



**Barry Lawrence Ruderman  
Antique Maps Inc.**

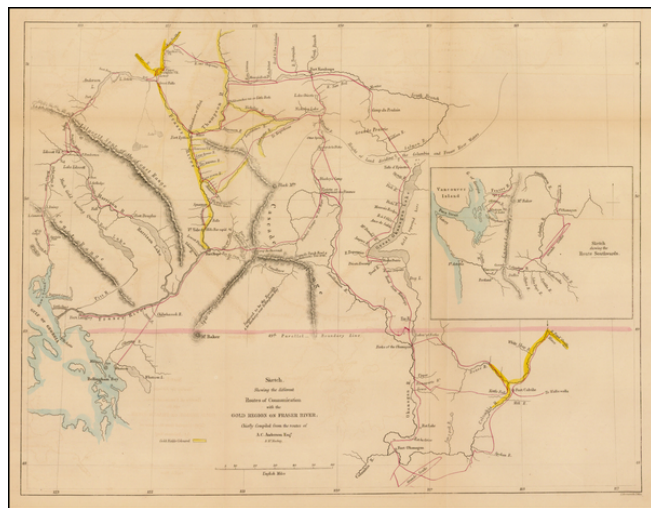
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**Sketch, Showing the different Routes of Communication with the Gold Region on Fraser River, Chiefly Compiled from the routes of A.C. Anderson Esq. a& Mr. Mackay. . .**

**Stock#:** 40009  
**Map Maker:** Arrowsmith  
**Date:** 1858  
**Place:** London  
**Color:** Outline Color  
**Condition:** VG+  
**Size:** 19.5 x 14.5 inches  
**Price:** SOLD



**Description:**

Fine example of John Arrowsmith's rare map of the Fraser River Gold regions, published in London in 1858.

The map covers the areas from Fort Kamloops to Fort Okanagan and from Howe Sound to Fort Colville. Includes Mackay's and Indian trails, routes, forts, gold fields, rivers, lakes, mountains, range dividing Columbia and Fraser Rivers. It depicts the routes to the gold diggings via Whatcom in Bellingham Bay and via Fort Langley on the Fraser River. It also shows MacKay's Route to the north, locating an area west of the Harrison River identified as "Much Gold Bearing Quartz Rock." To the southwest, the routes from Grand Coulee and the Columbia River via Fort Okangan and the Okanagan River are shown, along with the route from Fort Colville and Walla Walla, showing the gold region on the Dease (Kettle) River and upper Columbia River.

Arrowsmith draws this finely executed map from Alexander C. Anderson's "Map showing the different Routes of Communication with the Gold Region on Fraser River, Compiled from Original Notes . . .," published by J.J. LeCount in San Francisco in 1858 on a scale of 18 miles = 1 inch, the first separately issued map to focus on the region following the discovery of gold in 1858, which accompanied his *Hand-Book and Map To the Gold Region of Frazer's and Thompson's Rivers . . .*

The map accompanied the *Papers Relative to the Affairs of British Columbia . . . presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of her Majesty, 18 February 1859*, the first report to British Parliament on the newly formed Crown Colony of British Columbia, established in August 1858.



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Alexander Caulfield Anderson was a mapmaker of great importance in the region. First employed by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1831, he spent over 50 years in western Canada as an explorer, fur trader, trailblazer, cartographer, customs agent, businessman, farmer, amateur historian, Indian Reserve Commissioner, and fisheries inspector. He remained with the HBC from 1832 to 1854, where he worked for Peter Skene Ogden, was appointed to numerous forts in New Caledonia and what is now Washington State. He was based at Fort Alexandria on the Fraser River from 1841-1848 and from there led three expeditions to explore trade routes from Kamloops to Fort Langley. These expeditions, with the assistance of a Native guide "Blackeye", resulted in the path via the Coquihalla and Tulameen Rivers that was used as the brigade trail from 1849 to 1860. He commanded Fort Colville until 1851, when he was stationed at Fort Vancouver.

At the start of the gold rush in 1858, Governor Douglas requested that he modify this HBC brigade trail for use by the miners and it became known as the "Douglas Trail". Anderson conducted important early surveys the Peace River region in the 1830s and important surveys of this region in 1846 and 1848, as well as production of his 1867 *Map of a Portion of the Colony of British Columbia*, perhaps the most important early map of the region.

**Detailed Condition:**