Paris."] [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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON); 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. [► Vieja California” is separated from “Intendencia de Sonora” by “Golfe de Californie ou Mar de Cortes (Mer Vermeille)” to “Intendencia de Sonora” by “Golfe de Californie ou Mar de Cortes (Mer Vermeille)” to “Puerto de Bucareli” at the confluence of Rio Colorado and Rio Jaquesila 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 confluen 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 for 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 Dominguez-Escalante expedition of 1776, before known only in manuscript by the cartographer Miera y Pacheco as redrawn by others. [See also “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. Poiron. 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 Bucareli” 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 “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 Bucareli” (sic, Puerto de Bucareli).] (NOTE: This second map also appears at the end of Volume 1 of Humboldt’s (1811, item no. 2.27121 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON) Essai politique sur le royaume de la Nouvelle-Espagne.)] [In French.]

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.]

1969 25.549  

---

**Huntoon, Peter W., and Billingsley, George H.**

1977 24.90  
*Geological map of western Grand Canyon, Arizona.* Grand Canyon Natural History Association, open file, 43 sheets.

**Huntoon, Peter W., and Billingsley, George H.; with Clark, Malcolm D.**

1981 24.91  
*Geologic map of the Hurricane fault zone and vicinity, western Grand Canyon, Arizona.* Grand Canyon Natural History Association, scale 1:48,000.

1982 24.92  
*Geologic map of the Lower Granite Gorge and vicinity, western Grand Canyon, Arizona.* Grand Canyon Natural History Association, scale 1:48,000.

**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.]
Hunton, 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.

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 Lithograph'd expressly for the Missouri Republican, by Juls Hutawa Lithographic Estab! Second St N 45 St. 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". "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 discreet stream without definite headwater or confluence, and a stream (not labeled) heading at "Vegas" (Las Vegas Wash) is shown on an eastward course g bore 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, discreet stream on a southeast course, likewise without definite headwater or confluence. "Rio Gila" is a tributary from the east some distance north of the head of the gulf.]

Hutawa, Julius

1848 25.1836 Map of Mexico & California compiled from the latest authorities by Juls 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[1849][sic] 15 1849. [No imprint.]

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'y 1854. Juls 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 unabled 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 Juls Hutawa Lithr. Second St. 45 St. Louis, Mo. 2nd Edition 1863. St. Louis, Missouri: Juls 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. 25.1836). 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 MIXICO”). 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.”)

Iliff  see  John W. Iliff and Co.

Imperial Irrigation District (California)

1922 11.1436  Colorado River delta: Mexico, 1922. [Imperial, California]: Imperial Irrigation District, 1 sheet.

1930 11.1437  Colorado River delta: Mexico, 1930. [Imperial, California]: Imperial Irrigation District, 1 sheet.

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. [Ca. 1905.] [Includes inset: Marginal Map Showing location of Irrigable Lands.]

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.)

Istituto Geografico de Agostini

1929 25.1692 America Settentrionale e Centrale. In: Visintin, L. (ed.), Calendario-Atlante de Agostini: 1929 : Anno XXVI. Novara, Roma, and Parigi: Istituto Geografico de Agostini, map 23. ("Istituto Geografico de Agostini di Caesare Rossi e dott. A. Marco Boroli Romanova-Parigi". "Proprietà Artistico-Letteraria") Scale 1:60,000,000. [Cited for the peculiar depiction of the river "Colorado" as a single stream between headwater in "Montagne Roccose" south of "Parc N° Yellowstone" (states are not delineated) and "Golfo di California": its only tributary is the Gila River (not labeled). In so showing the course of the river, it is the Green and Colorado Rivers. The routes of the 35th and 32nd parallel railroads are shown but not labeled. [In Italian.]

ITMB Publishing/International Travel Maps


Ives, Joseph C.

1861 24.95 [Two maps.] In: 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, 5 parts in 1 volume, each part separately paginated. (Volume: 30th Congress, 1st Session, House and Senate Executive Document 90; also Senate Document [no number].) [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 Volume 1 of The Grand Canon. For citations of the topographic maps see in this
**Cartobibliography Egloffstein (1861, item nos. 25.493, 25.494). For citations of the geologic maps see Newberry (1861, item nos. 11.9465, 24.378.)**

**Ivey, James E.; Rhodes, Diane Lee; AND Sanchez, Joseph P.**


---

**J. A. and U. P. James [firm]**


[► "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.]

---

**J. H. Colton and Co.**

*see also* Colton, J. H.

*refer also to* G. W. and C. B. Colton and Co.

1854 25.609 *Map of North America, from the Latest Authorities Showing the Proposed Railroad Routes from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans.* J. H. Colton & Co New York, 1854. For J. Disturnell. ("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 confluenus of "Rio San Juan" and, farther on, the confluenus 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 in Volume 1 of *The Grand Canon*), 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON), p. 1076.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>25.737</td>
<td>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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON), p. 1076.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>25.967</td>
<td>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.”]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>25.647</td>
<td>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).]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>25.648</td>
<td>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).]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

James see also J. A. and U. P. James [firm]
James, George Wharton


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.

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.

Association of Geologists, p. 56. (Compiled from data provided by James G. Mitchell, James C. MacLachlan, et al.)

John Thomson and Co.

1817 25.1199  **North America.** ("N. R. Hewitt, Sc.10 Broad St! Bloomsb! 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 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. Nabaja" (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."

► **Cross-listings**  wheat II:320 [with 1814 date]

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.]

Johnson  see also  D. G. and A. J. Johnson [firm] or G. M. Johnson and Associates
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Catalogue Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Johnson, Bradford J.; Gooee, Brian F.; Pearthree, Philip A.; and Ferguson, Charles A.</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>11.13938</td>
<td>Geologic map of the Middle Camp Mountain 7\rac{1}{4}' quadrangle, La Paz County, Arizona. Arizona Geological Survey, Digital Geologic Map DGM-121, scale 1:24,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson, Bradford J.; Pearthree, Philip A.; and Ferguson, Charles A.</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>11.6223</td>
<td>Geologic map of the Middle Water Spring 7\rac{1}{4}' quadrangle, Mohave County, Arizona. Arizona Geological Survey, Digital Geologic Map DGM-96, version 1.0, scale 1:24,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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>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. (“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. St. 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.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson, Edwin F.</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>25.735</td>
<td>Map of the proposed northern route for a railroad to the Pacific, by Edwin F. Johnson, C.E. 1853. (“Lith. of E. C. Kellogg &amp; Co., Hartford, Conn.”) [Map includes other proposed railway routes, and the routes of explorers.] [► “Colorado River” is shown between “Gulf of California” and the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.”]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS. WHEAT III:790 [with illustration facing p. 193]
Johnson and Browning [firm]


[► 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 “St. 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; “Río Virgen”, “Mohave River” (from the west in the lower Colorado region), “Sta. 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 “Ft. 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.]

1864 25.1870  [CITATION FOR ATLAS VOLUME THAT INCLUDES ITEM NOS. 25.1871-25.1876]  

Johnson’s new illustrated (steel plate) family atlas, with physical geography, and with descriptions geographical, statistical, and historical, including the latest federal census, a geographical index, and a chronological history of the civil war in America. By Richard Swainson Fisher, M.D., . . . . . Maps compiled, drawn, and engraved under the supervision of J. H. Colton and A. J. Johnson. ☞ The new plates, copyrighted by A. J. Johnson, are made exclusively for Johnson’s New Illustrated Family Atlas. Others are the same as used in “Colton’s General Atlas.” New York: Johnson and Ward, successors to Johnson and Browning (successors to J. H. Colton and Company,) No. 113 Fulton Street, 123 pp. (“Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-four, by A. J. Johnson, in the Clerk’s Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.”) [Cover title: “Johnson’s New Illustrated Family Atlas of the World with Descriptions.” (and ornamental “United States Seal”). Ornamental half-title: “American Atlas”.] [Due to the number of maps cited from this volume, and the remarkably diverse, contrasting chorographological notes made of them, each map is cited separately.]

1864 25.1871  Johnson’s Western Hemisphere By Johnson and Ward. In: Johnson’s new illustrated (steel plate) family atlas [see ITEM NO 25.1870 for full citation], p. 11.  

[► “G. of
California" separates “Penin¹ of California” from “Chihuahua”. "Colorado R." follows a generalized, southwesterly course before turning southward to the “R. Gila” confluence. En route it receives one tributary (not labeled, Little Colorado River?) from the southeast, at the confluence of which the Colorado bypasses a mountainous region to its north.

**1864 25.1872 Johnson’s Map of the World on Mercator’s Projection by Johnson and Ward. In: Johnson’s new illustrated (steel plate) family atlas [see ITEM NO 25.1870 for full citation], pp. 13-14. [► “Gulf of California” separates “L. California” from “Mexico”. “Colorado R.” follows a generalized, south-southwesterly course before turning southward to the “R. Gila” confluence. En route it receives a small tributary form the east (not labeled, probably either the San Juan River or the Little Colorado River), a tributary from the north (where the Colorado turns to the south, thus probably the Virgin River), and a tributary from the northwest (probably the supposed course of what is shown on some contemporary maps at the Mohave River). Along most of its course to the Virgin confluence, the Colorado flows on the west side of a single cordilleran spine.**

**1864 25.1873 Johnson’s North America by Johnson and Ward. In: Johnson’s new illustrated (steel plate) family atlas [see ITEM NO 25.1870 for full citation], pp. 15-16. [► “G of California” separates “Lower California” from “Sonora”. “Rio Colorado” arrives at the head of the gulf from the north. “Green R.” and “Grand R.” are depicted flowing parallel to each other; the Green’s confluence with the Colorado is downstream from a short river reach where is known to be the eastern Grand Canyon. The “Grand R.” recieves “Rio San Juan” from the east, downstream of which arrives “Rio de Lino” (Little Colorado River) from the southeast. The Colorado follows a generalized west-southwesterly course through the region where the Grand Canyon is known to be, then redceives “R. Virgen” from the northeast and north. Downstream from the Virgin confluence the Colorado is shown passing through a mountain range, which it then follows on the eastern side for most of its course to the Gila confluence.**

**1864 25.1874 Johnson’s New Military Map of the United States Showing the Forts, Military Posts &c. with Enlarged Plans of Southern Harbors From Authentic Data Obtained at the War Department Washington, Johnson and Ward. In: Johnson’s new illustrated (steel plate) family atlas [see ITEM NO 25.1870 for full citation], pp. 20-21. (“Entered, according to Act of Congress in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred & Sixty One, by Johnson & Browning, in the Clerk’s Office of the District Court, of the United States for the Southern District of New York.”) [► “Rio Colorado” arrives at the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled) from the north, along which are labeled “F:\Mohave” and “F:\Yuma”. “Green R.” and “Grand R.” are depicted flowing parallel to each other; the Green’s confluence with the Colorado is downstream from a short river reach where is known to be the eastern Grand Canyon. The “Grand R.” recieves only “Rio de Lino” (Little Colorado River) from the southeast. The Colorado follows a generalized west-southwesterly course through the region where the Grand Canyon is known to be, then redceives “R. Virgen” from the northeast and north. In the Grand Canyon region the river is shown to flow between bounding mountainous areas.**

**1864 25.1875 Johnson’s California, with Territories of Utah, Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, Published by Johnson and Ward. In: Johnson’s new illustrated (steel plate) family atlas [see ITEM NO 25.1870 for full citation], pp. 66-67. [► “Colorado River” arrives at the head of “Gulf of California” from the north, at “Montague I.” Numerous place names are inscribed along the lower Colorado, which is itself labeled passing through “Great Colorado Val.” In this reach it receives “Pah-ute Cr.” from the west, and “Bill Williams Fk.” from the east. The course of the Colorado River is remarkable for its implied definitive course that directly reflects the cartography of F. W. von Egloffstein of the J. C. Ives expedition of 1858, and published in 1861. The river follows a southwesterly course in Utah to the confluence of “Rio San Juan”, which arrives from the east. From that confluence the river turns westward, continuing in Utah to a point south of “Virgin City”, where it then turns southwesterly into Arizona where it flows on the west side of “North Side Mts.” At the southern end of those mountains the Colorado turns to the southeast where it receives from the northeast the “Colorado Chiquito or Flax R.” (which itself arrives originally on a northeastward course, receiving “Ctyaract Cr.” at “Yampais Village”. Here also is labeled “Colorado Cañon”. South of the supposed Colorado-Little Colorado confluence, at the confluence of “Diamond R.”, the...**
Colorado turns northwestern to the confluence of "Rio Virgin", where is labeled "Head of Navigation". Also shown on the map are the routes of "Spanish Trail from Los Angeles to Albiquia New Mexico" and "Cap: Sitgreaves 1851."
"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.]

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 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 "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 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 “Rio Gila”, a dashed 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 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.”

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 railroadss 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] 47

10.115 Lower Granite Gorge: Grand C. Midway, Utah, Leslie Allen Jones [Western Whitewater Co.], continuous scroll, photostatically reproduced. [Date undetermined.] [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.] 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 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

47 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):


367
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), 7½-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".]

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.
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  Map of the routes of the Union Pacific Railroads with their eastern connections. In: 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. [► 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.]
**Section 2: Maps of the 19th–21st Centuries**

**Karto+Grafik**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Catalog Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No date</td>
<td>25.55</td>
<td>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 &quot;[1988?]&quot;. Other eds.] [Four Corners region.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>25.157</td>
<td>Hildebrand's Urlaubskarten-Road Map-Carte Routiere: USA: Colorado Plateau: Canyonlands: Südliche Rocky Mountains. Frankfurt am Main: Karto+Grafik, scale 1:700,000. [In German.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>25.655</td>
<td>USA: Sud Rocheuses—Grand Canyon. Montreuil, Seine-Saint-Denis, France: Blay-Foldex, scale 1:700,000. [Legend in English, German, and French.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Keeler, W. J.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Catalog Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>25.56</td>
<td>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 &amp; 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. (&quot;N. Du Bois, Draughtsman.&quot;) (&quot;J. F. Gedney, Lithographer, Engraver &amp; Plate Printer, Washington, D.C.&quot;) [► &quot;Colorado River&quot; is shown between the confluence of &quot;Green River&quot; and &quot;Grand River&quot; and the &quot;Gulf of California&quot;. Between the confluence of the &quot;Rio San Juan&quot; and what is the western Grand Canyon region, the Colorado's course is conjecturally southwest, receiving &quot;Cataract Cr.&quot; from the east where the river turns south-southwestward toward Diamond Creek (not labeled). &quot;Colorado Chiquito&quot; 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.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>25.1034</td>
<td>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. (&quot;Lith by J. F. Gedney, Washington.&quot;) [► The projected 35th parallel route of the &quot;U.P.R.W.E.D.&quot; [Union Pacific Railway Eastern Division] is shown. &quot;Colorado River&quot; is depicted between &quot;Pt. Invincible&quot; at the head of the Gulf of California and the confluence of &quot;Green River&quot; and &quot;Grand River&quot;. The river is drawn conjecturally in the Grand Canyon region. &quot;Colorado Chiquito&quot; (Little Colorado River) is shown as a tributary from the east, with its confluence more or less in the middle Grand Canyon; and &quot;Cataract Cr.&quot; 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 &quot;Walapi Sprs.&quot; (Peach Springs), which notably are along the projected 35th parallel railway.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>25.1253</td>
<td>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 &amp; 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,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

---

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 48


48 Rolled and folded states seen of Kieffer's hydraulic maps; folded maps were distributed in printed paper sleeves.


Kiepert, H. [Kiepert, Heinrich]


Kiepert, H., AND Gräf, C. [Kiepert, Heinrich, AND Gräf, Carl]

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.]

Kiepert, R. [Kiepert, Richard]

1887 25.1757 Stati Uniti dell' America e Messico. ("Ulrico Hoepli, Editore Librajo [sic] in Milano.") In: Atlante geografico di 25 carte del dott. R. Kiepert con notizie geografiche e statistiche compilate dal dott.; G. Garollo. Sesta edizione completamente rifatta. Milano, Napoli, and Pisa: Ulrico Hoepli, Editore-Libraio della Real Casa, 72 pp. (pp. 63-72 are advertisements), 25 maps + [4] pp. advertisements. (Manuali Hoepli.) [This is Map 23, scale 1:36,000,000. [► "F. Colorado" is labeled on the lower Colorado River; upstream, "F. Green (R. Verde)" is labeled but the Grand and San Juan Rivers are not labeled; "F. Colorado Chiquito" and "F. Gila" are labeled but the Virgin and Bill Williams Rivers are not. The entire Green-Colorado is depicted as encanyoned from headwater nearly to the Gila confluence. The mouth of the Colorado is depicted without any indication of islands there at the head of "Golfo di California".] [In Italian.]

King, Clarence

1870 25.1697 Part of the U.S. Engineer Department’s Map of the Western States and Territories, Showing Location of Mining Districts. In: Atlas accompanying Volume III on mining industry. U.S. Geological Exploration of the Fortieth Parallel [King Survey], Plate 1. (Title-sheet incudes contents, listing Plate 1 as "General Map, Showing Location of Mining Districts, U.S. Engineer Department."). [Title-sheet adds, "Engraved and printed by Julius Bien, New York"]. [► Volume is extralimital to this bibliography. Plate 1, however, is cited here because it displays the region along the "Rio Colorado Grande" to the Utah-Arizona boundary. A vast expanse between the Virgin River and the Colorado is blank. "Green River" below the confluence of "San Rafael River" turns to the southeast before abruptly ending, with the remaining distance to the Colorado delimiting the northeastern edge of the blank area. Labeled also is the confluence, "Supposed junction of the Rio Colorado & Rio San Juan", downstream of which, at the Utah-Arizona boundary, is marked "El Vado de los Padres". The mapped portions of this map are shown with shaded (hachured) physiography.]

[► CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT V:1215

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.".]

[► CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT V:1270 [with illustration facing p. 327]
King, P. B.


King, P. B., AND Beikman, H. M.


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

see also King in Section 1 of this Cartobibliography


Kister, L. R.


Kistler Graphics, Inc.


Kleinkopf, M. Dean

Knapp, James H.

Arizona Geological Survey, Contributed Map 93-C, 1 sheet, scale 1:24,000.

Arizona Geological Survey, Contributed Map 93-D, 1 sheet, [scale 1:24,000].

Kneale, S. M., and Richard, S. M.

1998  24.113  Arizona geologic index map, version 1.0.  

Knight, Charles  see  Charles Knight and Co.

Knight, William H.

1863  25.1029  Bancroft’s map of the Pacific States.  Compiled by Wm. H. Knight.  Published by H. 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.]  ≡  CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT V:1132

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.]  ≡  CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT V:1164
Kohl, C. H.

1860 25.1688  Karte über die für eine Eisenbahn vom Mississippi nach dem Stillen Weltmeere aufgesuchten Routes. (Lith. Anst. v. Steinmetz & Bornemann in Meissen").  In: Ueber die Pacific-Eisenbahn und den Suez-Canal.  Vortrag gehalten am 18. September 1859 in der II. Jahresversammlung des sächsischen Ingenieur-Vereins zu Chemnitz.  Der Civilingenieur (Freiberg), New Series, 6: columns 203-234, plates 11-14 at end of volume.  [The map is “Taf. 11_12” (sic).]  [Portrays “Rio Colorado” between the confluences of “R. San Juan” and “Rio Virgin” on a course that arcs from south nearly to due west, with “Colorado Chiquito” a tributary on a straight course from the southeast.  Also shown as tributaries in this reach (but not labeled) are Cataract Creek and probably Diamond Creek.  [In German.]

Kron, Andrea June; cARTography


L. L. Poates Engraving Co. of New York

1906 25.1852  Map of Arizona, engraved by the L. L. Poates Engraving Co. of New York especially for The American Bank Reporter.  Copyright, 1906, by Steurer Publishing Co., New York.  Banking towns are in gothic type.  In: The American Bank Reporter.  February-March, 1907.  New York: Steurer Publishing Co., between pp. 8/9.  [The serial is produced semi-annually.  Other issues have not been examined.]  [The base map is peculiar, in that the encanyoned “Colorado River” is shown along its correct course through the Grand Canyon region, tributaries reflect a much older source.  “Marble Cañon” is labeled between “Lees Ferry” and downstream of the “Little Colorado River” confluence; “Grand Cañon” is labeled between the “Kanab R.” confluence and “Virgin River” confluence.  “Grand Wash” is peculiarly shown as a disjointed system of stream, not reaching the Colorado River.  Diamond Creek (not labeled) is depicted reaching the Colorado from due east.  Cataract Creek (not labeled) is shown prominently, but three additional streams (not labeled) are shown reaching the Colorado generally from the south.  The Paria River is not shown, but there are two tributaries that reach the Colorado from the east in the Lees Ferry area.  (The San Juan River, not labeled, is also depicted on the map.)  “Red Butte” is shown southwest of “Grand Canyon” village.  The “Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe” railroad is shown crossing Arizona, with the “Grand Canyon” spur between Williams and Grand Canyon (passing to the east of Red Butte and twice crossing one of the unlabeled tributaries.  Another rail spur is shown from a point west of Kingman to Mineral Park and Chloride.  The “Southern Pacific” railroad is also delineated.  Another rail line, “(Building) Arizona & California”, is shown between Parker on the Colorado River and rail lines reaching Prescott from the north and south.]

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, [Hawai'i]. [► 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. Pohaku’ (i.e., Mauna Pōhaku [Rocky Mountains].)] [In Hawaiian.]

Lamb, J. J.

NO DATE  25.176  (PROJECT MANAGER, WITH Robin Pinto, Robert Leightninger, 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.]

Las Vegas (Nevada) Chamber of Commerce

NO DATE  25.1762  Boulder Dam and Las Vegas, Nevada. Center of the scenic southwest. Las Vegas, Nevada: Las Vegas, Nevada, Chamber of Commerce, 1 sheet (2 sides). [Ca. 1935.] [Verso comprises artistic, earth-curvature view of the Southwest, centered on Las Vegas and Boulder Dam; no scale; with panel: “Visit all the Scenic Wonders of the Great southwest Las Vegas is the center of this charmed circle of unequalled mountain and desert splendor. Several days may be spent in making easy motor trips from Las Vegas, over splendid highways, to many different Points of Interest. Boulder Dam • Death Valley • Valley of Fire • Lost City [•] Mount Charleston • Zion National Park • Bryce Canyon [•] Cedar Breaks • Grand Canyon Las Vegas, Nevada Chamber of Commerce”.

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 herein. 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.

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.]

AMERIKH HR. ΑΑΖΑΡΙΔΟΥ [sic] EN ΑΘΗΝΑΙ [For bibliographical purposes, the title with initial capitals only and correction of creator’s name is: ΑΜΕΡΙΚΗ ΗΡ. ΛΑΖΑΡΙΔΟΥ ΕΝ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΑ] [Ameriki Hr. Lazaridou en Athenais] [America Her Lazaridou in Athens]. [1860?] [NOTE: “ΠΑΛ ΚΑΛΙΦΟΡΝΙΑ” (i.e., ΠΑΛΙΑ ΚΑΛΙΦΟΡΝΙΑ [Paliá Kalifórnia] [Old California]) is separated from “ΝΕΟΝ ΜΕΞΙΚΟ” (i.e., ΝΕΟ ΜΕΞΙΚΟ [New Mexico]) by “ΚΟΛΠΟΣ ΚΑΛΙΦΟΡΝΙΑΣ” (Kólpos Kalifórnias) [Gulf of California]. “ΚΟΛΟΡΑΔΟΣ ΠΟΤΑΜΟΣ” (i.e., ΚΟΛΟΡΑΔΟΣ ΠΟΤΑΜΟΣ [Kolorádos Potamós] [Colorado River]) and “ΓΙΛΑΣ ΠΟΤΑΜΟΣ” (i.e., ΓΙΛΑΣ ΠΟΤΑΜΟΣ [Gilas 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, “A” (as printed), should have been “Λ”.] [In Greek.]

ΧΑΡΤΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΜΕΡΙΚΗΣ ΕΚ ΤΟΥ ΑΤΛΑΝΤΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΗΡ. ΛΑΖΑΡΙΔΟΥ [sic] EN ΑΘΗΝΑΙ [For bibliographical purposes, the title with initial capitals only and correction of creator’s name is: ΧΑΡΤΗΣ 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]. [NOTE: “Α. ΑΡΥΡΗΣ ΕΤΥΠΩΣΕΝ” [Α. A’ryris étýposen] [A. A’ryis 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 Μεξικον” (i.e., Νέο Μεξικό [New Mexico]) by “Κόλιον Καλιφόρνιας” (i.e., Κόλπος Καλιφόρνιας [Gulf of California]). “Κολοράδος π” (i.e., Κολοράδος Ποταμός [Colorado River]) and “Γιλας π” (i.e., Γιλας 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 second “Λ” in his name (as printed) should have been “Α.”] [In Greek.]

---

**Leach, J. B.**

**Map No. 2 of the El Paso and Fort Yuma wagon road.** *U.S. 35th Congress, 2nd Session, Senate Executive Document 36, House Executive Document 108*, 1 sheet. (Made under the direction of N. H. Hutton; assisted by G. C. Wharton, W. D. Cress, P. G. Hume.) [1858?] [This map shows route from Pima Villages northwest of Tucson to Fort Yuma; roads to San Diego sketched.]

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>25.540</td>
<td>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]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Levings, G. W., and Farrar, C. D.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Lewis [Lewis, Samuel] [of Philadelphia]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1814</td>
<td>25.676</td>
<td>Missouri Territory formerly Louisiana. (&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. Zanziguanos&quot;. En route to the gulf it receives only three tributaries: one from the east-northeast (not labeled; the San Juan River?), &quot;R. Jasquevilla&quot; (Little Colorado River) from the east, and &quot;R. Gilas&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>
</tbody>
</table>

### Lewis, S. [Lewis, Samuel] [of London]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1804</td>
<td>25.260</td>
<td>Louisiana. (&quot;Drawn by S. Lewis&quot;, &quot;Tanner Sc.&quot;) 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, &amp;c. Comprising all the new discoveries to the present time : being more copious than any atlas published of this size. London: Robert Laurie and James Whittle, 38 maps. [► The map, &quot;Louisiana&quot;, 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 &quot;New Navarre&quot;, while the Baja peninsula is &quot;California&quot; with &quot;New Albion&quot; immediately north of it.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Lindemann, Linda Lou

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
THE GRAND CANYON • Volume 2 • CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES


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.]


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.]

Ì REVIEWS AND NOTICES Ì Martin, 2005, ITEM NO. 30.407 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANYON

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.]

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.]

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.]

Lindgren, Jolly  [Lindgren, Hjalmer]


Liechtenstern, Ios. Marx (Freiherrn von)  [Liechtenstern, Joseph Marx]

1805  25.1505  Nord America mit Benützung der neuesten und zuverlaessigsten Quellen und Hülfsmittel nach dem Entwurpe des Herrn Ios. Marx Freiherrn von Liechtenstern gezeichnet von Martin Hartl.  Wien, im Verlag des Kunst und Industrie Comptoirs. 1805.  [► The peninsula, "Californien", is separated from "Neu Navarra" (part of "Stalhalterschaft Neu Mexico") by "Meerbusen von Californien oder das rothe Meer". The entire region north of here is blank ("Unbekannte Gegendten"). 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.]

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 1803г по 1806г.  [Karta zemnago shara, vypolnennaya po noveyshim opisaniyam F. K. Yu. Lisyansky, s pokazaniem 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 "Залив Калифорнийский" (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 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 only roughly sketched, with a more carefully sketched “Pro. Pacific Rail Road Route” passing farther to its south in the Grand Canyon area. The label “Rio Colorado” also passes erroneously onto the tributary course of what is the Little Colorado River (which is 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lochman-Balk, Christina</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.116</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locke, Harry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.877</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locke, Harry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.878</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locke, Harry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.879</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loco Promotions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loco Promotions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lonely Planet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[Longman, Hurst, Rees and Orme (?)] [firm]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.1523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. America. (&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 south-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;Mnºº of Nabajo&quot; to the west.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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; this is the Gila River.]  [In Spanish.]  

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).  The Library of Congress catalogs this as “1780?”, which, given the 1801 date of the earlier ed., is incorrect.]  [“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 (not labeled) is received from the east, which itself has numerous tributaries to it; this is the Gila River.]  [In Spanish.]  

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  


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.


Lucchitta, Ivo; Beard, Sue J.; AND Rieck, Hugh J.


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  North America, By J. Luffman, Geog™ (“London, Publish’d by I. Luffman, 377, Strand.”). In: Luffman’s geographical and topographical atlas : consisting of maps of countries, plans of cities and forts, ports and harbours, battles, &c. London: I. Luffman. [► “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.

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.


---

### 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 Top'l. Eng'g. assisted by D. H. Dimmock, C. Eng’g*. 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.] ☑ 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.)

≡ **CROSS-LISTINGS (FOR VOLUME)**  **WHEAT IV:983** [with illustration facing p. 142]

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 Top'l. Eng'g. assisted by D. H. Dimmock, C. Eng’g*. 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, item no. 25.568), loose in rear pocket of volume.] ☑ 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).

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] Publ. & sold by Chs Magnus 22 North William St. N. Y.  [► Colorado R.” shown generally.]

  □ cross-listings  Wheat III:724 [with illustration facing p. 143]

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.  [► “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”.

  □ cross-listings  Wheat III:679

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 “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.”]

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 Sansome Street, (near Pine) San Francisco Scale one Inch to 16 Miles. 1:1,013,760. Britton, Rey & 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” 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 “F. Yuma” are depicted.]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Publication Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marcou, Jules</td>
<td>1867</td>
<td>11.5369</td>
<td>Distribution de l’or et de l’argent aux États Unis par Jules Marcou</td>
<td>(&quot;Gravé par Erhard 12 r Duguay-Trouin&quot;, &quot;Imp Jeanson, Paris&quot;, &quot;Bulletin de la Société de Géographie&quot;, &quot;Novembre 1867&quot;). In: Distribution géographique de l’or et de l’argent aux États-Unis et dans les Canadas. Société de Géographie, Bulletin (Paris), Series 5, 14 (November): 523-534. [Map appears on pp. 523-534, scale 1:15,200,000. It displays gold and silver regions in the lower Colorado River region.] [Base map displays &quot;Rio Colorado&quot; between &quot;Golfe de Californie&quot; and the confluence of &quot;R. Verde&quot; (Green River) and &quot;R. de l’Ours&quot; (Bear River) in Utah; between that confluence and the confluence of &quot;R. de Lina&quot; (Little Colorado River) the river is labeled &quot;Rio Colorado ou R. Verde&quot;, and in that reach the river receives from the east a tributary (not labeled) that may be the Grand River and another (not labeled) from the east-southeast that is the San Juan River. Through the upper Colorado reach the river follows a south-southwesterly course before turning west-southwest at the Little Colorado and proceeding directly to the confluence of the Virgin River (not labeled) before turning southward to the &quot;R. Gila&quot; confluence, where it then arcs south-southwesterly to south-southeasterly to meet the gulf.] [In French.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
translated from French. The fold-out Map between pp. 226/227 reproduces Eusebio Francisco Kino’s 1701 manuscript map that was first published in 1705 (ITEM NO. 25.629).]


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 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 the map is depicted (as copied from Sitgreaves’ map [in Sitgreaves, 1853, ITEM NO. 2.5820 in Volume 1 of The Grand Canon; see Sitgreaves (CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY ITEM NO. 25.916) for the map.]) “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 [with illustration facing p. 13]

1859 25.882 Sketch of the Different Roads Embraced in the Itineraries. In: 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. [► 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 Egloffs 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 [with illustration facing p. 188, mislabeled there “985”]

New Mexico, to Fort Yuma, California, via Santa Cruz”, pp. 220-221; “Lieutenant E. F. Eale’s route from Albuquerque to the Colorado River”, pp. 230-231; “Captain Whipple Route from Albuquerque, New Mexico, to San Pedro, California”, pp. 231-234; “From Fort Yuma to Benicia, California”, pp. 234-236; “From Fort Thorne, New Mexico, to Fort Yuma, California”, pp. 237-239; and MAP (see Marcy, 1859, ITEM NO. 25.882).]

Mariano, John, AND Grauch, V. J. S.


Mariano, John; Helferty, M. G.; AND Gage, T. B.


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.]

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 frontispiece MAP in Volume I is, as like the story, fictional, depicting the land of the “Shoshones”; 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 Rio 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.”]49 [NOTE: For the various printings of this title, see Marryat in THE GRAND CANON Volume 1, Part 6, Section 2.]

49 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
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.)

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."
### CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

**Martin, Tom, AND Whitis, Duwain**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

50 Points relating to production, editions, and printings of the RiverMaps series were provided by Duwain Whitis (February and July 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, except those that may be specifically quoted, do not appear in the publications themselves. Whitis further remarks that changes in cover state may be due to the fact that one of the printers in use laminates both sides of the covers as opposed to just the outside.

---

392
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Bright Angel, Ariz.</td>
<td>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.]</td>
<td>[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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>Map of the Wisconsin Central Line And Connections. Matthews, Northrup &amp; Co., Art-Printing Works, Buffalo, N. Y.</td>
<td>Matthews, Northrup &amp; Co.</td>
<td>[Map is an inset on 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 [broadside].]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889</td>
<td>Map of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Ry. And connections.</td>
<td>Matthews, Northrup &amp; Co., Art-Printing Works, Buffalo, N.Y.</td>
<td>(<em>Copyright, 1889, by W. L. Danley, Gen’l Pass’r Ag’t N., C. &amp; St. L. R’y, Nashville, Tenn.</em>) (Matthews, Northrup &amp; 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 from 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 &amp; Pacific and “Southern Pacific” railroads are delineated generally across the Southwest.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>Map of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Ry. And connections.</td>
<td>Matthews, Northrup &amp; Co., Art-Printing Works, Buffalo, N.Y.</td>
<td>(<em>Copyright, 1889, by W. L. Danley, Gen’l Pass’r Ag’t N., C. &amp; St. L. R’y, Nashville, Tenn.</em>) (Matthews, Northrup &amp; 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 from 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 &amp; Pacific and “Southern Pacific” railroads are delineated generally across the Southwest.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
by Matthews, Northrup & Co. Buffalo, & New York. [Color 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.


McConnel, R.

1929 25.179 Lower Colorado River, Imperial Valley and Boulder Canyon reservoir. U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, scale ca. 1:443,520. ("Map no. 2530A.") [Also apparently other eds.]

McCormick, Richard C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Catalog Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>25.888</td>
<td>Arizona: Its resources and prospects. A letter to the editor of the New York Tribune, (Reprinted from that journal of June 26th, 1865.) (New introduction by Sydney B. Brinckerhoff.) Tucson: Territorial Press, xviii, 18 pp., MAP. [Reprinted with facsimile of 1865 cover (see Item No. 2.4422 in Volume 1 of The Grand Canon); regarding original map, see McCormick, 1865, Item No. 25.887).]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>25.610</td>
<td>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 &amp; 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 “Albuqurque [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.]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1814</td>
<td>25.1528</td>
<td>[Two maps.] In: 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,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Grand Canon

The World on Mercator’s Projection Revised and Improved to 1817 by John Melish. (Entered according to Act of Congress the 16th day of October 1817.) (“Published by John Melish 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 6th day of June 1816.) (“Published by John Melish Philadelphia.”) [Accompanied by book-length text; see Melish (1816, item no. 2.10284 in Volume 1 of The Grand Canon). 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.”]

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.”]

Map of the United States 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 N° IV, America. ("Published 1st June 1816 by J. Melish. Philadelphia. Improved to 1820.[])” ("S. Harrison, Sc.") *In: Melish’s universal school atlas. Philadelphia: [John Melish]. ("Published 1816. 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”.]

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: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. [► “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 for Section 2.]

Menges, Christopher M., AND Peartree, 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.

section 2: Maps of the 19th–21st Centuries

left notes, "Bvt. Maj. Genl. 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, Mo." [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 Callville, 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 an annotated 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, Pahreah, 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 DS16m 1869) may be accessed online at https://catalog.churchofjesuschrist.org/assets?id=335ce82c-5694-4c95-a637-312cd4f412c&crate=0&index=0. (No further information is available regarding the timing of the annotations or provenance of that copy of the map [fide LDS Library to Richard Quartaroli, September 2019].)]

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 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. In: 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.]

México. Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática


[In Spanish.]

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
The Grand Canon

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

Meyer, Hermann Julius


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.]

1839  25.1724  No. 3 Map of North America Engraved to Illustrate Mitchell’s School and Family Geography. ("Engraved by J. H. Young") ("Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1839 by S. Augustus Mitchell, in the Clerk’s office of the District Court of Connecticut.") In: [Mitchell’s school atlas]. Philadelphia: Thomas, Cowperthwait and Co. ["California" (as the peninsula only is labeled) is separated from "Mexico" by "Gulf of California 700 m.l." “Colorado R.” is drawn casually from headwater to the gulf, along which it receives two tributaries from the east (not labeled) and “Gila R.) from the east-northeast.]

1839  25.1725  No. 5 Map of Mexico and Guatimala Engraved to Illustrate Mitchell’s School and Family Geography. ("Engraved by W. Williams") ("Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1839 by S. Augustus Mitchell, in the Clerk’s office of the District Court of Connecticut.") In: [Mitchell’s school atlas]. Philadelphia: Thomas, Cowperthwait and Co. [This map is an INSET to No. 4 Map of the United States and Texas.] ["Old California" (as the peninsula is labeled, distinct from "Upper California") is separated from "Sonora") by "Gulf of California". “Colorado R.” is drawn casually from headwaters to the gulf, along which it

51 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. (See herein also under Bibliographischen Instituts.)
receives tributaries: “Jaquesila R.” (Little Colorado River) from the east, an unlabeled tributary from the east (presumably Bill Williams River), an unlabeled tributary from the northwest (presumably the supposed course of the Mohave River), and “Gila R.” from the east-northeast. Also, the head of the gulf also receives independently an unlabeled tributary from the northwest (perhaps a supposed course of the New River). In mid-course the Colorado skirts the vast “Great Sandy Desert” to the west.

1839 25.1734 Map of Mexico and Guatemala. (“Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1839 by S. Augustus Mitchell, in the Clerk’s office of the District Court of Connecticut.”) In: Mitchell’s atlas of outline maps, intended to be filled up by pupils studying Mitchell’s School Geography and Atlas. Philadelphia: Thomas, Cowperthwait and Co. [This map is an inset to Map of the United States and Texas.] [Inset map omits all labeling other than title. Although this is intimated to be the same as Item No. 25.1725 of the same date, there are differences. What is the Colorado receives but two tributaries, which are labeled on that map as “Jaquesila R.” and “Gila R.”; the supposed Mohave and New Rivers are absent. Other variations will be noted.]

1846 25.331 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.”) In: Accompaniment to Mitchell’s New Map of Texas, Oregon, and California, with the Regions Adjoining. Philadelphia: S. Agustus [sic] Mitchell, 34 pp. [Note: “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.]

1847 25.290 Map of Mexico, including Yucatan & Upper California, exhibiting the chief cities and towns, the principal travelling routes &c. Published by S. Augustus Mitchell, N.E. Corner of Market and Sevens Sts 1847. (Entered according to the Act of Congress in the year 1846 by S. Augustus Mitchell, in the Clerk’s office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.) [Leather booklet title: Mexico.] [Note: Depicts Mexico prior to the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, with lower Colorado River-Grand Canyon region still as a part of Mexico in “Upper or New California”. “Old California” is separated from “Sonora & Sinaloa” by “Gulf of California”. “Colorado R.” is depicted between the gulf and the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” En route to the gulf it receives the tributaries “Sevier R.” from the north, presumably the San Juan River (not labeled) from the east, presumably the Virgin River (not labeled) on an early definition of its course along a southwest heading arcing to southeast before striking the Colorado, and “Gila R.” from the east-northeast. At the head of the gulf is a peculiarly drawn island along which its western side is the course of the Colorado; and the head of the gulf twists due west then due north to meet the Colorado.]
the San Juan River or Little Colorado River, an unlabeled tributary from the northwest (apparently the Virgin River), and “Gila R.” from the east.]

1849 25.1718 Oregon, Upper California & New Mexico. Published by S. Augustus Mitchell, N. E. Corner of Market & 7th St. Philadelphia. 1849. (“Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1845, by H. N. Burroughs, in the Clerk’s office of the District Court o the eastern District of Penn.”). [“Rio Colorado of California” is depicted on an effectively southwesterly to south-southwesterly course all the way from confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” to the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled). En route it receives the tributaries “San Juan R.” from the east, “Sevier R.” from the north-northeast (with its upper course labeled “Probable course”), “Rio Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River) from the east, “Rio Virgin” from the northwest, “Rio Santa Maria” (labeled but course not drawn), and “Rio Gila” from the northeast and east. Directly below the Gila confluence the Colorado meets the head of the gulf, which is shown as a twisting estuary with islands.] [NOTE: This is not Wheat III:630 (which has not been seen for this bibliography); it prints the date 1849 (lacking on Wheat) and lacks the “Gold Region” label noted by Wheat.]

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.]

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 northward westward 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 northwesterly to the confluence of “Virgen R.” before turning southward to “Gulf of California”. The Gadsden border of the U.S.-Mexico boundary is shown.]

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 southwesterly 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANYON), p. 1076.]

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* in Volume 1 of *THE GRAND CANYON*), p. 1076.]

1865 25.1035  **XIX California, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and Washington.** *In: Mitchell's 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 authorities. Philadelphia: E. H. Butler and Co. (Electrotyped by L. Johnson and Co., Philadelphia.)* [► “Arizona T” 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*).]


---

**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 projected "Southern Pacific RailRoad Route" is delineated in the 35th parallel course. [Compare also S. A. Mitchell [Sr.] (1865, item no. 25.1035).]

Mobil Oil Co., Touring Service


Molenaar, C. M.


Möllhausen, Baldwin [Möllhausen, Heinrich Baldwin]

1858 25.977 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 Mendelsohn."). In: Tagebuch einer Reise vom Mississippi nach den Küsten der Südsee. Eingeführt von Alexander von Humboldt. Leipzig: Hermann Mendelsohn, 494 [496] pp., map. [Map 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.]

1858 25.978 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"). In: Diary of a journey from the Mississippi to 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 (xxxv, 352; xl, 397 pp. + advertisements). [Translation of Tagebuch einer Reise vom Mississippi nach den Küsten der Südsee (Möllhausen, 1858, item no. 2.4618 in Volume 1 of The Grand Canon).] [Author’s name on title-pages given as Baldwin Möllhausen.] [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 remarks on the German ed., specifically, “Gulf of California” and “Gadsden Territory”).]

1861 25.1101 Karte der Völkerwanderung in Colorado-Bebiete nebst Angabe der Route der Colorado-Expedition zu Möllhausen’s „Reisen in die Felsengebirge Nord-Americas.“ In: 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON.) Refer also to ITEM NO. 2.4623, and see Appendix I to THE GRAND CANON.] [This map is a woodcut in Volume 2 at p. 145.] [► The course of “R. Colorado” is diagrammatic between “G. v. Californien Mar Bermejo” and the confluence of “Green R” and “R. Grande”; these rivers both arrive generally from the northeast. “R. S. Juan” is shown as a tributary to “R. Grande” from the east. Between that confluence and the confluence of the two major rivers, “Chiquito” (Little Colorado River) arrives at the “R. Grande” from the southeast. A short distance downstream from the confluence of the two major rivers is a tributary (not labeled) from the southeast that must be Cataract Creek, heading at “Bill Williams M”. The Colorado through the Grand Canyon (not labeled) follows a mostly straight course between the confluence of the Green-Grande and the confluence of “R. de la Virgin”. Just downstream of the Virgin confluence is the confluence of a peculiarly delineated river from the southeast that heads in the area labeled as the area inhabited by “Jampays”, which by the trace of the expedition’s route traveled shows it was crossed en route to where they first reached the Colorado River in Grand Canyon (at Peach Springs and Diamond Creek Canyons); Diamond Creek is not delineated. Other tributaries noted in the area of interest here are an unlabeled tributary from the west with a confluence just downstream from “Beales Crostig”; “Bill Williams Fork” reaching the Colorado on an arc from southwest to northwest; and “Gila” at “Ft Yuma”. Also of note is the use of the label “(Arizona)” south of the Gila River.] [In German.]

§ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT V:1032 [citing “Leipzig 1860 (?), Vol. 2.”]

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. [► “R. Colorado” is depicted between “Gulf of California” and confluence of “Green R” 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.]

§ 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. [► “R. 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 R” 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”. “R. 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON), p. 1076.]

Monteith, James

NO DATE 25.1760

[Two maps.] In: Manual of geography, combined with history and astronomy; designed for intermediate classes in public and private schools. New York, Chicago,
and New Orleans, A. S. Barnes and Co., 124 pp. (National Geographical Series, Revised Edition.) [Cover title: *Monteith’s Manual of Geography.*]  [Ca. 1875?]  [↩ See MAP, p. 24, which labels “Grand Canon”; and p. 34, engraving of Colorado River with boats, displaying Thomas Moran monogram, with legend, “Grand Canon of the Colorado River, Arizona, showing how the rock has been worn by the rushing of the stream, to depths varying from 3,000 to 6,000 feet below the level of the plains”.  [↩ The MAP on pp. 24-25, *United States[,] Canada and Mexico* displays “Colorado R.” between the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R., and the head of “Gulf of California”.  En route it receives the San Juan River (not labeled) from the southeast, the Little Colorado River (not labeled) from the southeast, and “Gila River” from the east-northeast.  “Grand Canon” is labeled. A mountain range separates the Salton basin (not labeled) from “Colorado Desert” on the north, which embraces all of that region along the southerly part of the California-Nevada boundary.  The New River (not labeled) is shown connecting the lower Colorado River in Mexico with the Salton lake bed.]  [NOTE: Copyright notice, p. 4: “Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1868, by James Monteith, in the Clerk’s Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.” Although this would seem to indicate that the use of “Grand Canon” is an early one, the reasonably accurate map rendering of the course of the Colorado through the Grand Canyon, the positioning of the confluence of the Little Colorado River (not labeled), and the use of a Moran illustration of boats on the Colorado, belie that this revised ed. is somewhat later than 1868, reflecting the results of the Powell expeditions.]

Moore, David W., AND Sable, Edward G.


Moore, Richard T.; Wilson, Eldred D.; AND O’Haire, R. T.


Moosetrak Maps


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.]

1931 25.69  Grand Canyon.  Monterey, California: Jo Mora Publications.  [Cartoon physiographic map.]
California. Monterey, California: Jo Mora Publications. [Cartoon physiographic map. Lower-right corner depicts Salton Sea region and Colorado River from Needles to Mexico.]

Morris, R. H.


Morse, Sidney E.

1844 25.1002 Mexico[;] Guatemala and the West Indies. In: 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.] [Map on p. 38.] [► In “Mexico”, “Colorado R.” is drawn roughly between the gulf and the confluence to two rivers (not labeled) heading in “Cordilleras of Mexico”.]

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 separated from “Sonora” by “Gulf of California”. "R. Colorado” is depicted 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 “P. 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."]

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.

of 1805: War Department Copy”; MAP 123, "Lewis and Clark's Map of 1806”; MAP 125, "Clark's Map of 1810”; all maps with manuscript title or variant, "A Map of part of the Continent of North America").

---

**Mowry, Sylvester**

1857 25.891 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.") In: Memoir of the proposed Territory of Arizona. Washington: Henry Polkinhorn, 30 pp., map. [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 Heintzeiman’s [sic] Pt.”]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT IV:930 [with illustration between pp. 52/53]


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT V:1076

---

**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.

THE GRAND CANYON • Volume 2 • CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

N

Nakajima, Suido [中島水道]

1853 25.1288 圖方國萬球 [chikyū bankoku hōzu] [Square map of all the countries of the globe]. [No imprint] [Japan], hand-colored woodblock print. [Date Kei 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 × 18 inches, 3¾ × 6 inches folded.]

National Geographic, AND Waterford Press


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.]

2009 25.312  

2009 25.313  

2015 25.590  
**Paria Canyon, Kanab:** Vermilion Cliffs National Monument: Grand Staircase-Escalante NM: Arizona, Utah: revised regularly, waterproof, tear-resistant.  Evergreen, Colorado: National Geographic Maps, 1 sheet, 2 sides.  (Trails Illustrated Map™, no. 859.)  (Scale 1:75,000.)

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.]

2017 25.990  
**Arizona.** Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Maps, 1 sheet, scale 1:766,000, shaded relief.  [Wall map, 33 × 40½ inches.]

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.)

2020 25.1853  
**National parks of the United States:** destination touring map and guide: revised regularly, waterproof, tear-resistant.  Evergreen, Colorado: National Geographic Maps, 1 sheet, 2 sides.  (Scale 1:5,183,000.)  (Copyright 2019 National Geographic Partners LLC, Washington, D.C.)  [Text on verso. Map includes some national monuments and national recreation areas.]

---

**National Geographic Society**

25.71  

1953 25.70  
**Historical map of the United States.** Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, scale ca. 1:5,000,000.

1959 25.892  
**America’s wonderlands: the scenic national parks and monuments of the United States.** Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, 511 pp., map in back pocket.  (Also 1966 ed.)
CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES


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 × 36 inches, printed on one side on plasticized paper, omitting text and illustrations that appear in the mass produced 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]

≡ REVIEWS AND NOTICES Auden, 1980, ITEM NO. 30.412 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON

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.” [recto notation]) [This is Variant B. 22½” × 35 inches (reduced from Variant A to accommodate presses used for very large National Geographic magazine press run), published for distribution with July 1978 issue of National Geographic, accompanying the features by W. E. Garrett (ITEM NOS. 2.2846, 2.2847); folded, 6 × 9 inches, to be laid in with this issue. “Copies of this map with additional coverage extending westward beyond Hermit’s Rest, same scale, 35” × 36”, printed one side only on plastic, may be purchased from the National Geographic Society, Washington, D.C.” (recto notation). For the larger format variant A, with slightly broader geographic coverage, see ITEM NO. 24.357. Key and credit notations are placed differently than in Variant A. Omits the table of trail distances that appears in Variant A.]


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.

**Variant D.** 35 x 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.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Geographic Visitor Center Grand Canyon</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Old Trails Road Association</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1923 25.147</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Publishing Company</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Railway Publication Company</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Navajo Nation


[Nentvig, Juan] [also variously as Nentoig and Mentuig]

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 Leszczkowski, 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. [► 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. [► 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
Newberry, J. S. [Newberry, John Strong]

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 Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON]. 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. Eng6. under the direction of the Office of Explorations and Surveys, A. A. Humphreys, Capt. Top1. Eng6. 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON) (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.]

Geological Map No. 2: 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 Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON]. 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, scale 1:760,320. [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. 2, Rio Colorado of the West, Explored by 1st. Lieut. Joseph C. Ives, Top1. Eng6. under the direction of the Office of Explorations and Surveys, A. A. Humphreys, Capt. Top1. Eng6. 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON) (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.]
### 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

2015 11.13940  

### Nightingale, Constance

1966 25.266  
**Map of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River.** [Grand Canyon, Arizona]: Kolb Studios, 1 sheet.

### Nihon Kōkū Bunka Jigyō Sentā [日本航空文化事業センター] [Japan Airlines Business Center]

1990 25.651  
**ロサンゼルス・ラスベガス・グランドキャニオン Los Angeles** [Rosanzerusu rasubegasu gurandokyonian : Los Angeles] [Los Angeles, Las Vegas, Grand Canyon : Los Angeles]. **Tōkyō: 日本航空文化事業センター [Nihon Kōkū Bunka Jigyō Sentā] [Japan Airlines Business Center]. (JAL City Guide Map.)** [In Japanese, with title in mixed Japanese and Roman characters.]

### 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.]

### 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON).]
Nordhoff, Charles

1888  25.1759  Peninsular California, showing the limits of the International Company.  In: Peninsular California : some account of the climate, soil, productions, and present condition chiefly of the northern half of Lower California.  New York: Harper and Brothers, 130 pp.  [Fold-out map facing p. 11.]  [= "Colorado R." is depicted between Yuma, Arizona, and the head of the "Gulf of California"; the New River (not labeled) is also shown.  In the region immediately west of the Colorado and New Rivers in Mexico, labels appear for "gold", "tin", "alum & sulphur mines", and "saltpetre"][1]

Noriega, Eduardo

1898  25.895  Geografía de la República Mexicana.  México: Librería de la Vda 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.]

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


2007  25.1865  Street map of Kingman and Golden Valley : plus Colorado River recreation : Including: Lake Mead, Lake Mohave and ghost towns.  Cortez, Colorado: North Star Mapping, 1 sheet, 2 sides.  [Recto: "Kingman", "Golden Valley".  Verso: "Lake Mead Area", "Lower Colorado River" (Topock to Mexico), and list of "Ghost Towns".]


417
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author, Firm, or Collective</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Call No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O. W. Gray and Son</td>
<td>1875</td>
<td>25.1338</td>
<td>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. [*&quot;Lower California&quot; is separated from &quot;Sonora&quot; and &quot;Sinaloa&quot; by &quot;Gulf of California&quot;. &quot;Colorado R.&quot; is shown between the head of the gulf and north of &quot;Ehrenberg&quot;, with the &quot;Rio Gila&quot; confluence at &quot;Ft. Yuma&quot;. 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.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Geologists, AAPG United States Geological Highway Map Series, map no. 2, geological map scale 1 inch = ca. 30 miles.

**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.” “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, Comm[and]ing 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. 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. N° 22 & 24 South 5th St. Philad[elphia] [► 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**

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 order upstream from Lees Ferry, Arizona.]

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 order upstream from the Virgin River–Colorado River confluence.]

1975 10.24  River mile index : Colorado River tributaries in Utah, Paria River to Cisco Wash, and Great Salt Lake Tributaries in Utah, Kenneecott 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 order upstream from Lees Ferry, Arizona.]

1976 10.25  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 order upstream from the southerly U.S.-Mexico boundary.] [See also U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Region, Boulder Canyon Operations Office, 2001, ITEM NO. 10.141.]

Paher, Stanley W.


Paine, Paul M.

1925 25.1508  Map of Adventures: Storiies 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”!]

420
Palmer, William J.  52  

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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON). 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 "Rio San Juan" and "Rio 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. 53) 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 its second state are the label, "Moquis Pueblos" without symbols, the label "coal" appears south of Callville, 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 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).]  •  ITEMS 2.250, 2.260.  "The Colorado River is labeled "Rio Colorado" on its lower course, and as "Colorado River" between the confluences 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

52 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).

An example of 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_InitialSort%2CPub_Date%2C.Series_No&qvq=q:Map%20of%20the%20route%20of%20the%20Southern%20Continental%20R.R.;sort:Pub_List_No_InitialSort%2CPub_Date%2C.Series_No;lc:RUMSEY~8~1&mi=0&trs=2.

An example of 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_InitialSort%2C.Pub_Date%2C.Series_No&qvq=q:Map%20of%20the%20route%20of%20the%20Southern%20Continental%20R.R.;sort:Pub_List_No_InitialSort%2C.Pub_Date%2C.Series_No;lc:RUMSEY~8~1&mi=18&trs=2

and another example is in the Library of Congress at https://www.loc.gov/item/98688808/.

The Grand Canon of the 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 "Callville". The "Proposed Route of 32nd 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 Calville is removed, and the label on the "Nevada Br." (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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON) 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.]

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.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT V:1206 [with illustration facing p. 243]

---

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’s. [U.S. Army, Topographical Engineers], New York: J. and D. Major, 1 sheet. [Scale 1 inch = ca. 25½ miles.] [► “Green River” and “Grand River” are shown in canyons on either side of the “Sierra de la Lantera”, 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 Lantera” 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** in **Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANYON**), p. 1076.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:730 [with illustration facing p. 11]

---

Partnership for the National Trails System

2018 25.1847

National Trails System 50 Years 1968 2018 Administered by: [logos of U.S. Bureau of Land Management, U.S. National Park Service, and U.S. Forest Service]. ("For more information about National Trails, please visit: [www.PNTS.org](http://www.PNTS.org) and [www.Trails50.org](http://www.Trails50.org).")


---

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.]

423
Pearthree, Philip A.


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.

Pearthree, Philip A., AND House, P. Kyle


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 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.

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 for 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.


Péwé, Troy L.


Phelps and Watson [firm]

1859 25.1360 Map of the United States, Canada[,] Mexico, West Indies, and Central America, with Distances to Various Parts of the World. INSET ON: 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.”) [BROADSIDE]. [► “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.

see also 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.; Petersburgh (New York): Somervell and Conrad; Norfolck (Virginia): Bonsal, Conrad, and Co; and Baltimore (Maryland): Fielding Lucas, Jr. (John Binns, Printer.) [Cartographic historians understand that this map was taken largely from Humboldt, without credit.] [► "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 Sª 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 II'"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 Bucarelli", which is correctly 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, despite having been 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 for Section 2.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:299 [with illustration facing p. 25]

Pillmore, C. L.


Pilonero, Joseph T.


Pinart, Alph. [Pinart, Alphonse]

1877  25.899 Californie Méridionale et Arizona pour suivre le voyage de A. Pinart 1875-1876. ("Gravé par Erhard, 12 r. Duguay-Trouin.", "Imp. Fraillery 3 rue Fontanes") In: Voyage dans l’Arizona. Société de Géographie, Bulletin (Paris), Series 6, 13 (March): 225-240, map. [Map scale 1:5,000,000.] [► Pinart’s route is indicated, crossing "Rio Colorado" at “Fort Yuma”/“Arizona City” and at “Hardyville”. The Grand Canyon area is drawn generally, including the confluence of “Colorado Chiquito.”] [In French.]
Pinkerton, John

1815  25.1198  **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.")  **In:** Pinkerton, John (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.  [► "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" (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 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.]

Poirson, J. B.

1826  25.1095  **Mapa de Mejico, y de los Países limitrosos 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.


1957  24.156  **Photogeologic map of the Hurricane Cliffs 2 NW quadrangle, Mohave County, Arizona. U.S. Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Investigations Map I-293, scale 1:24,000.**
Poole Bros.

1884  25.1556  Map of the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad System.  Showing its direct Connecting Lines in the United States and Mexico.  ("Rand, McNally & Co., Engravers, Chicago.")  **INSET ON RECTO:** 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.")  [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


Porena, F.  [Porena, Filippo]


Powell, John Wesley


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*, in Volume 1 of *The Grand Canon*; 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.]

**CROSS-LISTINGS**

Wheat V:1290

---

**Powell, Robert E.; Fleck, Robert J.; and Cossette, Pamela M.**


**Prang** see Louis Prang [firm]

---

**President’s Water Resources Policy Commission, Committee on River Program Analysis**


---

**Preston, R. N., and Preston, M. L.**

Price, William W.


Prol Ledesma, Rosa Maria; Carrillo de la Cruz, Juan Luis; Torres Vera, Marco Antonio; Membrillo Abad, Alejandra Selene; AND Espinoza Ojeda, Orlando Miguel


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 Freistaat von Nordamerica Berlin 1824 von R. v. L. Berlin: [no imprint]. In: Allgemeiner Schulatlas : von R. v. L. Berlin: [no imprint]. [↩] “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 for 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.


Radefeld, Hauptmann C.

1846 25.1542 Texas Nach den besten Quellen entw. u gezeich. v. Hauptm. Radefeld. 1846. (”Stich, Druck und Verlag des Bibliographischen Instituts [sic] zu Hildburghauser.”) (”Meyer’s Handatlas N° 103”). [↩] The southwesterly 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 entworff. u gezeich. v. Hauptm. C. Radefeld. Hildburghauser: 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Raines, Gary L.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Raisz, Erwin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>24.822</td>
<td>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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON).]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>24.824</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. 1:12,000,000. [Sheet, 11 × 17 inches, produced separately to accompany Atwood (1940, ITEM NO. 21.114 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON).]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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. 1:12,000,000. [Sheet, 11 × 17 inches, produced separately to accompany Atwood (1940, ITEM NO. 21.114 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON).] [Also reprinted 1968.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

TOTAL ITEMS: 5
### Rand McNally [firm]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Catalog No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Rand McNally and Co. [and as Rand, McNally and Co.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Catalog No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.593</td>
<td><strong>A correct map of the United States of America, showing the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R.R. and connections.</strong> Chicago: Rand McNally and Co., Engravers, 1 sheet, scale ca. 1:8,000,000. [1888]; date of “JAN 22 1888” seen stamped on Library of Congress Copyright Office deposit copy. [↩] Grand Canyon is labeled as “Big canon of the Colorado Riv.” The railroad line is shown passing closest to the canyon at “Hualapais Spr.” (Peach Springs). “Lee’s Ferry” is also denoted. The Little Colorado River is labeled “Flax Riv. or Colorado” (sic), shown reaching its confluence with the Colorado directly from the southeast. [Compare also Rand McNally and Co., 1888, Item No. 25.594.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>25.613</td>
<td><strong>Indexed map of Arizona showing the stage lines, counties, lakes and rivers.</strong> 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 “Escalanta 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CROSS-LISTINGS

WHEAT V:1276 [consolidated reference to “maps of western states and territories”]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Catalog No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1876 | 25.1518 | **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." [fascimile signature].) [↩] 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.

1878 25.1568  
**Rand McNally & Co.’s Arizona.** In: *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. [Map on 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 “Yampas 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 Map of the United States.** INSET ON: 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.) [► “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. " 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, 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. r" (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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Scale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>25.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>25.86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Grand Canyon Village and vicinity.** Fred Harvey services at Grand Canyon National Park, South Rim. [Chicago]: Rand McNally and Co., 1 sheet.

---

**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 along a slightly sinuous course to the edge of map) and the confluence of “Virgin River”]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cross-listings</th>
<th>Wheat V:1046</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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 Kearny 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”]

---

**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”]

---

**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”]

---

**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”]
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.”

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.”)  (“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.]

438
Rascoe, Bailey, Jr., AND Baars, Donald L.


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.]

Raven Maps and Images is not related to Raven’s Perch Media.
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]

1850  25.1720  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. 1850.  [The Southwest is largely occluded by a box containing a table of distances between places on the map. “Rio Colorado” is shown between the “Gulf of California” and just north of the confluence of Bill Williams River (not labeled), where appears the label “Yavamaia Inds”; beyond is occluded by the box just noted. The Gila River (not labeled) arrives at the head of the gulf exactly where the Colorado River arrives. Paralleling the Colorado to the west is the “Rio de las Piramides sulfureas”, which arcs from its southwesterly course to a southeasterly course in order to arrive at the head of the gulf some distance below the Colorado’s mouth.]  [See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes for Section 2.] [For an earlier ed. see Barber and Willard (1835, ITEM NO. 25.1320), and a later ed. that omits the box see Reed and Barber (1852, ITEM NO. 25.1150).]

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 for Section 2.] [For earlier eds. see Barber and Willard (1835, item no. 25.1320) and Reed and Barber (1850, item no. 25.1720).]

---

**Rees, Abraham**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item no.</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| NO DATE | 25.87 | North America. *In: 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.] [► 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* [which refers back to I:269]*

---

**Rees, Charlotte Harris**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item no.</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON) *The Asiatic Fathers of America.*]

---

**Reichard, C. G.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item no.</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1802 | 25.1092 | *Charte 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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  Wheat II:263

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item no.</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1804 | 25.1196 | *Charte von Nordamerica nach den neusten 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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  Wheat II:263

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item no.</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1817 | 25.1093 | *Charte von Nordamerica Entworfen und gezeichnet von C. G. Richard. Ergänzt und nach den neuen Entdeckungen der Hrn. Lewis, Clarke u: Pike vervollstandigt. 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:323
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. 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.”] [See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes for Section 2.] [In German.]

---

Reineck and Reineck

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Remick, W. H.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Rennicke, Jeff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Reynolds, Stephen J.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Reynolds, Stephen J.; Florence, F. P.; Roddy, M. S.; Welty, J. W.; and Trapp, R. A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
The Grand Canon • Volume 2 • CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES


Reynolds, Stephen J.; Roddy, Michael S.; and Welty, John W.


Reynolds, William C.

1856 25.1756 Reynolds’s Political Map of the United States, designed to exhibit the comparative area of the free and slave states, and the territory open to slavery or freedom by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. With a comparison of the principal statistics of the free and slave states, from the census of 1850. New York: Published by Wm. C. Reynolds, No. 195 Broadway, and J. C. Jones, No. 1 Spruce Street. Chicago: Rufus Blanchard, No. 52 La Salle Street. ("Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1856, by W. C. Reynolds, in the Clerk’s Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.") [► The base map displays rudimentary courses for rivers in the Southwest. “Rio Colorado” is depicted between the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” and the Gulf of California (not labeled). Just downstream from that confluence is the confluence of “St. Johns R.” (San Juan River). The Colorado arcs from there on a course turning from southwest to due south, where it receives from the east “Red R.” (Little Colorado River), abruptly turning there to a west-southwest course to the confluence of “Virgen R.”, where it turns to the south-southwest and follows a straight course to the gulf, receiving en route two tributaries (both unlabeled), one from the northwest and west, the other from the northeast (the latter presumably is the Bill Williams River). At the head of a long north-northeast trending embayment at the head of the gulf is the confluence of “R. Gila”.]

Richard, Stephen M.; Reynolds, S. J.; Spencer, J. E.; and Pearlree, 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON).] [► 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.]

Richardson, Albert D.


Rishel, W. D. [Rishel, William D. “Bill”]

See in Part 9 of THE GRAND CANON Volume 1, 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’ Copy right secured according to law. A.D. 1819.—Printed and Coloured by John L. Narst\text{\unline}n 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]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robitaille, Chris</td>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.625</td>
<td>(ARTIST) <em>Grand Canyon National Park</em>. [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.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Rogers, Henry Darwin, AND Johnston, A. Keith | 1857 | 25.728 | [Maps.] *In*: *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 an 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 F’’).  [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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANYON), p. 1076.]

- CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT IV:933 ["State of California"; with illustration facing p. 63]; IV:934 ["Territory of Utah"; with illustration facing p. 64]

Rogers, Roberta


Romat et Baillet  [firm]

1849  25.701  Carte populaire de la Californie avec les nouvelles mines d’or.  Paris: Romat et Baillet.  [► 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.”]  [Wheat (Volume 3, p. 285) calls this lithograph a “crude and distorted map”.]  [In French.]

- CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:634 [with illustration facing p. 87]

Rosa  [Casa de Rosa]

1822  25.871  Mapa de México 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-Espana.  Tomo Cuarto.  [Volume: (Vicente Gonzalez Arnao, translator), Paris: Casa de Rosa (1822), 4 volumes.]  [► "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 confluen 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 confluen, “R. de los Piramides Sulfureas”.]  [See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes for Section 2.]  [In Spanish.]

- CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT II:349

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 confluen of “Rio Zaguananas” (Green River) and “Rio Nabajoa” (San Juan River).  At the confluen of “Rio Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River) and the Colorado is labeled “Puerto Bucarello” (Puerto de Bucareli).  Not far to the west of this confluen is a disconnected river, without headwater or confluen, running parallel to the Colorado, “C. de las Pyramides Sulfureas”.  Southwest from there, at the latitude of the tributary “R. S2 Maria” (Bill Williams River), is another disconnected river, “R. de los Martires”.]  [See also
**The Grand Canon • Volume 2 • Cartobibliography**

**Section 2: Maps of the 19th–21st Centuries**

**Remarks** on the "river of the sulfurous pyramids" in the Notes for Section 2. [In Spanish.]

- **Cross-listings: Wheat II:429**

**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 Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River) and the Colorado is labeled "Puerto Bucarello" (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.]

**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-OH-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 see "California" (panel title), banner title "Cruisin' California on Route Sixty-Six". Banner titles vary by map.]

**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 M. 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 in Volume 1 of *The Grand Canon*), which in so appearing also supported the paper by Dracopoli (1912, Item No. 2.29244), that was appended without title to Lumholtz's paper.]

**Rude, Kleng**

**1960 25.578**

*Pano-View map: State of Nevada.* Las Vegas: Frontier Fidelity Savings and Loan Association, 1 sheet, scale 1:500,000. [With artistic illustrations and text. Includes Hoover Dam and Lake Mead.]

**Rulison, Duane**

**1860 25.1246**

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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT IV:1015

Ruppert, Ryan F., AND Faulds, James E.


Rusho, W. L., AND Adams, L. W.


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 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?]

Russon, Robert S.


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


Sable, Edward G.


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


Sage, Rufus B.

1846 25.912 Map of Oregon, California, New Mexico, N.W. Texas, & the proposed Territory of Ne-braska. ("F. Michelm’s Lith., New York"). In: 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 Engander. Philadelphia: Carey and Hart, 303 pp., map. [► 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”.]

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.]

Salas, David E.

2016 11.18920 Lake Mead National Recreation Area—vegetation map. In: Salas, David E., Stevens, Joe, Evens, Julie, Cogan, Dan, Ratchford, Jaime S., and Hastings, Daniel, Vegetation
**SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES**

*Mapping of Lake Mead National Recreation Area.* Fort Collins, Colorado: U.S. National Park Service, Natural Resource Stewardship and Science, separately paginated sections [594 pp. total], map. *(U.S. National Park Service, Natural Resource Data Series, NPS/MOJN/NRR—2016/1344.)* [Scale 1:200,000 (but in digital format can be resized), units in meters. **Insets:** "Detail 1 Las Vegas Wash and Las Vegas Bay", "Detail 2 South Cove and Meadview", "Detail 3 Muddy River & Overton Arm" [northern extremity of Overton Arm only], "Detail 4 Bonelli Landing and Bay", "Detail 5 Cottonwood Cove & Lake Mohave" [Cottonwood Cove area only] "Detail 6 Spirit Mountain", "Detail 7 Fire Mountain Road".] ["The source imagery used to produce the digital map included a combination of 2007 Quickbird Imagery, 2012 National Agricultural Imagery Program (NAIP) imagery, Google Earth Imagery, ESRI streaming imagery, visual interpretation, and 4 ground-truthing field trips to interpret the complex patterns of vegetation at LAKE [Lake Mead National Recreation Area]."] [ESRI: Environmental Systems Research Institute.] [Report and map available online at https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2237284; additional data at https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2177194.]

---

**Salazar Ylarregui, José**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>25.913</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plano de la confluencia de los ríos Gila y Colorado y del surco de este último 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. Còpia 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. *In: 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 línea 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. [Map scale 1:10,000; displays San Diego to the Colorado-Gila River confluence.] [See also under Whipple in Section 2 herein.]. [In Spanish.]

≡ **CROSS-LISTINGS**  Π **WHEAT III:691**

---

**Saleeby, J. B.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>24.170</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


---

**Saltus, R. W.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>24.171</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Santa Fe  see Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway System

Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company


Sargent, K. A., and Roggensack, Kurt


Sauck, W. A., and Sumner, J. S.


Scarborough, Robert B.


Scarborough, Robert B., and Coney, Michael L.


Scarborough, Robert B., and McGarvin, Thomas


Scarborough, Robert B.; Menges, Christopher M.; and Peartree, Philip A.

### Schmidt, J. M. F.  [Schmidt, Johann Marius Friedrich]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1820 | America. Gezeichnet vom Professor J. M. F. Schmidt. Berlin bei Simon Schropp et Co 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.]

### Schmidt, Julius H. von; Keddie, Arthur W.; AND Gibbes, Charles Drayton

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Schmölder, B.  [Schmölder, Bruno]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| NO DATE | Map of California and the country east from the Pacific. In: 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.]

[≡ "Rio Colorado" is depicted along an essentially straight course between "Golf von Californien" and "Rio Jaquesito" (Little Colorado River). Upstream from that confluence the river is labeled "Rio Zaguunanas" (sic), to which "Green R." is a tributary. The confluence of the Little Colorado and Colorado is labeled "P. Bucaretti" (Puerto de Bucareli). "Rio Virgin" is depicted as a tributary to the Colorado as a short river without headwater or confluence.]

\[In German.\]

\[cross-listings\] Wheat III:608 [with illustration facing p. 65]

---

\[\textbf{Schnell, Ed.}\]

1862 25.1310 A \textit{Map of the World in Japanese} by Ed. Schnell Yokohama February 1862. \textit{萬國航海圖} [Bankoku kōkai zu]. 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 \textit{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 "三川" "San Juan R."), which courses figuratively through the Grand Canyon region. The engraved Japanese orthography is 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 [?]

---

\[\textbf{Schönberg and Co.}\]

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. This 'valuable' map is perhaps the worst map of California that appeared during 1849."

\[\textbf{SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES}\]
“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".

Schuchert, Charles


Seaman, Rob


Sekisui, Nagakubo

see also Sekisui in Section 1

1834 25.1134  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 orthography 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.]

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.]

Shelton, Hal


Shelton, William Arthur

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] [This is Map 22.]

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, N°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.”]

Shibata, Shūzō  [新發田収藏]
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 [Edo (i.e., Tokyo)]: 高木耕蔵 [Takagi Kōzō], folded woodcut map with text, in board covers. [Date given as 嘉永 5 [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.]

Shipman, Todd C.; Richard, Stephen M.; AND Spencer, Jon E.

Shirley, Rodney W.
[See also remarks in the introduction to Section 1 of the cartobibliography]

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.]

Simon, Ruth B.


Simpson, J. H. [Simpson, James H.]


Sitgreaves, L. [Sitgreaves, Lorenzo]


[Two states: 1) the short north/south reach of the Colorado between the Virgin/Yampay confluence and the top of the map is labeled “Big Cañon”; in state 2) that reach is labeled “Great Cañon”. It has not been determined here which state appeared first.]

[Sites not noted by other cartobibliographers. See in Earle Spamer, “Big Canyon, Great Canyon, Grand Canyon: The mysterious evolution of a name”, The Ol’ Pioneer (Grand Canyon Historical Society), Volume 33, no. 1 (Winter 2022), pp. 8-18.]

Siwiec, Benjamin R.

**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.]


**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.)

2016 25.524 *Grand Canyon National Park.* Boulder, Colorado: Sky Terrain, 5th ed., 1 sheet, 2 sides. (Cartography by Kent Schulte.) (“Waterproof, tear tough, mileage, shaded relief, topography, trail descriptions, full GPS grid, backcountry use areas, 1:40,000 scale, 308 miles (495km) of trails covers the vast central core of the Park.”) (Contour interval 100 feet.) [Global Positioning System.]

2018 25.1858 *Grand Canyon National Park.* Boulder, Colorado: Sky Terrain, 7th ed., 1 sheet, 2 sides. (Cartography by Kent Schulte.) (“Waterproof, tear tough, mileage, shaded relief, topography, trail descriptions, GPS grid, backcountry use areas, 1:40,000 scale, 308 miles (495km) of trails covers the vast central core of the Park.”) (Contour interval 100 feet.) [Global Positioning System.]

**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  Map of Oregon[,] Northern California[,] Santa Fé &c.  INSET on 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 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. Yaguesilla" (Little Colorado River). Also labeled is "Nabajoa" (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". "Río 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. "Río Gila" has its confluence with the Colorado just north of the head of the gulf.)

≡ cross-listings  Wheat III:692

1852  25.1716  Map of North America by J. Calvin Smith. ("Published by J. Disturnell. New York, [date obliterated? on copy seen]"). [The copy seen, with an inset "Map of the Gold Region California", from the Boston Public Library, is cataloged as 1852, but has a cataloger's note (apparently from 1930), "Map 35.2 1853.2", another pencilled notation, "1849", and "63300 1852.565X". (= "Río Colorado" is shown between the head of "G. of California"
and the confluence of “Grand R.” and presumably “Green R.” (poor typographical placement appears that “Yampa R” may be the stream meeting the Grand). The course of the Colorado arcs from the confluence south to southwest through what is the Grand Canyon region; it receives en route “Nabajoa” (San Juan River) from the east, an unlabeled tributary (likely the Little Colorado River) from the south and east that has its confluence toward the western end of the canyon, an unlabeled tributary that arcs from southwest to southeast that is in the position of the Virgin River with a confluence at the great bend of the Colorado where that river turns from southwest to south, “R. Virgen” west of there that comes from the northeast and turns southeast to meet the Colorado much too far south, an unlabeled tributary from the northeast (Bill Williams River), and “Rio Gila” from the east-northeast. The lower Colorado follows a continuously south-southwesterly course from the great bend area all the way to 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 Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON), 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 Cortez”. “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 “Pto. Bucarelli” (Puerto de Bucarelli).

[NOTE: For 1853 ed. see Cox (ITEM NO. 25.1074).]

Spencer, Jon E., AND Richard, Stephen M.


Spencer, Jon E., AND Shenk, Jonathan D.

1986 24.182 Map showing areas in Arizona with elevated concentrations of uranium. Arizona Bureau of

Spencer, Jon E.; Ferguson, C. A.; Pearthree, Philip A., AND Richard, S. M.

2007 11.2103 Geologic map of the Boundary Cone 7¹/₂′ quadrangle, Mohave County, Arizona. Arizona
Geological Survey, Digital Geologic Map DGM-54, version 1.0, scale 1:24,000, text 23
pp.

Spencer, Jon E.; Pearthree, Philip A.; Gootee, Brian F.; AND Tosdal, Richard M.

2016 11.13935 Geologic map of the Dome Rock Mountains SW 7¹/₂′ quadrangle, La Paz County, Arizona.

Spencer, Jon E.; Pearthree, Philip A.; House, P. Kyle; AND Reynolds, Stephen J.

2015 11.13934 Geologic map of the Cross Roads 7¹/₂′ quadrangle and the southern part of the Gene Wash
7¹/₂′ quadrangle, La Paz County, Arizona, and San Bernardino County, California. Arizona
Geological Survey, Digital Geologic Map DGM-111, version 1.0, 1 sheet, scale 1:24,000.

Spencer, Jon E.; Richard, Stephen M.; Johnson, Bradford J.; Love, Diane S.; Pearthree, Philip A.; AND
Reynolds, Stephen J.

2013 11.6222 Geologic map of the Artillery Peak and Rawhide Wash 7¾′ quadrangles, Mohave and La Paz
1.0, 2 sheets, scale 1:24,000.

Spencer, Jon E.; Shenk, Jonathan D.; AND Duncan, John T.

1990 24.183 Map showing areas in Arizona with elevated concentrations of Uranium. Arizona
Geological Survey, Open-File Report 90-5, scale 1:1,000,000, 1 sheet. [Supersedes

Spencer, Jon E.; Youberg, Ann; Love, Diane; Pearthree, Philip A.; Steinke, Theodore R.; AND
Reynolds, Stephen J.

2015 11.9190 Geologic map of the Bouse and Ibx Peak 7¾′ quadrangles, La Paz County, Arizona.
Arizona Geological Survey, Digital Geologic Map DGM-107, version 2.0, scale
1:24,000.
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.”) (“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 Map of Routes to California and Oregon. (“Lith. of Hall & Mooney, Buffalo”.)) In: 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 maps. [No imprint], 72 pp., 2 maps. [► “Rio Colorado” is delineated between “Rio Gila” and headwaters.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:645 [with illustration facing p. 89]

Steiger, E.

1867 25.1698 Karte von Californien und Theilen der benachbarten Staaten und Territorien. E. Steiger, New York, 1867. Drawn, Engraved & Printed by G.W. & C.B. Colton & Co. New York. [► “Rio Colorado” is depicted from south of the international boundary to what is the Grand Wash Cliffs area, where the river is shown following a course a little north of due west before abruptly turning south at “Head of Navigation” and “Callville” before entering “Black Cañon”. South of the international boundary is the label “Willow Woods”. The Salton Sea is labeled “G’ Dry Lake”. Numerous place names are labeled along the Colorado’s course.] [In German.]

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 Ms. 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."]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Steinwehr, A. von</td>
<td>1874</td>
<td>25.1748</td>
<td>(COMPILER) Map of the River Systems of the United States compiled by A. von Steinwehr. To which are added certain statistics compiled from the returns of population and industry of the Ninth Census 1870 by Francis A. Walker. In: Walker, Francis A. (compiler), Statistical atlas of the United States based on the results of the Ninth Census 1870 : with contributions from many eminent men of science and several departments of the government. [Washington, D.C.]: U.S. Department of the Interior, Census Office, Plates I/II. ► The base map, with implied authority, differs from the two base map styles used elsewhere through this volume; see Walker (1874, ITEM NO. 25.1749). Regarding Steinwehr's map: &quot;Colorado R.&quot; is depicted between the &quot;Gulf of California&quot; and the confluence of &quot;Green R.&quot; and &quot;Grand R.&quot; Below that confluence the Colorado follows a generally arcing course from southwest to west-northwest at the confluence of &quot;Virgin R.&quot;, from whence it follows a generalized but otherwise accurate course southerly to the gulf. En route it receives &quot;San Juan R.&quot; from the east-southeast, &quot;Little Colorado or Flax R.&quot; from the southeast, &quot;Virgin R.&quot; from the north-northeast and northeast, &quot;Santa Maria R.&quot; (Bill Williams River) from the east, and &quot;Gila R.&quot; from the east.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| [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.[

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Catalogue Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
to its Natural and Human History: Complete and Fully 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 in Volume 1 of The Grand Canon

2014 10.81

"Copyright transferred to Grand Canyon Wildlands Council, Inc. for the 2013 edition, 1st printing, 2013.” Printed by Ram Offset Lithographers, White City, Oregon. Spiral-bound; in sequence, the 8th ed.] [Title-page specifies "2014 Edition”, title-page verso indicates "2nd Printing 2014” (i.e., 2nd printing of 2013 ed.). This ed. contains corrections to typographical errors but text remains otherwise unchanged; blank pages [145-148] added for notes; and improved color and contrast in photographs.] [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).]

2016 10.84

"Copyright transferred to Grand Canyon Wildlands Council, Inc. for the 2013 edition, 1st printing, 2013.” Printed by Ram Offset Lithographers, White City, Oregon. Spiral-bound; in sequence, the 9th ed.] [Title-page specifies "2016 Edition”, title-page verso indicates "3rd Printing 2016” (i.e., 3rd 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).]

2017 10.92

"Copyright transferred to Grand Canyon Wildlands Council, Inc. for the 2013 edition, 1st printing, 2013.” Printed by Ram Offset Lithographers, White City, Oregon. Spiral-bound; in 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).]

2019 10.116

"Copyright transferred to Grand Canyon Wildlands Council, Inc. for the 2013 edition, 1st printing, 2013.” Printed by Ram Offset Lithographers, White City, Oregon. Spiral-bound; in sequence, the 11th ed.] [Title-page verso indicates "5th Printing 2019” (i.e., 5th 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
The Grand Canon • Volume 2 • CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

Trail, South Kaibab Trail, Bright Angel Trail, Hermit Trail, South Bass Trail, and Havasu Canyon Trail (pp. 139-141).]

2021 10.145

The Colorado River in Grand Canyon: a river runner’s map and guide to its natural and human history. Flagstaff, Arizona: Grand Canyon Wildlands Council, Inc., 148 pp. [Cover title: The Colorado River in Grand Canyon: river map and guide.] [“Copyright transferred to Grand Canyon Wildlands Council, Inc. for the 2013 edition, 1st printing, 2013.” Printed by Ram Offset Lithographers, White City, Oregon. Spiral-bound; in sequence, the 12th ed.] [Title-page verso indicates “6th Printing 2021” (i.e., 6th 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.

1978 24.185


1978 11.690


Stieler, Adolf

1825 25.681

Vereinigte Staaten von Nord-Amerika entw. u. gez. v. [entworfen und gezeichnet von] Heinrich Hübbe 1825. In: Hand-Atlas über alle Theile der Erde und über das Weltgebäude. Gotha: Justus Perthes. [This is map 46b.] [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

Vereinigte Staaten von Nord-Amerika entw. u. geog. v. Ad. St. 1834. Einige Zusitze von H. Bgs. [Heinrich Berghaus], 1835. In: Hand-Atlas Über Alle Theile Der Erde Und Über Das Weltgebäude : nach dem neuesten Zustande. Gotha: Justus Perthes. [This is map 46b.] [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]

1848 25.1144

Verein-Staaten von Nord-Amerika, Mexico, Yucatan u. A. Gotha: Justus Perthes. (“Entw. u. ges [entworfen und gezeichnet] von Fr. v. Stülpnagel.” “Gestochen v. C. Metzeroth.”) (“Ausgabe in 65 BLV LVI. (Stieler’s Hand Atlas No 462).”) [The river, “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.]

1856 25.1701


465
downstream is the confluence of "Lino" (Little Colorado River). On the lower Colorado tributaries are the Bill Williams River (not labeled) from the north and east, and "Gila" from the east. In the Grand Canyon region (no labels) the Colorado passes through three north-south-trending mountain ranges. The "S. Juan" appears to be shown as encanyoned. [In German.]


Stipp, Thomas F., and Beikman, Helen M.


Storie, R. Earl, and Weir, Walter W.

1951  11.18928  Generalized soil map of California. In: Storie, R. Earl, and Weir, Walter W. [no date], Generalized soil map of California. California Agricultural Experiment Station Extension Service, Manual 6 (University of California, College of Agriculture, Agricultural Experiment Station and Extension Service), 52 pp., map in pocket. [Map is dated April 1951.]

Strand, Rudolph G.


Stratton, R. B. [Stratton, Royal B.]

1858  25.1282  [Map.] In: 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
### 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.]

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)]

### 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.


### Sutphin, Hoyt B., AND Wenrich, Karen J.


1988  24.189  *Map showing structural control of breccia pipes on the southern Marble Plateau, north-central Arizona.*  *U.S. Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Investigations Map I-1778,* 2 sheets; Sheet 1, Northern part, scale 1:50,000; Sheet 2, Southern part, scale 1:250,000.

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.]

Sykes, Godfrey Glenton


1937 25.932 *Map of the Colorado Delta Region Approximate Status of 1933.* *In:* The Colorado delta. *Carnegie Institution of Washington, Publication 460*, 193 pp., fold-out map. [Variant 1 of this publication. See Sykes (1937, ITEM NO. 2.25806 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON) for extensive notes regarding points pertaining to this volume.] [Map is a fold-out, Plate I, inside rear cover, scale 1:750,000.] [Illustrated herein on p. xi.]


Tahoe Wood Maps


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 for Section 2.]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Scale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1825</td>
<td>25.553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1826</td>
<td>25.1055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1832</td>
<td>25.1736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1834</td>
<td>25.1546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1836</td>
<td>25.685</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.]

**A map of the United States of Mexico, As organized and defined by 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 Bucarelli” (Puerto de Bucareli).]

**Map of the United States and Mexico, Drawn & Engraved under the direction of H. S. Tanner. For the Atlas, to accompany Tho: T. Smiley’s Easy Introduction to the Study of Geography. 1832.**  (“Engraved for the Atlas, to accompany Smiley’s Easy Introduction to the Study of Geography. 1832.”)  (“Entered according to act of Congress. Feb’y 1st, 1830, by Thomas T. Smiley of the State of Pennsylvania.”)  **In:** Smiley, Thomas T., A new atlas, exhibiting the elevation of mountains, length of rivers, and population of cities, to accompany An Easy Introduction to the Study of Geography, for the Use of Schools . . . . Philadelphia: Printed for the Author, and for sale at Grigg and Elliott’s Bookstore, No. 9, North Fourth Street, and by Booksellers and Country Merchants generally in the United States. (J. Harding, Printer.)  [≡ “Lower California” is separated from “Sonora and Sinaloa” by “Gulf of California”. “Rio Colorado” is depicted between the undefined headwater and the head of “Gulf of California” that separates “Lower California” from “Sonora”. (In the headwaters, only “R. de los Martires” begins without definite headwater, flowing southwest, before becoming depicted by a dotted line passing to the west-southwest. “Rio Gila” enters the head of the Gulf independently, from the east, just below the mouth of the Colorado.]  [See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes for Section 2.]

**Mexico & Guatemala: 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 Pyramids” and “R. de los Martires”.]  [See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes for Section 2.]

**[Two maps.] In: 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. 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.)

\[ \text{NOTE: The principal features of the frequent new editions of this map were to display changing political boundaries.} \]

\[ \text{Cross-listings: WHEAT II:422 ("North America"; with illustration facing p. 81)} \]

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.") (\[\text{NOTE: The northwestern portion of the country (today’s American Southwest) is simplified from Humboldt’s maps (without specific credit). “Rio Colorado” is shown generally, and at the confluence of “Rio Jaquesila” is the label, “Puerto Bucarello” (Puerto de Bucareli).}\]

\[ \text{Cross-listings: WHEAT III:528} \]

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.") (\[\text{NOTE: The northwestern portion of the country (today’s American Southwest) is simplified from Humboldt’s maps (without specific credit). “Rio Colorado” is shown generally, and at the confluence of “Rio Jaquesila” is the label, “Puerto Bucarello” (Puerto de Bucareli).}\]

\[ \text{Cross-listings: WHEAT III:519} \]

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. (\[\text{NOTE: “Lower California” and “Sonora” are separated by “Gulf of California”. “Rio Colorado” is depicted as an essentially straight stream between the head of the gulf and headwaters. “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River) and “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River) are tributaries. A tributary (not labeled) is the Bill Williams River. “R. Gila” is a tributary, with its confluence just upstream from the head of the gulf.}\]

\[ \text{Cross-listings: WHEAT III:554} \]

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. (\[\text{NOTE: The principal features of the frequent new editions of this map were to display changing political boundaries.}\]

\[ \text{Cross-listings: WHEAT III:554} \]

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. (\[\text{NOTE: The principal features of the frequent new editions of this map were to display changing political boundaries.}\]

\[ \text{Cross-listings: WHEAT III:554} \]
NOTE: The principal features of the frequent new editions of this map were to display changing political boundaries.

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 “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River) or “R. 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 R. Jaquesila is marked “Puerto Bucarello” (Puerto de Bucareli).]

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. N[°]201 Broadway, N. York. 1850. [► “Lower California” and “Sonora” are separated by “Gulf of California”. “R. Colorado” is depicted between the head of the gulf and the confluence of “R. Zaguananas” and “R. 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 “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).]

Tardieu, J. B.  [Tardieu, Jean-Baptiste Pierre]
1810 25.675  Carte pour servir au voyage des Cap[tes] 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 Colombie 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 & 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 “N. Albion” and “Nouv[elle] 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 “Nouv[elle] Albion” and “Nouv[elle] Navarre.”] [In French.]

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.]
Taylor, Karen

Taylor, Ruth
1935 25.1690  **[Maps.] In:** Taylor, Frank J., and Taylor, Ruth, *Our U.S.A. : a gay geography.* (Text by Frank J. Taylor, maps by Ruth Taylor.) Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 113 pp. [Full-page cartoon-illustrated maps for the 48 states and American possessions. See Arizona (map 13), California (map 17), and Nevada (map 65); see also Utah (map 101), which includes northern Arizona, there illustrating “Pipe Springs Natl. Mon.”]  
[**NOTE:** The volume scarcely appears in the used-book market, as many dealers have broken the volumes in order to sell individual maps at a premium.]

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.)*]

Terra Prints  [firm]
2015 25.626  **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 “© 2015 Terraprints.com”. “The image has been sharpened to the sensor’s 15 meter pan-chromatic band to increase detail on the resulting scene.”]

Thayer, Horace
1861 25.1573  **Diagram of the United States, showing the Political Divisions and the Population The white and colored population being separately shown in the slave states.**  *In:* 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.”)  [*BROADSIDE.*]  [This is the lower map the sheet.]  [► “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.”]
### Section 2: Maps of the 19th–21st Centuries

**Theuret, D.**  
1853  25.1838  *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**  

**Thomson**  
*see*  John Thomson and Co.

**Thornton, Mouncie**  
[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 "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.)]
Thurston, Albert G.

1914 25.1843 Irrigation District and Road Map Imperial Valley Published by Western Map & Publishing Co. El Centro & Pasadena [recto] Imperial Valley Tract Map Published by Western Map & Publishing Co. El Centro and Pasadena [verso]. (“Copyright 1914 by Albert G. Thurston.”) (“Published and Copyrighted by Albert G. Thurston Pasadena, Cal.”) (“Drawn by Geo. H. Rock”) [Recto includes text, “Facts About Imperial Valley, Imperial County, Cal.”]

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.]

Time Traveler Maps


2005 25.554 Colorado Plateau adventure: map and directory: a comprehensive collection of the world’s most diverse guided adventures. Mancos, Colorado: Time Traveler Maps, foldout, 2 sides (texts on verso), scale 1:1,335,000.

2017 25.555 Diné Bikéyah: Navajo Lands. 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’ni’á Hatsoh (Navajo Bridge) is labeled.] [Place names in Navajo and English.]

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 4¾ × 10¾ inches, pasted within laminated heavy stock illustrated yappéd 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.]
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.]

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.]


Trapp, Richard A., AND Reynolds, Stephen J.


Trapp, Richard A.; Reynolds, Stephen J.; AND Kneale, S. M.


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.]

Travel-Aid

1947 25.143  Las Vegas Nevada invites you! See Boulder Dam, Lake Mead. Las Vegas, Nevada: Travel-Aid, 1 sheet, folded.

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.]

Triumph Press


### Tsurumine, Shigenobu

[also known under Gyofu, Kaisei (pseudonym)]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Catalog No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>25.1112</td>
<td>Meriken shinshi.</td>
<td>[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 referred to. The 1855 production cited here, under the same title, is in its catalog record attributed to Shigenobu Tsurumine (Volume 1 is accessible at <a href="https://open.library.ubc.ca/collections/tokugawa/items/1.0216590">https://open.library.ubc.ca/collections/tokugawa/items/1.0216590</a>, through which link the other volumes may also be accessed [accessed 31 March 2020]),]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Catalog No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>25.362</td>
<td>Map of the Colorado River: Davis Dam to Topock.</td>
<td>[Glendale, California]: Triumph Press, 1 sheet. (Kym’s Guide No. 12.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>25.364</td>
<td>Map of the Colorado River: Davis Dam to Topock.</td>
<td>[Los Angeles]: Triumph Press, 1 sheet. (Kym’s Guide No. 12.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
these volumes, inasmuch as only the maps are of pertinence here, which clearly are
the additions of the Japanese scholars.] [In Japanese.]

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

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° × 2° quadrangle,

Ulrich, George E.; Hereford, Richard; Nealey, L. David; et al.

1979 24.196 Preliminary geologic map of the Flagstaff 1° × 2° quadrangle, Arizona. U.S. Geological

Una Sociedad Literaria

1864 25.938 Estados-Unidos por Ramon Alaburn. In: 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)”. The map incidentally still depicts Mexico’s northern border on the Gila River
(though not labeled).] [In Spanish.]

Underhill Foundation, AND Grand Canyon Trust

Trust. Scale 1:2,000,000. 1 sheet.

inside back cover.

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 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 in Volume 1 of *The Grand Canon*), p. 1076.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Union Pacific System</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>25.94</th>
<th>Panoramic perspectives of the area adjacent to Hoover Dam. Union Pacific System, 1 sheet, folded. (Copyright R. B. Robertson.) [Cover title: <em>Hoover Dam</em>.]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

[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 Topography 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, Chief of Engineers (Office of)

see also U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; U.S. Army Engineer Department

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 of 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

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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT IV:929 [with illustration between pp. 52/53]

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.”, two 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.]

1932 25.530 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 Navigation Map No. 17 (Experimental)”, color topographic map, scale 1:500,000. “Night Flying Map”, white on black, scale 1:1,000,000.]

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 Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean: and of part of Mexico. Compiled in the Bureau of the Corps of Topogtl. 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.

1859 25.606 Territory and Military Department of New Mexico : compiled in the Bureau of Topography of the War Department 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]

1860 25.1525 Territory and Military Department of Utah compiled in the Bureau of Topography 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.)

1867 25.97 Old Territory and Military Department of New Mexico compiled in the Bureau of Topography of the War Department 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 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 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.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Item Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**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. Army Topographic Command** see also U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Map Service

No Date | 25.211
---|---

1973 | 25.228
---|---

**U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs**

1953 | 25.238
---|---
**Kaibab Indian Reservation, Arizona.** Phoenix: U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1 sheet. |

1992 | 25.99
---|---
**Indian land areas.** U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1 sheet. |

**U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Phoenix Area Office, Branch of Roads**

1985 | 25.239
---|---
**Kaibab Indian Reservation.** Phoenix: Branch of Roads, Phoenix Area Office, U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1 sheet. |

---

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. Bureau of Land Management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

## U.S. Bureau of Land Management; AND U.S. National Park Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>25.222</td>
<td>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.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Arizona Strip District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

## U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Arizona Strip District; AND U.S. Forest Service, Intermountain Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

## U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Arizona Strip District Office

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>


U.S. Bureau of Land Management, National Science and Technology Center


U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Needles Office


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.]

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

NO DATE  25.178  Bureau of Reclamation recreation areas. U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, folded sheet. [1992?]

1928  25.185  Colorado River basin. U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. ("Map no. 23000").

1929  25.183  Colorado River basin below Boulder Dam: 1929. U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, map. ("Map no. 23566"). [Irrigated and irrigable lands.]


1929  11.18197  Lower Colorado River, Imperial Valley, and Boulder Canyon Reservoir. 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.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Map Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td><strong>Lower Colorado River, Imperial Valley, and Boulder Canyon Reservoir.</strong> 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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td><strong>Colorado River basin below Boulder Dam : 1932.</strong> U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, map. (&quot;Map no. 24399&quot;). [Irrigated and irrigable lands.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td><strong>All-American Canal system.</strong> U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Map 25190, scale 1:633,600; and Map 25190-A, scale 1:316,800.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td><strong>Colorado River basin.</strong> U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. (&quot;Map no. 26380&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td><strong>Conservation areas and facilities, Colorado River basin.</strong> Denver: U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. (&quot;56-D-555&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td><strong>Colorado River basin principal power systems, existing and potential.</strong> U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, map. (&quot;56-D-556&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td><strong>Colorado River basin.</strong> U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. (&quot;Map no. X-300-819&quot;). [Numerous other eds.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Region 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Map Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td><strong>Map and operational diagram : lower Colorado River : Lees Ferry to Gulf of California.</strong> [No place]: U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, 1 sheet, no scale. (May 1957.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Region, Boulder Canyon Operations Office

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<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 “Restricted” due to wartime conditions. Quadrangle 36°-38°N, 108°-114°W. [Other printings.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Soils

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>11.18797</td>
<td>Soil map. California; Brawley sheet. [1920s.] [Scale not indicated. With soil profile keys and legends.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Ocean Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cat. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
U.S. Department of Defense, Legacy Resource Management Program


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

1850 25.940 Report of the Secretary of the Interior, in answer to a resolution of the Senate calling for information in relation to the operations of the commission appointed to run and mark the boundary between the United States and Mexico. February 28, 1850. Referred to the Committee on Finance. March 1, 1850. U.S. 31st Congress, 1st Session, Senate Document 34, 53, 22 pp., 4 MAPS.

U.S. Department of the Treasury see U.S. Treasury Department

U.S. Federal Aviation Administration

____ 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.]


Canyon region.] [Periodically updated; cited from ed. effective 30 January-26 March 2020.]

---

**25.733** IFR Enroute Low Altitude—U.S. L-7. 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.]

---


---


---

**U.S. Forest Service**

---

**NO DATE 25.496** Tusayan Ranger District. [U.S. Forest Service], 1 sheet. [2015?] [Motor vehicle use map. Sheet includes more detailed inset maps: "Tusayan", "Upper Basin", "Ten-X".]

---

**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.]

---


---


---


---

**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"). "Aeronautical 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.]

---

**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).
U.S. Forest Service, Southwestern Region


U.S. Forest Service, Southwestern Region; AND U.S. Forest Service, Geospatial Service Center


U.S. Forest Service, Southwestern Region; AND U.S. Forest Service, Geospatial Service and Technology Center


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\".)

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT V:1153

1867 25.1037 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. Jos. S. Wilson [facsimile signature] Commissioner.") (► "Colorado River" is depicted between the "Gulf of California" and various supposed confluentes in Utah. "Head of Navigation" is depicted at "Colville" (Callville). Between the confluentes 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 confluentes 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

1873 25.1567 *Map of the United States and Territories, Showing the Extent of Public Surveys, Indian and Military Reservations, Land Grant R.R. Rail Roads, Canals, and Other Details, Compiled from the Official Surveys of the General Land Office, and Other Authentic Sources, Under the Direction of the Hon. Willis Drummond, Commissioner.* 1873. [⇒ “Rio Colorado” is depicted only generally in the Grand Canyon region (not labeled). Limited topography is displayed along the Mogollon Rim to the Colorado. The routes of the Atlantic and Pacific, and Texas and Pacific, railroads are delineated.]

1876 25.1566 *Territory of Arizona. Compiled from the official Records of the General Land Office and other sources by C. Roerer, 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.]*


---

**U.S. Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories**


NO DATE 24.201 *General geologic map of the area explored from 1869 to 1880.* Scale 1 inch = 41.03 miles. 35° to 48° N, 90° to 114° W. U.S. Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories.
U.S. Geological Survey

see Section 4A herein for 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′ (1:100,000), 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′ (1:100,000), 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.

Separately published special topographic maps are among the citations listed here.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO DATE</th>
<th>25.1571</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[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 (<a href="https://www.loc.gov/item/2019360437/">https://www.loc.gov/item/2019360437/</a>), 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.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1896</th>
<th>24.377</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1906</th>
<th>11.734</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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. (&quot;Elevations and topography in Mexico are approximate&quot;). (N31°30′-W114°30′/2.2°×1.8°.) [Includes lower Colorado River area to head of Gulf of California. Also includes &quot;abandoned&quot; route of Southern Pacific Railroad that had been inundated by Salton Sea.] [Reprinted 1908, 1921, 1928, 1942.] [NOTE: Perhaps this is the so-called &quot;Salton Sink Special&quot;, but which map with that title has thus far been identified for this bibliography.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1910</th>
<th>25.492</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United States. [Washington, D.C.]: U.S. Geological Survey, 6 sheets. (&quot;First published in 1890&quot;). (&quot;Original compilation under the direction of Henry Gannett&quot;). [Scale 1:2,500,000.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1926</th>
<th>25.561</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Map of Grand Canyon National Park. [No place]: U.S. Geological Survey, 1 sheet. (&quot;Courtesy of the National Park Service&quot;). [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.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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). [Refer to key below.]

[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).]
[Regarding Mile 0 see note at beginning of this section.]


1927 24.817 (WITH U.S. National Park Service) **Topographic map of the Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona (east half).** U.S. Geological Survey, 1 sheet, scale 1:48,000. ("Topography by Francois E. Matthes and Richard T. Evans. Surveyed in 1902-1923.") [**Variant.** Lacks contour lines; only drainages and geographic features are displayed.] [Reprinted 1948.]


1967 24.820 **Bright Angel quadrangle, Arizona—Coconino Co.: 15 minute series (topographic).** U.S. Geological Survey, 1 sheet, scale 1:62,500, contour interval 80 feet with 40-foot supplementary contours, **shaded relief.** ("Topography and photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1954 and 1960. Field checked 1962."). [Label in lower right: "Bright Angel, Ariz.", "1962 minor corrections made 1967".] [In Section 4A of this Carotbibliography the base map 15-minute Bright Angel quadrangle is listed as **ITEM NO.** 24.738.]

1969 24.859 **Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Utah—Arizona.** U.S. Geological Survey, 1 sheet, scale 1:250,000, contour interval 200 feet with 100-foot supplementary contours. ("Prepared for the Bureau of Reclamation and the National Park Service by the Geological Survey from the Cortez, Escalante, Marble Canyon, Moab, Salina, and Shiprock 1:250,000 scale topographic maps, and from data furnished by the Bureau of Reclamation.") [With insets, "Page Area", "Wahweap Area", and "Rainbow Bridge National Monument".] [Includes the reach of the Colorado River from Glen Canyon Dam to below Badger Canyon in Grand Canyon National Park.] [Also later printings.]


### U.S. National Park Service, Geologic Resources Inventory

**see also** Winters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>24.850</td>
<td>Geologic map of Pipe Spring National Monument. [No place]: U.S. National Park Service, Geologic Resources Inventory, digital format (PDF). (<em>&quot;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: <a href="http://science.nature.nps.gov/nrdata/">http://science.nature.nps.gov/nrdata/</a>.</em>) [Source map is Billingsley et al. (2004, ITEM NO. 24.360).]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### U.S. Geological Survey, Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>10.48</td>
<td>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. Sheets headed &quot;River Mile −15&quot; to &quot;River Mile 279.5&quot;; mileages begin with Mile 0 of Birdseye (1924, ITEM NO. 10.119). Maps plot mileage points for GCMRC study, Birdseye, and the markers from the Grand Canyon river guides of Belknap and of Stevens; the GCMRC plots are refined to 0.1 mile points. Actual coverage of GCMRC points go upstream not quite to Mile −15.3 and does not actually go to the dam.] [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>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### U.S. House of Representatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### U.S. National Aeronautical Charting Office

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>25.144</td>
<td>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.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.114</td>
<td>Landsat image of the Grand Canyon [colored]. [Distributed by] University of New Mexico, Albuquerque. [1980s.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### U.S. National Archives and Records Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### U.S. National Observatory, Superintendent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>


("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.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 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 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." to its confluence with 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"."

1864 25.1359
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

2002 25.342 Lake Mead, Arizona-Nevada. U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, Nautical Chart 18687, 13th ed., November 2002, 1 sheet (2 sides), scale 1:48,000. [“Soundings refer to a normal lake level elevation which is 1160 feet above Mean Sea Level”. “Correct through NM Nov. 16/02” (i.e., Notice to Mariners, November 16, 2002).] [This edition cited here as an example; see also other eds., not cited.] [Also, 13th ed. noted with updates through 25 July 2020 (https://charts.noaa.gov/PDFs/18687.pdf).]

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.]


1941 25.115 Land map of eastern portion of Boulder Dam National Recreation Area, Grand Wash Cliffs to western boundary of Grand Canyon, Arizona. 4 sheets, scale 1 in. = 1 mi.


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”].

[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.]


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 for free and printed.”] [See https://www.charts.noaa.gov/BookletChart/18687_BookletChart.pdf (last accessed 14 December 2021)].

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


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT V:1207
The Grand Canon • Volume 2 • CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

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

1855 25.1705 B Sketch of Public Surveys in New Mexico to accompany Report of Surveyor General 1855. (“Surveyor Generals Office, Santa Fe September 30th 1855 Wm Pelham Surveyor General of New Mexico.”) (“Sen.Ex.Doc.No.1, 34th Cong: 1st Sess.”) (Sketch map. “Rio Colorado” is depicted to the New Mexico (Territory)-Sonora boundary. “Green River” and “Grand River” follow essentially parallel courses from the northeast before reaching a confluence in what later is the so-called Nevada angle of northwestern Arizona; along a short south-southwesterly course the Grand receives “Rio San Juan” from the east-northeast. In what is the Grand Canyon region the Colorado follows a southwesterly course along which the Green is met. Not far downstream from that confluence, but still in the far western part of the area, “Rio Colorado Chiquito” arrives from the east-southeast. “Rio Virgen” arrives from the north and northwest not far upstream from “Mohave Villages”, which are at the confluence of “Mohave River” from the west-northwest and “William’s Fork” (Bill Williams River) from the northeast. “Rio Gila” meets the lower Colorado from the northeast.)


1860 25.1707 Sketch of Public Surveys in New Mexico 1860. Compiled from Maps on File in this Office. (“Surveyor Generals Office; Santa Fe New Mexico, September 1st 1860. A. P. Wilbar [facsimile signature] Surveyor General of N.M.”) (“Lith. of J. Bien 180 Broadway N. Y.”) (Sketch map of rivers with selected topographical elements. “Rio Colorado” is depicted between the international boundary and the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River”. “Green River” and “Grand River” follow essentially parallel courses from the northeast before reaching a confluence in what later is the so-called Nevada angle of northwestern Arizona; along a short south-southwesterly course the Grand receives “Rio San Juan” from the east-northeast. In what is the Grand Canyon region the Colorado follows a southwesterly course along which the Green is met. Not far downstream from that confluence, but still in the far western part of the area, “Rio Colorado Chiquito” arrives from the east-southeast. The Virgin River (not labeled) arrives from the north not far upstream from “Mohave Villages”, which are at the confluence of “Mohave River” from the west-northwest. The Bill Williams River (not labeled) arrives from the northeast. “Rio Gila” meets the lower Colorado from the east.)

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 signature] 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 “SJ Clara Riv.”)
The Grand Canyon • Volume 2 • CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

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 signature], 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.]

U.S. Treasury Department

1864 25.1032 Statistical map of the United States of America. ("Bowen &. Co. 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"]

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.]


University of Arizona, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Water Resources Research Center


Utah.com

Recreation Area, All-American Highway 12. Generalized individual maps on verso. Also includes Lake Mead National Recreation Area on recto regional map.

Valin, Zenon; Hampton, Haydee; AND Buchheit, Kim

1997 25.1850 [Two maps.] In: Billingsley, George H., Spamer, Earle E., and Menkes, Dove, Quest for the pillar of gold: the mines and miners of the Grand Canyon. Grand Canyon Association, Monograph 10. [See MAPS: "Map 1—Physiographic Map" (fold-out, inside back cover), "Map 2—Mining Districts" (inside back cover).] [Map 1 depicts the boundaries of physiographic regions of the greater Grand Canyon, with a key to 132 point places. Map 2 depicts the (informal) boundaries of historic mining districts of the greater Grand Canyon, with a key to 54 specifically located mines and claims. Map 2 is the only map of its kind.]

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. [An atlas issued by subscription, in 76 parts, 1825-1827.] [► 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 map 53, "Amér. Sep. 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.] [In French.]

Cross-listings Wheat II:378

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 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, “St. 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**

1963 11.5850  
**Levantamiento gravimetrico zona geotermica de Mexicali Baja California.** 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.]

---

**Verlag von Leo Woerl** [firm]

NO DATE 25.123  
**Vereinigte Staaten von Nordamerika (Westen).** Würzburg: Verlag von Leo Woerl, scale 1:9,770,500, 1 colored sheet. **Accompanying:** Salvator, Erzherzog Ludwig, [1885], Los Angeles in Südcalifornien : eine Blume aus dem goldnen Lande, Würzburg and Wien, Verlag von Leo Woerl, 240 pp. [In German.]

---

**Verlag von Otto Spamer** [firm]

1880 25.1687  
**[Two maps.] In: Hand-Atlas der neueren Erdbeschreibung für Haus und Schule. Beigabe zu Otto Spamer’s Illustrirtem Konversations-Lexikon.** Leipzig und Berling: Verlag von Otto Spamer, 34 plates + unpaginated texts. [Date on title-page: ”1875-1880”.] [► See MAP XXVII, ”Nord-Amerika” (physiographic), and MAP XXIX, ”Vereinigte Staaten v. Nord-Amerika, Mexiko, Central-Amerika und West-Indien” (political). Map XXIX depicts geographical features more clearly. “Rio Colorado” is shown between “Meerb. v. Californien” and the confluence of “R. Verde. Green R.” and “R Grande”. Tributaries are “S. Juan”, ”Rio de Lino” (Little Colorado River), Virgin River (seemingly labeled ”Wahsatsch”), Bill Williams River (not labeled), and ”R. Gila”. The Colorado is shown only diagrammatically, passing more or less on a straight course through the Grand Canyon area (not labeled). The only place name in this region is ”Colorado City” at the Colorado-Gila confluence.] [In German.]

---

**Vernon, Edward**

1873 25.944  
**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 reorganizations 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.**

1980 24.781  

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.]

1959 25.302  Mapas de América en los libros Españoles de los siglos XVI al XVIII (1503-1798). Apéndice a los de América, adicion de los 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.] [► "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 25.1722  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 Pirmides" and “Rio de los Martyres".]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT II:365

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1803</td>
<td>25.1194</td>
<td>Ménard &amp; Desenne [1827], map 34. &quot;R. Colorado de Occidentale&quot; is shown fairly in a straight course between &quot;Golfe de Californie ou Mer de Cortez&quot; and unlabeled headwater streams. Tributaries are &quot;Jaquesilla&quot; (Little Colorado River) and &quot;los Martires R.&quot;, 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 &quot;Rio Gila&quot;. [In French.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1804</td>
<td>25.1195</td>
<td>Volney, C.-F. [Constantin François Chasseboeuf, Comte de Volney] Carte du Continent de l’Amérique Nord pour servir à l’Intelligence du Système des Vents et des Courans. Voyez Tableau du Climat du Sol des Etats-Unis. (&quot;Tableau du Climat et du Sol.&quot; &quot;Pl. II.&quot;) In: 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. [In the Southwest area, the base map 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, and below the confluence of which the river bifurcates and seems to meet the gulf as independent streams.] [In French.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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° 42 Skinner Street Snow Hill John Wallis.[facsimile signature].) [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 L! 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.”]

SECTION 2: MAPS OF THE 19TH–21ST CENTURIES

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 “F: 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. Freyhofld.”) (“Engraved on Stone by J. B. Jien, 60 Fulton St. N.Y.”) [Includes a list of authorities, 1804-1858.] [Map accompanies text by Warren (1859, ITEM NO. 2.6687 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON).] [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. “R. 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/.]

1867 25.1524 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, Topl’l Eng’rs. In the Office of Pacific R.R. Surveys, War Dept. under the direction of B’vt. Maj. W. H. Emory Top’l Eng’rs. in 1854. Capt. A. A. Humphreys, Top’l Eng’rs. in 1854-1858. And partly recomplied 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 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 an unlabeled tributary from the east (San Juan River).]
Washburn, Bradford  
see also National Geographic Society, Cartographic Division


---

Water Education Foundation


---

Waterman, Jonathan  [Waterman, Jon]


---

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."]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>25.1039</td>
<td>Watson's new county and railroad map of the Pacific States and Territories. Published by Gaylord Watson, 16 Beekman Street, N.Y. 1875. <em>In: Watson’s new commercial county and railroad atlas of the United States and Dominion of Canada.</em> 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.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1820</td>
<td>25.1680</td>
<td><em>Höhen Charte oder bildlich vergleichende Übersicht der bedeutendsten Berge in Europa, Asien, Africa, America, und den Südee Ländern.</em> 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.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

508
1821  25.1208  General Charte 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.  [NOTE: Wheat cites this as General Charte von den vereinigten Nordamerikan Freistaaten entworfen von C. F. Weiland.  Weimar, in verlage des Geograph. Instituts 1821.  Either his is misspelled and miscited, or it is a variant.  It has not been seen for comparison here.] [In German.]*]

1828  25.1022  Nord America entworfen und gezeichnet von C. F. Weiland. Weimar, im Verlage des Geograph. Instituts 1828.  [*The river, "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.]*

Weller, John B., and Emory, William H.


Wells, John D.


Wenrich, Karen J.; Billingsley, George H.; and Huntoon, Peter W.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Weschow, Karl**


**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. (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 shown, which crosses the Colorado River at ‘Lee’s Ferry’.

**Wheat, Carl Irving**

[See also remarks in the introduction to Section 1 of the cartobibliography]


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 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).]


Wheeler, George M.


Wheeler, George M.; Hamel, P. W.; and Nell, L.


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. Engrs & Prt'g 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]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1849</td>
<td>25.1096</td>
<td>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. (&quot;Drawn for U.S. Commissioner by Henry Clayton&quot;. &quot;Copied by P. M. M. Gill, C.E. &amp; Draftsman, Washington&quot;). [Published in Ewing (1850, Item No. 2.29171 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON), 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), &quot;[Printed version of 1849 Whipple, a copy of the original sketch signed by Whipple and Salazar Ylarregui. No title appears.&quot;] There are four citations under &quot;1849 Whipple&quot;, WHEAT III:650–653.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1849</td>
<td>25.1097</td>
<td>Plan of the junction of the Colorado and Gila Rivers, as referred to by U.S. Surveyor in communication to Commissioner. Nov. 14th 1849. (&quot;Copied by P. M. M. Gill, C.E. Washington.&quot;). [Published in Ewing (1850, Item No. 2.29171 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON), U.S. 31st Congress, 1st Session, Senate Executive Document 34.] [NOTE: WHEAT III:739 confusingly cites (within square brackets, thus), &quot;[Printed version of 1849 Whipple, a copy of the original sketch signed by Whipple and Salazar Ylarregui. No title appears.&quot;] There are four citations under &quot;1849 Whipple&quot;, WHEAT III:650–653.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>25.1083</td>
<td>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. (&quot;Drawn by M. von Hippel&quot;). Scale 1:900,000. [Map accompanies &quot;Report of the Secretary of War on the Several Pacific Railroad Explorations&quot;, 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. &quot;Great Colorado&quot; is depicted between south of the confluence of &quot;Rio Gila&quot; and the northern border of &quot;New Mexico&quot; near the top of the map. In the Grand Canyon region, the river is delimited by a double line labeled &quot;Approximate position of Great Colorado&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>25.943</td>
<td>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, Topogl. Engrs and Lieut. J. C. Ives, Topogl. Engrs 1853-4. Scale 1:950,400. [&quot;Great Colorado River&quot; is delineated between &quot;Ft. Yuma&quot; and &quot;Unexplored&quot; territory north of the confluence of &quot;Lino (Flax Riv.) or Colorado Rio Puerco of the West&quot; (Little Colorado River). In the Grand Canyon region the &quot;Colorado River&quot; is marked by a dotted line with the label &quot;Approximate Position of Colorado R.&quot;].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### White, Gallaher and White  [firm]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1828</td>
<td>25.1220</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 No. 2. (“Miller’s Lith. 1021 Broadway, N.Y.”) In: 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. [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. 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.” 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).]

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).]
Wilkes, Charles

1849 25.947  Map of Upper California by the U.S.Ex.Ex. and best authorities 1841. In: United States Exploring Expedition. During the years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842. Vol. V. Philadelphia: [Lea and Blanchard], 558 pp., plates. [Map faces p. 151.] [► 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.]

1849 25.948  Map of California by the Best Authorities 1849. In: 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.] [► The map displays “Rio Colorado” 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.]

Wilkinson, R. [Wilkinson, Robert]

1823 25.1215  North America, published the 12th of August 1823. By R. Wilkinson, N° 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.]

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.

1852 25.1075  Map of California, Oregon, New Mexico, Utah &c. INSET ON: 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. [► “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

1854  25.1715  Map of California, Oregon, New Mexico, Utah &c.  INSET ON: 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.  [“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”.] [Wheat (Vol. III, p. 335) notes, “Inset, same as 1852 Williams [ITEM NO. 25.1075], with same copyright date, but with date in title altered to 1854. Washington is shown, but the Gila remains the southern boundary of the United States. The same ‘Remarks’ appear.”]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:818

1855  25.1366  Map of California, Oregon, New Mexico, Utah &c.  INSET ON: 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.”) [“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 “St. 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. Engs assisted by Lieut. J. G. Parke, U.S. Topl. Engs and Mf. Isaac Williams Smith, C.E. drawn by Charles Preuss. (“Lith. of Sarony & C. N. Y.”) (“Note. Proof revised in Office of P.R.R. Surveys Feb. 10th 1855. All copies printed prior to this date contain errors. G. K. Warren Lt. Topl. Engs.”) 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.


Wilson, Eldred D.; Moore, R. T.; et al.

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


Wislizenus, F. A. [Wislizenus, Friedrich Adolph]

1840 25.1728 [No title.] ("on Stone engraved by Rassau & Michaud, St. Louis, M?.") In: Ein Ausflug nach den Felsen-Gebirgen im Jahre 1839, von F. A. Wislizenus, M. D. St. Louis, Missouri: Gedruckt bei Wilh. Weber, Herausgeber des „Anzeigers des Westens.“, 122 [125] pp., map. [Cited because of the book's great rarity.] [ Map is folded at back of volume, depicting the northwestern region of North America from the Rocky Mountains to "Oregon Gebiet". It is principally extralimital to this bibliography but shows the headwaters and beginning course of "ColoradoR.", the headwaters are mainly in "Wind River Gebirg.", which, once consolidated east of "Lake Bonnevile", the course follows generally southwestward off the map approximately at 39° N, 112° W.] [In German.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:448

1850 25.951 Denkschrift über eine Reise nach Nord-Mexiko, verbunden mit der Expedition des Obersten Donninphan, 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 25.953 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


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. [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."] [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.]

Woerl see Verlag von Leo Woerl [firm]

Wong, George


Woodbridge, William C.

1843 25.1226 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.") In: 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. [“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 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.]

 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 Alexr. Mackenzie, M‘ Heanne, Col. Bouchette, Captms. 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 Jaüs 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. Jaquesila” (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 (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.]

 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 confl uences (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.]

 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”. “Río 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 “Río 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  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. [“Río Colorado” is shown only conjecturally between an area north of “R. Nabaja” (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).]
Wytfliet, Cornelius à [Wytfliet, Corneille]


Y

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.

Yarnold, John C., AND McDaniel, Brett J.


Youberg, Ann


Youberg, Ann; Spencer, Jon E.; AND Pearthree, 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.

### Conference on Plateau Uplift: Mode and Mechanism


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Youngs, Leslie G.</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>11.3831</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Aeromagnetic map of the Salton Sea 1° × 2° quadrangle, California.** California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology, Open-File Report 88-15.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yuzhkova, S. N.</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>25.955</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Большая энциклопедия. Первый том.** [Great encyclopedia. Volume 1.] St. Petersburg [Russia]: Tipografiya Tovarishchestva "Prosvishchenie", 800 pp. + advertisements. [See "Америка" [America], 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>
<tr>
<th>Firm</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yuma Sun</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>25.285</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2011-2012 Yuma Sun river recreation map.** Yuma, Arizona: Yuma Sun, folded leaf. [Includes separate pages for "Lower Colorado River", "Senator Wash Recreation Area", "Picacho State Recreation Area", and "Martinez Lake Recreation Area".]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>25.322</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Visiting in Yuma map 2012/2013: foothills map included.** Yuma, Arizona: Yuma Sun, folded sheet (2 sides).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>25.321</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zietz, I., and Kirby, J. R.</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>11.9470</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Transcontinental geophysical survey (35°-39° N) magnetic map from 112° W longitude to the coast of California.** U.S. Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Investigations Map 1-532-A, scale 1:1,000,000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>11.9471</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Transcontinental geophysical survey (35°-39° N) magnetic map from 100° to 112° W longitude.** U.S. Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Investigations Map 1-533-A, scale 1:1,000,000.
Zilliacus, Konni

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.
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 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 reprintings 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.

\]
\[ California is depicted as an island with a strait between it and the mainland

\[
California is depicted as a peninsula on the west side of the gulf

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

[ This symbol is used throughout Section 3 to flag gores for globes and actual globes

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. It is one of two items selected for this bibliography that were composed prior to 1539, when the Colorado River was first encountered by European explorers. See the front matter herein regarding the earliest cited works and the selection of pre-1539 items.]

---

### 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 71

[NOTE: This is one of two items selected for this bibliography that were composed prior to 1539, when the Colorado River was first encountered by European explorers. See the front matter herein regarding the earliest cited works and the selection of pre-1539 items.]

---

### 1540

**Fine, Oronce [Finaeus, Orontius]**

1540 25.1407

*Nova, et Integra Ulnversi 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 for 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. Regii Mathematic Faciebat, which delineates a much clearer (if contrived) western coast including the label “Paria” and an unambiguous Gulf of Mexico, though North America is still labeled “Asia.” [In Latin.]

Münster, Sebastian

1540 25.375 Typus Orbis Universalis. In: Geographia universalis vetus et nova . . . Claudii Ptolemaei Alexandrini . . . Basiliae: Apud Henricum Petrum. [► 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.]

1541

1541: see also Cortés and Lorenzano (1770, ITEM NO. 25.505)

Mercator, Gerardus

1541 25.376 [No title.] Lovanii: Edebat Gerardus Mercator Rupelmundanu. [► 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 nova”]. [In Latin.]

1542

Münster, Sebastian

1542 25.307 Novae insulae, 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.”] ([Winship, 1896, Plate 48, Item NO. 2.6973 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON, reproduces this map “after Kretschmer”, that gives these three labels as, respectively, “mababeyu”, “Damoteſ” (sic), and “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/btv1b53148963q/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".]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 81

1546

Gastaldi, Giacomo

1546 25.658 Vniversale. Giacomo cosmographo in Venizia. [► Displays a waterway running northwesward 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’Universale. Venetia: Matio pagan in Frezraiia 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.]

[► Depicts the Gulf of California with at its head interesting twin long estuaries, one trending north-northwestward and the other northwestward; the former appears to depict a river coming

528
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-Newfoundla (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.]

Gastaldi, Giacomo

1548 25.378


Münster, Sebastian

NO DATE 25.247

Die neüwe 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" (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.]
1549

Medina, Pedro de


[► 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 MVNDÓ” (caption on leaf is “Nueuo Mundo”). North America is not wholly shown, omitting its northernmost 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.]

1550

Münster, Sebastian

1550 25.1471 Die neuen 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” (Die Nüw Welt). There is also the notation there, “Insula Atlantica quam uocant Brasiln 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

1553 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

1554

Tramezzini, Michele


[► 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 urmeia" at its northern end and, more prominently, "Golfo Nuovo" at its 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.]

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 "Nueva Spagna"][►]. [In Italian.]

Gastaldi, Giacomo, and Jode, Gerard de

1555 25.383  Vniversalis exactissima atqve non recens modo . . . 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.]

1556

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 "Nueva 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON), with the legend, "Battista Agnese’s New Spain, Sixteenth Century After Kretschmer". Wheat (1957, Volume I, p. 188) notes, "... attributed by Wagner to Agnese. Probably 1556." (see also his discussion, p. 21).] [In Italian.]

Girava [Girava, Jeronimo]

1556 25.300  Dos libros cosmographia : compuestos nueuamente por Hirnymo Girava Tarragonès : con el tiempo Girava. Milan, 271 pp., map. [See MAP of the world. [► Includes very stylized "Nueva España" with "Mar roxo" possibly indicating Gulf of California with tributary river.][In Spanish.]

531
Girava, Jeronimo de

1556  25.384  

**Typo de la Carta Cosmographica de Gaspar Vopello Medeburgense.**  [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 "Nueva 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

Ramusio, Giovanni Battista

1556  25.762  

**Universale della parte del mondo nuovamente ritrovata"; America, with "La Nova Spagna.**  


Venetia: Stamperia de Givnti, 453 leaves.  [Leaves rather than pages are enumerated.]  [Pertinent sections by collected writers are cited separately in THE GRAND CANON Volume 1; see Alarcón (1556, ITEM NO. 2.1029), Ulloa (1556, ITEM NO. 2.6438), Vazquez de Coronado (1556, ITEM NO. 2.2125).]  [► The map 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  WHEAT 1:9 [with illustration facing p. 13]

1559

Ahmed, Haggi  *Ahmed, Hâcı*  [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 insinarum [sic], quas diuersis 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" (Die Nüw Welt). There is also the notation there, "Insula Atlantica quam uocant Brasih 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.]

1561

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 from “Qvirir” to the head of "Gol. Vermeo".] [In Latin.]

Honteri, Ioan. [Honter, Johann]

1561 25.387 Procli De Sphaera Liber I. Cleomedis De Mundo, siue circularis inspectionis meteorum Libri II. Arati Solensinis Phaenomena, siue Apparentia. Dionysii Afri Descriptio Orbis habitabilis. Omnia Graecè et Latinè ita coniuncta, ut conscribatur ab utrinsqve linguae studiosis posint. Adiectis Doctorum virorum annotatienibus. unà cum Ioan. Honteri Coronensis de Cosmographiea rudimentis duplici editione, ligata scilicie & soluta. Cum gratia & privilgio 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.]

Ruscelli, Girolamo [Ruscelli, Girolamo]

1561 25.503 [Four maps.] In: La Geografia di Clavdio Tolomeo Alessandrino, nuuamente 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, à modo di far la descrittione di tutto il mondo. – Et con nuove et bellissime figure in istampe di rame, owe, oltre alle XXVI antiche di Tolomeo, se ne sono aggiunte XXXVI altre delle moderne. Con la Carta da nauigare, S col modo d’interderla, & d’adoperarla. Aggiuntouì un pieno discorso di M. Gioseppe Moelo Matematico. Nel quale si dichiarano tutti i termini & le regole appartenenti alla Geografia... Venetia: Vencenzo Valgrisi. [► See "Tavola Universal Nova, con la Descrittione di Tvtto 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 "Neva Hispania Tabvla Nova", which is an enlargement and slightly corrected version of the map by Gastaldi (1548, ITEM NO. 25.378) that portrays "R. Tontonteanc" 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.]
1562

Gutiero, Diego [Gutiérrez, Diego]

1562  25.138  Americae sive Quartae Orbis Partis Nova et Exactissima Descriptio Avctore Diego Gvtiero Philipp Regis Hosp. etc. Cosmographo. Hiero Cock Excvde. 1562. ("Hieronymus cock excude. cum gratia et priuilegio 1562"). ("Serennis Principi Margaritae ab Avstria Dvcssae Parvae et Placentiae etc. Gvbernatrixi Provciarvm. Inferioris Germaniae Hieronymvs 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", "Chucho", and "Totanteac". North of these rivers and beneath an occluding cartouche is the label "Vlterivs hec Terra Incognita Permansit", with the final "t" written over a finely inscribed ["undetermed character]icum."] [NOTE: For information on this important early map see: John Hébert and Richard Pflederer, "Like no other; the 1562 Gutiérrez map of America", Mercator's World, 5(6) (November/December 2000): 46-51.] [In Latin.]

1564

Ortelio, Abrah. [Ortelius, Abraham]

1564  25.390  Nova totivs terrarvm orbis ivxta neo tericorvm traditiones descrip. 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.]

≡ cross-listings  Shirley 114  Wheat I:10

1565

Forlani, Paolo

1565  25.659  Vniversalle Descritzione di Tvtta la Terra Conosciutiva 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 "Tontonteach f." and it extends well up into a continent that connects westwardly to Asia at "Zangar" and "Tibet". Perhaps confused, a river with very peculiarly drawn, bifurcating and rejoining tributaries arrives at the head of the gulf independently from the east, but tributaries to it are from the northwest and north, 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.]

≡ cross-listings  Shirley 112  Wheat I:11 [Illustration between pp. 22/23]

1565?

Gastaldi, Giacomo

NO DATE  25.1475  Vniversale della Nvovamente \ Parte del Mondo Rittiavra. [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", "Axa", "Cucho", "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, Axa, 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.) [In Italian.]

1566

Fine, Oronce [Finaeus, Orontius]

1566 25.1587 [Map of the world, without title, in cordiform projection.] ("Ioannes Pavlvs Cimerlinus Veronensis in æs incidebat Anno 1566"). (Dedication: "Il mio Viro Henrico Dño. Matreurs, & Comiti Arandellæ etc. Dño. suo Colendi8. * * * Tuq amplitudinis deditis8. I°: Paulus Cimerlinus Veroneň.") ► 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

[Forlani, Paolo]

1566 25.569 IL Disegno del discoperto della noua Franza, ilquale s'e hauito 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. Venetiaæ æneis formis Bolognini Zalterj 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 narrow strait ("Streto de Anian"). The Gulf of California (not labeled) is quite poorly formed.] ► At the eastern part of the head of the gulf a river enters from the northeast, which flows from the confluence of “Tigna f” [Ringworm River] (flowing from the north from a region labeled “Quiviva Pror”) and “R. Tontonteac” (flowing from the northeast from “Civola Hora” and “Granata”; at that confluence is the place name for “Tontonteac”. “Tigna f” itself has two prominent headwater streams, and closer to its “Tontonteac” confluence it receives from the north-northwest “R. Axa” that comes from “Quiviva Pror.”] [This map is included in the atlas by Antoine Lafréry [1575?], Geografia Tavole moderne di geografia de la maggior partedei [sic] mondo di diversi avtori raccolte et messe secondo l’orine di Tolomeo con idisegni [sic] di molte città et fortezze di diverse provintie stampate in rame con studio et diligenza : in Roma.] [This map is also reproduced in Winship (1896, Plate 44, item NO. 2.6973 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON).] [In Italian; with title vignette in Italian and Latin.]

► CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT 1:12 [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 Universalis et Exactissima Ixvta Postremam Neotericorvm Traditionem.”] [In Latin.]

≡ cross-listings  Shirley 117

Mercator, Gerardus

1569 25.392

Nova et avcta orbis terrae descriptio ad vsvm nauiganteum emendate accommodata. Aeditum autem est opus hoc Duysburgi an:D:1569 mense Augusto. [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.”] [The portion of this map that is of interest to this bibliography is also reproduced in Winship (1896, Plate 45, ITEM NO. 2.6973 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON.).] [Examined for this bibliography from the digital version online at Bibliothèque nationale de France, https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b7200344k. ► “Tontonteac regnum” is labeled north of the Gulf of California (not labeled). Two principal river systems reach the head of the gulf: [1] from the northwest arrive the combined flows of “Axa fluuius” (from the northwest and north) and “Tontonteac flu” (from the northeast), and [2] the Gila River (not labeled) from the east. “Ceuola” is noted along the Gila. On the east side of the head of the gulf is the label (in Spanish), “el estero”, by which two rows of three evenly placed dots are positioned in the gulf, perhaps implying mudflats.] [In Latin.]

≡ cross-listings  Shirley 119  Wheat I:13

Münster, Sebastian

NO DATE 25.1473

Das erst general/inhaltend die beschreibung und den cirkel des gantzen erdtreichs und Møres. [Basel?]: [Sebastian Henricpetri]. (Includes the monogram “NY”, 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 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.]

≡ cross-listings  Shirley 92

Ortelius, Abraham

1570 25.393


536
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. (The western hemisphere of this map is reproduced in Winship, 1896, Plate 47, ITEM NO. 2.6973 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON.) ➤ 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 to it (not labeled), and “Rio Totonteas.” [NOTE: Lowery (1912, ITEM NO. 1.375 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON), p. 83, remarks, “This map was first published in the earliest edition of Ortelius of 1570. It was re-published in all the editions up to 1612, including the english [sic] of 1606.”] [In Latin.]


Vopelleus, Caspar [Vopell, Caspar]

1570 25.394 Nova et integra universalisqve 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 Indivm Avstrale” and “Mare Eovmre de Svr”, the Gulf of California or the Baja peninsula are not discerned.] [In Latin.]

Cross-listings: Shirley 123

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

Iode, Ger. de [Jode, Gerard de]

1571 25.395 Nova totivs terravm orbis descriptio ad exemplar maioris edite ab Abrah. Ortelio nune vero anno 1571 in hanc formam redactu per Ger. de Iode. Antwerp. [In Latin.]

Cross-listings: Shirley 124

Porcacchi, Thomaso

variant dedications on title-page and imprint. The 1572 and 1620 eds. have been seen for this bibliography. [► This map (p. 101) shows North and Central America. It 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”. [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) “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.]

▌ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT I:17

1574

Ortelius, Abraham


▌ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 132

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.]

▌ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 129

1575

Belle-Forest, François de

1575 25.399 Typvs Orbis Terrarvm. Descriptio vniuerselle de tout le Monde. In: La cosmographie universelle de tout le monde. Paris: Chez Michel Sonnius. [► On this map 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.]
Gilbert, Humphrey

1576 25.400  A General Map, Made Onelye for the Particvler Declaration of This Discovery. *In: A discourse of a discoverie for a new passage to Cataia . . . .* London. [A stylized Gulf of California, in the simple form of two pointed gulfs open to "Mare facificum vulgo Mare del Sur"; one gulf aligned northward, the other east-northeastward. Between these are labeled "Quiuia" and "Ceula". 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  [Map with no title.] *In: A trve discovrse of the late voyages of discoverie : for the finding of a passage to Cathaya, by the Northvvest, vnder the conduct of Martin Frobisher generall : deuided into three bookes : in the first wherof is shewe, his first voyage : wherein also by the vway is sette out a geographcall 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, vvith the adventures and accidents thereof : in the thirde, is declared the strange fortunes which hapene in the third voyage, with a seuerall description of the countrye 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 Bynnyman, [16], 52, 39, 68 pp., 2 plates, map.]

[The map depicts "America" with uncertain western shores but which includes a markedly stylized Gulf of California.]

≡ cross-listings Shirley 138

Jode, Gerard de

1578 25.1160  Vniversi Orbis sev Terreniglo bi in plano effigies. ("Ioannes a deutecū 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 "Quuir 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 "Quuir regio" that reach nearly to the northern sea; none are labeled, although there are place names for "Totonteas" and "Ax" and "Quuijra". [In Latin.]}
### 1579

**Cartarius, Maria** [Cartaro, Mario]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1579</td>
<td>25.403</td>
<td>[No title.] Roma.</td>
<td>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.” [In Portuguese.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cross-listings** Shirley 141

### 1580

**Dourado, Fernão Vaz**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.1590</td>
<td>Terra Antipodē Regis Castele Invēta: a Xpōforo Colōbo:ianvēsi.</td>
<td>[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 Descvbro”. 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 in Volume 1 of <em>The Grand Canon</em>), with the legend, “Dourado’s Terra Antipod Regis Castele Inveta”. Lowery (1912, p. 83, Item No. 1.375 in Volume 1 of <em>The Grand Canon</em>), 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.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1581

**Münster, Sebastian**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.1155</td>
<td>Americae sive novi orbis, nova descriptio.</td>
<td><em>In: Cosmographia.</em> Basel. [1580?] Caption: “Die neuen Inseln so hinder Hispaniam gegen Orient, bey dem Lande Insdie gelegen.” Overleaf: “America. Die neue Welt/oder Inseln/so hinder Hispaniam gegen Orient/bey dem lande Indie gelegen. XXVI.” “At the head of ‘Mare Vermeio’ 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.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cross-listings** Wheat 1:20

### 1581

**Thevet, André**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
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 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 "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 "Ceoula". 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 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 de 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 verso–1025 verso), so noted at the beginnings of those parts (leaves 469 recto and 903 verso, 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 verso–936 verso, 937 recto–953 verso (903 therein being the replicated enumeration). The MAP is associated with "Tome Qvatrieme", which begins with the caption, "Cosmographie vniverselle 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 verso. 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'Huiler"; 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.]
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, “Ceula”. 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.})

Saliba, Antonino

1582 25.404  

*Nova 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.] 

≡ cross-listings  

Shirley 146

Voisin, Lancelot du

1582 25.405  

*Les Trois Mondes.* [map title].  


► 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 very prominent branches (not labeled) in “Nova Hispanie”; one to the northwest, one to the north, and one (very extended) to the northeast. 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

Anonymous

NO DATE 25.407  

*[No title.]* Antwerp[?].  

[Ca. 1587.]  

► Twenty-four gores printed for a globe. “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, suoque nitori restitueae, labore & industria Richardi Hakluyti, Oxoniensis Angli: additus est in vsum lectoris accuratus
totius operis index. Parisiis: Apud Guillelmum Auray, via D. Ioannis Bellouacensis, sub insigni Bellerophontis coronati. [► This map, “Novvs Orbis”, engraved by Phillipe 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.”] [In Latin.]

Mercator, Gerardus

1587 25.1266 Orbis Terrae Compendiosa Descriptio Quam ex Magna Vniuersali Gerardi Mercatoris
Domino Richardo Gartho, Geographié ac ceterarum bonarum artium amitori ac fautori
summo, in veteris amicitia ac familiaritatis memoriae Rumoldus Mercator fieri curabat A
M.D.Lxxvi. [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 a river with headwater forks that passes through “Tontontec
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.”] [The western
hemisphere from this map is reproduced in Winship (1896, Plate 49, ITEM NO. 2.6973
in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON), “after Nordenskiold”.] [In Latin.]

Mercator, Rumoldus [Mercator, Rumold]

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

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/begreift in sich der gantzen Erdkugel
umbkreisz auff die Ebne ausgebreitett . . .] [► 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 noua” (text on verso
also gives “New Spanien”.’] [Text and map title in German, map labels in Latin.]

543
Savigny, Christofle de

1587 25.1881 Geographie. *In: Tableavx. Accomplis de tous les arts liberaux, contenas brievement et clerement par singvliere methode de doctrine, vne generale et sommaire partition des dicts arts, amassez et redvicts en ordre pour le sovlagement et profit de la ievnse. A Paris, Par Iean & Francois de Gourmont freres, demeurants rue Saint Ian de Latran. Avec privilege du Roy, pp. X-Y.* [A bare map of the world ornaments p. X, depicting the continents and rivers thereon, with no labeling except the names of the continents. The western coast of North America runs generally northwest-southeast along its entire reach. A decidedly inflated Californian peninsula is shown, with a gulf on its eastern side that is indistinguishably any larger than two rivers that reach its head; one from the northwest and north, the other, much larger, from the northeast and east.] [In French.]

Ortelius, Abraham

1589 25.1272 *Maris Pacifici, (quod vulgò Mar del Zur) cum regionibus circumiacentibus, insulisq̀ ue in eodem passim sparsis, novissima descriptio.* ("Genio et ingenio nobili Dn. Nicolao Roccoxio, Patricio Antverpiensi, eivsdemqve vbris senatori, Abrahamus Ortelius Regiae Mqs 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 as Antwerp, 1603.] [In Latin.]

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 northwesternly 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 area of interest to this bibliography is the label "Quiuira reg".] [In Latin.]

Jode, Cornelis de

1589 25.411 *Typvs Orbis Cognitii Universalis Descriptio.* *In: Speculum orbis terrae.* Antverpiae: Sumptibus viduae et heredu[m] Gerardi de Iudaeis, 2 volumes in 1. [1593.] [The map depicts a broad North American continent, labeled in the area of interest to this bibliography, "India vel America Nova" and marked "Granata" in the area north of a stylized Gulf of California with tributary rivers.] [In Latin.]

Maffei, Giovanni Pietro

1589 25.412 *Indiarvm Orientarvm Occidentalivmqve Descriptio.* *In: Io. Petri Maffei Bergomatis e Societate Iesu Historiarum Indicarum libri XVI : selectarum item ex India epistolarm eodem interprete libri III : accessit Ignatij Loiolae vita postremo recognita : et in opera singula copiosus index.* Venetii: Apud Damianum Zenarium, [28], 281 [i.e. 283, 1], 211 leaves. [The map 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  WHEAT I:24

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 164

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 165

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 166
### 1590

#### Anonymous

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.413</td>
<td>[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.”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="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.”" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.415</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="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.”" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Broughton, Hugh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Fráchus, Jacobus [Franco, Giacomo]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.1588</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Cosmographia Vniversalis ab Orontio Olim Descripta. (“Jacobus Fráchus. fec.”) (“Rafael. faitel for,”) [Venice.]" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Massa, Giovanni Battista

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.1455</td>
<td>Americae. et Proximar Regionvm Orae Descriptio. [Venice]: [Conati Rasciottici].</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Americae. et Proximar Regionvm Orae Descriptio. [Venice]: [Conati Rasciottici]." /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Myritius, Ioannes [Myritius, Joannes]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
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.]

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 verbeter 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.]

1592

Girault, S. [Girault, Simon]

1592 25.418

Le Globe Terrestre. In: Globe dv monde : contenant vn bref traité du ciel & de la terre. Lengres: Jehan des Preyz [Jean des Preyz], 91 pp. [The North American continent is labeled “La Menique [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.]

Ortelius, Abraham

1592 25.1123

Typvs orbis terrarvm. [map title]. In: Theatrvm orbis terrarvm. Antverpiæ : in officina Plantiniana, auctoris aere et cura. [Atlas.] [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 “Ax”, “Totonteac”, and “Ceuola”, among others.] [In Latin.]

Iudæis, Cornelio de

1593 25.644

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 "Ceoula", 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: The river "Coromara" was assumed by contemporary geographers to be the same as that of Marco Polo’s river in China.] [In Latin.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jode, Cornelis de</th>
<th>1593</th>
<th>25.420</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hemispheriũ ab Æqvinoctiali Linea, ad Circlũ Poli Arctici. In: Speculum orbis terrae. Antverpiae: Vidua et Heredus Gerardi de Iudaei. [≡ A north polar projection on which peninsula of &quot;Califermia&quot; (sic) is separated from the mainland (there labeled &quot;Xalisco&quot;) by the Gulf of California (not labeled). Two rivers (not labeled) enter the head of the gulf.] [In Latin.]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plancio, Petro [Plancius, Petrus]</th>
<th>1594</th>
<th>25.422</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orbis terrarvm typvs de integro multis in locis emendatus auctore Petro Plancio 1594. (&quot;Ioannes à Duetecum iunior fecit.&quot;) [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 “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 “Ceoula”; 6) a river from the east. The greater area north adjacent to the head of the gulf is labeled “Totonteac Re:.”] [In Latin.]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hondius, Iudocus [Hondius, Jodocus]</th>
<th>NO DATE</th>
<th>25.423</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vera Totivs Expeditionis Navticæ. 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 flammis, partim fluctibus correpits, in Angliam redijt 27 Septembris 1580. Addita est etiam viva delineatio navigationis Thomæ Caundißh nobilis Angli, qui eundem Draci currsum ferè tenuit etiam ex Anglia per universum orem; sed minori damno &amp; temporis spacio: vigesimo-primo enim Julii 1586 nàvem conscendit, &amp; decimo quinto Septembris 1588, in patriæ portum Pлимmock, unde prìus exierat, magnis divitiis &amp; cum omnium admiratione 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.]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mercator, Michael</th>
<th>1595</th>
<th>25.1273</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>America siue India Nova. ad magnæ Gerardi Mercatoris aui Universalis imitationem in compendium redacta. Per Michaelem Mercatorem Duysburgensem. [≡ The Gulf of California</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(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 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.]

Rosaccio, Giuseppe
1595 25.424
[Untitled map.] In: Il Mondo e sue parti, cioe Europa, Africa, Asia et America, nel quale, oltre alle tavole in disegno, si discorre delle sue provincie, regni, etc. Fiorenza. [This almost sketch-like map 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.]

Blagrave, John
1596 25.426
Nova Orbis Terrarvm Descriptio . . . . In: Astrolabium vranicum generale : a necessary and pleasant solace and recreation for navigators in their long journeying, containing the use of an instrument or generall astrolabe : newly for them devised by the author, to bring them skillfully acquainted with all the planets, stars, and constellacions of the heauens, and their courses, mouings, and apperences : called the (Vranicall astrolabe) . . . . fraught also by new devise with all such necessary supplements for judiciall astrology, as Alkabitius & Claudius Dariottus have deliuered by their tables : whereunto for their further delight he hath anexed another invention, 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. [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 universalis : selectuins. [Venice.] A map includes the Gulf of California region. Other eds. [In Latin.]

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

Bry, Theodore de
1596 25.1117
America sive novvs orbis respectv Evropaeorn inferior globi terrestris pars. 1596. ("Francofurti ad Moemem formis Theod. de Bry"). In: Americae pars sexta : sive historiae ab Hieronymo Bëzono mediolanëse scriptæ, sectio tertia, resnòminus nobiles & admirione 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 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 “Amercia” 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 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. “Ceula” is depicted on the eastern side of the gulf.] [The northern half of this map is reproduced in Winship (1896, Plate 50, ITEM NO. 2.6973 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON).] [In Latin.]

Magino, Io. Antonio  [Magini, Giovanni Antonio]

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

Quadum, Mathium  [Quad, Matthias]  [Quadas, Matthias]

1596  25.429  Typvs Orbis Terravm, ad Imitationem Vniversalis Gerhardi Mercatoris. In: Europae totius terrarum orbis partis praestantissimae generalis ac particularis descriptio, tabulis novem et sexaginta expressa . . . . Coloniae: Typis L. Andreae, laminis vero ac sumptibus I. Bussemachers, 66 [67] double leaves.  [► The Gulf of California is exceedingly narrow, into the head of which arrives 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”. North of the label, “Tolm regnũ”, the entire northwestern part of North America is occluded by an ornamental cartouche of “Ie svvs Christvs”.

[Vinship (1896, Plate 54, ITEM NO. 2.6973 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON) reproduces “after Nordenskiold” a copy of this map credited to 1608, which at least in the area of interest to this bibliography is identical.] [In Latin.]

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.]

549
**1597**

**Hondio, Iud.** [Hondius, Jodocus]

NO DATE 25.430 Typus totius orbis terrarum, in quo & Christiani militis certamen super terram in pictatis studiosi grattiam graphice 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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 198

**Porro, Heiron.** [Porro, Heironymo]

1597 25.433 Orbis terrae compendiosa descriptio; ex ea, quàm ex Magna Vniversali 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 voluminis distinctum. In quorum priore habentur Cl. Ptolemaei . . . Geographiæ Enarrationis libri octo* [translated by B. Pirkcheimer]: *quorum primus . . . commentaríis . . . illustratus est a I.A. Magino . . . In secundo volume 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

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

1597 25.431 *Vniversale Descritzione di Tvtto il Mondo di Gioseppe Rosaccio Cosmographo. 1597. (“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 “Tontearch f.”, and the river coming from the northeast 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 CIO IÒ XCVII. 1597.* [► 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 *[Two maps.] In: Descriptionis Ptolemaicae augmentum, siue Occidentis notitia : breui commentario illustrata. Louvanil: Typis Iohannis Bogardi, 191 pp., plates, maps. [► See [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. (This map is also reproduced in Winship, 1896, Plate 51, ITEM NO. 2.6973 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON.) [2] “Granata Nova et California”, which displays a gulf between “California” and “Granata Nova” labeled “Mar Vermeio” at its northern end.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS
and “Californiae 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 Mirallfloras” 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. (This map is also reproduced in Winship, 1896, Plate 52, ITEM NO. 2.6973 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON.)

In Latin.

≡ cross-listings  Shirley 207 [India Nova]  Wheat 1:29 [Granata Nova]

1598

Elsheimer, Adam

1598  25.434

[No title.] In: Brennerum, Sebantianum [Brenner, Sebastian], Continuator Temporis Quintenennis : Das ist: Fünffjäriher Histori Erzehlung ander, dritter vnd vierater Theil sampt warhaftiger Beschreibung aller fürnemmem vnd denckwirdigsten Geschichten, so sich innerhalb 5. Jaren, nemlich von An. 1594 biß auff 1599 in . . . Teutschland . . . verlaufen haben. Alles . . . auß 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).] [Æ] 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

Vniversvs Terrarvm Orbis. In: 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. [Æ] This map crudely portrays the continents, with a sketchy Gulf of California into which a tributary descends 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

Descripctio Totivs Orbis Terræ, ex Varys recentior Autoribus in hanc formam redacta. Ano. 1598. exc: Leuin: Hulsius F. In: Kurtze Warhaftige Beschreibung der neuen Reyse, oder, Schifffahrt so die Hollandischen Schiff in denn Orientalischen Indien : versicht,
welche anno 1595 in Martio Aida aussefahrn . . . Nürnberg: Gedruckt in Nürnberg bey Christoff Lochner, in Verlegung L. Hulsii, 72 pp., plates. [► 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 “Ceúela.”] [In German.]

PETTY, FRANCIS

1598 25.437 Typvs Orbis Terrarvm. In: Beschryvinge vande overtreffelijcke ende wijdtervaernde zee-vaerd vanden edelen heer ende meester Thomas Candisch, met drie schepen uytgehevaren 21 jullij 1586 ende met een schip wederom ghekeert in Pleymouth, den 9 september 1588 : Hebbende (door’t cruycen van der zee) gheseylt 13000 mylen : vertellende zyne vreemde wonderlijcke avonturen ende gheschiedenissen, de ontedeckinghe der landen by hem beseylt. Amstelredam: Cornelis Claesz. [► The frontispiece of this volume includes this map, which 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.]

ROSACCIO, GIUSEPPE

1598 25.438 Orbis Terrae Compendiosa Descriptio. In: Geografia di Claudio Tolomeo Alessandrino : tradotta di Greco nell’idionda volgare italiano da Girolamo Ruscelli, et hora nuovamente ampliata da Giosseffo 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. [► 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 “Ceula”.] [In Latin; volume in Italian.]

BRY, THEODORE DE


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. Amsterdarn. [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]”, adjacent to which is a city symbol with the label, “Civola” (or “Ceula”).] [In Latin.]
Rosaccio, Giuseppe  [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 Rvscelli, et hora nuouamente ampliata da Gioseffo Rosaccio . . . Et vna breue descrizione di rutta la terrra, distinta in quattro libri . . . In Venetia, MDXCIX.  Appresso gli Heredi di Melchior Seffa.  [Map faces p. 130 in “Descrittione della Geografia Vniversale, Libro Qvarto”], facing the chapter, “Della Nvova Spagna, Tavola Della America”.  [► A broad, foreshortened gulf, “Mar Vermeio”, separates the peninsula of “Calmifor” from “Marta”.  “R. Tontonteanc”, also labeled “Totonteac 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-southeast from the head of the gulf is “Ciola”.]  [In Italian, with map title in Latin and labels in Italian and Latin.]

[Wright, Edward]

1599  25.441  
[Map of the world with cartouche, “Diev et Mon Droit”].  In: Hakluyt, Richard, 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 yer, diuided into three seuerall volumes, according to the positions of the regions, whereunto they were directed.  The first volume containeth the worthy discoueries &c. of the English toward the north and northeast by sea, as of Lapland, Scrickfinia, Corelia, the Baie of S. Nicolas, the Isles of Colgoieue, Vaigatz, and Noua Zembla, towards the great riuer Ob, with the mighty empire of Russia, the Caspian Sea, Georgia, Armenia, Media, Persia, Boghar in Bactria, and diuers kingdomes of Tartaria: together with many notable monuments and testimonies of the ancient forren trades, and of the warrelie and other shipping of this realme of England in former ages.  Whereunto 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. yer, diuided into two seueral parts, & c.  London: George Bishop, Ralph Newberie, and Robert Barker.  [Shirley (p. 238) notes that this untitled two-sheet map, “sometimes found in the second volume of Richard Hakluyt’s epic work”, has no imprint or acknowledgment, but which is “now reckoned to be the work of the mathematician Edward Wright”].  [► Virtually the entire interior of North America (not separately labeled) is blank, with all geographic names lined up on the coastlines.  The peninsula, with the label “C:California” presumably for the southern cape, is separated from “New Mexico” 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, “R:grande”, entering the gulf from the north-northwest.  To its west a principal embayment is labeled “B.Bermejo”.  To its east is the label, “Totonteac”.  Notably, the label “Cibola” appears well to the southeast of these points.]

≡ cross-listings  Shirley 221
**Anonymous**

**1600**

**25.1665**

*Americae Tabula Nova Multis locis tam ex terrestri peregrinatione quam recentiori navigacione 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 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 muche 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.]

**Arnoldi, Arnoldo di**

**1600**

**25.442**

*Descrittione universale della terra con lvso del navigare, nvovam accrescivta . . . Arnoldo di Arnolfo Flamengo. 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 “Cciuola” [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.]
Tattonus, G. [Tatton, Gabriel]

1600  25.1120  Maris Pacifi ci quod uulgo Mar del zur cum regionibus circumciuentribus, insulisq; in eodem passí Sparsis, 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 “Axu flu.”, into which from the northeast are two tributaries, the more southerly of them labeled “Tontontac flu.” “Axu” drains a significant part of the northwest. To the west of the head of the gulf is the label “Tontontac”; 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 I:32

Tattonus (M.) [Tatton, Gabriel]

1600  25.1118  Nova et rece Terraum et regnorum Californiæ, nouæ Hispaæ Mexicaniæ, et Peruviæ, unà cum exacta absolutaq; orarum Sinus Mexicanì, ad Insulam Cuba usq; Oræq; maritimæ ad Mare austriacûm 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 “Tontontac”; to the east “Cevola”, northeast of which are symbols for cities with the label “Steptem [sic] Cita.”] [In Latin.]
≡ cross-listings  Wheat I:31

1601

Arnoldi, Arnoldo di

1601  25.443  Univer sale descrittione del Mondo . . . Arnodo [sic] di Arnoldo Flamengo.  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 “Totontac” (other labels are illegible at the scale of reproduction in Shirley).] [In Italian.]
≡ cross-listings  Shirley 228

Herrera, Antonio de [Herrera y Tordesillas, Antonio de]

1601 25.1696  Descripcion de las Yndias Occidentales.  In: Historia General de los hechos de los castellanos en las Islas i tierra firme del mar oceano : decada quarta.  Madrid: Iuan Flamenco, SEPARATELY PAGINATED SECTIONS.  [See section with separate title-page, “Descripcion de las Indias Occidentales de Antonio de Herrera coronista Mayor desv MagÍ delas Indias y sv coronista de Castilla : Al Rey NroÍ Señor.  En Mad: enla emplentà Real 1601.” (96 pp., maps).  [► The map (between pp. 3/4 and indicated as “1. Tabla” on p. 2), displays the Americas and westernmost coasts of Portugal and Africa, and easternmost China and the East Indies. In North America (not labeled), rivers are displayed only as indentations at their mouths. “California” is separated from “Nveva Espana” by a gulf, at the head of which are three parallel, north-trending indentations.] [In Spanish.]
1602

Clerc, I. le [Clerc, Jean]

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 "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.]

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. [sic] is shown as a peninsula, separated from "Abacus nùc Granata" by a long, narrow gulf (not labeled), which receives at its head, independently, "Totonteac flu."

Ricci, Matteo

No date 25.1043 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 catalog record includes exhibition note: "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" [ér 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 lists 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.]

SECTION 3.  CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

**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 "Tontonteac" is labeled.]  [In Latin.]

≡ cross-listings  SHIRLEY 239

**Ortelius, Abraham**

**1603  25.1124**  Tartariae Sive Magni Chami Regni typus.  ("Cum Privilegio").  In:  Theatrvm orbis terrarvm.  Antverpiæ, Apvd Ioannem Bapt. Vrintivm.  [Atlas.]  [↩ Map 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 Totonteac."]  [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 239

**Oterschaden, Ioannes [Oterschaden, Johann]**

**NO DATE  25.446**  Noua et integra vniversi Orbis descriptio.  ("Reuerëdiss. et illustriss. Dò Dò Vrbano Sangelasio-Episcopo Cořingierisi, Ioannes Oterschaden Belga 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 "Zipangi" 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 239

**Solis [Solis, Hernando de]**

**NO DATE  25.1490**  Tipvs Orbis Terrarvm.  ("Solis fecit Valla dolid").  [1603?]  [↩ The northern part of the continent, "America o Nevas Indias" is very broad, with its southwestern coast arcing from northwest-trending by the Californian peninsula to 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 "Ceoula" and "Granada".]  [In Spanish, with title in Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 239

**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 "Ceoula."]  [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

[► “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• Citta”; 4) a large river from the northeast, which has a tributary from the lake just mentioned.] [Various editions.] [In Latin.]
≡ Cross-listings Shirley 255 [1606], 258 [1606-1607]

Ramusio, Giovanni Battista

[In Italian.]

1608
Hondius, Iodocus [Hondius, Jodocus]

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.]
≡ Cross-listings Shirley 263

Kærio, Pet. [Keere, Pieter van den]

1608 25.453 Nova totius terrarum orbis geographica ac hydrographica tabula. Amstelodami: Petrus Kærus. [► “America Septentrionalis” includes a roughly drawn Gulf of California, into the head which several tributaries flow. “Totonteac” is labeled near the head.] [In Latin.] [In Latin.]
≡ Cross-listings Shirley 264
1610

Geelkercken, Nicolaes van

NO DATE 25.456 **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

Kęrl, Petri [Keere, Pieter van den]

NO DATE 25.458 **Nova Totius Orbis Mappa, ex Optimis Auctoribus Desumta, Studio Petri Kęrl.** ("Amstelreda: mi apud Petru Kærurn & Theodorum Petri sub signa præli albi"). [Ca. 1611.] [*The peninsula of “California” is separated from “Nova Granata” by “Mare Vermeio”. The label “Tontonteac regnum” appears at the head of the gulf, into the head of which is a river system that heads in an area with a more prominently labeled “Tolm Regnum” lying to the northwest; this river system, comprising “Axa fl” and “Tontonteac fl” arrives at the northwestern part of the head of the gulf where appears the label “Baia d. buena guia. Two other, short rivers arrive at the northeastern part of the head of the gulf, from the north-northeast and northeast, respectively; and a tributary to the second of these, from the north, heads by a large lake at which appear “Septem Citi”, and between these two rivers is the label “Cevola” but along the river from the northeast is also a place name, “Cevola”. To the south of the mouth of the Tontonteac-Axa river system a river arrives from the west-northwest. Between these two rivers is the label “Tontonteac”.*] [In Latin.]

≡ cross-listings Shirley 274

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 comes 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 279

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 “Tontonteac Regn.” to the northwest, at the mouth of which appear to be mudflats and an island.*] [In Latin.]

≡ cross-listings Shirley 280

559
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 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.]

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.]

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 Septentrionalis, 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 Novelle. 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1616</td>
<td>25.1119</td>
<td>Tatton (M.)</td>
<td>Noua et rece Terraum et regnorum Californiae, nouae Hispaliae Mexicaniae, et Peruviæ, unà cum exacta absolutaque orarum Sinus Mexicani, ad Insulam Cuba usq; Orasq; maritimae ad Mare australiacum delineat, à M. Tattonus celebrem Sydrogeographó edita.</td>
<td>[No imprint].</td>
<td>[2nd state of this map; 1st is 1600]</td>
<td>&quot;California&quot; is displayed as a peninsula. At the head of &quot;Mare Vermejo&quot; is a large island, and three rivers converge at the head of the gulf (from west to east), &quot;R. Quiuera&quot;, &quot;R. de Alaran&quot;, and &quot;R. del Tizon&quot;. To the west of the head of the gulf is the label &quot;Tontonteac&quot;; to the east &quot;Cevola&quot;, northest of which are symbols for cities with the label &quot;Steptem [sic] Cita&quot;. [In Latin.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1618</td>
<td>25.1044</td>
<td>Ianssonius, Iohannes</td>
<td>Orbis terrarum descriprio duobis planis hemisphæriis comprehensa [sic].</td>
<td>Amstelodami Excudebat Iohannes Janssonius.</td>
<td>[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;Quiwera Regn.&quot; (where on the northwest coast of America is the place name, &quot;Quiwera&quot;. West of these rivers is the place, &quot;Axa Chicuir&quot;; between the rivers are the places, &quot;Tontonteac&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 the map caption, the formulated non-traditional ligatures &quot;AR&quot; and &quot;HE&quot;, capitalized, are as printed: ORBIS TERRARUM DESCRIPTIO DUOBIS PLANIS HEMISPHERIIS COMPREHESA.] [In Latin.]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1618</td>
<td>25.1727</td>
<td>Ortelius, Abraham</td>
<td>Americae Sive Novi Orbis, Nova Descriptio.</td>
<td>(Ca. 1618-1630.)</td>
<td>[The final state of Ortelius’s map of the Americas, with principal changes in the area around the Strait of Magellan.] [In Latin.]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Septentriornem versus hic regiones incognitæ adhuc sunt.” The peninsula, “California”, is separated from “Marata” by “Mar Vermeio”. A river system converges at the head of the gulf; “Rio Hermoso” (Gila River) arrives from the east-northeast; its upper part is labeled “Tigus rio”. Part way along that river is “Ceuola”. A river (i.e., the Colorado) arrives from the north-northwest, the result of the convergence of two rivers at “Totontoc”; an unlabeled river from the northwest heading in an area labeled “Tolm”, and a river from the northeast heading in a mountainous area and labeled “Totonteac flu.”, along which is the place “Chucho.”] [In Latin.]

1619

Blaeu, Willem Janszoon

1619 25.470


[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”.] [In Latin.]

≈ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 300

Kærio, Petro [Keere, Pieter van den]

1619 25.455

Nova orbis terrarum geographica ac hydrographica tabula, ex optimis in hoc opere acut oribv 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. “Totontoc Reg.” is labeled near the head.] [In Italian.]

≈ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 266

1620

Porcacchi, Thomaso

1620 25.1260

Mondo Nvovo. In: 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’ Illmo et Revmo 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.] [This map (p. 161) shows North and Central America. It 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 “Tigus 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, “Totontoc.”] [In Italian.]

[See also notes with the 1572 ed. (ITEM NO. 25.1125).]
### 1621

**Ianssonius, Iohannes, and Goos, Abrahamus** [Jansson, Jan, and Goos, Abraham]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1621</td>
<td>25.471</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[No title.] Amstelodamensis: Iohannes 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.]

≡ cross-listings Shirley 308

### 1622

**Hondio, Iudoco** [Hondius, Jodocus (junior)]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.1498</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.]

≡ cross-listings Shirley 309

### 1624

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1624</td>
<td>25.1274</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Carte de l’Ameriqve Corrigéé, et augmentéé, dessus toutes le autres cy deuant faictes par P. Bertius. [”éé” thus] [► “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.]

≡ cross-listings Wheat 1:37
Goos, A. [Goos, Abraham]

1624 25.1763 't Noorder deel van West-Indien. ("Goos sculpsit"). [with monogram, thus] ("Fol. 65"). In: West-Indische Spieghel, waer inne men sien kan, alle de eylanden, provintien, landschappen, het machtige ryck van Mexico, en 'tgout en silver-rycke landt van Peru. 'Tsampt de coursen, havenen, klippen, koopmanschappen, etc. soo wel inde Noort als in de Zuyt-zee. Als mede hoe die vande Spanjaerden eerst ge invaedeert syn. Door Athanasium Inga, Peruenaen, van Cusco. 'tAmstelredam: By Broer Iansz. ende Iacob Pietersz. achter, Boeckvercooper op den Dam/ inde Wachter. [In Dutch.]

Hondio, Iudoco [Hondius, Jodocus (junior)]

1624 25.473 Nova universi terrarum orbis mappa ex optimis quibusque geographicis hydrographicisq. tabulis summa industria accuratissime delineata, et duobus planisphæriis depicta auctore Iudoco Hondio. Amstelodami: Iudoci Hondii. [In Latin.]

Briggs, Henry

1625 25.21 The North part of America Conteyning Newfoundland, new England, Virginia, Florida, new Spaine, and Noua Francia, wth yé riche Iles of Hispaniola, Cuba, Jamaica, and Porto Rieco, on the South, and upon yé South Sea on yé west side and on yé North Fretum Hudson and Buttons baye a faire entrance to yé nearest and most temperate passage to Japā & China. ("R: Elstracke Sculpsit"). In: Purchas, Samuel, Purchas His Pilgrimes. In five booke. * * * The fourth, English Northerne Nauigations, and Discoueries: Relations of Greenland, Groenland, the North-west passage, and other Arcktike Regions, with later Russian 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 here in 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 "Pueblos de Moqui".

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

564
The title, "Americae descript." 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: The river "Caramara", or "Coromara", was assumed by contemporary geographers to be the same as that of Marco Polo's river in China.] [McLaughlin indicates also reissued 1643.]

Greent, Wll. [Greent, William]

1625 25.475 A new and accvrat map of the world drwanne according to the truest descriptions, latest discoueries, and best obseruations that have been made by English or strangers. vvith breife and most plaine notes vpon the vhole body of cosmographee, for the easie vnderstanding thereof: pleasant and vsefull for all such as desire to know further then of their owne home. [London]: "Are to be sould by Tho: Je[ner] [Thomas Jenner] at the white Beare in Cornehill". [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 “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.]

S., I. [Speed, John]

1626 25.1062 America with those knowne 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 Basett in Fleet Street and by Richard Chiswell in St Pauls Churchyard.") ("Abraham Goos Amsterdamiensis 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 Norte”, is in fact the misaligned Rio Grande of the Gulf of Mexico. “R. del Ticon”, with headwater forks, comes from a locale labeled “Rey Coronado”.] [McLaughlin indicates three states, 1626, 1662, 1676.]

Speed, Iohn [Speed, John]

1626 25.1666 A New and Accvrat Map of the World Drawne according to the truest Descriptions latest Discoueries & best Observations have 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 Iohn 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.”]
Hondius, Henricus

1627

Brevi 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).)]

≈ "America Septentr" displays "Mare Vermeio" with several tributaries entering a bulbous head of the gulf. [In Latin.]

≈ CROSS-LISTINGS  Shirley 319

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

1628

Charte Vniuerselle de Tovt le Monde, en Laquelle Pilsievs Regions sont Representees Plvs Exactement Qvavx Precedentes & les Terres Nouvellement 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 desires Scauoir Amy lectour, pourquoy aprs 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 diuerses relations, qui corrigoeint le defaut qui se trouve aux procedentes, Ie 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 travail d’aucun, Ie 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 voger 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 faâse 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 longitudinal from the western part of California is open ocean, where then picks up the northwest trending coast of North America at “Serro Nevado” and “Nouelle Albion”, which then 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”.

≈ CROSS-LISTINGS  Shirley 323

Ortelius, Abraham

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 Ihrer 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

Eckebrecht, Philippus [Eckebrecht, Philipp]

1630 25.1503


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".

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS SHIRLEY 332

Taurernier, 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 "California" 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

Verbist, I. [Uerbist, I.] [Verbiest, Pieter]

1630 25.483

Ampla et accuratissimæ universÆ orbis terrarum tabula geographica aucta et emendata auct. I. verbist. Antverpia: Sumptibus Petri ver bist. (*Peter ver Bist sculpit 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
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 an unlabeled river, from the northeast. "Cevola" is marked not far north of the head of the gulf.]  [NOTE: The river "Caramara", or "Coromara", was assumed by contemporary geographers to be the same as that of Marco Polo’s river in China.]  [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 233

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 "Ceula".]  [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 hydrographicus nuperimisq doctorum virorum observationisb duobus planisphærijs 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 Regnum lying to the northwest.]  [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 273
1636

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 este ad ioute plusieurs obseruations 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”.] [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 340

Hondius, Jodocus [Hondius, Jodocus]

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 detegunter: nec veterum modò errores, at novæ etiam terræ demonstrantur. De ysdem non panci tabulas ediderunt: sed liceat dicere nullius adhuc prodijt Mundi Typus qui tam concinnè, in exigno spatio singula contineret: videbis in America Septent. plurima inutara eëe: sunt etiam in Oceano Tartaricoet circa illum nova permulta: 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 sapientissimì 1636.”) [Map includes extensive border text: Briefe Declaration de la Division, Forme & singularitez du monde. (“A Paris, Chez la veusue Ian le Clerk, ruë sainct Ian de Latran, à la Salemandre Royalle. 1622.”)] [The northwestern part of North America is blank, occluded by a cartouche. The coast of northwestern America, from 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 northwestern 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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 341

Hondius, Henricus

1636 25.1765 America Septentrionalis. In: Mercator, Gerhard, and Hondius, Jodocus, Atlantis Novi Pars Tertia, Italiam, Graeciam [et] maximas insulas Maris Mediterranei, nec non Asiam, Africam atque Americanam continens. [“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 Coromodo.”] [In Latin, with borrowed Spanish names.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  MCLAUGHLIN 6

569
Verbist, I. [Uerbist, I.] [Verbiest, Pieter]

[نشر اخبار مفصلة عن كل من أوروبا وأفريقيا وآسيا ونيابورية، وتعطى معلومات مفصلة عن المحيطات والمحيطات، بما فيها آسيا.] [In Latin.]

Visscher, Nikolaum Iō. [Visscher, Nikolaus]

1636 25.1275 Americæ Nova Descriptio Per Nicolaum Iō. Visscher. Anno 1636. ("Abraham Goos, Sculpsit.") [المنطقة الشرقية من أمريكا الشمالية، وتشملها "كاليفورنيا" و"نيوجيرسي" من خلال حدودها، وتشملها "ماري كارامارا" و"أكساʃ"، وتشملها "ريال ديل أغادا".] [In Latin, with some borrowed Spanish.]

Pisani, Octauij [Pisani, Octavio]

1637 25.486 Globvs terrestris proiectvs. Antwer: Petrus Verbist. [Verbist’s adaptation of Pisani’s 1612 map (Octavy Pisani, ITEM NO. 25.459).] [أناشيد الجنوبية، حيث يظهر كاشفاً، والأنهار الساحلية، بما فيها "ماري كارامارا" و"أكساʃ"، وتشملها "ريال ديل أغادا".] [In Latin.]

Hondius, Henricus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Merian, M. [Merian, Matthaus]</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>25.1276</td>
<td><strong>America noviter delineata.</strong> (&quot;M. Merian fecit.&quot;) [► The peninsula of &quot;California&quot; is separated from &quot;Nova Granada&quot; by &quot;Mar Vermeio&quot;. 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; &quot;Axe flu.&quot;, which reaches the gulf from the northwest, en route receiving two tributaries from the northeast, the second one labeled &quot;Tontec flu.&quot; (the region through which these southeasterly-flowing rivers is labeled &quot;Tontonteac&quot;); 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 southwesterly-flowing rivers is labeled &quot;Cevola&quot; and &quot;Abacus nunc Granada&quot;, with a place name at the confluences of the branches labeled &quot;Ceoula&quot;).] [Wheat notes (Volume I, p. 193), &quot;This map seems to have been taken directly from 1631–Blaeuw.&quot; (i.e., Blaeuw, 1631, ITEM NO. 25.1277; WHEAT I:40).] [In Latin.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>❇ cross-listings Wheat I:43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1639</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hondio [Hondius, Henricus]</td>
<td>1639</td>
<td>25.488</td>
<td><strong>Orbis terrarvm descriptio duobvs planis hemisphæris comprehensa : auctore Hondio. Amstelodami.</strong> [After Nicolaes Geelkercken.] [► &quot;American Septentrionalis sive Mexicana&quot; portrays the Gulf of California with several tributaries at its head, from the region labeled &quot;Quiuera Regna&quot;]. [In Latin.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>❇ cross-listings Shirley 348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tauernier, M. [Tavernier, Melchior]</td>
<td>1639</td>
<td>25.489</td>
<td><strong>Carte de l’Amerique ... [AND] Carte nouuvelle de l’Evrope ...</strong> [Paris]: M. Tauernier. [► California is depicted as an island. &quot;Mar de Vermeio&quot; displays several tributaries draining to the eastern side of the strait, the northernmost one of which comes from the region labeled &quot;Reg. Coronado&quot;. Most labels are illegible at the scale of reproduction by Shirley.] [In French.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>❇ cross-listings Shirley 349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visscherius, Nicolaus Ioannis [Vßcherius, Nicolaus Ioannis] [Visscher, Claes Janszoon] [Piscatore, Nicolaus Ioannis; Piscatore, Nicolaus Iohannide]</td>
<td>1639</td>
<td>25.487</td>
<td><strong>Orbis Terrarum Typus De Integro Multis In Locis Emendatus Auctore N. I. Piscadore. (&quot;Tabellam hanc excudit, Amstelodami Anno 1639. Pieter Goos sculpsit&quot;.)</strong> [► &quot;California&quot; is shown as an island. Midway along the eastern side of the northwest-southeast trending strait is a large north-south gulf labeled &quot;R. d. Coral&quot;, which at its head bifurcates as two rivers, the northeastern one sharing the name.] [Shirley (plate 263) illustrates the second state of this map (1st state, 1638). Wheat (Volume I, p. 194) also indicates &quot;French Reproduction, n.d.&quot; [In Latin, with shared Spanish names.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>❇ cross-listings Shirley 346 Wheat I:44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1640</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boisseav, Iean [Boisseau, Jean]</td>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.490</td>
<td><strong>Novelle Description de toute la terre vniuerselle en 2. hemisphères môtrant les 2. polles du Monde avec unindex par le moyen duquel ce peut facilement congnoistre la longitude elevations distances des lieux, differences des climatz, paralleses et meridiens ou sont aussi marquez les lieux des solstices et equinoxe et autres obseruations pour seruir</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

---

Hondio, Iud. [Hondius, Jodocus]

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 351

Ianssonius, Iohannes [Ianßonius, Ioannes] [Jansson, Jan]

1640 25.1301 America Septentrionalis. In: Hondius, Henricus, and Ianssonius, Iohannes, Le nouveau theatre du monde ou nouvel atlas : tome troisieme : editio ultima. Amsterdam: chez Ian Iansson, plate 95.  [« “Insula California” is separated from “Nueva Granada” and “Nueva Biscaia” 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 “Amstelodami, 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

1641

Hondio, Henr. [Hondius, Henricus]

1641 25.1497 Nova Totius Terravm Orbis Geographicca ac hydrographica Tabvla. Auct: Henr:Hondio. (“Amstelodami Excudit Ioannes IanBonius”). (“Doctissimis Ornatissimis Viris D.D. Davidi Sanclaro, Antonio de Willon, et D. Martinio, Matheseos in illustriss. Academia Parisiensis Professoribus eximiis in verae amicitiae μνημόσυνων 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-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.
Goos, A. [Goos, Abraham]

1643 25.1764  't Noorder deel van West-Indien. ("A. Goos sculpit"; with monogram, thus) ("Fol. 51"). In: Iournalen van drie Voyagien/. . . . . tAmstelredam: By Iacob Pietersz Wachter, Boeck-verkooper op den Dam/ inde Wachter.  [► The same map as in Goos (1624, Item No. 25.1763). The island, "California", is separated from "Nova Granada" by "Mar Vermeio". Midway along the eastern side of the strait are two principal embayments. The northwestern one receives "R de Anguichi" from the north; the southeastern one receives "R. del Tecon" from the north (which has two headwater tributaries from the north and northeast that come from a region labeled "Rey Coramedo"), and "R. d. Corall" arrives independently into this embayment from the north-northeast. "Pueblos de Moqui" are situated due east of these rivers.] [In Dutch.]

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

NO DATE 25.1502  Vniversale Descritzione di Ttvo il Mondo di Gioseppe Rosaccio Cosmographo. 1597. ("Intaglio Gioan 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]

1643 25.1492  Carte de l'Amerique Nouuellement dressee suiviant les Nouuelles descouuertes & mise en Francois par M Tauernier de mieurant en L'isle [sic] du Palais sur le quay a la Sphere Royalle.  [Caption: Nova Totivs Terrarvm Orbis Geographica ac Hydrographica Tabvla. Carte Vniverselle de tovt le Monde Novvellement Dresse svr les Relations et Novvelles Decouvvertes des Anglois Holandois et Avtres.  Par M. Tauernier jdrographe [sic] de sa Majeste & auec son priuilege pour 20 ans. A° 1643.] ("A Pris chez M. Tavernier Gravevr et Imprimevr dv Roy povr les cartes Geographiqve et avtres tailles dovlces demevrant en l'isle du 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 Françoys que par les Anglois entre les quelles est l'Isle [sic] de Californie [sic] que Ion Croyoit sy deveant estre viue a la Continente la quelle est entre le Tropique de Cancer & le 45 Parallele plus se Voit aussy la Mer de Hudson nouuellement des couuerte par Thomas Button". Features on the map: "I. de Califoni" (sic) is separated from "Novelle Granade" by "Mer de Vermio". Midway on the east side of the strait is a river (not labeled) coming from the northeast, heading in
1645

Fer, N. de [Fer, Nicolas de]

1645    25.1491

Nouvelle et Exacte Description du Globe Terrestre Reveve Corrigee et Avcmentee Svivant les Dernieeres Relations des Anglois et Hollandois par Gvillavme Blaev. 1645. ("A Paris, Chez Anthoine de Fer Marchand detailles, doulees 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.] [In French, with caption in Latin and French.] [Shirley 360]

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 Ioute Plusieurs Observations Pour L’intelligence Dicelle par IB. ("A Paris Chez Iean Boissaou en Liste du pallais sur le quay [sic] qui Regarde la megisserie a la Fountaine de Iounence 1646"). ("Do. AM Monsieur Priandy Con. 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.] [Shirley 364]

1649

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

1649    25.1669

America noviter delineata Auct: Iudoco Hondio. ("Fol. 200"). In: Les etats, empires et principautze du monde, representez par la description des pais, moeures 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 “Tontontec”, which bifurcates before reaching the gulf; 2) a principal river (not labeled) from the northwest, passing through “Tontontec”, which receives a tributary from the northeast, “Totontec fl”; 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

1650 25.1400

Charte Vnuerselle de Tovt le Monde. A Paris Chez Nicolas Berey, Anlvminevr de la Reyne Av Bovt dvPont Nevi 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 Condu 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 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.]

Janssonium, Joannem

1650 25.1766

Mar del Zvr Hispanis Mare Pacificum. In: Cinquiesme partie du Grand atlas, contenant une parfaicte description du monde maritime . . . . Amsterdam: Joannem Janssonium. [A portlan chart of the Pacific Ocean. “P California”, is separated from the mainland (not labeled) by “Mare Vermio”. Midway along the eastern side of the strait are two principal embayments. The northwestern one receives “R. d. Anguchi” from the north; the southeastern one receives “R. de Tecon” from the north (which has two headwater tributaries from the north and northeast that come from a region labeled “Rey Coramedo”), and “r. d. Coral” arrives independently into this embayment from the north-northeast. “Pueblos d. Moqui” are situated due east of these rivers.] [In Latin, with borrowed Spanish names; volume in French.]

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

1650 25.1767

Ameriqve Septentrionale Par N. Sanson d’Abbeville Geog. du Roy A Paris Chez l’Auteur Et chez Pierre Mariette rue S. Jacques a l’Esperâcre 1650. Avec privilege du Roy pour vingt Ans. [“Californie Isle” is separated from “Nouvelle Grenade” by “Mar Vermeio”. Midway along the eastern side of the strait are two principal embayments; the northerly one receives “R. de Anguchi” from the north; the southerly one is bilobes, with “R. del Tecon” (a major river with two headwater forks) arriving in the westerly lobe from the north, and “R. de Coral” in the easterly lobe.
from the north-northeast. “Zuny”, “Cibola”, and “Moqui” are all clustered nearby to the east. [In French.]

1651

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

1651 25.1390 Mappe-Monde, ou Carte Generale du Monde, Dessignee 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.”) [“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.]

1652

Ianssonius, Johannes [Ianßonius, Ioannes] [Jansson, Jan]

1652 25.1278 America Septentrionalis. (“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”, 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.]

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


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 chorographic 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, “California” (its northern end labeled “Nov 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 Corali” from
the north-northeast with headwater also near “Cibola.”] [McLaughlin indicates three states, 1652, 1663, 1666.] [Title in Latin, labels in English, Spanish, and Latin.]

**Visscherius, Nicolaus Ioannis [Vissherius, Nicolaus Joannis]**

1652 25.1489  *Orbis Terrarum Typus de Integro Multis in Locis Emendatus. Auctore N. I. Piscatore.* ("Nicolaus Ioannis Visscherius Tabellam hanc excudit Amstelodami Anno 1652. Pieter Goos Sculpsit.") [⇒ The island, “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.]

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 Vermiae”. 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 Coromendo”; 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.]

1655

**Du Val d’Abbeuille, P. [Du Val d’Abbeville, Pierre] [Duval, Pierre]**

1655 25.1768  *Ameiqve Autrement Nouveav Monde et Indes Occidentales Par P. Du Val d’Abbeuille Geographe Ordinaire du Roy Pour Vingt Ans 1655.* (⇒ “Californie Isle” is separated from “Nouuelle Grenade” by “Mer Ve’melle”. Four rivers arrive in the strait from the northeast; only “R. de Nort”, the southernmost river, is labeled (this is the Rio Grande). The two central rivers arrive in a single embayment; the more northwesterly of the two has two headwater forks, and this comes from an area labeled “Quiuira ou N. Albiò.”, which represents the Colorado.] [In French.]

**Hondio, Iud. [Hondius, Jodocus]**

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] rue S: Iacques à l’enseigne de la Ville de Cologne. 1655” [the first “S” is reengraved over another numeral].) (⇒ Doctissimis Ornatissimis: viris, D.D. Henrico Briggio, et Ed Wrichto, medicis celeberrimis. Matheseos eximii Professoribus, in amicitiae veræ μνημόσυνον D.D. Iud Hondius A° 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 refignes 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]
NO DATE 25.506


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS MCLaughlin 16 [Audience]

1656 25.1769

Le Nouveau Mexique, et la Floride : Tirées de diverses Cartes, et Relations. Par N.Sanson d’Abbeville Geogr ord® du Roy. À Paris. Chez Pierre Mariette, Rue S. Iacque a l’Esperance Avec Privilege du Roy, pour vingt Ans. 1656. (“Somer Sculp.”) [“Californie Isle” is separated from “Nuevo Mexico” and “Nueva Granada” by “Mar Vermeio”. Midway on the eastern side of the strait is a bilobed embayment, the westerly lobe of which receives “R. de Tecon” from the north-northeast and the easterly lobe receives “R. de Coral” from the northeast. The river Tecon has two headwater tributaries, the westerly one of which descends from a place labeled “Rey Coromedo”]. [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS MCLaughlin 17 Wheat 1:50

1657

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

1657 25.1392

Orbis Vetus, et Orbis Veteris Utraque Continens, Terraumq3 Tractus Arcticus, et Antarcticus. ex Platone, Theopompo, sive Æliano, Manilio, &c. Autore N. Sanson Abbavillæo, et Christianiss’ Galliar’ Regis Geographo. ("Lutetiae Parisiorum. Apud P. Mariette, Via D Jacobi, sub signo spei. Cum Privilegio Regis, ad Vicennium. CIJ ÐC 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 Lollaiin 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.”]  [In Latin.]

Colom, Arnold


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

chez Pierre Mariette, rue Saint Jacques, à l’Esperance [1658 (i.e., 1660)].

[“Californie Isle” is separated from the mainland “Nouvveav 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”).] [In French.]

1660

Anonymous

NO DATE 25.1641  Amerique. [No imprint.] [Paris?] [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.]

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 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.]

Doncker, Hendrick

1660 25.1771  Pascaart vertoonende de Zeecusten van Chili, Peru, Hispania Nova, Nova Granada, en California. ’t Amsterdam. By Hendrick Doncker Boeckverkooper inde Nieuwe brugh steegh in ’t Stuermans gereed:tschap. In: De Zee-Atlas ofte water-waereld, vertoonende all de Zee-Kusten van het bekende deel des aerdbodems . . . . [A portlan chart of part of the eastern Pacific Ocean. The island, “California”, is separated from “Nova Granada” by a strait (not labeled). Only the mouths of rivers are shown. Midway along the eastern side of the strait are two embayments; the northerly one receives “R. de Anguchi”, while a more southerly, bilobed embayment receives “R. del Tecon” in the more northerly embayment, and “R. de Coral” in the adjacent southern embayment.] [In Dutch.]

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.]

Nicolosi, Giovanni Battista

"Mare Vermejo". The eastern side of the strait receives several rivers, none of which are labeled. Midway along that coast is a prominent embayment that receives a large tributary from the north and northeast, while closely adjacent to it another tributary arrives from the northeast. [In Italian, with title in Latin.]

1660 25.573 Mexicvm : In hac forma in lucem edebat Ioannes Baptista Nicoliosivs S.T.D. In: Nicolosi, Gio. Baptista, DELL’Hercole et stvdio Geographicn Di Gio. Battista Nicolosi Dottore di Sacra Teologia. Volume Secondo. Il quale contiene le Tauole, ë Descrittioni di detta Opera, disposte, per la commodità di molt, con l’ordine, che siegue . . . In Roma, Appresso l’Avitore. 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, “California”, is separated from “N师Mexico” and “N师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.]: [McLaughlin notes two states, 1660, 1670-1671.][In Italian, with title in Latin.]

1660 25.1483 Visscher, N. [Visscher, Nikolaus]


1660 25.1493 Walton, Ro. [Walton, Robert]

A New, Plaine, and Exact Map of America:described by N:I: Visscher, and don into English, enlarged, and Corrected, according to I:Blau, 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$ Globe and Compass in St. Pauls Church yard between $ 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.]

1660 25.244 Wit, F. de [Wit, Frederick de]

Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Tabula Auctore F. de Wit. (“t Amsterdam by Frederic de Wit in de Calvertstraet inde [sic] Witte Paskaeret, 1660.”) [► The island, “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 Novis Totius Americæ Descriptio. Auct. F. de Wit. 1660. [No imprint.]. [► The island, “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". [McLaughlin notes three states.]

1661

Allardt, Hugo

1660

Americæ. Hugo Allardt Excidit Inde Kalver straat inde Werrelt Kaert. ("Velde Schulp"). (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 Coromeda"; and a small river; the last two rivers arrive in adjacent, small embayments.] [In Latin.]

Berey, Nicolas

1660

Carte de l'Amerique Corrigée, et augmentée dessus toutes les aultras cy deuant ["é" 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, "California", 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 "Tontonteac", 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 "Cevola" (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: The river "Coromara" was assumed by contemporary geographers to be the same as that of Marco Polo's river in China.] [In French.]

Cluveri, Philippi [Cluverius, Philippus] [Clüver, Philipp]

1660

America. [No imprint.] [► Hastily engraved. The island, "California", is separated from "Nova Hispania" by "Mare Vermeio". Several rivers are shown arriving on the eastern side of the strait, none of which are labeled and none are shown arriving within an embayment. The most prominent river, arriving from the northeast, may be recognized as the Rio Grande. Farther north of it two rivers are shown arriving very close to each other; the more northerly one is more prominent, with two "scratchy" headwater forks. Due east of these rivers is labeled "Pueblos de Moqui".]

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

1660

L’Ameriqve 1661. Par P. Du Val Geographe du Roy. Avec priuel A Paris Ches I. Lagniet sur le quay de la megisserie au fort l’Euesq. [Eighteen small maps on one sheet. See MAP:] "Le N. Mexiqve appartienta l’Espagne mais non e,toutes ses pitle, Ils nont jamais pu uenir a bout de ses habitans, les principal habitaon est S. Fé, L’die de Californie qui en est sepaparé par la Mer Vermeille est une des plus grandes Isles du monde." [► "I. Californie" is separated from "Quiuera ou N. Albion" [sic] by "Mer Vermeille". On the east side of the strait several rivers arrive from the north- and north-northeast, including (from north to south) "R. Anguchi", "R. de Tecon" (which has two headwater forks), and an adjacent river (not labeled, which
also has two headwater forks). "Moqui" is labeled at the head of the eastern fork of the latter mentioned, unnamed river. [In French.]

Cross-listings: McL afflin 29 [on McL afflin 26]

Dv val, P. [Du Val, Pierre]

1661  25.1495  A Carte Generale du 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."). ("Avec privilège 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 "St. Fé".] [In French.]

Cross-listings: McL afflin 29 [on McL afflin 26]

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

1663

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 re-engraved embellishments.] [The island, "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 near "Cibola"), and "R d Corail" from the north-northeast with headwater also near "Cibola".] [Title in Latin, labels in English, Spanish, and Latin.]

1664

Blaeu, Joan

No date  25.1409  Nova et Accuratissima 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[ctore] . . ."). 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 Norte” (Rio Grande) is to the south of these rivers.] [In Latin.]

583
### Section 3. Chronological List of All Items in Sections 1 & 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1664</td>
<td>25.474</td>
<td><em>Nova totius terrum orbis geographica ac hydrographica tabula.</em> Amstelodami: Clement de Jonghe. [► Shirley (Plate 237) illustrates the 1664 third state of a map by Hondius, ca. 1625. &quot;America Septentrionalis sive Mexicana&quot; portrays the Gulf of California with three prominent tributaries entering at its head, to the northwest of which is &quot;Quiverra Regn.&quot;.] [In Latin.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1665

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.1264</td>
<td><em>t Gebiedt van Guadalajara, Niew Mexico, en Californie, enz, door N. Sanson d’Abbeville Geogr Ordin du Roy.</em> [Ca. 1665.] [► &quot;Mer Vermej ou Mer Rouge&quot; separates &quot;Californie Isle&quot; from ‘Nouveau Mexique’. On the eastern side of the strait is a twin-headed embayment, the more northwesterly head receiving &quot;R. de Tecon&quot; and the head to the southeast receiving the smaller &quot;R. de Coral&quot;. North of this embayment is another, which receives &quot;R. de Anguchi&quot;.] [In Dutch.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1666

**Blacus, G. I.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1666</td>
<td>25.1485</td>
<td><em>Gores for a 16.3-cm globe.</em> (&quot;Parisus apud G. Iollain sub signo vrbis Colonieae 1666&quot; [Gérard Jollain].) (&quot;auct: G-I-Blacus.&quot;) [► 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 &quot;Hispania Nova&quot;, although the distance between &quot;Sinus S Michael&quot; (the Gulf of Mexico) and the west coast is severely foreshortened with no indication either of California or a Californian gulf (or strait), although &quot;Temistitan&quot; (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 &quot;Temistitan&quot;. 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.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chetwind, Philippi**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1666</td>
<td>25.1156</td>
<td><em>Americæ Descriptio Nova Impressis Philippi Chetwind Will: Trevethen sculp 1666.</em> [London.] [A reprinting of Anne Seile (1663, ITEM NO. 25.1477) with modified title cartouche and reengraved embellishments. [► The island, &quot;California&quot; (its northern end labeled &quot;Nova Albion&quot;), is separated from &quot;New Galicia&quot; by &quot;Mare Vermiglio&quot;. Near the northern end of the strait several rivers enter two embayments on the eastern side: &quot;R. d Anguichi&quot; from the north; and, into a single embayment, &quot;R del Tecan&quot; from the north (with two headwater forks, one to the north near &quot;Acoma&quot; and the other to the northeast north of &quot;Cibola&quot;), and &quot;R d Corali&quot; from the north-northeast with headwater also near &quot;Cibola&quot;.) [Title in Latin, labels in English, Spanish, and Latin.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 Septentrionale”, “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 Aò 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 Tecun” 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.]

Loon, Johannes van

1666 25.1776

Pascaerte van Nova Hispania Perv en Chili. ’t Amsterdam, By Iohannes van Loon, Plaetsnyder en Zeeckaert maker. 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). [→ A portolan chart with north to the left. “I. California” is separated from “Nova Granada” by a strait (not labeled). Only the mouths of rivers are depicted, which on the east side of the strait include (north to south) “R. de Anguchi” and, arriving in adjacent lobes of one embayment, “R. del Toucan” and “R. de Carol”.] [In Dutch and Latin.]

≡ cross-listings  MCLAUGHLIN 33

Aigenler, Adamo

1668 25.1856

Tabula Geographico-Horologa Universalis Novo hacten’ perfacili compendio exhibens qua ubiq; locorum sit hora, ubi nox sit, ubi dies, quanta earundem longitudo, ubi & quando videri Eclipses possint. &c. ("D. D. Ignatio et Francisco Xaverio de Universo Terrarum Orbe Optimê meritis Mathesis Ingolstadiana D. D. D. Anno M. DC. LXIV."). In: Tabvla geographico-horologa universalis, problematis cosmographicis, astronomicis, geopachts, gnomicis, geometricis illustrata, et vnacvm succinta methodo quaslibet mappas geographicas delineandi. Publico certaminis proposita in celeberrima, Catholoca et electorali [sic] Universitate Ingolstadiensi, praeside Adama Aigenler Soc. Jesv. Sacrae Lingvae et Matheseos Professore Ordinario, defendente Joanne Henrico Menrado vor Waltner, Ingolstadiensi Boio, Philosophe et Matheseos Stvdioso, Mense Avgvsti, Anno M. DC. LXVIII. Ingolstadii, Typis Ioannis Osternayri. [Fold-out map between volume dedication and page 1.] [→ Map of the world, displaying North America greatly inflated in longitude, with its southwestern coast following a northwest-southeast trend, along which a Californian gulf (not labeled) is shown prominently with mouth open to the southwest but the gulf itself is northwest-southwest, separating “California” from “Nova Granata”. A bulbous, north-directed head receives three river systems (none labeled). The system arriving at the northwest part of the head shows headwaters in a mountainous area to the north; a single stream arriving at the northern part of the head comes from another mountainous area to the]
north; and a system arriving at the northeast part of the head comes from the northeast, with two headwater forks, of which the north-south fork originates in a lake that is due west of the head of the “R. S. Laur.” (St. Lawrence River).] [NOTE: Ernest J. Burrus, Kino and the cartography of northwestern New Spain (Arizona Pioneers’ Historical Society, Tucson, 1965), points out that Padre Kino brought this volume, published by his teacher, Aigenler, to America (illustrated as Burrus’s Plate II, between pp. 12/13); it was influential in Kino’s own cartographical efforts.57] [In Latin.]

Loon, Johannes [Loon, Jan van]

1668 25.1649 Paskaerte van Nova Hispania Perv en Chili. ’t Amsterdam, By Iohannes van Loon, Plaetsnyder en Zeezaertmaker. In: Loon, Jan van, klaer-liichten noort-star ofte zee-atlas; waer in vertoont wordt, de gelegenheydt van alle de zee-kusten des geheelen aerdodems. 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 Waesbergen. In: Loon, Jan van, klaer-liichten noort-star ofte zee-atlas; waer in vertoont wordt, de gelegenheydt van alle de zee-kusten des geheelen aerdodems. Middelburgh, by Wilhelmus Goeree (t’Amsterdam). [► A portlan chart. 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 priorius Geographis semper habita fuit quædam pars coutinentis: at captâ per Hollandos ab Hispanis tabulâ quædam Geographica, comprertum est, insulam eſe. et continere, ubi latissima est, 500 leucas. A Cap. Mendocino vero usque ad C.S. Lucae reptrum testibus tabulâ præditâ et Francisco Gaulo extendi in longitudinem 1700 leucarum.”] [Compare also Goos (1666, ITEM NO. 25.1647).] [In Dutch and Latin.]

57 It is well documented that Kino first understood Lower California to be a peninsula, based on his teacher’s map, and later shifted to accept contemporary beliefs in an insular California, as for example his adoption of the island from other sources, as shown in his 1695-1696 manuscript map, “Teatro de los Trabajos Apostolicoes de la Compº de Iesvs en la America Septentrional 1696” (with text on the map dated 1695), which is shown in burrus, Pte VIII (between pp. 40/41), the original in the “Central jesuit Archives in Rome.” On that map, “California ou Carolinas” is separated from “Parte de la Nueva España by “Mar de las Californias o Carolinias”. Midway on the eastern side of the strait is an embayment that receives “Rio del Tizon” from the east-northeast, and “Rio Sonaca o de Hila” from the east. Another map, like the 1695-1696 map drawn to illustrate a biography of the martyred Padre Francesco Saverio Saeta, is from 1696-1697 (Burrus’s Plate IX, between pp. 40/41), “unknown until modern times”, delineates only the lands bounding the middle part of the supposed strait. There, “Parte de la California” is separated from the mainland by “Mar de la California o Mar Vermejo”. The prominent embayment on the eastern side of the strait receives only "Rio Grand del Coral" (the Gila River) from the east. This second map, in the “Central Jesuit Archives”, is also known for Kino’s sole representation of human figures, Padre Saeta being killed by Natives. By 1701, Kino had seen for himself that only the Río Colorado divided the landmass at the head of a marine gulf.
Overton, Iohn  [Overton, John]

1668  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 y people & y manner of y Cheife Sitties y like never before London. Printed Colloured and are to be sould by Iohn Overton at y White horse neere the Fountaine Tavern Without Newgate.  
("This California was in times past thought to beene a part of y [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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  MCCLAUGHLIN 40 [State 3]

1669

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

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 Mexique [or Novveav Mexique].  [► "I. Californie ou N° Albion" is separated from "Qivvira 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.]  

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  MCCLAUGHLIN 29 [state 2]

Hondio, Iudoco  [Hondius, Jodocus (junior)]

NO DATE  25.1501  America noviter delineata Auct: Iudoco Hondio.  ("Pietro Todeschi f.")  [Bologna, Italy.]  [1670s?]  [► The entire northern 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 "Tontontecflu" (sic) from the northeast (river systems 1 and 2 cross an area labeled "Tontontec"); 3) a short river from the north-northeast, in an area labeled "Cevola"; and 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.]

Wit, F. de [Wit, Frederick de]

NO DATE 25.1777 Novissima et Accuratissima Totius Americæ Descriptio. per F. de Wit. Amstelodami. ("F. de Wit excudit.") [Ca. 1670.] [► The island, "California", is separated from "Nova Mexico" by "Mare Vermio olim Mare Rvbrvm". Midway on the east side of the strait are three rivers (north to south): "R. de Anouchi" from the north-northeast; "R. de Tecon" from the north (which has two headwater forks near "Rey Coromedo"), and, arriving in the same embayment as with Tecon, "R. de Coral" from the northeast.] [In Latin, with publisher’s information in Dutch.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  MCLAUGHLIN 49

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 therewith. 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 Artick 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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  MCLAUGHLIN 51

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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  MCLAUGHLIN 52  WHEAT I:56 [with credit to Montanus]

1673

Meursium, Jacobum  [Meursius, Jacob van]  [Meurs, Jacob von]

von derselben Festen Ländern, Inseln, Städten, Festungen, Dörfern, vornämst"en Gebeuen, Bergen, Brunnen, Flüssen und Ahrenten der Tiere, Beume, Stauden, und anderer fremder Gewächse: als auch von den Gottes- und Götzen-diensten, Sitten, Sprachen, Kleider-trachten, wunderlichen Begähnissen, 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.] 

Anonymous

1674  25.1399  图全舆图 [read right to left] [Kun yu quan tu (Kunyu quantu)] [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. 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 broken 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.]

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

Verbiest, Pieter

1674 25.1592 奥坤 [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; the 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.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  McLAUGHLIN 56

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.]

Kircher, Athanasius


Seller, John

NO DATE 25.1488 Novissima totius terrarum orbis tabula. Auctore Joh:Seller Hydrographo Regis. [London.] [1675?] [► The island, “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.]
**Doncker, Hendrick**

1676  

**Mar del Zur Hispanis Mare Pacificum.** In: *De Nieuwe Grote Vermeerderde Zee-Atlas ofte Water-Werelt, Vertoonende alle de Zee-Kustem des Aerdtrycks, Seer dienstigh voor Schippers, Stuurlieden en Lief-hebbers der groote Zeevaert.* By Hendrick Doncker, t'Amsterdam. [The dedication cartouche to Georgio Backer is signed "Hendrick Doncker"]. [► A portolan chart of the Pacific Ocean. "California" is separated from the mainland (not labeled) by "Mare Vermio". Midway on the east side of the strait arrive three rivers (north to south): "R. de Anguchi", "R. de Tecon", and "R. d. Coral", the latter two of which arrive in the same embayment.] [In Dutch.]

**Greene, Robert**

1676  

**A new mapp of the world.** By Robert Greene at the Rose & Crown in Budg row. [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".]

**Hollar, W.** [Hollar, Wenceslaus]

1676  

**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 beene a part of y" 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, Pierre]

1677  

**Carte Vniverselle du Commerce, c’est à dire \ Carte Hydrographique, où sont exactement decrites, Les Costes des 4 Parties du Monde, Avecque [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 rue de Harlay. Avec Privilege du Roy, pour vingt ans.".) [► "Il California" 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. Tecon" from the northeast.] [In French.]

**Sansone, Guglielmo** [Sanson, Guillaume]

1677  


591
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

1678

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


► “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 north, northeast, heading in a lake northeast of “S. Fé”, which depicts the Rio Grande.) [In French.]

1679

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


► “I. California sive N. Albion” is separated from “Quivira sive N. Albion” and [Nova Mexico] by “Mare Vermeijo”. 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 northnortheast (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) and Moore (1681, ITEM NO. 25.1639).] [NOTE: The volume should not be confused with Geographiæ universalis pars prior, published in 1678.] [In Latin; volume in German.]

1679


► “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 Nô Albion”) and “R. de Coral.”] [McLaughlin notes a second state, imprint changed to “A Paris Chez melle Du Val Fille de l’Auteur Sur le Quay de l’Orloge proche le coin de la rue de Harley a l’ancien Buis 1679.”] [In French.]

592
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 Galliae, Castilliae, Angliæ, Sueciæ[,] Daniae et Batavorum. P. D. [sic] Sanson Geographum Regis Galliæ ordinarium Johann Hoffmann. Exeudit. [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 Galliae, Castilliae, Angliæ, Sueciæ, 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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  MCLAUGHLIN 57 [*1675?]

Seller, John

1679  25.1640 New Mexico. In: Seller, John, Atlas minimus or a book of geography shewing all the empires, monarchies[,] kingdomes[,] regions[,] dominions[,] principalities and countries, in the whole world. By John Seller Hydrograph to the King. And are sold 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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  MCLAUGHLIN 69

1680

Keulen, Ioannes van [Keulen, Gerard van]

1680  25.1780 Pascaert vande Zuyd Zee en een gedeelte van Brasil Van Ilhas de Ladronos tot R. de la Plata ‘t Amsterdam. By Ioannes van Keulen an de Nieuwe brugh in de Gekroonde Lootsman. ("Met Priviligie voor 15 Iaar"). In: De nieuwe groote vermeer derde zee-atlas ofte water-werelt, vertoonende alle de zee-kusten des aerdtrycks . . . . Amsterdam: Hendrick Doncker. ["Portolan chart. “I. California” is separated from “Nova Granada” and “Nova Hispania” by a strait (not labeled). Only the mouths of rivers are shown. Midway on the east side of the strait are the rivers (north to south) “R. de Anguchi”, “R. del Toucan”, and R. de Carol”, the latter two entering one embayment.] [In Dutch.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  MCLAUGHLIN 76

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”.]

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 Y World is humbly Dedicated, and Presented, By Your Ma[est] 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.)]

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 Y World is humbly Dedicated, and Presented, By Your Ma[est] 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.)]

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 Y World is humbly Dedicated, and Presented, By Your Ma[est] 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.)]

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 Y World is humbly Dedicated, and Presented, By Your Ma[est] 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.)]

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 Y World is humbly Dedicated, and Presented, By Your Ma[est] 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.)]
1682

Blome, Richard

A New Mapp of America Septentrionale 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 Rt. Honble Anthony Earle of Shaftesbury Baron Ashley of Wimbourne S't 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, "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.)

1683

Manesson Mallet, Alain

Novveav Mexiqve et Californie. [Caption: "Figure CXLVI."] In: Description de l'univers, contenant les differents systèmes du monde, les cartes générales & particulières de la géographie 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, tières & 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 Vermejo". 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.]

Thornton, John

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.)
SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

1684

Happelii, Everh. Gv. [Happell, Eberhard Werner]

1684 25.1782  [Map of the Americas.] (“Heinricus Irsingerus Sculpsit. A° 1684.”) In: Happell, Everh. Gv., Historia moderna Europæ, oder eine historische beschreibung deß heutigen Europæ . . . . Ulm: druckts und verieges Matthæus Wagner / Anno 1692. [This map, with an accompanying map of the eastern hemisphere, follows p. [xxiv].] [→ The island, “California”, is separated from “Nova Granada” by a strait (not labeled). Several rivers on the east side of the strait are shown, but only “R. del Norte” (Rio Grande) is labeled. North of that river are two rivers that strike the strait from the north-northeast; the larger of the two has two headwater forks, and to the east of these two separate river systems is “Pueblos de Moqui.”] [In Latin; volume in German.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  McLAUGHLIN 92

Manesson Mallet, Alain

1684 25.1380  Novveav Mexiqve 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 ansehnlichster Orter des Erdbodens/ samt den Bildnüssen der Könige und Potentaten/ so dieselbe beherzsen/ ihren Mappen/ Tituln und Libereyen. Ingleichen die Sitten/ Religion/ Regierungs-Formen und unterschiedliche Kleidungs-Arten jeder Nation. In fünf Theileverfasset: * * * V. Die Fortsetzung des alten und neuen Europa/ wie auch der Australischen/ oder Mittägigen Länder/ und America. Frankfur 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), now 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.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  McLAUGHLIN 87 [State 2]

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

1684 25.1396  Mappa Mondo o Vera Carta Generale del Globo Terrestre Rapresentato in due Planisferi E’ nouamente coretta e in piu parte Aumentata Secondo de Relatione piu recente Da N. Sanson d’Abbeuille Giografo di sua Maesta Cristi[n]a Intagliata da Gio. Liuillier. (“E di nouo data in luce da Gio. Iacomio 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 [Coronelli, Vincenzo Maria]

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 SSre Republique de Venise : corrigée et augmentée par le S. Tillemom. (“A Paris. Chez . B. Nolin sur le Quay de l’Horologe, à l’Enseigne de la Place des Victories Vers le Pont Neuf Avec Priuilege du Roy. 1685 ”. [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 Californie” 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. [McLaughlin indicates, “First issued 1688 or 1689, with date ‘168 .’”] [In French.]

Lea, Philip

1685 25.1479

North America Divided into its III Principall Parts 1st English Part Viz English Empire containing y² Articklands near Hudsons Bay[,] New North & South Wales New Britain N Foundland N Scotland N England N York N Jarsey Pensylvania Maryland Virginia Carolina or Florida California Sommer Iª Bahama Iª Jamaica &c y² Cariby Iª IIª Spanish Pª viz N Spain pª of yª Antilles III French pª viz N France & pª of yª Cariby Iª [sic]. [► The island, “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”. “Rio Norte” (also the Rio Grande) had for some time been mapped from the lake north of Santa Fe, feeding to the strait. In this map, “Rio Norte” is still shown as a tributary to the strait, with its headwater just west of the lake and jogging to the southwest en route to the sea.]

Ram, Ioannem de [Ram, Joannem de]

NO DATE 25.1599

Novissima et Accuratissima Totius Americæ per Ioannem de Ram. ("Cum privilegio ordinum Hollandiæ et Westfrisiæ.") [Ca. 1685.] [► The island, “California”, is separated from “New 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-Hemisphères, 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 Septentrionale”, 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”.] [In French.]

1688

Coronelli, Marco Vincenzo [Coronelli, Vincenzo Maria]

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, ó 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.]


1689

Coronelli (P.) [Coronelli (Padre)]  [Coronelli, Marco Vincenzo]  [Coronelli, Vincenzo Maria]


Fer, N. de [Fer, Nicolas de]

NO DATE 25.1784  Amerique Septentrionale Par N.De Fer. ("Tome 2. page 323"). [1689?] [– “Isle California” is separated from “Nouveau Mexique” by “Mer Vermeille”. Only two rivers are shown on the east side of the strait: “Del Tecon R” from the northeast, with two headwater forks, and “Du Nort R” (which is the Rio Grande).] [McLaughlin notes date of “1689?” in checklist, “Possibly from a pocket atlas”; the online catalog record for the McLaughlin collection at Stanford gives a date of “ca. 1685.”] [In French.]

1690

Coronelli (P.) [Coronelli (Padre)]  [Coronelli, Marco Vincenzo]  [Coronelli, Vincenzo Maria]

1690 25.1786  Pianisfero del Mondo Nuovo, Descritto dal P. Coronelli, Cosmografo Publico. ("Dedicato All’Illustrissimo, et Eccellentissimo Signore Andrea marcello, Senatore Amplissimo, e Fratello dell’ Eccellentiss-Sigl. Federico, Procuratore di S. Marco."). [Accompanies a second chart that displays the eastern hemisphere.] [– “Isola California” is separated from “Nuovo Mexico” by a strait (not labeled). On the east side of the strait several rivers (none labeled)
arrive, including two from the north and northeast, which enter a large, multilobed embayment. The interior mainland adjacent to these rivers is labeled "Teguaio Nuouo Mexico." [In Italian.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  MC LAUGHLIN 105

**Ianssonius, Iohannes**  [Ianßonius, Ioannes]  [Jansson, Jan]


[≡ "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 their Proper Names the several Countries that Belonge to the English which are wholly left out in all French and Dutch Maps viz New Scotland. Long Island. N. York N. Jarsey. Mary Land. Pensilvania Carolina & [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 the Corner of Fryday Street").  [≡ The island, "California" (labeled "New Albion" at its northern end), is separated from "Nova Granada" by "Mare Vermejo". Midway along the east side of the strait, "R. de Anouchi" reaches the strait from the north-northeast; south of it, into a large embayment arrive side by side "R de Tecon" from the north and "R. de 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].)]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  MC LAUGHLIN 106

**Morden, Robert, AND Berry William**


[≡ 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 de 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." ] [Labeling in English, Spanish, and Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 272

**Sandrart, Iacubum de**  [Sandrat, Jakob von]

NO DATE  25.1785  ** Nova Tabula Americæ Sic dictæ ab Americo Vesputio Florentino, qui Emanuelis Portugalliae Regis auspiciis eam Anno 1497. (:detectis priuōs A. 1492 à Christophoro Columbo Hispanio. lā, Cuba, et Iamaicā Insulis:) primus ex Europæis, quantum qui dem constat, ingreßus erat. recens illustrata per Iacobum de Sandrart Norimbergæ.**  ("Ioann Bapt. Homann sculpit.")  [1690s.]  [≡ The island, "California", is separated from "Nova Mexico" by "Mare Vermio olim Mare Rubrum". Midway along the east side of the strait, "R. de Anouchi" reaches the strait from the north-northeast; south of it, into a large embayment arrive side by side "R de Tecon" from the north and "R. de Coral" from the northeast. ] [In Latin.]
### Sanson, Guilielmi [as Gulielmi Sanson Nicolai Filii] [Sanson, Guillaume]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

[Various states noted, 1669-1741. In this state, the line “Apud Autorem” is written over an eradicated line, and the line “in Ædibus Regus 1690” is added below it, a bit forced.]  

[The Americas are labeled “Atlantis Insula Altera Continens”, with the southwestern portion of North America and Central America labeled “Atlantis”. 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 from “Atlantis” by a strait. Five rivers (none labeled) come 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”.]  

[McLaughlin gives the original date of 1669, which has not been seen for this bibliography, nor is it included in the digitized McLaughlin collection online.]  

[In Latin.]

### Visscher, Nikolao [Visscher, Nikolaus]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.1410</td>
<td>Orbis terrarum nova et accuratissima tabula. Auctore Nicolao Visscher. (“N. P. Berchem invent.”) (J. de Visscher sculpsit.”) [Amsterdam]: Nikolao Visscher. [1690?]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[“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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1690</td>
<td>25.254</td>
<td>Totius Americae descriptio. [Amstelaedami.] [California depicted as an island.] [In Latin.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Rouillard, I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1691</td>
<td>25.1832</td>
<td>Carte Generalle de la Nouvelle France ou est compris la Lovisiane Gaspesie et le Nouveau Mexique aucq les Isles Antilles—Dressée sur les memoires les plus nomieaux 1691. (“I. Rouillard. delineant.”) (“L. Boudan Sculp.”) [“Partie de Californie” is depicted, separated from “Novelle Espagne” by “Mer Vermeille”, which passes northwesterly 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.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Müller, Johann Ulrich

1692  25.1597  [Two maps.]  In:  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 jetzten 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*.]  [Plates are enumerated in separate sequences for different parts of the volume].  See:  [1] “America Septentrionales.”, plate III accompanying “Das Mitternächtsche 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 Vermeijo”.  On the east side of the strait, north of “Rio 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”.  [McLaughlin notes reissues, 1692.]  [In German.]  
≡ CROS-LISTINGS  MCLAUGHLIN 108 [America], 109 [Nova Mexico]

Fer, N. de  [Fer, Nicolas de]

1693  25.1787  L’Amerique Septentrionale et les Terres Polaires Aëriqued Dreßée par N. de Fer.  (“A Paris Chez L[’]Auteur dans l’Isle du Palais a la Sphere Royalle avec Privil. du Roy 1693.”) (“C. Inselin Sculp.”) ➤ “Ile de Californie” is separated from “Nouveau Mexique” by “Mer Vermeille”.  On the east side of the strait there are several embayments, into only one of which is shown a river (not labeled) coming from the northeast.  North of this region is the label, “Cette Region est toute ait Inconnue”.  [In French.]  
≡ CROS-LISTINGS  MCLAUGHLIN 111

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’viri” (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, “Relorpado”.  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

Cluveri, Philippi [Cluverius, Philippus] [Clüver, Philipp]

1694 25.1774 America. ("H Mosting Sculp."). [No imprint.] [This is a re-engraving, not much better, of Cluveri (1661, ITEM NO. 25.1773); not noticed by McLaughlin.] [► The island, "California", is separated from "Nova Granada" by "Mare Vermeio". Several rivers are shown arriving on the eastern side of the strait, none of which are labeled and none are shown arriving within an embayment. The most prominent river, arriving from the northeast, may be recognized as the Rio Grande. Farther north of it two rivers are shown arriving very close to each other; the more northerly one is more prominent, with two headwater forks that head in the area labeled "Tolm regnum" with a place name, "Rey Coremedo". Due east of these rivers is labeled "Pueblys de Moqui [sic]".]

Jaillot, Hubert [Jaillot, Alexis Hubert]

1694 25.1162 Amerique Septentrionale Divisée en Ses Principales Parties. Paris. [Caption: "Amerique 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" (with two headwater forks) and "R. de Coral".][In French, with caption in Latin.]

1695

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

1695 25.1478 Americqve Septentrionale. Par le S’! Sanson d’Abbeville Geographe du Roy. A Paris chez L’auteur aux Galleries du Louvre 1695. ("A Peyrounin Sculp.").[► "Californie Isle." is separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by "Mar 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 Coremedo", 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.]
Sanson d’Abbeville, N.  [Sanson d’Abbeville, Nicolas]  [Sanson, Nicolas]

NO DATE  25.1790  l’Amerique Septentrionale Par N. Sanson, d’Abbeville Geograph du Roy. (“P. Piskart Sculp.”) (“1. Par. Fol. 1.”) [1695?]  [► The entire western part of North America is labeled “Mexicane”. “Californie Isle” is separated from “Novveav Mexiqve” (also labeled in smaller letters “Nouveau Mexique”) by “Mer Vermeio”. The only labeled river reaching the east coast of the strait is “R. de Nort” (Rio Grande). North of it is a small embayment that receives at one point two rivers (not labeled), the more northerly of which is a long river whose course arcs from southwest to south, and the more southerly river arrives more directly from the northeast.]  [In French.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  MCNAUGHLIN 119

Schenk, P.  [Schenck, Peter]

NO DATE  25.1459  America Septentrionalis.  Novissima.  [and]  America Meridionalis. accuratissima. (“P. Schenk ex: Amstelœd: cum Privil.”) [1695?]  [► “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 Coromede”.]  [In Latin.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  MCNAUGHLIN 120

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 Privilège.”) [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.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  MCNAUGHLIN 122  SHIRLEY 584

Zahn, Johann

1696  25.1631  Facies Una Hemisphærii Terrestris.  In:  Specula physico-mathematico-historica notabilium ac mirabilium scierdorum : in qua mundi mirabilis oeconomia, nec non mirificè amplus, et magnificus ejusdem abdité reconditus, nunc autem ad lucem protractus, ac ad varias perfacil methodo acquierendas scientias in epitomen collectus thesaurus curiosis omnibus cosmophas inscipandus proponitur. Opus omnigena erudilone, 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 palàm, sincerè, solidè et enucleatè ostenditur : quidquid et ubivis in foecundo naturae utero rari, insolitum et portentosum est, ingenuè recensetur. Norimbergæ: litteris 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 from 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.]
### 1697

**Hennepin, Louis de**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1697</td>
<td>25.1342</td>
<td><em>Carte d’un tres grand Pays entre le Nouveau Mexique et la Mer Glaciale Dediee a Guillaume III</em>\textsuperscript{f} Roy de la Grand Bretagne Par le R.P. Louis de hennepin Mission: Recol: et Not: Apost: Chez G. Broelet a Utregh. (&quot;J. V. Vianen del et fecit&quot;). [<em>“Californie.” (with a small label in its northern part, N. Albion”)</em> 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 mainland; 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\textsuperscript{5}t. Clara.”] [In French.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Anonymous**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.1746</td>
<td>[Bankoku sozu] [Map of all nations], [Japan.] [Late 1600s.] [Woodblock printing.]* North America depicts a peninsular California at the head of which are three stylized, “bird-foot” tributaries from the north, north-northeast, and northeast; the last has a tributary to it from the north-northwest that heads in a large lake, as portrayed on other contemporary maps. Labels in Japanese orthography not translated here.] [In Japanese.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bisselii, Joannis**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1698</td>
<td>25.497</td>
<td><em>Argonauticon Americanorum, sive histori\ae\ periculorum Petri de victoria ac sociorum ejus. Libri XV.</em> Gedani: Prostant apud \textit{Ægidium Janssonii à Waesberge}, xxxvi, 405, [15] pp. [<em>The frontispiece map shows the peninsula, “California”, separated from “Hispania Nova. Two rivers (not labeled) enter the head of the gulf, one from the northwest and the other from the northeast.</em>] [In Latin.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hennepin, Louis de**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1698</td>
<td>25.1343</td>
<td><em>Amerique Septentrionalis Carte d’un tres grand Pays entre le Nouveau Mexique et la Mer Glaciale Dediee a Guillaume III</em>\textsuperscript{f} Roy de la Grand Bretagne Par le R.P. Louis de Hennepin Mission: Recol: et Not: Apost: Chez C. Specht a Utregh 1698. (&quot;J. V. Vianen del et fecit&quot;). [<em>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 Vermeilie [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</em>]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Note:**

- **CROSS-LISTINGS:** McLaughlin 124 [State 1] Wheat 1:77
- **604**
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.]

**CROSS-LISTINGS**

**Covens, Iean, and Mortier, Corneille**

NO DATE 25.1007  **Novissima et Accuratissima Septentrionalis ac Meridionalis Americae Descriptio, multis Locis recentibus aucta et correetc divisa in Omnes Partes Hodiernas per Fredericum de Witt Amstelodami Cum Privilegio D.D. Ordinum Holl. Westfrisiaeæ [Hollandiae Westfrisiaeæqve]. ex Officina I. Covens et C. Mortier. [Ca. 1700.]** [☞ California, an island, is separated from “Nova Mexico” by “Mare Vermo Olim Mare Rubrum.” On its eastern coast, “R. del Tecon” and “R. del Tecon” are labeled on the map. One imagines explorers would have paid close attention to these features.] [In Dutch.]
SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

**Fer, N. de (Fer, Nicolas de)**

1700 25.1792

*Carte de Californie et du Nouveau Mexique, est tirée de celle qui a été envoyée par un grand d’Espagne pour être communiquée à Mgr de l’Académie 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 de l’Orlœge a la Sphere Royale. (“C. Inselin Sculp.”) In: 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 embellissent: comme sont les églises, les palais, les maisons de plaisance, les jardins, les fontaines, &c. Paris: chez l’auteur. [“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 that 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 “Rio Grande, which likewise flows to the Californian strait.”] [In French.]*

**Crysantho (Presbytero) (Chrysanthos (Patriarch of Jerusalem))**

1700 25.1593

*ΠΙΝΑΞ ΓΕΩΓΡΑΦΙΚΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΤΕΣΠΟΡΑΣ ΠΑΛΑΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΝΕΑΣ . . . [in initial capitals only: Πίναξ Γεωγραφικός Τής Τεσποράς Παλαιάς Και Νέας . . .] \ \ Index Geographicus Tum Vete Nunc primum Typis Graecis Serenissae Pyss Dión, ac Principi Tótius Walachiae à Crysantho Presbytero, et Apostolici, ac Santiími Ev Pałobíów [Én Palavió] [In Padova] 1700. [Only the western hemisphere sheet seen; Greek title in caption is truncated as indicated here by ellipsis; the entire Latin title appears in cartouche.] [Π “ΝΗΣΟΣ Η ΚΑΛΙΦΟΡΝΙΑ” [Νήσος ή Καλιφορνία] [Nisos i California] [Island of California] is separated from “NEA ΓΡΑΝΑΤΑ” [Νέα Γρανάτα] [New Granada] by “ΘΑΛΑΣΣΑ ΕΡΥΘΡΑ” [Θάλασσα Ερυθρά] [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, “ή Αγία Πίτις τού Νέου Μεξικού [sic], which place is positioned to the east along “ό Ποτ. Τόου Νόττ” [North River, i.e., Rio Grande, which likewise flows to the Californian strait].] [In Greek, with title also in Latin.]*

**Fer, N. de (Fer, Nicolas de)**

1700 25.1263

*Cette Carte de Californie et du Nouveau Mexique, est tirée de celle qui a été envoyée par un grand d’Espagne pour être communiquée à Mgr de l’Académie 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 de l’Orlœge a la Sphere Royale. (“C. Inselin Sculp.”) In: 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 embellissent: comme sont les églises, les palais, les maisons de plaisance, les jardins, les fontaines, &c. Paris: chez l’auteur. [“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 that 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 “Rio Grande, which likewise flows to the Californian strait.”] [In French.]*

**Fer, N. de (Fer, Nicolas de)**

1700 25.1008

*Cette Carte de Californie et du Nouveau Mexique, est tirée de celle qui a été envoyée par un grand d’Espagne pour être communiquée à Mgr de l’Académie 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 de l’Orlœge a la Sphere Royale. (“C. Inselin Sculp.”) In: 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 embellissent: comme sont les églises, les palais, les maisons de plaisance, les jardins, les fontaines, &c. Paris: chez l’auteur. [“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 that 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 “Rio Grande, which likewise flows to the Californian strait.”] [In French.]*

**Fer, N. de (Fer, Nicolas de)**

1700 25.0826

*Cette Carte de Californie et du Nouveau Mexique, est tirée de celle qui a été envoyée par un grand d’Espagne pour être communiquée à Mgr de l’Académie 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 de l’Orlœge a la Sphere Royale. (“C. Inselin Sculp.”) In: 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 embellissent: comme sont les églises, les palais, les maisons de plaisance, les jardins, les fontaines, &c. Paris: chez l’auteur. [“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 that 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 “Rio Grande, which likewise flows to the Californian strait.”] [In French.]*

**Fer, N. de (Fer, Nicolas de)**

1710 25.1008

*Cette Carte de Californie et du Nouveau Mexique, est tirée de celle qui a été envoyée par un grand d’Espagne pour être communiquée à Mgr de l’Académie 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 de l’Orlœge a la Sphere Royale. (“C. Inselin Sculp.”) In: 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 embellissent: comme sont les églises, les palais, les maisons de plaisance, les jardins, les fontaines, &c. Paris: chez l’auteur. [“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 that 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 “Rio Grande, which likewise flows to the Californian strait.”] [In French.]*

**Fer, N. de (Fer, Nicolas de)**

1710 25.1792

*Cette Carte de Californie et du Nouveau Mexique, est tirée de celle qui a été envoyée par un grand d’Espagne pour être communiquée à Mgr de l’Académie 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 de l’Orlœge a la Sphere Royale. (“C. Inselin Sculp.”) In: 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 embellissent: comme sont les églises, les palais, les maisons de plaisance, les jardins, les fontaines, &c. Paris: chez l’auteur. [“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 that 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 “Rio Grande, which likewise flows to the Californian strait.”] [In French.]*
Keulen, G. van [Keulen, Gerard van]

NO DATE  25.1791  Americam Utramque Aliis Correctiorem.  Excuç: G. van Keulen.  Amstelodami.  [Beneath the title cartouche are two lines, poorly eradicated.]  [With dedication to "Iacobo Boreel", signed "D.D.D. G. van Keulen".].  [18th Century.]  [►  The island, "California", is separated from "Nova Granada" by a strait (not labeled).  Midway on the east side of the strait arrive "R de Anguchi" from the north, and, into one embayment, "R del Tecon" from the north (which has two headwater forks by the place marked "Rey Coromedo") and "R Coral" from the north-northeast.]  [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  MCLAUGHLIN 131

L’Isle, Guillaume de

1700  25.1423  Mappe-monde Drefié sur les Observations de M’s de l’Academie Royale des Sciences et quelques autres et sur les memoires les plus recens.  A son Altesse Royale Monseigneur Le Duc de Chartres Par son tres humble et tres obeissant Serviteur G. de l’Iisle Geographe.  ("A Paris Chez l’Auteur Rue des Canettes pres de S’t. 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 fail sur cete Carte aussi bien que sur les autres qu’il a mises au jour.").  [►  The entire northwestern part of "Amerique Septentrionale" is blank.  "California" (the peninsula is labeled "P. de la Paix") is separated from "Sonora" 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 Grande), which is shown some distance farther to the south, arriving from the northeast to the head of an embayment.)]  [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  MCLAUGHLIN 559

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, a donnee 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 Sculpct.").  [Ca. 1700.]  [►  The island, "California" (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 Grande), which is shown some distance farther to the south, arriving from the northeast to the head of an embayment.)]  [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  MCLAUGHLIN 137

NO DATE  25.1667  Mer de Sud, ou Pacifique, Contenant L’Isle de Californe [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, "California", 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".]  [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  MCLAUGHLIN 137
Petrini, Paolo

1700  25.1793  America Settentrionale Dedicata All’Eccell. Sig. Principe d’Auellino etc.  (“Corretta, et aumentata, secondo le Relazioni più moderne, da N. Sanson d’Abbeule Giafrafo di sua Maestà Christiàna l’an. 1700. in Pariggi A spese di Paolo Petrini, et da lui si vendono in Napoli a S. Biaggio de Librari.”)  (“Antonius Donzel Gallus sculpsit.”)  [► “Isola di California” is separated from “Nuovo Messico” by “Mare Vermeio ò Mare Rosso”. Midway on the east side of the strait arrive “R. de Anguchi” from the north, and, independently into an embayment to the south, “R. de Tecon” from the north and “R. de Caral”. Tecon has two headwater forks in the area with the label “Rey Coromedo.”]  [In Italian.]

Sanson (Sr).  [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 Sr. Sanson Geographe du Roy dressée sur les observations de M’ns de l’Academie 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.]

Stridbeck, Johann

NO DATE  25.1795  Der Neuen West Bergriff.  Bestehende in 2 Haubt Theilen als Nord America und Sud America.  Warinnen der erste Meridian nach Frantzosischer art gezogen.  [1700?]  [► The island, “California”, is separated from “Nu. Mexico” (sic) by a strait (not labeled). On the east side of the strait there are three rivers (not labeled); the central one, from the north, is likely in the region of interest here because the southerly river, a prominent one, heads in a large lake which is like that of the supposed course of the Rio Grande.]  [In German.]

Thornton, Samuel

1700  25.1628  A New and Correct Mapp Of the World, According to Mr. 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 Minories 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”).]

Zürner, A. F.

van Saxen, gelyk ook Mede-Lid van de Konniklyke 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 "Quaquir", though to the northeast is a place labeled "Quivira".) [In Latin, with titles in Latin and Dutch.]

---

**Kino, Eusebio Francisco**

1701 25.1050

*Paso por Tierra a la California y sus confinantes nuevas Naciones, y Misiones nuevas dela Compañia 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 (variant),** Archivo General de Indias, MP-MEXICO,95; digitized on the Archivos Españoles website, [http://pareis.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalog/show/20921](http://pareis.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalog/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. This is one variant copy of the map by which Kino proved that the Colorado River]

---

58 For an extensive study of Kino’s cartographical works, see Ernest J. Burrus, *Kino and the Cartography of Northwestern New Spain* (Arizona Pioneers’ Historical Society, Tucson, 1965). Kino’s 1701 manuscript map (ITEM NOS. 25.1050, 25.1855) 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. The originals that he made do not survive, but we know of the plan through many copies (for example, the two cited herein). Kino’s map was first published in 1705 (ITEM NO. 25.629), from a copy made by Bartolomé Alcázar in Madrid, which he had sent to Paris (Burrus, p. 17, and note 23 [p. 23]), and thereafter for decades it appeared in numerous other publications, redrawn and embellished, sometimes in translation. Burrus (p. 17) also notes that the map “was copied or imitated countless times from a copy which reached France; closest to the original are the three printed editions of Nicholas de Fer (Paris, 1700, 1705, and 1720) . . .” Kino’s far-reaching impact upon geographers and cartographers in Europe is too broad even to summarize here. Refer to Burrus’s “Chapter Five, The Influence of Kino’s Maps on the Cartographer of Northwestern Spanish America” (pp. 61-76). Kino’s 1710 manuscript map (see Kino, 1824, ITEM NO. 25.1854), which Burrus calls his most “most complete map”, is even more important than his map of 1701, although it was not rediscovered until Burrus found it in 1962 in the D’Anville collection of the Bibliothèque national de France. That map, though, is a copy “prepared for engraving” in 1724 and is the only extant version of it. Burrus published it for the first time (his Plate 13, between pp. 50/51), noting (p. 20), “. . . many other cartographers copied the map, its data and nomenclature, without crediting Kino or even mentioning his name”; “all printed versions of the 1710 map omit the author’s name” (p. 69). Burrus (p. 1) elaborated, “I came to realize its exceptional significance when I found that several hundred subsequent [manuscript and printed] maps not only copied its geographic features but even its very nomenclature.” Unfortunately, many cartographers either did not accept Kino’s corroboration of a peninsular California or did not know about it, and well through the 18th century California was mapped variously as a peninsula or an island. (Regarding California as an island, see also comments at the beginning of Section 1 herein.) So as to maintain the intellectual continuity of this map, this cartobibliography groups all of Kino’s maps under Kino, regardless of the author of the publication in which variants 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 Lowery 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. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1912). [Again, it is not the purpose of this Cartobibliography to offer a historiographical study, but only to provide chorographical notes of maps that been seen, and any pertinent bibliographical notes that might pertain to the cited item.]
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 the Gila River (labeled “R. Hila” on a headwater fork). The gulf separates “Tierras de la California” from “Nueva Mexico”.] [In Spanish.]

---

**Moll, Herman**

1701 \ 25.1855

**Paso Por Tierra a la California y sus Confinantes Nuebas Naciones y nuevas Missiones del A Compania de IHS. en la America Septentrional. descubierto, y anaado y demarcado Por el P. Eusebio Franci**. Kino Jesuita desde el año de 1698 asta el de 1701. **MANUSCRIPT (variant)**, original in “the Jesuit archives of Chantilly (near Paris)” (Burrus). Published for the first time by Ernest J. Burrus, *Kino and the Cartography of Northwestern New Spain* (Arizona Pioneers’ Historical Society, Tucson, 1965), Plate XI, between pp. 44/45. • [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. This is one variant copy of the 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, ù del Norte” is delineated flowing directly from the northeast to enter the head of “Mar de la California”, southwest of the confluence of the Gila River (labeled “R. Hila” and “R. Azul” on two headwater forks). The gulf separates “Parte de la California” from “Parte de la Nueva Espana”.] [In Spanish.]

---

**Moll, Herman**

1701 \ 25.769

**The Isle of California. New Mexico. Louisiane. The River Misisipi. and the Lake’s of Canada.** Herman Moll Facit. *In: 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 Child, [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, 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 Arctic Countries” (pp. 152-157).] [► This map (p. 152; in the copy seen the map is inverted) 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.”]
1702

Anonymous

NO DATE 25.1796 l’Amerique Septentrionale. [1702?] [“Ile Californie” is separated from “Nouveau Mexique ou Teguiaio”, “Nouveau Mexique”, and “N. Grenade Marate” by “Mer Vermeille”. On the east side of the strait are two rivers, the northerly one from the north-northeast, and the southerly one, which flows into the western lobe of a large, bilobed embayment, from the north-northeast.] [McLaughlin lists two states, both in Geographie universelle (no imprint [France, 1702?]).] [In French.] CROSS-LISTINGS McLAUGHLIN 145

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 parvae nonnullae majori forma incisa.”) [“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 the 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. Battà [Canali, G. Batta] [Canali, Giovanni Battista]

1702 25.1624 L’America Descritta conforme lo stato presente Et accresciuta di varie notizie da G. Baťa Canali All’Illiño, et Ecc. Sigis. Gregorio Barbarigo Senatore Amplissimo In Padoua l’anno 1702. Con privilegio dell’ Ecc. Senato Veneto per anni dieci. 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 Strò 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.] CROSS-LISTINGS McLAUGHLIN 146

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 Y Trade Winds[,] Monsoons[,] Variation of the Compass, and Illustrated with a Coelestial Planisphere, the various Systems of Ptolomy, Copernicus, and Tycho Brahe. Together wth Y Apearances of the Planets &c. (“Sold By George Willdey at Y great Toy & Print Shop, Y 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.]
Holm, Thomas Campanius


coco" by "M. Rubrum". On the east side of the strait are three rivers (none labeled); the central one heads in a mountainous area and arrives at the strait from the northeast; the southerly one arrives in a large lake and also arrives from the northeast and may thus be identified as the Rio Grande.] [In Latin; volume in Swedish.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS MCLAUGHLIN 149

Ôgier, M. [Ogier, Mathieu]

NO DATE 25.1799 L'Amerique Septentrionale. ("M. Ôgier fecit"). [1702?] [► "Isle Californie" is separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by "Mer Vermeile". Midway on the eastern side of the strait two rivers (not labeled) arrive from the northeast and the southern one arrives at the head of a large, bilobed embayment.] [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS MCLAUGHLIN 150

Valck, G. [Valk, Gerard]

NO DATE 25.1800 l'Amerique Septentrionale & Meridionale divisée [sic] en ses principales parties. ou sont distingués les vns des autres les Estats suivant qu'ils appartiennent presentement Francois, Castillans, Portugais, Suedois, Danois, Hollandois, &c. Dresse sur les Memoires les plus Nouueaux par G. Valck. ("a Amsterdam, Chez Gerard Valck, sur le Dam avec Priuilege"). [Caption: "Amerique Septentrionale & Meridionale divisée [sic] en ses principales Parties scavor les Terres Arctiques, le Canada, ou Nouvelle France, le Mexique ou Nouvelle Espagne, le Nouveau Mexique, les Isles de Terre Nueve, de Californie, Antilles, la Terre Ferme, le Perou, le Chili, le Bresil, le Paraguay, la Terre et les Isles Magellaniques: ou sont distingués les uns des autres les Estats comme ils sont possedés presentement par les Francois, Castillans, Anglois, Suedois, Danois et par les Estats Ceneraux des Provinces Vnies ou Hollandois. Dresse sur les Memoires les plus Nouueaux par G. Valck."] [1702?] In: Valck, Gerard, and Valck, Leonard, Atlantis sylloge compendiosa . . . or Nova totius geographia telluris projectio. [► "Isle de Californie" is separated from "Nouveau Mexique"/"Nuevo Mexico" by "Mar Vermeio ou Mer Rouge". Midway on the eastern side of the strait arrive the rivers (north to south) "R. de Aguchi" from the north-northeast, and, into a single embayment, "R. de Tecon" from the north-northeast and "R. de Coral" from the northeast. R. de Tecon has two headwater forks in the area where is labeled "Rey Coromedo".]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS MCLAUGHLIN 153

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
La Fueille, Daniel de

1702  25.1797  

_l’Amerique Septentrionale. In: Atlas portatif, ou le theatre de la guerre en Europe, contenant les cartes geographiques avec le plan des villes & foreresses les plus exposes aux revolutions presentes._ Amsterdam: Chez Daniel de La Feuille.  [In French.]  [Cross-listings: McLoughlin 147]

L’Isle, Guillaume de

1703  25.243  


Scherer, Henrico

1703  25.1610  

Geographice Delineatvs, et ad Vsvm Globo Materiali Superindvcendvs” (“Fol. III”, between pp. 240/241), 12 gores for a globe, “Glovs Geographicvs Novvs Anno 1700 Constrvci’ Monachii”: America Borealis includes 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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS MCLaughlin 155 [Fol. O], 157 [Fol. T]

1703 25.1611 [Three maps] In: Geographia hierarchica. Sive status ecclesiastic Romano-Catholicci per orbem universum distributi succincta descriptio historico-geographica. Avthore P. henrici Scherer, Societatis Jesu. Pars II. Sumptibus Joannis Caspari Bencard, Bibliopolæ Academiæ Dillinganæ. Monachii, Typis, Mariæ Magdalenæ Rauchin Viduæ. [≡ See: [1] "Religionis Catholicæ 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. Qvivira” is labeled to the north of R. de Anguchi and “Cibo” is labeled between the forks of this river. [2] "Repræsentatio Americae borealis Civvs Provinciæ Vera Fide Ilumninatæ Vmbram non Habent, Reliqvæ Vmbris Immersæ Svt” (“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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS MCLaughlin 161 [Fol. X.O], 162 [Fol. K]

1703 25.1801 Provinciæ Borealis Americæ non Ita Pridem Detectæ avt Magis ab Evropasis Excûltæ. ("Fol. Z.Z."") In: Geographia politica. Sive historia geographica exhibens totius orbis terraquei statum et regimen politicum cum adjectis potissimarum nationum, regnorum ac provincialium geniis et typis geographicis. Pars IV. Sumptibus Joannis Caspari Bencard, Bibliopolæ Academiæ Dillinganæ. Monachii, Typis, Mariae Magdalenæ Rauchin Viduæ. [≡ “Ins. California” is separated from “Novvm Mexicvm” by “Mare Vermeio”. Numerous rivers are shown reaching the strait, including (north to south) “R. de Totonteac”, two unlabeled rivers, “R. de Anguchi”, “R. del Tece”, unlabeled river, “Rio de Coral”, and “Rio del Nort” (Rio Grande, which heads in a large lake). The Tece and Anguchi rivers head in an area labeled “Cibola”, just north of which is “Qvivira”. The map is further peculiar in that it depicts the entire region as generally mountainous, covered with symbols for trees. In the area east of the headwaters of these rivers is “R. Grande”, which also heads in a large lake, “Lac de Keton”, yet is also labeled “Meschasipi Flu.”, and to the immediate east of which are displayed the Great Lakes; overall a remarkable contraction of geography. Note that this differs from the outwardly similar map by Scherer (1710, ITEM NO. 25.1794.] [In the lower right of the plate are figures holding three unrolled maps; one of these maps is labeled “Hispanor Cvra” and “Novvm Mexicvm cum California”, which simply depicts (with no other labels) the island of California separated from the mainland by a narrow strait, into which flow numerous, nearly identical rivers.] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS MCLaughlin 160 [Fol. ZZ]

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 Nouvé Españ[e] Dressée sur les Memoires les plus Nouveaux. Paris:
Chez I. B. Nolin. ("Le Sr. Nolin Auteur de cette carte en a fait plusieurs autres de l’Amerique Septentrionale Scouoir le Canada[,] le Nouveau Mexique, l’Archipelague du Mexique ou sont les Isles Antilles. etc."). [► "Is. de Califorine" 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 “Rio de Tecon” flows to the northern one and “Rio de Coral” flows to the central one.] [In French.]

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

1704  25.1397  Orbis Vetus, et Orbis Veneris Utraque Continentis, Terra:amæq Tractus Arcticus, et Antarcticus. ex Platone, Theopompo, sive Æliano, Manilio, &c. Autore N. Sanson Abbavillæo, et Christianiss’ Galliar’ Regis Geographo. ("Lutetiae Parisiorum. Apud Autorem Cum Privilegio Regis, ad Vicennium 1704 CIJ DC 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.]

Anonymous

No Date  25.1723  L[A]merique Septentrionale. [No imprint.] ("pag. 170."). [Ca. 1705.] [► The island, “Californie”, is separated from “Nouveau Mexique” by a strait. Midway on the eastern side of the strait is a mountainous area, to the south of which is an embayment that receives a river from the north and northeast, which in turn receives near its mouth a river from the east and southeast; neither is labeled. The island is shown in a very peculiar shape. The presence of a tributary system at the head of an embayment that, with the mountainous area, is reminiscent of the Colorado delta and the Sierras of California, suggests that this is a conflation of the insular California with Kino’s report demonstrating that California is a peninsula, with the Colorado arriving at the head of the gulfl.] [In French.]

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, rerum publicarum et insularum, tum particularibus in hisce sitarum regionum tabulis geographicis, juxta perfectissimam itereram 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  25.1788  L’Amerique Septentrionale et les Terres Polaires A fulleste Dreßée par N. de Fer. ("A Paris Chez L’Auteur dans l’Isle du Palais a la Sphere Royale avec Privil. du Roy 1705."). ("C. Inselin Sculp."). [► "Isle de Californie" is separated from "Nouveau Mexique" by "Mer
Vermeille”. On the east side of the strait there are several embayments, into one of which is shown a river (not labeled) coming from the northeast. North of this region is the label, “Cette Region est toute afait Inconnue”. [A reissue of Fer (1693, ITEM NO. 25.1787).] [In French.]

1705 25.1262

Mappe-Monde ou Carte Generale de la Terre, Dressée Sur les Observations de Mº de l’Academie Royale des Sciences. Par N. de Fer. Geographe de Monseigneur le Dauphin. A Paris Chez l’Auteur, dans la Sphère Royale Avec privil. du Roy 1705. (“C. Inselin Sculpit.”) [In southwestern “Americae Septentrionalis”, “I de Califor,nia” 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  [Kino, Eusebio Francisco]

see also note with Kino (1701), above

1705 25.629

Passage par terre À 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’n de Jesus. (“Gravée par Inselin”). In: Le Gobien, Aux Jesuites de France. Lettres edifiantes et curieuses, ecrites des Missions etrangeres par quelques missionnaires de la Compagnie de Jesus. V Recueil. Paris: Chez Nicolas le Clerc, pp. [iii]-[xxx], fold-out MAP between pp. [xxvii]/1. [“Approbation” by C. de Precelle (p. [288]), communicating the fifth collection of letters, dated Sorbonne, January 27, 1705.]

[“Rio Colorado ou 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). The gulf separates “Parte de la Californie” from “Nouveau Mexique” and “Nouv. Espagne”.

[Le Gobien provides general remarks relating to this issue of the Lettres; but specifically includes references to the travels of Eusebe-François Kino (pp. [xvii]-[xx]), with notes of “le grand fleuve Colorado ou du Nord” (p. [xix]) and the remark (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”, that relates to Kino’s map (which is appended).] [The map, published in the Lettres for the first time, is redrawn from Kino’s original manuscript map in Spanish (simpler in appearance from manuscript copies [see Kino, 1701, ITEM NOS. 25.1050, 25.1855]). Based on the date of the volume’s “Approbation”, it is possible that the plate itself was prepared earlier than 1705. Using the same plate, the map was also printed in the May 1705 issue of the Jesuit journal sometimes cited as Mémoires de Trévoux (see ITEM NO. 25.1857). The 1705 map thereafter was reprinted and redrawn in numerous sources over several decades, in several languages.]

[The map published in the Lettres is prefaced by more general remarks by Charles Le Gobien (ITEM NO. 2.28021 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON) (pp. [iii]-[xxx]) that relate to this issue of the Lettres, in which see pp. [xvii]-[xx] for comments that pertain to Kino’s travels and to this map, with notes of “le grand fleuve Colorado ou du Nord” (p. [xix]) and the comment (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 established 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.]

[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 herein.] [See also a
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 Compagnie de Jesus. (“Gravée par Inselin.”) In: “Article LXXI. Lettres edifiantes & curieuses, écrites des Milions étrangeres par quelques Milionnaires de la Compagnie de Jesus. V. Recueil. A Paris chez Nicolas le Clerc, rue Saint Jacques 1705. in 12. pages 287.” Mémoires pour l’Histoire des Sciences et des Beaux Arts (Recueil par l’Ordre de Son Altesse Serenissime Monseigneur Prince Souverain de Dombes, Trevoux), (May): fold-out MAP between pp. 744/745. [Article LXXI (pp. 729-751)] is an unsigned summary of the fifth collection of letters from missionaries of the Society of Jesus, which volume included introductory commentary by Charles Le Gobien who mentioned Kino’s travels, and therein published Kino’s map (ITEM NO. 25.629), redrawn from Kino’s original manuscript map in Spanish (simpler in appearance from manuscript copies [see Kino, 1701, ITEM NOS. 25.1050, 25.1855]). Here in the Mémoires the map is printed again, from the same plate. [“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).] [The 1705 map thereafter was reprinted and redrawn in numerous sources over several decades, in several languages. This map (as with that in the Lettres Edifiantes) 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 often been put forward from the time of Coronado; although others doubted his findings for some time still.] [In French.] [For publications of Kino’s original manuscript (not rediscovered until the early 20th century), see Kino (1919, ITEM NO. 2.3848 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON, 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 herein.] [See also a comparative reproduction of five maps by Didier Robert-de-Vaugondy (1777, ITEM NO. 25.628).]

Loots, Ioannes [Loots, Johannes]

Novissima Totius Orbis Tabula, per Ioannes Loots. (“Amstelodami apud Ioannes Loots, Cum Privilegio ordinuum Hollandiae et Westfrisiæ.”) [1705?] [The island, “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 S®) [Sanson (les Sieurs)] [Sanson d’Abbeville, Nicolas; Sanson, Guillaume; and Moullart-Sanson, Pierre]

l’Amerique Septent[.] l’Amerique Merid[.] et Partie des Terres Arctiques et Antarctiques sous divisées en leurs Regions”. (“Representation du Globe en Concave”). (“1. page 6 1er partie”). [* An interesting projection, viewing the surface of the earth as if seen from inside the globe, thus West to the right. 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.]

Wit, F. de [Wit, Frederick de]

1705 25.1778 Magnum Mare del Zur cum Insula California. \ De Groote Zuyd-Zee en ’t Eylandt California. ("Gedruckt ’t Amsterdam by Frederick de Wit inde Calverstraet."). [Date from McLaughlin.] [* A portalan chart of part of the Pacific Ocean. The island, “California”, is separated from “Nova Granada” by a strait (not labeled). Only the mouths of rivers are depicted. In the middle of the eastern side of the strait are (north to south) “R. de Anguchi”, “R. del Tecon”, and “R. de Coral”, the latter two arriving within the same embayment. *] [In French.]

Aa, Pieter van der [Aa, Pierre vander] [Vander Aa, Petrum]

1707 25.1802 America, of Nieuw-Ontdekte Weereld, tot de Beschryving van Joseph d’ Acosta afgebakend. ("Vytgevoerd te leyden door Pieter vander Aa met Privilegie"). ("Joseph d’Acosta."). ("Pag.1."). In: Naauw-keurige aanteekeningen van den eerwaarde vader Manuel d’Almeida, wegens Opper-Ethiopien, gedurende sijn verblijf aldaar gehouden : getrokken uyt het Portugijsche hand-schrift van den eerwaarde vader Balthasar Tellez : waar in alle des selvs koningrijken, rivieren, bergen, dorpen en verscheeyde soorten van volkeren worden aangeweesen : als mede een beschrijving van den aart, imborst, zeden, gewoontens, levensmanier, gods-dienst, regeering, oorlogen, huwelyk, begraevenissen, kleedingen, opschik en huys-houding deser volkeren : daar en boven een naem-rol, of register van alle der selver koningen, die tot de tijd van het verblijf des schrijvers aldaar geweest zijn; ook wat gediertens, koorn, vrugten, genees-middelen en andere zeldsaamheeden dat land voort-brengt: met noodig register verrijkt. Te Leyden by Pieter Vander Aa. [The island, “California” (also labeled “Nova Albion” at its northern end) is separated from “Nova Granada” by a strait (not labeled). Midway on the east side of the strait arrives two rivers (not labeled) from the north and northeast, one of which has twin headwaters located by “Rey Coromede”. *] [In Dutch.]

Amerika, of de Nieuwe-Weereld, Aller eerst Door C. Kolumbus ondelt, en bevaren, in Jaar 1492. [Legend on plate: “l’Amerique, ou le Nouveau Monde premierelement decouvert par Christ. Colome en l’an 1492. avec les nouvelles Observations des Voyageurs qui y sont allez apre lui, a present publie par Pierre vander Aa, a Leide. Avec Privilege.”] ("Vytgevoerd te leyden door Pieter vander Aa met Privilegie"). ("Joseph d’Acosta."). ("Pag.1."). In: Atlas nouveau et curieux des plus celebres itineraires. A Leide, Chez Pierre Van der Aa, [map] 91. [The island, “California” (also labeled “Nova Albion”) is separated from “Nova Granada” by “Mare Vermio olim Mare Rubrum”. On the east side of the strait only two rivers are shown (neither labeled); the southerly one heads in a large lake and may be identified with the Rio Grande, and a simply drawn river heading by “Rey Coromede” that follows a southwest course to the strait. *] [Volume also reissued in 1714; imprint A Leide Par Pierre van der Aa marchand libraire.] [In Dutch, French, and Latin.]
Homann, Johannes Baptista  [Homann, Johann Baptist]

NO DATE  25.1710  Totius Americae Septentrionalis et Meridionalis Novissima Representatio quam ex singulis recentium Geographorum Tabulis collecta luci publicae accommodavit Iohannes Baptista Homann Sac. Caes Maj. Geog. e-Reg. Boruñ. Societ Scientiarum membro Norimbergae.  [1707-1712?]  ["California" is a peninsula separated from "Sonora" by "Mare Vermeio Sive Mare Rubrum". The head of the gulf, as with the gulf as a whole, trends decedly to the northwest. At the very head arrives from the north (after having abruptly turned from a west course) a tributary that at its end seems to divide round an island (not labeled). Just to the east meet two streams, "Coloredo" (sic) from the northeast, and the Gila River (not labeled) from the east. The Colorado follows a relatively short course from a mountainous region labeled (in French) "Grande Montaigne qui se tend jusqu a Rio de Hila". North of "California" and west of "Nova Mexico" the continent is completely blank, although the far northwestern coastline, presumably connecting with Asia (not shown), is labeled "Terra Esonis Incognita".]  [In Latin, with occasional labels in French and Spanish.]

1707  25.1442  Totius Americae Septentrionalis et Meridionalis Novissima Representatio quam ex singulis recentium Geographorum Tabulis collecta luci publicae accommodavit Iohannes Baptista Homann Norimbergae.  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 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.]

Moullart-Sanson, Pierre

NO DATE  25.1637  Hemi-sphere Occidentale du Globe Terrestre Veu en Concave, l’oeil étant à la Convexité du Globe vis à vis la Section du 90ème 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. ("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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 592

Nolin, I. B.  [Nolin, Johann Baptiste]

l’Horloge du Palais à l’Enseigne de la Place des Victoires, Vers le Pont-Neuf. Avec Privilege du Roy.” [Nicolas François Bocquet.] (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 “Bonaguia 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 Bonaguia, “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 “Bonaguia R.” looks very much like “Bonagina R.”, but the dot from the “i” is misplaced due to crowding of other labels.) [In French.]

1709

Kino, Eusebius Francis  [Kino, Eusebio Francisco]

see also note with Kino (1701), above


1710

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.] ❏ CROSS-LISTINGS  MCLAUGHLIN 174

Mortier, Pierre

NO DATE  25.1008 Novissima et Accuratissima Septentrionalis ac Meridionalis Americæ Description, multis Locis recitibus [sic] aucta et correctæ divisa in Omnes Partes Hodiernas per Fredericum de Witt Amstelodami Cum Privilegio D.D. Ordinum Holl. Westfrisiasæ [Hollandiae Westfrisiaeque]. 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.)] [In Latin.]
Scherer, Henrico

1710 25.1794  Idea Natralis Americæ Borealis Digito Dei Formata Geographice Proposita An. MDCC. ("Cvm Svo Appartv Volvcrvm Piscivm et Quadrevpedvm a MDCC.") ("Fol. H.")  In: Scherer, Henrico, Atlas novus exhibens orbem terraqueum per naturæ opera, historiæ novæ ac veteris monumenta, artisque geographicæ leges et præcepta. Hoc est geographia universa in septem partes contracta, et instructa ducentis fere chartis geographicis, ac figuris. Augustæ Vindel. Dilingæ & Francofurti, pud Joannem Casparum Bencard, Bibliopolam, between pp. 84/85.  [Ins California] is separated from "Novum Mexicvm" by "Mare Vermeio". Numerous rivers are shown reaching the strait, of which the only one labeled is "Rio del Nort" (Rio Grande), and it is not possible to discern which among the others could be those that are usually labeled "Tecon" (etc.) and "Coral". The map is further peculiar in that it depicts the entire region as generally mountainous, covered with symbols for trees. In the area just north of "Rio del Nort" is a headwater of "Fl. Mesaschipi", and to the immediate east of which are displayed the Great Lakes; overall a remarkable contraction of geography. Note that this differs from the outwardly similar map by Scherer (1703, ITEM NO. 25.1801).] [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, & Rob! Sayer in Fleet Street. ("John 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".]


1710 25.1620  America Aurea Pars Altera Mundi. Auctoribus Gerardo et Leonardo Valk. Cum Privilegio Ordinum Hollandiae et West Frisiæ. ("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.]

Wit, F. de [Wit, Frederick de]

NO DATE 25.1805  Recentissima Novi Orbis Sive Americæ Septentrionalis et Meridonalis Tabula Per Fred. de Witt. Amst: cum Privilegio. ex Officina R.&I. Ottens. In: Atlas minor sive geographia compendiosa in qua orbis terrarvm pavcis . . . Atlas nouveau, contenant toutes les parties du monde . . . Amsterdam: R. & J. Ottens. [1710?]  [The island, "California", is separated from "Nova Granada" by "Mare Vermio Mare Rubrum". Midway on the east side of the strait three rivers arrive: an unlabeled river from the north-northeast, "R. de Tecon" from the north (which has two headwater forks by "Rey Coromedo"), and an unlabeled river from the northeast; the latter two arrive independently at the head of a large embayment.] [In Latin.]
Cluveri, Philippi [Cluverius, Philippus] [Clüver, Philipp]


Moll, Herman

1711 25.1618 A new & Exact Map of the Coast, Countries and Islands within the limits of ye South Sea Company, from ye River Aranoca to Terra del Fuego, and from thence through ye South Sea, to ye 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 ye 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 seen indicates that it follows the Preface. Several states are known, varying in the number of inset maps and with changed title.]

Overton, Henry

1711 25.1432 America. ("Printed & Sold by Henry Overton at the White horse without Newgate London 1711.") ("To Her most Sacred Maj:14 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.

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 widest 500 Leagues; from Cape Menocino even to Cape S. Luke according to Francis Gaule &c the foremention’d Mapp to extend in length 1700 leagues.” [The island, “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.]

1712

Homann, Johannes Baptista [Homann, Johann Baptist]  

NO DATE 25.1711  


[“California” is a peninsula separated from “Sonora” by “Mare Vermeio Sive Mare Rubrum”. The head of the gulf, as with the gulf as a whole, trends decidedly to the northwest. At the very head arrives from the north (after having abruptly turned from a west course) a tributary that at its end seems to divide round an island (not labeled). Just to the east meet two streams, “Coloredo” (sic) from the northeast, and the Gila River (not labeled) from the east. The Colorado follows a relatively short course from a mountainous region labeled (in French) “Grande Montaigne qui se tend jusqu à Rio de Hila”. North of “California” and west of “Nova Mexico” the continent is completely blank, although the far northwestern coastline, presumably connecting with Asia (not shown), is labeled “Terra Esonis Incognita”.] [In Latin, with occasional labels in French and Spanish.]

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, composée 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, & rectifiées 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  

F. Benard Gendre du S’ 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 J. F. Benard gendre du S’ de Fer sur le quay de l’Orloge a la Sphere Royale.”) (“P. Starck-man Sculpit.”) [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 Nouveau 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 1:94) is actually to the reproduction of Fer’s map as it appears in Châtelain’s 1719 Atlas Historique.] [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  McLAUGHLIN 186
≡ REVIEWS AND NOTICES  Anonymous, 1713, item nos. 30.1490, 30.1491 in Volume 1 of The Grand Canon

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  McLAUGHLIN 185

1714

Moll, Herman

1714  25.1804  America.  In: The compleat geographer : or, The chorography and typography of all the known parts of the earth.  London: Printed for A. and J. Churchill.  [Map appears on p. 143; the block is too large for the space allotted and is overprinted on parts of the text.] [► Western North America is very simply drawn. The island, “California”, is separated from “New Mexico” by “M. Vermeille”. Just two rivers (not labeled) are shown draining to the strait; a simple river from the northeast, and, south of there, a longer river that passes by “S² Fe”, thus is the Rio Grande.]
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  McLAUGHLIN 173 [reissue of 1709 state]

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. Wildey at the Great Toy Tavern 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 Wildey 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

624
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

[Two maps.] In: 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 region, 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-pontuellement 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: [1] "Planisphere Representant Tout’l’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 California." ("Gedruckt ‘t Amsterdam by L. Renard").  ► 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 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.]  

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  MCLAUGHLIN 188 [Magnum Mare]

**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 northernmost and southernmost of which enter embayments in the strait.]  [In Dutch.]

**Moll, Herman**

NO DATE 25.1122

Map of North America According to § Newest and most Exact Observations.  [1715?] [Complete title from title panel: "To the Right Honourable John Lord Sommers Baron of Evesham in § County of Worcester President of Her Majesty’s most Honourable Privy Council &c. This Map of North America According to § 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 Mapseller next to the Chapter house in S! Pauls Church yard, and over against Devereux Court, without Temple Bar.  And by P. Overton Map and Printseller near S! 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.]

[►] CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:105 [as 1720]

Schenck, Petrum  [Schenck, Peter]

NO DATE  25.1169  Tabula Mexicae et Floridae. Terrarum Angloarum, 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 [1722]

1716

Homann, Iohannes Baptista  [Homann, Johann Baptist]

NO DATE  25.1463  Planiglobii Terrestris cum Utroq Hemisphærio Cælesi Generalis Repræsentatio Quam ex novisimis probatisimisque recentium Geographorum scriptis concinnatam multis phænomenis illustratam publice proponit Io. Bapt. Homann, Sac. Cæs. Maj. Geographus et Reg. Scientiarum Acadē. Berolinæ. 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.]

[►] CROSS-LISTINGS  SHIRLEY 498

1717

La Feuille, 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, with title in French and Dutch.]

1718

Fer, N. de [Fer, Nicolas de]


L’Isle, Guillaume de

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.”] (="Isola di Califor" 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.]

Petrini, Paolo

l’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 Signdell’ Accademia Reale delle scienze in Parigi da Nicolo de Fer e data in luce da Paolo Petrini in Napoli l’anno 1718. có pruill. 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) “deAgui 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  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. [Map no. 30.] In: 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’Amerique Septentrionale & Meridionale . . . . Amsterdam: F. l’Honoré & Châtelain. [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’Aguchi”, “T. del Tison”, and “R. Grande del Coral”, the latter two of which converge at the gulf.] [In French.]

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

1719  25.1596  L’Amerique Septentrionale qui fait partie des Indes Occidentales. Dressée selon, les dernieres Relations des Volageurs et Suivant les nouvelles Observations de M’ét de l’Academie Royale des Sciences. a Pais Chez F. Chiquet 1719. [The imprint line is re-engraved over another, which is now not 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. Dedie À 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. Jacques, chez Chiquet au Grand St. Henry, et chez [truncated thus] [1719?]. [“Isle de Californie” is separated from “Nouvelle Mexique ou Nouvelle Grande et Marata” by “Mer Vermeille D 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 horizontale, und zwar diejenige, 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 Paralleli des Æquatoris vor die XII. Himmels-Zeichen und Tag-Längen, die Paralleli des Horizons, oder die Almucanatharat, die
Azimutha, endlich die Stunden-Linien der babylonischen, italienischen, nürnbergschen und jüdischen Uhr, so wohl aus einem arithmetischen als geometrischen Grund gehörig zu ziehen, zur weitem Erklärung der neuvermehrten Welperschen Gnomonique. Nürnberg: gedruckt bay Johann Michael Spörlin seei. 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.]

Moll, Herman

1719  25.1346  A New & Correct Map of the Whole World Shewing its Situation of its Principal Parts. viz the Oceans, Kingdoms, Rivers, Capes, Ports, Mountains, Woods, Trade-Winds, Monsoons, Variation of Compass, Climats, &c. With the most Remarkable Tracks of the Bold Attempts which have been made to Find out the North East & 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, "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 Poulitre 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 this 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).]

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

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 S’ Sanson, Geographe Ordinaire du Roy. ("Dedié au Roy, Par son tres humble, tres obeissant, tres fidele Sujet, et Sevuiteur, Hubert Jaillot Geographe de Sa Majesté"). ("a Paris Chez H. Jaillot, Geographe du Roy joignant les Grands Augustins, aux deux Globes Avec Priuilegie 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 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 “Sº Fé 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.]

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 Hon.ble 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.)] [In French.]

Anonymous

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 Iava.”] [► “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, Septé Dressée sur celle que le Viceroy de la Nouvelle Espagne envoy a ily apeu d’Années a M?de l’Academie des Sciences. Par N. de Fer Geographe de sa Majésté Catolique. A Paris. dans l’Isle du Palais a la Sphere Royale 1720. [► The island, “California (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 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). The “Tison” and “Coral” rivers are neatly and completely shown as the only river systems in the immediate region, which reach the solitary, and diminutive, gulf. 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.]

Homann, Johannes Baptista [Homann, Johann Baptist]

NO DATE 25.1712 Totius Americae Septentrionalis et Meridionalis Novissima Representatio quam ex singulis recentium Geographorum Tabulis collecta luci publicæ accommodavit Johannes Baptista Homann Sac: Cæs: Maj: Geog: et Reg: Boruβ: Societ Scientiarum membro Norimbergæ. Cum Privilegio Sac. Cæs. Majestatis. [1720?] [The title cartouche has been reengraved.] [► “California” is a peninsula separated from “Sonora” by “Mare Vermeio Sive Mare Rubrum’. The head of the gulf, as with the gulf as a whole, trends decidely to the northwest. At the very head arrives from the north (after having abruptly turned from a west course) a tributary that at its end seems to divide round an island (not labeled). Just to the east meet two streams, “Coloredo” [sic] from the northeast, and the Gila River (not labeled) from the east. The Colorado
follows a relatively short course from a mountainous region labeled (in French) “Grande Montaigne qui se tend jusqu’a Rio de Hila”. North of “California” and west of “Nova Mexico” the continent is completely blank, and the far northwestern coastline, presumably connecting with Asia (not shown), is not labeled, unlike earlier eds.] [In Latin, with occasional labels in French and Spanish.]

Moll, Herman

1720 25.704

A New Map of the North Parts of America claimed by France under ṣ names of Louisiana, Mississippi [sic], Canada and New France with ṣ 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 ṣ Chapter House in S: Pauls Church Yard, John King at ṣ Globe in ṣ Poultre near Stocks Market and Iohn Bowles at the Black Horse in Cornhill.") ("A Great part of this Map is taken from ṣ Original Draughts of M: Blackmore, the Ingenious M: Berisford now Residing in Carolina, Cap: Nairn and others never before Publishe’d [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 ṣ Indian Fort Sasquesahanok 30 miles west of Philadelphia &c.") ("NB. The French Map mention’d in the Title is done by Mons: Delisle and Publishe’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 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.] [McLaughlin notes a second state: "Title states: . . . with the adjoyning Territories . . . (rather than ṣ"") 2 * * * Sold by Geo. Grierson Printer to the Kings Most Excellent majesty, at the Kings Arms and two bibles in Essex Street Dublin . . . ."]

Willdey, George

NO DATE 25.1808

[Map of North and Central America.] ("To his Sacred & most Excellent Majesty George by the Grace of God King of Great Britain France and Ireland &c. This map of North America (Corrected from the latest Discoveries and Observations) is most humbly Dedicated by his Majesty’s most Obedient Subject & Serv’r George Willdey.") (H. Ferasson, delin. et Fecit, London.) [1720.] In: Modern geography; or all the known countries in the world ([London: John Senex] for T. Bowles & T. Bowles & son. [► Lower California passes into the western margin of this map and off the map, but it is labeled "California I."; it is separated from "New Mexico" by "The Sea of California". Where the east coast of the strait passes off the map are two embayments, which at first glance make it appear that the sea is a gulf. "R. Anguchi" arrives in the western embayment from the northeast. "R. del Tisan" heads in an area labeled "Great Teguaio" and arrives in the eastern embayment from the northeast; some distance from the sea it receives a significant tributary, "R de Buena Esperanca", from the east, which heads near several place markers of towns of "the Moqui". Into the seaward part of this eastern embayment arrives, from the east and southeast, a significant river system without label but}
which is labeled on a headwater tributary "R Sonaco or Hila"; midway along this river system "R Colorado" is depicted arriving from the northeast, with its own head south of "the Moqui" towns.]

**CROSS-LISTINGS**  McLaughlin 199

---

**Kino, Eusebius Francis  [Kino, Eusebio Francisco]**

see also note with Kino (1701), above

1721  25.1591  **A Passage by Land to California Discover'd by the Rev. Father Eusebius Francis Kino jesse between ¥ years MDCC and MDC.**  *(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, 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 in Volume 1 of **THE GRAND CANON**).]

**Mount, Richard, and Page, Thomas**

1721  25.1809  **A Generall Chart of the South Sea from the River of Plate to Dampiers Streights on ¥ Coast of New Guinea.**  In: *Atlas maritimus novus, or The new sea-atlas.*  London: Printed for Richard Mount, and Tomas Page on Tower-Hill.  [► A portlan chart of the Pacific Ocean. The island, "California", is separated from "New Spaine" by a strait (not labeled). Only the mouths of rivers are depicted. Midway on the east coast of the strait are (north to south) "R. d: Anguchi" and, entering into one embayment, "R: del Toucan" and "R: d Carol".]  [This state of the map, listed by McLaughlin as "State 1" with no attribution in cartouche, probably should be "State 2" because a poorly eradicated attribution can be seen, beginning, "By S..." McLaughlin’s "State 2" lists the attribution, "By S. Thornton Hydrographer at the England Scotland & Ireland in the Minories London".]

**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 Parl le S' Sanson Geograëdu Roy Dressée sur les Observations de M’s de l’Academie R: des Sciences, et Principalement au Carte que Monsieur N. Witzen Bourgemaistre &c.&c.a donnée au Public, et Mls 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 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 Septentroniale", 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.]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Plate No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sanson d’Abbeville, N.</td>
<td>1721</td>
<td>25.1598</td>
<td>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 avantures, &amp; son retour dans la Province de Nicaragua jusqu’à la Havane. Avec la description de la ville de Mexique telle qu’elle étoit autrefois, &amp; comme elle est à present. Ensemble une description exacte des terres &amp; provinces que possedent les Espagnols en toute l’Amérique, de la forme de leux gouvernement Ecclesiastique &amp; politique, de leur commerce, de leurs mœurs, &amp; de celles des Creoles, des Mestifs, des Mulâtres, des Indiens, &amp; des Nègres. Tome I. et II. A Amsterdam, Chez Paul Marret. [► The map appears in Tome I, facing p. 1. “Californie 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.] [In French.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covens, Jean, AND Mortier, Corneille</td>
<td>1722</td>
<td>25.1016</td>
<td>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 &amp; Corneille Mortier Avec Privilege 1722. (“I. Stemmers Senior Sculp.”) [Caption: &quot;Tabula Geographica Mexicæ et Floridæ &amp;c.&quot;] [► 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.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petrini, Paolo</td>
<td>1722</td>
<td>25.1609</td>
<td>l’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 descritta da Giulivame De L’Isla e data in luce da Paolo Petrini in Napoli l’anno 1722. cò priuili. di S. Cesarea e Cattolica Maesta. (&quot;Giuseppe Pietrasanta Sculp.&quot;) [► 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 “Nuovo 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 “deAquhi 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.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senex, John</td>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.1814</td>
<td>North America According to the Latest Observations. [London.] [1722.] [► “Isle of California” is separated from “Mexico” by “Mar Vermejo or Red Sea”. Midway on the east side of the strait are shown two prominent rivers (not labeled), which independently enter the east side of an embayment. The northerly river has two headwater forks; the course arcs from west to southwest before reaching the embayment. The southerly river has various tributaries and follows a course generally west before reaching the embayment; its headwaters abut the course of “R. de Norte” (the Rio Grande, which is correctly depicted draining to the “Gulf of Mexico”).]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sornique, J.

1722 25.1810  Carte Particuliere du Golphe de Mexique et des Antisles. ("J. Sornique Sculp.") ("tome 1. page 1.") ["California Isle" is separated from "Nouvelle Grenade" by "Mer Vermeio". On the east side of the strait only "R. de Nort" (Rio Grande) is labeled, but north of there two rivers (not labeled), one much larger than the other, heading in a mountainous area, reach the strait from the northeast.] [In French.]

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. MBurg. 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, Granada or Marata" and "P. of Mexico or New Spain." On the east side of the strait 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".]

Moll, Herman

1723 25.1313  The Isle of California. New Mexico. Louisiana. 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".]

1724

Kino, Eusebio Francisco

see also note with Kino (1701), above

1724  25.1854  *Nuevo Reyno de la Nueva Navara con sus confinantes otros Reynos* 1710. ("Copie‘ sur l’original MS! le 9e de Septembre 1724.") **MANUSCRIPT**, digitized on the Bibliothèque national de France website, https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b85961304?rk=21459;2. • [As a manuscript this not be cited in this bibliography, but it is of seminal importance in the history of the Colorado River and the Southwest; it has, however, been more recently published. This is a 1724 copy, the only extant version of a map drawn by Kino in 1710, shortly before his death, which was drawn for his diary but became separated from it. It was discovered in 1962 by Ernest J. Burrus in the D’Anville collection of BNF, who described it as “prepared for engraving”. Burrus published it for the first time in *Kino and the Cartography of Northwestern New Spain* (Arizona Pioneers’ Historical Society, Tucson, 1965, Plate 13 (between pp. 50/51), noting that it is Kino’s “most complete map”. See particularly Burrus’s “Chapter Two A Chronological List of Kino’s Cartographical Productions”, of which the 1710 map is discussed on pp. 19-20; and elaborated upon in “Chapter Four Examination of Key Maps”, pp. 33-59. Burrus also points out (p. 51) that “Peninsula is a spelling peculiarly his [Kino’s], partly from the Italian penisola and the rest from the Spanish península.”] [► “Peninsula de California” (sic) is separated from “Pimería” and “Nueva Biscaya” by “Mar de California, o Mar Vermejo segun las Mapas”. The head of the gulf narrows noticeably to the northwest, where it receives R° G° Colorado de los Martyres”. The Colorado arrives to the area from the northeast. Shortly below the confluence of “R° Grande de los Apostolos” (Gila River), the channel bifurcates to surround “Isla de la Presentacion poblada de mucha Gentilidad”; the island spans one full degree of latitude. The northerly channel arcs from southwest to southeast; the southerly channel follows a course due south, arcing to the southwest, where it joins the northerly channel at the head of the gulf. On the California peninsula is the notation, “Peninsula de California nuevamente averiguada por el P. e Kino, de la Comp. de Jesus, en el descubrim. de el Año de 1702.”] [In Spanish, with annotation in French in cartouche at upper-right.]

1725

Clark, J. [Clark, James]

1725  25.1602  *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.]

Wiegel, Christoph (the elder)

NO DATE  25.1812  *Nova Tabula Americae*. [Nuremberg.] [1725.] [► The island, “California” (also labeled “Nova Albion” at its northern end), is separated from “Nova Granada” by “Mare Vermio olim Mare Rubrum”. Midway on the eastern side of the strait are three rivers (north to south): an unlabeled river heading near “Lago d’Oro” arriving from the north; and, received into the head of one
emblem, “R. de Tocon” from the northeast-northeast (with two headwater forks, one of which heads by “Rey Coromedo”) and an unlabeled river from the northeast (which is noted on contemporary maps at Rio de Coral and similar spellings).] [In Latin.]

Nova Orbis Sive totius Americae cum adjacentibus Insulis Nova exhibitio. [Nuremberg.] [1725.] [This is the same map as Wiegel (no date, item no. 25.1812) except for the revised title cartouche.] [≡ The island, “California” (also labeled “Nova Albion” at its northern end), is separated from “Nova Granada” by “Mare Vermio olim Mare Rubrum”. Midway on the eastern side of the strait are three rivers (north to south): an unlabeled river heading near “Lago d’Oro” arriving from the north; and, received into the head of one embayment, “R. de Tocon” from the north-northeast (with two headwater forks, one of which heads by “Rey Coromedo”) and an unlabeled river from the northeast (which is noted on contemporary maps at Rio de Coral and similar spellings).] [In Latin.]

1726

Chino, Eusebium Fran. [Kino, Eusebio Francisco]

see also note with Kino (1701), above


MAP caption: “Tabula Californiae Anno 1702. Ex autoptica observazione delineata à R.P. Chino è S.I.” Side legend: “Tabula Geographica R. P. EusebŸ Franc. Kino Tridentin è Soc. IESU.” Binder’s instruction in lower right of plate: “Zu Num. 53. in dem II. Theil und zu Num. 73. in dem III. Theil.” (regarding which, see notes below).] [This copies the map published in Kino (1705, item no. 25.629), offering labels in Latin and German.] [≡ “Coloratus fl. seu Nord-Strom” (Coloratus fluvius seu Nord-Strom, in mixed Latin and German) is delineated flowing directly from the northeast to enter the head of “Mare Californie”, southwest of the confluence of “Azul oder Blaufuss”, with “Gila fl.” a tributary to it to the east. The gulf separates “Californiae Pars” from “Novum Mexicum” and “Novae Hispaniae Pars”. In addition, this map emends Kino’s by extending it southward to include the mouth of the gulf. The marginal notation in print divides the upper two-thirds of the map as “Tabula Geographica R. P. Euseby Franc. Kino Tridentini è Soc. IESU”; the lower two-thirds (which is extralimital to this cartobibliography) as “Tabula Chartae Patris Chino addita.”] [Ernest J. Burrus, in Kino and the Cartography of Northwestern New Spain (Arizona Pioneers’ Historical Society, Tucson, 1965) noted that this 1702 rendition by Kino had been believed to be the Padre’s last map portrayal of the Californian gulf, until the 1710 manuscript was found (Kino, 1724, item no. 25.1854). Burrus remarks (p. 70), “The chart was reproduced with great accuracy by the world’s outstanding map-makers, geographers and historians, with the result that for over a century and a half it was the standard cartographical representation of northwestern Spanish America and southwestern United States.”] [NOTES: There is some inconsistency in the citation for this map, perhaps due to its 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON) indicates, separately, "Vol. 1. pt. 2. p. 74" and "no. 53, p. 75". Citations for this map have been seen also 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. Iesu. 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 hierüber verfertigten Land-Karten R. P. Eusebii Francici Chino è Soci. JEsu [sic]." Specifically, it is no. 71 (pp. 31-34) with which the map must have been intended: "Numerus 71. Zuschrift R.P. Caroli le Gobien, deren Indischen Franßösichen Missioinen Soc. JEsu bestellten General-Procurarius zu Paris, und Welt- berühmten 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.]

1727

Mendoza y Gonzalez, Juan Antonio de

*Mapa dela Obscurasion dela Tierra enel Eclypse de Sol, de XXII. de Março, de MDCCXXVII. delineada porel Contador D. Juan Antonio de Mendoza y Gonzalez para la Obseruasion delongitud.* ("Pereasculpio"). *In:* Mendoza y Gonzalez, Juan Antonio, Spherographia de la obscuration de la tierra, en el eclypse 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 Rowno 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; engraved 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1728 | [Halley, Edmund] | 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.] |
| 1729 | Danet, G. [Danet, Guillaume] | 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; oö 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.] |
1730

Mortier, Pierre

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 Covens 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, “Californie”, 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 Norte” (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.]

Senex, John [Senex, John]

North America According to the Latest Observations. ("front Page 342"). [London.] [1730.] [With the exception of the binder’s note, this is the same map as in Senex (no date, Item No. 25.1814.)] [Isle of California” is separated from “Mexico” by “Mar Vermejo or Red Sea”. Midway on the east side of the strait are shown two prominent rivers (not labeled), which independently enter the east side of an embayment. The northerly river has two headwater forks; the course arcs from west to southwest before reaching the embayment. The southerly river has various tributaries and follows a course generally west before reaching the embayment; its headwaters abut the course of “R. de Norte” (the Rio Grande, which is correctly depicted draining to the “Gulf of Mexico”).] [McLaughlin notes several dates of this map, with various reissues.]

Cushee, R. [Cushee, Richard]

1731

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).]
Kino, Eusebius Francis  [Kino, Eusebio Francisco]

see also note with Kino (1701), above


1731  25.724  Vn Passaggio per Terra a California Scoperto dal P. Eusebio Francesco Kino. Giesuita. fra l’i Anni 1698. et 1701. In: Saggio delle Transazioni Filosofiche della Società Regia compendiate da Beniamino Mottes dall’ anno 1700. al 1720. tradotte dall’ idiom 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. – The map displays “Río 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 Fra: 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. Anleitung Zu den fürnehmsten Historischen Wissenschaften, Benanntlich der Geographie, Chronologie, Genealogie und Heraldica, Der Historia Vniversali, Notitia Auctorum, Den Römischen Antiquitäten und der Mythologie, So fern solche einem politen Menschen insonderheit aber denen, so die Studia zu proferequen gedencken, nützlich und nöthig. Mit Königl. Poln. u. Churs. Sächs. Privilegio. Fünfte und mit einigen nützlichen Land-Chärtgen 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.]
1734

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

1734 25.583  
**Americqve Septentrionale par N. Sanson d’Abbeville Geographe du Roy.** Amsterdam: Chez Henri du Sauzet.  
[► The land labeled as both “Novveav Mexiqve” and “Nouveau 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

Crepy [Crépy, Jean Baptist]

1735 25.1816  
**Amerique * * * PARIS 1735 Chez Cher Crepy rue S. Jacques a S. Jacques.** [The title cartouche includes an extended text (omitted here) that summarizes a political history of America.]  
[► “Californie” is separated from “Nouveau Mexique” by “Mer Rouge”. McLaughlin indicates that the insularity of California is indefinite, inasmuch as the northern end of California and the adjacent lands to the east are ambiguously drawn, as noticed by the extension of the seaway that has an island, but the western coast of California-proper continues to the north and west; the limit of these portrayals is met by an informational text at the top of the map. Midway on the east side of the seaway is distinctly shown, in a confused manner, what appears to be an effort to accommodate information that California is a peninsula. “Rio Colorado” is shown as a single north-northeast–south-southwest stream heading near “Teguac”, arriving at the head of a linear north-south embayment. Near its mouth the Colorado receives a large river (not labeled) from the east-southeast along which is the label “Casagrande” (which identifies it as the Gila River, the headwaters of which are in a mountain range that separates it from the “Sulade R.” that is the Rio Grande that reaches “Golfe du Mexique”). The portrayal of the Colorado River with a sliver of land to its west, where also small rivers are shown draining to the seaway, is reminiscent of the more modern depiction of California, in miniature on this map and independent of what must still be the great island of California.]  
[In French.]  
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  
MCLAUGHLIN 214

Ricci, Matteo

NO DATE 25.661  
**山海輿地全圖 [Sankai yochi zenzu].** [Tokyo]: [Yamazaki Kimbei], woodblock print, hand-colored.  
[1735?]  
[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, “多尕德西河” (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 Ch. house in S' Pauls Church Yard and by P. Overton, Map & printseller near S' Dunstans Church Fleet Street. And by John King at Ch. Globe in Ye Poultry. ("To His most Sacred Majesty George!!! By the Grace of God King of Great Britain[,] France & Ireland Defender of the Faith &c. This Map is humbly dedicated.") [1736?]

The island, "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.

1738

Doppelmaiero, Iohanne Gabriele [Doppelmayr, Johann Gabriel]

NO DATE 25.1607

[Map of the world.] In: Basis Geographiae Recentioris Astronomica in qua situs locorum insigniorum geographicorum exactitudine, qua celeberrimi Astronomi eodem per observationes è plurimis luminariurn et circumjobialium Eclipsibus nobis hactenus suppedaturum pro certiori Geographiae stabilimento positi designantur a Iohanne Gabriele Doppelmaiero Math. PP. operâ Joh. Homanni S.C.M. Geogr. Cum Privilegio (Norinbergae.) 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 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.]

Foster, George

1738 25.1817

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. [→ The island, "California" (also labeled "New Albion"), is separated from "N. Mexico" by "Gulf of California or Red Sea". Midway on the east side of the strait a mightily confused arrangement of rivers and their corresponding embayments (north to south): (1) "R. Guia" reaches the strait directly from the northeast without reaching an embayment; (2) an unlabeled river reaches the strait directly from the north-northeast, turning to the west to avoid an embayment to the south and reaching the strait without entering an embayment; (3) and (4) enter a forked embayment, the northerly river (not labeled) coming from the northeast and striking the head of the western fork, and the southerly, very short river, "R d’Augochi", coming from the northeast and striking the head of the eastern fork; (5) and (6) a single embayment that receives at its head "Taon R" from the north-northeast, which itself has a tributary from the east, "R Good Hope" (rivers 4 and 5 head in an area labeled "Great Teguiao", north of which is labeled "Parts Unknown"), and the east side of this last embayment receives from the east-southeast a large river with several headwater forks (including "R Azul" and "Senaca R") but along which it
receives a tributary, "R Coralado" (sic) from the northeast. ("The North R.", which is the Rio Grande, correctly reaches the "Gulf of Mexico").)

**CROSS-LISTINGS**  MC LAUGHLIN 213 [State 3]

---

**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.]

**CROSS-LISTINGS**  WHEAT I:117

---

**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 "Nº 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  

ontdekkingon weegens de hoogten en breten van de grade neven de üsantien van t’Land, en Zeevaart 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”. 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-west of the imagined lake.] [In French, with caption in French and Dutch, and cartouche texts in Latin, French, and Dutch.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS MCLAUGHLIN 220

Seutter, Matth. [Seutter, Matthaeus]

NO DATE 25.1811 Nov Gr Orbis sive America Septentrionalis, divisa per sua Regna Provinc: et Insul : cura et opera Matth:Seutter S.C.M. Geogr. Aug. V. (“A. C. Seutter, delin.”) (“Cum Pr. S.R.I. Vicarit.”) (“Job: Conr: Lotter, sculpit.”) [1740.] [► The map is completely cluttered with the names of places and features. The island, “California” (also labeled “Nova Albion” at its northern end), is separated from “Nova Granada” by “M. Vermeio sive Mare Rubrum”. Midway along the east side of the strait are three rivers (north to south): “R. de b. Guia” (with two headwater forks in an area labeled “Gr. Teguaio”) from the northeast, an unlabeled river (with two headwater forks near the place labeled “Acoma”) from the northeast, and “R. de Coral” from the southeast. The latter two arrive in the same embayment.] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS MCLAUGHLIN 221

1741

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

1741 25.1311 America cum Supplementis Poly-Glottis. (“Opera Godofr: Henselii, delineata.” “Excusa prostat in Officina Homanañiana.” “S. Dorn. sc.”) In: Hensello, Godofredo, Synopsis vniversae philologiae; in qua: miranda vnitas et harmonia lingvarvm totivs orbis terrarvm occulta, e literarvm, syllabarvm; vocvmqve navra & recessivs, erruit. Cum grammatica, LL. Orient. harmonica, synoptice tractata; nec non descriptione orbis terr. quoad linguarum situm & propagationem, mappisqve geographico-polyglottis. In gloriam linguarum conditoris, vsumque tam exegeticum quam scholasticum, quo linguæ, a studioa juventute, breviori negotio disci, emphastesque vocum, uberiiori messe colligi possint, adornata, a Godofredo Hensello, Scholae A. C. ap. Hirschb. Rectore. Norimbergæ: in Commissis apvd Heredes Homannianos, 1741. (492, [29] pp., 4 maps, plates). [The 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 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 Mexicano olim Incolae Produnt.

[In Latin.]

CROSS-LISTINGS: MCLaughlin 229 [1746]

Overton, Henry

1741 25.1820

A New & Correct Map of the Trading Part of the West Indies, Including the Seat of War between G Britain and Spain; Likewise the British Empire in America, with the French and Spanish Settlements adjacent there to; Adorn’d with Prospects of some most considerable Towns, Ports, Harbours &c. therein contain’d from the latest & best Observations, 1741. Dedicated to the Hon. Edward Vernon Esq. Vice Admiral of the Blue and Commander in chief of all his Maj. Ships in the West Indies, by H.O. ("Printed for and Sold by Henry Overton at the White Horse without Newgate London.")

[The island, "California", is separated from "New Mexico" by "Gulf of California or Red Sea". Midway on the east side of the strait are three embayments, which receive (north to south) an unlabeled river from the northeast, "Angouchi R." from the northeast, "Tison R." from the north-northeast (which has a tributary to it from the east, "Good Hope R."), and a large river from the east with numerous headwaters, among which are "Azul R." and "Sonata R.", and along which it passes "Casagrande". The "Good Hope R." heads near the "Zuni" and "Moqui" towns. To the north is "Great Teguaio", which includes "Quivira", and beyond which to the north is labeled "Parts Unknown".]

CROSS-LISTINGS: MCLaughlin 222

Sanson, Guillaume

1741 25.1821


[With the exception of the addition to the beginning of the cartouche text and the changed imprint, this is the same map as in Sanson (1690, ITEM NO. 25.1633).] The Americas are labeled "Atlantis Insula Altera Continentis", 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 from "Atlantis" by a strait. Five rivers (none labeled) come 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, with imprint in French.]

CROSS-LISTINGS: MCLaughlin 223

Tillemom (S.)

1742 25.1172

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. Tillemom. 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 Coronelli (ca. 1685), ITEM NO. 25.30 (Wheat I:66).] Only the southermmost 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 Mer 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.]

1743

**Kino, Eusebius Francis** [Kino, Eusebio Francisco]
see also note with Kino (1701), above

1743 25.1052  **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: compiled from their letters. Now first attempted in English. Intermix’d with an account of the manners, government, religion, &c. of the several nations visited by those Fathers: with extracts from other travellers, and miscellaneous notes. Vol. I.** London: printed for John Noon, pp. 348-356. [The reproduction of Kino’s map, translated, faces p. 395. ➩ Colorado River is labeled “Rio Colorado or of the North” (sic).] [Item signed “Le Gobien”.]

1744

**B., N.** [Bellin, Jacques Nicolas]

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’Americique 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 “California”; “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 Taguaio dont on na aucune Connoissance Certaine”]. [In French.]

**Le Rouge** [Rouge, George Louis le]

1744 25.1314  **Mappe Monde Nouvelle Dediée 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 chêz le S’ le Rouge rue des grands Augustins vis a vis le panier Fleuri.”) (“Les Indes sont corrigées par M. Daprais Capitaine des Vaisseaux de la Compagnie.”) ➩ The Baja peninsula is labeled “California”, 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 southwestward 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.]

646
1745

[Cushee, Elizabeth]

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. created by R[ichard]. Cushee] (ITEM NO. 25.630).

Moll, Herman

A Map of Mexico or new Spain[,] Florida now called Louisiana and Part of California &c. By H: Moll Geographer. ("page.766V2"). In: A collection of voyages and travels, consisting of authentic writers in our own tongue, which have not before been collected in English, or have only been abridged in other collections. Vol. II. London: Printed and Sold by Thomas Osborne of Gray’s-Inn. [► The top of the map cuts off the northern part of the "Gulf of California or Red Sea" that separates "Part of California" from "New Mexico", but whether California is meant to be a peninsula or separated from the mainland by a strait is unclear. 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; each receives a river. Adjacent to that embayment to the southeast is single embayment, aligned northerly, which receives at its head a river from the north-northeast as well as a river from the east that is labeled on a headwater fork “R. Sonica” and which passes by a place marked “Casagrande”, thus this must represent the Gila River (“The North R.”, which is the Rio Grande, is properly shown descending to the “Gulf of Mexico”.) [McLaughlin indicates that this is a reissue of a 1711? map.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS MCLAUGHLIN 180 [reissue]

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

Magnum Mare del Zur cum Insula California. \ De Groote Zuyd-Zee en ‘t Eylandt California. ("Gedrukt ‘t Amsterdam by R. & I. Ottens"). In: Ottens, Reinier, and Ottens, Iosua, Atlas van zeevaart en koophandel door de geheele weerd : vertoonende in bizondere op elkander volgende kaerten, alle deselfs zeekusten en haevens, met beschryvingen van de natuur, voortbrengsels, handwerkels, 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, "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 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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS MCLAUGHLIN 59 [State 3], 226

1746

Homannianis Hereditibus [Homann’s heirs]

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]

Seutter, Matth. [Seutter, Matthaeus]

Novus orbis sive America Meridionalis et Septentrionalis, per sua Regna, Provincias et Insulas iuxta observationes et descriptiones recentiss. divisa et adornata cura et opera Matth. Seutter, Sac. Cæs. Maj Geogr. Aug. Vind. (“Cum Gratia et Privil. S.R.I. Vicariatu, in partibus Rheni, Sveviæ, et Juris Franconici.”) [Augsburg.] [Ca. 1730.] [► The island, “California” (also labeled “Nova Albion” at its northern end), is separated from “Nova Granada” by “Mare Vermeio Sive Mare Rubrum”. Midway along the east side of the strait are three rivers (north to south): “R de bona Guia” (with two headwater forks in an area labeled “Grand Teguaio”) from the northeast, an unlabeled river (with two headwater forks near a place labeled “Quaquiro”) from the northeast, and “R de Coral” from the southeast. The latter two arrive in the same embayment.] [In Latin.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS MCLAUGHLIN 211

Lat, Ian de

Kaartje van het Nooder-deel van America. (“Geteket en Uitgegeven tot Almelo by Jacobus Keizer en tot Deventer by Ian de Lat.”) (“O. Lindeman fecit.”) [1747.] [► The island, “Caliefornie” (sic), is separated from “Nieuw Mexico”, “N Navarre”, and “N. Biscaye” by a strait, which in its mid-point thins effectively to the width of a river, giving the impression that there are two gulf, one open to the sea in the north, the other open to the south, though joined by the thin channel. On the eastern side in this stretch two rivers (not labeled) enter the waterway at either end of this thin channel, both from the northeast; the northerly one heads near a place labeled “Quivirao”, and the southerly one heads in an area west of “St. Fé” and which passes by “Oraiva”. This latter river also has a tributary from the east, the confluence of which is not far from the sea. (“Noort R.”, the Rio Grande, is correctly shown reaching “Golf van Mexico”).] [In Dutch.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS MCLAUGHLIN 232

Bakewell, Thomas

America a new most most exact Map laid down according to the observations communicated to the English Royall Society the French Royall Academy of Sciences and those made by the latest travellers, to this present Year 1748. [publisher’s information is interjected here] Printed & Sold by Tho:Bakewell Next the Horn Tavern in Fleetstreet [continuation of title caption:] in which are explained all the Islands &c belonging to France, Spain, Holland, England &c. also the several Tracts made by the Galleons and Flota. with an account of their Sailing, and of the Course of the English Ships to and from jamaica, and all our Plantations [sic] in the Continent of America. with an exact View of the taking of Porto Bello by Admiral Vernon, exactly engrav’d from a drawing sent over by Mr Tho Woodwell aboard one of the Ships in the said expedition. (“London. Published according to act of Parliament by Tho Bakewell Map and printseller faceing Birchin Lane in
Cornhill. Where all Country Chapmen may be Furnish’d with the newest series of a Sheet Maps [sic] & Prints, Royal Sheet, Large & small Wood Cuts, Quaries, Lettrys &c. at the lowest Prices.”) [► This map was seen in an unsatisfactory resolution online, in two sources. The island, “California”, is separated from “Nova Mexicana Nova Granada” and “Regn Mexicana” by “Mare Vermeio olim Mare Rubrum”. Midway on the east side of the strait is a very large embayment, which itself has two additional embayments on its eastern side. Into the head of the prominent embayment arrives a river (“R. del [Tison?]”) from the north-northeast, which has three headwater forks. A short river (“R. Coral?”) arrives from the northeast into the northerly of the small embayments on the east side.]

**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. Observation* By  
Eman:Bowen.  [No imprint.]  [► 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.]

[► CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:125]

**Schreibern, Johann George**

1749 25.1827  
*America verfertiget von Joh. George Schreibern in Leipzig. In: Atlas Selectus von allen Königreichen und Ländern der Welt, Zum bequemen Gebrauch in Schulen, auf Reisen und bei dem Lesen der Zeitungen. verfertigt und in Kupffer gestochen von Johann George Schreibern in Leipzig,  [map] 7.*  [► The island, “California” (also labeled “Nova Albion” at its northern end), is separated from “Nova Granada” by “Mare Vermeio”. Midway on the east side of the strait is a single, prominent, cone-shaped east-west embayment into which a river (not labeled) with two headwater forks arrives from the southeast.]  [In Latin; volume in German.]

[► CROSS-LISTINGS  MCLAUGHLIN 233]

**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 Гиляпания” (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 (Mr.) [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 Mr. 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 “California 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.”]

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 joyed to the Continent, of which the Royal Society receiv’d information in 1708.” A faintly drawn, short river is shown entering the head of the Gulf of California.]

Ellis, Henry

1750  25.1839  [Map.] In: Considerations on the great advantages which would arise from the discovery of the North West Passage, and a clear account of the most practicable method for attempting that discovery. [No imprint] [London], 8 pp., map. [► On the west coast of North America, the wide peninsula, “California”, is separated from “Navarr”, “Sonora”, and “Mexico” by a gulf (not labeled) that trends northwest-southeast but opens to the sea on a striking turn to the southwest; the head of the gulf is of a peculiar anvil-shape, with embayments on the west and east sides. Into the western embayment arrives “Colorado R.” from the north and northeast, which receives some distance from the sea a tributary (not labeled) from the east, and the river bifurcates and rejoins before reaching the gulf. North of the river’s headwater is a vast region labeled “Parts Undiscovered”. No other rivers are depicted in the gulf region.]

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.”]

L’Isle, Guglielmo 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 gli 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 Guia” at the strait, is
“Fiu: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.]

1752

Bolton (Mr.) [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 Mr. 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. Observ’n By
Eman:Bowen. [No imprint.]. [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.]

Buache, Philippe

1752  25.767  Carte des Nouvelles Découvertes entre la partie Orientale de l’Asie et l’Occidentale de l’Amerique
Avec des Vue sur la Grèce Terre reconnu par les Russes en 1741. et sur la Mer de l’Ouest et
autres communications de Mers. Dressée par Phil. Buache P. 1752. Geographe du Roi,
l’Exposé”. "Publiée sous le Privilege de l’Acad. des Sciences”. "Paris sur le Quay de
l’Horluge du Palais" [typographically thus].) In: Considérations géographiques et
De l'Isle (M.) [De l’Isle (Monsieur)]  

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 interconnected 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 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

Foster, George

NO DATE 25.1818

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 George Prince of Wales. [1752?] [► With the exception of awkward reengraving in the cartouche, this is the same map as Foster (1738, Item No. 25.1817). The island, “California” (also labeled “New Albion”), is separated from “New Mexico” by “Gulf of California or Red Sea”. Midway on the east side of the strait is a mightily confused arrangement of rivers and their corresponding embayments (north to south): (1) “R. Guia” reaches the strait directly from the northeast without reaching an embayment; (2) an unlabeled river reaches the strait directly from the north-northeast, turning to the west to avoid an embayment to the south and reaching the strait without entering an embayment; (3) and (4) enter a forked embayment, the northerly river (not labeled) coming from the northeast and striking the head of the western fork, and the southerly, very short river, “R. del Coral”, coming from the northeast and striking the head of the eastern fork; (5) and (6) a single embayment that receives at its head “Taon R” from the north-northeast, which itself has a tributary from the east, “R Good Hope” (rivers 4 and 5 head in an area labeled “Great Teguaro”), and the east side of this last embayment receives from the east-southeast a large river with several headwater forks (including “R Azul” and “Senaca R”) but along which it receives a tributary, “R Coralado” (sic) from the northeast. (“The North R.”, which is the Rio Grande, correctly reaches the “Gulf of Mexico”.)]

► CROSS-LISTINGS MCLAUGHLIN 213 [State 4]
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  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.  In:  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.  [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

Fer, N. de  [Fer, Nicolas de]

1754  25.1789  L’Amerique Septentrionale et les Terres Polaires Atlantique Dressee par N. de Fer.  (“A Paris Chez l’Auteur rue St. Jacques, à la Sphere Royalle avec Privil. du Roy 1754.”) (“7” also appears at the upper right of the publisher’s cartouche.) (“C. Inselin Sculp.”)  [While this is a reissue of Fer (1693, ITEM NO. 25.1787; 1705, ITEM NO. 25.1788), with a revised publisher’s cartouche, the western coast of the continent has been refigured on this plate.  “Californie” is made a peninsula, and at the head of “M. Vermeille” a single river (not labeled and identical in form to the river on the earlier plates) arrives from the northeast.  The eastern coastline of the gulf from that point southward is identical to the earlier plate, demonstrating that only the northern part of the strait depicted on the earlier maps was refigured.] [In French.]

Gendron, Pedro

1754  25.1458  La America Disputada segun el Sistema de M. Hasius profesor de Mathematicas en la Universidad de Witembergo, anadidos los ultimos descubrimientos por M. de Lisle.  Dedicado A Exm. Sr. Conde de Povolide Señor de las Villas de Castro Verde, pararade, y otras Gentil hombre de Camara de su 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 “Tavao habitado por los Tiguas”, although it is depicted as running along the boundary between “Neven Albion” and “Megico Nvevo”.] [In Spanish.]

Longchamps et Janvier (Sieurs des)  [Longchamps et Janvier (Sieurs des)]  [Longchamps, Sébastian G., and Janvier, Jean Denis]

Saint Jacques, à 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. “California” 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 I:133 [credited only to Longchamps]

**Villasenor, Joseph, AND Sanchez**

1754 25.1613

*Societatis Iesu In America Septentrionali pro Gloria Del laborantis Sedium Jchnographia, Secundo Ignatio, A Primo Ignatio Conditore SS. mo Decimo sexto Praeparatori Generali Ehusdem Societatis, A.R.P.N. Ignatio Vicecomiti, Diu desideratæ Mexicanæ Provinciæ divisioni, In Provinciæ, et Vice-Provinciæ, Humanissime annuente 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.]

1755

**Bellin (M.)** [Bellin (Monsieur)] [Bellin, Jacques Nicolas]

1755 25.1176

*Carte de l’Amerique Septentrionale Depuis le 28 Degré 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.] [“California” is a peninsula, separated from “Nouvæ 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.]

#### CROSS-LISTINGS
- WHEAT I:134

**Bowen, Eman., AND Gibson, John**

NO DATE 25.1830

*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 Robt 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).

Kino, Eusebius Francis  [Kino, Eusebio Francisco]
see also note with Kino (1701), above

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 ON: Bowen and Gibson (no date [1755?], ITEM NO. 25.1830), 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 . . . . ("London Printed for Robt. Sayer opposite Fetter Lane Fleet Street"). The inset 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.

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 Mex? a Veracruz. assim mismo baxando de Oaxaca. al angulo, que forma la casilla horizontal Goathemala. se halla el numero 275. que es su distancia, de leguas, y asi en todas las demas. Esta señal ✱ es de Arz?do. esta ✱ Oz?do. esta X Vnivers? Los grados de Longitud, y Latitud de cada Lugar con el Signo que le domina, ban al margen. J?n. Nava Sc. en la Pueb. d los Ang? 1755. é Diz?  The peninsula of “California.” is separated from “Nª España” 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.]

Nolin, I. B.  [Nolin, Johann Baptiste]

1755  25.1433  L’Amerique Dresséé sur les Relations les plus Recentes rectifiées Sur les dernieres observations Dedieé et Presentee a sa Majesté tres Chrétienne 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 parcheminierie a S. Pierre.  [Typographical presentations of “éé”, thus.] ("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 “Pimierie” 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.]

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

1755  25.1457  Carte de l’Amérique Septentrionale  1754.  In: Atlas méthodique, composé pour l’usage de son altesse sérénissime Monseigneur le prince d’Orange et de Nassau, stadhoudier des sept provinces-unies, etc. etc. etc. Londres: chez Mess. J. Nourse & P. Vaillant; Amsterdam: J. Neaulme; Berlin: P. Gosse.  The northwestern part of North America is blank. The peninsula, “California”, is separated from “Nouv: Navarre” by “Mer Vermielle”. This map
is notable for its inclusion of “R. del Norte” (Rio Grande) from north of "SªFé" 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 Según las Observaciones mas recientes retratada por Don N. N. Anville.  
MANUSCRIPT, Archivo General de Indias, MP-MEXICO,2068IS;  
digitized online at http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/description/21050  
(@MECD. Archivos Estatales (España)).  
[Below the confluence of “Rio Colorado” and “Rio Gila”, the river bifurcates before rejoining at the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled). of additional interest is the portrayal of “Rio de la Assumpcion”, a northerly tributary to the Gila labeled between the Gila and the confluence of “Rio Salado” and “Rio Verde 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.]

Consag, Fernando [Konšćak, Ferdinand]

1757 25.768  
Seno de California, y su costa oriental nuevamente descubierta, y registrada desde el Cabo d las Virgenes, hasta sutexonino, que es el Rio Colorado año 1747. por el P.ª Ferdinando Consag. de la Compª d Iês, Missionª en la California:  
Appendice III.  
From:  
Derrotero del viaje, 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 Compañía de Jesus, Missionero de Californias, por orden del Padre Christoval de Escobar y Llamas, Provincial de Nueva-España, 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 Miguel Venegas, de la Compañía 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 Súr intermedio, formados sobre las memorias mas recientes, y exactas, que se publican juntamente: dedicada al Rey Nro. Señor por la Provincia de Nueva-España, 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 depicts the upper half of the Gulf of California.  
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 “Sª Buenaventura” and “Sª Felipe d Jesus”, labeled “Marismas” and “Pantanos” (marshes and swamps).]  
[In Spanish.]

Cóvens, Iean, AND Mortier, Corneille

1757 25.1307  
L’Amerique Septentrionale, Dressée sur les Mémoires le plus récens des meilleurs Geographes, & publiée par Cóvens & Mortier a Amsterdam.  
MDCCCLVII.  
[“Californie” 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}
Kilian, Georg Christoph

NO DATE 25.1823 Carte Generale de l’Amerique Septentrionale et principalement des Colonies Francoises qui s’v trouvent Armes de la Compagnie Francoise des Indes Orientales et Occidentales. [1757?] [With the exception of the title, this is the same map as Kilian (no date, ITEM NO. 25.1824).] [≡ The island, “California” (also labeled “Albion” at its northern end), is separated from “Nova Granada” by “Mare Vermio olim Mare Rubrum”. Midway along the east side of the strait is a north-trending embayment into the head of which two rivers (not labeled) independently arrive; the western one from the north-northeast, with two headwater forks, and the eastern one heads at a point that nearly touches the confluence of the western river’s forks and follows an arcing course from south-southeast to south-southwest. Although the rivers are not labeled, at least the noticeable south-southwest–flowing river with two headwater forks, reaching a prominent embayment, may be identified as the Colorado River. The river immediately parallel to it may be a misrepresented Gila River, although other contemporary maps include a variety of spurious rivers while omitting others. Note that it seems as though the Rio Grande is portrayed twice, each with headwater near the word “Granada” on this map: once in the form where it flows southwestwardly to the Californian strait, and again where it is corrected to flow southeastwardly to the Gulf of Mexico, a conflation that does appear in other contemporary maps. (Note as well that the Mississippi River is depicted as entering the northwestern corner of the Gulf of Mexico; and further, it has a tributary that bears a large lake north of the conflated headwaters just mentioned, which could also be interpreted as yet another rejiggering of the Rio Grande.)] [In Latin, with title caption in French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:137

NO DATE 25.1824 General Charte von dem Mitternächte, America und sonderlich denen darin befindliche François, Colonien, mit dem Wappen und Zeichen der Orientalischen, Occidentalischen Franzöischen Handels Compagnie. (“Gabriel Bodenehr sculps. et excudit Aug. Vind.”) [1757?] [With the exception of the title, this is the same map as Kilian (no date, ITEM NO. 25.1823).] [≡ The island, “California” (also labeled “Albion” at its northern end), is separated from “Nova Granada” by “Mare Vermio olim Mare Rubrum”. Midway along the east side of the strait is a north-trending embayment into the head of which two rivers (not labeled) independently arrive; the western one from the north-northeast, with two headwater forks, and the eastern one heads at a point that nearly touches the confluence of the western river’s forks and follows an arcing course from south-southeast to south-southwest. Although the rivers are not labeled, at least the noticeable south-southwest–flowing river with two headwater forks, reaching a prominent embayment, may be identified as the Colorado River. The river immediately parallel to it may be a misrepresented Gila River, although other contemporary maps include a variety of spurious rivers while omitting others. Note that it seems as though the Rio Grande is portrayed twice, each with headwater near the word “Granada” on this map: once in the form where it flows southwestwardly to the Californian strait, and again where it is corrected to flow southeastwardly to the Gulf of Mexico, a conflation that does appear in other contemporary maps. (Note as well that the Mississippi River is depicted as entering the northwestern corner of the Gulf of Mexico; and further, it has a tributary that bears a large lake north of the conflated headwaters just mentioned, which could also be interpreted as yet another rejiggering of the Rio Grande.)] [In Latin, with title cartouche in German.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  MCLAUGHLIN 236 [State 1]
Kino, Eusebio Francisco

1757 25.1309

Mapa de la California su Golfo, y Provincias fronteras en el Continente de Nueva España. ("I: Peña sculp. M:"") 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

[Two maps.] 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. 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-I- 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 the confluence of “Rº Gila” is met. [2] Mapa de la California su Golfo…: This is a reproduction of Kino’s map, with the addition of ornamental illustrations [also separately listed herein as Kino (1757, item no. 25.1309)]. (See herein under Kino.)] [See also under Consag (1757, ITEM NO. 25.768).] [In Spanish.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT I:138 [“California” map; cited as in volume 1]

Monath, P. C.

1758 25.1825

Totius Americæ Descriptio Nova. Norimberga apud P. C. Monath. In: Kurzverfassete Kinder Geographie, in acht und vierzig Lectionen eingetheiler, und mit bendthigten Charten verschen. In französischer Sprache verfasset durch den Herrn Abt Lengler du Fresnoy, und zum Neuzen der Jugend in die teutsche übersetzt, nunmehr aber von neuem übersehen, in vielen Stücken deutlicher gemacht, mit nicht wenigen nüzlichen Zufäzen vermehret, und insonderheit zum Gebrauch für Teutsche eingerichtet. Dritte, um vieles verbesserte, und vermehrte, Auflage. Nürnberg, bei George Peter Monath, between pp. 48/49. [“California I” (also labeled “Nova Albion” at its northern end) is separated from “N. Mexico” by “Mare Rubrum”. Midway on the east side of the strait is an embayment, which receives on its eastern side a river (not labeled) from the east-southeast, a river with two headwater forks. Just to the northwest of this embayment a solitary river (not labeled) arrives in the strait from the north-northeast. (The first river’s headwaters abut the course of “Magdalen Na fl” (sic), with headwater just south of “S. Fe”, which could be the Rio Grande in as much that it flows to “Sinvs Mexicanvs” and that there is no corresponding, misdirected course of that river to the Californian strait.] [In Latin, with volume in German.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS MCLAUGHLIN 238

658
1759

Bennett, R. [Bennett, Richard]

1759 25.1826 America Drawn from the latest and best Observations, Describing all the European Settlements &c By R. Bennett Engraver. ("Engraved for the Grand Magazine Printed for R. Griffiths in Paternoster Row 1759.") Grand Magazine of Universal Intelligence, 2 (January); [McLaughlin notes that binder's instructions indicate facing p. 25, but copy in New York Public Library has this map facing p. 57]. [► The island, "California" (also labeled "New Albion" at the northern end), is separated from "N. Mexico" by "G of California or Red Sea". Midway on the east side of the strait there are several rivers (north to south): "R Guia" from the east-northeast; an unlabeled river from the northeast; "R d Angouchi" from the northeast, which heads in an area labeled "Great Teguaio" (north of which is labeled "Parts Unknown") and which enters a long embayment; and an unlabeled river from the east that enters a broad embayment; south of this river is an unlabeled river from the southeast, with two headwater forks, which passes by "Casagrande".]

Venegas, Miguel

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.] [► This is a fold-out map in Volume I, which 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 "Río Gila".]

1759 25.763 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.] [► This is a fold-out map in Volume I, which 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". (See herein under Kino.)]

1760

Desnos [Desnos, L. C.] [Desnos, Louis-Charles]

1760 25.1840 l’Amerique Meridionale et Septentrionale Dressé sur les Nouv[ê]tes Decouv.[ê]tes et dernières Relations des meilleurs Navigateurs decetemps Conformes aux Observations Astronomiques Corrigé [sic] et Augmenté [sic] par L. C. Desnos Ingénieur pour les globes et Spheres Rue St. Jacques au Globe A.P.D.R a Paris. 1760. [► California is a peninsula, though the label "Californie" appears on the mainland to the north and following it into the peninsula is a label that has been nearly eradicated. "Mer Vermeille" separates the peninsula from "Nouvell Navare" and "Vieux Mexique". The head of the northwest-southeast–trending gulf twists to the northeast, where a single island is depicted. Here "Cotorado R." [sic] arrives along a mostly southwesterly course, having issued from a mountain range to the north that also parallels the river to its west nearly to the confluence of the Gila River (not labeled but identified by the place name "S. Denis".).] [In French.]
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. 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.]

**1761**

**d’Anville (S’r)** [d’Anville (Sieur)] [d’Anville, Jean Baptiste Bourguignon]

1761 25.1370 Hémisphère Occidental ou du Nouveau Monde Publié sous les auspices de Monseigneur Louis Philippe Duc d’Orléans, Premier Prince du Sang. Par le S’r. d’Anville, de l’Académie Royale des Belles-Lettres, et de celle des Sciences de Petersbourg, Secrétaire de S?Alt?Ser? [sic] MDCCLXI. Sous le Privilège de l’Académie. Chés l’Aut, aux Galeries du Louvre. ("G. De-la-Haye.") [► The peninsula of “California” is separated from “Mexique” 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 “St 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.]

**De l’Isle (M’S).** [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’S. De l’Isle Sep’ 1752. [Ca. 1761.] [► 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 from 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.]

**[Euler, Leonhard]**


660
SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Kunst. [1745-1772?].]  ► 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.]

Venegas, Miguel


1762

Janvier (Sir) [Janvier (Sieur)]  [Janvier, Jean]

1762 25.551  L’Amerique Septentrionale devisée en ses principaux États Par le Sîr Janvier géograph, A Paris Chés Lattré Graveur rûe S. Jacques a la Ville de bordeaux 1762. Avec Privilége du Roy. [In: Atlas moderne ou collection de cartes sur toutes les parties du globe terrestre ar plusieurs auteurs. Paris: Chez Lattré Graveur Ordinaire du Roy, de Mgr. Le Duc d’Orleans.]  ► Colorado River runs in a rudimentary fashion 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, Eusebius Francis  [Kino, Eusebio Francisco]

see also note with Kino (1701), above

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  [also variously as Nentoig and Mentuig]

1762 25.286  Plano corografico de la Sonora y Pimeria 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] Citation from the Huntington Library, San
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The Grand Canon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 3.  CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2


d’Anville (Sr.), AND Bolton (Mr.) [d’Anville (Sieur), AND Bolton (Mister)] [d’Anville, Jean Baptiste Bourguignon, AND 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’l 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’l 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 “l. Presentacion” labeled between the channels, which converge again at the entrance to the gulf.]

Delarochette [Delarochette, Louis Stanisias 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 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 Navare” (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”.]

1764

Bellin (S.) [Bellin (Sieur)] [Bellin, Jacques Nicolas]

1764  25.1429  [Two maps.]  In:  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 Generale des Suisses et Grisons Ministre de la Guerre et de la Marine.  Par le S. Bellin Ingenieur de la marine 1764.  (► See 1) “Carte Reduite 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. Mexico” 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 “Nouvª 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 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 recentes, et sur differents Voyages et assujetit aux Observations Astronomiques de M: de l’Academie Royale des Sciences. Par M: l’Abbé Clouet de l’Academie R: de Rouen. 1764.** [The peninsula “California” is separated from “Nouv Navarre” 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.] [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 Cornhill, & Carington Bowles in St. Pauls Church Yard, London.") [The peninsula, “California”, is separated from “New Navarre” by “Californian Bay”. “Martys 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 “St. Denis”. Below that confluence its course bifurcates, rejoining just before reaching the gulf at the head of a northwest-oriented embayment.]

**[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 à établir 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”].]

**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. MDCCLXV.** [“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.] [In Dutch.]
1766

Robert (Sieur) [Robert de Vaugondy, Gilles]

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.]

1767

Venegas, Miguel

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. ("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

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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON), 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, õ del Nortecuo Origen Seignora.”] [In Spanish.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT I:149 [with two-page illustration between pp. 86/87]

Jefferys, Thomas

1768 25.1652 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. In: The great probability of a North West passage: Deduc ed from 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 displays a remarkable, even confusing, series of straights 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.]

1769

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

NO DATE 25.1700 Parlie du Mexique où de la Nouvë Espagne ou se trouve l'Audë de Guadalajara, Nouveau Mexique, Nouvelle Navarre, Californie &c. Par le S' Robert de Vaugondy Fils de M'Robert Gëôg du Roi A. Pr. 1749. [sic]. In: Atlas Portatif. [1769?] ("187.") [► "Californie" is separated from "Nouvelle Navarre" by "Mer Vermeille ou de Californie". The head of the gulf narrows markedly to the northwest, where it receives "R. Colorado" from the northeast. Below the confluence of "R. Grande de los Aspotolos" [sic] (Gila River), the Colorado bifurcates and seems to arrive on courses that converge at the gulf. The Colorado’s upstream end is off the map, in "Nouveau Mexique".] [In French.]

Venegas, Miguel

Anonymous

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 of its copy: "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.]  [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.]  [In Spanish.]

Cortés, Hernán, and Lorenzana, Francisco Antonio

1770  25.505  [Two maps.]  In: 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): [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." Jph. Ant. 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]).  [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 entonzes o por Relaciones se creio cierta y 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-Espana del Mar Océano Embió al Muy Alto, y Muy Potentissimo, Invictissimo Señor Don Carlos,Emerador Siempre Augusto, y Rey de España Nuestro Señor."  [The Californian peninsular 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 "Río da buena Guia pº°"), 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 pº°" leading northwestern,and the more certainly drawn "Brazo de Miraflores pº°" leading northeastern.]  [Map [2] is illustrated in the front matter herein.]  [In Spanish.]

[Cross-listings: Wheat I:3 [reference to Map 2 as cited here]
Doylé, William

NO DATE 25.1178  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, LL.B. (“J. Prockter sc.”) In: 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?][► The peninsula of “California” is separated from “Quivira” by “Vermilion Sea”. Two rivers (not labeled) converge independently at the head of the gulf.]

1771

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

NO DATE 25.1384  Bowles’s New Pocket Map of North America, Divided Into It’s Provinces, Colonies, &c. by J. Palaiaret, 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.”) [One source catalogs this map as 1766. 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 “St. Denis”. Below that confluence its course bifurcates, rejoining just before reaching the gulf at the head of a northwest-oriented embayment.]

1772

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 Robt. Sayer, Map & Printseller No.53 in Fleet Street, as the Act directs 20th November 1772. (“Printed for and Sold by Robt. Sayer, Map and Printseller, No:53 Fleet Street, as the act directs.”) (“S. Dunn Teacher of the Mathematics London. Board Young Gentlemen, & Teacheth Pennmanship, Merch’s Ac’s 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).]
America Septentrionalis. Concinnata juxta Observationes Dñ Academiæ 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 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 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.

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 Rob’l 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 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).]

In French.

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.]


1774

Dunn, Samuel

1774 25.1435

North America, as Divided amongst the European Powers. By Samuel Dunn, Mathematician. London: Printed for Rob' Sayer, No 53 in Fleet Street, as the Act directs, 10 January 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 (Sébastien) [Janvier (Sieur) Janvier, Jean Denis]

1774 25.1421

Mappe Monde ou Description du Globe Terrestre assujettie aux Observations Astronomiques. Par le S' Janvier Géograph, Avec Privilège du Roy. 1774. ("A Paris, chés Lallré Graveur, rué Saint Jacques, vis-à-vis celle dé la Parcheminerie à la Ville de Bordeaux.") ("P.P. Choffard fecit Ornamenta. 1760." [Pierre-Philippe Choffard].) [► The peninsula, "Californie", is separated from "Nouv. Mexique" by "M. Vermeille". A river (not labeled) arrives at the head of the gulf; its two branches head in the northeast and east.] [In French.]


Kitchin, Thomas, Sr.

1774 25.1428

North America Drawn from the latest & best authorities. By Tho' 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.]


Le Rouge [Rouge, George Louis le]

1774 25.1315

Mappe Monde Nouvelle Dédieée 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 Fleuri"). ("Les Indes sont corrigées par M. Daprais Captaine 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.]

1775

Anonymous

NO DATE 25.1414 L’America Settenttrionale, 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 Drn Academæ Regalis Scientiarum et nonnullorum aliorum, 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 mutationibus, 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 “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. 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".]

---

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 Geog: 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".]

---

Clouet (M. l'Abbé) [Clouet, Jean-Baptist-Louis]

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. \ La America Dividida segun lo dila tado de sus principales partes cuyos puntos principales estan delineados sobre las ultimas observationes. Por el Sr. Abad Clouet del Academia Real de las Sciencias En Paris casa de L. Mondhare calle de S. Yago Y. en Cadix casa de Mondhare. 1776. [► "Californie" is separated from "Nº 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.]

---

Dunn, Samuel

1776  25.575 North America, as divided amongst the European powers. London: Printed for Robt. Sayer, . . . 10 Jan. 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. Bennett. [► "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"]:}
Zatta, Antonio

1776  25.1308  Nuove Scoperte de’ Russi al Nord del Mare del Sud si nell’ Asia, che nell’ America. Venezia 1776. Presso Antonio Zatta Con Privilegio dell’ Ecceto 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 “N. 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.]

1776  25.671  L’America divisa Ne’ suoi principali Stati Di Nuova Proiezione Venezia 1776. Presso Antonio Zatta Con Privilegio dell’ Ecceto Senato. (G. Zuliani incise”.)

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 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 (cMECD. Archivos Estatales (España)). [Compare also the manuscript maps cited herein, by Garcés (1777, ITEM NO. 25.1045), Veláz 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.]

In Spanish. • [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}
The Grand Canon

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Mapa formado sobre el diario de viaje que hizo el P. F. Franço Garcés al Río Colorado, S.º 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), 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. 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 Jiménez 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, ITEM NO. 2.2132 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON.) • 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 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON). 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 a 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/1278670 (©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. Compendre desde el 1 de octubre de 1775 al 17 de septiembre de 1776.”] ▶ CROSS-LISTINGS. WHEAT I:169
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 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.] [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.”]
“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 Rios de Zaguaganas, y Nabojo 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 Mindauneta, 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 de 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-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 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.]

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’r 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’r 1777. • The peninsula, “California”, is separated from “New Navarre” by “California Gulf or Mar Vermejo”. “Rio Colorado de los Martyes” 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 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 Goneague dressée en 1746. In: Suite du recueil de planches, sur les sciences, les arts libéraux, et les arts mécaniques, 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 métiers (Paris)._ [In French.]

*Entire chart is “Suppl. 5° Carte” (upper-right corner), “164.” (lower-right corner). This chart comprises a comparative set of five earlier 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. Each map shows the Colorado River under various names and with other confluent streams. Map II displays California as an island._ [In the volume’s contents page (p. 19) this entire chart is listed as “V. Autres cartes diverses de la Californie.” See also “Avertissement” (following the volume’s title-page), which notes that the plates therein complement the encyclopedia.] [The date “1767” on the legend for map V on this chart is an error for 1757; it copies Consag (1757, _ITEM NO. 25.768_).] [Chart not signed but all attributions seen credit Didier Robert de Vaugondy. Date for volume sometimes given as 1770, which is derived from the first volume of the encyclopedia.]

[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.]

**CROSS-LISTINGS** McLAUGHLIN 241 [1770] WHEAT I:160 [as “1772 Vaugondy”]

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/. [See also illustration in the front matter herein.]

[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 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 Río Colorado and Río 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_ in Volume 1 of _THE GRAND CANYON_). 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.]

---

59 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
Font, Pedro

1778  25.1047  Plano Que contiende las Provincias de Sonora, Pimerías, Papaguería, Apachería, Ríos Gila y Colorado y tierras descubierto hasta el Puerto de S[an] Francisco en la California Septentrional y hasta el Pueblo de Oraybe en la Provincia de Moqui, con arreglo a los diarios de el Coronel D[on] Antonio Crespo y de los P.P. Misioneros Fr Pedro Font y Fr Francisco Garces de quien los viajes desde la nación Jabajaba en el Río Colorado hasta la misión de S[an] Gabriel, al Pueblo de Oraive en el Moqui. Naciones que están al Norte de esta Misión, su regreso a los Jamajabas, y camino que hizo al Moqui están señalados con líneas de puntos: con cuia Señal se manifiesta también la línea de Presidios de esta frontera. [Plano que contiende las Provincias de Sonora, Pimerías, Papaguería, Apachería, Ríos Gila y Colorado y tierras descubierto hasta el Puerto de S[an] Francisco en la California Septentrional y hasta el Pueblo de Oraybe en la Provincia de Moqui, con arreglo a los diarios de el Coronel D[on] Antonio Crespo y de los P.P. Misioneros Fr Pedro Font y Fr Francisco Garces de quien los viajes desde la nación Jabajaba en el Río Colorado hasta la misión de S[an] Gabriel, al Pueblo de Oraive en el Moqui. Naciones que están al Norte de esta Misión, su regreso a los Jamajabas, y camino que hizo al Moqui están señalados con líneas de puntos: con cuia 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](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 Garces (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 during and after Garces’s expedition to Hopi. Chapman’s calendar includes the following seven items (all items quoted thus; square brackets are Chapman’s; ellipses, and notes within {braces}, are introduced here):


(p. 441) 3432.  1777.  Baquiboa.  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.  {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](http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/show/21490) (accessed 21 February 2020), credited to Archivo General de Indias.}


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. Anton?; Jabesua” 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 a somewhat broadened head of “Golfo de Californias.”]

Kitchin, Thomas, Sr.

1778 25.1381 Mexico, of Nieuw Spanje; tot het nagaan der vorderingen van Cortes Tot D³ Robertson’s Gescchiedenis van America. Door Thom’s Kitchin Sen’t Kaartmaaker zyner Britt. Majestiet. (“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 D³ Bernardo Miera y Pacheco y los RR³ P³ Fr. Francisco Atanasio Dominguez y Fr. Silvestre Veléz y Escalante 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 “R³ 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 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 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 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 geografico de la tierra descubierta y demarcada por Don Bernardo de Miera y Pacheco, al rumbo del 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 6½ 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]

[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.]  ("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.]

1779

Brion de la Tour (M.)  [Brion de la Tour (Monsieur)]  [Brion de la Tour, Louis]

1779  25.1740  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.1 Jacques, a la Ville de Coutances, Avec Priv. du Roi 1779.  ["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.)]
[In French.]

1780

Bonne, Rigobert  [Bonne, Charles-Marie Rigobert]

NO DATE  25.272  [Three 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 Mr. 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]
The Grand Canon

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

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 Phænomena in the Universal System. Printed for the Proprietor Carington Bowles, N° 69 in S. Pauls Church Yard, London. (“Printed for the Proprietor Carington Bowles, London.”) [1780?]

Chez Crepy [firm]

1780 25.1316 L’Amerique Suivant le R. P. Charlevoix Jésuïte M° de la Condamine. et Plusieurs autres Nouvè! Observations a Paris Chez Crepy rue S. Jacque [sic] à S. Pierre près la rue de la parchemonerie 1780. [Ì= The upper and lower portions of California are labeled “Californie”; the peninsula separated from “Nouvelle Navare” and “Mexique” by “Mer. Vermeille”. “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 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.]

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 S° Jacques au Collège [sic] de M° Gervais. [Typographical use of “?” thus.] (“Arrivet inv. & Sculp.”) [1780s.] [Ì= 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, “I’on place ici les Provinces de Quivira et Teguayo”. The peninsula, “Californie”, 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.]

Sekisui, Nagakubo

NO DATE 25.1719 Kaiser Chikyu Bankoku zenzu. [Japan.] [Late 1700s] [Woodblock map; a reduced copy in Japanese translation of a world map by Matteo Ricci. Map title in Japanese orthography not available to this bibliography.] [Ì= Two simple rivers are shown at the head of the Gulf of California, where a large island is positioned. One river arrives there from the
1781

Carver, J. [Carver, Jonathan]

1781 25.241 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", which flows south from 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.]

Desnos [Desnos, Louis-Charles]

1781 25.1461 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 Obéissant Serviteur et Fidel Sujet Desnos. Corrigée et augmentée A.P.D.R. 1781. [Map caption: Amerique Septentrionale et Meridionale Divisée en Ses Principaux Pais et Subdivisée par Audience Dressée sur les Mémoires les plus récens et assujctie aux dernières Observations Astronomiques par Le P°. et L. C. Denos Géographes Ingénieur pour les Globes et Sphères rue S. 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 Teguayo". 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 comprehendie hasta el Nuevo Mexico, y viage q hicieron Fr. Fran° Garces, y Fr. Pedro Font al Rio Colorado[,] S. Gabriel, y Moqui el año de 1777. [Mexico]: [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

[This is cited from a copy in the John Carter Brown Library, which catalogs it with a "normalized date" of 1780.]

[In Japanese.]
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.]

1782

Bew, John

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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT I:191

1783

Bowles, Carington

Bowles’s New Map of North America and the West Indies, Exhibiting The British Empire therein with the Limits and Boundaries of the United States. 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 StPauls 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 Navarre” (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”.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT I:194

Brion de la Tour (M.) [Brion de la Tour (Monsieur)] [Brion de la Tour, Louis]

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.1 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).] [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT I:194

L’Isle, Guillaume de, and Dezauche [L’Isle, Guillaume de, and Dezauche, Jean-Claude]

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 "Nouveaux Mexiques" 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 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.] [In French.]

1784

**Delarochette, L.** [Delarochette, Louis Stanislas d'Arcy]

1784 25.1744

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 S:Pauls Church Yard, London.") ("Published as the Act directs, 12 April 1784.") [↩ 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.]

**Nolin, I. B.** [Nolin, Johann Baptiste]

1784 25.1450

L'Amerique Dresséé sur les Relations les plus Recentes rectifiées Sur les dernières 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 parcheminierie a S. Pierre. [Typographical presentations of "éé", thus.] ("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.]

NO DATE  25.1828  America. verlegt von Ioh:Mich:Probst. in Augsburg.  In:  *Atlas minor ex tabulis geographicis*. [1784?]  (*The island, “California” (also labeled “Nova Albion” at its northern end), is separated from “Nova Granada” by “Mare Vermeio”. Midway on the east side of the strait is a single, prominent, cone-shaped east-west embayment into which a river (not labeled) with two headwater forks arrives from the southeast. [McLaughlin indicates that this is a re-engraving of Schreibern (no date [1749], ITEM NO. 25.1827).] [In Latin, with title in German.]  

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  MCLAUGHLIN 242

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' 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 southwest 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 “Sta. 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.]  

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:199

Seutter, Matthaeus


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:199

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’l de l’Académie Royale des Sciences. Par M’ l’Abbé Clouet. de l’Académie Royale de Rouen. 1785.  \(\text{La America Dividida segun lo dila tado de sus principales partes cuyos puntos principales estan delineados sobre las ultimas observationes. Por el S’ Abad Clouet del Academia Real de las Sciencias En Paris casa de L. Mondhare calle de S. Yago Y. en Cadix casa de Mondhare.}\)  (*“California” is separated from “Nl. Navarre” by “Mer Vermeielie”. “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.]
Zatta, Antonio, e figli

1785 25.582 America Settentrionale divisa ne’ suoi principali Stati Venezia Presso Antonio Zatta, e 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 “N° 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.]

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’ Eccmo 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.]

1786

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


Brion (M.) [Brion de la Tour, Louis]

1786 25.1741 Nouveau Mexique, Louisiane, Canada, et les Etats Unis Par M. Brion. à Paris chez, Desnos Rue S.1 Jacques, au Globe. 1786. In: Desnos, Louis Charles, Atlas general, civil, ecclesiastique et militaire, methodique et elementaire pour l’etude de la geographie et de l’histoire . . . . Paris: Tous les livres cite es ici se trouvent chez Desnos, 3rd ed. (1786). [“Californie” is separated from “Sonora” by “Mer Vermeille”. “R. Colorado” follows a south-southwesterly course from an area labeled “Qivira” and “Toguayo”. At the confluence of “R. de los Apostolos” (Gila River), it turns southwest before arcing to arrive at the head of the Gulf from the north.] [In French.]

Kino, Eusebius Francis [Kino, Eusebio Francisco]

see also note with Kino (1701), above

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 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
The Grand Canon
Volume 2 • CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

&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'ment. 1783. (At lower right of sheet: "London. Printed for Rob'l 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 I:196 [with date 1783]

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

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' of Parlia'ment. 1783. (At lower right of sheet: "London. Printed for Rob'l 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 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 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. Printed for Rob'l 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]


687

 Francoso, Diego  

 1787  25.1182  CALIFORNIAS: ANTIGUA Y NUEVA.  [México.]  ("Notas.  En ésta Carta no se escribín los nombres de todos las Islas, Potosí Ríos, y demás, p' ser hecha p' solo demostrar lo que andubo, y Misione: q't fundó en la Nvá Califórnia el V.P. Fr. Junipero Sèrra, presidó de ellas. La long: es arreglada el meridiano de S. Blas.  Diego Francoso Sc. Mexicano. 1787.")  

 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 Yuzychnomu okeanu].  [Saint Petersburg, Russia]: [no imprint].  

 Kitchin, Thomas, Sr.  


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:208

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:210
1788

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

1788 25.499 [Two maps.] In: Atlas encyclopédique, contenant la géographie ancienne, et quelques cartes sur la géographie moyen age, la géographie 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 Mésicxe, avec la Floride et la Basse Louisiane. Partie Occidentale. Par M. Bonne, Ingén.-Hydrographe de la Marine.”] The peninsula, “Californie”, is separated from “Nouv. Navarre” and “Nouv. Biscaye” by “Mer Vermeille”. “Rio Colorado ou de los Martyres” arrives from a blank area of the map northeast of the head of the gulf, where before turning to the south-southwest to meet the gulf it receives an unlabeled, prominent tributary from the east, which is on a headwater labeled “Hila R.” Downstream from that confluence the Colorado significantly bifurcates before rejoining at the trip of a northwest-trending gulf. [See also plate 31: “Amerique Septentrionale. Par M. Bonne, Ingenieur-Hydrographe de la Marine.” (“André sculp.”)]

Brion de la Tour (M.) [Brion de la Tour (Monsieur)] [Brion de la Tour, Louis]

1788 25.1742 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.1 Jacques, a la Ville de Coutances, Avec Priv. du Roi 1788. [“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).]

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.”]

1789

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

1789 25.1438 Карта северозападного берега Америки сочиненная Капитаном Миросом въ продолжении его путешествия въ 1788м- и 89м- Годахъ. [Karta severozapadnogo berega Ameriki sochinenniya kapitanom Mirsom v prodluzhenii 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 Мира на судах "Ифигения" и "Фелица" из Кантона к Северной Америке, к Сандвичевым (Гавайским о-вам) в 1788-89гг., с указанием положения судов в различные даты и склонении магнитной стрелки, маршрут путе.” (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 Калифорнії (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 (S.) [Moithey (Sieur)] [Moithey, Maurille Antoine]

1789 25.1416 Amerique Septentrionale Publiee Par le S. Moithey, Ingenieur-Géographe. A Paris Chez l’Auteur rue de la harpe la porte cochère vis-à-vis la Sorbonne, Et chez Crepy rue S. Jacques, à S. pierre près la rue de la Parcheminerie. 1789. No. 252. (“Et à l.Orient chés Duquesnel Mº, d’Estampes place des presminil.”) [The date may have been partly reengraved from “1785.”] [The peninsula, “California”, 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 Apostolos” (sic, Gila River). Downstream from that confluence the river bifurcates before rejoining at the head of the northwest-exended gulf.] [In French.]

1790

Brion (M.) [Brion de la Tour, Louis]

1790 25.1743 Nouveau Mexique, Louisiane, Canada, et les Etats Unis Par M. Brion. à Paris chez Desnos Rue S. Jacques, au Globe. 1790. ("Geographie moderne, historique et politique.” “Leçon methodique et élémentaire.”) [“Californie” is separated from “Sonora” by “Mer Vermeille”. “R. Colorado” follows a south-southwesterly course from an area labeled “Qivira” and “Toguayo”. At the confluence of “R. de los Apostolos” (Gila River), it turns southwest before arcing to arrive at the head of the gulf from the north.] [In French.]

Cassini, Gio. Mº [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 Calegrafà Camº 1790 Gio. Mº Cassini C.R.S.inc. ("Gio. Mº Cassini Somº 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 receive 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]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Anonymous**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1793</td>
<td>25.1132</td>
<td><em>Карта Мексики или Иовой Испаніи Заключатощая въсеь Новую Мексику и Калифорнію съчасшію Прилежащихъ Земель</em> [Map of Mexico or New Spain comprising the whole of Mexico and California with the neighboring lands].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No Date</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25.669</td>
<td><em>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.</em> [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).]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

In French.

In Russian.

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.
Anonymous

1794 25.744 天經或問解注 [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 “地球改正圖裏北”).] [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; 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 [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 “Rio 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”.

Kino, Eusebius Francis [Kino, Eusebio Francisco]

see also note with Kino (1701), above

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 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 Gover’ Pownall, Membr of Parlia’mnt. London: Publish’d by Laurie & Whittle, N°: 53 Fleet Street. 12th May 1794.

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

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, Membr of Parlia’mnt. London: Publish’d by Laurie & Whittle, N°: 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 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’d: Constitution Row Gray’s Inn Lane.") [► “California” is separated from “Navarre” by “Gulf of California”. “R. Hila” (Gila River), is shown, labeled on a headwater, 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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT 1:228
**SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2**

**Wilkinson, R. [Wilkinson, Robert]**

1794 25.1184  
A New Map of North America, agreeable to the Latest Discoveries. ("London, Published Jan' 1st 1794, by R. Wilkinson, No. 48, Cornhill." "T. Conder Sculp." [This map is redrawn from that one shown by Wilkinson (no date [ca. 1790], ITEM NO. 25.1185).]  
[► "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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT I:230

**1795**

**Ahmed, Haggi [Ahmed, Häcı] [pseudonym? of Membré, Michele, AND Cambi, Nicolò]**

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.]

**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 Sen’ Hyrographer to his Majesty. ("Published according to Act of Parliament 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 Nabajó y Moquí. 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 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 Rio 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.).]


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 [firm]

1795 25.1344 A General Map of North America Drawn from the Best Surveys 1795. ("Scoles, sc"). ("Published by Smith, Reid, & Wayland"). [This is the same map as that published by Reid (1795, Item No. 25.1345.).] [► 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”.]
[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/vs669p1439 with title, in square brackets, “[Oranda shinyaku 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://jcblunaimaging.com/luna/servlet/detail/JCBMAPS~1~1~3854~101979:Oranda-shinyaku-chikyu-zenzu=The-m).]  [Sites accessed March 2020.]  

1797

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 in Morse: “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 ITEM NO. 2.26977 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON).]

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, 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 Is Dedicated, In testimony of Respect and Esteem, by His much Obliged Humble Serv’ A. Arrowsmith.”; “George Allen, sculp.” Each sheet includes notation, “London:
Published Oct. 1st, 1798 by A. Arrowsmith. No. 24 Rathbone Place." (or variant).]  
[► Portolan 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 Cartobibliography).]

1798 25.636 Reduced chart of the Pacific Ocean from the one published in nine sheets by A: Arrowsmith. [London]: [A. Arrowsmith]. (“London. Published October 1st, 1798, by A:Arrowsmith. No. 24 Rathbone Place.”) ("The Writing Engraved by George Allen.") 1 sheet. [Simplified, smaller version of the chart by Arrowsmith (1798, Item No. 25.635).]  
[► "R. Colorado" is depicted at the head of the Gulf of California.]

Caßini, Gio. Ma. [Cassini, Giovanni Maria]  
[► 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 "Californian Bay". "Martyres 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 proprietors 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.]

Turner, R. [Turner, Richard]  
[► See the map (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.]
1799

**Kitchen, Thomas, Jr.**

1799  25.1446  A New Map, of the World. with all the New Discoveries. By Cap: 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. Augt. 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.

**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. No. 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.]

**Thompson, G.  [Thompson, George]**

1799  25.1737  New Map of America Divided into its Kingdoms, States, Governments and other Subdivisions. from the Latest Observations. London. Publish’d May 1st 1799. by G.Thompson, No. 43 Long Lane, West Smithfield.  [BROADSIDE. Includes border inset maps and illustrations, and text. The name, “Pasaros” is engraved at the lower right of the title cartouche.]  [↩] “California” is separated from “New Navarra” by “G 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 (though in the area noticed here one range has been removed). 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.

**Russell, John**

1799  25.1738  North America, Drawn from the Best Authorities By J:Russell. (“J. Russell sculpsit.”)  (“Published as the Act directs by C.Dilly and G.G.&J.Robinson April7th1799.”)  [↩] Although this map is a new engraving, in the area of interest here it displays the same features as shown by Russell (1794, **ITEM NO. 25.1183**). “California” is separated from “Pimeria” and “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 (though in the area noticed here one range has been removed). 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.
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; this is the Gila River.]  [In Spanish.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT 1:250

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 25.1189). The Library of Congress catalogs this as “1780?”, which, given the 1801 date of the earlier ed., is incorrect.]  [= “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 (not labeled) is received from the east, which itself has numerous tributaries to it; this is the Gila River.]  [In Spanish.]

1802

Antillon, Isidora de

1802 25.1191  La America Septentrional desde su extremo Norte hasta 10º de Latitud según 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”.)  
[≡ “ Californias” are separated from “Sonora” (as a part of “Provincias Internas Navi 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 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 1:252

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. “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 “Río Hillo”. One of two northerly tributaries to the “Coral” is labeled “Río del Azul or Blue R.”, both of which have headwaters common with the Colorado.]  [NOTE: The 1795 ed.  [WHEAT 1:231] does not display the

60 Maps from the 19th century that still depict California as an 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 (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/). 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 swath 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 “Río 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. 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 “Río Hillo”. One of two northerly tributaries to the “Coral” is labeled “Río 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.)

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://lcweb.loc.gov/item/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, only one of which they were aware. (Note as well that the manuscript map of the expedition by William Clark, 1811, and its published version [in History of the Expedition Under the Command of Captains Lewis and Clark: To the Sources of the Missouri, thence Across the Rocky Mountains and down the River Columbia to the Pacific Ocean, Prepared for the Press by Paul Allen, Esquire [historically known to have been edited by Nicholas Biddle], Bradford and Inskeep, Philadelphia, 1814], do not embrace the Colorado River headwaters. However,
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.]

1803

Volney, C.-F. [Constantin François Chasseboeuf, Comte de Volney]

1803 25.1194 Carte du Continent 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: 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. [= 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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:258

1804

Arrowsmith and Lewis [Arrowsmith, Aaron, AND Lewis, Samuel]

1804 25.673 [Two maps.] In: 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, although two short rivers are shown in New Albion that drain to the Pacific. 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 converge independently to the head of the “Gulf of California”.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:259 [“Louisiana”; with illustration facing p. 2]

an 1810 manuscript map, “A Map of part of the Continent of North America” (https://www.wdl.org/en/item/3057/view/1/1/), accessed 11 August 2021; World Digital Library, from Yale University), signed by William Clark, includes "Rio Colorado" to the "G of California", which includes along the Colorado River between the confluences of "Riv Languanus" and "Riv Jasquevilla" the label "Puerto del Bacorilli" ([sic, Puerto de Bucareli], that belies its having been copied at least in this part from Pike’s 1810 map, which was there mislabeled as “Puerto del Bocorelli”).]
Humboldt, Alexander von [Humboldt, Friedrich Alexander von] [Humboldt, Alexander de] [Humboldt, Alexandre de]

1804 25.1877  

[Carta geográfica general del reino de Nueva España.] [Copy by Juan Segura, 1804?] MANUSCRIPT, Real Academia de la Historia, Madrid; digitized online at https://bibliotecadigital.rah.es/es/consulta/registro.do?id=12462. • [As a manuscript this work 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 apparently by Juan Segura of of Guanajuato while Humboldt was working in Mexico.]  ► This map portrays the name, “Puerto de Bucareli”, labeled at the confluence of unlabeled rivers, but obviously the Colorado and Little Colorado Rivers. (The Colorado is not labeled anywhere on the map; upstream from the puerto is the confluence of “Rio Saguananas” and “Rio de los Animas”, as shown here.) [Compare this map against the 1804 manuscript copy made in Washington, D.C. (ITEM NO. 25.627); and notes therewith. Another copy, in the University of Texas at Arlington, is titled “Carta Geográfica Gral del Reyno N.E. Sacada de la Orignal hecha en 1803 por el Sor. Baron de Humboldt. Y Dedicada al Sor. Conde de la Valenciana”, which “is possibly the earliest surviving version of Alexander von Humboldt’s personal manuscript map of New Spain”,63] [In Spanish.] [See details from this map in the front matter herein.]

1804 25.627  

General Chart of the Kingdom of New Spain Betº 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 work 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 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 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. 22.132 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON). 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 for 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 Villaviciencio (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.] [In Spanish.] [See details from Humboldt’s manuscript map in the front matter herein.]

Lewis, S. [Lewis, Samuel] [of London]

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: Robert Laurie and James Whittle, 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]

1804  25.1195  ■ Map of the Continent of North America to illustrate the System of the Winds and Currents. For Volney’s View of the Climate & Soil of the United States. (“place at the End. Pt. II.”)  In: View of the climate and soil of the United States of America: to which are annexed some accounts of Florida, the French colony on the Scioto, certain Canadian colonies, and the savages or natives: translated from the French of C. F. Volney . . . . London: Printed by J. Johnson by C. Mercier and Co., 503 [504] pp., maps.  [► 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.]

1805

Liechtenstern, Ios. Marx (Freiherrn von) [Liechtenstern, Joseph Marx]

1805  25.1505  ■ Nord America mit Benützung der neuesten und zuverlaessigsten 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


703
first American ed., revised, corrected, enlarged, Plates, Volume 6, Ancient and modern atlas, [not enumerated].  [1806.]  [► The “Gulf of California” separates “California” from “New Navarra”.  Only the Baja peninsula is labeled “California”; north of there the land is not labeled.  “Río 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* [which refers back to I:269*]

1807

[Longman, Hurst, Rees and Orme (?)]  [firm]

NO DATE  25.1523  N. America.  (“Projected by Adam Anderven A.M.”)  (“S. Harrison Scânt.”)  [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 “Mts. of Nabajo” to the west.]

1808

Arrowsmith, A.  [Arrowsmith, Aaron]

1808  25.1755  Map of the World on a Globular Projection, Exhibiting Particularly the Nautical Researches of Captn. James Cook, F.R.S. with all the Recent Discoveries to the present Time, carefully Drawn by A. Arrowsmith. Hydrographer to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.  The Plan Work Engraved by T. Foot.—The Writing by Wigzell & Mozeen.  (“January 1st 1794—Additions to 1799.  D. ____ to 1808.”  “I.Puke Sculp.”  “London. Published as the Act directs, Jan'y 1st 1794, by A. Arrowsmith, No. 10 Soho Square.”  [Cartouche: “E. Dayes del.”, “W. Wilson sculp.”].  [► The peninsula, “California”, is separated from “Sonora” by “Gulf of California”.  The head of the gulf twists from northwest to north-northeast, where it receives two channels from the north-northeast, which form a very extended island, at the head of which “R. Hila” arrives from the east.  There is no indication of the Colorado River; in fact, the entire region north of “R. Hila” is effectively blank except for three place names, “Axas”, “Bagopas”, and “Quivira”]

Cary, John

1808  25.1290  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 Decem. 1806.”)  In: Cary’s new universal atlas : containing distinct maps of all the principal states and kingdoms throughout the world, from the latest and best authorities extant.  London: printed for J. Cary, 55 maps (60 folded leaves).  [Dates vary for included maps, 1799-1807.]  [► “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* [which refers back 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, No. 53, Fleet Street.  Second Edition—Improved.  (“W. Palmer sc.”)  [► See Western Hemisphere or New
“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 herein. 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. 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 Bucareli).]

≡ 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 compreceding 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, Oremee and Brown, Paternoster Row.”, 1 sheet. (“Alex. MacPherson, del.” “Cooper Sculp.”) [Reproduced from Humboldt’s 1804 manuscript map.] [► Includes “Puerto de Bucarelli” (sic, Puerto de Bucareli) at the confluence of Rio Colorado and Rio Nabaja (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* [which refers back 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 Mississipii, 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; Norfolf (Virginia): Bonsal, Conrad, and Co; and Baltimore (Maryland): Fielding Lucas, Jr. (John Binns, Printer.) [Cartographic historians understand that this map was taken largely from Humboldt, without credit.] [► “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 Sª 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 Panames des surfurcas on ignore l’[Embouchure] (mispelling and making even more nonsensical Humboldt’s “Río de las Piramides Sulfureas’); and “Río 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” (mispelling Humboldt’s “Puerto de Bucarelli”, which is correctly Garces’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, despite having been 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 for 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, N°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”.

Tardieu, J. B. [Tardieu, Jean-Baptiste Pierre]

1810 25.675 Carte pour servir au voyage des Capts Lewis et Clarke, à l’Océan Pacifique. In: Gass, Patrick, Voyage des Capitaines Lewis et Clarke, depuis l’embouchure du Missoury, 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 “N° Albion” and “Nouvèl 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 “Nouvé Albion” and “Nouvèl Navarre.”] [In French.]

Cross-listings Wheat II:300 [with illustration facing p. 3]

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. N°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. “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 “Río Hillo”. One of two northerly tributaries to the “Coral” is labeled “Río del Azul or Blue R.”, both of which have headwaters common with the Colorado.] [NOTE: The 1795 ed. [Wheat 1:231] does not display the southwestern or southern part of North America, thus it is not cited in this bibliography.]
Cary, John

1811 25.1504  
[► “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.]

Hérisson (Géographe) [Hérisson, Eustache]

1811 25.1732  
[► “Californie” is separated from “Nº Navarre” by “Mer Vermeille”. “R. Colorado” is depicted between the gulf and a mountain range at about 36° N; it follows a southwesterly course along which it receives “R. Gr. de los” (sic, Gila River) from the east, and downstream of that confluence the river bifurcates and reaches the head of the gulf along two independent, converging channels.]

Humboldt, Alexander von [Humboldt, Friedrich Alexander von] [Humboldt, Alexander de] [Humboldt, Alexandre de]

1811 25.547  
*Carte Générale du Royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne depuis la Parallele 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’anée 1804. Par Alexandre de Humboldt.* ([*L. Aubert pere Scripsit*.])  
[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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON**); 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.]  
[► “Vieja California” is separated from “Intendencia de Sonora” by “Golfe de Californie ou Mar de Cortes (Mer Verméille)”. “Rio Colorado” is depicted following a generally uniform southwesterly course from the confluence of “Rio Zaguuananas” 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 Sulfureuse” [see remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes for 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 Dominguez-Escalante expedition of 1776, before known only in manuscript by the cartographer Miera y Pacheco as redrawn by others.]  

---

707
broad 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANYON) 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  
[1]: WHEAT I:272* ("Carte Générale"; with illustration between pp. 134/135), II:302* [which refers back to I:272*].  
[2]: WHEAT I:275*, II:305* [which refers back to I:275*] ("Carte du Mexique")

Luffman, J. [Luffman, John]


► “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  [Two maps.] In: 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 M” 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, Alexander 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 nivellements 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 земнаго шара, выполненная по новейшим описаниям Ф. К. Ю. Лисянским, съ показанием пути корабля Невы съ 1803 г по 1806 г.  [Karta zemnago shara, vypolnennaya po noveyshim opisaniyom F. K. Yu. Lisyanskim, s pokazaniyem puti korablya Nevь s 1803-g po 1806-g]  [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 “Залив Калифорнийский” (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 of “Сантафе” (sic, Santa Fe) in “Новая Мексика” (New Mexico).] [Of additional note: Upper California is labeled “Зачатие” (Conception).] [In Russian.]

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 № 42 Skinner Street Snow Hill John Waliss.[facsimile signature]”) [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”.

1814

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 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. №10 Soho Square, January 1st 1795—Additions to 1811. (“Additions to June 1814.”) (“London, Published 1 Jan. 1795 by A. Arrowsmith №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 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.] [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.]

≡ 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. №10 Soho Square, January 1st 1795—Additions to 1811.18.19.24. (“London, Published 1 Jan. 1795 by A. Arrowsmith №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 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.] [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.]

≡ cross-listings  Wheat II:358

709
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Edition Details</th>
<th>Cross-Listings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lewis [Lewis, Samuel] [of Philadelphia]</td>
<td>1814</td>
<td>25.676</td>
<td>Missouri Territory formerly Louisiana. (&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. Zanziguanos&quot;. En route to the gulf it receives only three tributaries: one from the east-northeast (not labeled; the San Juan River?), &quot;R. Jasquella&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>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melish, John</td>
<td>1814</td>
<td>25.1528</td>
<td>[Two maps.] *In: 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. * * * first American from the latest London editoin, corrected and improved, by John Melish. Philadelphia: Printed for John melish, John Vallance, and H. S. Tanner, by G. Palmer, 38 pp. (See: [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>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinkerton, John</td>
<td>1815</td>
<td>25.1198</td>
<td>North America. (&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;) *In: Pinkerton, John (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.  [↩] &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. Nabajo&quot; (San Juan River), &quot;R. Jasquasila&quot; (Little Colorado River), a short tributary (not labeled) from the east (Bill Williams River?), and &quot;R. Gila&quot;, the last of which meets the eastern side of the head of the gulf independently from the Colorado.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

710
1816

Melish, John

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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON). 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]

Carte Encyprototype de l’Amérique Septentrionale Réduite de la Carte sur 4 feuilles du même Auteur Dediée & Présentée à Monsieur. Par H. Brué, Ingénieur-Geographe de S. A. Royale. A Paris Chez DESRAY Libraire-Éditeur Rue Hautefeuille N° 4 (GOUJON Marchand de Cartes Géographiques Rue du Bac, N° 6. 1815. ("Dirigé par H. Brué.") ("Atlas Universel. N° 4") 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.

North America. ("N. R. Hewitt, Sc.10 Broad St! Bloomsb! 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 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 northeasteast-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.]

- CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT II:320 [with 1814 date]

Melish, John

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.]

Reichard, C. G.

1817  25.1093  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 "Rio Grande le las Apostolas" (Gila River) and the gulf.] [In German.]

- CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT II:323

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 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, “S. 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]
1818

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 Länder- 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”.

1819

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”.

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. Copy right secured according to law. A.D. 1819.—Printed and Coloured by John L. Narstin 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.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT II:334 [with illustration facing p. 68]
1820

Fréméin, A. R.

1820 25.1060  


(“Gravé par G. Lemaitre”, “Déposé à la Direction de la Librairie”, “Ecrit par Lallemand.”)  

(“Chez {Chle Pierre. Géog.} Graveur quai de Conti No. 17, {Chle Simonneau Graveur rue de la Paix No. 6, {J. Goujon rue du Boc N° 6.} “Et Chez {Aimé André Libraire quai des Gédéons N° 69, {Vilquin Géog. Cour du Palais R No. 20.”} (“Na. Cette Carte a été faite d’aprés 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 for Section 2.] [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:337

Hérisson (Géographe) [Hérisson, Eustache]

1820 25.1844  

**Carte de l’Amérique Septentrionale et Méridionale, divisée en ses Principaux Etats; pour servir à l’instruction de la Jeunesse, par Hérisson Géographe. 1820. A Paris, chez Jean, rue St. Jean de Beauvais, N° 10.**  

(► The peninsula, “Vielle Californie”, is separated from “Intendance de Sonora” by “G. de Californie ou Mer Vermeille ou de Cortes”. “F. Colorado” arrives at the head of the gulf, having followed an essentially straight southwesterly course from the confluence of “R. Zaguananas” and “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River). Not far downstream from that confluence is the confluence of an unlabeled river from the east, which passes by “Oraybe” and thus is the Little Colorado River. “R. Gila” arrives independently at the head of the gulf from the east.] [In French.]

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  

**N° IV, America.**  

(“Published 1st June 1816 by J. Melish. Philadelphia. Improved to 1820.[]”)  

(“S. Harrison, Sc.”)  

In: Melish’s universal school atlas. Philadelphia: [John Melish].  

(“Published 1816. 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. “Martys 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 aîné) [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 aîné, Gravée par P. A. F. Tardieu père. Paris 1820. (“Écrit par Richomme.” “J. Goujon, Marchand de Cartes Géographiques, Rue du Bac No. 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.”] [—who “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 Chart 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.] |

| 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. Zaquanas”, 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.] |

| Weiland, C. F. [Weiland, Carl Ferdinand] |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1821                                    | 25.1208          | General Charte von den vereinigten Nordamericanischen Freistaaten nach den vorzüglichsten Hüftsmitteln entworfen von C. F. Weiland. Weimar, im Verlage des Geograph. Instituts 1821. ➾ Colorado Fl.” is shown only from the confluence of “Nabaoa 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.] [NOTE: Wheat cites this as General Charte von den vereinigten Nordamerikan Freistaaten entworven von C. F. Weiland. Weimar, in verlage des Geograph. Instituts 1821. Either his is misspelled and miscited, or it is a variant. It has not been seen for comparison here.] [In German.] |
1822

H. C. Carey and I. Lea [firm] [Henry Charles Carey and Isaac Lea]

Geographical, Historical, and Statistical Map of Mexico. In: 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. [This is map 38.] [= “Mouth of the R. Colorado” is labeled at the head of “Gulf of California”; the river is labeled “Río Colorado” between there and the confluence of “Río Zaguananas” (Green River) and “Río Nabaja” (San Juan River). The Little Colorado River is mis-labeled “Río Nabaja” (again); at its confluence with the Colorado is the label “Puerto de Bucarelli” (Puerto de Bucareli).]

North America. In: The juvenile atlas, or a series of maps, to illustrate the Old and New Worlds. Philadelphia: H. C. Carey and I. Lea. [= 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 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.]

Melish, John

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. Zaguananas” and “R. Nabaja” to 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.]

Rosa [Casa de Rosa]

Mapa de México y de los Países convecitantes 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 Casa 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.] [= “Viej California” is separated from “Intendencia de Sonora” (in “Reino de Nueva España”) by “Mar de Cortés”. “Río Colorado” is shown only on a general southwesterly course between the confluence of “Río Zaguananas” (presumably the upper Colorado as shown) and “R. Nabaja” (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 for Section 2.]} [In Spanish.]

≡ cross-listings  WHEAT II:349
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 for Section 2.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT II:350 [with cropped illustration facing p. 81]

Wilkinson, R. [Wilkinson, Robert]

1823  25.1215  North America, published the 12th of August 1823. By R. Wilkinson, N° 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

R. v. L. [Ruhle von Lilienstern, Johann Jakob Otto August]

1825  25.1216  Freistaat von Nordamerica Berlin 1824 von R. v. L.  In: Allgemeiner Schulatlas : von R. v. L. Berlin: [no imprint]. [► “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 “Nababio fl” (San Juan River) and “Zaguana 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 Pyramidis 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 for Section 2.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT II:359 [map listed as “German 1824”]

Stieler, Adolf

1825  25.681  Vereinigte Staaten von Nord-America entw. u. gez. v. [entworfen und gezeichnet von] Heinrich Hübbe 1825. In: Hand-Atlas über alle Theile der Erde und über das Weltgebäude. Gotha: Justus Perthes. [This is map 46b.] [► 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. Nabaoja” (San Juan River) and “R. Jaguelisa” (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 Pirimes” and “R. 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 Alexr. Mackenzie, Mr Heanne, Colr Bouchette, Captns 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. Nabajoja” (San Juan River) and “R. Zaguananas”. “R. Jaguelisa” (Little Colorado River) is a tributary from the east, and at its confluence with the Colorado is the label “Puerto de Bucareli” (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.]

Collot, Victor  [Collot, Georges-Henri-Victor]

1826        25.1735       General Map of North America. In: A journey in North America, containing a survey of the countries watered by the Mississipi [sic], Ohio, Missouri, and other affluing rivers, with exact observations on the course and soundings of these rivers, and on the towns, villages, hamlets and farms of that part of the New-World; followed by philosophical, political, military and commercial remarks and by a projected line of frontiers and general limits, illustrated by 36 maps, plans, views and divers cuts; by Victor Collot, late General in the French service, Governor of Guadaloupe. Atlas. Paris: sold by Arthus Bertrand, Bookseller. [This is Plate 1.] [► Between “California” and “New Mexico” is shown “Great R. of of the Apostles”, which descends from mountainous headwaters west of “St Fe”, first on a westerly course, then turning nearly to the south, then bifurcating and arriving along independent courses at a northeast-trending head of “Gulf of California”. This is a peculiar combination of the Gila River and the Colorado River downstream from what is the confluence of those rivers, even though depicted as a single river.] [NOTE: The Atlas accompanies a separate text volume. A cataloging note online indicates, “Sabin notes: ‘This work was printed both in French and English, but not published, at the
time of General Collot’s death, which happened in 1805. More than twenty years afterwards, the whole impression came into the hands of M. Bertrand . . . The journey was undertaken in 1796, at the request of Adet . . . The work was published in 1826, but engraved and printed in 1805 based on a journey in 1796. The strange delay in publishing is explained best in Wagner Camp.” The Atlas cited here is the English ed. of that volume, seen from a copy in the Bibliotheque national de France. A copy of the French ed. is online at the Library of Congress, Voyage dans l’Amérique septentrionale, ou description des pays arrosés par le Mississipi [sic], l’Ohio, le Missouri, et autres rivières affluentes . . . Atlas. Paris: Arthurs Bertrand, Libraire, 1826. However, the LOC images online omit this map; whether it was purposely omitted or is lacking in that copy has not been determined here. [NOTE: With notes for a map not pertinent to this bibliography, Wheat I:236 (1957, Vol. I, p. 244) remarks on the publication, “Although published posthumously . . . it was actually printed in 1804, but the printed sheets were not bound and published (in a very small edition in both English and French) until 1826.”]

Finley, Anthony

1826 25.1521
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.) In: 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. [↩️ “R. Colorado of 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]

1826 25.1218
Carte Générale des États-Unis de l’Amérique avec les Plans des principales Villes. par Hérisson Géographe. 1826. A Paris, chez Jean, rue S! 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.

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.]

Reichard, C. G.

1826 25.1302
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 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.”] [See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes for Section 2.] [In German.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT II:373

Tanner, H. S.  [Tanner, Henry Schenck]

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 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:364 [“1825” cited]

Vivien, L.

1826  25.1091  Carte générale du Mexique et des provincees-unies de l’Amérique Centrale ou Guátemala; 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 & Desenne [1827], map 34. [► R. Colorado de Occidente] 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”]

1827

Hamilton Adams and Co.

1827  25.1318  Mexico. (“London. Published July 2nd 1827, by Hamilton Adams & C° 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.

Vandermaelen, Ph.  [Vandermaelen, Philippe]

1827  25.584  Atlas universel de geographie physique, politique, statisique et mineralogique, sur l’echelle de 1/1641836 ou d’une ligne par 1900 toises, dressee par Ph. Vandermaelen . . . . Quatrieme partie. Amér. sept. Bruxelles: Ph. Vandermaelen. [An atlas issued by subscription, in 76 parts, 1825-1827.] [► 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).]
confluence of “Rio Colorado de Occidente” and “Rio Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River) is labeled “Puerto de Bucarelli” (Puerto de Bucareli).] [See also map 53, “Amér. Sep. 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.] [In French.]

1828

France. Dépôt-générale de Marine

1828 25.709 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 Corvette 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. In: Neptune des côtes occidentales d’Amérique sur le Grand Océan. Paris: Dépôt-générale de Marine, [Volume 7]. [► “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. Instituts 1828. [► The river, “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, Segun lo organizado y definido por las varias actas del Congreso de dicha Republica: 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.]

1829

Hardy, R. W. H. [Hardy, Robert William Hale]

1829 25.634 Plan of the Rio Colorado, by Lieut. R. W. H. Hardy R.N. (“Sid’l Hall sculp.”) In: 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.] [Volume 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. [The “Plan” is between pp. 320/321; it is quite generalized, depicting the delta and lower river up to Rio Gila.]
Brué, A. H.  [Brué, Adrien-Hubert]

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°s de cartes Géographiques.  (“Gravée sous la direction de l’Auteur.”  “Atlas, en 65 feuilles N° 59.”)  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.  [► “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 for Section 2.]  [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT II:361

Dufour, A. H.  [Dufour, Adolphe Hippolyte]

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, ou Mer de Cortes” and the confluence of “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River) and “R. Zaguanagas” (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 “Zaguanas”, 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 Territories à l’ouest du Mississipi Jusqu’au Grand Océan, le Canada et une partie de la Neuvelle Espagne Dressée par A.R. Frémin Géographe.  Élève de M° Poisson.  1820.  A Paris, chez l’Auteur Quai aux Fleurs N° 3. et Chez les principaux M°s de Cartes.  (“Gravé par G. Lemaitre”, “Déposé 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 Pyramids” 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 for Section 2.]  [In French.]
Hall, Sidney

1830 25.1219  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.") In: 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. [This is map 46/XLVI.] (► "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 Mr. Faden) Geographer to His Majesty, and H.R.H. The Duke of York, 5th 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. Sth 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

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].]

Finley, Anthony

1831 25.711  Mexico. (Young & Delleker Sc.). In: A new general atlas comprising a complete set of maps, representing the grand divisions of the globe. Philadelphia: Anthony Finley [This is map 32.] (► "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.]
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 northwestern 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 "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.)]

Tanner, H. S.  [Tanner, Henry Schenck]

1832      25.1736  Map of the United States and Mexico, Drawn & Engraved under the direction of H. S. Tanner. For the Atlas, to accompany Tho's. T. Smiley’s Easy Introduction to the Study of Geography. 1832.  ("Entered according to act of Congress. Feb’ 1st. 1830, by Thomas T. Smiley of the State of Pennsylvania.")  In: Smiley, Thomas T., A new atlas, exhibiting the elevation of mountains, length of rivers, and population of cities, to accompany An Easy Introduction to the Study of Geography, for the Use of Schools . . . .  Philadelphia: Printed for the Author, and for sale at Grigg and Elliott’s Bookstore, No. 9, North Fourth Street, and by Booksellers and Country Merchants generally in the United States.  (J. Harding, Printer.)  [► "Lower California" is separated from "Sonora and Sinaloa" by "Gulf of California".  "Rio Colorado" is depicted between the head of the gulf and the confluence of "R. Zaguanas" (the upper Colorado) and "R. Nabajoa" (San Juan River). Its course is essentially directly to the southwest, turning due south just before striking the head of the gulf. Not far below the San Juan it receives "Rio Jaquesila" (Little Colorado River) from the east; at that confluence is the label "Puerto Bucarelli" (Puerto de Bucareli). West of the Colorado at the latitude of the San Juan and Little Colorado, "R. of the Sulphurs. Pyramids", without defined headwater or confluence, parallels the Colorado. West of the lower Colorado, "R. de los Martires" begins without definite headwater, flowing southwest, before becoming depicted by a dotted line passing to the west-southwest. "Rio Gila" enters the head of the gulf independently, from the east, just below the mouth of the Colorado.]  [See also remarks on the "river of the sulfurous pyramids" in the Notes for Section 2.]
Brué, A. H. [Brué, Adrien Hubert]

1833 25.673

Nouvelle carte de l’Amérique Septentrionale, du Groënland et des îles qui en dépendent... Œuvre Posthume. Paris: Chez Melle V° Brué. ([In French.] In “Mexique” the “Rio Colorado” flows southsouthwestward from its confluence with “R. Nabajosas” to the head of “Golfe de California (Mer Vermeille)” or 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, N° 6, près le pont Royal. (“À Berlin, chez Simon Schropp et Comp[é] à Manheim, chez Artaria.” “À Vienne, chez Riedl, au Bureau d’Industrie.” “À Zurich, chez Fuessli et Comp[é] à Londres, chez Jaq. Gardner N° 163 Regent Street.” “À Milan, chez Batailli et Comp[é]”) [In French.] “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 Martyres”. 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 southsouthwestward 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 for 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 [sic] London. Engraving & Printing in all its various Branches. 14th August, 1830. Additions, 1833. [The portion of the title, “By... Branches.” is a separately printed paste-down.] [In French.] “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[ic] Maria” (Bill Williams River?) and “River Gila”. The western side of the head of the gulf has the notation, “Flat Sandy Coast”.]

Hérisson [Hérisson, Eustache]

1833 25.1733

Carte d’l’Amérique Septentrionale & Méridionale, Où se trouvent Les Trois Voyages de Cook et Ceux de Mackenzie, Vancouver et La Pérouse. Parry et Franklin, Dresée par Hérisson, Elève de Bonne, ancien Ingénieur Hydrographe de la Marine. Revue Corrigée & Augmentée ca 1833. (“A Paris chez Basset rue S Jacques N° 64.”) [In French.] “R. Colorado” follows a mostly straight southwesterly course from headwaters to “G. Californie ou Mer Vermeille”, receiving en route “R. Gila” from the east-northeast. “R. des Martyres” parallels the Colorado before turning to the southeast to reach the head of the gulf alongside the Colorado.) [In French.]

725
1834

**Arrowsmith, J.** [Arrowsmith, John]

1834 25.1211 *Mexico, by J. Arrowsmith.* ("London, Pub’d 15 Feb’1834, by J. Arrowsmith, 33 East St. 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 northeast, "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 for Section 2.]

**Brué, A. H.** [Brué, Adrien Hubert]

1834 25.679 *Nouvelle carte du Mexique, et d’une partie des provinces unies de l’Amérique Centrale . . .* Paris: Chez Mº Vº Brué. [► In “Mexique” the “Rio Colorado” flows southwestward from its confluence with “R. Nabajoeas” to the head of “Golfe de California (Mer Vermeille) ou de Cortes”. Includes the route of Jedediah Smith.] [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT II:404 [with illustration facing p. 145]

**Sekisui, Nagakubo**

1834 25.1134 *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 orthography 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.]

**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 Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON), in which this plate is reproduced.]

**Tanner, H. S.** [Tanner, Henry Schenck]

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 Pyramids" and "R. de los Martires".) [See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes for Section 2.]
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 for Section 2.] [For a later ed. see Reed and Barber (1850, ITEM NO. 25.1720). For a still 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).]

Bradford, T. G. [Bradford, Thomas Gamaliel]

1835 25.1729 United States. In: Bradford, T. G., A comprehensive atlas, geographical, historical and commercial. Boston: W. D. Tichnor, and New York: Wiley and Long. [↩] “R. Colorado of the West” and “R. Gila” both converge at the head of “Gulf of California”, from the northeast and east-northeast, respectively. The Colorado follows a gently arcing course from south to southwest; it receives en route one tributary (not labeled) from the east, which might be the San Juan River. “R. Matires” (sic) parallels the Colorado to the west, before arcing to a southeast course to enter the gulf below the mouth of the Colorado.] [From the same volume compare the three maps cited herein (ITEM NOS. 25.1729, 25.1730, 25.1731).]

1835 25.1730 North America. In: Bradford, T. G., A comprehensive atlas, geographical, historical and commercial. Boston: W. D. Tichnor, and New York: Wiley and Long. [↩] “R. Colorado” and “R. Gila” both converge at the head of “Gulf of California”, from the northeast and east-northeast, respectively. From headwaters, the Colorado follows a generally straight course to the gulf; it receives en route one tributary (not labeled) from the east, which might be the San Juan River.] [From the same volume compare the three maps cited herein (ITEM NOS. 25.1729, 25.1730, 25.1731).]

1835 25.1731 Mexico, Guatemala, and the West Indies. In: Bradford, T. G., A comprehensive atlas, geographical, historical and commercial. Boston: W. D. Tichnor, and New York: Wiley and Long. [↩] “R. Colorado of the West” and “R. Gila” both converge at the head of “Gulf of California”, from the northeast and east-northeast, respectively. From headwaters, the Colorado follows a generally straight course to the gulf; en route it receives the tributaries “R. Nabajoa” (San Juan River) from the east, “R. Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River) from the east, and a large tributary (not labeled) from the east that could be the Bill Williams River but is of comparable size and course to the San Juan and Little Colorado. Another river (not labeled) is west of the lower Colorado, with a course from southwest to southeast, which reaches the gulf below the mouth of the Colorado; this is likely meant to be the supposed Martyrs River (compare ITEM NO. 25.1729).] [From the same volume compare the three maps cited herein (ITEM NOS. 25.1729, 25.1730, 25.1731).]
Dufour, A. H. [Dufour, Adolphe Hippolyte]

1835 25.1270 République Fédérative des États-Unis Méxicains, par A. H. Dufour Paris 1835 Chez Basset Rue St. Jacques N° 64. [► “Rio Colorado” is depicted between the head of “Golfe de Californie ou Mer Vermeille, ou Mer de Cortez” and the confluence of “R. Nabajo” (San Juan River) and “R. Zaguanes” (sic). The river flows very generally on a southward course across this region, with but four tributaries: “R. Jaquesia” (Little Colorado River), “R. S. Maria” (Bill Williams River), “R. Amarillo,” and “Gila R.” The “Amarillo” (i.e., the supposed “Martys”) is shown parallelizing 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 Vereinigte Staaten von Nord-America entw. u. geog. v. Ad. St. 1834. Einige Zusätze von H. Bgs. [Heinrich Berghaus], 1835. In: Hand-Atlas Über Alle Theile Der Erde Und Über Das Weltgebäude : nach dem neuesten Zustande. Gotha: Justus Perthes. [This is map 46b.] [► 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]

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 of the title, ”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 Zaguana” (Green River) and “R. Nabajo” (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. 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. Andrieu-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. Nabajo” (San Juan River), receiving but one other tributary, “R. Jaquesia” (Little Colorado River), before reaching the confluence of “Gila R.” a short distance north of the gulf.] [In French.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT II:415

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

728
possessions in North America. American Antiquarian Society, Transactions and Collections, 2: 1-422. (Archaeologia Americana, 2.)  

Tanner, H. S. [Tanner, Henry Schenck]  

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.  

Bradford, T. G. [Bradford, Thomas Gamaliel]  

729
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

Dufour, A. H.  [Dufour, Adolphe Hippolyte]

1838  25.1845  Carte de l’Amérique par Herisson revue et corrigée par A.H. Dufour  Paris  1838  Chez Hocquart Rue St. Jacques N°64.  ➤ The peninsula, “Vieille Californie”, is separated from “Nouveau Mexique” by “G de Californie ou Mer Vermeille”.  “R. Colorado” arrives at the head of the gulf on a mostly straight southwesterly course, with but two small headwater forks and receiving a short stream (not labeled) from the east at a point about two-thirds of its course to the gulf. To that point, the Colorado is separated by a mountain range from another river running in parallel, which in turn turns to the southeast just prior to independently arriving at the head of the gulf.  “R. Gila” is also shown arriving independently at the head of the gulf, from the east.]  [In French.]

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 southwesterly 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.]

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”.]

Burr, David H.

1839  25.589  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.  In: 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.”)  ➤ 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 “S5 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."

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  Wheat II:441 [with illustration facing p. 167]

Chapin, William

1839  25.1221  The Western Possessions of the United States Including Texas and part of Mexico.  [INSET on "Chapin's Ornamental Map of the United States, New York, 1839."
[► "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

Mitchell, Samuel Augustus [Sr.]

1839  25.1724  NO 3  Map of North America Engraved to Illustrate Mitchell's School and Family Geography.  ("Engraved by J. H. Young")  ("Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1839 by S. Augustus Mitchell, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of Connecticut.")  In:  [Mitchell's school atlas].  Philadelphia: Thomas, Cowperthwait and Co.  [► "California" (as the peninsula only is labeled) is separated from "Mexico" by "Gulf of California 700 m.l." "Colorado R." is drawn casually from headwater to the gulf, along which it receives two tributaries from the east (not labeled) and "Gila R." from the east-northeast.]

1839  25.1725  NO 5  Map of Mexico and Guatimala Engraved to Illustrate Mitchell's School and Family Geography.  ("Engraved by W. Williams")  ("Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1839 by S. Augustus Mitchell, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of Connecticut.")  In:  [Mitchell's school atlas].  Philadelphia: Thomas, Cowperthwait and Co.  [This map is an INSET to NO 4  Map of the United States and Texas.]
[► "Old California" is separated from "Sonora") by "Gulf of California". "Colorado R." is drawn casually from headwaters to the gulf, along which it receives tributaries: "Jaquesila R." (Little Colorado River) from the east, an unlabeled tributary from the east (presumably Bill Williams River), an unlabeled tributary from the northwest (presumably the supposed course of the Mohave River), and "Gila R." from the east-northeast. Also, the head of the gulf also receives independently an unlabeled tributary from the northwest (perhaps a supposed course of the New River). In mid-course the Colorado skirts the vast "Great Sandy Desert" to the west.]

1839  25.1734  Map of Mexico and Guatimala.  ("Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1839 by S. Augustus Mitchell, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of Connecticut.")  In:  Mitchell's atlas of outline maps, intended to be filled up by pupils studying Mitchell's School Geography and Atlas.  Philadelphia: Thomas, Cowperthwait and Co.  [This map is an INSET to NO 4  Map of the United States and Texas.]
[► Inset map omits all labeling other than title. Although this is intimated to be the same as ITEM NO. 25.1725 of the same date, there are differences. What is the Colorado receives but two tributaries, which are labeled on that map as "Jaquesila R." and "Gila R."; the supposed Mohave and New Rivers are absent. Other variations will be noted.]
The Grand Canon
Volume 2
Cartobibliography

Section 3. Chronological list of all items in sections 1 & 2

1840

Arrowsmith, J. [Arrowsmith, John]

1840 25.1212 Mexico, by J. Arrowsmith. (“London, Pub’d 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 “Pº Bucarelli” (Puerto de Bucareli).] [See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes for 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. Piquet, Quai Conti, 17, près du Pont des Arts. (“Atlas, en 65 feuilles No 59.”) In: Atlas universel de géographie physique, politique, ancienne & 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. Nouvelle Edition composée de Soixante cinq feuillea. 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. Piquet Géographe du Roi et de S.A.R. Mgr. le Duc d’Orléans, propriétaire des cartes et atlas de fonds de Mº Brué. [► “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 for Section 2.] [In French.]

Joslin, Gilman

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

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.  Hooakah Ke pai ana.  Lahainaluna, Maui, [Hawaii].  [On the continent of "Amerikaa" the only river labeled is "Missipi 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. Pohaku" (i.e., Mauna Pōhaku [Rocky Mountains]).]  [In Hawaiian.]

Virtue, George

NO DATE  25.1722  America.  ("London.  Geo. Virtue.  Ivy Lane.").  ("Engraved by the Omnigraph F. P. Becker & Cº. 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.]

Wislizenus, F. A.  [Wislizenus, Friedrich Adolph]

1840  25.1728  [No title.]  ("on Stone engraved by Rassau & Michaud, St. Louis, Mº.").  
In:  Ein Ausflug nach den Felsen-Gebirgen im Jahre 1839, von F. A. Wislizenus, M. D.  St. Louis, Missouri: Gedruckt bei Wilh. Weber, Herausgeber des „Anzeigern des Westens.“, 122 [125] pp., map.  [Cited because of the book’s great rarity.]  [Map is folded at back of volume, depicting the northwestern region of North America from the Rocky Mountains to “Oregon Gebiet”.  It is principally extralimital to this bibliography but shows the headwaters and beginning course of “ColoradoR.”; the headwaters are mainly in "Wind River Gebirg.", which, once consolidated east of “Lake Bonneville”, the course follows generally southwestward off the map approximately at 39° N, 112° W.]  [In German.]

1842

Arrowsmith, J.  [Arrowsmith, John]

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, 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 is the label “PºBucarelli” (Puerto de Bucarelli).]  [See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes for Section 2.]
SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 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. 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 “Puerto de Bucareli” (Puerto de Bucareli).]  
[See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes for Section 2.]  
[NOTE: The same map as Charles Knight and Co. (1842, ITEM NO. 25.1367).]
≡ CROSSTINGS  WHEAT II:460

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 “Puerto de Bucareli” (Puerto de Bucareli).]  
[See also remarks on the "river of the sulfurous pyramids" in the Notes for 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).]
≡ CROSSTINGS  WHEAT II:460

Folsom, C. J.  [Folsom, Charles J.]

1842  25.1214  Mexico and Texas, in 1842. Published by C. J. Folsom, Nº.40 Fulton St. cor. Pearl, New York.  
("Lith. of G. W. Lewis, cor. Beckman & Nassau St. N.Y.")  
[In: Folsom, George F., Mexico in 1842: A Description of the Country, Its Natural and Political Features;  
With A Sketch Of Its History...To Which Is Added, An Account of Texas and Yucatan;  
And of the Santa Fe Expedition.  
[► On the map, “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-to-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.]
≡ CROSSTINGS  WHEAT II:460

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.  
Firenze: Vincenzo Batelli
1843

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 frontispiece 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 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) “obviously fiction”, perhaps not realizing that Marryat was a well-known British novelist nor that this title was written for the young-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 *The Grand Canon* Volume I, Part 6, Section 2.]

Woodbridge, William C.

1843 25.1226

*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.”) *In: 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

[64] 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*.”
tables. Hartford, Connecticut: William James Hammersley. [ ситуации “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 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.]

Duflot de Mofras (Monsieur) [Duflot de Mofras, Eugène]


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.]

Falconer, Thomas

1844  25.1089  North America. Published under the Superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. (“London, Cha: Knight & C? 22, Ludgate Street.” “Engraved by J. & C. Walker.”) In: 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. [ ситуации “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 “P?? Bucarelli” (Puerto
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.]

Morse, Sidney E.

1844 25.1002

Mexico[,] Guatimala and the West Indies. In: 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.] [Map on p. 38.] [► In “Mexico”, “Colorado R.” is drawn roughly between the gulf and the confluence to two rivers (not labeled) heading in “Cordilleras of Mexico”].

Anonymous

1845 25.542

[Note of manuscript map by Albert Gallatin sent to Geographical Society at Paris.] In: Biblioteca Italiana [SECTION]. Rasse 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 Missouri 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 diqua e di là del golfo di California.”] [In Italian.]
### Berghaus, Heinrich

1845 25.784  
[Plate 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 Volume 1 of *THE GRAND CANYON*), 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 Limitephores; Dédieé à l’Académie Royale des Sciences de l’Institut de France, par A. H. Brué, Géographe du Roi, Membre de la comm50 centrale de la sociéte 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. S. 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 “Rio de las Piramides Sulfureas probable Seeds Keeder de Smith” (referring to the journeys of Jedediah Smith). 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”.]

[See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes for Section 2.]  
[In French.]

### Farnham, Thomas J.

1845 25.815  
[Colorado River, see pp. 302-303, 321.]  
[Issued in four parts; parts 2-4 are enumerated; part 4 with date 1845.]

[Map, with date 1845, 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.]

---

**THE GRAND CANYON • Volume 2 • CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY**

**SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2**

---

738
1845  25.1001  Map of the Californias by T. J. Farnham. ("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: 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.) [In "Upper California" the "Rio Colorado" is shown flowing wholly conjecturally southwesterly 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 shown 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)]

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 from headwaters in "Sierra Verde". Tributaries along the Colorado are "Nabajos" (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". The last noted label likely refers to the so-called "river of the sulfurous pyramids"; and "Seeds Keeder" is probably a confusion with that form of name for the Green River, apparently misplaced as well.] [See also remarks on the "river of the sulfurous pyramids" in the Notes for Section 2.] [In German.]

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 Garcia 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 provisionalmente mientras se concluye la Carta en Escala mayor. [Facsimile signature] Pedro Garcia 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 Wylye Leicester Sqr. & Charing Cross"). [► "California" is separated from "Sonora" by "Golfo de Californias". The Colorado River in its lower course is labeled "Rio Colorado de las Balzas" and in its upper course as "Rio Colorado"; it is shown between the head of the gulf and headwaters north of "Rio 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 "Rio 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 southwestward at the head of the gulf where it feeds into a northeasterly headed embayment after having bifurcated around a relatively minor island. "Rio Gila" is received some distance above this point. Between
“Rio 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 Itinphahensis” (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 for 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.") [Notaion 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 separated from "Sonora" by "Gulf of California". "R. Colorado" is depicted 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 "P.to 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."]

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. 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’), ‘Riо 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 ‘P° Bucarelli’ (Puerto de Bucareli).]

---

**Disturnell, J. [Disturnell, John]**

1846  25.1067  Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Méjico, segun 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. 1846.  [ ‘Rio Colorado’ is drawn unsteadily along a generally southwesterly course between “Golfo de California” and the confluence of “Green R.” and “Rio de N° S° de los Dolores”, where the headwaters of the Green and other tributaries are peculiarly depicted. Upstream from the confluence with Rio Nabajoa (San Juan River) the Colorado is labeled “Rio Zaguananas”. The only other tributaries to the Colorado are “Rio Jaquesita” (Little Colorado River) from the east, “Rio Virgin” from the west-northwest, “R. S. Maria” (Bill Williams River) from the east, and “Rio Gila” from the east-northeast. A short stream without defined headwater or confluence, “R. de los Martíres” flows southwest some distance west of the lower Colorado.]  [In Spanish.]

---

1846  25.1714  Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Méjico, segun 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. 1846. Revised Edition.  [ ‘Rio Colorado’ is drawn unsteadily along a generally southwesterly course between “Golfo de California” and the confluence of “Green R.” and “Rio de N° S° de los Dolores”, where the headwaters of the Green and other tributaries are peculiarly depicted. Upstream from the confluence with Rio Nabajoa (San Juan River) the Colorado is labeled “Rio Zaguananas”. The only other tributaries to the Colorado are “Rio Jaquesita” (Little Colorado River) from the east, “Rio Virgin” from the west-northwest, “R. S. Maria” (Bill Williams River) from the east, and “Rio Gila” from the east-northeast. A short stream without defined headwater or confluence, “R. de los Martíres” flows southwest some distance west of the lower Colorado. Within the area of interest to this bibliography, only minor points vary in this Revised Edition compared to the earlier ed. of 1846 (ITEM NO. 25.1067), including the label ‘P° Bucarelli’ (Puerto de Bucareli) added at the Little Colorado confluence, and the place name “S. Pedro” at the Gila confluence.]  [In Spanish.]

---

**Doggett, John, Jr.**

1846  25.1230  Map of Oregon, California &c. INSET on “Map of the United States of America to accompany Doggett’s Rail Road Guide”. In: 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.  [The main map does not display the West.]  [‘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; “Nabojao 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.

Farnham, Thomas J.

1846  25.1326  Mexico, Texas & California by Tho? J. Farnham  Author of Travels in Oregon, California &c.&c.  (“Lith. of Lewis & Brown, 272 Pearl St. N.Y.”)  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.  [► “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”.  En route 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  [Two maps.]  In: 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 “Rio 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, “Nabalo R.” and “Juquesla R.”  The Gila River, with confluence just north of the gulf, is labeled “R. Cita.”]

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 Tribal 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 Tribal, 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

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.]

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 Mts. ” 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 Dominguez-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 for Section 2.]

Mitchell, Samuel Augustus [Sr.]

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.”) In: Accompaniment to Mitchell’s New Map of Texas, Oregon, and California, with the Regions Adjoining. Philadelphia: S. Agustus [sic] Mitchell, 34 pp. [► “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

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.]

Radefeld, Hauptmann C.

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]
Sage, Rufus B.

1846 25.912 Map of Oregon, California, New Mexico, N.W. Texas, & the proposed Territory of Ne-brask-ka. ("F. Michelm's Lith., New York"). In: 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. [► 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".]

Smith, J. Calvin

1846 25.1152 Map of Oregon[,] Northern California[,] Santa Fé & c. INSET on 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."]

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 "Rio Jaquesilla" is the label, "Puerto Bucareli" (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 Jaquesilla" is the label, "Puerto Bucareli" (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.*]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  Wheat III:519

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:519

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 uncertainly; upstream from the confluence with “Rio Jaquesita” (Little Colorado River) its name is shown as “Rio Zaguananas”. At the confluence of Jaquesita is a place symbol labeled “P. Bucaretti” (Puerto de Bucareli). Between 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.]  

In Spanish.

≡ 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: Published by House & 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 Litho expressly for the Missouri Republican, by Julü 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. “R. Gila” is a tributary from the east some distance north of the head of the gulf.]
1847 25.1726 **No. 4** Map of North America Engraved to Illustrate Mitchell’s School and Family Geography. (*Engraved by J. H. Young*) (*Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1839 by S. Augustus Mitchell, in the Clerk’s office of the District Court of Connecticut.*) *In: Mitchell’s school atlas: comprising the maps, etc., designed to illustrate Michell’s school and family geography.* Philadelphia: Thomas, Cowperthwait and Co., 2nd revised ed. [↩ “California” (as the peninsula is labeled, with “Upper California” to the north) is separated from “Mexico” by “Gulf of California 700 m.l.” “Colorado R.” is drawn casually from headwaters to the gulf, along which it receives tributaries: an unlabeled tributary from the north (that resembles the supposed course of the Sevier River on some maps), an unlabeled tributary from the east (either the San Juan River or Little Colorado River), an unlabeled tributary from the northwest (apparently the Virgin River), and “Gila R.” from the east.]

**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 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 Nabajoa” (San Juan River). 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).] [**NOTE:** The principal features of the frequent new editions of this map were to display changing political boundaries.]

≡ **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 “Rio Nabajoa” (San Juan River). 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).] [**NOTE:** The principal features of the frequent new editions of this map were to display changing political boundaries.]

≡ **cross-listings** Wheat III:555

**Anonymous**

1848 25.1538 *Amerika'yi şimali kıt'ası haritasıdır [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.]
Bromme, Traugott

1848  25.791  


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.]

1848  25.810  

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, House Executive Document 41, 416 pp., MAP.*

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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:544 [map in uncertain variant, cropped; with illustration facing p. 4]

1848  25.812  

Military Reconnaissance of the Arkansas[,] Rio del Norte and Gila by W. H. Emory, Lieut. Top. Eng°.  Assisted from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fé by Lieut. J. W. Abert and W. g. Peck, and from Santa Fé to San Diego on the Pacific by Lieut. W. H. Warner and Mr. Norman Bestor, Made in 1846-7, with the advance guard of the "Army of the West!" under command of Brig. Gen. Steph°W. Kearny  Constructed under the orders of Col. J. J. Abert Ch. Corps Top. Eng°. 1847  Drawn by Joseph Welch.  ("Engraved on stone by E. Weber & Co. Baltimore").  *In: 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 W. H. 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.]  [► "Rio Colorado" is depicted between the head of "Gulf of California" and a point north of the confluence of "Rio Gila".  Comparative coastlines of the northernmost gulf are superimposed, one delimiting "From English Chart", the other "From Old Spanish Chart"; the "English Chart" includes a sketch of the course of the Colorado.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:544 [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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item Title</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>Map of the United States and Mexico.</td>
<td>Published by Ensign, Thayer, &amp; Co., 50 Ann Street, New York, and 127 Main St., Buffalo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>Map of Oregon and Upper California from the surveys of John Charles Frémont and other authorities</td>
<td>Lithography by E. Weber and Co., Baltimore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>Map of Mexico &amp; California compiled from the latest authorities by Jul. Hutawa Lith'.</td>
<td>Second St. 45 St. Louis, Mo.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fleming, C. [Flemming, Carl]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item Title</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Frémont, John Charles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item Title</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>Map of Oregon and Upper California from the surveys of John Charles Frémont and other authorities</td>
<td>Lithography by E. Weber and Co., Baltimore. Scale 1:3,000,000.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hutawa, Julius

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item Title</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>Map of Mexico &amp; California compiled from the latest authorities by Jul. Hutawa Lith'.</td>
<td>Second St. 45 St. Louis, Mo.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Johnston, Alexander Keith [Johnston, Keith]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item Title</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Hutawa, Julius

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item Title</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>Map of Mexico &amp; California compiled from the latest authorities by Jul. Hutawa Lith'.</td>
<td>Second St. 45 St. Louis, Mo. 2nd edition. Cited on the authority of Wheat. See also remarks with Hutawa (1863, Item No. 25.715).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Johnston, Alexander Keith [Johnston, Keith]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item Title</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
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.

Stieler, Adolf

1848 25.1144 Verein-Staaten von Nord-America, Mexico, Yucatan u. A. Gotha: Justus Perthes. (“Entw. u. ges [entworfen und gezeichnet] von Fr. v. Stülpnagel.” “Gestochen v. C. Metzeroth.”) (“Ausgabe in 65 BLN° LVI. (Steller’s Hand Atlas No 46).”) [The river, “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.] [“Rio Colorado” sown only generally between “Gulf of California” and confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” Tributaries are “San Juan” (San Juan River) and “Red R.” (Little Colorado River); Virgin River is shown but not labeled.]

Wislizenus, F. A. [Wislizenus, Friedrich Adolph]


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]

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 between the “G. of California” and the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.”, following a fancifully meandering but direct course southwest and south-southwest to the head of the gulf. The “Rio Virgin” likewise generally shown as a tributary to it from the north, with its confluence much too far south. “Rio Gila” joins the Colorado just north of
THE GRAND CANYON • Volume 2 • CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

the gulf. Of additional note is a place name, “St. Louis” at the confluence of the “Green R.” and “Grand R.”

\[ \text{Cross-listings: Wheat III:591} \]

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 by W. S. Barnard.”) [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-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 “Pto Bacarelli” (Puerto de Bucareli).]

Creuzbaur, Robert

1849 25.799

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.) In: Creuzbaur, Robert (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. [”Rio Colorado” is depicted 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).]

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
### CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

#### Map of Oregon, California & Texas. Inset on 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.")

**In:** 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.  

- "Colorado R." is shown between “Gulf of California” and confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” Tributaries are “St. Johns R.” (San Juan River), “Red R.” (Little Colorado River), and “R. Virgin.”

- **Cross-listings:** WHEAT II:609 [with illustration facing p. 69]

#### Map of Mexico, Texas, Old and New California, and Yucatan. Showing the principal Cities and Towns, Travelling Routes &c. Hartford: Published by House & Brown.

- Map page comprising ten insets with caption, "Map of Mexico, Texas Old & New California, and Yucatan. Showing the principal Cities and Towns, Travelling Routes &c. Hartford: Published by House & Brown."

- **Cross-listings:** WHEAT III:619 [map, "Californien"; with illustration facing p. 84]
“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.” [This is the same as House and Brown (1847, Item No. 25.1088), and Wheat (1959, Volume III, p. 280) comments, “This is an example of the common practice of doctoring up old maps for sale to the gold seekers.”]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS Wheat III:620

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[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:620 [with illustration facing p. 181]

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.]

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, N° 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.”]

Mitchell, Samuel Augustus [Sr.]

1849 25.1718

Oregon, Upper California & New Mexico. Published by S. Augustus Mitchell, N. E. Corner of Market & 7th St® Philadelphia. 1848. (“Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1845, by H. N. Burroughs, in the Clerk’s office of the District Court o the eastern District of Penn.” [► “Rio Colorado of California” is depicted on an effectively southwesterly to south-southwesterly course all the way from confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” to the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled). En route it receives the tributaries “San Juan R.” from the east, “Sevier R.” from the north-northeast (with its upper course labeled “Probable course”), “Rio Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River) from the east, “Rio Virgen” from the northwest, “Rio Santa Maria” (labeled but course not drawn!), and “Rio Gila” from the northeast and east. Directly below the Gila confluence the Colorado meets the head of the gulf, which is shown as a twisting estuary with islands.)] [NOTE: This is not Wheat III:630 (which has not been seen for this bibliography); it prints the date 1849 (lacking on Wheat) and lacks the “Gold Region” label noted by Wheat.]

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 northeast, 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.]

Romat et Baillet [firm]

1849 25.701 Carte populaire de la Californie avec les nouvelles mines d’or. Paris: Romat et Baillet. [► 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.”] [Wheat (Volume 3, p. 285) calls this lithograph a “crude and distorted map”.] [In French.]

⇒ CROSS-LISTINGS Wheat III:634 [with illustration facing p. 87]

Schmölder, B. [Schmölder, Bruno]

NO DATE 25.914 Map of California and the country east from the Pacific. In: 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.] [► “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 [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, 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.]

Steele, Oliver G.

1849  25.957  Map of Routes to California and Oregon. (“Lith. of Hall & Mooney, Buffalo.”) In: 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], 72 pp., 2 maps. [► “Rio Colorado” is delineated between “Rio Gila” and headwaters.]

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 Bucarello” (Puerto de Bucareli).]

Thornton, Mouncie


Whipple, A. W. [Whipple, Amiel Weeks]


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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON), 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.]

Whitney, Asa

1849  25.707  No. 2. ("Miller’s Lith. 1021 Broadway, N.Y.") In: 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. [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. 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 [with illustration facing p. 180]

Wilkes, Charles

1849  25.947  Map of Upper California by the U.S.Ex.Ex. and best authorities 1841. In: United States Exploring Expedition. During the years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842. Vol. V. Philadelphia: [Lea and Blanchard], 558 pp., plates. [Map faces p. 151.] [► 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 [with illustration between pp. 176/177]

1849  25.948  Map of California by the Best Authorities 1849. In: 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.] [► The map displays "Rio Colorado" 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 [with illustration facing p. 96]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Catalog Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 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                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Anonymous           | 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.]
| Andrieveau-Goujon, Eugène | 1850   | 25.1223        | Carte de l’Amérique du Nord Publiée Par E. Andrieveau-Goujon, Rue du Bac, N°.17. Paris, 1849. In: Atlas Classique et Universel de Géographie Ancienne et Moderne contenant les Découvertes et les Divisions les plus Nouvelles dans les cinq parties du monde pour servir à la Lecture des Voyages, des Ouvrages Historiques et des meilleurs, Traités de Géographie. Publié par J. Andrieveau-Goujon. Adopté par le Ministre de la Guerre pour les Bibliothèques Régimentaires. Nouvelle Édition. A Paris Chez l’Editeur, Rue de Bac, N°.21. [This is map 41.] [{• “Vielle Californie” and “Sonora” are separated by “Golfe de Californie ou Mer de Cortes”. “R. Colorado” is depicted along a long arc between the head of the gulf and headwaters east of “Lac Timpanogos” (Great Salt Lake). It receives only the tributaries “R. S. Joaquin” (San Juan River) and “R. de las Navajoas” (the Little Colorado River mislabeled). “Río Gila” is shown reaching the head of the gulf independently of the Colorado.] In French.]
Berghaus, Heinrich


Blok, G. K. [Блокомь, Ј.]

1850  25.790  Главныейшия гавани, рейды и золотоносная область’ Калифорнии [Glavnieishia gavani, reidy i zolotonosaia oblast’ Kalifornii] [Main harbors, roads and gold-bearing area of California]. In: Краткое географическо-статистическое описание Калифорнии, . . . . [Kratkoe geografichesko-statistichesko opisanie Kalifornii, . . . .] [A brief geographical and statistical description of California . . . .]. С. Петербургъ [St. Petersburg]: В морской типографик [V morskoи tipografii] [In Nautical Typographers], 152 pp. [This map, scale 1:510,000, is part of a plate containing 10 maps on one sheet.] [► Map includes ”Уст’я рек Жили и Колорадо” [Ust’ia riek Gili i Kolorado] [Mountains of the Gila and Colorado Rivers].] [Author’s name given on title-page as ”]. Блокомь” (sic].] [In Russian.]

Bromme, Traugott

1850  25.1020  Oregon, California, und der Mormonen-Staat Deseret. INSET 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.]

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.] [CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:675 [credited to Haven]]

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 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.”) [► 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 ”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 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, "Río 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 Méjico, California &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. ([≡ “Rio Colorado” is drawn in uncertainty; upstream from the confluence with “Rio Jaquesita” (Little Colorado River) its name is shown as “Rio Zaguanañas”. At the confluence of Jaquesita is a place symbol labeled “P. Bucaretti” (Puerto de Bucareli). Between Jaquesita and “R. S. Maria” (Bill Williams River), the Colorado’s course is foreshortened along a south-southwest heading and receives mid-way “Río 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.]

1850 25.1324 Map of Oregon, California, New Mexico, &c.  INSET ON: 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, No. 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 “Río 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 “Río Gila” more or less at the head of the gulf.)

Dower, J. [Dower, John James]

1850 25.1234 California, Mexico, Guatimala &c. ("London:Published by Orr & CompY Amen Corner Paternoster Row.") [≡ “Lower or Old California” and “Sonora” are separated by “Gulf of California”. “Río Colorado” is depicted between the head of the gulf and the confluence of “Green

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:671

Ferry, Hypolite

1850 25.819  
Carte de la Nouvelle Californie dressée d’après les travaux géographiques de M. Duflot de Mofras et du Colonel Fremont. Par Hypolite Ferry. Paris 1850. In: Description de la Nouvelle Californie : géographique, politique et morale. Paris: L. Maisen, 386 pp., map [Colorado River, see pp. 60, 76-77; Gila River, pp. 77-79.] [“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.]

[Ferry, Hypolite. Carte de la Nouvelle Californie dressée d’après les travaux géographiques de M. Duflot de Mofras et du Colonel Fremont. Par Hypolite Ferry. Paris 1850. In: Description de la Nouvelle Californie : géographique, politique et morale. Paris: L. Maisen, 386 pp., map [Colorado River, see pp. 60, 76-77; Gila River, pp. 77-79.] [“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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:671

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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:673 with illustration facing p. 140

Grewingk, Constantine

1850 25.836  

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:673

Housse, 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. Housse. 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...]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:673 with illustration facing p. 140
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>25.1084</td>
<td><em>Carte de la Haute Californie ou Nouvelle Californie</em> Dressée par E. Housse. Paris. 1850. (&quot;Lithographie de Bénard et Cie. 2 Place de Caire, Paris.&quot;) [Map caption: &quot;Supplément de l’Écho du Sacramento Journal mensuel des intérêts des associés de la Compagnie des Mines d’or de la Californie.&quot;] [► “Rio 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, unlabeled tributary 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.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>25.1322</td>
<td><em>Map of the United States of America[,] The British Provinces, Mexico, the West Indies and Central America.</em> 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. Buçarette” (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 “Río Gila”. ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>25.1720</td>
<td><em>Map of the United States of America with its Territories &amp; Districts.</em> Including also a part of Upper &amp; Lower Canada and Mexico. Published by Reed &amp; Barber. Hartford. 1850. [► The Southwest is largely occluded by a box containing a table of distances between places on the map. “Río Colorado” is shown between the “Gulf of California” and just north of the confluence of Bill Williams River (not labeled), where appears the label “Yavamaya Inds”; beyond is occluded by the box just noted. The Gila River (not labeled) arrives at the head of the gulf exactly where the Colorado River arrives. Paralleling the Colorado to the west is the “Río de las Piramides sulfureas”, which arcs from its southwesterly course to a southeasterly course in order to arrive at the head of the gulf some distance below the Colorado’s mouth.] [See also remarks on the “river of the sulfurous pyramids” in the Notes for Section 2.] [For an earlier ed. see Barber and Willard (1835, ITEM NO. 25.1320), and a later ed. that omits the box see Reed and Barber (1852, ITEM NO. 25.1150).]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>25.913</td>
<td><em>Plano de la confluencia de los rios Gila y Colorado y del surco de este ultimo hasta donde lo corta la linea que divide las publicas de Mexico y los Estados Unidos.</em> En este plano van indicadas todas las operaciones que hizo la comision mexicana para levitarlo. Còpia del que presentó al Sr. Cral D. Pedro García-Conde, como comisario de dicha comision el agrimensor de la misma José Salazar Ylarregui [sic] Año de 1850. In: 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. Edición de la Civilización. México: Imprenta de Juan R. Navarro, v, [7]-123 pp., 4 plates, 2 folded maps. [Map scale 1:10,000; displays...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
San Diego to the Colorado-Gila River confluence. [See also under Whipple in Section 2 herein.] [In Spanish.]

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:691

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. N°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 Jaquesia" (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:692

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 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANYON), p. 1076.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:695

[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 Topog[1] Eng[2] 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.] 

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 Topogl. Engrs. 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.

U.S. Department of the Interior, Secretary of the Interior

1850  25.940   Report of the Secretary of the Interior, in answer to a resolution of the Senate calling for information in relation to the operations of the commission appointed to run and mark the boundary between the United States and Mexico. February 28, 1850. Referred to the Committee on Finance. March 1, 1850. U.S. 31st Congress, 1st Session, Senate Document 34, 53, 22 pp., 4 MAPS.

Watson, J. F.


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 Donniph an, 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 “St. John’s R.”, “Rio Virgen”, “Mohave R.” (from the west in the lower Colorado region), a significant tributary (not labeled) from the northeast (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 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.”]

\equiv \text{cross-listings} \quad \text{Wheat III:708}

\textbf{Case, Tiffany and Company}

1851 \hspace{1cm} 25.1003 \hspace{1cm} Map of the United States. 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 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.\]

\equiv \text{cross-listings} \quad \text{Wheat III:664}

\textbf{Colton, J. H.} \quad \textbf{[Colton, Joseph Hutchins]}

1851 \hspace{1cm} 25.650 \hspace{1cm} 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.\]

\textbf{De Cordova, J.} \quad \textbf{[De Cordova, Jacob]}

1851 \hspace{1cm} 25.694 \hspace{1cm} 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 \textbf{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.”\]

\equiv \text{cross-listings} \quad \text{Wheat III:664}

\textbf{Ewald, L.}

1851 \hspace{1cm} 25.1151 \hspace{1cm} (ED.) México und Texas in Maasstabe von 1:7200000 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 “Gulf 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 the gulf. “R. Virgin” flows to the Colorado on a south-southeastward course, with its confluence with the Colorado not far south(!) of the Little Colorado.\] [\textbf{In German.}]
Ferry, Hypolite

1851 25.820  
**Nuova California (Stati Uniti dell'America Settentrionale).** *In: La California : descrizione geografica, politica e morale che contiene la storia della scoperta di questa terra. Quadro dei avvenimenti politici che vi si effettuano. Dettagli sulla sua topografia, sul clima, e sulle produzioni minerali, vegetabili.* Venice: Dalla Tipografia Fontana, 340 pp.  [Map is a greatly different map than that with Ferry, 1850 ([ITEM NO. 2.15047 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON]), with extensive text in the margins. "Río Colorado" is shown between "Mare Vermiglio o Golfo di California" 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 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 [with illustration facing p. 141]

George Philip and Son [firm]

1851 25.1019  
**Mexico & Texas.** ("Printed by J. Gellatly, Edin.") *In: 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.  [This is map 58.]  ["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."]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT III:732

Heintzelman, S. P. [Heintzelman, Samuel P.]

1851  
[Reference to a manuscript map of this date, see Heintzelman under 1853.]

Howe, Henry

1851 25.1085  
**Map of the Great West.** *In: 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 is the frontispiece to Volume II.]  ["Río 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.]
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 und 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

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] Publ. & sold by Ch? Magnus 22 North William St. N. Y.  [► Colorado R." shown generally.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  Wheat III:724 [with illustration facing p. 143]

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 Topographical Engineers.  [U.S. Army, Topographical Engineers], New York: J. and D. Major, 1 sheet.  [Scale 1 inch = ca. 25½ miles.]  [► "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 in Volume 1 of The Grand Canon), 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.")  ("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.]

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 Jaquesila” (Little Colorado River) and the Colorado is labeled “Puerto Bucarello” (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]**

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.

Anonymous

1852 25.1694  
**Kart over De Nordamerikanske Forbundsstater.**  In: Anonymous, *Amerika, Ole Bull og det nye Norge.*  Bergen: S. O. Dahl.  [The volume itself pertains to the Norwegian violinist, Ole Bull.]  [► Fold-out map in the back of volume. This is a roughly drawn, colored map of North and Central America, with a portion of western Europe and Africa. Most of northwestern “Mexico” is labeled (by key) “Californien”; the Baja peninsula is labeled directly, “Nedre Californien”. Rivers are only sketched in roughly; most are not labeled. The head of “Den Californiske Bugt” trends northeastward, where it receives a river (not labeled) arriving from the northeast, where a place name, “St. Pedro”, is marked. Just upstream from there a major river arrives from the east and northeast (the Gila River, presumably). To the northeast of that confluence are shown a peculiarly arranged triplet of rivers: the western river’s course (apparently the one that reaches the gulf) arcs from southwest to south, with a bifurcated headwater, one course of which seems to come from a lake; the central river is a tributary to the western river, of comparable size, that arrives from the northeast; and the eastern river, also a tributary to the western river yet the largest of those shown in this area, follows a slightly meandering course from the northeast, with its headwater at the common junction of the boundaries of “Californien”, “Oregon”, and “Missouri Gebet.”]  [In Norwegian.]

A. L. Scholten  [firm]

1852 25.1758  
**[Two maps.]**  In:  *Atlas der geheele aarde. Voor school en huis, naar de laatste ontdekkingen en statenkundige veranderingen bewerkt; in 24 kaarten met aardrukskundige overzichten.*  Groningen: A. L. Scholten, 24 maps, text.  [In the unpaginated text with caption, “Overzigen van de Vereenigde Staten van Noord Amerika”, “Rio Colorado” is listed, without further information.  See MAP 22, “**Vereenigde Staten van Noord Amerika.”**  (“Atlas der Aarde No 22.” “Sterndruk van J H.van de Weijer.” “Te Groningen bij A L Scholten”. “Gedeponeerd.”)  [► In “Opper California”, “Colorado rivier” is depicted cursorily, following a gentle arc from headwaters to the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled). The only tributary is the generally-drawn Virgin River (not labeled). The Gila River (not labeled) is obscured by the line depicting the U.S.-Mexico boundary. South of that line, the Colorado bifurcates before reaching the gulf.  See also MAP.]}
21, “Noord Amerika en West Indië”. ➤ “Colorado riv[ier]” is depicted even more cursorily, with no tributaries, although the label “Gila” does appear alongside the national boundary. [In Dutch.]

Barbié du Bocage, J. G. [Barbié du Bocage, Jean-Guillaume]


Bibliographic Institution [Bibliographischen Instituts]

1852 25.1076 A new map of the State of California, the Territories of Oregon & Utah. Compiled after the best authorities. 1852. “Hildburghausen: Published by the Bibliographic Institution.” (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.

Buchner’schen Buchhandlung (Verlag der) [Buchner, Carl Christian]


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 gezeichnet 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 for Section 2.] [In German.]

Horn, Hosea B.

1852 25.868  
Map to Illustrate Horn’s Overland Guide to California and Oregon. Published by J. H. Colton, No. 86, Cedar Street, New-York. 1852. In: 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, but see this fold-out map.] [“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.]

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 for Section 2.] [For earlier eds. see Barber and Willard (1835, Item NO. 25.1320) and Reed and Barber (1850, Item NO. 25.1720).]

Shibata, Shūzō [新発田収蔵]

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.) [► “Rio Colorado” is shown generally.]

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.
Spamer, where in the southwestern part of North America a single river is depicted at the head of the Gulf of California. [In Japanese.]

Cross-listings: Wheat III:797

Smith, J. Calvin

1852 25.1716 Map of North America by J. Calvin Smith. ("Published by J. Disturnell. New York, [date obliterated? on copy seen]"). [The copy seen, with an inset "Map of the Gold Region California", from the Boston Public Library, is cataloged as 1852, but has a cataloger’s note (apparently from 1930), "Map 35.2 1853.2", another pencilled notation, "1849", and "63300 1852.565X"]. [≡ "Rio Colorado" is shown between the head of "G. of California" and the confluence of "Grand R." and presumably "Green R." (poor typographical placement appears that "Yampa R" may be the stream meeting the Grand). The course of the Colorado arcs from the confluence south to southwest through what is the Grand Canyon region; it receives en route "Nabajoa" (San Juan River) from the east, an unlabeled tributary (likely the Little Colorado River) from the south and east that has its confluence toward the western end of the canyon, an unlabeled tributary that arcs from southwest to southeast that is in the position of the Virgin River with a confluence at the great bend of the Colorado where that river turns from southwest to south, "R. Virgen" west of there that comes from the northeast and turns southeast to meet the Colorado much too far south, an unlabeled tributary from the northeast (Bill Williams River), and "Rio Gila" from the east-northeast. The lower Colorado follows a continuously south-southwesterly course from the great bend area all the way to the gulf.]

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 "Pto. Bucarelli" (Puerto de Bucarelli).] [Note: For 1853 ed. see Cox (Item No. 25.1074).]

Williams, W. [Williams, Wellington]

1852 25.1075 Map of California, Oregon, New Mexico, Utah &c. INSET ON: 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. [≡ "Rio Colorado" shown between head of "Gulf of California" and confluence of "Green R." and "Grand R." 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

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'y 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), "R. 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 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 The Western States and Territories. INSET ON: Steel Plates. Chapin's Ornamental Map of the United States with the New Western Possessions. (*New York, Published by Horace, Thayer & Co. 1853.*) [*"Lower Cal[ifornia]" 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 northeast-southwest course from headwaters, of which only "Grand R." is labeled. "Si. 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 Lanernera" (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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON), p. 1076.]

Eastman, S.

1853 25.1708 Map of the South western part of New Mexico Compiled from the latest Explorations and drawn by Capt. S. Eastman, U.S.A. 1853. (*Published by Lippincott, Grambo & Co. Philad.*) (*"Illman & Sons") In: Schoolcraft, Henry R., Information respecting the history, condition and prospects of the Indian tribes of the United States: collected
and prepared under the direction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, per Act of Congress of March 3d, 1847, by Henry R. Schoolcraft, LL. D. Illustrated by S. Eastman, Capt. U. S. A. Published by authority of Congress. Part III. Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo and Co. (Ethnological Researches, Respecting the Red Man of America.)

"Colorado River" is shown between the “Gila R.” confluence and the general Grand Canyon region (not labeled), where arrive “Grand R.” (the confluence is off the top of the map, but which reflects those portrayals of parallel Green and Grand Rivers both arriving in the Grand Canyon region from the northeast). “Rio de San Juan” arrives from the east-southeast, and, not far downstream from there, “Little Colorado R.” arrives from the southeast. “Rio Virgin” is shown as a short tributary to the Colorado, paralleling the Colorado after the Colorado turns to the south before joining it. “Bill Williams Fork” is shown arriving from the east-northeast.

1853 25.1709  
Map showing the locations of the Indian tribes within the United States. Compiled and Drawn by Capt. S. Eastman U.S.A. 1852. ("Lippincott, Grambo & C' Phil") ("Engrd by W. Williams Phil") In: Schoolcraft, Henry R., Information respecting the history, condition and prospects of the Indian tribes of the United States: collected and prepared under the direction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, per Act of Congress of March 3d, 1847, by Henry R. Schoolcraft, LL. D. Illustrated by S. Eastman, Capt. U. S. A. Published by authority of Congress. Part III. Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo and Co., between pp. 96/97. [Regarding the base map: “Colorado River” is shown following a course from the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” in Utah, following a continuous arc from there south eventually to west-northwest, where it receives a tributary (not labeled) from the northwest that has headwaters in central Utah. Midway along the lower Colorado a tributary (not labeled) arrives from the west-northwest, and “Gila R.” from the east. The Colorado approaches the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled) on a southerly course, before arriving from due west at a western prong of the head of the gulf.]

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 16¾ 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 northward 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  圖方世界地 [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, "ルート".) [In Japanese.]

Radefeld, Hauptmann C.

1853  25.1148  Geognostische Karte der Nord-Americanischen Freistaaten 1853. Nach den besten Quellen entwor. 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]


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT III:763 [with illustration facing p. 10]
Theuret, D.

1853 25.1838 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. Okelonski 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.]

Bartlett, John Russell

1854 25.759 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. In: 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. [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 25.761 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. [See Bartlett (1854, ITEM NO. 25.759).]
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 “Puerto Bucarelí” (sic, Puerto de Bucarelí) 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，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 Zhatu, 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 Bunzo and Sakai Junzo 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 Bunzo and Junzo (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 refered in fact to that work.]  [In Japanese.]

Hutawa, Julius

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’yō 1854.  Ju’i 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 unable
A tributary comes from the east to the Colorado between the Mohave and "Gila R." South of the Colorado is labeled "Aubrey's 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, 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON), 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, Nº 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. St. 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 "Zaguunanases" (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

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 the map is depicted (as copied from Sitgreaves’ map [in Sitgreaves, 1853, ITEM NO. 2.5820 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANYON; see Sitgreaves (CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY ITEM NO. 25.916 for the map)] “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 [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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANYON), 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 Ms. to Memphi 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.”

Williams, W.  [Williams, Wellington]

1854  25.1715  Map of California, Oregon, New Mexico, Utah &c.  INSET ON: 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.  [≡ “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”. [Wheat (Vol. III, p. 335) notes, “Inset, same as 1852 Williams [ITEM NO. 25.1075], with same copyright date, but with date in title altered to 1854. Washington is shown, but the Gila remains the southern boundary of the United States. The same ‘Remarks’ appear.”]

Anonymous

NO DATE  25.1713  Banoku chikyu sankai.  [Woodcut kawaraban map of the world.] [Japan.] [Ca. 1855.]  [≡ Small wood block map with the Americas in particular very peculiarly formed but recognizable. A huge Californian gulf appears with two “tentacle-like” rivers at its head, one from the northeast, the other from the north-northwest. The Japanese orthography has not been translated for this bibliography.]  [This map, with further historical notes, was seen online at https://www.raremaps.com/gallery/detail/55551/map-of-the-world-banoku-chikyu-sankai-anonymous-kawaraban; accessed May 10, 2021]. Title in Japanese orthography and translation not obtained.]  [In Japanese.]

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 railroad route.  Geographical and Commercial Gazette (J. Disturnell, New York), 1(2) (April): 197.  [≡ “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 southwardly 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON), p. 1076.]  ❯ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT IV:820 [with illustration facing p. 25]

Bromme, Traugott

Dufour, A. H., and Duvotenay, T.


Egloffstein, F. W. von [Egloffstein, Friedrich Wilhelm von]

1855 25.1745 Skeleton Map Exhibiting the Route Explored By Capt. J. W. Gunnison U.S.A. 38 Parallel of North Latitude—(1853). also that of the 41 Parallel of Latitude Explored by Lieutenant E. G. Beckwith 3d Art'y (1854). Drawn by J. [sic] W. Egloffstein. Scale of 50 m. to the Inch. Note.—proof corrected in Office P.R.R. Surveys Feb. 10. 1855. All copies printed prior to this date contain erroneous numbers. G. K. Warren L1 Top1 Eng2 ("Lith. of Sarony & Co N.Y.") [* Map subject is extralimital to this bibliography, but base map depicts "Río Colorado" between the confluence of "Green R." and "Grand R." and the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled). The Colorado receives "San Juan R." from the east, then arcs from south to west through what is the Grand Canyon region (otherwise blank), deviating en route once; receives "Río Virgin" from the northwest and northeast, then turns south to the gulf, with one southwestward reach en route, receiving midway "Mojave R." from the west and northwest and "Río Gila" from the east. Neither the Little Colorado River nor Bill Williams River are shown. The head of the gulf is depicted as twisting due west, at the end of which the Colorado River arrives from the northeast, where a short tributary (?) is also shown arriving from the northeast.]

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 add 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.") Accompanics: 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”].

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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON), 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 “M. 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON), 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]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richards, F. D.</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>1855</td>
<td>25.969</td>
<td>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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON).] [► 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.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Steptoe, Edward J., and Ingalls, Rufus | 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.]

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 Zhaapu, 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'yū's 1846 manuscript, Ameriki shinwa, which was compiled by Moekawa Bunzō and Sakai Junzo 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 orthography 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 orthography 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.]
U.S. Surveyor General’s Office

1855  25.1705  B Sketch of Public Surveys in New Mexico to accompany Report of Surveyor General 1855. ("Surveyor Generals Office, Santa Fe September 30th 1855 Wm Pelham Surveyor General of New Mexico"). ("Sen.Ex.Doc.No.1, 34th Cong. 1st Sess.") [► Sketch map. “Rio Colorado” is depicted to the New Mexico [Territory]-Sonora boundary. “Green River” and “Grand River” follow essentially parallel courses from the northeast before reaching a confluence in what later is the so-called Nevada angle of northwestern Arizona; along a short south-southwesterly course the Grand receives “Rio San Juan” from the east-northeast. In what is the Grand Canyon region the Colorado follows a southwesterly course along which the Green is met. Not far downstream from that confluence, but still in the far western part of the area, “Rio Colorado Chiquito” arrives from the east-southeast. “Rio Virgen” arrives from the north and northwest not far upstream from “Mohave Villages”, which are at the confluence of “Mohave River” from the west-northwest and “William’s Fork” (Bill Williams River) from the northeast. “Rio Gila” meets the lower Colorado from the northeast.)

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT IV:854

Verlag von Leo Woerl [firm]


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 L. 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”].

≡ 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  Map of California, Oregon, New Mexico, Utah &c. INSET ON: 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.") [► “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 “St. 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; “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. Eng assisted by Lieut. J. G. Parke, U.S. Topl. Eng and Mr. Isaac Williams Smith, C.E. drawn by Charles Preuss. (“Lith. of Sarony & C° N. Y.”) (“Note. Proof revised in Office of P.R.R. Surveys Feb. 10th 1855. All copies printed prior to this date contain errors. G. K. Warren Topl. Engs.”) 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 [Bartholomew, John, Jr.]

1856 25.1106 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.”) In: 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. [This is map 18.] [► “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 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 in Volume 1 of The Grand Canon), p. 1076.]

Blake, W. P. [Blake, William Phipps]

### CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

**SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Title and Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>376-398</td>
<td>Maps. (Volume: U.S. 34th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Executive Document 22 and House of Representatives Executive Document 6 (Cornelius Wendell, Printer, Washington).) [Includes Colorado Desert and lower Colorado River region; see pp. 382, 396, Map 60.] [This is Map 60.] [&quot;This Map is copied by permission of the Hon. Jefferson Davis Sec. of War, from the unpublished geological map in the office of the Pacific Rail Road Explorations, prepared to accompany the report on the geology of the expedition under the command of Lieut. R. S. Williamson U. S. Top. Engrs.&quot;] [Includes lowermost Colorado River region between Fort Yuma and the Gulf of California. Compare map with Blake (1856, Item No. 11.10514).]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>11.10514</td>
<td>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. &quot;Green R.&quot; and &quot;Grand R.&quot; are shown parallel to each other with their confluence embracing a small mountainous area. &quot;Rio Colorado&quot; extends to &quot;Gulf of California&quot;. Tributaries to the &quot;Grand&quot; are &quot;Rio San Juan&quot; and &quot;Rio de Lino&quot;, the latter of which is also labeled &quot;Colorado Chiquito&quot;. Projected routes of the proposed 35th and 32nd parallel Pacific railroads are also shown.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1856 | 25.1240 | Desilver, Charles 1856 25.1240 A New Map of the United States of America by J. H. Young. Philadelphia. Published by Charles Desilver. 253 Market St! ["] 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 District of Pennysylvania."") In: 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. [↩] ["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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANYON), 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 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 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 “Ft. 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).]

Gray, Andrew B.


J. H. Colton and Co.

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).]
Mitchell, Samuel Augustus [Sr.]

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 southwesterly 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 in Volume 1 of The Grand Canon), p. 1076.]  
≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT IV:972 [with illustration facing p. 49]

Reynolds, William C.

1856 25.1756  Reynolds’s Political Map of the United States, designed to exhibit the comparative area of the free and slave states, and the territory open to slavery or freedom by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. With a comparison of the principal statistics of the free and slaves states, from the census of 1850. New York: Published by Wm. C. Reynolds, No. 195 Broadway, and J. C. Jones, No. 1 Spruce Street. Chicago: Rufus Blanchard, No. 52 La Salle Street. (“Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1856, by W. C. Reynolds, in the Clerk’s Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.”) [► The base map displays rudimentary courses for rivers in the Southwest. “Rio Colorado” is depicted between the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” and the Gulf of California (not labeled). Just downstream from that confluence is the confluence of “St. Johns R.” (San Juan River). The Colorado arcs from there on a course turning from southwest to due south, where it receives from the east “Red R.” (Little Colorado River), abruptly turning there to a west-southwest course to the confluence of “Virgen R.”, where it turns to the south-southwest and follows a straight course to the gulf, receiving en route two tributaries (both unlabeled), one from the northwest and west, the other from the northeast (the latter presumably is the Bill Williams River). At the head of a long north-northeast trending embayment at the head of the gulf is the confluence of “R. Gila.”]

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.]

Stieler, Adolf

1856 25.1701  Vereins_Staaten von Nord_Amerika und Mexico. ("Gez. v. Herm. Berghaus.") ("Gotha: Justus Perthes.") ("Gest. v. A. Hanemann, Terrain v. W. Weiler.") ("Stieler’s Schul_Atlas No. 29.") [► “Nieder od. Alt. California” is separated from “Sonora” by “Rothes Meer, Golf v. California”. The river, “Colorado”, arrives at the head of the gulf mostly on a southerly course from the confluence of the Virgin River (not labeled). “Green” and “Grand” follow parallel southwesterly courses in “Utah-Gebiet” before turning south in “Neu-Mexico” where they independently meet the Colorado. “S. Juan” is a tributary to “Grand”, and not much farther downstream is the confluence of “Lino” (Little Colorado River). On the lower Colorado tributaries are the Bill Williams River (not labeled) from the north and east, and “Gila” from the east. In the
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anonymous</th>
<th>1857</th>
<th>25.1702</th>
<th><strong>Skeleton Map of the Overland Mail Route to California.</strong> [►] This is a lithographed, bare sketch map of the United States with rivers shown but not labeled, with the routes indicated in color; both begin in St. Louis and end in San Francisco. The lithographed text is in handwritten script. Through the Southwest, the “Route adopted by the Department traced in Green”, called the “St. Louis Route” in the text and is seemingly the favored route by the wording, follows the general route of the 35th parallel travelways, while the “Route proposed by John Butterfield and others (who were the lowest bidders) in Red.”, called the “Border Route” in the text, which follows the 32nd parallel travelways through “Ft. Yuma”. Note that on this map the Butterfield (red) line is the 35th parallel route, whereas historically the Butterfield Stage ran the 32nd parallel route. [The Colorado River seems to be traced from the confluence of the Grand and Green Rivers, following a south-southwesterly course, receiving the San Juan River from the east, then arcing from southwest to west through the Grand Canyon region where midway it receives from the southeast the Little Colorado River midway, then a course due south to the head of the Gulf of Mexico, receiving the Gila River from the east-northeast at “Ft. Yuma”.]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Blodget, Lorin | 1857 | 25.1300 | **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, 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 [1]-[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 THE GRAND CANON (ITEM NO. 2.17251 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON) 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 THE GRAND CANON (ITEM NO. 18.1288, in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON), which includes an itemization of the fold-out maps of meteorological data.]
Chandless, William

1857  25.985  Map Shewing the Author’s Route. (“Standidge & C¨ Lith., Old Jewry, London.”) In: 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. [This is a frontispiece map.] [→ “Colorado R.” is shown following a generally direct path between Mexico and headwaters in “Rocky Mountains”, with only three tributaries: “Mohave”, “Las Vegas”, and Virgin River (not labeled).]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT IV:910 [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 “S. 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

Emory, W. H.  [Emory, William H.]

1857  25.813  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‡ by Thomas Jekyll, C.E. 1857-8. (“Selmar Siebert’s Engraving and Printing Establishment. Washington D.C.”, “Engraved by Selmar Siebert.”, “Lettering by F. Courtenay.”). In: 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 scale 1:6,000,000.] [→ “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 IV:916

“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 railroad 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 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.

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 & Cª Litho’s Cin.”) Accompanies: 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 Heintzleman’s (sic) Pt.”]  [≡ 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.]  

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT IV:930 [with illustration between pp. 52/53]

Hall, James

1857  25.1141  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., assisted by J. P. Lesley, 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. [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.]  

≡ 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

1857  25.891  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.") In: Memoir of the proposed Territory of Arizona. Washington: Henry Polkinhorn, 30 pp., map. (► 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. "River 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 Heintzleman’s [sic] Pt.")

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT IV:930 [with illustration between pp. 52/53]

Rogers, Henry Darwin, and Johnston, A. Keith

1857  25.728  [Maps.] In: 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. "River Colorado" is shown to the "Gulf of California", but east of "River 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 "River 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 Mt." 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’”).) [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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON), p. 1076.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT IV:930 ["State of California"; with illustration facing p. 63]; IV:934 ["Territory of Utah"; with illustration facing p. 64]

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.)

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT IV:929 [with illustration between pp. 52/53]
U.S. Surveyor General’s Office

1857  25.1706  Sketch of Public Surveys in New Mexico to accompany Report of Surveyor General 1857. (“Surveyor Generals Office Santa Fe, New Mexico September 30th 1857. Wm Pelham [facsimile signature] Surveyor General.”) (“C.B. Graham, Lithy Washington D.C.”) (“Sen. Ex. Doc. No. 11 & Ho. Ex. No. 2 1st Sess 35th [sic] Cong.”)  [=  Bare sketch map. Only the “Rio Colorada” [sic], “Rio San Juan”, “Rio Colorado Chiquito”, and “Rio Gila” are labeled; otherwise, the portrayal of courses is the same as in the 1855 report (item no. 25.1505) with the exception that the Virgin, Mohave, and Bill Williams Rivers are not shown.]  

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.”)  [=  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.]  

Weller, John B., and Emory, William H.


Beale, Edward F.

1858  25.774  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.”)  In: 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 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 WHEAT IV:939 [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 Heinzelman[,] Capt[,] Sitgreaves, Lieut[,] Derby; Bartlett; Gray; Julius Frobel and others. Lith” by Alex. Zakreski. at his Topolgrl. Office No 100, Merchant Street, Bolton Barron’s Building. 1854. [► "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]

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 Militlary [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]

Etting, T. [Etting, Theodor]

1858 25.1699

The Dispatch Atlas California[,] Utah, L California and New Mexico. ("Supplement to the Weekly Dispatch of Sunday January 31st, 1858") ("Weekly Dispatch Atlas 139 Fleet Street.") ("Day & Son. Lith’g to The Queen.") ("Drawn & Engraved by T. Etting, 3 Red Lion Square, Holborn."). [► "R. Colorado" (in the Grand Canyon reach as "Colorado R.") is delineated between the head of “Gulf of California” and the eastern part of what is the Grand Canyon, where both the “Green River” and “Grand River” arrive on parallel courses from the northeast. “R. Jaquesila (Red. R.)” is shown as a tributary to the Grand arriving from the east. The Colorado follows a very generalized west-southwestward course through the Grand Canyon region to the confluence of “R. S. Clare” (Virgin River), south of which the Colorado receives a “spider web” of a tributary from the northwest, the “Williams Fork” from the est, and the “River Gila” from the east-northeast. South of “F: Yuma” the river bifurcates around “Alchedones I.,” rejoins, then bifurcates again before arriving at the head of the gulf.]
García y 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. ("Imp. litog. de H. Iriarte y Cía calle de Sta Clara N° 23.") ("J. M. Muñozgúren litografió."")  
_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.  
[→ 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. ("Imp. litog. de H. Iriarte y Cía. calle de Sta Clara N° 23.") ("Muñozgúren litog?")  
_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.  
[→ 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.]

1858  25.1295  Carta XXV. Baja California. ("Imp. Litog. de H. Iriarte. Cía de Sª Clara N° 23.") ("Muñozgúren lito.")  
_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.  
[→ 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.  
(Printer’s credit at lower left seems to have been obliterated.) ("Lit. de Salazar.")  
_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.  
[→ 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, “Faralón 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  

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), “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.]

Leach, J. B.

Map No. 2 of the El Paso and Fort Yuma wagon road. U.S. 35th Congress, 2nd Session, Senate Executive Document 36, House Executive Document 108, 1 sheet. (Made under the direction of N. H. Hutton; assisted by G. C. Wharton, W. D. Cress, P. G. Hume.) [1858?] [This map shows route from Pima Villages northwest of Tucson to Fort Yuma; roads to San Diego sketched.]

Möllhausen, Baldwin [Möllhausen, Heinrich Baldwin]

1858 25.977 Karte zu Baldin 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 Mendelsohn.”) In: Tagebuch einer Reise vom Mississippi nach den Küsten der Südsee. Eingeführt von Alexander von Humboldt. Leipzig: Hermann Mendelsohn, 494 [496] pp., map. [Map 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.]

1858 25.978 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'd Weller, Duke Str! Bloomsbury”). In: 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON.).] [Author’s name on title-pages given as Baldwin Möllhausen.] [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 remarks on the German ed., specifically, “Gulf of California” and “Gadsden Territory”).]

Stratton, R. B. [Stratton, Royal B.]

1858 25.1282 [Map.] In: 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 GRAND CANON • Volume 2 • CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

**SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2**

- **Campbell, Albert H.**
  - **1859** 25.793
  - Pacific wagon roads. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report upon the several wagon roads constructed under the direction of the Interior Department. March 1, 1859. *U.S. 35th Congress, 2nd Session, House Document 108, Serial 1008, 125 pp.*, 6 *MAPS.* [See also Campbell (1859, ITEM NO. 25.793).]

- **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*).

- **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 "Río Colorado". Tributaries are "St. 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; "Río Virgen", "Mohave River" (from the west in the lower Colorado region), "Sta. 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 "Ft. Yuma". The 35th and 32d 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. (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 only roughly sketched, with a more carefully sketched "Pro. Pacific Rail Road Route" passing farther to its south in the Grand Canyon area. The label "Río Colorado" also passes erroneously onto the tributary course of what is the Little Colorado River (which is 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
### Marcy, Randolph B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>25.882</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sketch of the Different Roads Embraced in the Itineraries.** *In: 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.] [► 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 lves (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 [with illustration facing p. 188, mislabeled there "985"]

### McGowan, D., and Hildt, George H.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>25.610</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 "Albuqurque [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]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>25.1360</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Map of the United States, Canada[,] Mexico, West Indies, and Central America, with Distances to Various Parts of the World.** *INSET ON: 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.") [ROADSIDE]. [► "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..."
The Grand Canon

Volume 2

Cartobibliography

Section 3. Chronological List of All Items in Sections 1 & 2

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]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>25.606</td>
<td>Territory and Military Department of New Mexico : compiled in the Bureau of Topographical Engineers of the War Department, chiefly for military purposes under the authority of Hon. J. B. Floyd Sec. of War. [No imprint], 1 sheet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“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.

### Warren, G. K. [Warren, Gouverneur K.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>25.633</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“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 in Volume 1 of The Grand Canon).] [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 “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/.]

### Whipple, A. W. [Whipple, Amiel Weeks]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 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, Topog. Engrs and Lieut. J. C. Ives, Topog. Engrs 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:967 [with illustration facing p. 143]
- 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. [See Beale (1858, ITEM NO. 25.774).]

Bineteau, 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. Bineteau geographer del 1860. ("Gravé chez Erhard 42 R. Bonaparte"). 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 "Río 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 "Río 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 Domench]

Kohl, C. H.

1860  25.1688 Karte über die für eine Eisenbahn vom Mississippi nach dem Stillen Weltmeere aufgesuchten Routes. (Lith. Anst. v. Steinmetz & Bornemann in Meissen"). In: Ueber die Pacific-Eisenbahn und den Suez-Canal. Vortrag gehalten am 18. September 1859 in der II. Jahresversammlung des sächsischen Ingenieur-Vereins zu Chemnitz. Der Civilingenieur (Freiberg), New Series, 6: columns 203-234, plates 11-14 at end of volume. [The map is "Taf. 11_12" (sic).] [► Portrays "Rio Colorado" between the confluences of "R. San Juan" and "Río Virgin" on a course that arcs from south nearly to due west, with "Colorado Chiquito" a tributary on a straight course from the southeast. Also shown as tributaries in this reach (but not labeled) are Cataract Creek and probably Diamond Creek.] [In German.]

Lazaridou, Hr. [Λαζαρίδου, Ηρ.]

NO DATE  25.1510 AMΕΡΙΚΗ ΗΡ. ΑΑΖΑΡΙΔΟΥ [sic] ΕΝ ΑΘΗΝΑΙ [for bibliographical purposes, the title with initial capitals only and correction of creator’s name is: Αμερική Ηρ. Ααζαριδου εν Αθήναιοι] [America Her Lazaridou in Athens]. [1860?] [► “Παλ Καλιφόρνια” (i.e., Παλιά Καλιφόρνια [Paliá Kalifornia] [Old California]) is separated from “Νεον Μεξικον” (i.e., Νέο Μεξικό [New Mexico]) by “Κόλπος Καλιφόρνιας” [Kólpos Kalifornia] [Gulf of California], "Κολοράδος π'" (i.e., Κολοράδος Ποταμός [Kolórdas Potamós] [Colorado River]) and "Γιλας πί’ (i.e., Γίλας Ποταμός [Gílas 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]
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-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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANYON), p. 1076.]

Rulison, Duane


Stieler, Adolf

1860  25.1145  Verein-Staaten von Nord-America, Mexico, Yucatan u. A. Gotha: Justus Perthes. (“Entw. u. ges [entworfen und gezeichnet] von Fr. v. Stülpnagel u. Herm. Berghaus.” “Gestochen v. C. Metzeroth.”) (“Ausgabe in 65 BLN° LVI. (Steller’s Hand Atlas No 463°).”)  [► 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 Topographi. Eng[25] of the War Depart[1] 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.]
U.S. Surveyor General’s Office

1860  25.1707  Sketch of Public Surveys in New Mexico 1860. Compiled from Maps on File in this Office. (“Surveyor Generals Office; Santa Fe New Mexico, September 1st 1860. A. P. Wilbar [facsimile signature] Surveyor General of N.M.”) (“Lith. of J. Bien .180 Broadway N. Y.”) [► Sketch map of rivers with selected topographical elements. “Rio Colorado” is depicted between the international boundary and the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River”. “Green River” and “Grand River” follow essentially parallel courses from the northeast before reaching a confluence in what later is the so-called Nevada angle of northwestern Arizona; along a short south-southwesterly course the Grand receives “Rio San Juan” from the east-northeast. In what is the Grand Canyon region the Colorado follows a southwesterly course along which the Green is met. Not far downstream from that confluence, but still in the far western part of the area, “Rio Colorado Chiquito” arrives from the east-southeast. The Virgin River (not labeled) arrives from the north not far upstream from “Mohave Villages”, which are at the confluence of “Mohave River” from the west-northwest. The Bill Williams River (not labeled) arrives from the northeast. “Rio Gila” meets the lower Colorado from the east.]

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. [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.”] [► 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.]

1861

Burton, Richard F.

1861  25.1349  North America. (“Engraved by E. Weller 34. Red Lion Square.”) (“London, Longman & Co.”) In: 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 the one cited here.] [► “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.).]

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 ON: 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
### Egloffstein, F. W. von [Egloffstein, Friedrich Wilhelm von]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>25.493</td>
<td><strong>Map No. 1.</strong> Rio Colorado of the West, Explored by 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Ives, Top. Eng. under the direction of the Office of Explorations and Surveys, A. A. Humphreys, Capt. Top. Eng. in charge, by order of Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War. 1858. drawn by Frh. F. W. v. Egloffstein. Topographer to the Expedition. Scale of 6 miles to one Inch or 1:380160. (&quot;Topography by Frh. F. v. Egloffstein. Ruling by Samuel Sartain. Lettering by F. Courtenay.&quot;) 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. (Volume: U.S. 30th Congress, 1st Session, House Document 90, Serial 1058.) [Shaded relief.] [See Ives (1861, Item NO. 2.3584 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON) 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 NO. S. Newberry; see Newberry, 1861]) 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 &quot;General Report; Profile&quot; and the frontispiece.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>25.494</td>
<td><strong>Map No. 2.</strong> Rio Colorado of the West, Explored by 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Ives, Top. Eng. under the direction of the Office of Explorations and Surveys, A. A. Humphreys, Capt. Top. Eng. in charge, by order of Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War. 1858. drawn by Frh. F. W. v. Egloffstein. Topographer to the Expedition. Scale of 12 miles to one Inch or 1:760320. (&quot;Topography by Frh. F. v. Egloffstein. Ruling by Samuel Sartain. Lettering by F. Courtenay.&quot;) 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. (Volume: U.S. 30th Congress, 1st Session, House Document 90, Serial 1058.) [Shaded relief.] [See Ives (1861, Item NO. 2.3584 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON) 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 NO. S. Newberry; see Newberry, 1861]) that accompanied only the Senate version.) [This map is well known for its highly conjectural depiction of the greater Grand Canyon region. &quot;Big Cañon of the Colorado&quot; is labeled prominently. &quot;Colorado Plateau&quot; is labeled on the south side of the Colorado. Notably, the &quot;Little Colorado or Flax River&quot; is a tributary to Cataract Creek, which in turn reaches the &quot;Colorado River&quot; nearly at longitude 113° W. &quot;Yampais Village&quot; is also labeled here. At that confluence the</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Colorado is depicted arriving from the northeast, although its course it shown only a short distance before fading into unmapped territory. A short distance northeast of the confluence of “Diamond River” a prominent tributary (not labeled) arrives from the northwest. Between the Colorado and that unlabeled tributary the features of the plateau are labeled "North Side M[.]" [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.]

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, St. 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. Jaquesilia (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"/"Jaquesilia" confluence. (It is not clear from the labeling whether the stretch of river between the confluentes 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.]

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, Potos[i[,] 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[. Office."]’, "Published by W. Holt, Ag[. American Institute, No 305 Montgom[i St. San F[.]") (Lith. of Nagel, Fishbourne & Kuchel, S.F.) [= The eastern edge of the map depicts “Colorado River” between “Yuma” and “Mojave”. The Colorado is drawn from a blind point just short of 36° N latitude and follows an indistinctly meandering course southward.]}

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  

Hitchcock, Edward, AND Hitchcock, Charles H.

1861 11.17992  

Ives, Joseph C.

1861 24.95  
[Two maps.] In: 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, 5 parts in 1 volume, each part separately paginated. (Volume: 30th Congress, 1st Session, House and Senate Executive Document 90; also Senate Document [no number].) [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 Volume 1 of The Grand Canon. For citations of the toponymic maps see in this Cartobibliography Egloffstein (1861, Item Nos. 25.493, 25.494). For citations of the geologic maps see Newberry (1861, Item Nos. 11.9465, 24.378.]

807
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]

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"/"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

Lazaridou, Hr.  [Λαζαριδου, Ηρ.]

1861 25.1511  ΧΑΡΤΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΜΕΡΙΚΗΣ ΕΚ ΤΟΥ ΑΤΛΑΝΤΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΗΡ. ΛΑΖΑΡΙΔΟΥ [sic] ΕΝ ΑΘΝΑΙΣ [for bibliographical purposes, the title with initial capitals only and correction of creator’s name is: Χαρτής της Αμερικής εκ του Ατλαντού του Ηρ. Λαζαρίδου εν Αθηναίς]  [Chartis tis Amerikis ek tou Atlantos tou Hr. Lazaridou en Athnais]  [Map of America from the Atlantic of Her. Lazaridou in Athens].  ("Ά. Ά'ρύρης έτύπωσεν" [Á. A’rýris 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): "Παλαλατέρ Καλιφόρνια" (i.e., Παλαλατέρ Καλιφόρνια) [Pali Kalifórnia] [Old California]) is separated from "Νέον Μεξικόν" (i.e., Νέον Μεξικό [New Mexico]) by "Κόλπος Καλιφόρνιας" (i.e., Κόλπος Καλιφόρνιας [Kólpos Kalifórnias] [Gulf of California]).  "Κολοράδος π" (i.e., Κολοράδος Ποταμός [Kolorádos Potamós] [Colorado River]) and "Γίλας π" (i.e., Γίλας Ποταμός [Gílas 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.]
**Mölhausen, Balduin [Mölhausen, Heinrich Balduin]**

1861 25.1101  
Karte der Völkerwanderung im Colorado-Bebiete nebst Angabe der Route der Colorado-Expedition zu Möllhausen's „Reisen in die Felsengebirge Nord-Amerikas.“ *In: 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON). Refer also to ITEM NO. 2.4623, and see Appendix 1 to THE GRAND CANON.] [This map is a woodcut in Volume 2 at p. 145.] [► The course of “R. Colorado” is diagrammatic between “G. v. Californien Mar Bermejo” and the confluence of “Green R” and “R Grande”; these rivers both arrive generally from the northeast. “R. S. Juan” is shown as a tributary to “R Grande” from the east. Between that confluence and the confluence of the two major rivers, “Chiquito” (Little Colorado River) arrives at the “R Grande” from the southeast. A short distance downstream from the confluence of the two major rivers is a tributary (not labeled) from the southeast that must be Cataract Creek, heading at “Bill Williams M”. The Colorado through the Grand Canyon (not labeled) follows a mostly straight course between the confluence of the Green-Grande and the confluence of “R. de la Virgin”. Just downstream of the Virgin confluence is the confluence of a peculiarly delineated river from the southeast that heads in the area labeled as the area inhabited by “Jampays”, which by the trace of the expedition's route traveled shows it was crossed en route to where they first reached the Colorado River in Grand Canyon (at Peach Springs and Diamond Creek Canyons); Diamond Creek is not delineated. Other tributaries noted in the area of interest here are an unlabeled tributary from the west with a confluence just downstream from “Beales Crostig”; “Bill Williams Fork” reaching the Colorado on an arc from southwest to northwest; and “Gila” at “Ft Yuma”. Also of note is the use of the label “(Arizona)” south of the Gila River.] [In German.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  
WHEAT V:1032 [map; citing “Leipzig 1860 (?) Vol. 2.”]

**Newberry, J. S. [Newberry, John Strong]**

1861 11.9465  

The geologic map accompanies only the Senate Executive Document variant (ITEM NO. 2.3585 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON) (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.]

1861 24.378  
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, scale 1:760,320. [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. 2, Rio Colorado of the West, Explored by 1st. Lieut. Joseph C. Ives, Top. Eng\textsuperscript{5}. under the direction of the Office of Explorations and Surveys, A. A. Humphreys, Capt. Top. Eng\textsuperscript{7}. in charge, by order of Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War. 1858. (Egloffstein, 1861, ITEM NO. 2.3585 in Volume 1 of The Grand Canon) (\textit{fide} \textsc{Wagner-Camp} 375, p. 648.)] [\textbf{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.]

\textbf{P. S. Duval and Son} [firm]

1861 25.1028 \textit{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. N° 22 \& 24 South 5th St\textsuperscript{2} Philad\textsuperscript{6}. [\textbullet\textsuperscript{2} 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.]

\textbf{Thayer, Horace}

1861 25.1573 \textit{Diagram of the United States, showing the Political Divisions and the Population The white and colored population being separately shown in the slave states. In: 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.") [\textit{BROADSIDE}.] [\textbullet\textsuperscript{2} “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.”]

\textbf{U.S. National Observatory, Superintendent}


- 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 “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 signature] 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 “S[§] Clara Riv.”

Andiveau-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. Andiveau-Goujon, No. 48. [► “Rio Colorado del Occidente” reaches the head of the Gulf of California where the label “Emb[§] 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON), p. 1076.] [In French.]

Bacon and Co.

1862 25.1534 Bacon’s Military Map of the United States Shewing the Forts & fortifications. Published by Bacon & C. 48 Paternoster Row. London. 1862. (”Ent. Sta. Hall. Aug. 1862.”) [Caption: 1s Bacon’s Military Map of America.1s] [1s = 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. “R. Gila” meets the Colorado from the east-northeast at “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]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>25.596</td>
<td>Colton’s rail-road and military map of the United States[,] Mexico, the West Indies &amp;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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ettling, T. [Ettling, Theodor]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>25.1242</td>
<td>North America. In: Weekly Dispatch [newspaper]. London: Weekly Dispatch. [[Issue not determined; 1856-1862.]] [Later published in The Dispatch Atlas (London, &quot;Weekly Dispatch&quot; 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hirosi, Hakaki [広瀬はかき]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>25.1404</td>
<td>図 新路 航海 環 [read right to left] [Kankai kōro shinzu] [New map of sea routes]. [World map. Title displayed as printed on map; 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): &quot;Kyōto : Katsumura Jiemon … [and 2 others]; Edo : Suharaya Mohē ; Bunkyū 2 [1862], with note, &quot;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: 须原屋茂兵衛 &lt;江 &gt; 他 3, 文久 2).” (Illustrated at <a href="https://www.loc.gov/item/2013588000/">https://www.loc.gov/item/2013588000/</a>). [↩ 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Johnson and Ward [firm]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>25.54</td>
<td>Johnson’s California[,] Territories of New Mexico and Utah. Johnson and Ward. [↩ Includes portions of neighboring t-horerritories 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.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Ransom, Leander

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>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. (&quot;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.&quot;) (Lith. by L. Nagel, 529 Clay St. San Francisco.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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".*

### Schnell, Ed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>A Map of the World in Japanese by Ed. Schnell Yokohama February 1862. 萬國航海圖 [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 (&quot;Takeda 1862&quot;, &quot;Yotsui kokai zu&quot;) is confused or in some way further elaborated upon, as he parenthetically notes this as (including square brackets) &quot;(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.&quot; 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 &quot;三刄ーメロロ&quot;), which courses figuratively through the Grand Canyon region. The engraved Japanese orthography is 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.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Smith, J. Calvin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>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 &amp;c 1862. (&quot;J. M. Atwood, Map Engraver 517 Minor St. Philadelphia Pa.&quot;) (&quot;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&quot;). [► 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.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### U.S. Surveyor General’s Office

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1862 | Sketch of public surveys in New Mexico to accompany the Annual Report of the Surveyor General for 1862. ("John A. Clark [facsimile signature], 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.]
≡ CROSSTINGS  WHEAT V:1064 [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 Sté, Geneveive, 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. Sª 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]
[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]
[► The river, “Colorado”, is depicted between Mexico and the Grand Canyon region only. Grand Canyon is 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.]
≡ CROSSTINGS  WHEAT V:1060 [with illustration facing p. 66]

Hutawa, Julius
1863  25.715  Map of Mexico & California Compiled from the latest authorities by Julio Hutawa Lithc. Second St. 45 St. Louis, Mo. 2nd Edition 1863. St. Louis, Missouri: Julio 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 Bucareli” (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. 25.1836). 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.

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", "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 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 southermost 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. 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 ‘Río San Juan’, ‘Río 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.]

Knight, William H.


Marcy, Randolph B.


Mowry, Sylvester

1863  25.1070  Outline Map of Sonora & Arizona, including the “Sierra Madre,” Compiled from Authentic Sources, and personal Observation, for the Geography & Resources of “Arizona & Sonora” by Sylvester Mowry, of Arizona, 1863. Fishbourne Lithog. 529 Clay St. San Francisco. J. B. Mills C. E. Delt. In: The geography and resources of Arizona and Sonora: An address before the American Geographical and Statistical Society. . . New York, February 3,

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.”]

Anderson, Allen

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.]*

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.]

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, N° 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. “Rio Vegas” (Las Vegas Wash) is a tributary to “Black Cañon.”]*

816
**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 Artillería e Ingeniero en Gefe del Estº 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 Artillería e Ingeniero en Gefe del Estº 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 “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.”] [Title panels in Spanish and English.]

**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 ON: 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.]

**Johnson and Ward** [firm]

are the same as used in "Colton's General Atlas." New York: Johnson and Ward, successors to Johnson and Browning (successors to J. H. Colton and Company,) No. 113 Fulton Street, 123 pp. ("Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-four, by A. J. Johnson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.") [Cover title: "Johnson's New Illustrated Family Atlas of the World with Descriptions." (and ornamental "United States Seal"). Ornamental half-title: "American Atlas."] [Due to the number of maps cited from this volume, and the remarkably diverse, contrasting chorographical notes made of them, each map is cited separately.]

1864 25.1871  
Johnson's Western Hemisphere By Johnson and Ward. In: Johnson's new illustrated (steel plate) family atlas [see ITEM NO 25.1870 for full citation], p. 11. [► "G. of California" separates "Peninsula de California" from "Chihuahua". "Colorado R." follows a generalized, southwesterly course before turning southward to the "R. Gila" confluence. En route it receives one tributary (not labeled, Little Colorado River?) from the southeast, at the confluence of which the Colorado bypasses a mountainous region to its north.]

1864 25.1872  
Johnson's Map of the World on Mercator's Projection by Johnson and Ward In: Johnson's new illustrated (steel plate) family atlas [see ITEM NO 25.1870 for full citation], pp. 13-14. [► "Gulf of California" separates "L. California" from "Mexico". "Colorado R." follows a generalized, south-southwesterly course before turning southward to the "R. Gila" confluence. En route it receives a small tributary form the east (not labeled, probably either the San Juan River or the Little Colorado River), a tributary from the north (where the Colorado turns to the south, thus probably the Virgin River), and a tributary from the northwest (probably the supposed course of what is shown on some contemporary maps at the Mohave River). Along most of its course to the Virgin confluence, the Colorado flows on the west side of a single cordilleran spine.]

1864 25.1873  
Johnson's North America by Johnson and Ward. In: Johnson's new illustrated (steel plate) family atlas [see ITEM NO 25.1870 for full citation], pp. 15-16. [► "G. of California" separates "Lower California" from "Sonora". "Rio Colorado" arrives at the head of the gulf from the north. "Green R." and "Grand R." are depicted flowing parallel to each other; the Green's confluence with the Colorado is downstream from a short river reach where is known to be the eastern Grand Canyon. The "Grand R." recieves "Rio San Juan" from the east, downstream of which arrives "Rio de Lino" (Little Colorado River) from the southeast. The Colorado follows a generalized west-southwesterly course through the region where the Grand Canyon is known to be, then recieves "R. Virgen" from the northeast and north. Downstream from the Virgin confluence the Colorado is shown passing through a mountain range, which it then follows on the eastern side for most of its course to the Gila confluence.]

1864 25.1874  
Johnson's New Military Map of the United States Showing the Forts, Military Posts &c. with Engraved Plans of Southern Harbors From Authentic Data Obtained at the War Department Washington, Johnson and Ward. In: Johnson's new illustrated (steel plate) family atlas [see ITEM NO 25.1870 for full citation], pp. 20-21. ("Entered, according to Act of Congress in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred & Sixty One, by Johnson & Browning, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court, of the United States for the Southern District of New York.") [► "Rio Colorado" arrives at the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled) from the north, along which are labeled "F. Mohave" and "F. Yuma". "Green R." and "Grand R." are depicted flowing parallel to each other; the Green's confluence with the Colorado is downstream from a short river reach where is known to be the eastern Grand Canyon. The "Grand R." recieves only "Rio de Lino" (Little Colorado River) from the southeast. The Colorado follows a generalized west-southwesterly course through the region where the Grand Canyon is known to be, then recieves "Virgin R." from the northeast and north. In the Grand Canyon region the river is shown to flow between bounding mountainous areas.]

1864 25.1875  
Johnson's California, with Territories of Utah, Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, Published by Johnson and Ward. In: Johnson's new illustrated (steel plate) family atlas [see ITEM NO 25.1870 for full citation], pp. 66-67. [► "Colorado River" arrives at the head...
of “Gulf of California” from the north, at “Montague I.” Numerous place names are inscribed along the lower Colorado, which is itself labeled passing through “Great Colorado Val.” In this reach it receives “Pah-ute Cr.” from the west, and “Bill Williams Fk.” from the east. The course of the Colorado River is remarkable for its implied definitive course that directly reflects the cartography of F. W. von Egloffstein of the J. C. Ives expedition of 1858, and published in 1861. The river follows a southwesterly course in Utah to the confluence of “Rio San Juan”, which arrives from the east. From that confluence the river turns westward, continuing in Utah to a point south of “Virgin City”, where it then turns southwesterly into Arizona where it flows on the west side of “North Side Mts.” At the southern end of those mountains the Colorado turns to the southeast where it receives from the northeast the “Colorado Chiquito or Flax R.” (which itself arrives originally on a northeastward course, receiving “Ctyaract Cr.” at “Yampais Village”. Here also is labeled “Colorado Cañon”. South of the supposed Colorado-Little Colorado confluence, at the confluence of “Diamond R.”, the Colorado turns northwesterly to the confluence of “Rio Virgin”, where is labeled “Head of Navigation”. Also shown on the map are the routes of “Spanish Trail from Los Angeles to Albiquia New Mexico” and “Cap! Sitgreaves 1851.”]


1864 25.1876 Johnson’s Mexico by Johnson and Ward. In: Johnson’s new illustrated (steel plate) family atlas [see ITEM NO. 25.1870 for full citation], p. 68. [► “Gulf of California” separates “California” from “Sonora”. “Rio Colorado” arrives at the head of the gulf at “Montague I.” from the north and from off the map, receiving en route “Williams Fork” from the east and northeast and “Rio Gila” from the east and east-northeast. “Camp Yuma” is labeled at the Gila confluence. The region south of the Gila and east of the Colorado is labeled “Desert (Uninhabited) Isolated Mountains, without grass, wood or water. Vegetation chaparral and cacti.”]

Una Sociedad Literaria

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 “Ft Yuma.”

U.S. Treasury Department

[► 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]

1865

Colton, J. H.

1865  25.1703  Colton’s Map of California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona & New Mexico.  Published by
J.H. Colton 172 William S! New York.  (" Entered according to Act of Congress, in the Year
1855 [sic], by J. H. Colton—in the Clerks Office of the District Court of the United
States for the Southern District of New York.")  In: Colton’s general atlas, containing
one hundred and eighty steel plate maps and plans, on one hundred and eight
imperial folio sheets, drawn by G. Woolworth Colton.  Letter-press descriptions,
Colton Co., and London: Bacon and Co.  [► The Arizona boundary is depicted with the
Nevada angle of “Rio Arriba” county at northwest corner. The Gila River international boundary is
labeled, “Surveyed by Mexican B’d’l Commission”, and the Gadsden Purchase boundary is labeled,
“Boundary Line between United States & Mexico according to the Gadsden Treaty June 20th 1854.
this line was run by Major Emory”. In its lower course the Colorado River is labeled “Rio Colorado”
and in its upper course “Colorado River”. The river is depicted between the head of the Gulf of
California (not labeled) and the confluence of “Green River” and “Grand River”; its reach in Mexico
is shown on a very sinuous southward course, receiving “New River” from the northwest about one
third of the distance above the gulf, and in this reach are various places labeled, including
Yuma”, “Colorado C.”, and “Arizona City” all are labeled at the “River Gila” confluence. From the Grand-
Green confluence through “Big Cañon of the Colorado” the Colorado is labeled “Colorado River”.
Downstream from the Grand-Green confluence, the Colorado’s course is southwestward, receiving
“River San Juan” from the east; before reaching the Utah-Arizona boundary it turns due west,
eventually turning southwestward and crossing that boundary due north of the mapped “Cataract
Cr.” confluence (see further), then turns southeastward to a point north-northwest of the “Diamond
Cr.” confluence, thence turns south-southwest to Diamond Creek and west-northwestward to the
confluence of “Virgin River” at “Head of Navigation” above the confluence of “Rio Vegas” (Las
Vegas Wash) and the head of “Black Cañon”. “Colorado Chiquito River” (Little Colorado River)
follows a northwestward course before turning sharply to the southwest, receiving "Cataract Cr." at "Yampais Vill." where it turns briefly northwestward, receiving a tributary (not labeled) from the northeast (Kanab Creek?), thence turns southwestward to its confluence with the Colorado at a point north-northwest of the Diamond Creek confluence. All in all, a remarkable confusion not even closely following the courses suggested by the Egloffstein maps.

G. W. and C. B. Colton and Co.

1865  25.1584  Map showing the relation of Mobile & New Orleans to the Ports of Mexico[,] Central America and the West Indies".  **INSET ON:** 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.")  [► The inset map portrays parts of North and South America. "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. 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., Mc Cormick Secretary.  Prescott October 12th 1865.  San Francisco: A. Gensoul, Pacific Map Depot.  Scale 1 inch = 15 miles.

- CROSS-LISTINGS  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 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 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 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.
Hartley, William B.

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".]

Holdredge, Sterling M.

[Map of Arizona.] In: 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.] [► On the Arizona map, "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.]

Kiepert, H., and Gräf, C.

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 Blattern. Zweite und vierzigste 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.


Mitchell, Samuel Augustus [Sr.]

1865 25.1035  XIX California, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and Washington.  In: Mitchell’s 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 authorities. Philadelphia: E. H. Butler and Co. (Electrotyped by L. Johnson and Co., Philadelphia.)  [► “Arizona Territory” 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 “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 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.", "Grand 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 "Río 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".)
**W. and R. Chambers**  [firm]


---

**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*.]  [► "Río Colorado del Occidente" reaches the head of the Gulf of California where the label "Emb." du Río Colorado" appears. The river is drawn to the confluence of “R. Virgen (S'ta. 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’ta. de la Lanterna”.]  [NOTE: "La 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 in Volume 1 of *The Grand Canon*), 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, “Río 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”.]  [This is the U.S. Post Office Department’s first postal map of the western United States.]  [In French.]

---

**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 “Río 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 shown, 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 confluence with the Colorado. Closer to Diamond Creek a tributary (not labeled) reaches the Colorado from the northwest.]

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.]

Bancroft’s map of the Pacific States. Compiled by W. 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.]

Distribution de l’or et de l’Argent aux États Unis par Jules Marcou. ("Gravé par Erhard 12 r Duguay-Trouin", “Imp Jeanson, Paris”, “Bulletin de la Société de Géographie”, “Novembre 1867.”) In: Distribution géographique de l’or et de l’argent aux États-Unis et dans les Canadas. Société de Géographie, Bulletin (Paris), Series 5, 14 (November): 523-534. [Map appears on pp. 523-534, scale 1:15,200,000. It displays gold and silver regions in the lower Colorado River region.] [≡ Base map displays “Rio Colorado” between “Golfe de Californie” and the confluence of “R. Verde” (Green River) and “R. de l’Ours” (Bear River) in Utah; between that confluence and the confluence of “R. de Lina” (Little Colorado River) the river is labeled “Río Colorado ou R. Verde”, and in that reach the river receives from the east a tributary (not labeled) that may be the Grand River and another (not
labeled) from the east-southeast that is the San Juan River. Through the upper Colorado reach the river follows a south-southwesterly course before turning west-southwest at the Little Colorado and proceeding directly to the confluence of the Virgin River (not labeled) before turning southward to the “R. Gila” confluence, where it then arcs south-southwesterly to south-southeasterly to meet the gulf. [In French.]

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]

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.”) (“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).]

Richardson, Albert D.

1867 25.911


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT V:1172
Steiger, E.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>25.1698</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Karte von Californien und Theilen der benachbarten Staaten und Territorien. E. Steiger, New York, 1867. Drawn, Engraved & Printed by G.W. & C.B. Colton & C. New York. ["Rio Colorado" is depicted from south of the international boundary to what is the Grand Wash Cliffs area, where the river is shown following a course a little north of due west before abruptly turning south at "Head of Navigation" and "Callville" before entering "Black Cañon". South of the international boundary is the label "Willow Woods". The Salton Sea is labeled "Q. Dry Lake". Numerous place names are labeled along the Colorado’s course.] [In German.]

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers [Corps of Topographical Engineers]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>25.97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Old Territory and Military Department of New Mexico compiled in the Bureau of Topog. Eng. of the War Dep. 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 3 H 3 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.]

U.S. General Land Office

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>25.1037</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. Joaquin 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" (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 "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 Quartarolo).]
Warren, G. K. [Warren, Gouverneur K.]

1867  25.1524  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 recomplied 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 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 an unlabeled tributary from the east (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 diagramatically 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.]  

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.” (Little Colorado River), “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 & 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 Bvt. Maj. W. H. Emory, Topl. Eng’rs, in 1854. Capt. A. A. Humphreys, Top’l. 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 a single tributary, that is Cataract Creek. The "Little Colorado or Flax River" is depicted flowing northwesward 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).] 

NOTE: It is this map that John Wesley Powell likely had available prior to his 1869 Colorado River expedition (fide Richard Quartaroli).]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT V:1185

Kansas Pacific Railway, et al.

1868 25.1110  Map of the routes of the Union Pacific Railroads with their eastern connections. In: 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. 
[► 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

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, 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.") 
[► 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.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT V:1187

Mitchell, Samuel Augustus, 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).]

Palmer, William J. 66

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 32d 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANYON). 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 "Rio San Juan" and "Rio 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 1857.67) 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 its second state are the label, “Moquis Pueblos” without symbols, the label “coal” appears south of Callville, 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-northwest then northeastward. (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).


and another example is in the Library of Congress at https://www.loc.gov/item/98688808/.

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.]

1869

Bell, William A.


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.”

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.”)

Merrill, William E.

1869 25.641 (COMPiled UNDER DIRECTION OF) Map of Utah and Colorado : prepared by order of Lieut. Genl. W. T. Sherman. St. Louis, Missouri: [no imprint]. 1 sheet, scale 1:1,200,000. (Upper left notes, “Bvt. Maj. Genl. 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, Mo.”) [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 Calville, 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 an annotated 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 https://catalog.churchofjesuschrist.org/assets?id=335ce82c-5694-4c95-a637-312cddf4412c&crate=0&index=0.] (No further information is available regarding the timing of the annotations or provenance of that copy of the map [fide LDS Library to Richard Quartaroli, September 2019].)
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%InitialSort%2C_pub_Date%2C_pub_List_No%2C_Series_No&qvq=q:Map%20of%20the%20route%20of%20the%20Southern%20Continental%20R.R.;sort=Pub_List_No%InitialSort%2Cpub_Date%2Cpub_List_No%2C_Series_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%InitialSort%2C_pub_Date%2C_pub_List_No%2C_Series_No&qvq=q:Map%20of%20the%20route%20of%20the%20Southern%20Continental%20R.R.;sort=Pub_List_No%InitialSort%2C_pub_Date%2C_pub_List_No%2C_Series_No;lc:RUMSEY~8~1&mi=1&trs=2 and at the Library of Congress at https://www.loc.gov/item/98688808/.

Palmer, William J. 68

1869 25.900


[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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON]) 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].]
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 “Calville”. The “Proposed Route of 32nd 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.]


U.S. Senate, Committee on Pacific Railroad


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.
 SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

1869  P. W. Hamel[,] Chief Topographer and Draughtsman.  [Caption: "Reconnaissance Maps Department of California"]; Added to map: "Military Map No. I."

1870

Bartholomew, John  [Bartholomew, John, Jr.]  

1870  25.1693  United States by J. Bartholomew, F.R.G.S.  In: The student’s atlas, consisting of thirty-two maps of modern geography, embracing all the latest discoveries and changes in boundaries, and six maps of ancient and historical geography. London, Glasgow, and Edinburgh: William Collins, Sons, and Company.  [This is Map 28.]  [► "Rio Colorado" is depicted between “Gulf of California” and the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” Its course between that confluence and the confluence of “R. Virgen” is drawn generally, southwestward to the confluence of “Lit. Colorado”, thence generally west-southwest to the Virgin. Tributaries in the lower Colorado River reach are an unlabeled, small tributary from the west; a larger, unlabeled tributary from the east (Bill Williams River), and "R. Gila" from the east-northeast. A river (not labeled) is depicted between the Salton Sea (not labeled) and the Colorado at the southerly international boundary.]

Bell, William A.


G. W. and C. B. Colton and Co.

1870  25.1514  Plan of the Western Portion of the United States.  INSET ON: 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 S$: New York.  [Map on four sheets. This inset is on lower-right sheet.]  [► “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. N° 172 William S$: New York.  Juni 1870.  [Caption: Beilage zur N.Y. Handels Zeitung.]  [► This reasonably detailed map shows a meandering course of "Rio Colorado" between "F² Yuma" and the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled, and only the uppermost part of which is depicted). The Salton Sea is labeled "G² 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 "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 [Johnston, Keith]

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 "Río 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. "Río 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. 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 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 "Río San Juan", "Río 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 "Río Colorado".]

King, Clarence

1870 25.1697  
Part of the U.S. Engineer Department's Map of the Western States and Territories, Showing Location of Mining Districts. In: Atlas accompanying Volume III on mining industry. U.S. Geological Exploration of the Fortieth Parallel [King Survey], Plate 1. (Title-sheet incudes contents, listing Plate 1 as "General Map, Showing Location of Mining Districts, U.S. Engineer Department."). [Title-sheet adds, "Engraved and printed by Julius Bien, New York"]. [► Volume is extralimital to this bibliography. Plate 1, however, is cited here because it displays the region along the "Río Colorado Grande" to the Utah-Arizona boundary. A vast expanse between the Virgin River and the Colorado is blank. "Green River" below the confluence of "San Rafael River" turns to the southeast before abruptly ending, with the remaining
distance to the Colorado delimiting the northeastern edge of the blank area. Labeled also is the confluence, "Supposed junction of the Rio Colorado & Rio San Juan", downstream of which, at the Utah-Arizona boundary, is marked "El Vado de los Padres". The mapped portions of this map are shown with shaded (hachured) physiography.

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT V:1215

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, Comm[2] 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:1215 [with illustration facing p. 277]

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'.]

≡ CROSS-LISTINGS WHEAT V:1216

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.]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>25.1249</td>
<td>Bancroft’s, Map of California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona, Published By A. L. Bancroft, &amp; Comp’ Booksellers &amp; 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.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>25.1689</td>
<td>Bibliographischen Instituts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>25.1516</td>
<td>G. W. and C. B. Colton and Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>25.1717</td>
<td>Map Showing the Telegraph Lines in Operation, Under Contract and Contemplated, to Complete the Circuit of the Globe. (“Maps of Every Description Prepared and Largest Assortment of Atlases &amp; Maps etc. in the Country at Colton’s Geographical Establ: G.W.&amp;C.B. Colton&amp; C° New York.”) ([base map] ”Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1855 by J. H. Colton &amp; Co. in the Clerks office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.”) [► The base map depicts “R. Colorado” following a curved course from headwater south-southwest to west-southwest, where at a tributary (Virgin River, not labeled) it turns south nearly to the head of “G. of California” before turning southeast to meet the gulf. En route it also receives from the east a tributary (not labeled, either the San Juan River or Little Colorado River), and “R. Gila from the northeast and east.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

69 A profusion of hand- and large-atlases were produced under Meyer’s name (Hermann Julius Meyer) 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.
Grundemann, Reinhold


A. Fullarton and Co.

NO DATE  25.1146  [Two maps.]  *In: 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: [1] "United States North America. By G. H. Swanston Edin!n"  ("A. Fullarton & C^o. 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 Fk.", 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."  R. Colorado is depicted 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 for 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 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 matters 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. [Map is on pp. 111/112, dated 1874.] Scale 1 inch = 110 miles. \[► Hand-colored map. An early portrayal of the Grand Canyon and lower Colorado River regions following on the 1861 portrayals by Newberry. In the Grand Canyon region it depicts only “Volcanic Rocks” and “Paleozoic. Including Silurian, Devonian and Permian.” In the lower Colorado River region it depicts only areas marked as “Eozoic. Including Laurentian, Labradorian and Huronian.” The base map depicts the Colorado River (not labeled) most irregularly throughout the region, with the Virgin, Little Colorado, and San Juan Rivers (not labeled) as tributaries. In western Grand Canyon, “Hualapai Vil.” is noted as a place (i.e., Peach Springs).\]

Bartholomew, John

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. 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 its 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.]

1873 25.1704 **Colton’s California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona & New Mexico. Published by G.W. and C.B. Colton & Co., N°172 William St. New York. 1873.** [In covers with embossed stamping, “Colton’s Map of California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico. G.W. & C.B. Colton & C°”] [► “Rio Colorado” is depicted between head of Gulf of California (not labeled) and the confluence of “Green River” and the Grand River (see further); its reach in Mexico is shown on a very sinuous southward course, receiving “New River” from the northwest about one third of the distance above the gulf, and in this reach are various places labeled, including “Algodomes” [sic], “Willow Woods”, “Ogdens Landing”, and “Sierra Nevada Anchorage”. “F: Yuma” and “Arizona City” are labeled at the “River Gila” confluence. (Regarding the Grand River, it is labeled “Grand Riv.” on its upper course but confusingly “Bunkara R.” downstream from there before receiving “South Fork of Grand R.”, then after receiving the combined “Río San Miguel” and “Dolores R.” it is not definitively labeled until it meets the Green at the head of “Cataract Canon.” Downstream from the Grand-Green confluence the Colorado passes through “Narrow Canon”, Mound Canon”, and “Monument Canon”, after which it receives “Paria R.” from the north—northwest. It passes into “Marble Canon” where it receives “Colorado Chiquito” from the east—southeast, before passing on a wildly conjectural course through “Grand Canon of the Colorado”, first receiving a tributary (not labeled) from the south that must be meant Cataract Creek (seriously misplaced) before turning northward and then, before turning southwestward, receives at that point “Bright Angel R.” from the north (perhaps confused with Kanab Creek, which is not shown). In the western part of Grand Canyon the Colorado along a southwesterly course receives a tributary (not labeled) from the north before turning sharply north-northwestward, having received at that point “Yampa Cr.” from the southwest (at the head of which, to the east, is “Hualpais Spr.”) that is...
clearly confused with Diamond Creek (not present). At the western end of Grand Canyon the Colorado follows a westerly course, arcing eventually to its southerly course, receiving a tributary from the north and northeast (not labeled except for the presence of “Salt Mountain[sic],” but which is Virgin River); however, the reach between that confluence and “Callville” and “Head of Navigation” the river is labeled “Virgin R.”! Also shown are the routes of “Atlantic & Pacific” and a 32nd parallel wagon road.]  

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.") (At 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”.)

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.") (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. (At “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”].)
U.S. General Land Office

1873 25.1567  
Map of the United States and Territories, Showing the Extent of Public Surveys, Indian and Military Reservations, Land Grant R.R. Rail Roads, Canals, and other Details, Compiled from the Official Surveys of the General Land Office, and Other Authentic Sources, Under the Direction of the Hon. Willis Drummond, Commissioner. 1873. [► "Rio Colorado" is depicted only generally in the Grand Canyon region (not labeled). Limited topography is displayed along the Mogollon Rim to the Colorado. The routes of the Atlantic and Pacific, and Texas and Pacific, railroads are delineated.]

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 reorganizations 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 confluenes 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' Arizona. 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, 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. [Map is on 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 to the west.

NOTE: Compare also Watson (1875, ITEM NO. 25.597), which attempts to make corrections in the Grand Canyon area.

Hitchcock, Charles H., AND Blake, William P.


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.]

Steinwehr, A. von

1874 25.1748 (COMPILER) Map of the River Systems of the United States compiled by A. von Steinwehr. To which are added certain statistics compiled from the returns of population and industry of the Ninth Census 1870 by Francis A. Walker. In: Walker, Francis A. (compiler), Statistical atlas of the United States based on the results of the Ninth Census 1870 : with contributions from many eminent men of science and several departments of the
government. [Washington, D.C.]: U.S. Department of the Interior, Census Office, Plates I/II. [► The base map, with implied authority, differs from the two base map styles used elsewhere through this volume; see Walker (1874, ITEM NO. 25.1749). Regarding Steinwehr’s map: “Colorado R.” is depicted between the “Gulf of California” and the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R.” Below that confluence the Colorado follows a generally arcing course from southwest to west-northwest at the confluence of “Virgin R.”, from whence it follows a generalized but otherwise accurate course southerly to the gulf. En route it receives “San Juan R.” from the east-southeast, “Little Colorado or Flax R.” from the southeast, “Virgin R.” from the north-northeast and northeast, “Santa Maria R.” (Bill Williams River) from the east, and “Gila R.” from the east.]

U.S. House of Representatives


Walker, Francis A.

1874 25.1749 (COMPILER) Statistical atlas of the United States based on the results of the Ninth Census 1870 : with contributions from many eminent men of science and several departments of the government. [Washington, D.C.]: U.S. Department of the Interior, Census Office. [► See Steinwehr (1874, ITEM NO. 25.1748) for citation of “Map of the River Systems of the United States”. Walker cited here for the volume’s use otherwise of two BASE MAP STYLES, which differ from the implied authority of Steinwehr: [Style 1] “Colorado River” depicted between Gulf of California (not labeled) and confluence of what presumably are the Grand and Green Rivers (not labeled). Between that confluence and the confluence of Virgin River (not labeled, which arrives from the north-northeast at “Callville”), the Colorado follows a gradually arcing course from southeast to nearly west, before receiving in the western Grand Canyon area (not labeled) what is the Little Colorado River (not labeled) from the east in a fashion reminiscence of the Egloffstein model; then between that confluence and the Virgin the river follows a generally accurate course. The lower Colorado River is drawn on a sinuous but generally accurate course to the gulf. The only other tributaries noted on the Colorado in the area of interest here are the San Juan (not labeled) and “Gila Riv.” [Style 2] “Rio Colorado or Grand River” is depicted between the “Gulf of California” and the confluence of “Green River”, with the Grand portion carrying the “Grand” label as so noted. From the Grand-Green confluence to the confluence of the Virgin River (not labeled, arriving from the north and northeast), the Colorado follows a mostly southwestward course, which is delineated in alternately solid and dotted lines. En route it receives “Rio San Juan” from the southeast, an unlabeled, short tributary from the north-northwest (the Paria River), and in the western part of the Grand Canyon region (not labeled) a tributary from the east (not labeled, Little Colorado River) that a short distance above its confluence with the Colorado receives a bifurcated tributary from the south-southeast (not labeled, Cataract Creek), which together resemble the Egloffstein model that has the Little Colorado as a tributary to the lower Cataract. Below that confluence the Colorado follows a generally accurate course to the gulf, receiving en route below the Virgin two short tributaries (not labeled) from the northwest, a larger tributary from the east (not labeled, Bill Williams River), a short tributary from the west (not labeled), and, just above the confluence of “Rio Gila” two short, parallel tributaries from the northwest. Downstream from the Gila there is a vague depiction of the Colorado dividing and reaching the head of the gulf on independence courses; on the western, more prominent, course is a tributary (not labeled) arriving from the northwest.]

Wheeler, George M.

1874 — (Wheat (1963, Volume V, p. 428) reserves WHEAT V:1250 as (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 "R[ío] Colorado de Occidente" and "R[ío] Gila". In "Nouveau Mexique", "R[ío] Verde" (Green River) and "R[ío] Grande" are shown running in parallel from headwaters to the southwest, and "R[ío][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 the Colorado from the northeast; 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.]  [In French.]

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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON), 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

[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 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.]

Monteith, James

No Date  25.1760  [Two maps.] In: Manual of geography, combined with history and astronomy; designed for intermediate classes in public and private schools. New York, Chicago, and New Orleans, A. S. Barnes and Co., 124 pp. (National Geographical Series, Revised Edition.) [Cover title: Monteith’s Manual of Geography.] [Ca. 1875?] [See MAP, p. 24, which labels “Grand Canon”; and p. 34, engraving of Colorado River with boats, displaying Thomas Moran monogram, with legend, “Grand Canon of the Colorado River, Arizona, showing how the rock has been worn by the rushing of the stream, to depths varying from 3,000 to 6,000 feet below the level of the plains.”] [The MAP on pp. 24-25, “United States[,] Canada and Mexico” displays “Colorado R.” between the confluence of “Green R.” and “Grand R. and the head of “Gulf of California”. En route it receives the San Juan River (not labeled) from the southeast, the Little Colorado River (not labeled) from the southeast, and “Gila River” from the east-northeast. “Grand Canon” is labeled. A mountain range separates the Salton basin (not labeled) from “Colorado Desert” on the north, which embraces all of that region along the southerly part of the California-Nevada boundary. The New River (not labeled) is shown connecting the lower Colorado River in Mexico with the Salton lake bed.] [NOTE: Copyright notice, p. 4: “Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1868, by James Monteith, in the Clerk’s Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.” Although this would seem to indicate that the use of “Grand Canon” is an early one, the reasonably accurate map rendering of the course of the Colorado through the Grand Canyon, the positioning of the confluence of the Little Colorado River (not labeled), and the use of a Moran illustration of boats on the Colorado, belie that this revised ed. is somewhat later than 1868, reflecting the results of the Powell expeditions.]

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.  [► “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.

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. Weinbeiteit 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  

Map of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado Showing Route Traveled by Major Powell.  In: An overland trip to the Grand Cañon.  Scribner’s Monthly, 10 (October): 659-678.  [Map appears on p. 661.]  [► 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 [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.”]
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.]

A. L. Bancroft and Co.

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 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.]

G. W. and C. B. Colton and Co.

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 & 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.") [► 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 Rep’t 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 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.”]

Louis Prang [firm]


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 Top‘. 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.] [► 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.])

► CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT IV:983 [with illustration facing p. 142]
#Chronological List of All Items in Sections 1 & 2

##Rand McNally and Co.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Catalog Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>25.613</td>
<td>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.] │ &quot;Big Canon of the Colorado River&quot; is labeled. Of note is the demarcation of the route labeled “Escalanta 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

##Schmidt, Julius H. von; Keddie, Arthur W.; AND Gibbes, Charles Drayton

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Catalog Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

##U.S. General Land Office

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Catalog Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

852
The Grand Canon

Volume 2

CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

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 New map of the American Overland Route showing its connections, and land grants of 30,000,000 acres. In: 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. [Map is in pocket, credited to Rand, McNally and Co., Chicago, colored.]

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.


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 Sansome Street, (near Pine) San Francisco Scale one Inch to 16 Miles. 1:1,013,760. Britton, Rey & 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” 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.

Pinart, Alph. [Pinart, Alphonse]

1877 25.899 California Méridionale et Arizona pour suivre le voyage de A. Pinart 1875-1876. ("Gravé par Erhard, 12 r. Duguay-Trouin.", “Imp. Fraillery 3 rue Fontanes”) In: Voyage dans l’Arizona. Société de Géographie, Bulletin (Paris), Series 6, 13 (March): 225-240, map. [Map scale 1:5,000,000.] Pinart’s route is indicated, crossing “Rio Colorado” at “Fort Yuma”/“Arizona City” and at “Hardyville”. The Grand Canyon area is drawn generally, 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’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. Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories


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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CañON) The Hand-Book 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.]
**Froiseth, B. A. M.**


[► 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**


[► 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.]


**Hinton, Richard J.**


**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 Lieutenant George M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, for the fiscal year ending June 30,


Powell, John Wesley

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, in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANYON; 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.]

Rand, McNally and Co.

1878 25.1568 Rand McNally & Co.’s Arizona. In: 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. [Map on 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 chaparral 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.**


≡ CROSS-LISTINGS  WHEAT V:1237 [with illustration facing p. 339]

**Daniels, W. H. [Daniels, William Haven]**

1879 25.1126 Map VI. United States. 1879. *In: 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 the map 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
The Grand Canon 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON).]

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 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 "Ft. 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 Sallton 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 of 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 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.”]

Frémont, John Charles

information to travellers and settlers concerning climate, health, mining, husbandry, education, the Indians, Mormonism, the Chinese: with the Homestead, Pre-emption, Land, and Mining Laws. By a corps of able contributors. Bloomington, Illinois: Charles R. Brodix, pp. 296-301. [Map follows p. 352.]

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 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 [BROADSIDE].] [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 and Geographical Survey of the Territories

NO DATE 24.201 General geologic map of the area explored from 1869 to 1880. Scale 1 inch = 41.03 miles. 35° to 48° N, 90° to 114° W. U.S. Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories.

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 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.]

Verlag von Otto Spamer [firm]

1880 25.1687 [Two maps.] In: Hand-Atlas der neueren Erdbeschreibung für Haus und Schule. Beigabe zu Otto Spamer’s Illustrirtem Konvensions-Lexikon. Leipzig und Berling: Verlag von Otto Spamer, 34 plates + unpaginated texts. [Date on title-page: “1875-1880”]. ► See MAP XXVII, “Nord-Amerika” (physiographic), and MAP XXIX, “Vereinigte Staaten v. Nord-Amerika, Mexiko, Central-Amerika und West-Indien” (political). Map XXIX depicts geographical features more clearly. “Rio Colorado” is shown between “Meerb. v. Californien” and the confluence of “R. Verde. Green R.” and “R Grande”. Tributaries are “S. Juan”, “Rio de Lino” (Little Colorado River), Virgin River (seemingly labeled “Wahsatsch”), Bill Williams River (not labeled), and “R. Gila”. The Colorado is shown only diagrammatically, passing more or less on a straight course through the Grand Canyon area (not labeled). The only place name in this region is “Colorado City” at the Colorado-Gila confluence.] [In German.]

H. H. Hardesty and Co.

1881 25.1402 Map of Arizona. (“Rand, McNally & Co., Engr’s, Chicago.”) In: Historical hand-atlas : illustrated : containing large scale copper plate maps of each state and territory of the United States, the 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.] [Map appears on pp. 164-165.] ► “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).]

Dutton, Clarence Edward

THE GRAND CANYON • Volume 2 • CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

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 S't 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, “SH 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.)

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.]

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 S't 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 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 Map of the United States. INSET ON: 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.”) (► “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 Telegraphie (Beilheft zum Amtsblatt des Reichs-Postamts) (Berlin), 12(10) (May): 299–306. [See MAP (p. 301), and a portion of the section, “Die südlichen transcontinentalen Hauptwege” (p. 302 and following). Item with credit to Robert von Schlagintweit; probably Schlagintweit (1884, ITEM NO. 2.13639 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON).] [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 “Rio Gila”. A road is shown approaching Fort Yuma from Sonora along a path from the southeast. “I. Gore” and “I. Montague” 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  *Map of the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad System. Showing its direct Connecting Lines in the United States and Mexico.* ("Rand, McNally & Co., Engravers, Chicago.") INSET ON RECTO: 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.") ► 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.

Dutton, Clarence E.

provided with the assistance of Daniel F. Cassidy and Richard D. Quartaroli. [NOTE: Sets of loose Atlas sheets, not folded and not stamped with external numbers on verso, are known. Because many atlases have also been disbound and their plates reused or made available separately (particularly by sale), a separate illustrated list of these plates is made available here in THE GRAND CANON Volume 1, Appendix V.]

**García y Cubas, Antonio**

1885 25.1543 Atlas Pintoresco é Historico de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos por Antonio García Cubas Publicado por Debray Suc.ores México 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 actually printed in capital letters that omit diacritical marks): “I. Carta Politica”, “II. Carta Etnografica”, “III Carta Eclesiastica”, “IV Vias de Comunicacion y Movimiento Maritimo”, “V. Instrucciones Publica”, “VI Carto Orografica”, “VII Carta Hidrografica”, “VIII Carta Agricultura”, “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 Garcia Cubas. Carta General.) (“Publicado por Debray Sucesores Imprenta Litografica, Mexico. Queda asegurada la propiedad de esta obra conforme a las leyes en la Republica 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.]

**Garollo, G.**

NO DATE 25.1691 (DIRETTORE) Stati Uniti d’ America meta’ [sic] Occidentale. (“Stab. Lit. Galileo Milano”; “Casa Edit. D. Francesco Vallardi Proprieta Letteraria”; “G. Garollo dir.”) From: Porena, Filippo, L’America del nord; o America Anglo-Sassone. In: Marinelli, G., ed altri scienziati Italiani, La terra : trattato popolare di geografia universale. Milano, Napoli, Roma, Torino, Palermo, Pisa, Bologna, Catania, Firenze, Genova, Padova, Cagliari, Sassari, Bari, and Pavia: Casa Editrice Dottor Francesco Vallardi, between pp. 176/177. [Ca. 1885.] [► “Colorado R.” is shown between “Golfo di California” and the confluence of “Gannison [sic] R.” and “Dolores R.” in eastern Utah; downstream of that confluence is the confluence of “Green R.” Its course through “Gr. Canon of the Colorado” shows the currently mapped course, although downstream from the confluence of the Little Colorado River (not labeled) is marked as “Marble C.” Cataract Creek is also shown (not labeled). The route of the “Atlantic Pacific R.R.” is shown; the 32nd parallel route is shown but not labeled.] [In Italian.]

**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 de 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 obras 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.]


Dutton, Clarence Edward 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON]).] Although the text is printed within quotation marks, significant editing is noticed; mostly, deleted passages are not indicated by ellipses.]

García y Cubas, Antonio [García Cubas, Antonio] 1886 25.1299 Baja California. (”Atlas Mexicano por Antonio García Cubas. Carta XXVIII.”) (”Publicado por Debray Suc\#{a} Imprenta Litográfica, México. Queda asegurada la propiedad de esta obra conforme á las leyes en la República Mexicana y en los Estados
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>25.1555</td>
<td>Railroad and County Map of Arizona. Geo. F. Cram, Engraver and Publisher, Chicago.</td>
<td>Cram, George F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>25.616</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. (&quot;Compiled and drawn by A. F. Dinsmore&quot;).</td>
<td>Dinsmore, A. F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>25.869</td>
<td>The transcontinental railroads. Science, 10 (September 16) (241): 133-137, MAP between pp. 136/137.</td>
<td>Hubbard, Gardiner G.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kiepert, R. [Kiepert, Richard]

1887 25.1757  Stati Uniti dell' America e Messico.  ("Ulrico Hoepli, Editore Librajo [sic] in Milano.")  In: Atlante geografico di 25 carte del dott. R. Kiepert con notizie geografiche e statistiche compilate dal dott.; G. Garollo.  Sesta edizione completamente rifiata.  Milano, Napoli, and Pisa: Ulrico Hoepli, Editore-Libraio della Real Casa, 72 pp. (pp. 63-72 are advertisements), 25 maps + [4] pp. advertisements.  (Manuali Hoepli.)  [This is Map 23, scale 1:36,000,000.  [= “F. Colorado” is labeled on the lower Colorado River; upstream, “F. Green (R. Verde)” is labeled but the Grand and San Juan Rivers are not labeled; “F. Colorado Chiquito” and “F. Gila” are labeled but the Virgin and Bill Williams Rivers are not. The entire Green-Colorado is depicted as encanyoned from headwater nearly to the Gila confluence. The mouth of the Colorado is depicted without any indication of islands there at the head of “Golfo di California”].  [In Italian.]

1888

Nordhoff, Charles

1888 25.1759  Peninsular California, showing the limits of the International Company.  In: Peninsular California : some account of the climate, soil, productions, and present condition chiefly of the northern half of Lower California.  New York: Harper and Brothers, 130 pp.  [Fold-out map facing p. 11.]  [= “Colorado R.” is depicted between Yuma, Arizona, and the head of the “Gulf of California”; the New River (not labeled) is also shown. In the region immediately west of the Colorado and New Rivers in Mexico, labels appear for “gold”, “tin”, “alum & sulphur mines”, and “saltpetre.”]

Rand McNally and Co.

NO DATE 25.593  A correct map of the United States of America, showing the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R.R. and connections.  Chicago: Rand McNally and Co., Engravers, 1 sheet, scale ca. 1:8,000,000.  [1888; date of “JAN 22 1888” seen stamped on Library of Congress Copyright Office deposit copy.]  [= Grand Canyon is labeled as “Big canon of the Colorado Riv.” The railroad line is shown passing closest to the canyon at “Hualapais Spr.” (Peach Springs). “Lee’s Ferry” is also denoted. The Little Colorado River is labeled “Flax Riv. or Colorado” (sic), shown reaching its confluence with the Colorado directly from the southeast.]  [Compare also Rand McNally and Co., 1888, ITEM NO. 25.594.]

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.]
Matthews, Northrup and Co.

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 from 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.]

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.]

1890

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

the Colorado through “Grand Canon” and “Marble Canon” 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.]

1891  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.)

1892  Berghaus, Hermann

1892  25.786  Höhen und Tiefen.  In: Berghaus’ Physikalischer Atlas : 75 Karten in sieben Abteilungen, enthaltend 514 Darstellungen über Geologie, Hydrographie, Meteorologie, Erdmagnetismus, Pflanzenverbreitung, Tierverbreitung und Völkerkunde.  Gotha: Justus Perthes.  [► Plate is a world map that labels “Colorado” and “Gila”, with the Colorado entering the head of “Botes M.” Adjacent to the river confluence is the label “Colorado Wüste”.]  [In this bibliography refer also to Bailly et al. (2019, ITEM NO.}
2.28944 in Volume 1 of *The Grand Canon*), in which this plate is reproduced. [In German.]

**Hovey, H. C. [Hovey, Horace Carter]**

1892 25.1849 On the rim and in the depths of the Grand Canyon. *Scientific American*, 67(6) (August 6): 87-89. [See MAP, p. 88, *Map of the Grand Cañon Region of the Colorado River, in Arizona*. ("American Bank Note Co. New York") ("42917").] [► Usually, maps within periodicals are not cited in this cartobibliography, but this is cited for its interesting historical inclusions. The entire Grand Canyon region is displayed, with the route of the "Atlantic and Pacific Rail Road" running across the bottom of the map. Wagon routes and trails are marked: from Flagstaff, "Stage Route" follows around the eastern side of the "San Francisco Peaks" and reaches "Hance's" on the eastern end of the South Rim of Grand Canyon; and "Moqui Trail" departs from this route to cross "Little Colorado", at which point "Mormon Road" leaves for "Lee's Ferry" (with "Navajo Trail" also reaching the ferry, north of "Marble Cañon"); although no trail is shown on the western side of the river. From "Williams" a road leaves northward to the canyon, dividing into "Rowe's Route" that reaches the canyon opposite "Bright Angel Cr.", and "Bass' Route" that parallels "Cataract Creek" and is shown going all the way to its confluence with the Colorado. At "Peach Springs" a road is shown heading north-northeastward to the Colorado; even though Diamond Creek is depicted arriving from the east and east-northeast it is not labeled.]

**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 Untied 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.]

**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.]
[The projection is such that the entire earth is presented with a northern hemisphere sitting in a saucer that envelopes the southern hemisphere, the whole of which is positioned on a plane. Even at this scale the features noted are shown.]

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 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CAÑON).]

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 "Río 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 for 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. (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.

Zilliacus, Konni

1893 25.956  

1894

H. V. and H. W. Poor [firm]

1894 25.1761  
[Two maps.] In: Manual of the railroads of the United States for 1894. Twenty seventh annual number. New York: H. V. and H. W. Poor; London: Effingham Wilson; New York: American Banknote Company. [Cover title: Poor’s Manual—1894. American Bank Note Co. No. 86 Trinity Place, New York, Engravers and Printers.] [See two maps, depicting variant styles as of this date. [See two maps: [1], “Railroad Map of the United States—Section 14. Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.” (“Eng’d by American Bank Note Co. New York”) ➤ “Colorado R.” is depicted rather generally between the head of the Gulf of California (not labeled) and the confluence of “Grand River” and “Green River” (although the labels are erroneously switched). Tributaries received en route are “San Juan Riv” from the northeast and east-southeast (what might be the Paria River [not labeled] is shown reaching the Colorado from the northwest just north of the San Juan confluence), an unlabeled small tributary from the east reaching the Colorado just south of the Utah-Arizona boundary, “Little Colorado Riv.” from the east-southeast and southeast, Cataract Creek (not labeled) from the south and southeast, Kanab Creek (not labeled) from the north-northeast, an unlabeled tributary from the northeast, “Virgin River” from the northwest and northeast, Bill Williams River (not labeled) from the east and north, and “Gila River” from the east-northeast. The course of the Colorado through the “Grand Canon” resembles the imaginative course partly reminiscent of that shown by Egloffstein and Ives. The route of the “Atl. & Pac.” railroad is depicted generally, as is also the “Sou. Pac.” railroad. [2], “Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad System.” ➤ “Colorado R.” is depicted between the head of “Gulf of California” and the confluence of Green and Grand Rivers (neither is labeled). The only tributaries received en route are the Little Colorado and Gila Rivers (neither is labeled). The Colorado’s course through the Grand Canyon region is generalized but approximates the true course. The route of the “Atl. & Pac. R. R.” is shown generally.]

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Edition Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>25.155</td>
<td>1898</td>
<td>Gray, C. P. [Gray, Charles P.]</td>
<td>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 &amp; 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 &amp; 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.]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25.895</td>
<td>1898</td>
<td>Noriega, Eduardo</td>
<td>Geografía de la República Mexicana</td>
<td>México: Librería de la Vda 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.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.


National Publishing Company

1901


1902

Bailey, Gilbert Ellis, and Aubury, Lewis E.


Bicknell, P. C.  [Bicknell, Pierpont Constable]

NO DATE  25.789  *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).]
[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.]

Price, William W.


1903

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." "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.]

Yuzhkov, S. N.


Dellenbaugh, Frederick S.

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
The publisher's production (fide Dan Cassidy, Five Quail Books). [Later eds. printed without date (see Dellenbaugh, no date, Item No. 2.26910 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON).] [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. [Ca. 1905.] [Includes inset: Marginal Map Showing location of Irrigable Lands.]

Stieler, Adolf

1905 25.166


Dellenbaugh, Frederick S.

NO DATE 25.800

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 "... 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


L. L. Poates Engraving Co. of New York

1906 25.1852  Map of Arizona, engraved by the L. L. Poates Engraving Co. of New York especially for The American Bank Reporter. Copyright, 1906, by Steurer Publishing Co., New York Banking towns are in gothic type. In: The American Bank Reporter. February-March, 1907. New York: Steurer Publishing Co., between pp. 8/9. [The serial is produced semi-annually. Other issues have not been examined.] [► The base map is peculiar, in that the encanyoned "Colorado River" is shown along its correct course through the Grand Canyon region, tributaries reflect a much older source. "Marble Cañon" is labeled between "Lees Ferry" and downstream of the "Little Colorado River" confluence; "Grand Cañon" is labeled between the "Kanab R." confluence and "Virgin River" confluence. "Grand Wash" is peculiarly shown as a disjointed system of stream, not reaching the Colorado River. Diamond Creek (not labeled) is depicted reaching the Colorado from due east. Cataract Creek (not labeled) is shown prominently, but three additional streams (not labeled) are shown reaching the Colorado generally from the south. The Paria River is not shown, but there are two tributaries that reach the Colorado from the east in the Lees Ferry area. (The San Juan River, not labeled, is also depicted on the map.) "Red Butte" is shown southwest of "Grand Canyon" village. The "Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe" railroad is shown crossing Arizona, with the "Grand Canyon" spur between Williams and Grand Canyon (passing to the east of Red Butte and twice crossing one of the unlabeled tributaries. Another rail spur is shown from a point west of Kingman to Mineral Park and Chloride. The "Southern Pacific" railroad is also delineated. Another rail line, "(Building) Arizona & California", is shown between Parker on the Colorado River and rail lines reaching Prescott from the north and south.]

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

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.] [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.]

1907

**Colby, Frank Moore, and Sandeman, George**

1907 25.796  

1908

**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.") ("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."")

**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.” Includes three fold-out MAPS that do not appear in earlier eds.]
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]


C. S. Hammond and Co.


1912

Hill, Thomas E.


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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON), which in so appearing also
supported the paper by Dracopoli (1912, Item No. 2.29244), that was appended without title to Lumholtz’s paper.

U.S. General Land Office


Locke, Harry


Shelton, William Arthur

1913 25.657 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. In: 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]) [This is Map 22.]

Clason Map Company


Fitch, George


Smith, Benjamin E.


Sykes, Godfrey Glenton

1914 25.1879 Map of the Desert of the Colorado. In: D. T. MacDougall et al., The Salton Sea: A study of the geography, the geology, the floristics, and the ecology of a desert basin,
**Thurston, Albert G.**

1914 25.1843  
Irrigation District and Road Map Imperial Valley Published by Western Map & Publishing Co. El Centro & Pasadena [recto] Imperial Valley Tract Map Published by Western Map & Publishing Co. El Centro and Pasadena [verso]. (“Copyright 1914 by Albert G. Thurston.”) (“Published and Copyrighted by Albert G. Thurston Pasadena, Cal.”) (“Drawn by Geo. H. Rock”) [Recto includes text, “Facts About Imperial Valley, Imperial County, Cal.”]

1915

**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.]

1916

**Smith, James Perrin**

1916 11.5899  
Geological map of the State of California. California State Mining Bureau, 1 sheet.

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.”]
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


### Automobile Club of Southern California

1919 25.1841  Automobile road map of Imperial County, California.  Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California, Touring Bureau, Route and Map Service.  (362.)

### Clason Map Company


### 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.  (“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 shown, which crosses 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.]

885

American Automobile Association, Touring Information Board


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, reconnoissances 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.]

Housholder, E. Ross

1920 25.1848  Road and Mine Map of Mohave County Arizona : Showing the highways and other public and private roads, together with the more important mining properties and ranches. Scale—1 inch equals 6 miles July 1920 Compiled by E. Ross Housholder Mining Engineer Kingman, Arizona. [Title cartouche on map is cited. Recto map with border text, with caption, "Mine and Road Map Mohave County, Arizona”. Verso displays advertisements mostly for Kingman businesses; also showing boxed title, Road and Mine Map of Mohave County, Arizona : Showing the more important mines, ranches, highways, railroads, towns, mountain ranges, valleys, canyons, ferries, springs, Indian and forest reservations, etc.]

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Soils

NO DATE 11.18797  (IN COOPERATION WITH University of California Agricultural Experiment Station) Soil map. California; Brawley sheet. [1920s.] [Scale not indicated. With soil profile keys and legends.]
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 geographical 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.] [Regarding Mile 0 see note at beginning of Section 2.]

First National Bank of Boston

Hanstein, Otfrid 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. 2.5132 in volume 1 of THE GRAND CANYON).] • [Young-reader title. 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 in volume 1 of THE GRAND CANYON) for complete information on this publication.] [In German.]

Imperial Irrigation District (California)

1922 11.1436 Colorado River delta: Mexico, 1922. [Imperial, California]: Imperial Irrigation District, 1 sheet.

Birdseye, Claude H., and Burchard, R. W.


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.]

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.

Noyes, C. B.


U.S. General Land Office

1923 25.1575 Department of the Interior Hubert Work, Secretary General Land Office William Spry, Commissioner United States including territories and insular possessions showing the extent of public surveys[,] national parks and monuments, Indian, military, bird and game reservations, national forests, railroads, canals, and other details compiled under the direction of I. P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division 1923. ("Scale 37 Miles to 1 Inch").
1924

Birdseye, Claude H.

1924 10.119

Plan and profile of Colorado River from Lees Ferry, Ariz., to Black Canyon, Ariz.-Nev., and Virgin River, Nev. (Topography by R. W. Burchard and C. H. Birdseye.) U.S. Geological Survey, 21 sheets consisting of 14 plans (maps, sheets A-N, scale 1:31,680, contour interval 50 feet, contour interval on river surface 5 feet; see key below) and 7 profiles (sheets O-U, scale 1:81:680, vertical scale 1 inch = 20 feet). [Virgin River, between Colorado River and Muddy Creek, plans on sheets K, M, N.] [Full set displays Colorado River Miles 0-356, and Virgin River Miles 0-28. "Mileage [on Colorado River] is measured [downstream] from U. S. G. S. concrete gage well opposite mouth of Paria River".] [NOTE: For continuation of series from Black Canyon to the southern international boundary, see U.S. Geological Survey (1927, ITEM NO. 10.123).] [Regarding Mile 0 see note at beginning of Section 2.]
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.“; two 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


Mitchell, Samuel Augustus [Sr.]


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


Hedin, Sven

1926  25.855  *Sonderkarte des Gran Cañon in Arizona.* In: *Gran Cañon: Mein Besuch im amerikanischen Wunderland.* Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus, 245 pp. [This fold-out map is laid in with cloth strap inside rear cover.] [Translation of Hedin (1925), *Grand Canyon* (ITEM NO. 2.3305 in Volume 1 of *THE GRAND CANON*).] [In German.]

Hulbert, A. B.


Rishel, W. D.  [Rishel, William D. “Bill”]

See in Part 9 of *THE GRAND CANON* Volume 1, 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.]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>25.1673</td>
<td>Blackburn's Map of Southern California: Ten Counties: Mt. Diablo and San Bernardino Meridians: 1927. Los Angeles: O. V. Blackburn. (&quot;10 In One&quot;—Kern, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, Imperial Counties in One Map&quot;). [Very detailed, including Township and Range with Sections. Includes lands of the Colorado River Land Co. in Baja California, Mexico, and adjacent areas. Includes adjacent areas in Arizona and Nevada. Denotes &quot;Proposed Boulder Canyon Dam Site&quot; and &quot;Black Canyon Dam Site&quot;].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>25.856</td>
<td>Sonderkarte des Gran Cañon in Arizona. <em>In:</em> Gran Cañon: Mein Besuch im amerikanischen Wunderland. Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus, 2nd ed., 245 pp. [This fold-out map is laid in with cloth strap inside rear cover.] [Translation of Hedin (1925), Grand Canyon (ITEM NO. 2.3305 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON).] [In German].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>25.452</td>
<td>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].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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). [Refer to key below.]
[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).] [Regarding Mile 0 see note at beginning of Section 2.]


1928

Hanstein, Otfrid von

1928 25.843 (ed.) In den Tälern des Todes: die abenteuerliche Erforschung der Wunderwelt am Colorado durch J. W. Powell. Leipzig: Verlag Deutsche Buchwerkstätten G.m.b.H., 2nd ed., 176 pp., plates. (Durch Steppen und Urwald.) (Colophon, "Druck von Oscar Brandstetter in Leipzig" (p. [4], i.e. title-page verso).) • [Young-reader title. MAP is the same as in Hanstein (1922, Item No. 6.1373 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON.) [See Hanstein (1928, Item No. 6.1374) for complete complete information on this publication.] [In German.]
Hedin, Sven

1928  25.857  Восьмое чудо света : Большой Каньон  [Vos’moe chudo sveta : Bol’shoi Kan’on]. [The eighth wonder of the world : Grand Canyon.] (С. П. Кублицкой-Пиоттух [S. P. Kublitskoi-Piottukh], translator.) Москва́ 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANTON) 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 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).]

Favela, J. L.

1929  11.16978  Plano de la región del delta Río Colorado y de los terrenos irrigables con aguas derividadas 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.]

Istituto Geografico de Agostini

peculiar depiction of the river "Colorado" as a single stream between headwater in "Montagne Roccose" south of "Parc N° Yellowstone" (states are not delineated) and "Golfo di California"; its only tributary is the Gila River (not labeled). In so showing the course of the river, it is the Green and Colorado Rivers. The routes of the 35th and 32nd parallel railroads are shown but not labeled. [In Italian.]

**McConnel, R.**

1929 25.179  *Lower Colorado River, Imperial Valley and Boulder Canyon reservoir*. U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, scale ca. 1:443,520. ("Map no. 2530A"). [Also apparently other eds.]

**U.S. Bureau of Reclamation**

1929 25.183  *Colorado River basin below Boulder Dam: 1929*. U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, map. ("Map no. 23566"). [Irrigated and irrigable lands.]


1929 11.18197  *Lower Colorado River, Imperial Valley, and Boulder Canyon Reservoir*. 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.]

1929 11.18198  *Lower Colorado River, Imperial Valley, and Boulder Canyon Reservoir*. 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.]

**Anonymous**

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."]

**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.]

**Fenner, C. H.**


**Imperial Irrigation District (California)**

1930 11.1437  *Colorado River delta: Mexico, 1930*. [Imperial, California]: Imperial Irrigation District, 1 sheet.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>25.844</td>
<td>Hanstein, Otfrid von</td>
<td>(Ed.) In den Tälern des Todes: die abenteuerliche Erforschung der Wunderwelt am Colorado durch J. W. Powell. Leipzig: Verlag Deutsche Buchwerkstätten G.m.b.H., 3rd revised ed., 176 pp., plates. (Durch Steppen und Urwald.) (Colophon, &quot;Druck von Oscar Brandstetter in Leipzig&quot; (p. [4], i.e. title-page verso).) MAP (p. [6]) revised and simplified, depicting &quot;Marschrute&quot; from Green River City, Wyoming, to Fort Mohave, Arizona, and with lower Colorado River labeled &quot;Rio Grande&quot; although wholly labeled &quot;Colorado&quot; on INSET MAP of state boundaries. [See Hanstein (1931, ITEM NO. 6.1375 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON) for complete complete information on this publication.] [In German.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>25.68</td>
<td>Mora, Jo</td>
<td>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.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>25.69</td>
<td>Mora, Jo</td>
<td>Grand Canyon. Monterey, California: Jo Mora Publications. [Cartoon physiographic map.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>25.94</td>
<td>Union Pacific System</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>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

897
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.]

U.S. Army Air Corps

1932 25.530 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 Navigation Map No. 17 (Experimental)", color topographic map, scale 1:500,000. "Night Flying Map", white on black, scale 1:1,000,000.]

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation


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).

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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANYON. 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.]

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.]

Las Vegas (Nevada) Chamber of Commerce

NO DATE 25.1762  Boulder Dam and Las Vegas, Nevada. Center of the scenic southwest. Las Vegas, Nevada: Las Vegas, Nevada, Chamber of Commerce, 1 sheet (2 sides).  [Ca. 1935.]  [Verso comprises artistic, earth-curvature view of the Southwest, centered on Las Vegas and Boulder Dam; no scale; with panel: “Visit all the Scenic Wonders of the Great southwest Las Vegas is the center of this charmed circle of unequaled mountain and desert splendor. Several days may be spent in making easy motor trips from Las Vegas, over splendid highways, to many different Points of Interest. Boulder Dam • Death Valley • Valley of Fire • Lost City [•] Mount Charleston • Zion National Park • Bryce Canyon [•] Cedar Breaks • Grand Canyon • Las Vegas, Nevada Chamber of Commerce.”]

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

1935 25.1684  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. In: 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.]
Taylor, Ruth

1935  25.1690  [Maps.] In: Taylor, Frank J., and Taylor, Ruth, Our U.S.A. : a gay geography. (Text by Frank J. Taylor, maps by Ruth Taylor.) Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 113 pp. [Full-page cartoon-illustrated maps for the 48 states and American possessions. See Arizona (map 13), California (map 17), and Nevada (map 65); see also Utah (map 101), which includes northern Arizona, there illustrating “Pipe Springs Natl. Mon.”] [NOTE: The volume scarcely appears in the used-book market, as many dealers have broken the volumes in order to sell individual maps at a premium.]

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.

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.

1936

Lindgren, Jolly [Lindgren, Hjalmer]


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. [► 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.]

1937

Sykes, Godfrey Glenton

1937  25.932  Map of the Colorado Delta Region Approximate Status of 1933. In: The Colorado delta. Carnegie Institution of Washington, Publication 460, 193 pp., fold-out map. [Variant 1 of this publication. See Sykes (1937, ITEM NO. 2.25806 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANYON) for extensive notes regarding points pertaining to this volume.] [Map is a fold-out, Plate I, inside rear cover, scale 1:750,000.] [Illustrated herein on p. xi.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Title and Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>25.186</td>
<td>Colorado River basin. U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. (&quot;Map no. 26380&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>Arizona. Wilmington, Delaware: Mentholatum Co., scale 1:1,600,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>25.643</td>
<td>State Highway Department's official road map of the State of Nevada, 1939. Carson City, Nevada: Nevada Department of Highways, 1 sheet. [The Kingman-Boulder Dam highway in Arizona is depicted as paved only from north of Chloride to the dam. Boulder Dam Recreational Area and &quot;Mead Lake&quot; are depicted.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>24.822</td>
<td>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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON).]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>25.777</td>
<td>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.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1940 | 25.1747  | The United States as viewed by California (very unofficial) Distorted and Drawn by Ernest Dudley Chase Winchester, Mass. ("Copyright 1940, Ernest Dudley Chase."). [Pictorial map labels Colorado River, Blythe, Needles, El Centro, Imperial Valley, and "Salton
Lake 250 ft. below sea level. “Grand Canyon” is labeled (but not depicted) at the northwestern corner of an Arizona (not labeled) with stylized boundaries.]

**Fergusson, Erna**

1940 25.817  

**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 in Volume 1 of *The Grand Canon*) that generally refers to the canyons below the confluence of the Grand and Green Rivers.] [MAP: 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**  WHEAT II:416 [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., MAP. [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 [Lindgren, Hjalmer]**

1940 25.141  
*A hysterical map of Grand Canyon National Park: a mile deep and ever so wide: a swell place to throw your old razor blades.* Spokane, Washington: Lindgren Brothers, 1 sheet.

1941

**Brawley Chamber of Commerce**

1941 25.1842  
*Scenic map of the Imperial Valley desert area.* Brawley, California: Brawley Chamber of Commerce. [Map caption: “Imperial Valley is in the heart of one of the most fascinating recreational areas in the Southwest”]. [Map note: “Official Tourist Map of Imperial Valley California Adopted by Board of Supervisors Nov. 17, 1941 W. J. McClelland [facsimile signature] County Clerk.”] [Map is centered on Brawley.]
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.]

U.S. National Park Service

1941 25.115 Land map of eastern portion of Boulder Dam National Recreation Area, Grand Wash Cliffs to western boundary of Grand Canyon, Arizona. 4 sheets, scale 1 in. = 1 mi.

Winters, Raymond


Avey, George M.


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.]

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"].

Auerbach, Herbert S.


SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Birdseye, Claude H.


Raisz, Erwin


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 x 17 inches, produced separately to accompany Atwood (1940, Item No. 21.114 in Volume 1 of The Grand Canon).]

1947

Travel-Aid

1947 25.143 Las Vegas Nevada invites you! See Boulder Dam, Lake Mead. Las Vegas, Nevada: Travel-Aid, 1 sheet, folded.

1948

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation


U.S. Geological Survey

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.


1950

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.]

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

the President’s Water Resources Policy Commission.) [1951.] [Original draft 1950; ed., revised Edward A. Ackerman, John C. Beebe, John M. Carmody, Patricia Howse, Edward N. Munns, Evelyn S. Myers, and Jane G. Perry. Figure 5, fold-out map, dated January 1951. Signatures carry GPO printing code prefix “51.”]

Storie, R. Earl, AND Weir, Walter W.

1951 11.18928 Generalized soil map of California. In: Storie, R. Earl, and Weir, Walter W. [no date], Generalized soil map of California. California Agricultural Experiment Station Extension Service, Manual 6 (University of California, College of Agriculture, Agricultural Experiment Station and Extension Service), 52 pp., map in pocket. [Map is dated April 1951.]

U.S. Geological Survey


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.

Luedke, R. G., AND Shoemaker, E. M.


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

copies have been printed at the Cole-Holmquist Press[,] Los Angeles[.] Binding by Earl Gray[.]”) [English translation of Berton (1878, Item No. 2.1442 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANYON), 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”.

Eddy, Gerald A.


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]

1955

Finch, Warren I.


Schuchert, Charles


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.

**Pillmore, C. L.**


**Rand McNally and Co.**


1957

**Marshall, C. H.**


**McQueen, Kathleen**


**Minard, J. P.**


**Morris, R. H.**


**Pomeroy, J. S.**


**Raisz, Erwin**

1957 24.826 *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 in Volume 1 of *The Grand Canon*).] [Also reprinted 1968.]
### U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Region 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>25.562</td>
<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>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Wheat, Carl Irving**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Egloffstein, F. W. von [Egloffstein, Friedrich Wilhelm von]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON) for bibliographical details of the original volume.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Wells, John D.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Wheat, Carl Irving**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**National Geographic Society**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Peterson, R. G.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
### SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

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.
The Grand Canon • Volume 2 • Cartobibliography

Section 3. Chronological List of All Items in Sections 1 & 2

Rude, Kleng


Sloss, L. L.; Dapples, E. C.; and Krumbein, W. C.


Triumph Press


U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Map Service


Wheat, Carl Irving


1961

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.]

Jennings, Charles W.


Maxson, John H.


Reviews and Notices: Campbell, 1962, Item No. 21.7362 in Volume 1 of the Grand Canon
McCrory, Fred J., AND O’Haire, Robert T.


Peterson, R. G.


Peterson, R. G., AND Wells, J. D.


United Air Lines


1962

Akers, J. P.; Irwin, J. H.; Stephen, P. R.; AND McClymonds, N. E.

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 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 Fork, 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 915]
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”.


Strand, Rudolph G.


Triumph Press


1963

Anderson, Allen


Bishop, Charles C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Catalogue No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cornwell and Cooper Enterprises</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>25.986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Velasco Hernández, Juan</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>11.5850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Levantamiento gravimetrico zona geotermica de Mexicali Baja California. 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>Weschow, Karl</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>25.216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wheat, Carl Irving</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>25.925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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. &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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>25.926</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1964**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Catalogue No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arizona State Highway Department</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>25.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Frémont, John Charles</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>25.828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hamilton, Warren B.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>11.9997</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Jones, Leslie Allen [Jones, Les]**

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.]

**Rusho, W. L., AND Adams, L. W.**


**Triumph Press**


**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]**


**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 Garcés. 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)]

---

72 See also footnote with Jones (1962).
Imperial Valley Development Agency

NO DATE 11.8623  Imperial Valley rockhound map. Palm Springs, California: Ball Advertising, Inc., 1 sheet. [1965?]

1966

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.]

Littlefield, W. M.


Maxson, John H.


Nightingale, Constance


Thomas, Frank J.


U.S. Army Topographic Command


1967

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".)
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 THE GRAND CANYON. Numerous other sections are without credit, as compiled by Hafner.]

Jennings, Charles W.


Maxson, John H.


McKee, Edwin D., AND Oriel, S. S. [Oriel, Steven S.]


Oetking, Philip; Feray, Dan E.; AND Renfro, H. B.


U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Region 3


U.S. Geological Survey


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.

Fletcher, Colin


Hamblin, W. Kenneth, AND Rigby, J. Keith

1968  10.98  Guidebook to the Colorado River, Part 1: Lee's Ferry to Phantom Ranch in Grand Canyon National Park; with notes on aboriginal cultures by R. T. Matheny, and on biological features by J. R. Murphy. *Brigham Young University, Geology Studies*, 15(5), Studies for Students, (4), 84 pp. ([Studies for Students: Brigham Young University, Department of Geology.]) ("Distributed October 1, 1968" [title-page verso].) [Cover: "Brigham Young University Geology Studies Volume 15 - Part 5 - 1968 Studies for Students No. 4 Guidebook to the Colorado River, Part 1: Lee's Ferry to Phantom Ranch in Grand Canyon National Park"; blue wraps, faded background illustration.] [Map views are annotated aerial photographs.]

Marvin, Richard F.


Maxson, John H.


McCormick, Richard C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author/Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

922

#### REVIEWS AND NOTICES

Anonymous, 1974, ITEM NO. 30.1518 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON

#### Campbell, Albert H.

**Report upon the Pacific wagon roads.** Fairchild, Washington: Ye Galleon Press, 125 pp. [Facsimile reprint of Campbell (1859, ITEM NO. 25.793), with a brief sketch of Campbell.] [Includes MAP.]

#### Derby, George Horatio


#### Hamblin, W. Kenneth, AND Rigby, J. Keith


**NOTE: Part 3 is extralimital to this bibliography: “Guidebook to the Colorado River, Part 3: Moab to Hite, Utah[,] through Canyonlands National Park”, by J. Keith Rigby, W. Kenneth Hamblin, Ray Matheny, and Stanley L. Welsh, Brigham Young University, Geology Studies, 18(2), Studies for Students, (6), 91 pp., 1971.]

#### Humboldt, Alexander von

[Humboldt, Friedrich Alexander von] [Humboldt, Alexander de] [Humboldt, Alexandre de]

Forschung zur Geschichte der Geographie und der Reisen [Hanno Beck, ed.], Volume 6. [Facsimile reprint of the 1812 ed. (ITEM NO. 25.548).] [Humboldt in French; accompanying text in German.]

King, P. B.

Maxson, John H.

Molenaar, C. M.

Péwé, Troy L.

U.S. Geological Survey

Wilson, Eldred D.; Moore, R. T.; and Cooper, J. R.

Wislizenus, F. A. [Wislizenus, Friedrich Adolph]

1970

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: 気象研究所 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.]

Dolan Springs Chamber of Commerce


Miller, Fred K.


Triumph Press


U.S. Geological Survey

products are now accessible online; see information and links on this webpage: https://www.usgs.gov/faqs/national-atlas-program-has-ended-any-data-still-available?qt-news_science_products=4#qt-news_science_products (accessed 2 March 2021.)

1971

California State Automobile Association

1971 25.23  Death Valley and Grand Canyon. San Francisco: California State Automobile Association, 1 sheet, scale 1:1,100,000.

Griscom, Andrew, and Muffler, L. J. P.


Heiniger, Ernst A.

1971 25.858  Anaglyphenkarte des Grand Canyon; Massstab 1:62 500. In: Grand Canyon : Natur und Tierwelt in 157 Farbaufnahmen. Bern, Switzerland: Kümmery 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. [Map is between pp. [124]/[125] and is to be viewed with the anaglyphoscope producing a three-dimensional image.)  [Red/green plastic-lensed cardboard anaglyphoscope accompanying the volume has printed on it: "KÜMMERY & 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 the map.] [In German.]

Sauck, W. A., and Sumner, J. S.


1972

Aguirre Bernal, Celso

NO DATE 25.509  Ciudad de Mexicali. Mexicali, Baja California: Paperlerias Mevalza. Scale ca. 1:12,000. [1972?] [In Spanish.]

Baars, Donald L.


Butler, Arthur P., Jr.


Craig, Lawrence C.

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.]

Garcia Cubas, Antonio

1972  25.1544  
Atlas Pintoresco é Historico de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. 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 actually printed in capital letters that omit diacritical marks): "I Carta Politica", "II. Carta Etnografica", "III Carta Eclesiastica", "IV Via 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.]

Grose, L. Trowbridge

1972  24.75  

Howard, Arthur D., and Williams, John W.

1972  24.89  

Jensen, Fred S.

1972  24.97  

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

1972  24.112  
(Chairman, R.M.A.G. Research Committee; with H. C. Bemis, R. S. Bryson, R. D. Holt, C. J. Lewis, J. C. MacLachlan, and D. E. Wilde; mapping coordinated by J. C.)

Lochman-Balk, Christina


Lutsey, Ira A., AND Nichols, Susan L.


MacLachlan, Marjorie E.


Mallory, William Wyman


Raisz, Erwin


Rascoe, Bailey, Jr., AND Baars, Donald L.


Robinson, Peter


Simon, Ruth B.


Steven, T. A.; Smedes, H. W.; Prostka, H. J.; Lipman, P. W.; AND Christiansen, R. L.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>25.858</td>
<td>[Translation of Heiniger (1971, ITEM NO. 2.3313 in Volume 1 of *The Grand C).] [In French, translated from German.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Title and Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1973 | 25.1860 | Russon, Robert S.  
| 1973 | 25.208 | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Map Service  
| 1973 | 25.228 | U.S. Army Topographic Command  
| 1973 | 25.564 | U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Region  
* 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. (Map 423-300-59.) (June 1973.) |
| 1974 | 10.136 | Belknap, Bill, and Belknap, Buzz [Belknap, William, Jr., and Belknap, William, III]  
| 1974 | 25.227 | Dowler, Warren Leroy  
* 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.] |
| 1974 | 25.558 | Hutchens, A. O.; Scott, B. R.; and Vasey, B. J.  
* (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.”) |
| 1974 | 24.110 | King, P. B., and Belkman, H. M.  
| 1974 | 10.22 | 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 order upstream from Lees Ferry, Arizona.] |
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 order upstream from the Virgin River–Colorado River confluence.]

Péwé, Troy L.

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

1975

Arrow Publishing Company

Egloffstein, F. W. von  [Egloffstein, Friedrich 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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANYON) for bibliographical details of the original volume.]

Heiniger, Ernst A.

Kistler Graphics, Inc.

Pacific Southwest Inter-Agency Committee
tributary confluences as well as separate mileages for selected tributary streams. For
the Colorado River main stem, mileages are in order upstream from Lees Ferry,
Arizona.]

Triumph Press
1975 25.364  Map of the Colorado River: Davis Dam to Topock.  [Los Angeles]: Triumph Press, 1
sheet.  (Kym’s Guide No. 12.)

U.S. Forest Service

U.S. National Park Service
Park Service, scale ca. 1:275,000; with text on verso.  [Also reprint, 1978.]  [In German.]
Park Service, scale ca. 1:275,000; with text on verso.  [In Spanish.]

1976

Arrow Publishing Company
1976 25.14  Metropolitan Phoenix, including state map of Arizona featuring Grand Canyon.  Distributed

California State Automobile Association, AND Automobile Club of Southern California
1976 25.25  Death Valley and Grand Canyon.  San Francisco: California State Automobile
Association, 1 sheet, scale 1:1,100,000.

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.
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.]

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.]

Locke, Harry
1976 25.878  (Compiler) Arizona Good Roads Association illustrated road maps and tour book.  Phoenix:
Arizona Department of Transportation, Arizona Highways Magazine Division, 200 pp.
[Facsimile reprint of 1913 ed.]
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).]

Pacific Southwest Inter-Agency Committee

1976  10.25  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 order upstream from the southerly U.S.-Mexico boundary.] [See also U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Region, Boulder Canyon Operations Office, 2001, ITEM NO. 10.141.]

Pilonero, Joseph T.


Radbruch-Hall, Dorothy H.; Colton, Roger B.; Davies, William E.; Skipp, Betty A.; Lucchitta, Ivo; AND Varnes, David J.


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.]


Sumner, John S.; Schmidt, J. S.; AND Aiken, C. L. V.


U.S. Forest Service

1977

Anderson, R. Ernest


Clark, Robert A.


Dutton, Clarence Edward


Hackman, R. J., and Olson, A. B.


Hardy, R. W. H. [Hardy, Robert William Hale]


Huntoon, Peter W., and Billingsley, George H.


Jennings, Charles W.

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.]


1978

Anderson, R. Ernest


Bohannon, Robert G.


Calzia, J. P., AND Smith, R. M.


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].


Hahman, W. Richard, Sr.

The Grand Canyon • Volume 2 • Cartobibliography

Section 3. Chronological List of All Items in Sections 1 & 2

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.

Haynes, D. D., and Hackman, R. J.


Lepley, Larry K.


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 × 36 inches, printed on one side on plasticized paper, omitting text and illustrations that appear in the mass produced 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]

≡ Reviews and Notices Auden, 1980, Item No. 30.412 in Volume 1 of The Grand Canyon

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.” [recto notation]  [This is Variant B. 22¾ × 35 inches (reduced from Variant A to accommodate presses used for very large National Geographic magazine press run), published for distribution with July 1978 issue of National Geographic, accompanying the features by W. E. Garrett (ITEM NOS. 2.2846, 2.2847); folded, 6 × 9 inches, to be laid in with this issue. “Copies of this map with additional coverage extending westward beyond Hermits Rest, same scale, 35” × 36”, printed one side only on plastic, may be purchased from the National Geographic Society, Washington, D.C.” (recto notation). For the larger format variant A, with slightly broader geographic coverage, see ITEM NO. 24.357. Key and credit notations are placed differently than in Variant A. Omits the table of trail distances that appears in Variant A.]

Stewart, John H., and Carlson, J. E.


U.S. Bureau of Land Management


U.S. Geological Survey

1978 11.483 Slope map: Boulder City folio. Reno, Nevada: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, 1 sheet. (Environmental Series, Las Vegas Series; 3Eb; Boulder City folio.)

1979

California State Automobile Association, Nevada Division

1979 25.24 Death Valley and Grand Canyon. San Francisco: California State Automobile Association, 1 sheet, scale 1:1,100,000.
### Levings, G. W., AND Farrar, C. D.


### Luedke, R. G., AND Smith, R. L.


### Quinn, David B.


### Ulrich, George E.; Hereford, Richard; Nealey, L. David; et al.


### U.S. Bureau of Land Management


### U.S. Geological Survey


### U.S. National Park Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>ISBN</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Heffner, J. D., AND Hyder, M. L.


Hose, R. K.


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.

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.]

Lysonski, Joseph C.; Sumner, John S.; Aiken, Carlos; AND Schmidt, James S.

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.]

[Nentvig, Juan] [also variously as Nentoig and Mentuig]

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.)]

Rainbow Expeditions


Remick, W. H.

### U.S. Geological Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Reference Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Reference Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.114</td>
<td>Landsat image of the Grand Canyon [colored].</td>
<td>[Distributed by] University of New Mexico, Albuquerque. [1980s.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Villalobos, Hector A., AND Hamm, Louis W.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Reference Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### 1981

#### Davis, W. E., AND Conradi, Arthur, Jr.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Reference Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Huntoon, Peter W., AND Billingsley, George H.; WITH Clark, Malcolm D.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Reference Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Radbruch-Hall, Dorothy H.; Colton, Roger B.; Davies, William E.; Skipp, Betty A.; Lucchitta, Ivo; AND Varnes, David J.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Reference Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
**Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company**


**Triumph Press**


**Villalobos, Hector A., and Hamm, Louis W.**


**Washburn, Bradford**


**1982**

**Baillieu, Thomas A., and Zollinger, Richard C.**


**Bush, Alfred Lerner, and Lane, M. E.**


**DuBois, Susan M.; Nowak, Thaddeus A.; Smith, Ann W.; and Nye, Nan K.**


**Huntoon, Peter W., and Billingsley, George H.; with Clark, Malcolm D.**


**National Geographic Society, Cartographic Division**

Saltus, R. W.


Scarborough, Robert B., AND Coney, Michael L.


Weide, D. L.


1983

Billingsley, George H., AND Huntoon, Peter W.


Billingsley, George H.; Antweiler, John C.; AND Ellis, Clarence E.


Billingsley, George H.; Ulrich, George E.; AND Barnes, C. W.


Bush, Alfred Lerner


Bush, Alfred Lerner, AND Lane, M. E.


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.

943
Lucchitta, Ivo;  Beard, L. Sue;  Billingsley, George H.;  Antweiler, J. C.;  Rieck, Hugh J.;  AND  Lane, M. E.


Menges, Christopher M.,  AND  Pearthree, Philip A.


Moulton, Gary E.


Navajo Nation


Péwé, Troy L.


Raines, Gary L.


Ryder, Robert T.


Scarborough, Robert B.;  Menges, Christopher M.;  AND  Pearthree, Philip A.


Stevens, Larry  [Stevens, Lawrence E.]

leaf “Postscript: A river once more”, dated July, 1983; and Errata. Also distributed later with single-leaf “Grand Canyon update: 1 November, 1983”, regarding spillover water releases from Glen Canyon Dam.

Sutphin, Hoyt B., AND Wenrich, Karen J.


Trails Illustrated

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.]

Triumph Press


U.S. Geological Survey


Wong, George


1984

Clark, M. M.

1984 11.5297 Map showing recently active breaks along the San Andreas fault and associated faults between Salton Sea and Whitewater River-Mission Creek, California. U.S. Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Investigations Map I-1483, 2 sheets, scale 1:24,000.

H. M. Gousha Company


Hamilton, Warren B.


Lindemann, Linda Lou

### MARTIN, JAMES C., AND MARTIN, ROBERT SIDNEY

1984 25.884  

### SARGENT, K. A., AND ROGGENSACK, KURT

1984 11.12018  

### SCARBOROUGH, ROBERT B., AND McGARVIN, THOMAS

1984 24.178  

### SHIRLEY, RODNEY W.

1984 25.369  

### SMITH, EUGENE I.

1984 11.5377  
Geologic map of the Boulder Beach quadrangle, Nevada. *Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Map 81*, 1 sheet, scale 1:24,000.

### STEVENS, LARRY [STEVENS, LAWRENCE E.]

1984 10.29  

### ULRICH, GEORGE E.; BILLINGSLEY, GEORGE H.; HEREFORD, RICHARD; WOLFE, EDWARD W.; NEALEY, L. DAVID; AND SUTTON, ROBERT L.

1984 24.195  

### U.S. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1984 25.121  

### 1985

### AVEY, GEORGE M.

1985 25.17  
Arizona highways. *In*: A sampler of sixty years of Arizona Highways [feature]. *Arizona Highways*, 61(4) (April): 5. [Stylized map of the State; from 1938(?) issue.]

### BILLINGSLEY, GEORGE H.; BARNES, CHARLES W.; AND ULRICH, G. E.

1985 24.42  
Earth Tracks
1985 25.217  Bright Angel recreation map. Phoenix: Earth Tracks. (Revision by Gordon Wahl.)

Map, Inc.
1985 25.65  Arizona travel adventures and trivia map [New Mexico map on verso]. Norman, Oklahoma: Map, Inc., 1 sheet.

Scarborough, Robert B.

Stevens, Larry [Stevens, Lawrence E.]

U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Phoenix Area Office, Branch of Roads

U.S. Soil Conservation Service

1986

Aquamaps, Inc.

Billingsley, George H., AND Breed, William J.
1986 24.38  Geologic map of the Bright Angel Trail, Grand Canyon, Arizona. Tulsa, Oklahoma: American Association of Petroleum Geologists, 1 sheet (2 sides); base map is topographic map by Washburn (1981), scale 1:4800, contour interval 25 feet; accompanied by text (Breed et al., 1986, ITEM NO. 23.22.).]

Billingsley, George H.; Antweiler, John C.; Beard, L. Sue; Lucchitta, Ivo; AND Lane, M. E.
1986 24.41  Mineral resource potential map of the Pigeon Canyon, Nevershine Mesa, and Snap Point Wilderness Study Areas, Mohave County, Arizona. U.S. Geological Survey, Miscellaneous
The text represents a chronological list of items from Sections 1 and 2 of the CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY section of The Grand Canyon Volume 2. It includes details about various maps and publications, such as their authors, years, and descriptions of their content. For example, Billingsley, George H.; Wenrich, Karen J.; and Huntoon, Peter W. published a breccia pipe and geologic map in 1986. Other notable entries include the work of Lucchitta, Ivo; Beard, Sue J.; and Rieck, Hugh J., and Mariano, John; Helferty, M. G.; and Gage, T. B. The page number at the bottom indicates it is page 948.
### 1986

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No</th>
<th>Title and Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### 1987

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No</th>
<th>Title and Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankovich, Anton, Jr.</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>25.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. M. Gousha Company</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>25.132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Shirley, Rodney W. 

Stevens, Larry [Stevens, Lawrence E.] 

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.]


Triumph Press

Underhill Foundation, AND Grand Canyon Trust 

Wenrich, Karen J.; Billingsley, George H.; AND Huntoon, Peter W.

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 of 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).]
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.]

Kieffer, Susan Werner


Knapp, James H.


Kron, Andrea June; cARTography


73 Rolled and folded states seen of Kieffer's hydraulic maps; folded maps were distributed in printed paper sleeves.
Mariano, John, and Grauch, V. J. S.


S.A.R. System


Sutphin, Hoyt B., and Wenrich, Karen J.

1988, 24.189 Map showing structural control of breccia pipes on the southern Marble Plateau, north-central Arizona. U.S. Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Investigations Map I-1778, 2 sheets; Sheet 1, Northern part, scale 1:50,000; Sheet 2, Southern part, scale 1:250,000.

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


Earthwalk Press

### Section 3. Chronological List of All Items in Sections 1 & 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jones, Stan</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>25.366</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1990**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Billingsley, George H.; Wenrich, Karen J.; Huntoon, Peter W.; AND Young, Richard A.


Brown, Chip


Edwards, Kathleen, AND Batson, R. M.


Fish-n-Map Company


Harris, Tim


Lindemann, Linda Lou


National Geographic Society, Cartographic Division

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 hatchures 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.]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Title and Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>24.812</td>
<td>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).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author(s)</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vindel, Francisco


Billingsley, George H.


Frankovich, Anton, Jr.


Garcia Cubas, Antonio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author/Publisher</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Global Graphics</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NO DATE 25.517  <strong>Tour maps of Las Vegas and Lake Mead.</strong></td>
<td>Lakewood, California: Global Graphics</td>
<td>1992?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(exclusive distributor Western Supply, Las Vegas), 1 sheet, scale 1:250,000.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Houser, B. B.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Loco Promotions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>25.62  <strong>Page: home of Lake Powell: souvenir map poster and guide.</strong></td>
<td>Flagstaff, Arizona: Loco Promotions, 1 folded sheet. [Includes some Grand Canyon information; stylized map includes Colorado River to Navajo Bridge.]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Michael Clayton and Associates [firm]</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>25.890 <strong>Western regional corridor study.</strong></td>
<td>[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.]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Overby, Andrew</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Rand McNally and Co.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sullivan, Maurice S.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>25.930  <strong>The travels of Jedediah Smith: a documentary outline, including his journal.</strong></td>
<td>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)]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>25.99  <strong>Indian land areas.</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1 sheet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>U.S. Bureau of Reclamation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NO DATE 25.178  <strong>Bureau of Reclamation recreation areas.</strong></td>
<td>U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, folded sheet.</td>
<td>1992?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Yarnold, John C., and McDaniel, Brett J.


1993

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

1993 25.47 Topographic recreational map of Arizona. Canon City, Colorado: GTR Mapping, 1 sheet. Scale 1 inch = 12.5 miles. [Verso includes information.]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hereford, Richard</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knapp, James H.</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Geologic map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindemann, Linda Lou</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Colorado River briefs for a trip through the Grand Canyon. (Updated edition, illustrated by Dan K. Lindemann.) Tucson: Lundquist Press, 3rd printing, 152 pp. [Spiral-bound, rust-red covers.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luedke, R. G.</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Maps showing distribution, composition, and age of early and middle Cenozoic volcanic centers in Arizona, New Mexico, and West Texas. U.S. Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Investigations Map I-2291-A, 2 sheets, scale 1:1,000,000, text 16 pp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neumann, Terry R., AND</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirley, Rodney W.</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unique Media</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Region</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Map and Operational Diagram</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1994**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American AdMaps Company</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Map</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

961
### Arizona Highways

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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON), A.D. 1250.]

### Billingsley, George H.


### Cook, John Wayne, AND Krause, Brian

1994 25.29 (**ART WORK**) The American Southwest. Salt Lake City: Directions Unlimited, Inc., Re-Discovery America Regional Map Series, no. 1, 1 sheet, text on verso.

### Hereford, Richard, AND Thompson, Kathryn S.


### Hometown Map and Guide Publication and Graphics Co.


### Jennings, Charles W.


### Lucchitta, Ivo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher/Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sterzinger, L.</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>25.92</td>
<td>Map of counties served by Colorado River water.</td>
<td>Sterzinger Cartography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benson, Guy Meriwether</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>25.783</td>
<td>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.]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author(s)</td>
<td>Title and Notes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higgins, Janice M., AND Willis, Grant C.</td>
<td>Interim geologic map of the St. George quadrangle, Washington County, Utah. Utah Geological Survey, Open-File Report 323, 1 sheet (scale 1:24,000), text 45 pp. [For updated map see Hayden and Willis (2011, ITEM NO. 24.803).]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homberger, Eric</td>
<td>The Penguin historical atlas of North America. New York: Penguin Books (published simultaneously by Viking), 144 pp. [See pp. 39, 88.] [NOTE: MAP on p. 39, showing Spanish explorations in the Southwest, shows &quot;Coronado’s route with Tovar” passing south of Grand Canyon and extending to the Colorado River near the Toroweap area. Grand Canyon mentioned in passing, p. 88, on which page is a Holmes illustration at Point Sublime, taken from Dutton’s (1882) atlas, but without noting it shows the Grand Canyon; it is labeled only, “A lithograph dated c. 1860 [sic]” (credits, p. 144, simply acknowledge U.S. Geological Survey).]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karto+Grafik</td>
<td>Hildebrand’s travel map: United States: the southern Rockies and Grand Canyon Country. Frankfurt am Main: Karto+Grafik Verlaggesellschaft, 1 sheet, 2 sides. Scale 1:700,000; general map of the Southwest, 1:3,500,000.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindemann, Linda Lou</td>
<td>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.]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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


RV-Verlag

1995 25.90 Grand Canyon: Monument Valley. 1: 800 000 RV World Cart. World-Länderkarte. München: RV-Verlag. [In German.]

Sable, Edward G.


Stevens, Larry [Stevens, Lawrence E.]


Taylor, Karen


Trapp, Richard A., AND Reynolds, Stephen J.


**U.S. Forest Service, Southwestern Region**


**Wheat, Carl Irving**


**1996**

**Belknap, Bill; Belknap, Buzz; AND Evans, Loie Belknap**


**Benchmark Maps**


**DeLorme Mapping**


**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.

**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


Thompson, Kathryn S.; Burke, Kelly J.; AND Hereford, Richard


Wenrich, Karen J.; Billingsley, George H.; AND Huntoon, Peter W.


Workman, Jeremiah B.


1997

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.

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.]
### Billingsley, George H.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Buchheit, Kim, and Pollock, Gayle L.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>25.22</td>
<td>Mapping the land: What is the Colorado Plateau?</td>
<td><em>Plateau Journal</em>, [1(1)] (Summer): inside front cover [repeated inside back cover]; text, p. 64. [Map also repeated in subsequent issues.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Capps, Richard Crissman

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Eureka Cartography

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>25.520</td>
<td>Nevada SealMap: with detailed maps of Las Vegas, the Strip, Reno, Carson City, Lake Mead, Lake Tahoe.</td>
<td>Berkeley, California: Eureka Cartography, 1 sheet, scale 1 inch = ca. 29.2 miles. (SealMaps.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Hereford, Richard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Higgins, Janice M.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Rand McNally

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Shelton, Hal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Steinke, Theodore R.


Stevens, Larry [Stevens, Lawrence E.]


Valin, Zenon; Hampton, Haydee; AND Buchheit, Kim

1997 25.1850 [Two maps.] In: Billingsley, George H., Spamer, Earle E., and Menkes, Dove, Quest for the pillar of gold: the mines and miners of the Grand Canyon. Grand Canyon Association, Monograph 10. [See MAPS: "Map 1—Physiographic Map" (fold-out, inside back cover), "Map 2—Mining Districts" (inside back cover).] [Map 1 depicts the boundaries of physiographic regions of the greater Grand Canyon, with a key to 132 point places. Map 2 depicts the (informal) boundaries of historic mining districts of the greater Grand Canyon, with a key to 54 specifically located mines and claims. Map 2 is the only map of its kind.]

Wenrich, Karen J.; Billingsley, George H.; AND Huntoon, Peter W.


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.]

Arizona Geological Survey

1998 24.3 3-D stereo topographical map of Arizona. Arizona Geological Survey, Map 32, 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.]
Brady, Robert J.  
1998  11.18642  The geology of the Gold Butte breakaway zone and the mechanical evolution of normal fault systems.  Doctoral dissertation, California Institute of Technology, separately paginated sections [200 pp. total] + Plates 1a-e, 2-11.  [All accessible online at https://thesis.library.caltech.edu/11380/ (accessed June 5, 2021.)]  Plates reproduce manuscript maps created at scales 1:12,000 (see key below, based on U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles) and supporting data (all reproduced as PDF documents):  Plate 1a, Geologic Map of the South Virgin Mountains, Southeastern Nevada and Northwestern Arizona: Western Lime Ridge Sheet; Plate 1b, Geologic Map of the South Virgin Mountains, Southeastern Nevada and Northwestern Arizona: Tramp Ridge and Lime Ridge Sheet; Plate 1c, Geologic Map of the South Virgin Mountains, Southeastern Nevada and Northwestern Arizona: Azure Ridge Sheet; Plate 1d, Geologic Map of the South Virgin Mountains, Southeastern Nevada and Northwestern Arizona: Indian Hills to Wheeler Ridge Sheet; Plate 1e, Geologic Map of the South Virgin Mountains, Southeastern Nevada and Northwestern Arizona: Northeastern Wheeler Ridge Sheet; Plate 2, Explanation for 1:12 000 scale geologic map of the South Virgin Mountains, southeastern Nevada and northwestern Arizona; Plate 3, Cross-sections A-A’ and B-B’ from the South Virgin Mountains, southeastern Nevada and northwestern Arizona; Plate 4, Reconstructions of cross-sections A-A’ and B-B’ from the South Virgin Mountains, southeastern Nevada and northwestern Arizona; Plates 5-11, BARGE lines 1-3, 5-8 [seismic profiles from the Basin and Range Geoscientific Experiment].
### Section 3. Chronological List of All Items in Sections 1 & 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item Title and Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oasis Media</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>大な-ちゃん の ラスベガス サンポッポ : 車 で ゆく グランド キャニオン, イン治安 の 文化 に 触れる, 感度 の 旅, ビッグ スカイ; ぁす ラッグ サンポッポ [Daina-chan no Rasubegasu Sanpoppo : kuruma de yuku Gurando Kyanion, Indian no bunka ni fureru, kando no tabi, biggu suki : Las Vegas Sunpoppo.] Las Vegas: Oasis Media, map, 1 sheet, folded. [Advertisements on verso.] [In Japanese.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.


Billingsley, George H.; Wenrich, Karen J.; Huntoon, Peter W.; and Young, Richard A.


Brabb, Earl E.; Colgan, Joseph P.; and Best, Timothy C.


DeLorme [firm]


DeLorme Mapping


dePolio, Diane M., and dePolio, Craig M.


Doelling, Hellmut H.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author/Creator</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Martin, James C., AND Martin, Robert Sidney</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>25.885</td>
<td>Maps of Texas and the Southwest, 1513-1900.</td>
<td>Texas State Historical Association, and Texas A &amp; M University Press. (Fred H. and Ella Mae Moore Texas History Reprint Series, no. 18.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Geographic Society, Cartographic Division</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>24.828</td>
<td>The heart of the Grand Canyon, Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona.</td>
<td>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;Reprinted 1999&quot;). (&quot;Distributed by MapQuest.com, Mountville, Pennsylvania, USA&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 hackes 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 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 &quot;THE HEART OF THE GRAND CANYON&quot; 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.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stevens, Larry [Stevens, Lawrence E.]


Time Traveler Maps


2000

Billingsley, George H., AND Hampton, Haydee M.


Billingsley, George H., AND Workman, Jeremiah B.


Billingsley, George H.; Harr, Michelle; AND Wellmeyer, Jessica L.


Billingsley, George H.; Wenrich, Karen J.; AND Huntoon, Peter W.


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.]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No Date</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors/Editors</th>
<th>Publisher/Location</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>ISBN/Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10.51</td>
<td><strong>Colorado River boating trail guide : Davis Dam to Parker Dam.</strong></td>
<td>Sacramento, California: California Department of Boating and Waterways, 16 pp.</td>
<td>[Ca. 2000.]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10.58</td>
<td><strong>Colorado River boating trail guide : Blythe to Imperial Dam.</strong></td>
<td>Sacramento, California: California Department of Boating and Waterways, 16 pp.</td>
<td>[Ca. 2000.]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11.10541</td>
<td><strong>Energy map of California.</strong> (Alfred J. Zucca, cartographer.)</td>
<td>California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources, Map S-2, 3rd ed., 1 sheet, scale 1:1,000,000.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11.5374</td>
<td><strong>Geologic map of the Laughlin area, Clark County, Nevada.</strong></td>
<td>Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Open-File Report 00-6, 1 sheet, scale 1:24,000.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Faulds, James E.; House, P. Kyle; AND Ramelli, Alan R.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25.1258</td>
<td><strong>Wanderer durch die Zeit : allein im Grand Canyon: eine Entdeckungsreise.</strong></td>
<td>(Arnd Köslng, translator.) München und Zürich: Diana Verlag, 271 pp., map.</td>
<td>[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 The man who walked through time.] [In German.]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Grand Canyon National Park Lodges</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9.1214</td>
<td><strong>Grand Canyon historic village at South Rim : map and visitor guide : experience the historic village : the &quot;must-see&quot; at Grand Canyon.</strong></td>
<td>[No place]: Grand Canyon National Park Lodges, 24 pp. [including wraps]. [Early 2000s?] [Front cover is gatefold MAP, &quot;Grand Canyon Historic Village&quot;, an oblique view cartoon panorama between Mather Point and Hopi Point.] [Includes walking tour of Grand Canyon Village.] [Also later printings, no date.]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Grand Canyon Trust</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25.496</td>
<td><strong>Greater Grand Canyon.</strong> Flagstaff, Arizona: Grand Canyon Trust.</td>
<td>[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.]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Hereford, Richard; Burke, Kelly J.; AND Thompson, Kathryn S.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Higgins, Janice M.


Karto+Grafik

2000 25.157 Hildebrand’s Urlaubskarten-Road Map-Carte Routiere : USA : Colorado Plateau : Canyonlands : Südliche Rocky Mountains. Frankfurt am Main: Karto+Grafik, scale 1:700,000. [In German.]

Lindemann, Linda Lou


Richard, Stephen M.; Reynolds, S. J.; Spencer, J. E.; AND Peartree, P. A.


Thomas, Jim


2001

Billingsley, George H., AND Hampton, Haydee M.


Billingsley, George H., AND Wellmeyer, Jessica L.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author/Editor(s)</th>
<th>Item No</th>
<th>Edition</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources</td>
<td>11.10542</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moore, David W., AND Sable, Edward G.</td>
<td>24.810</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Geologic map of the Smithsonian Butte quadrangle, Washington County, Utah. Utah Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Publication 01-1, 2 sheets (scale 1:24,000).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Phoenix Mapping Service


Preston, R. N., and Preston, M. L.


Shirley, Rodney W.


Unique Media


U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Region

2001 25.566 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.)

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Region, Boulder Canyon Operations Office


U.S. Forest Service, Southwestern Region


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.]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Unique ID</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>11.5373</td>
<td>Preliminary geologic map of the Iceberg Canyon quadrangle, Clark County, Nevada and Mohave County, Arizona.</td>
<td>Brady, Robert J.; Fryxell, Joan E.; AND Wernicke, Brian P.</td>
<td>Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Open-File Report 03-18, 1 sheet, scale 1:24,000, contour interval 10 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>25.192</td>
<td>California farm water.</td>
<td>California Farm Water Coalition</td>
<td>Sacramento: California Farm Water Coalition, with &quot;Imperial Irrigation District, the Coachella Valley Water District and Shared Solutions, agricultural initiative of the Philip Morris family of companies.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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. Steinfurt: Tecklenborg Verlag, 192 pp., MAP. [In German.]

Underhill Foundation, and Grand Canyon Trust


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. Sheets headed "River Mile –15" to "River Mile 279.5"; mileages begin with Mile 0 of Birdseye (1924, Item No. 10.119). Maps plot mileage points for GCMRC study, Birdseye, and the markers from the Grand Canyon river guides of Belknap and of Stevens; the GCMRC plots are refined to 0.1 mile points. Actual coverage of GCMRC points go upstream not quite to Mile –15.3 and does not actually go to the dam.] [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. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Ocean Service, Coast Survey

2002 25.342 Lake Mead, Arizona-Nevada. U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, Nautical Chart 18687, 13th ed., November 2002, 1 sheet (2 sides), scale 1:48,000. ["Soundings refer to a normal lake level elevation which is 1160 feet above Mean Sea Level". "Correct through NM Nov. 16/02" (i.e., Notice to Mariners, November 16, 2002).] [This edition cited here as an example; see also other eds., not cited.] [Also, 13th ed. noted with updates through 28 September 2019 (https://charts.noaa.gov/PDFs/18687.pdf).]

2003

Anonymous

2003 25.752 Off the beaten park. Outside Traveler, (Family Edition 2003): 44-. [See fold-out MAP (pp. 57-64), and see p. 66.]

Anderson, R. Ernest

Adventure Cycling Association

2003 25.164 Bicycle touring map: Grand Canyon connector: Cedar City, UT to Tempe, AZ. Missoula, Montana: Adventure Cycling Association, 1 sheet.

Arizona Trail Association


Billingsley, George H., and Dyer, Helen C.

Billingsley, George H., AND Graham, Scott E.


Billingsley, George H., AND Wellmeyer, Jessica L.


Black, Bronze


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


982
Howard, Keith A.; Hook, Simon J.; Phelps, Geoffrey A.; AND Block, Debra L.


Lindemann, Linda Lou


National Geographic Society


Sky High Maps


U.S. Forest Service, Southwestern Region; AND U.S. Forest Service, Geometronics Service Center


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.*

G. M. Johnson and Associates

Hayden, Janice M.


Hayes, Derek


House, P. Kyle; Howard, Keith A.; Pearethree, Philip A.; AND Bell, John W.


Martin, Tom, AND Whitis, Duwain


National Geographic Visitor Center Grand Canyon


Siwiec, Benjamin R.


Sky High Maps


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.
Section 3. Chronological List of All Items in Sections 1 & 2


- **Starr Map Co.**

- **Time Traveler Maps**

- **Tobin, Bret D., and Weary, David J.**

- **Wheat, Carl Irving**
### 2005

**Adventure Cycling Association**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>25.165</td>
<td>Bicycle touring map : Grand Canyon connector : Cedar City, UT to Tempe, AZ.</td>
<td>Missoula, Montana: Adventure Cycling Association, revised, 1 sheet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hayden, Janice M.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Hayden, Janice M.; Hintze, Lehi F.; AND Ehler, J. Buck**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**House, P. Kyle; Brock, Amy L.; AND Pearlree, Philip A.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Karto+Grafik**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>25.655</td>
<td>USA : Sud Rocheuses—Grand Canyon.</td>
<td>Montreuil, Seine-Saint-Denis, France: Blay-Foldex, scale 1:700,000. [Legend in English, German, and French.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lindemann, Linda Lou**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>10.56</td>
<td>Colorado River briefs for a trip through the Grand Canyon.</td>
<td>(Updated edition, illustrated by Dan K. Lindemann.) Santa Clara, California: DeHarts Printing Services, 9th printing, 154 pp. [Spiral-bound, pictorial topographic map covers.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Martin, Tom, AND Whitis, Duwain**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2


Pearthree, Philip A., AND House, P. Kyle


Reed, John C., Jr.; Wheeler, John O.; AND Tucholke, Brian E.


Time Traveler Maps

2005 25.554  Colorado Plateau adventure: map and directory: a comprehensive collection of the world’s most diverse guided adventures. Mancos, Colorado: Time Traveler Maps, foldout, 2 sides (texts on verso), scale 1:1,335,000.

Wallace, Mark A.; Faulds, James E.; Brady, Robert J.; Chaney, Robert; AND Arritt, Christine


2006

Arizona State Land Department

2006 25.295  Military training routes/Coconino County. [Phoenix]: Arizona State Land Department, scale 1:445,000. [Data from Luke Air Force Base, 2003.]

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


75 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.
Westwater Books, 75 [80] pp. [Includes the Colorado River in Glen Canyon between Glen Canyon Dam and Lees Ferry.] [Later printings.]

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 Peach Springs 30’ × 60’ quadrangle, Mohave and Coconino Counties, northwestern 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 24.245 Tusayan West quadrangle. [As part of 1:100,000 scale] Geologic map of the Valle 30’ × 60’ quadrangle, Coconino County, northern Arizona. U.S. Geological Survey,
The Grand Canon

SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2


CARTOBIBLIOGRAPHY


SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2


**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".*) [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]
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-OH-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 see “California” (panel title), banner title “Cruisin’ California on Route Sixty-Six”. Banner titles vary by map.]

Starr Map Co.


U.S. Bureau of Land Management, National Science and Technology Center


2007

American Automobile Association

2007 25.288 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. Automobile Club of Southern California, folded map. (AAA Explore Series.)

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.)

Belknap, Buzz, and Evans, Loie Belknap


Billingsley, George H.; Priest, Susan S.; and Felger, Tracey J.

website are geologic maps of the thirty-two 7.5’ quadrangles (scales 1:24,000) within the Cameron 30’ × 60’ quadrangle, 


993
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Scientific Investigations Map 2977. [7.5’ quadrangle, scale 1:24,000; downloadable through http://pubs.usgs.gov/sim/2007/2977/24k/24k_home.htm.]


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  

---

76 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.
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.]

North Star Mapping

2007 25.1865 Street map of Kingman and Golden Valley: plus Colorado River recreation: Including: Lake Mead, Lake Mohave and ghost towns. Cortez, Colorado: North Star Mapping, 1 sheet, 2 sides. [Recto: "Kingman", "Golden Valley". Verso: "Lake Mead Area", "Lower Colorado River" (Topock to Mexico), and list of "Ghost Towns".]


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.; Pearlthree, Philip A., AND Richard, S. M.


Timmons, J. Michael, AND Karlstrom, Karl

2008

Anonymous

2008 25.753 The Grand Canyon; explore secret campsites, white-knuckle rapids, and uncrowded trails in America’s most iconic national park. *In:* The Charted World [*SECTION*]. *Backpacker,* 37(6) (August): 144. [Generalized map, with generalist information.]

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](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.]


Survey, Scientific Investigations Map 3035. [7.5’ quadrangle, scale 1:24,000; downloadable through http://pubs.usgs.gov/sim/2008/3035/24k/24k_home.htm.]


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Black, Bronze</strong></td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>25.221</td>
<td>Grand Canyon map and guide: geology, history, facts, photos, rapids. Flagstaff, Arizona: Dragon Creek Publishing, 2 maps on 1 sheet, plastic. (Vision Quest Maps.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Borch GmbH</strong></td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>25.220</td>
<td>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.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ediciones Independencia</strong></td>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.339</td>
<td>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.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lamb, J. J.</strong></td>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.176</td>
<td>(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.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

77 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.
determine the different printings of the 4th ed. (fide Duwain Whitis to Richard Quartaroli, March 15, 2021.)]  
NOTE: 1st printing with black-and-white interior photos as with earlier eds.; transitioned to color photos throughout for one of the later printings, although all have not yet been seen to determine which printing.  (Note added March 29, 2021, fide Richard D. Quartaroli.])

**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.]

**Arizona Department of Transporation**

- **2009 25.656**  
  **Cycle Arizona: bicycle user map: your guide to cycling in Arizona.** Phoenix: Arizona Department of Transportation, folded brochure. (“Copyright 2004. Updated July 2009.”)

**Belknap, Buzz, AND Evans, Loie Belknap**

- **2009 10.125**  

**Ferguson, Charles A.; Johnson, Bradford J.; Pearthree, Philip A.; AND Spencer, Jon E.**

- **2009 11.6227**  
  **Geologic map of the Grasshopper Junction 7½′ quadrangle, Mohave County, Arizona.** Arizona Geological Survey, Digital Geologic Map DGM-70, version 1.0, scale 1:24,000.
### G. M. Johnson and Associates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>25.477</td>
<td>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 Hermit's Rest.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Garrity, Christopher P., and Soller, David R.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### GTR Mapping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>25.557</td>
<td>Topographic recreational map of Nevada: detailed travel map: also includes all of Death Valley National Park. Canon City, Colorado: GTR Mapping, 1 sheet. [Verso includes information.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Hayden, Janice M.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Hayes, Derek

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Hinz, Nicholas H.; Green, Heather L.; and Faulds, James E.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### House, P. Kyle, and Faulds, James E.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Levias, Matthew, AND Jake, Vivienne

2009 25.540 Salt Song Trail map of Nuuwui (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


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 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

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
### Arizona State Land Department

**2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Edition Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Belknap, Buzz, and Evans, Loie Belknap

**2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Edition Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Belknap, Bill; Belknap, Buzz; and Evans, Loie Belknap

**2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Edition Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### 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.

**2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Edition Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Billingsley, George H., and Priest, Susan S.

**2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Edition Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Blair, J. Luke; Hanks, Thomas C.; and Young, Richard A.

**2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Edition Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>24.356</td>
<td>Maps for the workshop [ABSTRACT].</td>
<td>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 <a href="https://sites.google.com/site/crevolution2/home/files">https://sites.google.com/site/crevolution2/home/files</a> (accessed 8 January 2011; reaccessed 4 February 2021).]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Brown, Kristin M., and Billingsley, George H.

**2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Edition Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>24.351</td>
<td>Map showing geologic structure, cultural and geographic features, and geologic cross sections of northwestern Arizona.</td>
<td>In: Alpine, Andrea E. (ed.), Hydrological, geological, and biological site characterization of breccia pipe uranium deposits in northern</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### DeLorme Mapping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Edition</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>25.327</td>
<td><em>Arizona atlas and gazetteer.</em></td>
<td>Yarmouth, Maine: DeLorme</td>
<td>8th ed.</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>25.328</td>
<td><em>California atlas and gazetteer.</em></td>
<td>Freeport, Maine: DeLorme Mapping</td>
<td>2nd ed.</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Earthwalk Press

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Edition</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Faulds, James E.; Ramelli, Alan R.; AND Castor, Stephen B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Ed.</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Felger, Tracey J., AND Beard, L. Sue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Ed.</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Great Pacific Recreation and Travel Maps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Ed.</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Griffin, Dori

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Ed.</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Gutierrez, Carlos; Bryant, William; Saucedo, George; AND Wills, Chris [AND Jennings, Charles W.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Ed.</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Jennings, Charles W., AND Bryant, William A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Ed.</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
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. Engt. assisted by D. H. Dimmock, C. Engt. 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, Item No. 25.568), loose in rear pocket of volume.] [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


Rand McNally [firm]

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]


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 C.d. 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.

**SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2**

**Dragon Creek Publishing**

2011 25.317  

**Enote, Jim, AND McLerran, Jennifer**

2011 25.1686  

**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).

2011 24.798  
**Interim geologic map of the Johnson Lakes quadrangle, Kane County, Utah, and Coconino County, Arizona.** Utah Geological Survey, Open-File Report 584, 1 sheet (scale 1:24,000), text 10 [13] pp. [For updated map see Hayden (2013, ITEM NO. 24.799).]

2011 24.800  
**Geologic map of the White Hills quadrangle, Washington County, Utah.** Utah Geological Survey, Map 250DM, 2 sheets (scale 1:24,000), text 11 pp.

**Hayden, Janice M., AND Willis, Grant C.**

2011 24.803  
**Geologic map of the St. George 7.5’ quadrangle, Washington County, Utah.** Utah Geological Survey, Map 251DM, 2 sheets (scale 1:24,000), text 20 pp.

**Joyce, Lan**

2011 25.335  

**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  
Abyssus, Brad Dimock, Brad Ilg, Christa Sadler, Larry Stevens and Roy Webb. Third Edition revisions by Gaylord Staveley and Wayne Ranney. Third edition layout by Theresa Stacy-Ryan, tmsr Design Delivery.] [A stated 4th printing is not a 4th ed. but "an exact reprint [of the 3rd ed.] with the exception of a thicker back cover before the plastic back cover, one that Aspen Press left off the 3rd." (fide R. D. Quartaroli, 27 June 2014.)] [Subsequently (ca. 2014) made more readily available by sale through Canyoneers website. A copy was obtained in 2014 which still was the 3rd, revised ed.] [NOTE: Points for this title, 1st-3rd eds., compiled by Richard Quartaroli.]

North Star Mapping


Pearthree, Philip A.


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]


Youberg, Ann


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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Edition</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dePolo, Craig, AND Taylor, Wanda J.</td>
<td>2012 11.13953</td>
<td></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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dePolo, Diane M., AND dePolo, Craig M.</td>
<td>2012 11.17764</td>
<td></td>
<td>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.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.


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.)]
SECTION 3. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL ITEMS IN SECTIONS 1 & 2

Timmons, J. Michael, AND Karlstrom, Karl


U.S. Bureau of Land Management; AND U.S. National Park Service


U.S. General Land Office


U.S. National Park Service


Willis, Grant C.


Yuma Sun [firm]


2013

Belknap, Buzz, AND Evans, Loie Belknap


Billingsley, George H., AND Priest, Susan S.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coronel, Roberto A.</td>
<td>Salton Sea field. <strong>California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources, Map G2-1.</strong></td>
<td>Geothermal wells and related structures plotted for area within T11S R13E, T11S R14E, T12S, R13E. Two versions: overlaid on aerial-photography basemap, and without basemap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brawley field. <strong>California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources, Map G2-2.</strong></td>
<td>Geothermal wells and related structures plotted for area within T13S, R14E. Two versions: overlaid on aerial-photography basemap, and without basemap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heber field. <strong>California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources, Map G2-3.</strong></td>
<td>Geothermal wells and related structures plotted for area within parts of T16S R136E, T16S R14E, T17S R14E. Two versions: overlaid on aerial-photography basemap, and without basemap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hot Mineral Spa. <strong>California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources, Map G2-4.</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>East Mesa. <strong>California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources, Map G2-5.</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galvez, R. Aaron</td>
<td>West Arizona: Opportunities for small-scale solar operations of 5 megawatts or less.</td>
<td>[Tucson]: University of Arizona, College of Architecture and Planning and Landscape Architecture; and College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Cooperative Extension. [MAP] (“This is not a survey product. The information is derived from various national, state and county GIS databases.” “Data Sources: State of AZ, La Paz County, Mohave County, Yuma County”.] [Available online through <a href="https://extension.arizona.edu/sites/extension.arizona.edu">https://extension.arizona.edu/sites/extension.arizona.edu</a> (accessed 26 March 2021).]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Canyon Chamber and Visitor’s Bureau</td>
<td>Visitor’s guide to the Grand Canyon South Rim: “The REAL Grand Canyon” : year ‘round vacation destination.</td>
<td>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.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author(s)</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Item No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rees, Charlotte Harris</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>25.910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RKH Verlag</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>25.653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaman, Rob</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>25.915</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

[78] 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.


Stevens, Larry [Stevens, Lawrence E.]


≡ REVIEWS AND NOTICES Myers, 2013, ITEM NO. 30.938 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON

[U.S. National Park Service, Lake Mead National Recreation Area]


Yuma Sun [firm]


2014

Belknap, Buzz, AND Evans, Loie Belknap


Black, Bronze

Explorations/Expeditions guide interpretive manual: the Colorado River through Grand Canyon. [Proprietary spiral-bound 8½ × 11-inch wide publication for the use of Canyon Explorations/Expeditions employees.] ["Text by: Justin Salamon, Bronze Black, Ginney Siemion, Kelsey Wogan, Marieke Taney, Josh MacNaughton, Laura Chamberlin, Susan Hamilton, and Deanna Sanderson. Editing by Joel Russell, Kelsey Wogan, and Bronze Black. Photography was provided by many talented and generous photographers . . . Book design, illustrations, cover photography, and compilation by Bronze Black.""] Printed and bound by: Ram Offset, Portland, Oregon. Quotations from title-page verso (p. [4]).] [Individually authored sections also cited separately in this bibliography.]

Grand Canyon Chamber and Visitor's Bureau


Plewe, Brandon S.; Brown, S. Kent; Cannon, Donald Q.; and Jackson, Richard H.


Stevens, Larry [Stevens, Lawrence E.]


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).

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.]

Weary, David J., AND Doctor, Daniel H.


Anonymous


Arizona Exposure

2015 25.526  Free map! Northern Arizona Exposure 2015. [No place]: Arizona Exposure, PLLC, 1 sheet, 2 sides. [Promotional advertising brochure with illustrated regional map on verso.]

Belknap, Buzz, AND Evans, Loie Belknap


Borch GmbH

### Ferguson, Charles A., AND Cook, Joseph P.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### International Groundwater Resources Assessment Centre

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Lower Colorado River Water Trail Alliance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>10.93</td>
<td>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].”]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### National Geographic Maps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Niemuth, Nyal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### O’Connor, Jim, AND Colón, Daniel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Smith, Stephanie

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>25.478</td>
<td>The Colorado Plateau. [Flagstaff, Arizona]: Grand Canyon Trust, 1 sheet. (&quot;Celebrating 30 Years; Grand Canyon Trust&quot;). [State 1: poster size, scale 1 inch = ca. 33 miles. State 2: smaller, folded version.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Spencer, Jon E., AND Richard, Stephen M.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Spencer, Jon E.; Pearthree, Philip A.; House, P. Kyle; and Reynolds, Stephen J.


Spencer, Jon E.; Youberg, Ann; Love, Diane; Pearthree, Philip A.; Steinke, Theodore R.; and Reynolds, Stephen J.


Terra Prints [firm]

2015 25.626 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 "© 2015 Terraprints.com. "The image has been sharpened 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. Bureau of Land Management, Needles Office


U.S. Forest Service

NO DATE 25.496 Tusayan Ranger District. [U.S. Forest Service], 1 sheet. [2015?] [Motor vehicle use map. Sheet includes more detailed inset maps: "Tusayan", "Upper Basin", "Ten-X"].


[U.S. National Park Service, Lake Mead National Recreation Area]

Utah.com

2015 25.538 Utah.com : National Parks Map & Guide : complete driving map featuring 8 national parks : Great Basin, Lake Powell, Mesa Verde, Monument Valley, Zion. [No place]: Utah.com, 1 sheet, scale (recto regional map) 1 inch = ca. 11 miles. [Southern Utah and northern Arizona. Back panel notes: "This Map & Guide Features Arches National Park, Bryce Canyon National Park, Capitol Reef National Park, Canyonlands National Park, Grand Canyon National Park, Great Basin National Park, Mesa Verde National Park, Zion National Park, Monument Valley Navajo Tribal Park, Lake Powell-Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, All-American Highway 12". Generalized individual maps on verso. Also includes Lake Mead National Recreation Area on recto regional map.]

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


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.]

Gooette, Brian F.; Peartree, 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.**

2016 10.88 Dr. Bob’s map of Colorado River in Grand Canyon, Lee’s Ferry to Separation Rapid, Coconino and Mojave Counties, Arizona. [Auburn, California?]: [no imprint], 68 pp. (66 maps). (Photobase from 2013 USDA NAIP county mosaics. Topography from USGS 24k series, various dates. Shaded relief from 2013 USGS 1/3 arc-second DEMs, calculated for noon on the summer solstice. UTM 12 NAD 27 coordinates in blue. Cartography by Dr. Bob Copyright © 2016 Robert F. Holland, Ph. D.”) [Spiral-bound, 11 × 17-inch format, on water-resistant paper.]

**Martin, Tom, AND Whitis, Duwain**


**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.]

**Salas, David E.**

2016 11.18920 *Lake Mead National Recreation Area—vegetation map.* In: Salas, David E., Stevens, Joe, Evens, Julie, Cogan, Dan, Ratchford, Jaime S., and Hastings, Daniel, *Vegetation mapping of Lake Mead National Recreation Area.* Fort Collins, Colorado: U.S. National Park Service, Natural Resource Stewardship and Science, SEPARATELY PAGINATED SECTIONS [594 pp. total], map. (U.S. National Park Service, Natural Resource Data Series, NPS/MOJN/NRR—2016/1344.) [Scale 1:200,000 (but in digital format can be resized), units in meters. insets: "Detail 1 Las Vegas Wash and Las Vegas Bay", "Detail 2 South Cove and Meadowview", "Detail 3 Muddy River & Overton Arm" [northern extremity of Overton Arm only], "Detail 4 Bonelli Landing and Bay", "Detail 5 Cottonwood Cove & Lake Mohave" [Cottonwood Cove area only] “Detail 6 Spirit Mountain”, “Detail 7 Fire Mountain Road"]. [The source imagery used to produce the digital map included a combination of 2007 Quickbird Imagery, 2012 National Agricultural Imagery Program (NAIP) imagery, Google Earth Imagery, ESRI streaming imagery, visual interpretation, and 4 ground-truthing field trips to interpret the complex patterns of vegetation at LAKE [Lake Mead National Recreation Area].”] [ESRI: Environmental Systems Research Institute.] [Report and map available online at https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2237284; additional data at https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2177194.]

---

79 Points relating to production, editions, and printings of the RiverMaps series were provided by Duwain Whitis (February 2021).
### Section 3. Chronological List of All Items in Sections 1 & 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Edition</th>
<th>ISBN</th>
<th>Publisher and Place of Publication</th>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sky Terrain</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Canyon National Park.</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>25.524</td>
<td>Boulder, Colorado: Sky Terrain, 5th ed., 1 sheet, 2 sides. (Cartography by Kent Schulte.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Waterproof, tear tough, mileage, shaded relief, topography, trail descriptions, full GPS grid, backcountry use areas, 1:40,000 scale, 308 miles (495km) of trails covers the vast central core of the Park.&quot; (Contour interval 100 feet.) [Global Positioning System.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Edition</th>
<th>ISBN</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Edition</th>
<th>Publisher and Place of Publication</th>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Edition</th>
<th>ISBN</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Edition</th>
<th>Publisher and Place of Publication</th>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Edition</th>
<th>ISBN</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Edition</th>
<th>Publisher and Place of Publication</th>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Edition</th>
<th>ISBN</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Edition</th>
<th>Publisher and Place of Publication</th>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Edition</th>
<th>ISBN</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Edition</th>
<th>Publisher and Place of Publication</th>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
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 in Volume 1 of THE GRAND CANON

Dent, Bonnie


Ferguson, Charles A.; Pearthree, Philip A.; Johnson, Bradford J.; Guynn, Jerome; AND McCosby, J. B.


Goojee, Brian F.; Pearthree, Philip A.; AND Johnson, Bradford J.


Horton, John D.; San Juan, Carma A.; AND Stoesser, Douglas B.


Howard, Keith A.; Priest, Susan S.; Lundstrom, Scott C.; AND Block, Debra L.


Johnson, Bradford J.; Goojee, Brian F.; Pearthree, Philip A.; AND Ferguson, Charles A.


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 Maps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### North Star Mapping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Smith, Stephanie [Stevens, Lawrence E.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Stevens, Larry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>10.92</td>
<td><em>The Colorado River in Grand Canyon : a river runner’s map and guide to its natural and human history.</em> Flagstaff, Arizona: Grand Canyon Wildlands Council, Inc., 148 pp. [Cover title: <em>The Colorado River in Grand Canyon : river map and guide.</em>] [&quot;Copyright transferred to Grand Canyon Wildlands Council, Inc. for the 2013 edition, 1st printing, 2013.” Printed by Ram Offset Lithographers, White City, Oregon. Spiral-bound; in 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.] [<strong>NOTE:</strong> 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).]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Time Traveler Maps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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’ni’á Hatsoh (Navajo Bridge) is labeled.] [Place names in Navajo and English.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### University of Arizona, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Water Resources Research Center

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Water Education Foundation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
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. Geological 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).]

Ferguson, Charles A.; Johnson, Bradford J.; AND Peartree, Philip A.


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.]
GTR Mapping

2018 25.1861  Topographic recreational map of Arizona: Historic Route 66: GPS coordinates. [No place]: GTR Mapping, 1 sheet. Scale 1 inch = 12.5 miles. [Verso includes information.]

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.


ITMB Publishing/International Travel Maps


Martin, Tom, AND Whitis, Duwain


Partnership for the National Trails System


Powell, Robert E.; Fleck, Robert J.; AND Cossette, Pamela M.


Prol Ledesma, Rosa Maria; Carrillo de la Cruz, Juan Luis; Torres Vera, Marco Antonio; Membrillo Abad, Alejandra Selene; AND Espinoza Ojeda, Orlando Miguel


80 Points relating to production, editions, and printings of the RiverMaps series were provided by Duwain Whitis (February 2021).
Sky Terrain

2018 25.1858 Grand Canyon National Park. Boulder, Colorado: Sky Terrain, 7th ed., 1 sheet, 2 sides. (Cartography by Kent Schulte.) (“Waterproof, tear tough, mileage, shaded relief, topography, trail descriptions, GPS grid, backcountry use areas, 1:40,000 scale, 308 miles (495km) of trails covers the vast central core of the Park.”) (Contour interval 100 feet.) [Global Positioning System.]

Smith, Stephanie


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 4⅝ × 10¼ inches, pasted within laminated heavy stock illustrated yapped wrap 5⅛ × 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

2019

Bailly, Jean-Christophe; Besse, Jean-Marc; Grand, Philippe; and Palsky, Gilles

and adjacent to the river confluence is labeled “Colorado Wüste” [see Hermann Berghaus (1892, Item No. 2.28948)].

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


Great Pacific Recreation and Travel Maps


Gushue, T. M.

2019 10.113 Colorado River mile system, Grand Canyon, Arizona. U.S. Geological Survey, Data Release, https://doi.org/10.5066/P9IRL3GY. [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

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](https://www.sciencebase.gov/catalog/item/5b733b77e4b0f5d5787c6042). [Within the boundaries covered by this bibliography, monitoring well stations include stations in the Moapa Valley and Virgin River areas.]

### 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


### Global Graphics

2020 25.1867 *State in your pocket : Arizona road map : plus street maps of Phoenix, Tucson, Flagstaff, Yuma, Grand Canyon Village.* [No place]: Global Graphics, 1 sheet, 2 sides. [Arizona map is scale 1:1,000,000.]

### 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.


### National Geographic Maps

2020 25.1853 *National parks of the United States : destination touring map and guide : revised regularly, waterproof, tear-resistant.* Evergreen, Colorado: National Geographic Maps, 1 sheet, 2 sides. (Scale 1:5,183,000.) (Copyright 2019 National Geographic Partners LLC, Washington, D.C.) [Text on verso. Map includes some national monuments and national recreation areas.]

### Winters, Chase; Meyer, Dalton; AND Suri, Jake


2021

Belknap, Bill; Belknap, Buzz; AND Evans, Loie Belknap


Belknap, Buzz, AND Evans, Loie Belknap


Ferguson, Charles A., AND Pearthree, Philip A.


Fonseca Martínez, Arlin Brighith; Mexia Durán, Kevin; Ramírez Salamanca, Gustavo Adolfo; AND Iriondo, Alexander

2021 11.18894 Generalized digital lithological map of northern Mexico and southwestern United States of America. Mapa digital litológico generalizado del norte de México y suroeste de Estados Unidos de América. Terra Digitalis (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, a través del Instituto de Geografía, Circuito de la Investigación Científica s/n, Ciudad de México), 5(1): 1-8 (https://doi.org/10.22201/igg.25940694e.2021.1.85) + Static map (https://doi.org/10.22201/igg.25940694e.2021.1.85.177) and Interactive map (https://doi.org/10.22201/igg.25940694e.2021.1.85.178) + Supplemental Material online (https://doi.org/10.22201/igg.25940694e.2021.1.85.180) [51] pp. Scale 1:1,000,000. [Text in English; bilingual title and abstract.] [The northern boundary of the map is at the parallel along the northern boundaries of Arizona and New Mexico; eastern boundary embraces most of Texas; western boundary is in the Pacific Ocean, with ocean floor topography shown; southern boundary is at the parallel of Mazatlán, Sinaloa.] [This also appears in Part 24 of Volume 1 as 24.858.]

Johnson, Bradford J.; Ferguson, Charles A.; Pearthree, Philip A.; AND Richardson, Carson A.

### Martin, Tom, and Whitis, Duwain

- **2021**  
  - **10.144**  
  

### Stevens, Larry [Stevens, Lawrence E.]

- **2021**  
  - **10.145**  
  
  **The Colorado River in Grand Canyon: a river runner’s map and guide to its natural and human history.** Flagstaff, Arizona: Grand Canyon Wildlands Council, Inc., 148 pp. [Cover title: The Colorado River in Grand Canyon: river map and guide.] ["Copyright transferred to Grand Canyon Wildlands Council, Inc. for the 2013 edition, 1st printing, 2013.” Printed by Ram Offset Lithographers, White City, Oregon. Spiral-bound; in sequence, the 12th ed.] [Title-page verso indicates “6th Printing 2021” (i.e., 6th 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).]

### U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Arizona Strip District Office

- **2021**  
  - **25.1752**  
  
  **St. George Basin Travel Management Area: Arizona Strip Field Office.** [St. George, Utah]: U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Arizona Strip District Office, scale 1:65,000. [Principally the area north of Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument and south of St. George, Utah.]
Dates Undetermined
(maps or map products without even conjectural dates)

Anonomous

NO DATE 25.1403 世界萬國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 another 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 Vermillion 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.

NO DATE 25.158 Boulder Dam and vicinity. Los Angeles: Automobile Club of Southern California, Map No. 1959, 1 sheet.
**Dates Undetermined**

**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.

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

- **NO DATE 25.1420**  
  
  [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.]

**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.

**Cooper, J. R.; Cone, G. C.; and Peirce, H. W.**

- **NO DATE 24.55**  

**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).]

**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**

- **NO DATE 25.137**  
### Dates Undetermined

#### El Centro (California) Chamber of Commerce

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.368</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Fish-n-Map Company

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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). (&quot;Lee’s Ferry to Glen Canyon Dam” on one side.) [Copy acquired new, 1995.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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). (&quot;Lee’s Ferry to Glen Canyon Dam” on one side.) [Global Positioning System coordinates.] [Copy acquired new, 2013.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<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>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Fishing Hot Spots, Inc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Fred Harvey [firm]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.149</td>
<td>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.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Hansen, Russell H.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Hearne Brothers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.281</td>
<td>Flagstaff and Coconino County. Scottsdale, Arizona: Hearne Brothers, cloth-mounted map on heavy-duty spring roller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.282</td>
<td>Indians of Arizona. Scottsdale, Arizona: Hearne Brothers, cloth-mounted map on heavy-duty spring roller. (SIM206.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Hubbard Scientific Company

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.1880</td>
<td>Grand Canyon National Park : an Adventureland Map : park map based on ERTS satellite imagery. Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin: Hubbard Scientific, plastic raised-relief map, 21 x 21 x 1 inches. [Copy acquired new in 2018 (sold with or without frames; frames</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dates Undetermined

thin plastic in black or gold, and in oak).] [Displays eastern Grand Canyon in raised-relief vinyl, including two separate 3-raised-relief inserts. “Grand Canyon National Park” displayed with pre-enlargement boundary; Colorado River on map from Navajo Bridge nearly to Kanab Creek; horizontal scale 1 inch = ca. 8 miles, vertical scale ½ inch = 1000 feet. INSETS: “South Rim Trails”, linear expanse of Inner Gorge about from Hance Creek west to Monument Creek; “North Rim Trails” (including North Kaibab Trail and Old Bright Angel Trail); insets horizontal scale 1 inch = ca. 1.2 miles, vertical scale ⅛ inch = 1000 feet.] [Earth Resources Technology Satellite.]

Jones, Leslie Allen [Jones, Les] 81

10.115 Lower Granite Gorge: Grand C. Midway, Utah, Leslie Allen Jones [Western Whitewater Co.], continuous scroll, photostatically reproduced. [Date undetermined.] [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 terravm. [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 “Ceuola” 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.]


81 See also footnote with Jones (1962).
Dates Undetermined

1:930,000; "Tenecia de la Tierra", scale 1:930,000; "Vegetación", scale 1:930,000. [In Spanish.]

**National Geographic, AND Waterford Press**


**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.]

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

**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.]

**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?]
### Dates Undetermined

#### Tahoe Wood Maps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No Date</th>
<th>Item Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### U.S. Army Engineer Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No Date</th>
<th>Item Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>11.9468</td>
<td>[Topographical 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### U.S. Department of Defense, Legacy Resource Management Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No Date</th>
<th>Item Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.293</td>
<td><strong>Military heritage map: United States of America.</strong> U.S. Department of Defense, Legacy Resource Management Program, folded sheet. [Map points include Yuma Proving Ground and Yuma Crossing State Historic Park.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.294</td>
<td><strong>Military heritage map: western region.</strong> U.S. Department of Defense, Legacy Resource Management Program, folded sheet. [Map points include Yuma Proving Ground and Yuma Crossing State Historic Park.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No Date</th>
<th>Item Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.240</td>
<td><strong>BookletChart : Lake Mead (NOAA Chart 18687).</strong> U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Home Ed., 28 pp. [including covers]. [Nautical chart; excerpt from <em>Coast Pilot 7</em>, Chapter 4, reduced 75% in size from original chart, scale in booklet 1:64,000. BookletChart series provides &quot;reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The ‘Home Edition’ can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed.&quot;] [See <a href="https://www.charts.noaa.gov/BookletChart/18687_BookletChart.pdf">https://www.charts.noaa.gov/BookletChart/18687_BookletChart.pdf</a> (last accessed 14 December 2021).]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### [U.S. National Park Service, Lake Mead National Recreation Area]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No Date</th>
<th>Item Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>10.111</td>
<td><strong>Lower Colorado River : Black Canyon Water Trail.</strong> [No imprint], 14 pp. [Black Canyon National Water Trail.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### University of Arizona, College of Agriculture, Cooperative Extension Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No Date</th>
<th>Item Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.277</td>
<td><strong>Irrigation areas in Arizona.</strong> Tucson: Cooperative Extension Service, College of Agriculture, University of Arizona. (F-100.) [State map.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.278</td>
<td><strong>Irrigation areas in Arizona.</strong> Tucson: Cooperative Extension Service, College of Agriculture, University of Arizona. (F-101.) [Area map.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.279</td>
<td><strong>Soils in Arizona.</strong> Tucson: Cooperative Extension Service, College of Agriculture, University of Arizona. (TB-171.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO DATE</td>
<td>25.280</td>
<td><strong>Vegetation of Arizona.</strong> Tucson: Cooperative Extension Service, College of Agriculture, University of Arizona. (A-45.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item No.</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Publisher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.852</td>
<td>Geologic map of the Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona.</td>
<td>[San Diego, California]: Muir Way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.835</td>
<td>Arizona.</td>
<td>Medford, Oregon: Raven Maps and Images.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.836</td>
<td>California.</td>
<td>Medford, Oregon: Raven Maps and Images.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.838</td>
<td>Nevada [with bounding areas].</td>
<td>Medford, Oregon: Raven Maps and Images.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.839</td>
<td>Utah [with bounding areas].</td>
<td>Medford, Oregon: Raven Maps and Images.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.840</td>
<td>The Great Basin.</td>
<td>Medford, Oregon: Raven Maps and Images.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Nonspecific Dates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24.841</td>
<td><strong>The United States.</strong> Medford, Oregon: Raven Maps and Images. [Lithograph physiographic map, 37 × 58 inches; elevation tints map, 30 × 44, 36 × 56, 44 × 65 inches.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.842</td>
<td><strong>United States land cover: except Alaska and Hawaii.</strong> Medford, Oregon: Raven Maps and Images. [30 × 44, 36 × 56, 44 × 65 inches.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.843</td>
<td><strong>Land forms and drainage of the 48 states.</strong> Medford, Oregon: Raven Maps and Images. [37 × 58 inches.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.844</td>
<td><strong>The West Coast.</strong> Medford, Oregon: Raven Maps and Images. [Elevation tints map, 48 × 22, 64 × 29 inches.] [Includes lower Colorado River region.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.845</td>
<td><strong>Mexico.</strong> Medford, Oregon: Raven Maps and Images. [Elevation tints map, 37 × 54 inches.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.988</td>
<td><strong>Arizona at night.</strong> Medford, Oregon: Raven Maps and Images. [36 × 30, 53 × 44 inches.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.989</td>
<td><strong>The United States at night.</strong> Medford, Oregon: Raven Maps and Images. [29 × 44, 36 × 55, 44 × 68 inches.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Ocean Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### U.S. Federal Aviation Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25.729</td>
<td><strong>Las Vegas Sectional Aeronautical Chart.</strong> 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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.730</td>
<td><strong>Phoenix Sectional Aeronautical Chart.</strong> 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>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

82 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/](https://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/flight_info/aeronav/digital_products/vfr/).

### Cartobibliography

#### Section 3. Chronological List of All Items in Sections 1 & 2

**Nonspecific Dates**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Catalog Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dates Undetermined</td>
<td>25.733</td>
<td><strong>IFR Enroute Low Altitude—U.S. L-7.</strong> 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>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 4

GUIDES TO QUADRANGLES USED FOR TOPOGRAPHIC, GEOLOGIC, AND OTHER REFERENCE 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 Used for Topographic and Geologic Maps of the LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGION of 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 4C — Guides to Quadrangles Used for U.S. Census Bureau Governmental Unit Reference Maps

SECTION 4D — Indexes to Quadrangles Used for Maps of Interagency Wildland Fire Dispatch Zones
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. Various 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. So-called “provisional” maps were made available for some quadrangles; for example, a newly produced 7.5-minute quadrangle with certain handwritten labels, that was made available before a definitive quadrangle map was produced either on paper or through the digital US Topo program (see below). Various forms of updates, other than a wholesale revision of a mapped quadrangle, are “photorevised” and “photoinspected” maps, so indicated for their updates solely from aerial photography.

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 are provided through the ongoing “US Topo” program (http://nationalmap.gov/ustopo/). These maps are different from the legacy paper maps; they are digitally interactive quadrangles, providing user-selected layers for numerous end 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—orthophimagery, 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.³³

As noted, 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 legacy 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 quadrangle lists that appear in Section 4 provide only quadrangle names and map scales. No effort has been made to identify various revisions. Specialized maps that are based on topographic mapping—for example, the maps of Grand Canyon National Park produced by the U.S. Geological Survey—will be found in Section 2 of the Cartobibliography. Section 4C is an informational listing of index maps produced by the U.S. Census Bureau. These are not topographic maps per se, but delineate census boundaries and other pertinent data.

SECTION 4A

Guides to Quadrangles Used 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.]

(continued)
# Table of Contents for Section 4A

Lines below are hyperlinks—position cursor and click to jump ahead

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topographic Quadrangles</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.5′ (1:24,000-scale)</td>
<td>Topographic quadrangles in Arizona for the greater Grand Canyon region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ALPHABETICAL LIST</strong></td>
<td>7.5′ (1:24,000) quadrangles depicted on the previous chart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STREAM-ORDER LIST OF COLORADO RIVER QUADRANGLES ONLY</strong></td>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.5′ (1:24,000-scale)</td>
<td>Topographic quadrangles in Arizona for the western Grand Canyon area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.5′ (1:24,000-scale)</td>
<td>Topographic quadrangles in Arizona for the eastern Grand Canyon area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:48,000-scale</td>
<td>Topographic quadrangles in Arizona (greater Grand Canyon region)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15′ (1:62,500-scale)</td>
<td>Topographic quadrangles in Arizona (greater Grand Canyon region)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ALPHABETICAL LIST</strong></td>
<td>15′ (1:62,500-scale) quadrangles in Arizona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30′ × 60′ (1:100,000-scale)</td>
<td>Topographic quadrangles in Arizona (greater Grand Canyon region)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:250,000-scale historic topographic quadrangles</td>
<td>In Arizona (greater Grand Canyon region); various survey dates and later editions, 1886–1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1° × 2° (1:250,000-scale)</td>
<td>Topographic quadrangles in Arizona (greater Grand Canyon region)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Addendum</strong></td>
<td>Landsat information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Number of Topographic Quadrangle Maps Cited in Section 4A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Maps Cited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.5’ (1:24,000)</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:48,000</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15’ (1:62,500)</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30’ × 60’ (1:100,000)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:250,000 (historic)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1° × 2° (1:250,000)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

___

391

*(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 FRONTISPIECE 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.

84 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.
ALPHABETICAL LIST

7.5’ (1:24,000) quadrangles depicted on the previous chart

Neither the chart nor the list identify geographical 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/topoview/viewer).

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 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]
24.389 Terry Benches

Nevada–Arizona [upper left portion of chart]
24.390 Azure Ridge
24.391 Hem Springs
24.392 Iceberg Canyon
24.393 Meadview North
24.394 Mesquite
24.395 Mesquite NE
24.396 St. Thomas Gap
24.397 Virgin Peak

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)]

| 24.398 | Bridger Point |
| 24.399 | Castle Cliff |
| 24.400 | Elephant Butte |
| 24.401 | Glen Canyon City |
| 24.402 | Gunsight Butte |
| 24.403 | Hildale |
| 24.404 | Jarvis Peak |
| 24.405 | Johnson Lakes |
| 24.406 | Kanab |
| 24.407 | Little Creek Mountain |
| 24.408 | Lone Rock |
| 24.409 | Petrified Hollow |
| 24.410 | Pine Hollow Canyon |
| 24.411 | Smithsonian Butte |
| 24.412 | St. George |
| 24.413 | The Divide |
| 24.414 | Thompson Point |
| 24.415 | Warm Creek Bay |
| 24.416 | Washington Dome |
| 24.417 | West Clark Bench |
| 24.418 | White Hills |
| 24.419 | Yellowjacket Canyon |

**Arizona** [main portion of chart]

<p>| 24.420 | Additional Hill |
| 24.421 | Amos Point |
| 24.422 | Antares |
| 24.423 | Antelope Knoll |
| 24.424 | Antelope Point |
| 24.425 | Aubrey |
| 24.426 | Baldy Basin |
| 24.427 | Bat Cave |
| 24.428 | Big Bud Tank |
| 24.429 | Big Chief Tank |
| 24.430 | Big Springs |
| 24.431 | Bishop Lake |
| 24.432 | Bitter Springs |
| 24.433 | Black Tank |
| 24.434 | Blue Moon Reservoir |
| 24.435 | Blue Spring |
| 24.436 | Blue Spring SE |
| 24.437 | Blye Canyon NE |
| 24.438 | Bodaway Mesa |
| 24.439 | Box K Ranch |
| 24.440 | Bright Angel Point |
| 24.441 | Buck Pasture Canyon |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quadrangle Code</th>
<th>Quadrangle Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24.442</td>
<td>Buffalo Ranch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.443</td>
<td>Buffalo Tanks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.444</td>
<td>Cameron NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.445</td>
<td>Cameron North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.446</td>
<td>Cameron SE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.447</td>
<td>Cameron South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.448</td>
<td>Campbell Francis Wash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.449</td>
<td>Cane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.450</td>
<td>Cane Springs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.451</td>
<td>Cane Springs SE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.452</td>
<td>Cape Royal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.453</td>
<td>Cape Solitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.454</td>
<td>Castle Peak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.455</td>
<td>Cataract Tank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.456</td>
<td>Cedar Ridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.457</td>
<td>Cedar Tree Hills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.458</td>
<td>Cedar Water Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.459</td>
<td>Chamisa Tank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.460</td>
<td>Chapel Mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.461</td>
<td>Cherokee Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.462</td>
<td>Coconino Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.463</td>
<td>Coconino Point SE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.464</td>
<td>Cold Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.465</td>
<td>Colorado City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.466</td>
<td>Columbine Falls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.467</td>
<td>Cooper Ridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.468</td>
<td>Coyote Buttes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.469</td>
<td>Crater Canyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.470</td>
<td>De Motte Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.471</td>
<td>Dead Monkey Ridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.472</td>
<td>Desert View</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.473</td>
<td>Devils Slide Rapids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.474</td>
<td>Diamond Peak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.475</td>
<td>Dike Tank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.476</td>
<td>Dog Knobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.477</td>
<td>Dog Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.478</td>
<td>Dove Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.479</td>
<td>Dove Spring SE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.480</td>
<td>Driftwood Canyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.481</td>
<td>Dutchman Draw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.482</td>
<td>Eagle Nest Mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.483</td>
<td>East of S P Mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.484</td>
<td>Ebert Mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.485</td>
<td>Elbow Canyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.486</td>
<td>Elements Canyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.487</td>
<td>Emmett Hole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.488</td>
<td>Emmett Wash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.489</td>
<td>Explorers Monument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.490</td>
<td>Explosive Rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quadrangle Code</td>
<td>Place Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.491</td>
<td>Fern Glen Canyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.492</td>
<td>Ferry Swale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.493</td>
<td>Findlay Tank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.494</td>
<td>Fishtail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.495</td>
<td>Formaster Well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.496</td>
<td>Fossil Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.497</td>
<td>Frazier Wells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.498</td>
<td>Frazier Wells SW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.499</td>
<td>Fredonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.500</td>
<td>Garner Mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.501</td>
<td>Gateway Rapids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.502</td>
<td>Grama Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.503</td>
<td>Grand Canyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.504</td>
<td>Grand Canyon Caverns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.505</td>
<td>Grand Gulch Bench</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.506</td>
<td>Grandview Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.507</td>
<td>Grandview Point NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.508</td>
<td>Granite Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.509</td>
<td>Grapevine Canyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.510</td>
<td>Grass Mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.511</td>
<td>Gray Mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.512</td>
<td>Gunsight Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.513</td>
<td>Gyp Hills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.514</td>
<td>Gyp Pocket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.515</td>
<td>Hancock Knolls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.516</td>
<td>Harbison Tank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.517</td>
<td>Hat Knoll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.518</td>
<td>Havasu Falls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.519</td>
<td>Havasupai Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.520</td>
<td>Hazen Hole Tank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.521</td>
<td>Heaton Knolls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.522</td>
<td>Hellhole Bend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.523</td>
<td>Higgins Tank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.524</td>
<td>Hindu Canyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.525</td>
<td>Hitson Tank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.526</td>
<td>Hobble Tank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.527</td>
<td>Hockey Puck Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.528</td>
<td>Hole-N-Wall Canyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.529</td>
<td>Horse Flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.530</td>
<td>House Rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.531</td>
<td>House Rock Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.532</td>
<td>Howard Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.533</td>
<td>Howard Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.534</td>
<td>Howard Mesa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.535</td>
<td>Howard Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.536</td>
<td>Hualapai Tank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.537</td>
<td>Jacob lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.538</td>
<td>Jacobs Well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.539</td>
<td>Jones Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quadrangle</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jumpup Point</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaibab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanab Point</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanabownits Spring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kendrick Peak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King Arthur Castle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Chance Canyon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Fevre Ridge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leche-E Rock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lees Ferry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Clayhole Valley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Harpo Canyon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Park Lakes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Tanks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Littlefield</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lizard Point</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lockwood Canyon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Mountain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost Spring Mountain West</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many Ghosts Hill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markham Dam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maroney Well</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meadview South</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metzger Tank</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milkweed Canyon NW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milkweed Canyon SE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milkweed Canyon SW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller Tank</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moccasin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moenave</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moenave SE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molly Ann Draw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moriah Knoll</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moritz Ridge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Bangs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Dellenbaugh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Floyd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Logan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Tipton SE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Trumbull</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Trumbull NE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Trumbull SE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Sheep Spring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muggins Flat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music Mountains NE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music Mountains NW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music Mountains SE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music Mountains SW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustang Point</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
24.589 Mustard Knoll
24.590 Nankoweap Mesa
24.591 National Canyon SW
24.592 National Tank
24.593 Navajo Bridge
24.594 Nelson
24.595 Nixon Tank
24.596 North Canyon Point
24.597 O'Leary Peak
24.598 Olaf Knolls
24.599 One Toe Ridge
24.600 Page
24.601 Pakoon Springs
24.602 Peach Springs
24.603 Peach Springs Canyon
24.604 Peach Springs NE
24.605 Peterson Flat
24.606 Phantom Ranch
24.607 Pillow Mountain
24.608 Pipe Spring
24.609 Pipe Valley
24.610 Piute Point
24.611 Point Imperial
24.612 Poverty Flat
24.613 Poverty Knoll
24.614 Poverty Spring
24.615 Powell Plateau
24.616 Preston Well
24.617 Price Point
24.618 Prospect Point
24.619 Purgatory Canyon
24.620 Quaking Aspen
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
24.631 Robinson Canyon
24.632 Rock Canyon
24.633 Roden Crater
24.634 Rose Well Camp East
24.635 Rose Well Camp West
24.636 Rosebud Tank
24.637 Russell Spring
24.638  S B Point
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
24.647  Snap Canyon West
24.648  Snap Draw
24.649  Sowats Spring
24.650  Spencer Canyon
24.651  Squaw Mountain
24.652  St. George Canyon
24.653  Stanfrod Tank
24.654  Strawberry Crater
24.655  Sullivan Draw South
24.656  Sullivan Draw North
24.657  Sunshine Ridge
24.658  Supai
24.659  Supai Camp
24.660  Supai Camp SE
24.661  Tanner Well
24.662  Tapeats Amphitheater
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  Tincanebitts Point
24.670  Ton Bih Nosteny
24.671  Toothpick Ridge
24.672  Topocoba Hilltop
24.673  Travertine Rapids
24.674  Trinity Mountain
24.675  Truxton
24.676  Tusayan East
24.677  Tusayan West
24.678  Valentine
24.679  Valle Tank
24.680  Vulcans Throne
24.681  Vulcans Throne SE
24.682  Vulcans Throne SW
24.683  Walhalla Plateau
24.684  Warm Springs Canyon
24.685  Water Pockets
24.686  White Dome
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quadrangle Code</th>
<th>Quadrangle Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24.687</td>
<td>White Horse Hills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.688</td>
<td>White Pockets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.689</td>
<td>White Sage Flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.690</td>
<td>Whitmore Point SW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.691</td>
<td>Whitmore Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.692</td>
<td>Whitmore Point SE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.693</td>
<td>Whitmore Rapids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.694</td>
<td>Wild Band Pockets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.695</td>
<td>Wild Horse Mesa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.696</td>
<td>Wildcat Ranch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.697</td>
<td>Willow Springs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.698</td>
<td>Willows Camp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.699</td>
<td>Wolf Hole Mountain East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.700</td>
<td>Wolf Hole Mountain West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.701</td>
<td>Wrather Arch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.702</td>
<td>Wupatki NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.703</td>
<td>Wupatki SE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.704</td>
<td>Wupatki SW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.705</td>
<td>Yampai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.706</td>
<td>Yellow John Mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.707</td>
<td>Yellowhorse Flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.708</td>
<td>Yunosi Point</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

Page
Ferry Swale
Lees Ferry
Navajo Bridge
Bitter Springs
Emmett Wash
North Canyon Point
Tatahatso Point
Buffalo Ranch
Point Imperial
Nankoweap Mesa
Cape Solitude
Cape Royal
Phantom Ranch
Grand Canyon
Shiva Temple
Havasupai Point
Explorers Monument
Topocoba Hilltop
Fossil Bay
Powell Plateau
Tapeats Amphitheater
Fishtail Mesa
Kanab Point
Havasu Falls
S B Point
Fern Glen Canyon
Gateway Rapids
Vulcans Throne
Whitmore Rapids
Vulcans Throne SW
Whitmore Point SE
Diamond Peak
Travertine Rapids
Peach Springs NE
Peach Springs Canyon

[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)

Enlarge the PDF to read names and see bounding points more clearly.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM NO</th>
<th>Quadrangle Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24.709</td>
<td>Bright Angel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.710</td>
<td>Grand Canyon No. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.711</td>
<td>Jacobs Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.712</td>
<td>Red Butte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.713</td>
<td>Vishnu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For 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.

ALPHABETICAL LIST

15' (1:62,500-scale) topographic quadrangles in Arizona
(greater Grand Canyon region)

For 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
24.751 Heaton Knolls, AZ
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
24.763 Nankoweap, AZ
24.764 National Canyon, AZ
24.765 Navajo Creek, AZ
24.766 Nipple Butte, UT-AZ
24.767 Paria, UT-AZ
24.768 Paria Plateau, AZ
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quadrangle Code</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24.769</td>
<td>Powell Plateau, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.770</td>
<td>S P Mountain, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.771</td>
<td>Shinarump, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.772</td>
<td>Shinumo Altar, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.773</td>
<td>St. George, UT-AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.774</td>
<td>Supai, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.775</td>
<td>Tanner Wash, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.776</td>
<td>Telegraph Flat, UT-AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.777</td>
<td>Tuckup Canyon, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.778</td>
<td>Valle, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.779</td>
<td>Vishnu Temple, AZ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(quadrangle guides continue)*
30’ × 60’ (1:100,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in Arizona (greater Grand Canyon region)

Shaded area (upper left) depicts Nevada.

Digitized from paper.

For 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.

24.714 Cameron
24.715 Flagstaff
24.716 Fredonia
24.717 Littlefield
24.718 Glen Canyon Dam
24.719 Grand Canyon
24.720 Mount Trumbull
24.721 Peach Springs
24.722 Tuba City
24.723 Valentine
24.724 Valle
24.725 Williams
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.

For 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.

24.726 Chino
24.727 Diamond Creek
24.728 Echo Cliffs
24.729 Kaibab
24.730 Mount Trumbull
24.731 San Francisco Mountains
1° x 2° (1:250,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in Arizona (greater Grand Canyon region)

Shaded area depicts Utah (top) and Nevada (left).

For 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/.
Approximate area that pertains to the region covered in Section 4A of this Cartobibliography.
SECTION 4B

Guides to Quadrangles Used for Topographic and Geologic Maps of the Lower Colorado River Region
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.]
**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

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

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)
### SECTION 4B. QUADRANGLES FOR THE LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quadrangle Description</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
<th>Scale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1^\circ \times 2^\circ \ (1:250,000$-scale) topographic quadrangles in Nevada and adjacent Arizona and California (lower Colorado River region)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1^\circ \times 2^\circ \ (1:250,000$-scale) topographic quadrangles in Arizona and adjacent Nevada and California (lower Colorado River region)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1^\circ \times 2^\circ \ (1:250,000$-scale) topographic quadrangles in California and adjacent Arizona (lower Colorado River region)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1:250,000-scale</td>
<td>Topographic quadrangles in Mexico [primary grid system]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:50,000-scale</td>
<td>Topographic quadrangles in Mexico in the region of the Río Colorado and Alto Golfo de California</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1:1,000,000-scale</td>
<td>Topographic quadrangles in Mexico in the region of the Río Colorado and Alto Golfo de California</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Named Quadrangles (on Geological Maps Produced by Servicio Geológico Mexicano)**

(continued)
### Number of Topographic Quadrangle Maps Cited in Section 4B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Maps Cited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lower Colorado River Region</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.5′ (1:24,000)</td>
<td>371</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15′ (1:62,500)</td>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30′ × 60′ (1:100,000)</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:250,000 (historic)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1° × 2° (1:250,000)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Salton Sea–Imperial Valley Region</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.5′ (1:24,000)</td>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mexico</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:50,000</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:1,000,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U.S.–Mexico Boundary Color Image Maps</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:25,000</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total                              | 609            |

*(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—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.  

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.
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 FRONTISPICE 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 geographical 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)

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 California 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 ↓

continued on next page ↓
7.5’ (1:24,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in Nevada and Arizona (greater lower Colorado River region)

continued from previous page ▼

West of Palo Verde Peak | Paño Verde Peak | Cibola
Mt. Barrow | Bezzards Peak | Picacho NW
Ninemile Wash | Quartz Peak | Picacho SW
Cactus | Ogilby | Araz
Grays Well | Grays Well NE | Yuma West
Baja California, Mexico
Sonora, Mexico
CA
AZ
**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 geographical 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 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM NO.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.13992</td>
<td>Antares, AZ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.13993</td>
<td>Apex, NV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.13994</td>
<td>Araz, CA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.13995</td>
<td>Arch Tank, AZ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.13996</td>
<td>Arica Mountains, CA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.13997</td>
<td>Arlington Mine, CA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.13998</td>
<td>Arrow Canyon, NV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.13999</td>
<td>Arrow Canyon NW, NV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14000</td>
<td>Arrow Canyon SE, NV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14001</td>
<td>Arrow Canyon SW, NV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14002</td>
<td>Azure Ridge, NV-AZ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14003</td>
<td>Bannock, CA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14004</td>
<td>Bard, CA-AZ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14005</td>
<td>Bat Cave, AZ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14006</td>
<td>Bear Hills, AZ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14007</td>
<td>Beecher Canyon, AZ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14008</td>
<td>Big Maria Mountains NE, CA-AZ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14009</td>
<td>Big Maria Mountains NW, CA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14010</td>
<td>Big Maria Mountains SE, CA-AZ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14011</td>
<td>Big Maria Mountains SW, CA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14012</td>
<td>Bitter Spring, NV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14013</td>
<td>Black Peak, AZ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14014</td>
<td>Blythe, CA-AZ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14015</td>
<td>Blythe NE, CA-AZ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14016</td>
<td>Bobs Well, AZ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14017</td>
<td>Bonelli Bay, AZ-NV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14018</td>
<td>Boulder Beach, NV-AZ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14019</td>
<td>Boulder Canyon, NV-AZ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14020</td>
<td>Boulder City, NV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14021</td>
<td>Boulder City NW, NV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14022</td>
<td>Boulder City SE, NV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quadrangle Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boulder City SW</td>
<td>NV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boundary Cone</td>
<td>AZ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bouse, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bouse NW, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bouse SW, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bouse Hills East</td>
<td>AZ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bouse Hills West</td>
<td>AZ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge Canyon, NV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buck Mountains</td>
<td>AZ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buck Mountains NE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buck Mountains SE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buck Peak, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burns Spring, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butler Mountains, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butler Pass, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buzzards Peak, CA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabeza Prieta Peak</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cactus, CA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callville Bay, NV-AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cane Springs, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cane Springs SE, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carp, NV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castaneda Hills, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castaneda Hills SW, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castle Dome Peak, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castle Peak, CA-AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castle Rock, CA-AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centennial Wash, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerbat, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlie Died Tank, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemehuevi Peak, CA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloride, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholla Tank, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cibola, AZ-CA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cibola SE, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cipriano Pass, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clyde, CA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbine Falls, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote Water, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creamery Canyon, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross Roads, AZ-CA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crossman Peak, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystal Hill, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cunningham Mountain, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davidson Peak, NV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis Dam, AZ-NV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quadrangle Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis Dam SE, AZ-NV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dean Peak, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delamar 3 SE, NV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delamar 3 SW, NV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devils Throat, NV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamond Joe Peak, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolan Springs, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dome Rock Mountains SW, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dome, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Lake, NV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Lake NW, NV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Lake SE, NV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch Flat NW, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch Flat SW, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East of Buck Peak, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East of Homer Mountain, CA-NV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East of Utting, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echo Bay, NV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elbow Canyon, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elements Canyon, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engesser Pass, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engesser Pass SW, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farrier, NV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Mountain, NV-AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat Top Mesa, NV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flattop Mountain, CA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortuna, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortuna Mine, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortuna SW, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth of July Mountain, NV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franconia, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frenchman Mountain, NV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gadsden, AZ-CA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garnet Mountain, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garnet Mountain NW, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garrett Butte, NV-AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gene Wash, CA-AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Basin, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Butte, NV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Wash, NV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Gulch Bench, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapevine Canyon, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grasshopper Junction, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grasshopper Junction NW, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grasshopper Junction SE, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grays Well, CA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11.14115  Grays Well NE, CA-AZ
11.14116  Grommet, CA
11.14117  Growler, AZ
11.14118  Gyp Hills, AZ
11.14119  Havasu Lake, CA-AZ
11.14120  Hedges, CA
11.14121  Hen Spring, NV-AZ
11.14122  Henderson, NV
11.14123  Hibernia Peak, AZ
11.14124  Hidden Valley, AZ
11.14125  Hiller Mountains, NV-AZ
11.14126  Homer Mountain, CA
11.14127  Hoodoo Well, AZ
11.14128  Hoover Dam, AZ-NV
11.14129  Hopkins Well, CA
11.14130  Horn Spring, CA
11.14131  Horse Flat, AZ
11.14132  Householder Pass, AZ
11.14133  Hualapai Peak, AZ
11.14134  Hualapai Spring, AZ
11.14135  Ibex Peak, AZ
11.14136  Iceberg Canyon, NV-AZ
11.14137  Imperial Reservoir, AZ-CA
11.14138  Inca, CA
11.14139  Ireteba Peaks, NV
11.14140  Jacobs Well, AZ
11.14141  Jumbo Peak, NV
11.14142  Juniper Mine, NV-CA
11.14143  Keyhole Canyon, NV
11.14144  Kingman, AZ
11.14145  Kingman Airport, AZ
11.14146  Kingman NW, AZ
11.14147  Kingman SW, AZ
11.14148  Kofa Butte, AZ
11.14149  Kofa Deep Well, AZ
11.14150  La Paz Mountain, AZ-CA
11.14151  Laguna Dam, AZ-CA
11.14152  Lake Havasu City North, AZ-CA
11.14153  Lake Havasu City South, AZ-CA
11.14154  Ligueta, AZ
11.14155  Lime Wash, NV
11.14156  Little Maria Mountains, CA
11.14157  Little Picacho Peak, CA-AZ
11.14158  Littlefield, AZ
11.14159  Livingston Hills, AZ
11.14160  Livingston Hills NW, AZ
11.14161  Long Mountain, AZ
11.14162  McCoy Peak, CA
11.14163  McCoy Spring, CA
11.14164  McCoy Wash, CA
11.14165  McCracken Peak, AZ
11.14166  Meadview North, AZ-NV
11.14167  Meadview South, AZ
11.14168  Mesquite, NV-AZ
11.14169  Mesquite Jim Well, AZ
11.14170  Mesquite NE, NV-AZ
11.14171  Mesquite NW, NV
11.14172  Middle Camp Mountain, AZ
11.14173  Middle Mountains North, AZ
11.14174  Middle Mountains South, AZ
11.14175  Middle Point, NV-AZ
11.14176  Middle Water Spring, AZ
11.14177  Moapa East, NV
11.14178  Moapa Peak, NV
11.14179  Moapa Peak NW, NV
11.14180  Moapa Peak SE, NV
11.14181  Moapa West, NV
11.14182  Mohave Mine, AZ
11.14183  Mohave Peak, AZ
11.14184  Mohave Springs, AZ
11.14185  Mohawk, AZ
11.14186  Mohawk SE, AZ
11.14187  Mohawk Spring, CA
11.14188  Mohawk SW, AZ
11.14189  Monkeys Head, AZ-CA
11.14190  Monumental Pass, CA
11.14191  Moon Mountain, AZ-CA
11.14192  Moon Mountain NE, AZ
11.14193  Moon Mountain SE, AZ
11.14194  Mopah Peaks, CA
11.14195  Mount Bangs, AZ
11.14196  Mount Barrow, CA
11.14197  Mount Davis, NV-AZ
11.14198  Mount Manchester, NV-CA-AZ
11.14199  Mount Nutt, AZ
11.14200  Mount Perkins, AZ
11.14201  Mount Tipton, AZ
11.14202  Mount Tipton NW, AZ
11.14203  Mount Tipton SE, AZ
11.14204  Mount Wilson, AZ
11.14205  Mountain Sheep Spring, AZ
11.14206  Muddy Peak, NV
11.14207 Mule Wash, AZ-CA
11.14208 Music Mountains NE, AZ
11.14209 Music Mountains NW, AZ
11.14210 Music Mountains SE, AZ
11.14211 Music Mountains SW, AZ
11.14212 Needles, AZ-CA
11.14213 Needles NE, AZ-CA
11.14214 Needles NW, CA-AZ
11.14215 Needles SW, CA-AZ
11.14216 Nelson, NV
11.14217 Nelson SW, NV
11.14218 Neversweat Ridge, AZ
11.14219 New Water Mountains, AZ
11.14220 New Water Well, AZ
11.14221 Ninemile Wash, CA
11.14222 North of Roll, AZ
11.14223 North Trigo Peaks, AZ
11.14224 Oatman, NV
11.14225 Ogilby, CA
11.14226 Olaf Knolls, AZ
11.14227 Osborne Well, AZ
11.14228 Overton Beach, NV
11.14229 Overton, NV
11.14230 Overton NE, NV
11.14231 Overton NW, NV
11.14232 Overton SE, NV
11.14233 Owl Head, AZ
11.14234 Pakoon Springs, AZ
11.14235 Palm Canyon, AZ
11.14236 Palo Verde Peak, CA
11.14237 Palo Verde, CA-AZ
11.14238 Parker, CA-AZ
11.14239 Parker NW, CA
11.14240 Parker SE, AZ-CA
11.14241 Parker SW, CA-AZ
11.14242 Peacock Peak, AZ
11.14243 Petroglyph Wash, AZ-NV
11.14244 Picacho, AZ-CA
11.14245 Picacho NW, CA-AZ
11.14246 Picacho SW, CA-AZ
11.14247 Picacho Peak, CA
11.14248 Piute Point, NV
11.14249 Planet, AZ
11.14250 Plomosa Pass, AZ
11.14251 Poston, AZ-CA
11.14252 Powerline Well, AZ
SECTION 4B. QUADRANGLES FOR THE LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGION

11.14253  Quartermaster Canyon, AZ
11.14254  Quartermaster Canyon SW, AZ
11.14255  Quartz Peak, CA
11.14256  Quartzsite, AZ
11.14257  Rattlesnake Hill, AZ
11.14258  Raven Butte, AZ
11.14259  Red Bluff Mountain, AZ
11.14260  Red Bluff Mountain East, AZ
11.14261  Red Bluff Mountain West, AZ
11.14262  Red Hill, AZ
11.14263  Red Hill NE, AZ
11.14264  Red Hill SW, AZ
11.14265  Red Lake, AZ
11.14266  Red Pockets, AZ
11.14267  Rice, CA
11.14268  Ringbolt Rapids, AZ-NV
11.14269  Ripley, CA
11.14270  Riverside, CA
11.14271  Roli, AZ
11.14272  Roosevelt Mine, CA
11.14273  Rox, NV
11.14274  Rox NE, NV
11.14275  Rox SE, NV
11.14276  Salton Tanks, AZ
11.14277  Savahia Peak, CA
11.14278  Savahia Peak NE, CA
11.14279  Savahia Peak NW, CA
11.14280  Savahia Peak SW, CA
11.14281  Searchlight, NV
11.14282  Searchlight SE, NV
11.14283  Secret Pass, AZ
11.14284  Senator Mountain, AZ
11.14285  Senator Mountain NE, AZ
11.14286  Senator Mountain NW, AZ
11.14287  Senator Mountain SW, AZ
11.14288  Sierra de la Lechuguilla, AZ
11.14289  Slumgullion Pass, AZ
11.14290  Snaggletooth, CA
11.14291  Snap Canyon East, AZ
11.14292  Snap Canyon West, AZ
11.14293  Somerton, AZ
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quad ID</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.14299</td>
<td>Spirit Mountain NE, AZ-NV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14300</td>
<td>Spirit Mountain NW, NV-AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14301</td>
<td>Spirit Mountain SE, NV-AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14302</td>
<td>St. Thomas Gap, NV-AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14303</td>
<td>Standard Wash, AZ-CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14304</td>
<td>Stepladder Mountains, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14305</td>
<td>Stepladder Mountains NE, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14306</td>
<td>Stockton Hill, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14307</td>
<td>Stone Cabin, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14308</td>
<td>Styx, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14309</td>
<td>Sunflower Mountain, NV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14310</td>
<td>Swansea, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14311</td>
<td>Tacna, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14312</td>
<td>Tenmile Well, NV-CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14313</td>
<td>Terry Benches, NV-UT-AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14314</td>
<td>The Temple, AZ-NV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14315</td>
<td>Thumb Peak, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14316</td>
<td>Tinajas Altas, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14317</td>
<td>Topock, AZ-CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14318</td>
<td>Toquep Gap, NV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14319</td>
<td>Trego Pass, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14320</td>
<td>Tule Mountains, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14321</td>
<td>Tule Spring, NV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14322</td>
<td>Tweed Mine, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14323</td>
<td>Union Pass, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14324</td>
<td>Ute, NV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14325</td>
<td>Utting, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14326</td>
<td>Valley of Fire East, NV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14327</td>
<td>Valley of Fire West, NV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14328</td>
<td>Vicksburg, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14329</td>
<td>Vidal Junction, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14330</td>
<td>Vidal, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14331</td>
<td>Vidal NW, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14332</td>
<td>Virgin Peak, NV-AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14333</td>
<td>Virgo, NV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14334</td>
<td>Vopoki Ridge, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14335</td>
<td>Vopoki Ridge SE, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14336</td>
<td>Wabatuma Peak, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14337</td>
<td>Warm Springs, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14338</td>
<td>Warm Springs SW, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14339</td>
<td>Weiser Ridge, NV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14340</td>
<td>Wellton, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14341</td>
<td>Wellton SE, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14342</td>
<td>Wellton Hills, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14343</td>
<td>Wellton Mesa, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14344</td>
<td>West of Juniper Mine, CA-NV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 4B. QUADRANGLES FOR THE LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quadrangle</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.14345</td>
<td>West of Palo Verde Peak, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14346</td>
<td>West of Vopoki Ridge, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14347</td>
<td>Whale Mountain, CA-AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14348</td>
<td>Whipple Mountains SW, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14349</td>
<td>Whipple Wash, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14450</td>
<td>White Hills West, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14451</td>
<td>Whitney Pocket, NV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14452</td>
<td>Wildcat Wash NE, NV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14453</td>
<td>Wildcat Wash NW, NV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14454</td>
<td>Wildcat Wash SE, NV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14455</td>
<td>Wildcat Wash SW, NV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14456</td>
<td>Wiley Well, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14457</td>
<td>Willow Beach, AZ-NV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14458</td>
<td>Yucca NW, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14459</td>
<td>Yucca SE, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14460</td>
<td>Yuma East, AZ-CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14461</td>
<td>Yuma SE, AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14462</td>
<td>Yuma West, AZ-CA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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
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)

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)

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
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]
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)

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)
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 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
11.14670 Muddy Peak, NV
11.14671 Needles, CA-AZ
SECTION 4B. QUADRANGLES FOR THE LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGION

11.14672 Nelson, NV
11.14673 Ogilby, CA
11.14674 Overton, NV
11.14675 Overton Beach, NV
11.14676 Palo Verde Mountains, CA
11.14677 Parker Dam, AZ-CA
11.14678 Parker, AZ-CA
11.14679 Picacho, AZ-CA
11.14680 Picacho Peak, CA-AZ
11.14681 Quartz Peak, CA
11.14682 Quartzsite, AZ
11.14683 Red Bluff Mountain, AZ
11.14684 Red Hill, AZ
11.14685 Rice, CA
11.14686 Savahia Peak, CA
11.14687 Sawtooth Range, CA-AZ
11.14688 Searchlight, NV
11.14689 Senator Mountain, AZ
11.14690 South of Yuma, AZ
11.14691 Sprit Mountain, NV-AZ
11.14692 Stepladder Mountains, CA
11.14693 Topock, AZ-CA
11.14694 Trigo Peaks, AZ
11.14695 Turtle Mountains, CA
11.14696 Vidal, CA
11.14697 Virgin Basin, NV-AZ
11.14698 Virgin Peak, NV-AZ
11.14699 Wellton, AZ
11.14700 Whipple Mountains, CA-AZ
11.14701 White Hills, AZ
11.14702 Yucca, AZ
11.14703 Yuma, AZ-CA
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).

For 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.
30’ × 60’ (1:100,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in Nevada and adjacent Arizona and California (lower Colorado River region)

For 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.

In both maps, darker shaded areas depict areas in California (left or below), and Arizona (right).

Digitized from paper.

30’ × 60’ (1:100,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in California and adjacent Arizona (lower Colorado River region)
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 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.

Digitized from paper.
1° × 2° (1:250,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in Nevada and adjacent Arizona and California (lower Colorado River region)

For 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.

11.14607 Kingman
11.14608 Las Vegas

In both maps, shaded areas depict California (left), overlapping on Arizona and Mexico (right and below).

Digitized from paper.

1° × 2° (1:250,000-scale) topographic quadrangles in California and adjacent Arizona (lower Colorado River region)

For 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.

11.14620 El Centro
11.14621 Needles
11.14622 Salton Sea
11.14623 San Diego
11.14624 Santa Ana
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 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.

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.

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.

see next page for detail view of the Salton Sea–Imperial Valley region

Digitized from paper

86 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 FRONTISPIECE to see the approximate area covered by THE GRAND CANON.

Digitized from paper. See also note on previous page.
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 geographical 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 continuity with the remainder of this bibliography and in order to identify unique publications, each map is assigned an ITEM NO. corresponding to its original placement in an appendix to Part 11 of THE GRAND CANON. 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
11.14489 Clyde
11.14490 COYOTE WELLS
SECTION 4B. QUADRANGLES FOR THE LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGION

11.14491 Durmid
11.14492 Durmid SE
11.14493 East of Acolita
11.14494 East of Aztec Mines
11.14495 East of Red Canyon
11.14496 El Centro
11.14497 Fonts Point
11.14498 Frink
11.14499 Frink NE
11.14500 Frink NW
11.14501 Gables Wash
11.14502 Glamis
11.14503 Glamis NW
11.14504 Glamis SE
11.14505 Glamis SW
11.14506 GRAYS WELL
11.14507 GRAYS WELL NE
11.14508 Harper Canyon
11.14509 Harpers Well
11.14510 HEBER
11.14511 Hedges
11.14512 Holtville East
11.14513 Holtville NE
11.14514 Holtville West
11.14515 Hopkins Well
11.14516 Imperial Reservoir, AZ–CA
11.14517 Iris
11.14518 Iris Pass
11.14519 Iris Wash
11.14520 Kane Spring
11.14521 Kane Spring NE
11.14522 Kane Spring NW
11.14523 Laguna Dam, AZ–CA
11.14524 Lion Head Mountain
11.14525 Little Chuckwalla Mountains
11.14526 Little Mule Mountains
11.14527 Little Picacho Pea, CA–AZ
11.14528 Mammoth Wash
11.14529 Mecca
11.14530 MIDWAY WELL
11.14531 MIDWAY WELL NW
11.14532 Mortmar
11.14533 Mount Barrow
11.14534 MOUNT SIGNAL
11.14535 Niland
11.14536 Oasis
SECTION 4B. QUADRANGLES FOR THE LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGION

11.14537 Obsidian Butte
11.14538 Ogilby
11.14539 Oroopia Canyon
11.14540 Painted Gorge
11.14541 Palo Verde Peak
11.14542 Palo Verde, CA–AZ
11.14543 Pegleg Well
11.14544 Picacho NW, CA–AZ
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
11.14555 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 West
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 Used 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.
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 continuity with the remainder of this bibliography and in order to identify unique publications, each map was assigned an **ITEM NO.** within the appendix to Part 11 of THE GRAND CANON. 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.

11.14918   Agua Caliente  H11-B25
11.14919   Aquiles Serdan, Son.  I11-D79
11.14463  *Cuervos, B.C.*  I11-D67  [Cuidad Morelos]
11.14920   Desierto de Altar, Son.  I11-D88
11.14921   Ejido Francisco R. Serrano, B.C.  H11-B35
11.14575   Ejido Islas Agrarias, B.C.  I11-D66
11.14464   *Ejido Plan de Ayala, B.C.-Son.*  I11-D86  [Plan de Ayala]
11.14465  *El Doctor, B.C.-Son.*  H11-B17  [Doctor]  [mouth of Río Colorado]
11.14466   El Oasis, B.C.  H11-B16
11.14922   El Sahuario, Son.  I11-D89
11.14923   Estación Torres, Son.  H11-B29
11.14467  *Golfo de Santa Clara, Son.*  H11-B28  [mouth of Río Colorado]
11.14576   Guadalupe Victoria, B.C.  I11-D76
11.14924   Guardianes de la Patria, B.,C.  I11-D85
11.14925   Gustavo Sotelo, Son.  H12-A21
11.14468   *Isla Montague, B.C.*  H11-B27  [El Montegue]  [mouth of Río Colorado]
11.14926   Islas Agrarias, B.C.  H11-D66
11.14927   José Saldaña, B.C.  H11-B15
11.14577   La Ventana, B.C.  H11-B26
11.14928   Las Adelitas, Son.  H11-D78
11.14929   Llano El Chinero, B.C.  H11-B36
11.14930   Los Vidrios, Son.  I12-C82
11.14578   Mexicali, B.C.  I11-D65
11.14931   Minas del Desierto, Son.  I12-C81
11.14579   Oviedo Moto, Son.  I11-D87
11.14932   Pozo Nuevo, Son.  H12-A11
11.14933   Puerto Peñasco, Son.  H12-A32
11.14934   Quiedo Mota, Son.  I11-D87
11.14580   Salinas Ometepec, B.C.  H11-B37
11.14935   San Felipe, B.C.  H11-B47
11.14469  *San Luis Río Colorado, Son.-B.C.*  I11-D77
11.14936   San Rafael, B.C.  H11-B45
11.14581   Sánchez Islas, Son.  H11-B26
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quadrangle Code</th>
<th>Quadrangle Name</th>
<th>District or State</th>
<th>Quadrangle Code</th>
<th>Quadrangle Name</th>
<th>District or State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.14937</td>
<td>Santa Clara, B.C.</td>
<td>H11-B46</td>
<td>11.14938</td>
<td>Sierra Blanco, Son.</td>
<td>H12-A22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.14917</td>
<td>Sierra Cucapah, B.C.</td>
<td>I11-D75</td>
<td>11.14939</td>
<td>Volcan El Elegante, Son.</td>
<td>H12-A12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 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.


(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.)
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 continuity with the remainder of this bibliography and in order to identify unique publications, each map was originally assigned an ITEM NO. within Part 11 of THE GRAND CANYON.

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 (*), as shown with map titles on the index sheet, 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 Information

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/.
SECTION 4B. QUADRANGLES FOR THE LOWER COLORADO RIVER REGION

END OF SECTION 4B
SECTION 4C

Indexes to Quadrangles Used for
U.S. Census Bureau Governmental Unit Reference Maps

**Section 4C** displays **index maps** to the detailed Governmental Unit Reference Maps produced by the U.S. Census Bureau. The index sheets here are for the 2015 series (accessed October 2021). Quadrangles are not counted for the statistical table that appears in this *Cartobibliography* because the quadrangles, while they approximate the geographical boundaries of some U.S. Geological Survey topographical maps, the selection or omission of census quadrangles near the indefinite external boundaries of the area covered by *The Grand Canon* would be too arbitrary.

State listings may be acquired through [https://www2.census.gov/geo/pvs/bas/bas16maps/](https://www2.census.gov/geo/pvs/bas/bas16maps/) (with subfolders that list maps by county [cou/] or by incorporated place [incplace/]).

Separate listings for Native American tribes may be acquired through [https://www2.census.gov/geo/pvs/bas/bas16maps/aia/](https://www2.census.gov/geo/pvs/bas/bas16maps/aia/)

Each index sheet displays **enumerated quadrangles**. To retrieve individual maps, go to the pertinent state/county or AIA listing and look for the appropriately enumerated map. Maps with the enumeration “_000” are the index maps. (*Note:* On the web pages cited above, and on the index maps reproduced here, the grids and numbers may appear to be in conventional “hyperlink blue”; however, they do *not* embed hyperlinks that might redirect to each pertinent map. Users must access the individual state, county, or American Indian listings—above—in order to locate and open the desired maps.)

Only those regions or entities that fall within the region covered by *The Grand Canon* are listed. Images are cropped to show only the maps; refer to the original images for legends and other data. Original map scales vary. If necessary, enlarge the PDFs to read numbers more clearly.

The following notice appears on maps: “All legal boundaries and names are as reported through the 2015 Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS). The boundaries shown on this map are for Census Bureau statistical data collection and tabulation purposes only; their depiction and designation for statistical purposes does not constitute a determination of jurisdictional authority or rights of ownership or entitlement.”
TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR SECTION 4C

ALL LINES BELOW ARE HYPERLINKS—POSITION CURSOR AND CLICK TO JUMP AHEAD

Counties

Arizona
   Coconino County
   La Paz County
   Mohave County
   Yuma County

California
   Imperial County
   Riverside County
   San Bernardino County

Nevada
   Clark County

American Indian Tribal Lands
   (listed in the predominantly occupied state if the reservation lands span more than one state)

Arizona
   Colorado River Indian Reservation  [Chemehuevi, Hopi, Mohave, and Navajo]
   Fort Mojave Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land
   Havasupai Reservation
   Hualapai Reservation
   Kaibab Indian Reservation  [Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians]
   Navajo Nation

California
   Cabazon Reservation  [Cabazon Band of Mission Indians]
   Chemehuevi Reservation
   Cocopah Reservation
   Fort Yuma Indian Reservation  [Quechan Indian Tribe]
   Torres Martinez Indian Reservation  [Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians]

Nevada
   Moapa River Indian Reservation  [Moapa Band of Paiute Indians]
ARIZONA

Coconino County
La Paz County
Mohave County
SECTION 4C. INDEXES TO QUADRANGLES USED FOR U.S. CENSUS BUREAU GOVERNMENTAL UNIT REFERENCE MAPS

Yuma County
SECTION 4C. INDEXES TO QUADRANGLES USED FOR U.S. CENSUS BUREAU GOVERNMENTAL UNIT REFERENCE MAPS

CALIFORNIA

Imperial County
Riverside County

Riverside County spans the state; only the easternmost portion is displayed here.
San Bernardino County

Only the easternmost section of San Bernardino County is pertinent to the area of interest here, and the map is cropped accordingly
NEVADA

Clark County

GOVERNMENTAL UNIT REFERENCE MAP (2015): Clark County, NV
AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBAL LANDS
(listed in the predominantly occupied state if the reservation lands span more than one state)

ARIZONA

Colorado River Indian Reservation
[Chemehuevi, Hopi, Mohave, and Navajo]
Fort Mojave Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land
Havasupai Reservation
Hualapai Reservation
Kaibab Indian Reservation

[Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians]
Navajo Nation

Only the westernmost section of the Navajo Nation is pertinent to the area of interest here, and the map is cropped accordingly.
CALIFORNIA

Cabazon Reservation
[Cabazon Band of Mission Indians]
Chemehuevi Reservation
Cocopah Reservation
Fort Yuma Indian Reservation
[Quechan Indian Tribe]
Torres Martinez Indian Reservation
[Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians]
NEVADA

Moapa River Indian Reservation
[Moapa Band of Paiute Indians]
SECTION 4D

Indexes to Quadrangles Used for Maps of Interagency Wildland Fire Dispatch Zones

This section contains information for maps that depict the boundaries of interagency wildland fire dispatch zones. They are provided by, and periodically updated by, FRAMES (Fire Research and Management Exchange System), https://www.frames.gov/, based at the University of Idaho, College of Natural Resources, Department of Forest, Rangeland, and Fire Sciences, Moscow, Idaho.

The maps utilize the U.S. Geological Survey 1:100,000-scale quadrangle system. The base maps are as implemented by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. They portray BLM field office boundaries and county boundaries, as well as the areas of other federal jurisdictions (e.g., National Park Service, Forest Service, Bureau of Reclamation), American Indian lands, areas of critical environmental concern, and state and private lands. The FRAMES maps specifically overlay on these maps the interagency wildland fire dispatch boundaries, with the following disclaimer: “This product may not meet BLM standards for accuracy and content. Different data sources and input scales may cause some misalignment of data layers. No warranty is made by the BLM for use of the data for purposes not intended by the BLM. Decisions in this document only apply to BLM lands. The roads depicted in the topographic map may not be accurate.”
Quadrangles in the Great Grand Canyon–Lower Colorado River Regions

(Index sheet scanned from paper copy from U.S. Geological Survey; no longer produced.)
COLOPHON

THE GRAND CANYON 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.

________________________________________________________________________________________________________

The perched-raven colophon of Raven’s Perch Media recalls this bird’s habit of gathering and caching objects, one of 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 Balduin 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].]
The Grand Canon

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 organisms 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 next 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 analogue of the Royal Society in London, whose staff supports the society’s membership and visiting researchers. 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 CANON, 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 (2022) is significantly revised, including the years 1535–2021 and cites 106,000 items in 114 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 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

[pronunciation: Spah′-mer]