



Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

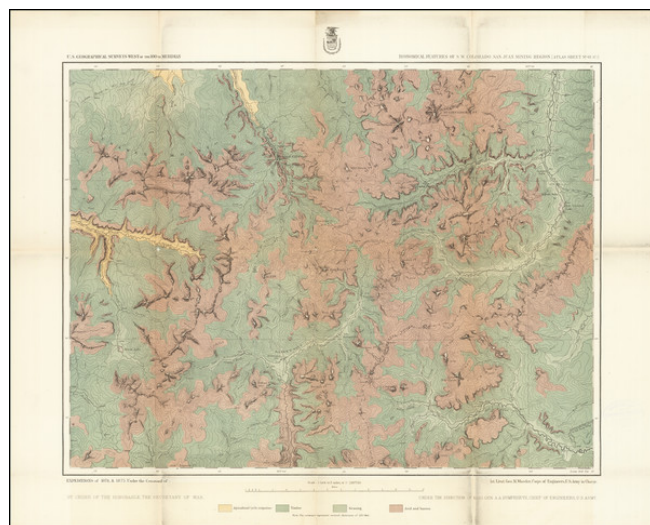
7407 La Jolla Boulevard
La Jolla, CA 92037

www.raremaps.com

(858) 551-8500
blr@raremaps.com

Economical Features of S.W. Colorado, San Juan Mining Region [Atlas Sheet No. 61 (C)]

Stock#: 88754
Map Maker: Wheeler
Date: 1877
Place: Washington
Color: Color
Condition: VG
Size: 20 x 18 inches
Price: \$ 375.00



Description:

Southwest Colorado Before Telluride -- On The Eve of The Mining Boom in the San Juan Mountains.

Detailed topographical map showing the region bounded by Lake City and San Cristobal Lake in the east, Unaweep Mountains in the northwest, Engineer Peak in the Southwest.

This map details the drainage basins of the Gunnison, Animas, Miguel and Uncompahgre Rivers, and also the Rio Grande.

In the center of the map is Silverton, Mineral City, Eureka, Howardsville, etc. The San Miguel River (Rio San Miguel) and Gold Run, are shown, but the map pre-dates the appearance of Telluride.

Shows towns, roads, mountains, rivers, lakes, hydrographical details, etc.

The map was generated during the Wheeler Survey. The Wheeler Survey was a survey of a portion of the United States lying west of the 100th meridian. It comprised multiple expeditions, and was supervised by First Lieutenant (later Captain) George Montague Wheeler. The survey team included Lieutenant (later Brigadier General) Montgomery M. Macomb.

Wheeler led early expeditions from 1869 to 1871 in the west, and in 1872 the US Congress authorized an ambitious plan to map the portion of the United States west of the 100th meridian, at a scale of 8 miles to



**Barry Lawrence Ruderman
Antique Maps Inc.**

7407 La Jolla Boulevard
La Jolla, CA 92037

www.raremaps.com

(858) 551-8500
blr@raremaps.com

**Economical Features of S.W. Colorado, San Juan Mining Region [Atlas Sheet No. 61
(C)]**

the inch. This plan necessitated what became known as the Wheeler Survey. The survey's main goal was to make topographic maps of the southwestern United States.

In addition, Wheeler's survey was undertaken to ascertain everything related to the physical features of the region; discover the numbers, habits, and disposition of Indians in the section; select sites for future military installations; determine facilities available for making rail or common roads; and note mineral resources, climate, geology, vegetation, water sources, and agricultural potential.

The Wheeler Survey lasted until 1879, when the survey, along with the King and Powell Surveys, were terminated and their work was reorganized as the United States Geological Survey.

Detailed Condition:

Minor loss at fold intersections