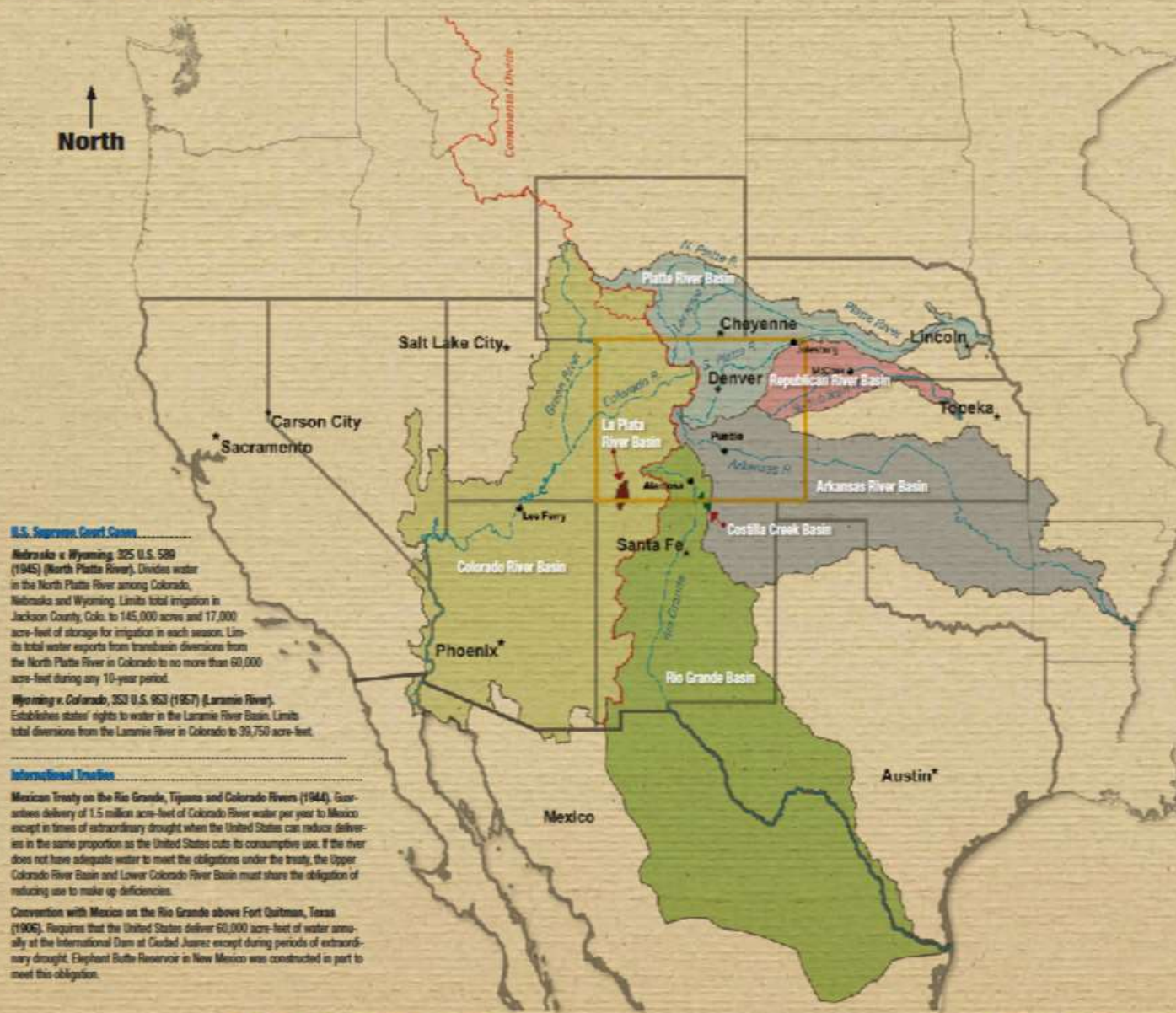


Compacts at a glance...



U.S. Supreme Court Cases

Nebraska v. Wyoming, 325 U.S. 589 (1945) (North Platte River). Divides water in the North Platte River among Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming. Limits total irrigation in Jackson County, Colo. to 145,000 acres and 17,000 acre-feet of storage for irrigation in each season. Limits total water exports from transbasin diversions from the North Platte River in Colorado to no more than 60,000 acre-feet during any 10-year period.

Wyoming v. Colorado, 353 U.S. 953 (1957) (Laramie River). Establishes states' rights to water in the Laramie River Basin. Limits total diversions from the Laramie River in Colorado to 39,750 acre-feet.

International Treaties

Mexican Treaty on the Rio Grande, Tijuana and Colorado Rivers (1944). Guarantees delivery of 1.5 million acre-feet of Colorado River water per year to Mexico except in times of extraordinary drought when the United States can reduce deliveries in the same proportion as the United States cuts its consumptive use. If the river does not have adequate water to meet the obligations under the treaty, the Upper Colorado River Basin and Lower Colorado River Basin must share the obligation of reducing use to make up deficiencies.

Convention with Mexico on the Rio Grande above Fort Quitman, Texas (1906). Requires that the United States deliver 60,000 acre-feet of water annually at the International Dam at Ciudad Juarez except during periods of extraordinary drought. Elephant Butte Reservoir in New Mexico was constructed in part to meet this obligation.

Interstate Compacts

South Platte River Compact (1923). Divides the waters of the South Platte River between Colorado and Nebraska, giving Colorado the right to fully use the water between Oct. 15 and April 1. During the irrigation season, Colorado will deliver 120 cubic feet per second to Nebraska at Julesburg. If the flow is less than 120 cubic feet per second, Colorado must curtail junior diversions. The State Engineers are authorized to administer the compact.

Republican River Compact (1942). Divides the waters of the Republican River Basin among Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska. Colorado is granted 54,100 acre-feet of water each year. The compact allocates 190,300 acre-feet of water each year to Kansas and 234,500 acre-feet of water each year to Nebraska. If the water supply of any source varies, the allocations also change. A commission oversees compliance.

Arkansas River Compact (1948). Divides the waters of the river between Colorado and Kansas primarily based on 1948 conditions. An interstate agency administers provisions of the compact and oversees operations of John Martin Reservoir. Principles adopted in 1980 provide for storage accounts in John Martin Reservoir for water users in both states.

Costilla Creek Compact (1944; revised 1963). Establishes use, allocations and administration of the waters of Costilla Creek in Colorado and New Mexico. A commission oversees compliance. Later amendments specify rights to water in specific facilities.

Rio Grande Compact (1938). Details obligations of Colorado and New Mexico to deliver water for downstream users, including Mexico and Texas, with both system of debits and credits and rules to account for fluctuations in stream flow. A commission is established to administer terms.

Colorado River Compact (1922). Apportions 7.5 million acre-feet of consumptive use per year to the Upper Basin and the same amount to the Lower Basin. The Upper states may not cause the flow of the Colorado River at Lee Ferry, Ariz., to be depleted below an aggregate of 75 million acre-feet for any period of 10 consecutive years. The State Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation and U.S. Geological Survey administer the compact.

Upper Colorado River Compact (1948). Apportions a percentage of available river water to each Upper Basin state as follows: Arizona, 50,000 acre-feet each year; Colorado, 51.75%; Utah, 23%; Wyoming, 14%; and New Mexico, 11.25%. The Upper Colorado River Commission oversees compliance.

La Plata River Compact (1922). Grants Colorado and New Mexico unrestricted use of the river between Dec. 1 and Feb. 15. At other times, each state can use the flow of the river at the state line if the flow is in excess of 100 cubic feet per second. If the flow is less, Colorado must ensure delivery of flow equal to one-half the flow of the river at Hesperus, Colo.

Aniwas-La Plata Project Compact (1968). Unusual because it addresses a water project rather than dividing river waters, the compact gives New Mexico and Colorado equal priority in rights to store and divert project water. The ambitious project has been repeatedly scaled back. The one remaining reservoir started filling in 2009.





















MAP
OF
UPPER CALIFORNIA

BY THE
U.S. EXPL.
AND
H.M.S. ANTHOPIEN
1861.

G R E A T
S A N D Y
P L A I N

This Plain is a waste of land, with no detached Mountains,
except of which rise in the region of perpetual snow; whose
peaks are sometimes from these they small, rounded that
are much less in the sand & few hills are scattered over
the plain, the most remarkable objects in creation.

This country is extremely Rocky
and rough, the Rivers running
through Gull Rocks.

It is supposed that these Terraces are either laid
in the sand Plain, or rise from around M. 27
though into the Mountains, but either of
these conjectures may be erroneous.





Vera Cruz to
Mexico 270
miles.
Tampico to
Mexico 300
miles.
The height
of land on
which the
city of Mex-
ico is situ-
ated is 8500
feet above
the waters
of the Gulf

U.S. TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS

Acquisitions:

- Yellow:** Ceded to Great Britain 1818
- Blue:** British Cession 1818
- Pink:** Mexican Cession 1848
- Orange:** Gadsden Purchase 1853 (from Mexico)
- Light Blue:** Texas Annexation 1845 (former Republic of Texas)
- Light Green:** Spanish Cession 1819
- Dark Green:** West Florida (Spanish Cession) 1819
- Light Green:** East Florida (Spanish Cession) 1819
- Light Green:** Puerto Rico Ceded by Spain 1898
- Light Green:** Virgin Islands Purchased from Denmark 1917
- Light Green:** Alaska Purchase 1867 (from Russia)
- Light Green:** Hawaii Annexation 1898 (former Republic of Hawaii)
- Light Green:** Louisiana Purchase 1803 (from France)
- Light Green:** Territory of the Original Thirteen States (Ceded by Great Britain) 1783

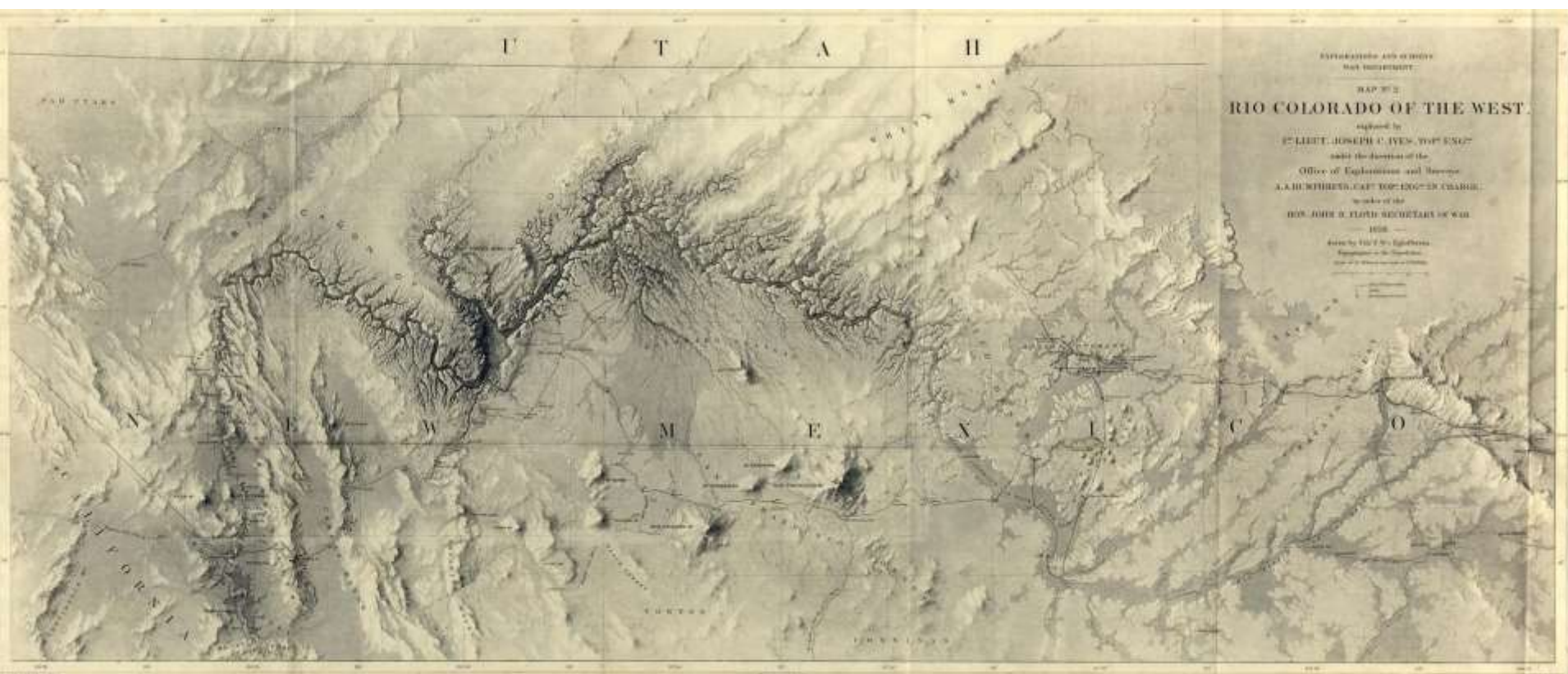
Other Labels:

- WASHINGTON, OREGON, IDAHO, MONTANA, NORTH DAKOTA, MINNESOTA, WISCONSIN, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, OHIO, NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, CONNECTICUT, MASSACHUSETTS, VERMONT, NEW HAMPSHIRE, RHODE ISLAND, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, ARKANSAS, MISSOURI, KANSAS, NEBRASKA, SOUTH DAKOTA, WYOMING, CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, UTAH, ARIZONA, NEW MEXICO, TEXAS, FLORIDA, ALASKA, HAWAII, CUBA, THE BAHAMAS.
- Oregon Territory 1846 (Treaty with Great Britain)
- "Mormon Exodus" July 24, 1847
- Spanish Cession 1819
- CANADA, MEXICO, PACIFIC OCEAN, ATLANTIC OCEAN, GULF OF MEXICO, ARCTIC OCEAN, BERING SEA, CHUKOTSK SEA, CARIBBEAN SEA.

Scale: 0 100 200 300 mi / 0 100 200 300 km

Projection: Albers equal area projection

Albers equal area projection



EXPLORATIONS AND SURVEYS
BY THE U.S. ARMY

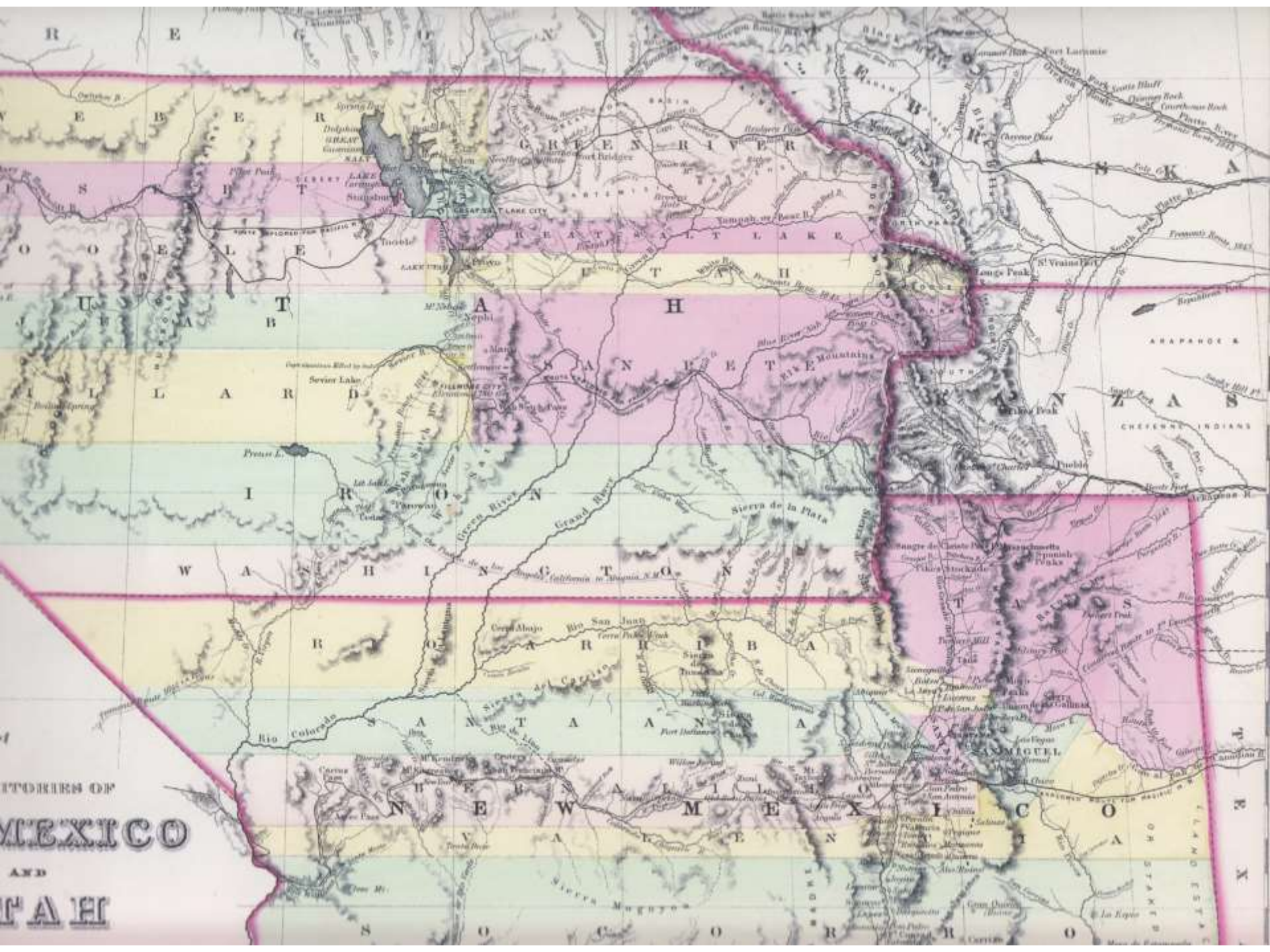
MAP NO. 2

RIO COLORADO OF THE WEST.

Explored by
COL. J. J. JOSEPH, U.S. ARMY,
under the direction of the
Office of Exploration and Survey,
A. A. HURTHSEN, CAPT. U.S. ARMY, IN CHARGE,
under the
DIR. JOHN D. FLOYD, SECRETARY OF WAR,
1868.

Drawn by GEO. F. W. ELLIOTT,
Engineer in the U.S. Army,
Chief of the Surveying and Mapping
Division.





White Population.

Slave States,	6,408,464
Free	13,434,784

Population to the Square Mile.

In Slave States,	11.35
Free	21.91

Electoral Vote.

Maine,	8	Delaware,	3
New Hampshire,	5	Maryland,	8
Vermont,	5	Virginia,	15
Massachusetts,	13	North Carolina,	10
Rhode Island,	4	South Carolina,	8
Connecticut,	6	Georgia,	10
New York,	35	Florida,	9
New Jersey,	7	Alabama,	9
Pennsylvania,	27	Mississippi,	7
Ohio,	23	Louisiana,	6
Indiana,	13	Texas,	4
Michigan,	6	Arkansas,	4
Illinois,	11	Tennessee,	12
Wisconsin,	5	Kentucky,	12
Iowa,	4	Missouri,	9
California,	4		
	176		120

Number of Slave Holders.

Alabama,	25,255
Arkansas,	5,869
District of Columbia,	1,477
Delaware,	899
Florida,	3,520
Georgia,	38,456
Kentucky,	36,285
Louisiana,	20,670
Maryland,	10,040
Mississippi,	23,116
Missouri,	19,186
North Carolina,	28,303
South Carolina,	25,596
Tennessee,	23,964
Texas,	7,747
Virginia,	55,963
	347,526

(One in eight of Southern whites are Slave Holding.)

Representation.

Senators of Fifteen Slave States,	30
Free States	32
One Slave State Senator represents 200,175 constituents.	
One Free State Senator represents 413,813 constituents.	
Members House of Representatives (slaves) (free)	144
One Southern M. C. represents 66,725 constituents.	
One Northern M. C. represents 91,366 constituents.	

(One vote to the South of 20 Senators.)

POLITICAL CHART

OF

THE

UNITED

STATES

WITH A COMPARATIVE

STATISTICAL VIEW OF

NORTH

AND

SOUTH.

PUBLISHED BY THE "ROCKY MOUNTAIN CLUB," SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.



Vote in 1852.

Slave States,	365,285	Free	440
Free	1,057,999	Slave States,	148,871
		Free	1,195,208

School Attendance of Children.

Slave States,	50,000
Free	10,000

White Adults unable to Read or Write.

Slave States,	17.33 %
Free	4.12 %



Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1852, in the Office of the Southern District of Ohio.

Public Libraries.

In Slave States,	713 Libraries,	654,194 Vols.
In Free	14,803	3,883,017

Value of Churches.

In Slave States,	\$23,038,541
In Free	\$6,773,517

Newspapers and Periodicals.

Slave States,	704—Circulation,	81,038,083
Free	19,000—	334,140,281

Products of Manufactures.

Slavery and Mechanics Arts

Slave States,	\$167,600,035
Free	\$45,430,428

Capital in Manufactures.

Slave States,	\$6,918,841
Free	\$41,280,351

Area.

Slave States,	851,508 square miles
Free	612,567

Opened to Slavery by the Kansas-Nebraska bill, 1,472,061 square miles.

No. of Farms in Slave States,	529,200
Free	873,971
" Cotton Plantations, (over five bales,)	74,000
" Acres improved Land, (Slave,)	54,970,321
" " " (Free,)	57,720,481
" " in Indian Corn,	31,000,000
" " in Pasture,	20,000,000
" " in Hay,	13,000,000
" " in Wheat,	11,000,000
" " in Cotton,	5,000,000
Value of Corn Crop,	\$296,035,551
" Wheat	100,000,000
" Cotton	98,000,000
" Hay,	96,870,400

The Real Estate of the South comprises 259,911 square miles more than the area of the North—an excess equal to the Eastern and Middle States and Ohio—while its value is \$1,016,526,711 less.

Property Valuation.

Slave States, (Total Value,)	\$2,530,080,731
Free	4,162,162,000
Slave (Real Estate,)	1,430,589,161
Free	2,447,115,871

Average Value of Farming

Slave States,	\$1.00
Free	\$2.00

Post Office Statistics.

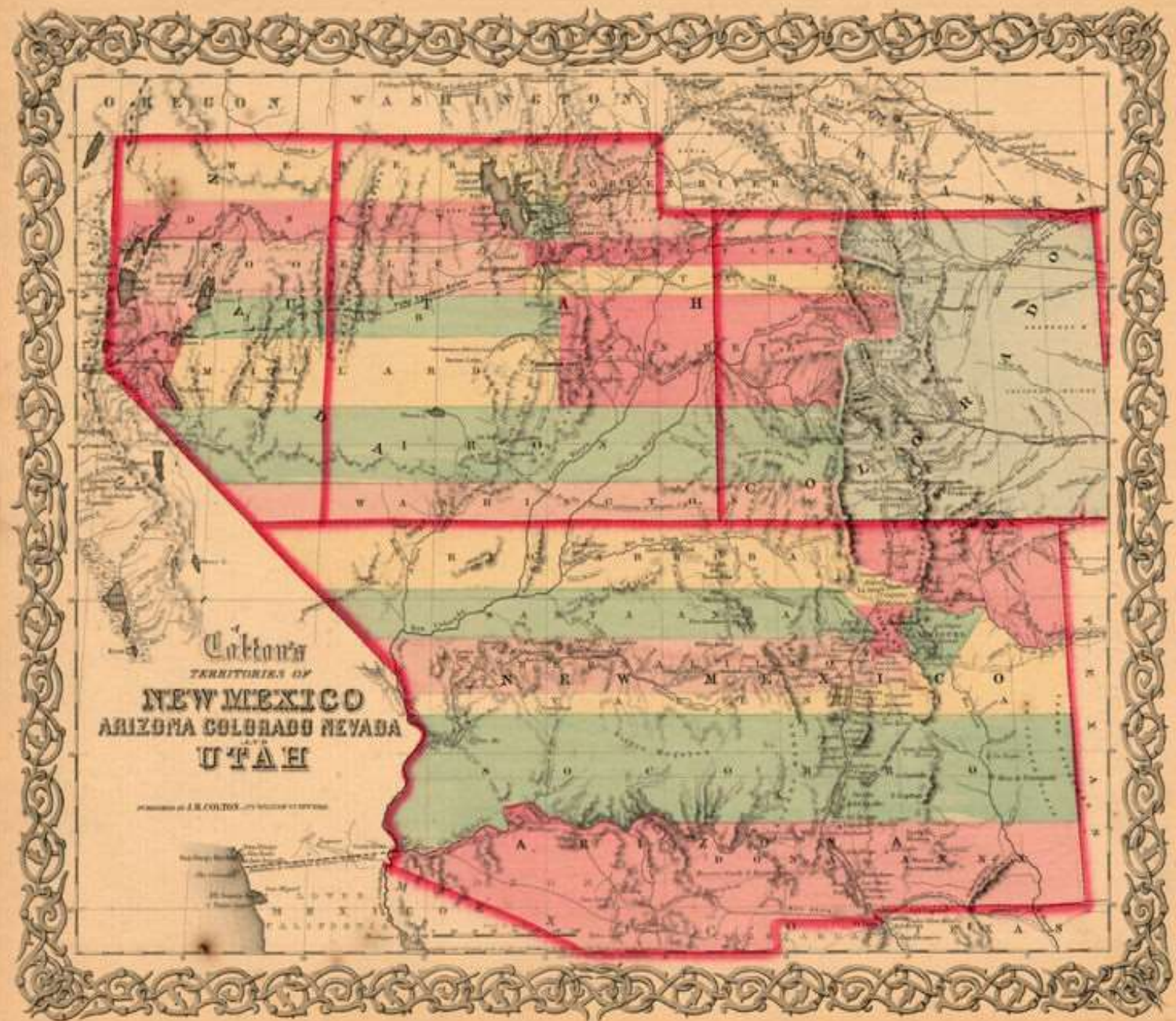
Receipts in Slave States,	\$4,000,000
Free	\$4,000,000
Transport expense in Slave States,	2,087,269
Free	2,381,000
Deficiency in Slave States,	600,285 100
Excess in Free States,	2,010,253 64

No. Miles of Canals and Railroads.

Slave States,	1,116	4,212
Free	3,684	13,105

(Statement of 1852, the difference in mileage is 12,000.)





EMMA DEAN

Emma Dean was a young woman who lived in the 19th century. She was known for her beauty and her talent for singing. She was also a very kind and generous person. She was married to a man who was a very successful businessman. They had a very happy marriage and they had several children. Emma Dean died in 1850. She was only 25 years old. She was buried in a very beautiful cemetery. Her grave is still there today. It is a very nice place to visit. It is a very peaceful place. It is a very nice place to visit. It is a very peaceful place.

★ Hall of Fame

POWELL'S SECOND CREW



★ Hall of Fame

GEORGIE WHITE CLARK



- LEGEND
- Surveyed American title
 - U.S. Land Office
 - Not subdivided
 - Reserved State

Map from 1870
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, LAND OFFICE
 DR. RINGER, DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON
 MAP

STATE OF COLORADO.

Compiled from the official records of the United States Land Office and other sources
 under the direction of
 HARRY HAWES, C. E.
 Chief of the Survey Section
 1902

Scale 1 inch = 20 miles

W Y O M I N G N E B R A S K A

Entered by Ex. Or. Dec 22, 1875 Registered by Ex. Or. August 4, 1887

Treaty March 2, 1868
 U.S. Stat. Vol. 15, P. 619

Restored April 29, 1874
 U.S. Stat. Vol. 18, P. 36

U.S. LAND OFFICE

N E W

M E X I C O

O K L A H O M A

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

A
JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

Vol. XVIII.—No. 912.]

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1874.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT.
PRICE TEN CENTS.]

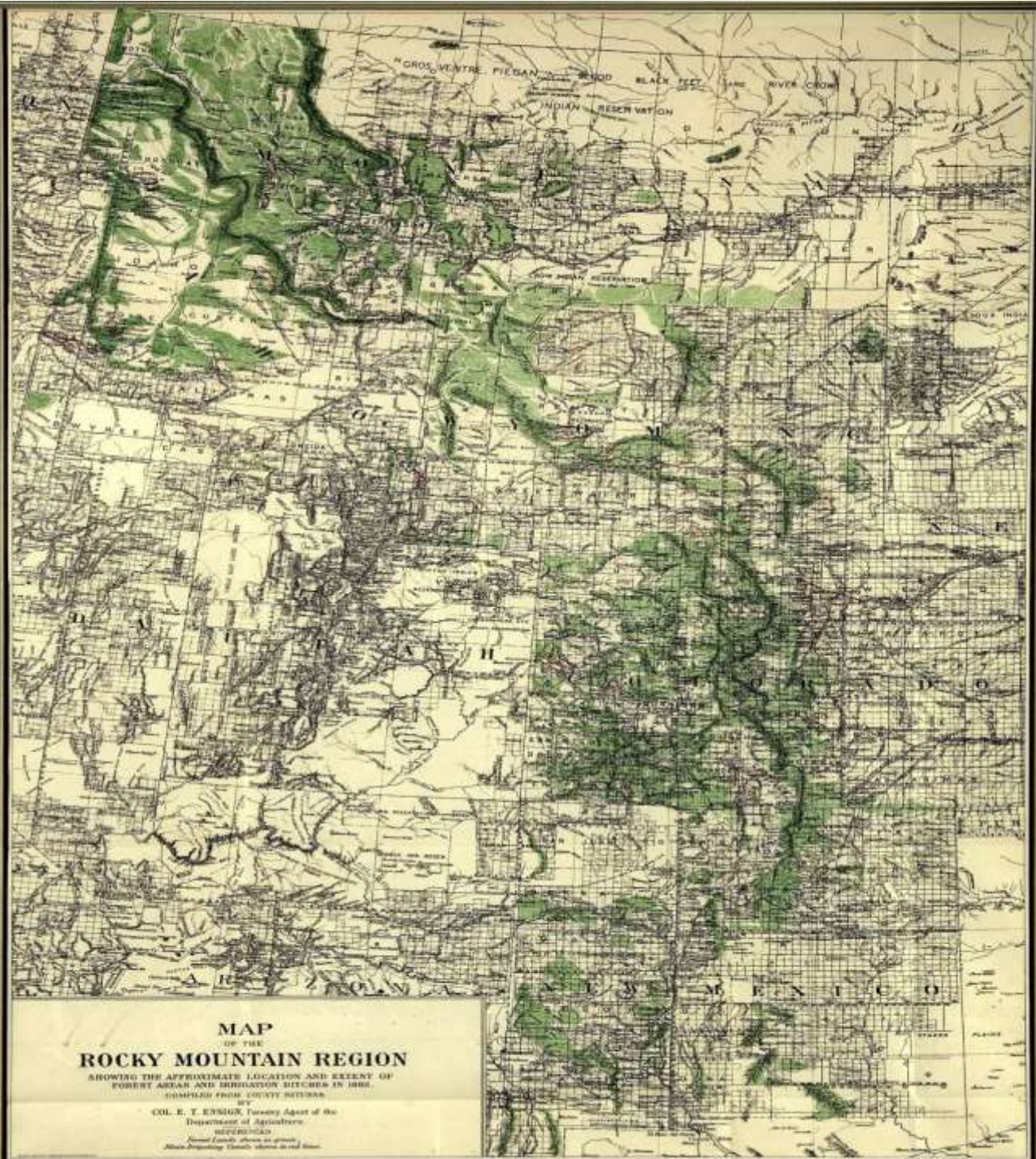
Reprint according to Act of Congress, in the Year 1874, by Harper & Brothers, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.



IRRIGATION IN COLORADO—LETTING WATER INTO A SIDE SLUICE-WAY.—[SEE PAGE 311.]







**MAP
OF THE
ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION**

SHOWING THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION AND EXTENT OF
FOREST AREAS AND IRRIGATION DITCHES IN 1906.

COMPILLED FROM COUNTY SURVEYS.

BY
COL. E. T. ENSIGN, Forestry Agent of the
Department of Agriculture.

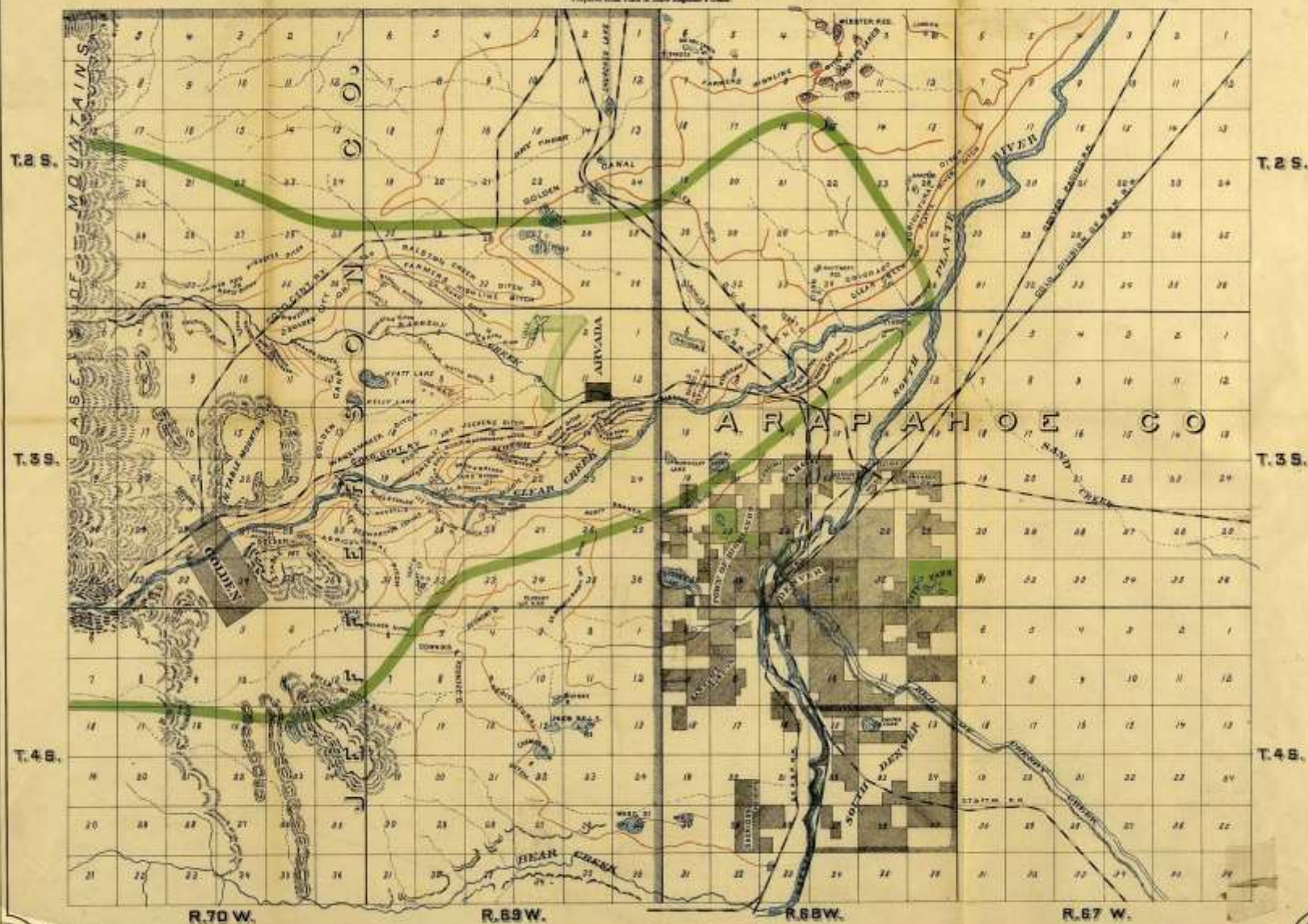
RECEIVED
Nov. 1, 1906.
Notes: Forests shown in green.
Irrigation ditches shown in red lines.

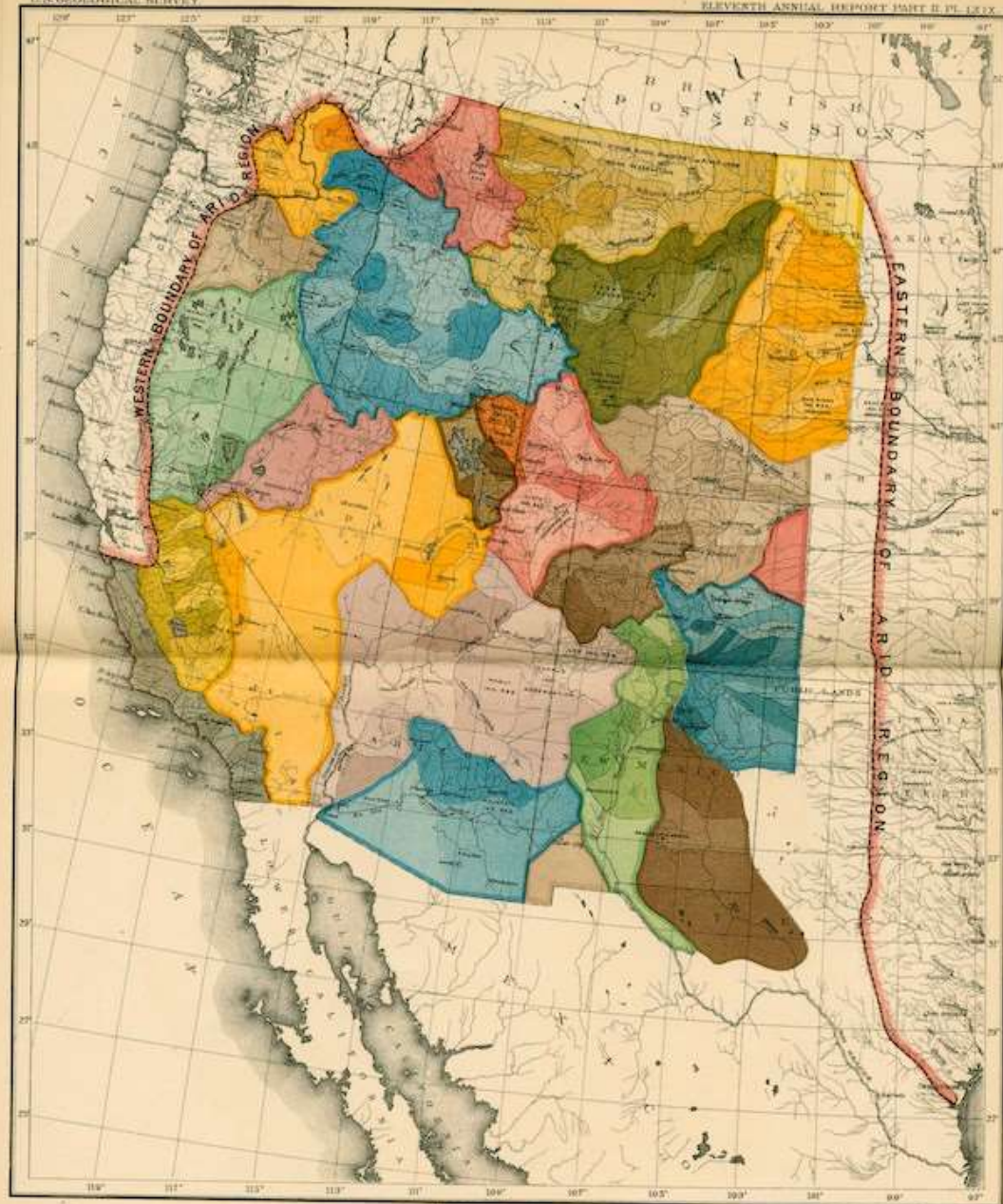


PLAT OF
Irrigated Portion of Water District No. 7.
 IN SOUTH PLATTE DIVISION (No. 1)
 STATE OF COLORADO.

ISSUED FROM THE STATE ENGINEER'S OFFICE, NOVEMBER 1, 1894.

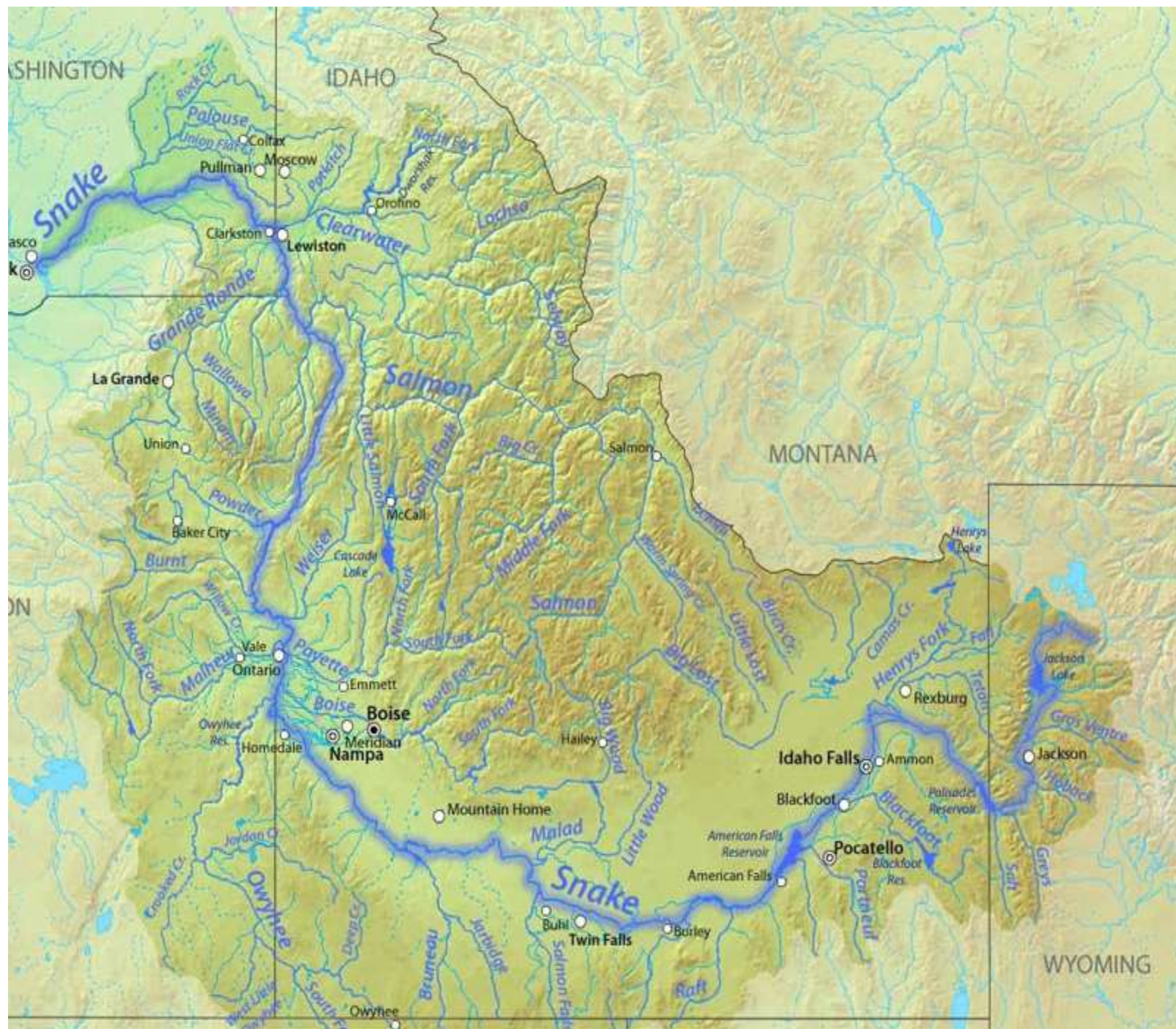
Prepared from Plat in State Engineer's Office.



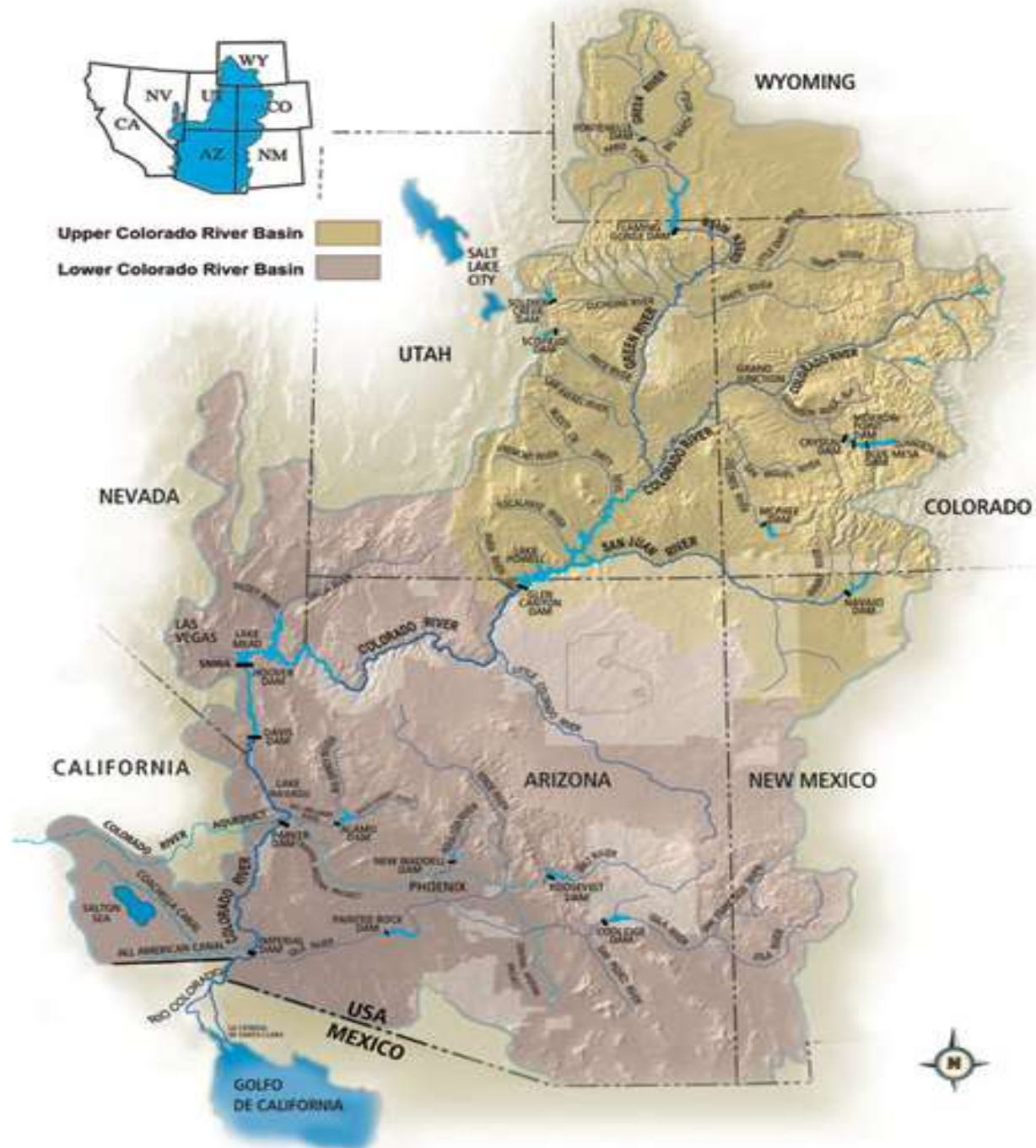


ARID REGION
OF THE
UNITED STATES
Showing Drainage Districts.

Scale 1:1,000,000









INTERSTATE RIVER SYSTEMS
HEADING IN COLORADO

SHOWING
INTERSTATE CHARACTER OF LARGE RESERVOIRS
AND
PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION PROJECTS

STATE OF COLORADO
R. I. MEYER, IRRIGATION ENGINEER
JANUARY 7, 1922

SCALE
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

COLORADO RIVER BASIN

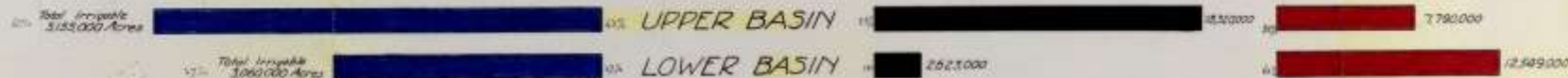
LAND

WATER

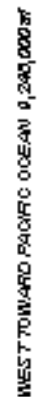
TOTAL IRRIGABLE · FUTURE IRRIGABLE · IRRIGATED
VALUES IN ACRES



ORIGIN WATER SUPPLY · ULTIMATE WATER REQUIREMENT
VALUES IN ACRE-FEET



(acre feet)



TOTAL LEAVING COLORADO \$2,723,000.00

OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER
COLORADO DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES

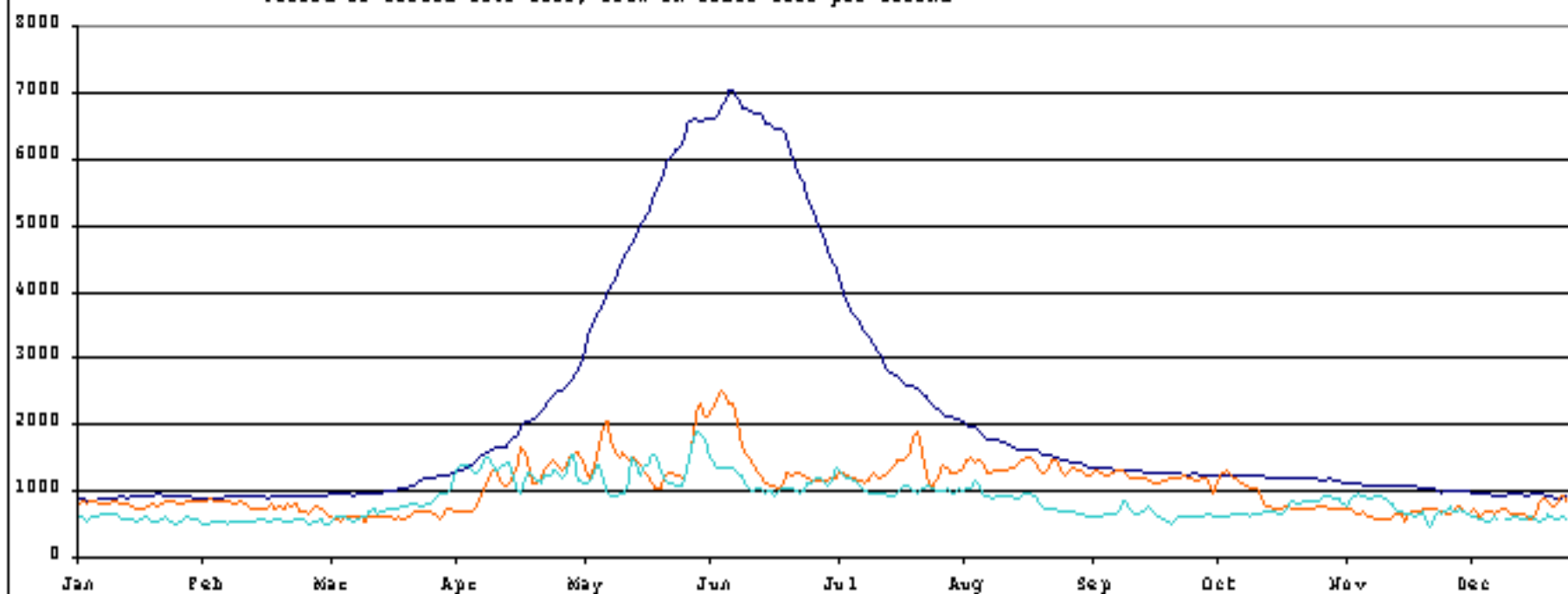
Colorado River near Dotsero

Period of record 1941-2001, flow in cubic feet per second

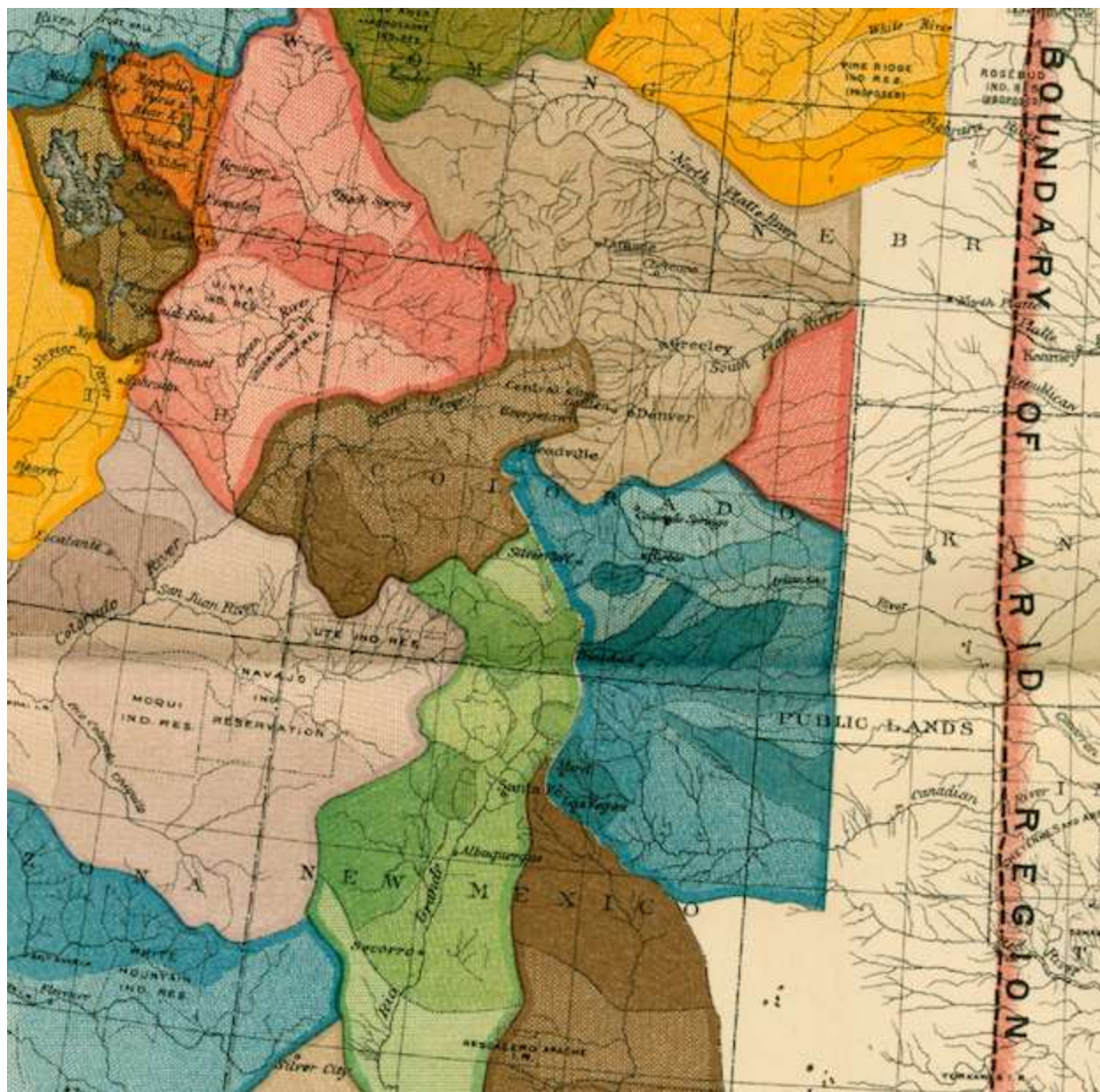
MEAN

1977

2002

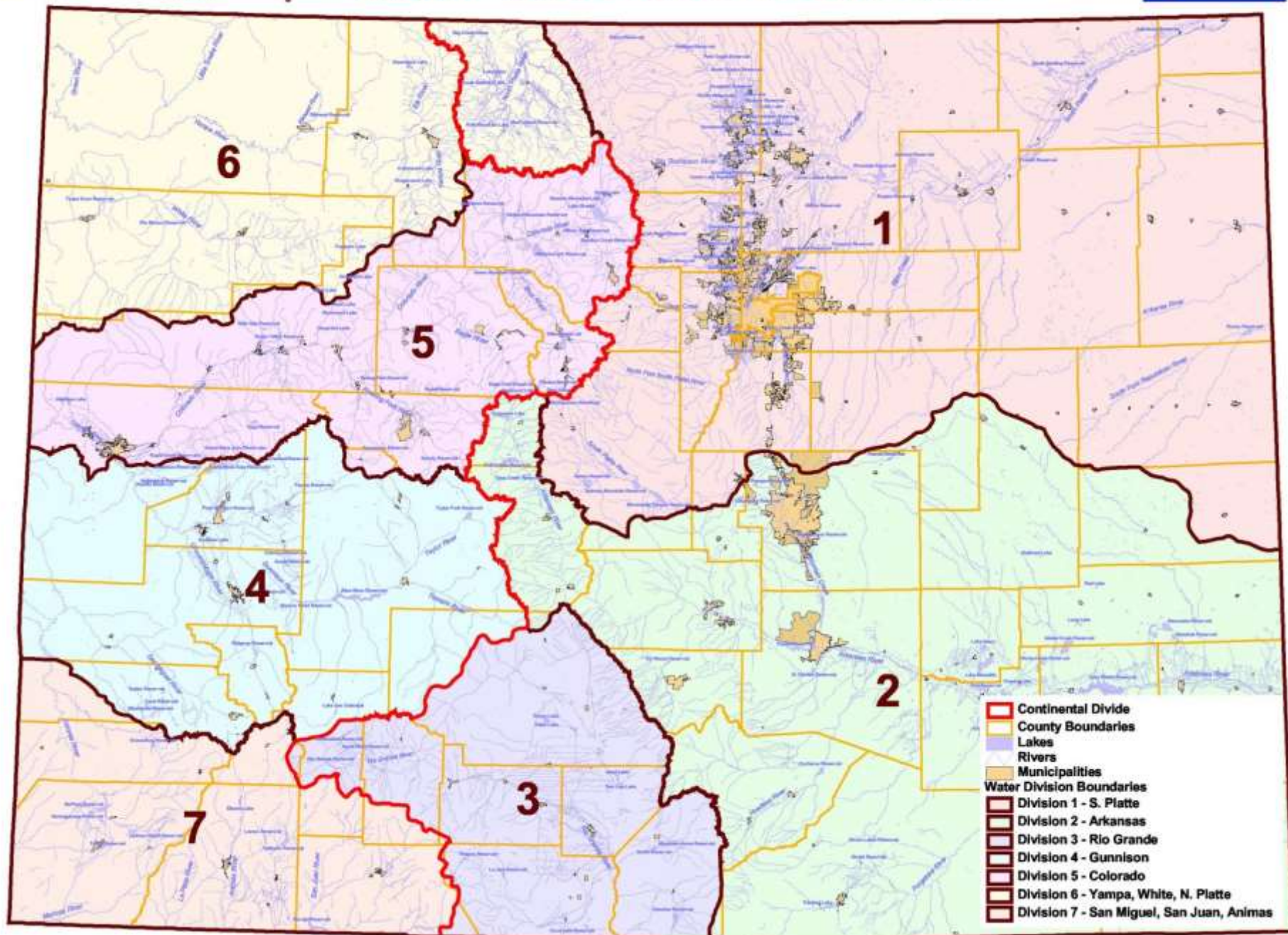








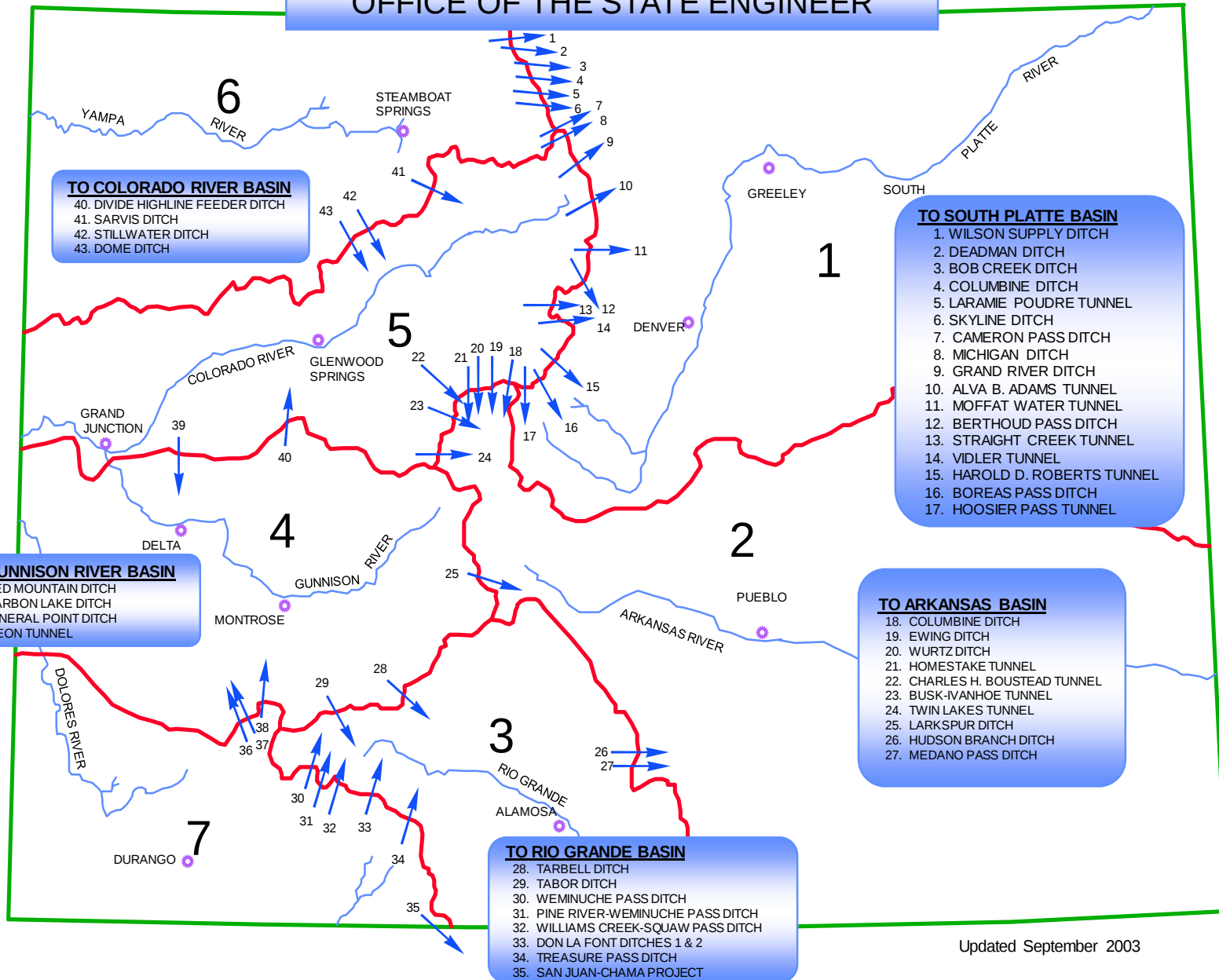
Water Divisions of Colorado





TRANSMOUNTAIN DIVERSIONS

OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER



Updated September 2003













