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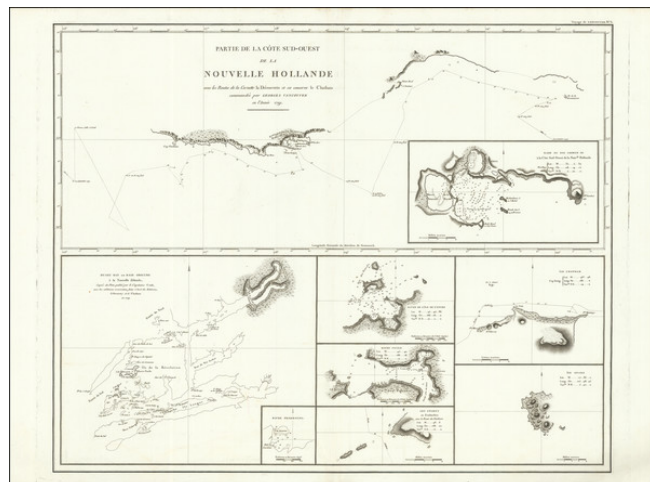
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[Vancouver in Australia] Partie De La Cote Sud-Ouest de la Nouvelle Hollande abec les Routes de la Corvette la Decouverte et sa conserve le Chatham comandes par Georges Vancouver en l'Anee 1791

Stock#: 87867
Map Maker: Vancouver
Date: 1799
Place: Paris
Color: Uncolored
Condition: VG+
Size: 30 x 24 inches
Price: \$ 750.00



Description:

Sharing the Australian and Polynesian Findings of the Vancouver Expedition

Fine set of inset charts of the coasts of Australia, Aotearoa/New Zealand, and other Polynesian islands from the French edition of Vancouver's official account of his expedition (1791-1795).

New Holland was the first significant stopping point for Vancouver's crew during their four-year circumnavigation.

This print is presented as a series of insets. The top half shows King George III Sound in southwestern Australia; Vancouver named the feature for his monarch on September 29, 1791. The tracks of the *Discovery* and the *Chatham*, Vancouver's ships, zig-zag near shore, marked with sounding depths.

Vancouver and his crew were the first Europeans to visit this stretch of coast, making it a significant outcome for the expedition. Later, its name was shortened to King George's Sound. This was the first draft chart made on the voyage. The tracks of the ships veer off the inset at Termination Island, which was part of an archipelago Vancouver visited before heading to Aotearoa/New Zealand.

The bottom of the chart contains the outcome of that visit. It shows Dusky Bay with Pickersgill Harbor; Anchor Island, and Facile Harbor. Vancouver anchored in Dusky Bay on October 26, 1791, having visited it before on Cook's second voyage. Before they could get ashore, however, a storm blew up, causing



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Discovery to moor at Anchor Island and *Chatham* at Facile Harbor. The details seen here are from that visit.

Curious inscriptions await at the innermost point on the outline of Dusky Bay, the head of Breaksea Sound (although it is not called that here). This section of the sound breaks into two. When Cook surveyed it, he could not proceed and added the note, "Nobody knows what." Vancouver's small boats explored the area, finding the waterway split into two before dead-ending on both sides. While the branches would eventually be called Vancouver and Broughton Arms for the captain and his lieutenant, Vancouver could not help clapping back at the famous Cook with the note, "Somebody knows what."

The ships left Dusky Bay in late November and ran into a storm. If this happened, the ships were to sail separately for Tahiti, where they would rendezvous. En route, while rounding the south of the South Island of Aotearoa/New Zealand, Vancouver passed islets he called the Snares, seen here. The *Chatham* soon followed, hence the track on that inset.

Lieutenant Broughton, in command of the *Chatham*, found an island to the east of Aotearoa/New Zealand. He and a landing party went ashore to meet with the local Moriori people. Unfortunately, a misunderstanding arose and the British killed at least one Indigenous person. Broughton named the island for the Earl of Chatham, interestingly, rather than after his ship.

The final inset shows Oparo Island, or Rapa Iti, in the Bass Islands of French Polynesia. Vancouver was the first European to visit the island on December 22, 1791. He gave it the designation Oparo, a phonetic rendering of a local word. Vancouver met with several people in canoes but did not stay long, as he wanted to press on to Tahiti.

Detailed Condition: