

# DOWNLOAD PDF NEW MAP AND HAND-BOOK OF KANSAS THE GOLD MINES .

## Chapter 1 : New Map Of Kansas And The Gold Mines - David Rumsey Historical Map Collection

*New map and hand-book of Kansas & the gold mines: containing descriptions and statistics of the Indian tribes, settlement, soil, productions, climate, roads, rail roads, telegraphs, mail routes, land districts, legislatures &c. with description of all the routes to the new gold mines, outfits for miners, and a variety of other useful information.*

The prospectors provided the first major European-American population in the region. The rush created a few mining camps such as Denver City and Boulder City that would develop into cities. Many smaller camps such as Auraria and Saint Charles City were absorbed by larger camps and towns. Scores of other mining camps have faded into ghost towns , but quite a few camps such as Central City , Black Hawk , Georgetown , and Idaho Springs survive. In , French trapper Eustace Carriere lost his party and ended up wandering through the mountains for many weeks. During those weeks he found many gold specimens which he later took back to New Mexico for examination. Upon examination, they turned out to be "pure gold". But when he tried to lead an expedition back to the location of where he found the gold, they came up short because he could not quite remember the location. The Rocky Mountain gold failed to impress or delay men with visions of unlimited wealth in California, and the discoveries were not reported for several years. Rumors of gold in the Rocky Mountains persisted and several small parties explored the region. In the summer of , a party of Spanish-speaking gold seekers from New Mexico worked a placer deposit along the South Platte River about 5 miles 8 kilometers above Cherry Creek , now part of metropolitan Denver. Geological and Geographic Survey of the Territories. Russell was married to a Cherokee woman, and through his connections to the tribe, he heard about an discovery of gold along the South Platte River. Green Russell organized a party to prospect along the South Platte River, setting off with his two brothers and six companions in February They rendezvoused with Cherokee tribe members along the Arkansas River in present-day Oklahoma and continued westward along the Santa Fe Trail. Others joined the party along the way until their number reached The site of their initial explorations is in present-day Confluence Park in Denver. They began prospecting in the river beds, exploring Cherry Creek and nearby Ralston Creek but without success. The site of the discovery is in the present-day Denver suburb of Englewood , just north of the junction of U. Highway and U. Rapid population growth led to the creation of the Colorado Territory in This initial boom influenced people to begin falsifying information, often sending people out to the west without any proof of a true presence of gold. Some even dared to go out in the winter of to try to get a head start, only to realize that they would have to wait until the snow melted to even begin their mining for gold. Gold mining in Colorado Hardrock mining boomed for a few years, but then declined in the mids as the miners exhausted the shallow parts of the veins that contained free gold, and found that their amalgamation mills could not recover gold from the deeper sulfide ores. Colorado produced , ounces of gold in and , troy ounces in This led Congress to establish the Denver Mint. Cumulative Colorado production by was 1.

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## Chapter 2 : Kansas And The Gold Mines. / Gunn, O.B. ; Mitchell, D.T. /

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These drill results support the potential for a large disseminated precious-metals-rich, polymetallic deposit. With the vein system new findings, apart from the drilled areas, there is potential for one or more gold-bearing epithermal quartz vein system deposits which could be amenable to surface slot mining or possibly underground mining. Vera, who has worked exploring for gold in Patagonia for 20 years, stated: "The more we are looking, the more gold showings of various sorts we continue to find". Marifil is the project operator. However, now further exploration has enlarged and increased the importance of this zone. Assay test results received from this hole recorded 2 meters of quartz veining carrying 4. Map A shows all the sites of the recent trenching and also the locations of the four diamond drill holes completed this year. Some assay highlights from trenching include: A channel sample in Trench 3 on the Clupe zone showing 1. Major features of the NW Vein System are two extensive zones of multiple veining: These prospective northeast trending vein zones have been recognized by reconnaissance geologic mapping, a limited series of backhoe trenches, as well as rock and regolith sampling. Regolith is a layer of loose, heterogeneous superficial deposits covering solid rock including dust, soil, broken rock, and other related materials. Definition of the NW Vein System is based on rock chip samples from structures exposed by trenching, sparsely exposed quartz vein outcrops, as well as some vein float rocks lying loose on the ground in areas lacking outcrops. A total of rock samples have been analyzed, including 77 continuous rock chip channel samples for meters in the seven trenches T-3 thru T-9 on the NW Vein System. Additionally, samples of regolith were taken on a grid covering approximately one square kilometer of the NW Vein System using an auger to penetrate the soil cover up to depths up to a meter. Table 1 below displays a summary of merged analytical results of the trench sampling. No significant gold mineralization was exposed by either trench. The NW Vein System contains gold and silver with only trace amounts of base metals. San Roque Geology The NW Vein System has discontinuous and restricted outcrops showing multiple quartz veins and sheeted quartz veinlets with observed widths of up to 2 meters that are oftentimes located on the tops of some small mounds, knolls or hills. In the south sector of the Encuentro vein zone, rhyolitic crystal tuffs are crosscut by a multitude of generally vertical sheeted veins and veinlets of outcropping widths between 0. The quartz veins of both the Clupe and Encuentro zones frequently exhibit halos of weak to strong silica alteration several meters outward into their wall rocks which is in turn encased within an envelope of argillic alteration. Definitely anomalous gold mineralization has been detected in these silica soaked rocks surrounding veins. The quartz veins of the NW Vein System invade a variety of rock formations, which generally from the southwest to the northeast consists of syenites, trachytes, rhyolitic crystal tuffs and sandstones. The epithermal quartz vein textures vary from bladed carbonate replacements, dog tooth, cockscomb hacksaw like , druse coating of fine crystals on a rock fracture surface, vein or within a small cavity , and brecciated, while silica varies from coarse saccharoidal to crystalline quartz. Grey silica flooding is observed in some samples. All the rock chip and float samples, rock saw channel cut samples, and regolith samples were kept in a secured location, and commercially shipped in sealed tamper proof bags to Alex Stewart International Argentina S. A safe chain of sample custody was maintained in delivery to ASI. ASI code P-5 was used for rock sample preparation procedure, and ASI code P-1 was used for pulp homogenization and bar code assignment. The Qualified Person, Richard R. Walters, received certified assay reports directly from ASI, and is of the opinion that the results reported in this press release are reliable. Qualified Person The scientific and technical information disclosed within this document has been prepared by Richard R. Walters, who has approved its publishing. Walters visited the analytical laboratory ASI and reviewed the sample processing and analytical procedures with its management prior to commencement of the project. He also personally examined all of the trenching sites and many of the other surface sampling sites

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where gold was reported in the assays together with the project manager and field geologists who either took the samples or oversaw the sampling. There are no data verification failures. Walters is a Qualified Person as defined in NI Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, and is the person under whose directions the San Roque, Argentina exploration program has been and is being carried out. Forward-Looking Statements in this news release that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical, and consist primarily of projections - statements regarding future plans, expectations and developments. Words such as "expects", "hopes", "intends", "plans", "may", "could", "potential", "should", "anticipates", "likely", "believes" and words of similar import tend to identify forward-looking statements. You are cautioned that the foregoing list is not exhaustive of all factors and assumptions which may have been used. For the reasons set forth above, you should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

### Chapter 3 : Pike's Peak Gold Rush - Wikipedia

*Story time just got better with Prime Book Box, a subscription that delivers hand-picked children's books every 1, 2, or 3 months – at 40% off List Price.*

Aids to Prospective Prospectors: Gower Summer, Vol. The numbers in brackets refer to endnotes for this text. AS WINTER loosened its frigid grip on the High Plains and green grass for grazing began to appear in the spring of , thousands of hopeful gold seekers hastened to the area around present day Denver, Colo. As was done in and on other occasions, various individuals, to aid inexperienced gold seekers, published guidebooks which purportedly described the best means to prepare for and to make the trip to the gold region. Many residents of Kansas territory were cognizant that the gold region was within their territory and also were aware that a number of the prospectors would use eastern Kansas as a "jumping-off" point in their journey. Kansas residents or former residents wrote a large percentage of the guidebooks which supposedly provided needed information to gold seekers. Other Kansans wrote letters for the same purpose. The preparation of guidebooks by Kansans and writing of letters concerning the gold region are examples of the impact the rush made on Kansas. Hafen, an authority on the topic, stated: Most of the books Some of the guidebooks were issued to further the interests of certain outfitting towns and win adherence [sic] to particular routes to the gold region. An analysis of the guidebooks produced by Kansas residents might furnish additional information about the actual value of such books to people involved in gold rushes. Kansas territory, established in , was in the national limelight during much of its existence, and a considerable number of books were published in the early territorial years concerning the political troubles there. After interest in that aspect of Kansas life apparently waned, but in the period from to the territory again became the subject of several -books. About 20 years ago an eminent Kansas historian stated: A Kansan, William B. He could not be condemned as one who had no firsthand acquaintance with the gold region, since he had been one of the leading members of the Lawrence party which had explored the area in After a summer of fruitless prospecting there and in New Mexico, the prospectors heard optimistic reports from farther north which prompted them to hurry to the mouth of Cherry creek, in present-day Denver. The group found gold there and some established claims, but Parsons and four others decided to winter in eastern Kansas. Parsons arrived in Lawrence late in October and apparently soon began work on his guidebook. Gold seekers could obtain guides there, and emigrants who had to wait for the trails to open could secure good pasture. In addition, Lawrence offered inexpensive goods and an abundance of com and other grains for sale, plus the advantage that gold hunters who bought their goods in Lawrence would not have to haul them as far as goods bought farther east. Finally, from Lawrence a traveler could take one of several routes to the gold fields. The Santa Fe trail was a well-worn one for part of its distance by , but was a round about way to the gold fields since it led south to the Arkansas river and then required a swing north along the base of the mountains to reach Cherry creek. Likewise, the Platte route necessitated that parties leaving Kansas proceed in a northwestern direction for part of the trip and then curve back in a Southwestern move to Cherry creek. The Smoky Hill trail, as it developed, was more direct, but was not as safe as the other two. He asserted that travelers departing from Lawrence could use any one of the three routes. The existence of gold in California, and in paying quantities, was not so well attested eighteen months after its discovery, as it now is in Kansas, after less than six months. The edition had 48 pages and cost 25 cents a copy. Stearns, outfitters, and others. However, Parsons had been to the gold fields, had personally traveled over two of the three routes he suggested, and did state that each of the routes possessed advantages. Another Kansan who published a guidebook was O. Gunn of Wyandotte, a civil engineer, a surveyor, and a land agent. Gunn had lived in Kansas since , but he had not traveled to the gold region. His volume consisted of a general discussion of Kansas of about 36 pages, a description of the gold mines of 10 pages, 23 pages of advertisements, and two maps, one of eastern Kansas and one of the routes to the gold fields. He described Wyandotte as a town of 2, connected with the Santa Fe route by a bridge over the Kansas river, and he

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declared it an excellent outfitting point for emigrants. On the basis of letters from "reliable prospectors," Gunn determined "that the miner can average five dollars per day. Gunn advertised his book in most of the leading Kansas newspapers and established agencies to sell it in several Kansas towns. Eastin, editor of the Leavenworth Weekly Herald. Eastin had not been in the gold fields. This guide was only a newspaper supplement or a special edition with pages 13 inches by 18 inches in size. It favored Leavenworth as a starting point and the Smoky Hill route as the best route to the mines. The guide cost 10 cents for a single copy and six cents per copy if purchased in quantity. Reportedly, Eastin printed 30, copies of the guide. James Redpath had been a special correspondent of Eastern newspapers in Kansas in its early years, as had Richard J. Their guidebook did not seem to favor any particular town or route. Redpath inserted a card in the Topeka Tribune of December 23, , asking his Kansas friends to send him information about Kansas. The editor of the Lawrence Republican received a copy of the guide in March, , and declared, "From a hasty review of this work, we are inclined to think it the best, as it is the fullest, of its kind yet produced. Its authors are certainly familiar with with Kansas. Still another guidebook which a Kansas resident helped prepare was that of Luke Tierney. Tierney was living near Leavenworth when he decided to join the Green Russell prospecting party in the spring of . The Russell party was one of several, including the previously mentioned Lawrence party, which traveled to far western Kansas in . Russell was a miner from the Auraria, Ga. Oakes, who had met Tierney at Cherry creek. An acquaintance of Oakes named S. The book was published in in Pacific City, Iowa, and thus the route recommended was that via Pacific City opposite the mouth of the Platte and up the Platte river. The guide asserted that the distances from Leavenworth to the gold fields over the various routes were: All the routes were discussed only in terms of going over them after starting from Leavenworth. On March 12, , the Champion stated that it had received a copy of this guidebook, written by Pratt and Hunt, who were identified as "Civil Engineers and Surveyors, K. Villard was in eastern Kansas briefly in the spring of and far western Kansas for most of the summer of that year, and while there he was a correspondent for the Cincinnati Daily Commercial and the Leavenworth Daily Times. Villard did not favor any particular Missouri river town, but wrote that emigrants could secure good outfits in several places. He warned that the Smoky Hill route was not well marked as yet his work was published in the spring of , and until it was, he recommended that emigrants use the northern or Platte route. He believed that a practicable road could be made over the Smoky Hill route though, and would be more than miles shorter than the northern route. Three of these authors, William B. Parsons, Luke Tierney, and Henry Villard, had been in the gold fields before they prepared their guidebooks. Other guide writers, such as O. Gunn, James Redpath, and Richard J. But, how valid were the guidebooks? Parsons stated in the preface to the second edition of his work: Also, these guides, although somewhat biased, did furnish fairly correct descriptions of the routes to the gold region, but the authors should have been even more cautionary regarding the Smoky Hill route. If the authors favored a particular outfitting point in eastern Kansas, this position was understandable, but also not necessarily invalid, since all of the Kansas towns which were promoted were good jumping-off spots. On balance, then, the Kansas guidebooks were too laudatory regarding the potential amount of gold in the new gold rush area, but otherwise furnished prospective prospectors with a considerable quantity of reasonably accurate information about what to take and how to go to the gold region. Another source of the impressions of Kansans about the gold rush was correspondence sent from Kansas to people in other parts of the United States. Individuals may have placed more reliance upon news in letters from acquaintances and relatives than upon that contained in more impersonal newspapers and guidebooks. For example, George W. Collamore of Lawrence received a letter in the early spring of from a man in Minnesota, stating that business was at a standstill in Minnesota and that many merchants had failed. He wished to secure information about the Kansas gold region, because he was thinking about going out there. The Minnesotan wrote, "I wish for some information from you [. Lawrence, "Large numbers are going to Pikes peak but no gold is seen in our streets. If there is gold as is claimed it should make its appearance before now in our cities. The reports and letters outside of the newspapers have not been sufficiently favorable Ingalls, later a United States senator from Kansas, reported in the fall of that there was much talk of the gold

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diggings in eastern Kansas. Ingalls, who was writing from Sumner, noted in December, , that while the Kansas newspapers included many reports from the mining area, probably most of them contained fabricated items. Although Ingalls had been very skeptical concerning the gold region in and , by January, , he wrote that he was undecided whether to stay in eastern Kansas or go to Denver the coming spring. However, the rush was definitely of significance to the people of Kansas since they were in the path of some of the emigrants to the gold fields and gained trade from these travelers, and since the gold region was in the far western portion of Kansas territory. In addition, Kansans undoubtedly furnished a number of other people with impressions about the gold region by means of letters. Through both the letters and the guidebooks, Kansas received a considerable amount of publicity. The guidebooks generally provided helpful suggestions concerning outfitting points, outfits, and routes to the gold region, although they may have overstated the richness of the gold deposits in far western Kansas. Cloud State University, St. Some of these guides were either written by Kansans or else received a certain amount of attention in Kansas newspapers. These are the only ones which will be discussed here. For a detailed discussion of efforts to develop the Smoky Hill route, see Calvin W. Lawrence Republican, December 16, Wyandotte Western Argus, June 3, ; O. Lawrence Republican, March 31, Hafen Princeton, New Jersey, , pp. Later Villard became a well-known railroad builder in the Pacific Northwest. Locke to George W.

**Chapter 4 : Digitized Kansas Maps: Search results**

*Gunn's Map and Hand Book of Kansas and the Gold Mines [Nolie; O. B. Gunn Mumey] on calendrierdelascience.com*  
*\*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Eastern Kansas towns seemed to be in an ideal position to benefit from the rush. Undoubtedly many people went overland through Iowa and Nebraska, but the easiest approach was to go up the Missouri river to one of the Kansas, Missouri, or Nebraska river towns. By the early part of those who could afford it were crossing the Missouri via the Hannibal and St. Kansas City and St. Joseph in Missouri and Omaha in Nebraska were good outfitting points, but the Kansas river towns claimed certain advantages. Joseph were said to be on the wrong side of the river, and the Nebraska town was too far up and too small. Which route gold seekers might select was of much importance to river towns. Three main routes were used in and The southern followed the old Santa Fe trail for a large part of the way. Much of this traffic eventually started from Kansas City, Mo. None of the larger Kansas towns were on this trail. It attracted quite a few emigrants in , not as many in The northern route followed the old Oregon trail in part, via the Platte river. Some extreme northeastern Kansas towns benefited, but few others. Several "central" routes supposedly existed, but by the early spring of the most popular was the Smoky Hill. This was by way of the Kansas river and its southern fork, the Smoky Hill, with Leavenworth as its principal starting point. Of all the routes, the Smoky Hill was the most direct. One account asserted that the distance from Wyandotte by the Smoky might be only miles. It was argued "that the true route is directly up the Kansas river and Smoky Hill fork. The Republican claimed that the Smoky passed through settled areas farther. A letter to the Junction City Sentinel stated that a man who had returned by way of the Smoky said the distance was shorter, the roads better, the wood, water, and game plentiful, and the settlements farther out. The author of one said it was the shortest but cautioned that until it was definitely opened up emigrants should take one of the better established routes. But he stated, "A central route will be opened the coming season," undoubtedly the Smoky Hill route. It advised striking south to meet the Arkansas river in the extreme western portion of the route. This fact was significant, said the Times because Junction City was in the western portion of the settled part of Kansas and had no interests to serve but the good of the emigrant. What it neglected to mention was that these travelers were also expected to pass through Junction City. In March a letter in the Times from William Larimer, a correspondent in Denver, stated that four men had recently arrived by way of the Smoky. He reported that they had been very well satisfied with the route. Fremont had explored the country between the Missouri river and the Rocky Mountains and in his narrative had recommended the Smoky route to the area. As one historian pointed out, in and "there was no discernable trail at all after one left Fort Riley Added to this lack of knowledge of the route to be taken, those who recommended the Smoky Hill trail had little knowledge of distance. But beware of the buffalo. The Kansas City Mo. Western Journal of Commerce stated on April 9, , that it had heard that suffering was occurring on the Smoky Hill route. Said the Journal, "How often will it be necessary to tell the public that there is no road up the Smoky Hill. Stated the Pioneer, "Any other route is better than the smoky Hill road. He said they robbed the trading post at Cottonwood crossing, beat up the keeper, took 80 to sacks of corn and all the flour, provisions, and groceries on hand, and headed for the mines. Other stories of deaths and disappearance appeared. One emigrant related a talk of 17 men who had died or disappeared and another claimed the remains of one hundred men could be seen along the trail. The News bitterly condemned the people who had induced emigrants to start over the route with a short supply of provisions expecting to find a good road with good camps; a road miles shorter than any other route. Instead, said the News, the emigrants found no road at all, very little wood or water, and a distance to travel of instead of miles. It was related in a published pamphlet by one of the survivors. They proceeded to Lawrence, purchased a pony, put their luggage on the animal, and started walking to the mining area. In Topeka they bought pounds of flour. By the time they reached that place the party had swelled to The group decided to take the Smoky Hill route on the recommendation of one of

their number who claimed to have traveled that trail before. Nine of the men stopped to hunt buffalo, but the rest pushed ahead. These seven became lost west of Fort Riley, their pony wandered away, and they were left with practically no provisions. About March 17 they reached the head of the Smoky Hill fork and believed themselves to be only about 55 miles from Denver. Actually, said Daniel Blue, they were about miles away. They had no course to follow and used the sun for a guide. They were lost and had virtually no food left. To add to their troubles a severe snowstorm occurred. Soon the party of seven split up, three of the men pushing ahead, leaving behind a group of four, the three Blue brothers and a man named Soley. Before long two of them were too weak to walk. The four ran out of provisions and subsisted upon boiled roots, grass, and snow for eight days. In their desperate situation, realizing that they faced death from starvation, the men determined to resort to cannibalism. They agreed that if one of them died the others should eat his flesh in an attempt to regain their strength and permit them to push on to some settlement. Soley died, and after lying beside him for three days the Blue brothers ate his flesh. Then Alexander Blue expired and the other brothers partook of his flesh. A short time later some Arapaho Indians found Daniel and saved him. They contacted the express company which took Daniel to Denver where he arrived on May . He found that only five of the 16 who had left Fort Riley had reached the gold fields. One of them stated, "That route will doubtless turn out as good in the end as either the Northern or Southern. Very few items appeared in the papers concerning it during the summer and fall of . However, in late September a meeting was held in Manhattan to consider the possibility of surveying and constructing a road from Leavenworth to Denver via Manhattan, Fort Riley, and the Solomon fork. The group appointed a committee to talk to the people of Leavenworth and other towns along the route. In the early part of discussion of the Smoky Hill route occurred in the Kansas legislature and in some newspapers. Two bills were introduced in the territorial council to establish roads up the Smoky Hill river to some point at the base of the Rocky Mountains. Only the "fool-hardy and insane" would come up the Smoky Hill, this writer declared. One of these sent a letter to the editor of the Times of that town late in February. Leavenworth must do something, this correspondent wrote, to offset the advantage obtained by St. Joseph through the establishment of the Hannibal and St. He suggested "that a Committee of arrangements The motive of the letter writer appeared in his last sentence: Joseph and other rivals. This correspondent suggested that the people in the towns from Leavenworth to Junction City collect funds toward constructing the road. He maintained that "every town, and every farmer on the route is interested, and can be induced to contribute in some way to the result. It maintained that the best and shortest route to the gold fields lay from Leavenworth, but that the people interested in the route must improve it. Thirty to thirty-five thousand dollars would suffice to cover the expense of the necessary improvements, the newspaper declared. This sum would permit the employment of to men on the road who could complete the work in a short time. Adherents must act upon the plan quickly though, the Times concluded. Those attending decided the principal stumbling block for road planners was financial. How much money would road construction require, and where would this money come from? The number of people at these meetings was not large. A committee was appointed at one meeting to collect subscriptions and information on the subject and to report at a later meeting. The Lawrence Republican defended the Smoky Hill route with the explanation: Some parties who started out on that route last season took an insufficiency of provisions, and therefore incurred great suffering. But that was no fault of the route. Large numbers of persons returned from the mines by that route last season, and all spoke of it as the shortest and best. This is a sensible movement and should have been made long ago. The people of our own locality are also interested in this route, and will gladly second the efforts of our Leavenworth neighbors. Inducing emigrants to use the route "for the benefit of speculators and lot owners, in prospective towns along the line of travel, has been tried once over this fated Smoky Hell route with only too lamentable success, and its instigators stand to-day, in the sight of Heaven, guilty of manslaughter, to say the least. The general meetings did not seem to be making much progress, so the Leavenworth city council accepted the proposition of an experienced mountaineer to open up the route. This move prompted the first of the two Leavenworth-sponsored expeditions sent to locate a road over the Smoky Hill in . He promised to provide a

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guide for this road giving the distances between camping grounds and information on the supply of wood, grass, and water, and he agreed to send a report of his findings to the mayor and the council of Leavenworth. If he passed over the route in 40 days, he promised to deduct one third of the sum charged. The council unanimously accepted the proposition. Commented the Times concerning the report Russell would send back, "If favorable, that report will influence one half the return travel in the fall, and control a large portion of the outgoing emigration in the summer.

### Chapter 5 : Kansas And The Gold Mines.

*44 KANSAS HISTORY or text. 4 Like Gunn's map, Mitchell's map was also intended to be sold to both immigrant land settlers and gold seekers. In the end it was the rush for land, not gold.*

### Chapter 6 : Distances To The Mines

*Title Map of the recently discovered gold regions in Western Kansas & Nebraska Contributor Names Hartley French Dickson & Co.*

### Chapter 7 : Missouri Geological Survey

*Inset map: Routes from the Missouri River to the Kansas Gold Mines. Removed from Gunn's New map and hand-book of Kansas and the Gold Mines. Archaic county names and boundaries in Kansas.*

### Chapter 8 : The Pike's Peak Gold Rush and the Smoky Hill Route, , by Calvin W. Gower, Summer

*Kansas And The Gold Mines. Gunn, O.B. ; Mitchell, D.T. View larger, zoomable image (turn off pop-up blocker) Full Title: Gunn & Mitchell's New Map Of Kansas And The Gold Mines Embracing all the Public Surveys up to*