



# Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

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## The Chilcat Country Alaska and British Columbia To Accompany the Paper by Lieut. H.W. Seton-Karr, F.R.G.S. (with text)

**Stock#:** 43498  
**Map Maker:** Royal Geographical Society  
**Date:** 1891  
**Place:** London  
**Color:** Color  
**Condition:** VG+  
**Size:** 10.5 x 8.5 inches  
**Price:** SOLD



### Description:

Highly detailed map of "Chilcat Country", published by the Royal Geographical Society, with an accompanying text on the region by Lieutenant H.W. Seton-Karr.

Highly detailed and early map of the region between Juneau Alaska and the area north of Skagway (White Pass) and to the west, prepared 6 years prior to the Klondike Gold Rush.

The map was prepared to illustrate a paper submitted by H.W. Seton-Karr. The following notice of Seton-Karr's exploits was published in the Bulletin of the American Geographical Society



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***Mr. Seton-Karr's Map Of The Chilkat Country. -Dr. Aurel Krause contributes the following note  
to the Deutsche Geographische Blatter, Band XIV, Heft 2.***

*The statement, which I made in the last number of this journal concerning the travels of Seton-Karr in Southern Alaska, has called forth an answer in the May number of the Proceedings (Royal Geographical Society), in which it is affirmed that Mr. Seton-Karr copied his map, not directly from that of my brother, but from Dawson's map (1888). On Dawson's map, however, not only is it expressly mentioned that the drawing of the Chilkat River and the pass leading from it to the Yukon is taken from my brother's map; his route is also laid down as a dotted line along the Wellesley- (Tlehini)-river, discovered (!) by Mr. Seton-Karr, to the Heywood Pass, discovered (!) by Mr. Seton-Karr, and beyond that northwards to the confluence of the Yukon. »*

Heywood Walter Seton-Karr was educated at Eton College from 1873 to 1877, then underwent military training at Sandhurst before being gazetted lieutenant in 1882 in the Berkshire regiment, which was then stationed at Gibraltar. By July that year the regiment was in Alexandria. It took no part in the battle of Tell al-Kebir and by 1883 Seton-Karr was back in Gibraltar 'having earned a rather easy medal' (Myatt, 69). He transferred to the Gordon Highlanders but left the army by the end of 1884.

While still in Egypt, Seton-Karr discovered in the eastern desert, the ancient flint mines whose location had been lost. The flint strata had been excavated into the cliff face, and he collected implements of several periods, which he later gave to Liverpool Museum. In December 1897 he examined ancient emerald mines south-east of Edfu on behalf of Streeter & Co. Ltd, to whom the government had leased the mines. He found the Roman shafts largely filled with washed-in rubble and discovered a few fragments of emerald around the ore heaps.

In 1896 Seton-Karr, in search of game in Somaliland, came across numerous small worked flints, which he recognized as resembling palaeolithic tools previously found in France. He showed examples to John Evans and studied Evans's collections of flints from various parts of the world, and on revisiting Somaliland he found many large hand-axes resembling those from the Somme gravels. These tools, and others from the 'lost flint mines', were exhibited to the Royal Archaeological Society at their meeting in London on 2 June 1897. Seton-Karr's discoveries in Somaliland were the first evidence of Stone Age man in tropical Africa, and, in Evans's view, tended to prove the unity of races in Asia, Europe, and Africa in palaeolithic times. For his contributions to archaeology, Seton-Karr was awarded the Galileo gold medal by the University of Florence.

Rifle shooting had been Seton-Karr's passion since his Eton schooldays, and he went to Norway on his first hunting expedition before his first army posting. Thereafter he went in pursuit of big game almost every



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year: he made nineteen expeditions to tropical Africa, more than twenty to India, and the same to Arctic Europe, sometimes with a few European or American companions, at other times only with local guides and servants. These exploits were written up in magazines and as a series of books. *Shores and Alps of Alaska* (1886) described his journey as one of the first passengers to cross Canada by the new Canadian Pacific Railway, then a steamship journey north, and an abortive attempt to scale the 18,000 ft Mount St Elias in Alaska, where the party was forced to turn back at 7200 ft. *Ten Years' Wild Sports in Foreign Lands, or, Travels in the 1880s* (1889), described adventures ranging from Canada and Scandinavia, including its northern areas, to Sardinia (which he visited with the earl of Mayo in 1884 and 1885), Corsica, and Mount Athos, and to Persia and India. He had three companions for the expedition by canoe and sled that was described in *Bear Hunting in the White Mountains, or, Alaska and British Columbia Revisited* (1890). Seton-Karr had considerable artistic ability: his own sketches illustrate these books, and a number of his watercolors were presented to the Imperial War Museum.

**Detailed Condition:**