**Barry Lawrence Ruderman**
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## [Prince Frederick Sound, Ketchickan, Queen Charlotte's Island & Stitka] Cote Nord-Ouest de l'Amerique reconnue par Cape. Vancouver IVe. Partie . . .

**Stock#:** 84278
**Map Maker:** Vancouver

**Date:** 1799
**Place:** Paris
**Color:** Uncolored
**Condition:** VG+
**Size:** 24 x 29 inches

**Price:** SOLD




**Description:**

***George Vancouver's Exploration: The Coastlines of Southwestern Alaska and British Columbia***

Finely crafted map of the coastal regions explored by George Vancouver, covering Prince Frederick Sound in the north to Queen Charlotte's Island and includes the contiguous Pacific Coast of British Columbia (then called New Hanover) to the south. Notable areas such as Juneau, Sitka, Ketchikan, Princess Royal Island, and the regions of the Inside Passage are clearly demarcated, reflecting the depth of exploration and the thoroughness of the surveys conducted.

The routes taken by Vancouver in 1793 and 1794 are clearly shown, extending to include a passage north as far as the Keku Strait north of Prince of Wales Island, with numerous side trips into the protected sounds and waterways to the east.

Vancouver's expedition is recognized not merely for its discoveries but also for the detail with which the

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territories were charted. The map, with its precise depiction of coastlines and coastal topography, showcases Vancouver's rigorous approach to mapping. This chart is one among the sectional maps from the French edition of Vancouver's Voyages and holds significance as one of the first detailed printed portrayals of the areas explored.

Between 1792 and 1794, George Vancouver, aboard the British ships *Discovery* and *Chatham,* embarked on an extensive mission to map the northwest coast of North America, covering territories from Baja California to Alaska. Vancouver's lieutenant, Peter Puget (1765-1822), who first charted Puget Sound, played a crucial role in the expedition. Another prominent member of Vancouver's team was Joseph Baker, after whom Mount Baker was named.

Their journey was marked by detailed surveys and the naming of various landmarks. For instance, in April 1792, the crew explored and named Mount St. Helens and Mount Rainier, the latter after Vancouver's friend Rear Admiral Peter Rainier. By June 1792, Vancouver's team had explored and charted the intricate passages and coastlines of what we recognize today as the Strait of Georgia, Burrard Inlet, and Vancouver Island. Throughout the course of the expedition, Vancouver's interaction with local indigenous communities also enriched his maps, incorporating native names and knowledge into the documented territories.

One of Vancouver's significant achievements during this expedition was the clarification he provided on the geography of the Pacific. Through his detailed surveys, he dispelled the lingering notion of a navigable Northwest Passage existing in North America's upper latitudes. His work during these years not only filled gaps in the understanding of the Pacific coast but also laid a strong foundation for future navigational and cartographic endeavors in the region.

**Detailed Condition:**