

CARTOGRAPHY

4th Edition revised

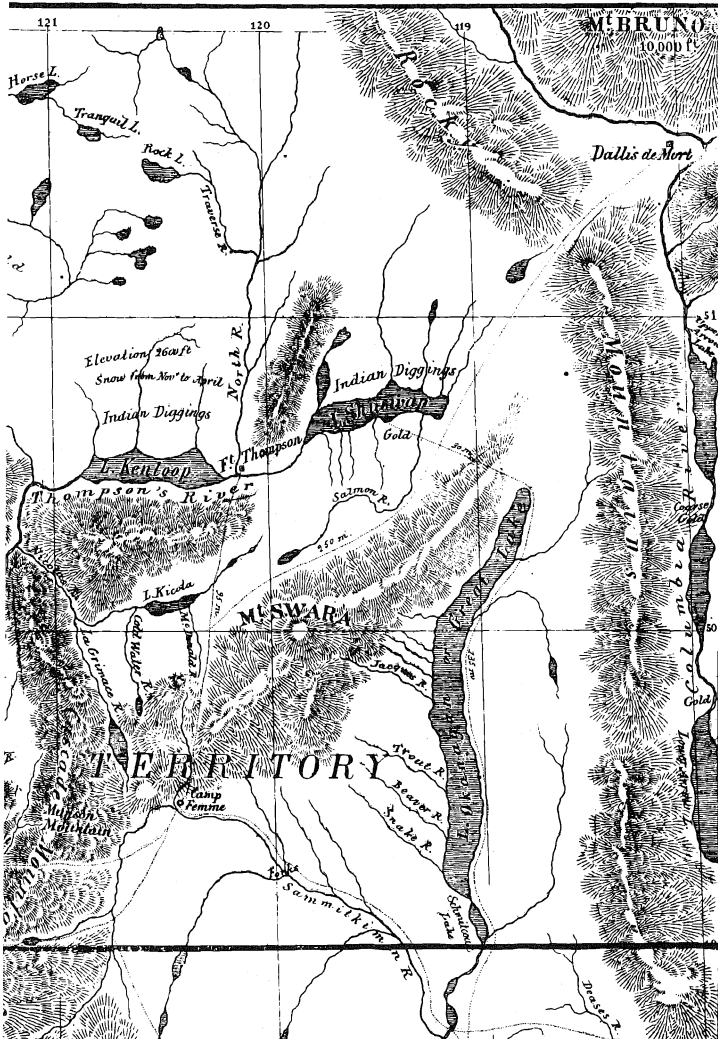
A Correct Map
of the
Northern Coal & Gold Regions
comprehending
FRAZER RIVER
carefully compiled from the latest Data & personal Observation
by **A. WADDINGTON**
San Francisco May 1858.

Gold Formation (tertiary) _____
Coal d. (palaeozoic) _____
Other d. (primary secondary, or volcanic) _____
Volcanoes in activity _____

Alfred Waddington, a partner in a successful wholesale grocery firm in San Francisco, established a branch in Victoria in 1858, and quickly began promoting his new home. This map, published in San Francisco in May 1858, was followed in November by another form of boosterism, a book titled *The Fraser mines vindicated; or, The history of four months*. Later he spent \$50,000 of his own money in an attempt to build a wagon road from Bute Inlet to Quesnelmouth, a venture that provoked what has come to be known as the Chilcotin War.

The title of his map is reassuring: a “Correct Map” that has been “carefully compiled from the latest Data and personal Observation.” As the “4th Edition revised May 1858,” it seems to be up-to-date. However the only previous edition found is unnumbered, and dated “April, 1858.” Four active volcanoes add excitement, and the legend allows the publisher to hand-tint coal and gold formations. Reproduced from original in the BC Archives and Record Service (BCARS).

R. C. (BOB) HARRIS



Lake Kicola is Nicola Lake. McDonald River, the tributary from the south, is possibly the most renamed river in British Columbia: Governor's, Bourdignon, Hamilton, and, currently, Quilchena. It is on a main brigade trail to Kamloops, shown here at Ft. Thompson. Shuswap Lake is shown without arms, which were not mapped until Walter Moberly's explorations of 1864-5. "Mt Bruno 1,000 ft." may be Mt Brown (9,157') north of Athabasca Pass. "Dallis de Mort" was Dalles des morts. Further downstream the Columbia River passes through three Arrow Lakes, a cartographic tradition inherited from the fur trader Samuel Black. The conspicuous "Mt Swara" may now be Mt. Gottfriedsen. The Monashee Mountains are shown as the "Rocky Mountains," but mountains may be all the information a gold seeker needs to know. Okanagan Lake gets fair treatment, although the main trail followed its west side.



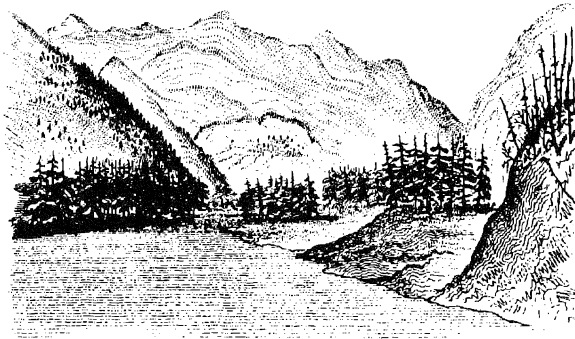
SKETCH OF THE
UPPER PART OF THE
FRASER RIVER
FROM LANGLEY TO YALE

BY LIUT. MAYNE R.N. OF H.M.S. PLUMPER - CAPT RICHARDS
AND THE HON^{BLE} M.B. BEGBIE JUDGE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.
1859.

Observation Spot $\left(\begin{array}{l} 49^{\circ} 12' N \\ 121^{\circ} 46' W \end{array} \right)$ approximate.

0 10 Cables 1 2 3 4 Miles

Approximate Scale - One inch to the mile.



V I E W D.
Cornish Bar. (*Looking up*)

This 'sketch' is, in fact, part of an admiralty chart and reflects the scientific cartography of its day. Although Judge Begbie was a keen amateur cartographer who carried a compass and pocket sextant, his contributions to this portion of the map were limited to the bearings given from the south end of Strawberry Island.

The title has a nautical orientation, the "upper part of the Fraser River" being the part that might be reached by ships. Details are closely tied to the river. There is little encouragement of land travel, and no mention of gold, although some bars are named. Coming a year after Waddington, and not extending above Yale, this chart would have been of little use to gold seekers.

The quality of engraving is high, and the chart includes five views from marked points along the river, one of which is reproduced here. Reproduced from the original print in BCARS.

R. C. (BOB) HARRIS

