



Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

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Nord-America

Stock#: 51988
Map Maker: Reimer & Kiepert
Date: 1877
Place: Berlin
Color: Hand Colored
Condition: VG+
Size: 21 x 17.5 inches
Price: SOLD



Description:

Detailed map of North America, with most of the Western Territories now named and in their proper configurations.

The Northwest Passage is well illustrated. The region above British Columbia is Stekeen Colony, named for the Stikine River.

Stikine Gold Rush

The Stikine Gold Rush was a minor but important gold rush in the Stikine Country of northwestern British Columbia, Canada. The rush's discoverer was Alexander "Buck" Choquette, who staked a claim at Choquette Bar in 1861, just downstream from the confluence of the Stikine and Anuk Rivers. Choquette was the son-in-law of the Tlingit chief Chief Shakes, who presided over the region at the mouth of the river, the site of the former Fort Stikine and today's city of Wrangell, Alaska, and had also explored the Nass and several other rivers.

Once news of the find reached the various other goldfields in British Columbia, the lower Stikine in the area of Choquette's find was inundated with prospectors and the river itself busy with steamboat traffic, served by vessels who abandoned the moribund Fraser routes. Eight hundred miners left Victoria bound for the goldfields but many did not proceed beyond the mouth of the Stikine.

Not much gold was found on the Stikine, but the flurry of activity prompted Governor James Douglas of



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the Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia to declare, in 1862, British ownership over the region in the form of the Stickeen Territories, which extended north from the northern frontier of British Columbia at the Nass and Finlay Rivers to the 62nd Parallel. The Stickeenatory Territories were a year later merged with British Columbia, except for the portion north of the 60th Parallel, which reverted to the North-Western Territory from which the Territories had been taken upon their creation.

Mineral exploration of the region continued in the wake of the rush, with the much larger Cassiar Gold Rush, north of Telegraph Creek, discovered in 1870 by Harry McDame.

Detailed Condition: