

in 1707, and is the earliest map based on any astronomical observations. A reduced copy of it was, in 1717, published in the *Lettres Édifiantes*, but was unaccompanied by Fritz's reports, which were never published. It remained the best map till that of Condomine (1744) was published. The present copy follows the reduction of the *Lettres Édifiantes* (vol. xii, p. 212).

**439. A. D. 1744. The Amazon by Condomine.**

Condomine was on the river in 1743 and 1744, and he was provided with better instruments than Fritz possessed, so that he placed points on the river astronomically with more accuracy. Kohl by a dotted line plots in on the same drafts, for comparison, the survey by Fritz.

**440. A. D. 1749. The River Madeira from Southey's Papers.**

From a MS. map in the British Museum, which had belonged to Robert Southey, when he was writing his *Hist. of Brazil*. It is a Portuguese map, and seems to have been made by a trader from Para.

**441. A. D. 1751. The Amazon.**

A corrected sketch without comment.

**442. A. D. 1769. The Amazon by Father Amich.**

After a Spanish MS. map by Fr. José Amich, preserved in the British Museum. Kohl thinks that Amich's advances in the cartography of this region were not well known for some time after 1769.

**443. A. D. 1790. The Huallaga and Ucayali Rivers by Sobrevela.**

This is a map made by Father Francisco Manuel Sobrevela in 1790, as corrected by Amadeo Chau-me'e in 1830, and published that year at Lima.

**444. A. D. 1814. The Rivers Ucayale and Huallaga by Father Carballo.**

Father Paule Monso Carballo belonged to the Franciscan convent of Ocopa in Peru. He used the MS. maps in the archives of his convent which had been deposited from time to time by the missionaries whom it had sent out.

**445. A. D. 1825. The Amazon.**

A MS. *Carta geographica das Provincias do Grão Para e Rio Negro*, Para, 1825.

**446. A. D. 1852. The Negro and Naupes by A. R. Wallace.**

This map, made by Wallace from observations on the river in 1850-52, was published in the *Royal Geographical Society's Journal*, xxiii.

XVI.

LA PLATA.

\*.\* Cf. sections xii. and xiv.

— A. D. 1515.

Wieser thinks that the map in Kunstmann (pl. iv.) is a Portuguese copy of a map made by Solis of this date.

**447. A. D. 1547. La Plata by Nic. Vallard.**

It extends south to Magellan's straits. From the well-known atlas in the Sir Thomas Phillipps's Collection, marked, "Dicu pour espoir. Nicolas Vallard de Dieppe, 1547." It has been questioned if this was not the name of the owner, rather than of the maker of the atlas, but Kohl says the writing is the same as the inscriptions contained on the maps. The tropic of Capricorn is marked, but the degrees of latitude, though traced, are not numbered. The names are mostly Portuguese, but with an occasional French turn. The bay of Rio de Janeiro is drawn but not named.

**448. A. D. 1547. The Same.**

An imperfect sketch, without annotation.

**449. A. D. 1597. La Plata by Wytfliet.**

A corrected sketch, without annotation.

**450. A. D. 1598. Mouth of the La Plata.**

A Dutch map, which accompanied an account of a voyage made from Holland in 1598 by the Dutch admiral, Lauren Bicker.

**451. A. D. 1600. La Plata.**

A Spanish map published by Jodocus Hondius in his *Atlas* in 1607.

**452. A. D. 1630-35. Parana and Uruguay Rivers.**

The earliest map constructed by the Jesuit missionaries, and published by Blaeu in his *Atlas*. It shows the stations which were destroyed and those which were spared in the raids of the slave hunters of St. Paulo, 1630-35.

— A. D. 1651.

La Plata in Jansson's *Minor Atlas*, ii. 421.

**453. A. D. 1733. La Plata by D'Anville.**

It shows both coasts of South America between 18° and 37° S. lat., and represents the continent as much narrower than on earlier maps.

**454. A. D. 1733. The Same.**

Without annotation.

**455. A. D. 1826. Rio Vermejo by Soria.**

A branch of the La Plata. This map was made from memory after Francia, the dictator of Paraguay, had seized the papers of Dr. Pablo Soria, who had conducted the exploration for a company in Buenos Ayres. The present copy follows a draft made for the Geographical Society of Paris. Cf. Sir Woodbine Parish's *Buenos Ayres*, London, 1839.

XVII.

PERU AND CHILI.

\*.\* Cf. sections ii., xii., and xiii.

**456. A. D. 1532(?). Peru.**

It extends 10° north and south of the equator. It is French in language, but Kohl conjectures that it follows early Spanish maps sent home by Pizarro.