



# Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

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## Carte De La Partie Occidentale Des Etats-Unis, Dressee pour servir a l'intelligence des decouvertes des Americains. . . M.M. Hunt et Stuart, fairts en 1811, 12 et 13 . . . 1821 (First Map of the Oregon Trail--with 2 volumes of text)

**Stock#:** 46454  
**Map Maker:** Lapie  
**Date:** 1821  
**Place:** Paris  
**Color:** Hand Colored  
**Condition:** VG+  
**Size:** 16 x 10 inches  
**Price:** SOLD



### Description:

Rare and highly important map of the Northwest, the first ever appearance of the Oregon Trail on a printed map.

The present examples is accompanied by Volumes 10 and 12 of the *Nouvelles Annales Des Voyages*, which includes 3 lengthy articles on reporting on explorations relating to the Hunt and Stuart expeditions from St. Louis to the Pacific, via the Missouri River and the Columbia River and the return expedition, which led to the discovery of South Pass and the Oregon Trail.

Lapie's map was prepared to illustrate Robert Stuart and Wilson Price Hunt's account of the overland expeditions between Astoria and the Missouri River, which resulted in the discovery of the South Pass and the Oregon Trail. In 1810, John Jacob Astor of the American Fur Company, outfitted an expedition (known as the Astor Expedition) under the command of Wilson Price Hunt, to find a possible overland supply route from the east and to explore the fur trapping territory for prospective trading posts. Fearing attack by the Blackfoot Indians, the overland expedition veered south of Lewis and Clark's route into what is now Wyoming and in the process passed across Union Pass and into Jackson Hole, Wyoming. From there, the expedition crossed the Teton Range via Teton Pass and then traveled down to the Snake River in Idaho. The expedition abandoned its horses at the Snake River, made dugout canoes, and attempted to use the river for transport.

After a few days' travel the party discovered that steep canyons, waterfalls and impassable rapids made travel by river impossible, forcing them walk the rest of the way to the Columbia River, where they made new boats and traveled to the newly established Fort Astoria. The expedition demonstrated that much of the route along the Snake River plain and across to the Columbia was passable by pack train or, with



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minimal improvements, even a transit by wagon was possible.

Several months after the Hunt Expedition's arrival at Fort Astoria, American Fur Company partner Robert Stuart led a small group of men back east to report to Astor. The group planned to retrace the path followed by the overland expedition back up to the east following the Columbia and Snake Rivers, however, fear of Indian attack near Union Pass in Wyoming forced the group further south where they luckily discovered South Pass, a wide and easy pass over the Continental Divide. The party continued east via the Sweetwater River, North Platte River (where they spent the winter of 1812-1813) and Platte River to the Missouri River, finally arriving in St. Louis in the spring of 1813.

Stuart's return route appeared to potentially be a practical wagon route, requiring minimal improvements, and Stuart's journals provided a meticulous account of most of the route. Because of the War of 1812 and the lack of U.S. fur trading posts in the Oregon Country, most of the route was unused for more than 10 years.

Because Jacob Astor so closely guarded the information brought back by Hunt & Stuart and did not release their accounts until many years later, the only contemporary account of the expedition appeared in volumes 10 & 12 of a rare French journal, the *Nouvelle Annales Des Voyages*, accompanied by Lapie's equally rare map, which faithfully reports Hunt & Stuarts discoveries. As noted by Wheat in his 3 page description of the map:

*The first map of importance to appear in 1821 was by a Frenchman the Chevalier Lapie. It was published in Nouvelle Annales des Voyages, in Paris, and purports to show the routes of the Astorians Wilson Price Hunt (westward) and Robert Stuart (eastward) a decade earlier. The map is well constructed, and has long been praised as a remarkably accurate representation of their journeys. It seems to have been largely based on the Lewis and Clark map of 1814, but in its new element it was a notable performance..."*

There is no English edition of the map. Wheat states that the map is of tremendous cartographic importance and surmised that Lapie had access to a manuscript map furnished by Albert Gallatin (who served as the US Ambassador to France from 1816 to 1823 and is known to have been a source for the dissemination of new discoveries and geographical information in Paris) or by John Jacob Astor himself. At least one writer believes that Astor in fact hand picked the *Nouvelles Annales* to publish the information, stating:

*[Lapie] seems aware of Wilson Price Hunt's travels through the Wind River Valley and Union*



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*Pass, as well as Robert Stuart's return through Jackson Hole and South Pass. Indeed Lapie's map was published along with an abridgement of Wilson Price Hunt's westward route and Robert Stuart's "traveling memoranda" of his return eastward via Jackson Hole, the Wind River Mountains and what came to be known as "the South Pass"-the route of American migration to Oregon and California. Perhaps Lapie's omission (of the Tetons) was due to American Fur Company mogul, John Jacob Astor himself who, while insisting that the news of the expedition be first published in the prestigious **Nouvelles Annales de Voyages**, by no means wished to provide explicit directions to his competitors in the fur trade including the British Northwest Company.*

*Picturing Jackson Hole and Grand Teton National Park, William H. Goetzmann, Chapter 18*

The Streeter copy of the map, with the text, brought \$850.00 at auction in 1968.

Text Wrappers: {{ **inventory\_enlarge\_link('46454a')** }}

Article Titles: {{ **inventory\_enlarge\_link('46454b')** }}

**Detailed Condition:**

Includes 2 complete text volumes, with 3 separate articles relating to the subject matter of the map.