

THE REAL PIONEERS OF COLORADO

By

Maria Davies McGrath

Volume I

The Denver Museum  
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#### RECOMMENDED PUBLICATIONS

Benson, Maxine, 1994. 1001 Colorado Place Names, University Press of Kansas, Lawrence, 237 pages. ISBN 0-7006-0632-7 (cloth:alk. paper). -ISBN 0-7006-0633-5 (paper:alk. paper)

Noel, Thomas J., Paul F. Mahoney, and Richard E. Stevens, 1994. Historical Atlas of Colorado, University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, unnumbered pages. ISBN 0-8061-2555-1.

Ormes, Robert, 1971. Guide to the Colorado Mountains. 6th Edition. Sage Books, The Swallow Press Inc., Chicago. 300 p. Library of Congress Catalog card number 72-115033.

## NOTES

Throughout this retyping of an extraordinary collection of data, I have been impressed with the destination of many emigrants to the "Pike's Peak" gold area. Some have arrived at Old Colorado City, southwest of Colorado Springs; some came by way of the Arkansas River, arriving at Fountain City, now part of Pueblo; some arrived in what is now Denver; some arrived far north of Denver, having followed the South Platte River. Many were walking or guiding slow-moving animals. The view to the south from downtown Denver, on a clear day, reveals the magnificent peak, but it is 70 miles away. From Pueblo County, the view northward is nearly as distant, both very impressive walks from Denver, with or without teams of animals. So, the emigrants had a very broad view of what "Pike's Peak excitement" meant, geographically.

Pikes Peak as a source of gold is related to the confirmed finding in 1891 of gold telluride (years later than the 1858-60 "Pike's Peak or bust" phenomenon), by W. S. Stratton, on the west side of the mountain, about 45 miles southwest of Colorado Springs. Though prospectors were active in the Pikes Peak region as early as 1859, they overlooked the ores of Cripple Creek. Stratton filed a claim on a "barren, granitic-appearing outcrop that proved to be gold ore worth \$380 per ton." (Principal gold-producing districts of the United States, by A. H. Koschmann and M. H. Bergendahl, U. S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 610, p. 117-118, 1968.)

The U. S. Board on Geographic Names does not use apostrophes in place names, therefore, Pike's Peak is officially spelled Pikes Peak, and has been so used throughout this retyping.

On November 1, 1861, the State of Colorado was divided into 17 counties. From northwest to southeast they were:  
Summit, Larimer, Weld, Boulder, Gilpin, Clear Creek, Arapahoe, Jefferson, Douglas, Lake, Park, El Paso, Fremont, Pueblo, Guadalupe (Conejos), Costilla, and Huerfano. There also was the Cheyenne and Arapaho reservation, abutting the eastern boundaries of El Paso and Pueblo Counties. (Noel and others, 1994, section 15, "The seventeen original counties.")

Present-day Colorado is divided into 63 counties. In November 2001, Broomfield County will become number 64 and abut an area north of the City and County of Denver.

In many of the following biographical sketches the "Battle of Sand Creek" or the "Sand Creek Massacre" is mentioned. In Noel and others, 1994, section 45 and map 45c, the following is to be noted: "Many Native Americans did not sign the treaties and resisted white advances. Nor did the whites keep the promises that they made in the flawed Fort Laramie and Fort Wise treaties. Increasingly hostile incidents culminated in the 1864 Sand Creek Massacre, where more than one hundred Arapaho and Cheyenne--mostly children, women, and old men--were slaughtered." Sand Creek is now a historic site in Kiowa County, southeastern Colorado.

To my  
Granddaughter  
Griselda Dolores

## FOREWORD

The term "pioneer" has been described by Webster as "One who goes before to prepare the way for another." The term "pioneer" as used in this work follows the accepted general classification in Colorado, which is as follows:

Pioneer era: Anyone arriving in what is now Colorado prior to February 26, 1861, is known as a pioneer. Generally speaking, previous to that time, this region was little known except to Indians and occasional explorers. A few bands of Mormons crossed the country en route to Utah.

Territorial era: On February 26, 1861, Colorado was declared a territory and remained so until August 1, 1876. Anyone arriving in the region during that period was known as a territorial son or daughter of Colorado.

Maria Davies McGrath, the author, began this work some five years ago. Her desire to make a permanent record of the information that came her way through contacts with pioneers, coupled with the realization that accurate information should be made available, brought about a small beginning of this volume. The business of compiling some 1400 biographies in readable style was not an easy one. Mrs. McGrath, her own life enriched by pioneer experiences, brings to the reader true pictures.

The rewards reaped by an author of biographical work of this sort are few. Historical writings must be given the test of time before their real value is ascertained. By way of pointing forward, too much cannot be said about the care that the author has used in accurately preparing these volumes. Every item has been checked against all available sources. The author by no means implies that the people represented in this volume are the only real pioneers. Countless persons poured into the frontier on every caravan, and a like number returned to their homes in the East. Biographies of thousands of people have not been available, and just as many thousands came West and their stays were unrecorded.

The Denver Museum counts itself fortunate in being able to sponsor the publication of so important a document. The original manuscript, which was entirely handwritten, was loaned to the museum for this compilation, which was done with CWA assistance. Six copies of the volume have been placed as follows: The original copy belongs to the author; two other copies have been given to the Denver Public Library for the reference room and for the Colorado Collection; another copy to the Denver Museum; one to the State Historical Society; and one to Ben Draper.

Maria Davies McGrath

Inscription page written by the author

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ISAAC ADAIR (1860)

Isaac Adair was born in Ohio May 2, 1835. His first occupation after attaining his majority was that of boatman on a canal. In 1860 he came to Denver as a teamster for Majors and Russell, the overland freighters and stage proprietors. For many years, he was engaged in freighting with mule teams from the Missouri River to as far west as Salt Lake and Oregon.

While the Union Pacific [Railroad] was being built he was engaged as a contractor, furnishing ties and timber for the company. In January 1870 he was married to V. Anna Shores of Cheyenne and shortly afterwards went to Pleasant Valley, Larimer County, where they lived until 1875 when they located on Upper Box elder and engaged in ranching, dairying and stock growing. There the family lived until 1904 when old age and declining health admonished them to sell their mountain holdings and move to Fort Collins.

Mr. Adair died October 19, 1907, at Fort Collins, his wife survived him but a short time. They left one daughter, Mrs. Dora Hazard of Central City, Colorado.

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GEORGE QUINCY ADAMS (1860)

George Q. Adams was born in Ohio, came to Denver in 1860, where he made his home for a number of years.

He was one of the founders of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Mr. Adams died on January 9, 1920, at his home, 4486 Meade St., at the age of 85 years. He was survived by his widow, two sons, J. Walter Adams, superintendent of the Union Station at Omaha, Nebraska, and W. W. Adams of Kansas City, and a step-daughter.

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SAMUEL J. AIKINS (1858)

Samuel J. Aikins was born in Bloomington, Illinois, December 16, 1835. At an early age he moved with his parents to Ogle County, Illinois, where his early life was spent on a farm. In 1856, he went to Atchison County, Missouri, and followed farming for 2 years. In the fall of 1858 he came to Colorado and spent the winter at Boulder and in prospecting in the mountains. The following March he returned to Missouri and farmed that season. In the spring of 1860 he again came to Colorado, bringing with him his family, and located in Boulder City. After spending the season in placer mining on Boulder Creek he took 160 acres of land on that creek, 2 1/2 miles east of Boulder City, which he subsequently preempted and on which he resided, engaged in farming until 1865.

He sold this land and rented a farm 1 mile south of Valmont that he ran 3 years. In 1868 he purchased 160 acres of land on Dry Creek, 5 miles east of

Boulder, on which he resided, engaging in agricultural pursuits and in improving the land and to which he added 80 acres of adjoining land.

Mr. Aikins was married in 1856 to Miss Mary A. Burns.

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Captain THOMAS A. AIKINS (1858)

Mr. Aikins was a '58er who at that early day came to the then almost unknown Pikes Peak country in search of gold and, subsequently, became one of Colorado's pioneer farmers. He was born in Maryland August 8, 1808. His family lived on a farm and, therefore, the early part of his life was spent on a farm and in that pursuit until 1832. He then moved to Franklin County, Ohio, where he was engaged in farming until 1841; thence moved to Ogle County, Illinois, following the same pursuit there until 1844--having also participated in the Black Hawk Indian War--then resided in Atchison County, Missouri, from 1844 to 1858.

In November 1858 he emigrated to Colorado and was engaged in mining at Gold Hill, Boulder Co., until the fall of 1859, then returned East and moved his family to Colorado in the spring of 1860, residing in Boulder 1 year, occupying his attention in mining pursuits. He then preempted 160 acres 4 miles distant from Boulder and there resided until his death, which occurred in 1876.

Mr. Aikins was married in the year 1833 to Miss Margaret S. Ross, to them were born four sons and one daughter: L. L. Aikins, born in Illinois Feb. 18, 1840, and Thurston W. Aikins born in Missouri Feb. 18, 1856.

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AUGUSTUS C. ALBEE (1860)

Augustus C. Albee was born in Milford, Massachusetts, in 1835. His parents were Clark and Vianna (Holbrook) Albee, natives of Massachusetts. His education was such as was to be gained in the public schools of his native town. He followed his father's business of bookmaking until 1857 when he came as far west as Clinton, Iowa. For 3 years he was engaged in farming. When he needed merchandise he was obliged to drive 60 miles to Sioux City.

In 1860 he started with ox teams for Colorado, coming across the plains from Omaha to Denver 550 miles. Arriving in Denver in May 1860 he found a big snowstorm raging. He at once began teaming and freighting from Plum Creek to Denver; the next year he made several trips across the plains to Council Bluffs, allowing about 10 weeks for each journey. In 1862 he freighted to the mountains to the various mining camps: Black Hawk, Central City, California Gulch, and Breckenridge. In 1863 he commenced mining in French Gulch at Lincoln City on Bed Rock flume and continued there for 2 years. In 1865 he went into the dairy business on the Kiowa River, 40 miles from Denver, his main trade being in cheese. A year later he returned to Lincoln City and resumed work in the mines for about a year. The winter of 1866-67 he was associated with Warren Batchelor in general merchandising in Denver; the following spring he settled on the Platte River 43 miles northwest [sic] of Denver. He took up

a homestead of 80 acres, which he has since sold. Then crossing to the eastern side of the road, he bought a quarter section of land on which he has since made his home.

He makes a specialty of raising draft horses and cows, keeping from 25 to 30 head of each. For 14 years he was secretary of the Farmers' Independent Ditch Company, which ditch he helped materially in getting constructed. He holds stock in this and the Big Bend Ditch of which he built one-third; besides, he is financially interested in the Albee and Warden Ditch.

In 1863 he married Helen E. Clark, daughter of Josiah Clark who came from Illinois to Colorado in 1859 and became a miner and prospector.

Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Albee: Louisa, deceased, Frank, Emma, Calvin, Ida, Susie, George, August, and Almira. The three last named are deceased.

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#### ELISHA ALDEN

Elisha Alden was born in New Hampshire in 1815. At 18 years of age he accompanied his parents to Canada. A short time afterward he left the parental roof and went to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he worked in a factory. He was also similarly employed in Wilbraham. After 5 years he returned to Canada and on August 9, 1840, married Miss Turner, after which he engaged in farming. In 1855 he migrated to Minnesota and opened a meat market in Louisville. Three years later he removed to St. Cloud, Minnesota, where he purchased and cultivated farm land.

In 1860 he became one of Colorado's pioneers, leaving Minnesota March 12 and crossing the plains with an ox team. From Denver he proceeded to the mountains and engaged in prospecting at Fairplay, Alma, Buckskin Joe, Breckenridge and other points. In the fall he returned to Minnesota to spend the winter. May 8, 1861, he began his return trip to Colorado, being accompanied by his family and arriving in Denver July 31. Two days later he went to Mount Vernon, Jefferson County, where he engaged in the hotel business and remained until 1870. He then went to Garo, Park County, and located 560 acres. This he later sold to his son Horace Alden, who at once began in the haying and cattle business.

After selling the property, Elisha, in 1879, purchased a ranch 2 miles west and there remained for 2 years. At the age of 84 he was still active and robust and superintends the management of his ranch near Glenwood Springs (1890).

Horace Alden, a son, was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, February 2, 1846. He was one of eight children born to Elisha and Ruhamah R. (Turner) Alden, of whom the following survive (1896): Viola, widow of William Staples of St. Cloud, Minnesota; Rosetta, wife of I.S. Staples, also of St. Cloud; Horace; Lucinda and Lorinda (twins), the former the wife of Joseph Rogers, a ranchman of Park County, the latter married a Mr. Hill of Rossland, British Columbia; George, who died in April 1896 at Glenwood Springs. Mrs. Matilda Haff, the other daughter, died in 1881.



Horace Alden married on February 2, 1873, in Golden, Colorado, Miss Dorothy L. Turner, daughter of Alfred L. Turner and a native of Canada. In the fall of 1890 Mr. Alden was elected to the State Legislature on the Republican ticket, serving one term.

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NATHANIEL C. ALFORD (1859)

Nathaniel C. Alford was born at South Hope, Maine, November 29, 1834. Until 18 years of age he worked on a farm and then served 3 years learning the carpenter trade, receiving during this apprenticeship no other wages than his board. At 21, he started west, arriving at Rockford, Illinois; he remained there 3 years, working at his trade.

In the spring of 1859, the Pikes Peak gold excitement being at its height, he was seized with the fever, which at that time drove so many young men to the West. Joining with three others he went to St. Joseph, Missouri; on the first of May, the party started on the overland trip with an outfit of two yoke of oxen and one yoke of cows and a wagon. They arrived in Denver in June 1859.

His first work after his arrival was the pulling of one end of a whipsaw in the manufacture of lumber that was sold to the miners to be made into sluice boxes. In August 1859 he went with a party of 60 to Middle Park, where they discovered the Breckenridge mines. They then went down the river through Eagle and Pitkin Counties and, finding themselves getting short of provisions, were obliged to return to Idaho Springs. Later he was engaged for 2 years freighting between Denver and the Missouri River points in the summer season.

During the winter of 1861-62, he wintered his oxen at a place 7 miles above Livermore, Larimer County, and hauled game for a band of six hunters to Denver. The vigor of the life he led at this time is evidenced by the fact that Mr. Alford camped during the entire winter without tent or other shelter.

In 1862 he crossed the plains to Oregon and to the Boise mines in Idaho. He returned to Colorado in 1867. When the town of Cheyenne, Wyoming, was started, Mr. Alford was there and burned the first kiln of brick ever made in that State. The following winter found him conducting a grocery business at the Elizabeth mines in New Mexico. Selling out, he went to Texas in 1868 and bought a herd of cattle that he drove to the Arkansas River and wintered there; he later moved them to Nevada where he sold them and returned to Colorado.

In 1870 he went with A. C. Goodhere to Illinois, purchasing a train load of brood mares and shipping them to Colorado; this being the first team load of horses ever shipped over the Union Pacific road. He again returned to Illinois where he purchased and brought to Colorado the first Norman draft stallion ever brought to the State. In 1871 he drove his horses and about 100 head of cows into Larimer County and settled on Rabbit Creek, a few miles north of Livermore. His wanderings were now about at an end.

In the winter of 1871-72 he returned to Maine and was married to Ann E. Hobbs of the town of Hope. They arrived in Colorado in March 1872 and went to their home on Rabbit Creek. A log cabin with a single room was erected and served as the family mansion until the fall of 1880 when they moved to Fort Collins. In 1877 Mr. Alford served as a member of the first State Legislature of Colorado.

He was interested in the building of the ditch known as the Water Supply and Storage Company ditch. He was a stockholder in the Poudre Valley Bank. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Alford were five children: George, who died in infancy; Fred C. born May 22, 1875; Lore E., Nov. 28, 1876; Abbie A., July 19, 1878; and Anna Helen, Sept. 12, 1885.

Mrs. Alford died in November 1910.

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ALONZO N. and MARY ALLEN(1859)

Alonzo Nelson Allen and Mary (Harris) Allen were natives of New York and England, respectively. Alonzo N. moved from his native State to Ohio and thence to Columbus, Wisconsin, where he was a pioneer farmer and mill operator. He owned large stone quarries, raised immense crops of wheat and was very prosperous until the panic of 1857 crushed him financially.

Two years later he set out for Pikes Peak, driving yokes of oxen and cows attached to the primitive wagons or "prairies schooner" of the period.

He settled on the St. Vrain River, homesteading a tract of land, and soon embarked in hay making on a large scale. The hay, which was all cut and raked by hand, was hauled to Black Hawk. He received incredible prices for it. Groceries and everything in the line of merchandise was proportionately high.

Later he turned his attention to stock raising and mining. He went to the Black Hills where he was in the placer mines and, upon his return, he continued his mining enterprises. His last years were spent in Longmont where he died in 1895, aged 78 years.

His eldest son, Rudolphus N., died in Longmont. Charles F., the third son, was proprietor of the Imperial Hotel of Longmont, and A.H., the youngest, was foreman in the Longmont Canning Factory.

Mrs. Mary (Harris) Allen was the widow of William Henry Dickens, who came from England with her husband and little daughter, Eliza, in 1843. During the voyage a son [Wm. N. Dickens] was born May 26, 1843. The father did not long survive the rigors of climate and hard work and died in 1847 at the age of 27 years.

The eldest child, Eliza, married a Mr. Franklin, and died in Colorado. John, the youngest son, died when 3 years old. The youngest of the family is Mrs. Maria Quist of Ellis, Kansas. The mother [Mary] became the wife of Alonzo N. Allen and settled in Wisconsin on a farm. Five children were born to this marriage: three sons and a daughter are living. The son, Wm. N. Dickens, who was born during the ocean voyage, came to Colorado with a train across the plains, accompanied in a party of over a score of men, each of whom rode a horse and led three others, arriving May 1, 1859.

Mr. Allen located on the homestead now owned by Mr. Dickens and built a log cabin near the St. Vrain River. Young Dickens assisted his stepfather to get settled and worked with him for several years. A marker unveiled Nov. 22, 1928, by the Daughters of the American Revolution indicates that the cabin was

used as a tavern and stage coach station. The inscription on the marker follows:

1860 - 1928

The site of the first log cabin in the St. Vrain valley lies 200 feet west of this marker. The cabin was built by Alonzo N. Allen and used as a stage station on the Overland Trail.

Placed by Long's Peak  
Chapter, Daughters  
of the American  
Revolution.

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REV'D. A.F. ALLEN (1860)

Rev'd. A.F. Allen was a native of Connecticut. He went to Ohio in early manhood, and about 1835 was admitted to the Illinois bar. Later he became a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church and had pastorates at Janesville, Milwaukee, and Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

In 1860 he started across the plains with his family (exclusive of the doctor) [sic] in covered wagons drawn by numerous yokes of cows. Arriving in Colorado he located in an area in what is now west Denver and remained in that section until the disastrous flood when he moved to Black Hawk. He resided at Black Hawk for 2 years, thence went to Valmont, Boulder County. There he served as county commissioner for three terms, was judge of the probate court for two terms, and was acting as county commissioner at the time of his death in 1880 at the age of 66 years.

His wife, whose maiden name was Cornelia Hayden, was born in Vermont and died just 2 weeks prior to the death of her husband. Her father, a merchant tailor, went to the city of Mexico on a trip years ago and was murdered in his own shop by a fanatic during the passing of a Catholic procession. Of the four children of Rev'd. Allen and his wife, the two daughters are Mrs. Ophelia Eldred of Boulder and Mrs. Nellie Andrews of Cheyenne. G.S. Allen, now of Los Angeles, California, came to this State in 1860 and, by turns, was a preacher, a miner, and a freighter of goods across the plains and mountains hereabouts.

The birth of De. [sic, Dr.?] H. W. Allen occurred near Chicago, Illinois, December 28, 1838. He was a fine student, excelling in all of his classes and graduating from the University of Appleton, Wisconsin, in 1860 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was the class valedictorian. Three years later he received the degree of Master of Arts from his alma mater.

In 1864 he came to this State, making part of the journey to Omaha by horse team and thence proceeding in a large company--on account of Indians--from Fort Kearney onward, there being over 100 persons in the caravan. At first the

doctor settled in Black Hawk but in 1865 he went to Boulder Valley and practiced in Valmont until the Centennial year [1876].

In Fond du Lac, Dr. Allen married Miss Mildred McNeal in 1860. She was born in Potsdam, New York, a sister of Dr. Henry McNeal, a State senator in Wisconsin. Of the children born to Dr. and Mrs. Allen, Miller died at 6 years, Julius at 14, and Mason at 25, killed by a horse. Mida [? illegible] E., Mrs. Taverner, is principal of the public schools at Walsenburg, Colorado. O. J., who graduated from Cross Medical College in 1898 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, had the highest average scholarship of any in his class. He is now practicing in Boulder. Arthur H. is a member of the drug firm of Richardson and Allen, of Denver. Herbert also is a pharmacist and is now prospecting and mining in Walsenburg. Charles E. is superintendent for the Victor Coal and Coke Company. Daisy, Hanley [Manley?], Fannie, and Roy are at home. Dr. Allen died at the home of his son in Bonanza, Oregon, in 1911.

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ELI ALLEN (1860)

Eli Allen was born in Addison County, Vermont, in 1829. His parents resided in that State until 1834 when they moved to Franklin County, New York. There he lived until he was 20 years of age, attending the public schools and assisting his father. Then he took up his abode in St. Lawrence County, New York, where he entered the lumber business.

After following this business for 6 years he traveled until 1860; then he came to Colorado. He went to Gilpin County and became interested in mining, but in 1861 he located on a ranch at the town of Arvada and engaged in stock raising and the growing of small fruits.

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GEORGE B. ALLEN (1858)

George B. Allen was born in New York State on the 17th of May 1825. After his text books were put aside, he worked in a dry goods store. He afterwards owned and conducted a hardware store in Sharon, Ohio. In 1858 he made his way across the plains to Colorado, settling on Arapahoe Bar, between Denver and Golden, where he took up a homestead claim of 160 acres. When Leadville was in the making, he took the first saw mill to that city, which was then known as California Gulch. This was about 1860. In order to secure the equipment, he made the journey back and forth across the plains carrying with him the machinery and other things necessary for the building of the mill. During the last 10 years of his life, he enjoyed a well-earned rest.

Mr. Allen was united in marriage to Miss Abbie Eldridge of Kansas. To them were born two daughters: Nellie A., the wife of A. E. Brown, and Eugenia, who became the wife of Douglas Lees and, after his death, the wife of J. L. Martin and had four children: George, who married Lillie Munson, Anabel, Abbie, and Eugene.

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DR. H. W. ALLEN (1860)

Dr. H. W. Allen, a resident of Boulder, Colorado, since 1860, died at the home of his son in Bonanza, Oregon, in 1911. [See Vol. 1, page 18.]

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WILLIAM M. ALLEN (1859)

William M. Allen was born in Westmorland County, New Brunswick, Canada, on the 4th of November 1837, son of Charles C. and Jane (Mytten) Allen. The father was a native of Halifax and the mother a native of England. The father was a sea captain, but in the latter period of his life devoted his attention to farming. William M. Allen was reared in New Brunswick and there took up the occupation of farming, which he followed until 18 years of age. On crossing the border into the United States in 1856, he made his way to Rockford, Illinois, engaging in farm work. On the 15th of August 1859, he arrived in what is now Colorado and turned his attention to mining. On the 2nd of August 1865 in Arvada, Colorado, Mr. Allen was married to Miss Mariam C. Reno, a native of Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Allen have been born Anna Maud, who became the wife of H. F. Ward, and died March 16, 1916, leaving one child, Marion; Laura, the wife of Hiram A. Brown, to whom one son, Richard Allen, was born September 14, 1910; Charles E., who married Lillian White, and became the parents of two children: William Elbert and Willard W.; and Grace May, who was the wife of James H. Steele, and had one child, Allen.

Mr. Allen was one of the Indian fighters of the early days. He served in the 3rd Colorado Volunteers, taking an active part in the battle of Sand Creek [massacre]. He never used tobacco or liquor in any form. Never affiliated with any secret organization, except his connection with the Grand Army of the Republic.

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MRS. MARY ANN ALVORD (1860)

Mrs. Alvord was born in Salina, New York, October 29, 1829. She was a pioneer to California in 1849 and to Colorado in 1860. She resided in Central City for about 12 years after first coming to Colorado. For many years she maintained in Central City a boarding house, providing for a few select guests.

About 1876 she moved to Denver and, for several years, kept a famous and lovely hostelry known as the "Alvord House." The building of which still stands opposite the Windsor Hotel on Larimer St.

Mrs. Alvord passed away on August 2, 1911, at Palo Alto, California, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Orlando North, widow of Orlando North, formerly a prominent merchant in Central City. Another daughter, widow of the late Lewis C. Rockwell, former district attorney of the United States for the Territory of Colorado.

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ANDREW J. AMES (1860)

Andrew J. Ames was born in 1835 in Dumfries, Upper Canada, of New England parentage. The family moved to Cleveland, Ohio, thence to northeastern Iowa. Coming West during the Pikes Peak excitement of 1860, he settled in Russell Gulch and engaged in mining.

On account of illness, known as mountain fever, he left the mountains and settled in the Poudre Valley. In 1862 he gave Todd Randall \$400 to relinquish his claim to what is now known as the Hockett farm. In the company of Judge Howes he built the Pioneer ditch, and the first upland crops were raised under it on Mr. Ames' farm.

Mr. Ames brought the first mowing machine used in the valley. It proved so valuable an aid in making hay that he rented it to neighbors for \$30 per day. Mr. Ames was the pioneer log driver on the Poudre [River], bringing down 200,000 feet to the Obenchain mill in 1865. The logs were cut along the river bank from the mouth of the canyon to the Little Narrows and brought \$21 per thousand feet.

The mill stood on the farm now owned by William Falloon. Mr. Ames was largely instrumental in improving and opening up the Rist Canon Road. Two-thirds of all the house logs, lumber, posts, poles, firewood, etc., came out of the hill over this road. Mr. Ames farmed until 1880 when in company with R. Q. [illegible] Tenney; he engaged in the implement, flour, and feed businesses, finally selling out and moving to Denver, where he died.

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LEWIS B. AMES (1860)

Lewis B. Ames was born in Canton, St. Lawrence County, New York, May 7, 1827. He followed agricultural pursuits during his minority.

In 1860, he crossed the plains toward the Rocky Mountains. On his arrival in the territory, he went at once to what is now Gilpin County and engaged in mining near the site of the present town of Black Hawk. There he erected a [gold-bearing] quartz mill. In 1868 he was joined by his wife from the East. Mr. Ames was married to Miss H. H. Sarawa of Waukegan, Illinois, on January 31, 1866, and has no children.

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JOHN C. ANDERSON (1860)

John C. Anderson was born in the city of New York April 19, 1837, coming to Colorado in 1860. From 1870 to 1873 he was treasurer of the Board of Education (Denver). He was a member of Company G, 1st Colorado Infantry, Major of the Veteran Battalion of his regiment.

He was married Sept. 21, 1862, to the daughter of Hon. Edwin Scudder of Boston, Massachusetts.

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JOSEPH and ELIZABETH ANDERSON (1859)

Joseph Anderson was born in Missouri in 1823 and was educated in the public schools there. He assisted his father on the farm until reaching man's estate.

Joseph fought in the Mexican War under Colonel Donovan until the close, when he was honorably discharged. Returning home to Missouri, he married in 1848, Elizabeth Winfrey and settled down to farm life. Elizabeth was the daughter of Thomas and Lucy (Jones) Winfrey, natives of Kentucky. The Missouri ranch was sold in 1859, in which year Mr. Anderson brought his family to Colorado by ox team, following the course of the Arkansas River on the north side. At that time Indians and buffaloes were plentiful upon the plains. The Indians were peaceable and the party, which was a large one, suffered no annoyance from them. A few years later when the Civil War was contending, they were more or less disturbed by the Red men.

After reaching Colorado he engaged in mining. On the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in Company E, 1st Colorado Cavalry, and took part in two engagements with Sibley's troops. First at Apache Canon and then at Pigeon's ranch. He was honorably discharged at the close of the Civil War.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were the parents of eight children, three of whom attained maturity: Lucy S. married Albert B. Chase in 1864; Nancy A., wife of Abe Aberson, owner of a fruit farm and orange grove in Florida; and Cordelia who died at the age of 16.

Mr. Anderson died in Colorado Aug. 3, 1869. His wife survived him many years, dying at her home in Pueblo October 3, 1897.

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W.E. ANDREE (1860)

W.E. Andree was born on June 15, 1836, at Hircheswagon, Rhine Province, Germany, and came with his parents in 1852 to the United States. He was 22 years of age at the time of his trip to the West. In 1860 he received a letter from an old friend, Casper Hennecke of Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, saying he was going to Pikes Peak, "a gold country," and asking Andree to go with him. Andree telegraphed an acceptance and went by rail from Milwaukee to Prairie du Chien on the Mississippi River, a distance of 200 miles, arriving in April 1860.

The party consisted of Casper Hennecke, Anthony Vogt, Mike Hayes, and Andree. They had four oxen and a St. Bernard dog. They ferried across the Mississippi River to McGregor, Iowa, and from that point made the entire trip of 1400 [sic] miles on foot. Sometimes they made as much as 30 miles in a day. They encountered many parties of Indians and had some anxious times but no serious trouble and were not attacked. On reaching Denver they located near a small

river called Sand Creek, bought hay for the oxen and after supper went to celebrate the glorious 4th of July 1860 at Denver City. "We were in a wild country--Pike's Peak--then not even a territory. We got territorial laws in 1861 and the whole district was simply called "Pike's Peak." From a letter of Andree's.

In 1922 Andree and his wife had been married 60 years. They had had six sons and two daughters, of whom four sons and the daughters were living. Mr. Andree died on June 16, 1923, at the age of 85 years.

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MAJOR SCOTT J. ANTHONY (1860)

Scott J. Anthony was born in Cayuga County, New York, January 22, 1830. He emigrated to Kansas, engaging in mercantile business at Leavenworth, the firm being Bailey, Anthony & Co. Leaving Leavenworth in March 1860, he located in Denver and embarked in the real estate business in company with Frank Palmer.

In August 1861 he was appointed captain in the 1st Colorado Infantry and the following year was promoted to major of the regiment, which was then converted into cavalry.

Mr. Anthony was married in Denver on December 17, 1878, to Lucy I. Stebbins, who died the following spring.

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HON. WEBSTER D. ANTHONY (1860)

Webster D. Anthony was born in Union Springs, Cayuga County, New York, June 4, 1838.

He moved to the West in 1856, locating in Henry County, Illinois, engaging in the grain business. In 1858 he was employed in the office of the Register of Deeds at Leavenworth, Kansas. He came to Colorado in the spring of 1860. In 1862 he was appointed clerk of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Colorado. In 1865 he was elected county Treasurer of Arapahoe County and collector of taxes for the City of Denver. In 1867 he was elected county clerk and recorder and reelected three successive terms.

Mr. Anthony inaugurated and completed a perfect and complete set of abstracts of titles to land in the entire [Arapahoe] county. These books are now used in the office of Anthony and Landon for the purpose of furnishing abstracts. He was chosen speaker of the first House of Representatives of the Centennial State. This session convened in Denver November 1, 1876, and adjourned March 20, 1877.

Mr. Anthony was a prominent member of the Masonic Order. He was Grand Master of Masons in Colorado and Grand Commander K[nights] Templars of Colorado.



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JOHN K. APTED (between 1854 and 1856)

John K. Apted, born in Croydon, England, September 20, 1834. He came to the United States with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Apted, in 1850.

The year 1854 found him in the Indian Territory, now Oklahoma, where he joined a party of young men who had contracted to drive 1000 head of cattle to Sacramento, California. Apted could recall passing the site of Denver. "There was not even an Indian teepee or a settler's cabin here then," he said. The party crossed the Continental Divide July 4, near Longs Peak, in a snowstorm.

Mr. Apted died at the home of his son Eugene A. Apted, 1440 Dahlia St., Denver, on December 20, 1920, at the age of 94 [sic, 86?] years.

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SAMUEL ARBUTHNOT (1859)

Samuel Arbuthnot was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1836. He attended school until his sixteenth year, then spent 7 years in the pineries in the mountains of Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1859, when the news of the discovery of gold at Pikes Peak was heralded throughout the East, he came to the new El Dorado.

After mining a short time at Gold Hill, Boulder County, he went to Pleasant Valley in Russell Gulch, Gilpin County. There he purchased a claim and engaged in placer mining until the following spring. He then went to California Gulch, but returned to Gold Hill and continued mining operations until the winter of 1863. He then moved to Left Hand Creek and rented a farm for 1 year and subsequently preempted 160 acres of land in Hay Stack Valley on the creek on which he has since resided, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was president of the Left Hand Ditch Company, of which he has been a member since its organization in 1866. From 1874 to 1879 he was clerk of the school board.

Mr. Arbuthnot was married March 29, 1870, to Miss Mary R. Johnson, daughter of J. P. Johnson of Left Hand [Creek?].

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WILLIAM ARBUTHNOT (1859)

William Arbuthnot was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1835. His early life was spent on a farm and in attending school. In 1855 he moved to Tama County, Iowa, where he soon afterward engaged in farming and lumbering. In the spring of 1859 he crossed the plains to Colorado and went immediately into the mountains. After remaining a short time at Gold Hill, he went to Central City where he engaged in mining during the remainder of the season.

The following fall he returned to Iowa and followed farming until 1863. He again came to Colorado and continued the same vocation on a rented farm on Left Hand Creek, Boulder County, for one season.

In the spring of 1864 he preempted 160 acres of land on the same creek, 8 miles north of Boulder, and engaged in farming and stock growing. Mr. Arbuthnot was united in marriage in 1869 to Miss Mary E. Bader, daughter of J. G. Bader of Left Hand.

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ALBERT W. ARCHIBALD (1858)

Albert W. Archibald came to Colorado in 1858 with the first Lawrence company. From September 1858 until November 1860 he lived most of the time near Fort Union at Wm. Kroenig's place. About November 12, 1860, Archibald left Kroenig's, now near the present railway station of Watrons, with two ox teams of his own bearing produce for Denver. He was in company with F. C. Taylor (now residing in Denver), his eldest brother, Ebenezer, and others. On November 17 they camped on the margin of the Purgatoire River--on the present site of Trinidad--in a snowstorm, finding encamped in the stream Augustus Clermont and one Chalafa.

In December 1860 he returned in company with Gilbert Huntington, who had come over the road with the same party in November to learn the fate of a young man named Samuel Anderson of Iowa who had left the company November 16. Anderson, he found, had been murdered by a Mexican named Marcial Moya.

He and his brother found Riley V. Dunton, a native of Maine, and Wm. Frazier, a Scotchman, building, under disadvantages, a log cabin. They assisted to finish the cabin, later forming a partnership in planting a crop, constructing the irrigation ditch now known as the Grinnell ditch.

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HON. ANTONIO D. ARCHULETA

Antonio D. Archuleta was born in Taos, New Mexico,\* in 1855, a son of Jose Manuel Archuleta, who had settled in Conejos County [Colorado] in 1855 and where he was still a resident in 1895.

The boyhood years of Antonio were passed in Conejos County, where he remained until 1887. He then moved to Archuleta County and embarked in farming and stock raising, becoming in time one of the most extensive agriculturists of the county. On his ranch are from one to two hundred head of fine cattle. As a stock raiser he has been unusually successful and through his energy and business ability he has become well-to-do.

In 1876 he was elected a member of the first house of legislature of the newly admitted State and, by re-election, he served for two terms as the representative of Conejos and Costilla Counties. In 1883 he was elected to the State senate from Conejos County and served for 4 years. During the second year of his service he introduced the bill providing for the separation of

Archuleta from Conejos County. It was his intention to name the new county "Pagosa," but his friends in the senate objected and urged the adoption of "Archuleta" as the county name.

In 1877 he married Louriana Gallegos, by whom he has one son, Daniel Ross.

\*New Mexico became a State in 1912.

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#### D. ARCHULETA (1856)

D. Archuleta of Conejos, Colorado, was born in Taos, Taos County, New Mexico, \* December 2, 1854. He received a common school education in the Spanish language. He came to Colorado, then Kansas Territory, in 1856. He is a merchant by occupation.

In October 1876 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the first General Assembly--of which he is the youngest member--having received 402 votes against 381 for P. R. Trujello, Democrat.

\*New Mexico became a State in 1912.

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#### ANTHONY ARNETT (1859)

Anthony Arnett was one of the early pioneers of Colorado as he landed in this State in the summer of 1859. He was the first settler in the town of Golden, arriving there June 10, 1859. He hauled the first log to the site and erected a cabin. His adventures and experiences and privations in the "Wild West," included freighting across the plains and over the mountains--pursued by Indians and wild beasts--mining and prospecting, farming and merchandising, and engaging in dozens of various enterprises.

Anthony Arnett was born in Reisthof on the Rhine River, Alsace, France, July 7, 1819, a son of Louis and Clara (Shadley) Arnett, natives of Alsace. In 1828 Louis brought his family to the United States and located in New York City. The family later moved to Rochester, then to Buffalo, New York, and finally to Whiteside County, Illinois. He and his nine sons took up land and improved farms in the vicinity of Prophetstown [Illinois]. The father [Louis] died at the age of 79 years and five of his 12 children are deceased.

Anthony was 9 years of age when they came to America on a sailing vessel, which took 7 weeks to reach its destination. He had but meager school advantages and was only 16 years old in 1835 when he started for Chicago, driving through the Maurnee [illegible] swamps from his old home near Warren, Pennsylvania. The winter of 1835-36 he engaged in teaming between Chicago and Michigan City [Indiana?], after which he homesteaded some Illinois prairie land, later selling it.

He then went to Iowa and made \$450 in 3 months breaking prairie. In about 1846 he married Mary, daughter of William and Rose Graham, of Scotch-Irish descent

and natives of the town of Monaghan, Ireland. She has always been a loyal helpmate sharing her husband's burdens and cheering him by her love and sympathy. Their four children are: Williamette, now in Alaska; Emmett, proprietor of the Boulder Laundry; Eugene, who is in the army in Manila [Philippine Islands]; and Mrs. Jennie Develine.

In 1849 Mr. Arnett started for the gold fields of California, going around Cape Horn and was 6 months on the voyage. With three comrades who had but 10 cents among them, Mr. Arnett began his career in the far West by working for his first meal in San Francisco. He soon found employment freighting goods over the mountains to the mines.

It was in 1859 that Mr. Arnett left his Illinois home in a wagon drawn by oxen bound for Colorado. The trip took about 2 months and he spent some time in Golden and Boulder before he returned to Illinois in the autumn. The following year he returned to Boulder and, in 1862, he succeeded in bringing 100 head of cows from the East. In 1864 he purchased the Boulder House. In 1875 he erected the Brainard House. He has dealt considerably in real estate and his mining operations have been very extensive. He owns the Celestial mine and the Corning lode in Ward. He had investments in two mines near the Dew Drop mine, Osborne group (or Ricco Alto, meaning rich high) in Sugar Loaf near Yellow Pine; he also an interest in the Maxwell lode on Gold Hill, the Mache lode on Gold Hill, the Greenback at Gold Lake, Lone widow [Widow?] at Sunshine, the I.O.U. at Sunshine, and a one-third interest in the La Plata lode at Rowena.

Mr. Arnett has done much to develop and add to the beauty and desirability of Boulder and the Boulder Valley. That the State University was located there is very largely the result of his influence and financial assistance. Besides donating to the institution 84 acres of land for a site, he gave \$500 in cash on the spot. His gifts altogether, including the property estimated at its present value, would amount to about \$40,000. When the railroad was being built through the valley, the officials needed right-of-way and financial encouragement, Mr. Arnett again came to the front, subscribing \$22,000 toward the good cause. Then, with three others, he built the Caribou road, a very difficult undertaking, and believed to be an impossibility. He helped build the road to Central City and, in fact, nearly every local enterprise has received substantial and much needed aid from his generous purse.

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#### JAMES B. ARTHUR (1859)

James B. Arthur was born in Londonderry, Ireland, March 1835. His progenitors were Scotch Highlanders and, like thousands of their neighbors, they had to seek shelter in other lands, owing to the religious and civil wars that swept over Auld Scotia for so many years. The Arthurs were Presbyterians, a stalwart breed that would worship God as they pleased even if to do so they had to wield claymore, dirk, or pike. They were kin to those who settled in the North and South Carolinas, crossed the Alleghenies, spread over Kentucky and the Ohio bottoms. And James B. Arthur was a good type of his clan.

At 14 years of age he left his native town and took passage on the Caithnesshire [illegible]. He was bound for Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where a sister resided. The youngster stayed in "The Smoky City" for a few months, working in a store, but the river life had attractions for him that he could

not resist. In those days the floating palaces that plied between Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, and intermediate ports were the chosen means of travel and they afforded just the excitement for a full-blooded, hardy, daring boy. All through late fall, winter, and early spring young Arthur made his trips and by his honesty and attention to business he was promoted to positions of trust. During the low water in the river, James went on to The Great Lakes, so as not to be idle and exhaust his earnings.

The panic of 1857 decided Mr. Arthur's future. That great financial disaster paralyzed all industry and plunged the whole country east of the Missouri River in gloom. Realizing that hard times would hold all business in its grip for months, Mr. Arthur went to Kansas City where his brother John lived. That was in 1858. The gold strike in Gregory Gulch took possession of him and he, with several others, started across the plains with oxen and wagons and plenty of provisions. James B. Arthur was a money maker; he was shrewd, far-seeing and bold in undertaking. Arriving in Colorado during the height of the gold fever, he stayed around Gregory Gulch for a few weeks doing his share of placer mining. But he plainly saw that washing or mining for gold was a speculation and that there were far more blanks than prizes in the drawing.

He did not expect to get rich in a day, month or year but he did aim to acquire a competence, something that would pay for time and trouble spent. For that reason gold mining did not appeal to him. Hay at the camps was worth from \$75 to \$150 a ton and the public domain--the plains--were covered with rich buffalo and grama grass. Having teams and wagons, he saw a better chance to make money in hay than at placer mining and he went on to the prairie, put up his tent and, with assistance, the grass was cut and dried and baled. Scythes and hand rakes were used and hard work it proved to be, but it meant money. A box was used as a baler, which was about 3 X 6 feet and from 4 to 6 feet high. Ropes were placed at end[s] and sides inside this crude affair. Hay was pitched in and a man tramped it down till the box was filled. The ropes were then hauled taut and tied. This plan kept the hay in place and, for hauling to points of destination, was far superior to loose hay on a rack. But the loads were too bulky for their weight and Mr. Arthur put in practice a method he had seen hundreds of times on the Mississippi River at New Orleans. He obtained an old cotton press and put it to use. He and John Hahn, now of Loveland, were the first men to use this machine in Colorado and it paid them [to do so], for they put as much hay in half the space as by the box methods, consequently, they could haul more and in better shape. Mr. Arthur had located a claim on the Cache la Poudre [River] when he engaged in the hay business, situated a few miles below the present site of Fort Collins. It was a lonely spot. The neighbors could be counted on the fingers of one hand and the nearest one was miles away. In this connection, it is well to note the effort of government that then prevailed in the Poudre and Big Thompson Valleys among the ranchers. There being no regular form, a Claim Club had been organized, with bylaws and officers, and all questions in dispute were settled by it. The justice of the peace (one of the officers) gave his decision first, then it was given to the president of the club and how he decided was considered final. A great many people labor under the impression that the territory, before being named Colorado, was a part of Kansas. This is an error, as the following copy of the certificate for the land located by Mr. Arthur will show:

Claim 63	Book A	Page 32	Club record
J. B. Arthur	160 acres		

Colona City, N. T. recorder	July 25, 1860	William G. Goodwin,
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N. T. stands for Nebraska Territory, so Colorado was partitioned off from Nebraska instead of from Kansas.\*

From farming Mr. Arthur developed into a stock man, buying his first bunch of cattle in Missouri and traveling them across the plains. Years after, he went to New Mexico, Wyoming, Oregon, Utah, and Idaho after [to purchase?] stock and at times owned 5000 head. At that business he made the bulk of his fortune.

But in the early 80's he saw that the open range was doomed and he sold every hoof in 1883. He then devoted his time and money to other pursuits. He invested in irrigation ditch propositions, bought and sold land, and became an active member of the Empson Packing Co. of Longmont. He also bought and opened to trade the gypsum beds at Red Butte, Wyoming, and organized the Rocky Mountain Plaster Stucco and Manufacturing Company. He was director of the Cache la Poudre Bank. He was appointed by [the second territorial] Governor [John] Evans to the Board of Commissioners to perfect the organization of Larimer County; and he was twice elected to succeed himself. He was also a member of the Fort Collins council for two terms, mayor for one term and State senator to fill a vacancy. Mr. Arthur was married to Mary A. Kelley in Bay City, Michigan, in the early spring of 1870. There is a thread of romance to the tale of his true love. The couple knew one another in 1855 and, in time, there grew an attachment. When he determined to go West and seek his fortune they plighted their troth, but it was nearly 12 years before they again met, though a correspondence was kept up between them. When the marriage tie made them one, they were as one through the years they lived together. Mr. Arthur died on August 11, 1905.

\* See Noel and others, 1994, section 14, 'Colorado as Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Utah.'

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ELI M. ASHLEY (1860)

Eli M. Ashley was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, May 28, 1833. After receiving his education at Marietta, Ohio, he entered the wholesale drug business at Toledo, Ohio. In 1861 he was married to Miss Susan Riley.

Mr. Ashley came to Colorado in 1860. He was appointed chief clerk of the Surveyor General's office of Colorado in 1861 and held that position for 17 years. He was the first president of the Denver Manufacturers Exchange and was postmaster of the Masonic order in the city.

In 1909 he and his wife went to California where he died suddenly at Long Beach on November 12, 1909. His Denver residence was at 1460 Grant Ave. He was survived by his wife and two sons, Frank H., president and general manager of the Western Chemical Manufacturing Co., and Ralph E., who was in the real estate and insurance business. Both were members of the Sons of Colorado.

Frank H. Ashley died in Denver February 5, 1931, leaving a \$38,000 estate, which was left entirely to his widow, Mrs. Carolyn Ashley, 1129 Pennsylvania St., Denver. The mother, Mrs. Susan Riley Ashley, died Dec. 5 1930.

JOHN ATKINSON (1860)

John Atkinson was born May 11, 1817, in Hull, Yorkshire, England. He emigrated to America in May 1834, settled in Canada and there engaged in making brick until 1837, when he went to Kentucky.

In 1838 he located in Buffalo, New York. The following year he moved to Illinois. In 1840 he married Sarah Ellen Largent who died in 1844. Two years later he married Sarah Ellen Davis, with whom he lived in great happiness until his death September 9, 1891.

In 1849 he settled in Rock Island [Illinois], remaining there until 1858. He then changed to Aledo, continuing until 1860. May 1st of that year he arrived in Denver and pursued the trade of brick making. In 1862 he moved to Black Hawk, Gilpin County, remaining until 1866. He then returned to Denver and resided there until 1875.

The next five years were spent in Boulder. Until 1883 he worked in Denver, then went back to Boulder.

In June 1884 he settled in Aspen where the remainder of his years was passed.

By his first wife two sons were born: John W. and George W. By the second wife, four sons and five daughters, seven of whom survived him.

In the early part of his life he possessed great strength and activity and was fond of athletic sports. He served his time in the British Army and was honorably discharged. He was also a member of the "Home Guard" of Denver in 1861-62.

CAPTAIN IRA AUSTIN (1860)

Capt. Ira Austin was born in Bristol, Ontario County, New York, May 30, 1807, of English and Irish ancestry. His father, Levi Austin, was a native of western New York, a farmer by occupation, engaged in fruit and vegetable culture. Ira A. emigrated to Illinois in 1838, purchased a farm of 160 acres in Will County on which he resided until 1849. In March 1849 he left for California traveling overland with a six-mule team, 13 wagons, and 42 men.

Upon his arrival he located at Placerville [Eldorado County, California] and engaged in mining, from which he realized large returns until the spring of 1850. He then returned to his home in Will County, Illinois, by way of the Isthmus [of Panama]. He purchased additional lands, becoming the owner of 1100 acres. In the summer of 1860, leaving his family on the farm, he outfitted with eight wagons and milling and mining machinery and started for Colorado. Upon his arrival at Boulder, he visited the mines at Gold Hill but concluded to proceed to Gilpin County with his mill. He set up the mill in Lump Gulch.

He remained there until 1870, his family having joined him in 1864. In 1866 he discovered the coal banks at Erie, Boulder County, and purchased 1400 acres of

land. He later sold 800 acres containing the principal mines to the Boulder Valley Railroad Co. He held the office of county commissioner in Gilpin County for one year. He was elected twice to the State Legislature. In 1869 he operated a 50-stamp mill in Gilpin County and became the owner of a ranch. In November 1870 he moved to Boulder, purchased his residence and a planing mill. He was president of the Boulder Valley Railroad and, for 2 years, was president of the Boulder Valley Telegraph Express Co.

Capt. Austin was married in February 1831 to Miss Harriet Benjamin, daughter of Amos Benjamin of Bristol, New York. They have a family of three children, one son and two daughters.

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JOHN G. AUSTIN (1860)

John G. Austin was born in Fulton County, Illinois, April 12, 1839, a son of H. L. Austin. The family name of his mother was Collins.

John G. was reared and educated in much the usual manner of farmer boys of his day. On attaining his majority he went to Missouri and located in Jacon [sic] County, where he engaged in farming and stock raising.

The year 1860 witnessed his arrival in Colorado and he located first in California Gulch, near Leadville, where he engaged in mining for about 5 years. He then went to Denver and for 2 years followed mining in the mountains near that place. In 1867 he went to Boulder, where for 2 years he was engaged in the same occupation. In 1870 he went to Pueblo County, settling upon a ranch on Graneros Creek, about 4 miles from Rye. This place consists of 320 acres that he transformed from a wild tract into one of the most desirable ranches in the locality.

In 1877 Mr. Austin married Mrs. Jane C. Frink, nee Convus [sic], who was born at Waterford, Pennsylvania. She was a daughter of George Convers [penciled in], a native of Vermont. Her first husband was Alonzo Frink, a soldier in the Civil War. He died, leaving a family of six children: James A.; Mrs. Jane Walters; Harry C.; Hattie C., wife of John Thomas; Mrs. George Haynes; and Helen C., wife of Clayton Colvin.

Like her husband, Mrs. Austin is also a pioneer of this State--both crossed the plains with ox teams and, during their early residence here, experienced all of the hardships and privations incident to life on the frontier. Denver at that time was a mere hamlet, containing only a few small houses. Almost the entire "State" was inhabited principally by Indians.

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GILBERT M. AVERY (1859)

Gilbert M. Avery was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, February 20 [? illegible], 1833, a son of Frederick and Mary (Croson) Avery. He was one of 10 children. His chief schooling was gained in Wisconsin, and as soon as he could be of use on his father's farm he gave his assistance in the management of the



homestead. In 1856 he came West as far as Kansas and carried on a farm near Lawrence until 1859 when he became anxious to come to the gold fields of Colorado. Starting out with ox teams over the old trail of the Arkansas and Santa Fe he finally arrived at his destination, Central City. At Central City he engaged in mining and prospecting. At first he tried lode mining and in the spring of 1860 turned his energies to gulch mining in Nevadaville and vicinity. There he built a cabin, whipsawing the lumber, as he had previously done when he constructed a shanty at Gregory mine.

It was in the same year, 1860, that he crossed the snowy range to California Gulch, now known as Leadville. At the end of one season he started for Mobile, Alaska, where a situation had been offered him. But he went no further than Greenwood, Arkansas, below Fort Smith, as he found that the coming event of the great Civil War had so unsettled business that it was not advisable for him to remain. Returning to Springfield, Missouri, he thence went to Kansas and, in 1863, drifted back to Colorado with a mule train across the plains. The same year found him in Empire [Colorado?] and his time occupied in mining and prospecting. That fall he returned to Lawrence, Kansas, where he was married, and the following spring brought his wife with him to Empire. After a residence here of 2 years or more they resumed farming on the homestead owned by Mr. Avery in Kansas. In 1868 they became permanent citizens of Empire. Mr. Avery discovered and began the operation of the Cambria mine and was also the discoverer and developer of the Denver City lode and the American Lode. Both of the last named are fine properties and he is still a one-half partner in the first mentioned and a one-third owner in the other.

In addition to this he was superintendent of the Clear Creek Milling Company and holds like positions with the Hecla Gold Mining Company and the Silver Mountain Mine Company. The proprietors of the last mentioned are Boston capitalists and the mines in question are the Pittsburg and Silver Mountain lodes--large producers. The mines are near northern Empire, while the mills are at Empire station.

The marriage of Mr. Avery and Miss Laura Sinclair, a native of Ohio, was celebrated in Lawrence, Kansas, January 6, 1864. They have but one child, a son, William, born in Colorado and residing with his parents. Mr. Avery served as trustee of Empire, Clear Creek County, ever since the town was incorporated. He has also been a member of the board of education and has often been the president of that honorable body. He was a member of the Colorado Pioneer Association.

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JOHN BABBITT (1859)

Mr. Babbitt left his home in Pennsylvania when he was 14 years old and started for the West with an ox team. He traveled to California, arriving there during the gold boom in 1849. He remained until 1859 when he again traveled across the plains, came to Colorado, and located near Central City.

He was one of the first mining prospectors in Central City.

Mr. Babbitt died of heart failure March 8, 1916, on a ranch south of Denver, at the age of 80 years.

ALONZO STRONG BABCOCK (1859)

Alonzo Strong Babcock was born February 20, 1838, a son of Elijah and Mary A. (Strong) Babcock. His paternal ancestors were of English stock and had been identified with New England from Colonial days. He grew to manhood on the homestead farm and received a fair education.

In 1859 he came to Colorado in company with a brother, the two traveling by ox team from Iowa City, which they left April 11. They arrived in Boulder June 25. In the latter city he assisted in laying out the town. His ventures at mining did not meet with success, although he tried it in the mountains at Central City and other places. He came to what is now Douglas County and during the first winter lived on what game could be secured by the aid of his rifle. Deer were especially plentiful, and many of them fell beneath his unerring aim.

Early in 1860 he settled on his present homestead, which is located 4 miles south of Littleton on section 6, township 6 south, range 68 west. The homestead comprises 960 acres. In addition to this property he has the control of 640 acres, also lying in Douglas County.

The first marriage of Mr. Babcock took place in 1864 and united him with Miss Rose Estlack, by whom he had three children: Jessie, who married John Pollock and lives at Spring Valley, Colorado; Eugene; and Charles, who lives on the home farm.

In 1878 Mr. Babcock was united in marriage with Miss Lillian Darrow, whose home was near Chicago but who had for some time been teaching school in Douglas County. She was born in La Salle County, Illinois, and was a graduate of Chicago schools. She was the daughter of Anderson and May (Henderson) Darrow, pioneers of Illinois. From December 1878 to 1882 he served as deputy U.S. marshal for the district of Colorado.

HENRY BACHUS (1860)

Henry Bachus was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, in 1838. He received a good education in the German schools, and at the age of 15 began to learn the blacksmith's trade, at which he served for 3 years. He then came to the United States, landing in New York City, and proceeding thence to Davenport, Iowa, where he worked at his trade for 4 years.

In 1860 he came to Colorado, crossing the plains with a party of men who made the trip by mule team from Davenport to Denver in 30 days. After a few days in Denver he went to Central City and began to work in the mines. In the evenings he worked at his trade. He was busily engaged in this way until the fall of 1861 when he enlisted in Co. D, 1st Colorado Cavalry and accompanied his regiment to Mexico, driving out the Texas forces from there. On his return to Colorado he was stationed at Fort Lyon where he remained until early in 1862, and then proceeded to Denver, later going north to assist in suppressing the Ute Indians.

The winter of 1862-63 was spent in Denver, after which he continued to assist in quelling the Indians. He was promoted to sergeant and as such was mustered out of service. During his entire period of service he was wounded but once.

He was married in 1866 to Mary Simpkey and became the father of eight children: William; Henry, Jr.; James; Emma; Gertrude; Mamie; Robert; and Paul.

After he was mustered out of service he engaged in the dairy business in the San Luis Valley on Conejos Creek. He continued to reside upon his ranch of 1000 acres until 1885, when, in order to secure educational advantages for his children, he removed to Alamosa and continued to reside there.

From 1868 to 1883 he carried on a butcher shop in Alamosa, after which he bought and conducted the Perry Hotel until it was destroyed by fire in 1893. He assisted in 1874 in the organization of one of the first ditch companies in the valley, and served as its treasurer for a number of years.

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CORBIT BACON (1858)

Corbit Bacon was born in Jefferson County, New York, June 21, 1825. In 1835, with his parents, left New York and moved to Washtenaw County, Michigan, and a few years later settled at Pontiac, Michigan. While yet a boy he joined a party en route for California, which, after quite an adventurous journey, arrived safely at their destination. At the end of 6 months, he grew tired of the country, and returned by way of the Isthmus [of Panama] to his home at Pontiac. He entered commercial life and continued in business there until the fall of 1858 when he started westward. After a short rest at Leavenworth, Kansas, he left in November 1858 for Pikes Peak in company with James A. Weeks, Wilber F. Parker, and Mr. Alverson and son.

After traveling through the scattered settlements of Kansas, the party launched out into the then unknown wilderness, having only a pocket compass for a guide. Mr. Bacon was chosen leader of the party and, by taking his bearings by the compass to some object ahead, proceeded westward. After they had gone 150 miles, having encountered many streams and gorges, difficult of crossing, they came upon a large party of Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians who were armed with bows and arrows. The Indians were peacefully inclined and, riding up near the party, dismounted and sat down in a circle. They then made signs for tobacco, which was given them and which they smoked in turn from one pipe.

The party then passed on unmolested, arriving on the banks of Cherry Creek, about 30 miles above where Denver now stands, and encamped. The first coaches were started in the following spring by Russell and Wadell over the same route they had taken, which is at present marked by the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Mr. Bacon, accompanied by Mr. Parker, then left the camp and went down to the camp of Auraria (now Denver). There he found one small cabin that had been built by General Larimer and D. C. Collier on the east side of Cherry Creek. On the west side were several cabins and tents. Gold had not been found [in] paying quantities at that time.

After procuring the necessary tools from his own camp, he built a plank house with a shake roof, the first such ever built in Denver. Soon after, he proceeded to the mountains to prospect for gold. Upon his arrival where

Central City now stands, he found the place dotted with tents and wagons. Men were taking out large quantities of gold. Among the most prominent of whom was Green Russell whose rich diggings in Russell Gulch were the most famous in the history of mining in those early days. Mr. Bacon first engaged in mining on Quartz Hill. During 1863-64 the excitement became intense and speculation ran rife. Gold sold at high prices. He, like others, mined successfully and prosperously until after passing through the surface ore. Then came pyrites of iron, which compelled them to await the establishment of smelting works. After the lapse of many years, the establishment of smelting works and the successful treatment of the ores have made the mines of Gilpin County and the surrounding districts among the most valuable and lasting gold-and silver-producing sections of the world.

Mr. Bacon has made Gilpin County his home since the first discovery of gold. He has experienced the varied difficulties that have attended the opening of mines and that of treating ores, until finally, permanent success has been established. He is part owner of the Saratoga mine, situated between Russell and Willie [Willis? illegible] Gulches. This mine has produced large quantities of gold of the finest quality, running as high as 950 fine.

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A. W. BAILEY (1860)

Mr. Bailey was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, December 20, 1835. He graduated from the High School of Potsdam, New York.

In 1854 he accepted a clerkship in a drug store. In the spring of 1857 he went to Chicago, Illinois, remaining there until 1860 when he came to Colorado. Soon thereafter he entered the Pioneer Drug store of Wm. Graham and here had charge of the first prescription case in Denver. In 1862 he engaged in partnership with J. Lloyd Smith in the drug business for himself. Becoming dissatisfied, he sold out and bought a ranch. Again dissatisfied, he sold out and returned to Denver and, for a short time, superintended Walter Cheesman's drug store. He served as aide de camp to [Territorial] Governor [John] Evans for a short time during the Indian War.

He married Miss Diadema Adams of Denver in August 1863. Mr. Bailey was proprietor of the Colorado Hotel at Glenwood [Springs?] and the Colorado [Hotel?] at Coronado Beach, California, and the Adams and Shirley Hotels of Denver.

Mr. Bailey passed away at San Antonio, Texas, November 1921.

One daughter, Mrs. W. A. Brinker of Denver, survives him.

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JOSEPH L. BAILEY (1859)

Joseph L. Bailey was born in Philadelphia [Pennsylvania] in 1835 and is descended from an old Maryland family. A carpenter by trade and equipped with a set of carpenter tools, he left home at the age of 21, going west to St.

Louis [Missouri]. Later he went to Leavenworth, Kansas. In January 1859 he, in the company of five other young men, left Leavenworth, going as far as Topeka, where they camped until the following April. They then started for Pikes Peak. They came by easy stages, hunting and trapping on the way, and, in June 1859, arrived at Cherry Creek.

Mr. Bailey, with a partner, bought a meat shop on credit, clearing \$30,000 in 18 months, which later disappeared with their bookkeeper, leaving the proprietors bankrupt. He held the offices of city marshal, deputy U.S. marshal, and chief of the fire department (for 2 years) and organized the Firemen's Officers Association.

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#### ADDISON BAKER (1860)

Addison Baker was born near Rochester, New York, March 24, 1818. The ancestral line of the family if traced back more than a century and a half to the great grandfather of Nathan A. Baker. Nathan A. Baker was a resident of Connecticut whose son removed to the State of New York, settling in Saratoga. He [the "son"?] later took up his abode in western New York when that district was an undeveloped wilderness.\*

Addison Baker married Charlotte Baker. While having the same family name they were not related. They removed with their family to Racine, Wisconsin, during the boyhood days of their son Nathan A. Baker. The family afterward removed to Omaha, Nebraska, where they lived for about a year. On February 22, 1860, they left Omaha for the Pikes Peak country. They traveled in two wagons, making the trip in 28 days. They settled in a rough log cabin and cultivated 25 acres of the land which now lies under and to the south of the Colfax viaduct. This was a favorite stopping place of General John C. Fremont and it was on this property, known as Baker's Springs, that was [sic] provided the first water supply for Denver.

Surveyors working on the property of the Midwest Steel and Iron Company on February 4, 1930, came upon a stone marker of the original town of Denver. Its position is at 25 Larimer Street. It designated a corner of Baker's Villa subdivision. On April 30, 1932, a bronze tablet was placed on the 14th Street viaduct at the mouth of Cherry Creek bearing the following inscription:

Baker's Spring  
250 ft. south

(Where councils were held by John C. Fremont, Kit Carson and other pioneer scouts camping ground of early pioneers. Denver's first water supply. Marked by Peace Pipe Chapter. Daughters of the American Revolution - 1843 - 1921.)

The above marker replaced the marker which had been lost or destroyed that had been placed by the D.A.R.'s in October 1921.

Addison Baker died in Denver January 20, 1884.

\* [True copy of the second sentence of the first paragraph, above: "... The ancestral line of the family is traced back more than a century and a half to the great grandfather of Nathan A. Baker, who was a resident of Connecticut and whose son removed to the state of New York, settling in Saratoga, later taking

up his abode in western New York when that district was an undeveloped wilderness.']

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A. J. BAKER (1860)

A. J. Baker was born in Fulton, Illinois, in 1842. He was educated in the common schools and, in 1860, came to Colorado in company with his father.

He did not permanently settle here, however, until 3 years later. Since which time he has been a continuous resident of the State, with the exception of a brief period spent in Deadwood, Dakota [South Dakota was admitted to the Union in 1889].

He was engaged in mining in Gilpin County about 6 years and has since been more or less interested in mining.

He located in Denver in 1870 and began making brick, in which employment he has been eminently successful.

He married Miss Kate Barnes of Council Bluffs, Iowa. To this union were born two children.

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NATHAN A. BAKER (1860)

Nathan A. Baker was born in Lockport, New York, August 3, 1843, the son of Addison and Charlotte Baker. They moved with their family to Racine, Wisconsin, where Nathan A. pursued his education in the schools of Racine and was graduated when 16 years of age. The family afterward moved to Omaha, Nebraska, where he lived for a year and then came to Colorado, arriving on March 15, 1860.

He was one of the early teachers of the city. He was long identified with newspaper publications and, since 1906, has been connected with the [U.S.] mint. It was he who got up the first copy of the Daily Times, doing all the work connected with the getting out of the first issue of the paper with his own hands. He taught a select school in December 1862. He then turned his attention to newspaper work, becoming business manager of the Denver News, in which capacity he continued for a number of years. Prior to this time, however, he was with the Denver Commonwealth. He continued with the News for some time and was well known among journalists of the West. In 1906 he entered the U.S. Mint connected with calculation work.

In 1865 Mr. Baker was married to Miss Clarissa Moyn [Meyn, illegible] of Venango County, Pennsylvania, and to them were born a son and a daughter: Addison E. and Lily M., who married E. W. Sebben [illegible]. Mr. Baker served in the Governor's Guard in 1863 and later enlisted in the 3rd Regiment, Colorado Cavalry. He set out the first row of shade trees east of Cherry Creek. Mr. Baker is enjoying fairly good health at this present writing--March

1934--and is living with his widowed daughter, Mrs. E. W. Sebben, in Denver, having attained the age of 91 years.

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THOMAS J. BAKER (1860)

Thomas J. Baker was born in Shelley [Shelby?] County, Ohio, in November 1836.

He spent his early life on a farm and was educated in the district school. He came to Colorado in 1860, locating in Russell Gulch, Gilpin County. He engaged in mining and owns the Trail mine in Russell Gulch. He also has an interest in the Topeka and Junction lodes in the same district.

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WILLIAM BAKER (1859)

William Baker was born in Roane County, Tennessee, December 28, 1827. His early life was spent on a farm. In his sixteenth year he moved to Fulton County, Illinois, then to Gentry County in 1847. In 1850 he moved to Carroll County, Arkansas, where he followed farming for 4 years. In 1854 he went to California by the overland route and, during the next 3 years, was engaged in mining near Treka.

In 1857 he returned to Carroll County by way of the Isthmus [of Panama] route and farmed one season. In the spring of 1859 he again started for California but on arriving in Colorado decided to remain here until the following spring. During July of that year he abandoned his contemplated trip to the Pacific coast and took up 160 acres of land on St. Vrain Creek, near the foothills. There he engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Baker was married in 1868 to Mrs. Parmelia J. Franklin, the first white woman to settle on St. Vrain Creek, and the widow of Benjamin A. Franklin.

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MARK A. BALDWIN (1860)

Mark A. Baldwin was born in Warsaw, Indiana, in 1858. He came to Colorado with his parents, arriving here June 15, 1860. His father located a ranch 8 miles north of Denver on the west side of the Platte River. The hospitable Baldwin House was renowned among the early-day school boys of Denver who eagerly awaited a few days visit at every opportunity.

When a Denver boy was missing, the first search was made at the Baldwin Ranch and many a lad the good-natured farmer hauled back to town and turned over to his anxious parents.

Mark Baldwin was well known as a raiser of prize-winning cattle. In 1883 Mr. Baldwin, with his family, moved into North Park. When in Denver on business March 6, 1911, he died suddenly of heart failure at the St. James Hotel.

He is survived by his widow, two boys, Frank and Russell, and a brother, Will A. Baldwin.

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MRS. SARAH E. BALDWIN (1860)

Mrs. Baldwin came to Denver in 1860, living in Boulder County and later moving to Denver.

Mrs. Baldwin died September 15, 1920, at the home of her son, Hal. Baldwin, 530 So. Grant Street. She is survived by two sons, Hal., of Denver, and L. E. Baldwin of Kearney, Nebraska, and one brother, George F. Peterson of California.

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HON. DAVID J. BALL (1860)

David J. Ball was born in October 1840 in Carrollton, Ohio, a son of James A. and Ann Ball, both natives of Pennsylvania. They passed their early married life in Ohio. David J. received his education in that State.

In 1857 he went to Iowa, and 3 years later he set out for Colorado. At Council Bluffs, Iowa, he outfitted with ox teams and at the end of the two months from the time he had left home, he arrived at Auraria on Cherry Creek. A week later he went up Gregory Gulch and engaged in prospecting, and upon the thirteenth of September, he came to the present site of Empire. Only three men were here ahead of him, namely Judge Coles, Edgar Freeman, and George Merrill. Of these only Mr. Freeman, now a resident of Colorado (1896) [1898? illegible], is living. Mr. Ball prospected and discovered several valuable mines in this vicinity and later assisted in developing the same. Among these was the Tenth Legion and the Pioneer, of early fame. About 1876 he opened an assaying office, in which he has continued. The first lode discovered by his party--who hailed from New York--was named and recorded as the Empire Silver lode. From this the town and mountain took their names.

Since that time it has been found to be a great misnomer for the mountain, which contains much more gold than silver, to all appearances. He is interested in and is manager of the Cambria Gold Mining and Milling Company, a Milwaukee, Wisconsin, corporation, and has other mining properties.

In the fall of 1860 he was made recorder of the mining district of upper Union and held the post until the organization of the [Clear Creek] county, when he turned over the records to the proper authorities. He was recorder when the town of Empire was laid out and, upon its incorporation in 1884, he became a trustee, which office he has since held almost uninterruptedly. The cause of education has been one near to his heart and he has often served on the school board.



In 1864 he was elected to the territorial legislature on the Republican ticket, serving in the sessions of 1865.

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GEORGE BALLANTINE (1859)

George Ballantine was born at Brunswick, Maine [illegible], October 27, 1847, and received his education in the schools of that city and in Nebraska City, Nebraska, where he had removed when a youth of 18 years [sic].

At the age of 12 years [sic] he made a trip to Denver with a party of friends by ox team and remained in the little pioneer town for several weeks. Then he went to Nebraska City, Nebraska, to finish his schooling.

Mr. Ballantine was twice married. His first wife, Miss May Sherwin, whom he married in 1873, died January 15, 1888. Two children were born to them: Norman S. and John Howard, who died in 1909. On January 20, 1890, Mr. Ballantine was married to Ida Winne, youngest daughter of Peter Winne. One son was born of this union, George W. Jr., assistant treasurer of International Trust Co.

Mr. Ballantine was a prominent Mason and was 82 years of age at the time of his death, February 10, 1930. He died at his home, 1450 High St., Denver, Colorado.

Mrs. Ida Winne Ballantine passed away in April 1934.

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A. J. BANNING (1860)

J. A. [sic] Banning was born in Wheeling, West Virginia,\* in 1836. The first 12 years of his life were passed in that city. Then with his parents, John and Mary (Anderson) Banning, he moved to Burlington, Iowa. There he attended the public schools and later went to the Mount Pleasant High School, which at that time had a high reputation. When 21 years of age he went to Nebraska and the following 4 years engaged in freighting across the plains from Nebraska City to Salt Lake [City?]. His associates in the enterprise being Messrs. Russell and Wadell.

In 1860 he came to Colorado and located in Lincoln City, where he engaged in mining operations. He owned an interest in mines Nos. 40 and 41 in the Lincoln district and remained there until 1864 when he went to Golden City. There he helped develop some coal mines during the next 2 years as a member of the firm Wheeler and Banning. In 1866 he went to Omaha and took the contract of building a section of the Union Pacific Railroad, which he completed in 1869. In the spring of the next year he was awarded the contract for the line of railroad between Cheyenne and Denver--a portion of the Denver and Pacific Railroad--and this he carried out to completeness in 1869.

The following year he started on a contract for the construction of the Kansas Pacific R.R. between Sheridan and Denver and brought it to a successful termination in 1871. His next enterprise was to become one of the

incorporators of the Denver and Rio Grande road from Denver to Pueblo, Colorado. Having sold his stock in the company he took the contract for the work of building the road and completed it in 1872. The year 1873 was marked by his work on the old Julesburg--now the Omaha--Short Line. Here he finished his contract for 100 miles of the road in 1874. For the succeeding 5 years he was employed in making irrigating canals all over the West. Some of the largest of these were the Raton, Arapahoe, Welch, Banning, and Beasley ditches. For several years he owned a half interest in the last-named ditch, which he helped to incorporate and was president of the same for years.

In 1896 he built a private ditch, which receives water from the Platte River. During the years 1881 and 1882 and 1883 he graded and constructed a portion of railroad on the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific lines.

In 1860 the marriage of Mr. Banning and Miss Susan Tompkinson of Burlington, Iowa, took place at the home of the bride's parents, Henry and Ann Tompkinson. Five children were born of this union: John, Morgan, William, Leonora, Belle, and Susan. Leonora is the wife of Henry Johnson. Belle is married to Charles Greene, and Susan is the wife of Edward Shannon of Omaha.

\* [West Virginia became a State by that name in 1863.]

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OSCAR F. BARBER (1860)

Oscar F. Barber was born in Scott County, Iowa, March 22, 1843. At the age of 4 years, he was taken by his parents to Rapids City, Rock Island County, Illinois, where he spent his boyhood days, attending public school and learning the milling business in his father's mill. In the spring of 1860, he came to Colorado and spent a few months at Idaho Springs in mining. Thence he went to Weld County where he purchased a ranch and, for the succeeding 5 years, was engaged in farming and stock raising, with success. In the fall of 1865 he was compelled to leave his ranch on account of Indian troubles and again [sic] returned to Illinois, where he remained until the spring of 1867. He again turned westward and joined his father in the milling business at Golden, Colorado. He remained in partnership with his father until the fall of 1869 when his father returned [retired?]. In 1873 he purchased his father's interests and rebuilt the mill.

Mr. Barber was married December 23, 1866, to Renness J. Hennigan, daughter of John and Nancy Hennigan of Rapids City, Illinois. In 1873 he was treasurer of the school board; elected alderman in 1876 and served two terms; for the years, 1875-76, he was one of the trustees of Golden.

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CONRAD BARDELL, M.D. (1859)

Conrad Bardell was born in Jenay, Switzerland, August 20, 1836. At an early age he came with his parents to America and located in Highland, Madison County, Illinois, where his early life was spent on a farm and in attending district school.

In the spring of 1859 he came to Colorado and followed mining in Russell Gulch and in the vicinity of Pikes Peak until the following fall when he returned to Illinois. During the fall of 1861 he enlisted in the 26th Illinois V. I. as a member of the band and served until July 1862. A portion of that time was in the regimental hospital and he was honorably discharged by [the] general order discharging regimental bands. He then went to Switzerland where he read medicine 1 year and subsequently received the degree of M.D. in September 1869 at the Humboldt Medical College in St. Louis, Missouri. He began the practice of medicine in Vandalia, Illinois, but at the expiration of 1 year, owing to failing health, he joined the Greeley Colony and moved to Greeley, Colorado.

The following spring he joined the Chicago-Colorado Colony at Longmont, whither he moved and practiced medicine about 6 months. He then made a trip through Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri for the purpose of finding a good location, but finding none more favorable than Longmont, he returned and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, to the interest of which he is ever awake.

Dr. Bardell was married in 1874 to Miss Emma Barr of Carroll County, Missouri, and has two sons.

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ANSELM H. BARKER (1858)

Anselm H. Barker was born in Gallin County, Ohio, November 23, 1822. His father was a farmer. He received the usual educational advantages of a farmer's son and had learned the trade of a blacksmith before he was 19 years of age.

He was married in Wilkesville, Ohio, August 7, 1843, and soon afterward moved to Berlin, Jackson County, Ohio, going from there to Fairfield, Iowa, and afterward to Indianola, Iowa. In the spring of 1857 he moved to Plattsmouth, Nebraska, where he remained until coming to Colorado in 1858 (October 24).

The first winter he went about 2 miles up the Platte and located placer claims. The following spring to the Jackson diggings, and from there to the Gregory lode.

He was elected recorder of the Eureka district in the summer of 1859 and in the fall returned to Plattsmouth, returning with his family in the spring of 1860.

His son, Lincoln, born in Denver, September 7, 1860, was one of the first children born in the city.

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JEROME BARKER (1860)

Jerome Barker came to this country, making the trip across the plains in 1860, and settled on a farm near the lower Boulder River.

For a year or two he was engaged in mining at Russell Gulch. His wife, Mrs. Amanada [sic] Barker, joined him in 1862. His death occurred in 1863 and his widow was left to manage the large ranch and other property. On October 1, 1864, she married Judge Samuel M. Breath. One son, Edward, was born to this union but he died at the age of 17 in 1881.

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LIBENS [? illegible] BARNEY (1859)

L. Barney was born in Bennington, Vermont, August 13, 1829. Most of his boyhood was spent in New York City where he was employed as a clerk in a dry goods house. He came to Colorado in 1859, crossing the plains in the first stage coach of the Denver and Pike's Peak line, and for many years engaged in mining. Returning to Denver, he, in company with his brother, built one of the first frame houses ever occupied in Denver--in which house the first provisional legislature of Colorado met.

After farming 4 miles down the Platte, he came back to Denver and opened a grocery store and also ran what was called the People's Theater.

Mr. Barney was married to Miss Marilla E. [sic, no other name given], a native of Whitehall, Illinois, where she was born July 1843. The marriage took place in Denver in 1872.

Mr. Barney died in 1899 and Mrs. Barney passed away at her home, 1351 Marion Street, on November 7, 1925. She was a charter member of the Sevine Club and a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution here. She is survived by four sons, R. F. Barney, Dr. J. N. Barney, and Clinton Barney [all?] of Denver and Ralph Barney of Los Angeles, and a daughter, Mrs. E. C. Barthex [illegible], of Denver.

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J. W. BARRON (1859)

J. W. Barron was born in Howard County, Missouri, in 1820. He left Hannibal, Missouri, in March 1859, crossing the plains in those perilous days of Indian warfare and arrived at Fort Lupton June 10th following.

He participated in nearly all the Indian battles that have occurred within the borders of Colorado, besides numerous others as far east as the Missouri River. He recites many thrilling adventures of fierce encounters with, and hairbreadth escapes from, the Redskins, and other interesting reminiscences of border life.

He owned a one-half interest in the Overland Stage line running to Denver and operated the same from 1867 to 1869. On retiring from that business he embarked in the cattle business at Hugo, Colorado, where he remained until 1882 at which time he removed to Denver.

His fearless bravery gained him the esteem of all good men as well as the wholesome respect of the lawless. He served the people of this western country with fidelity for 20 years in the capacities of deputy sheriff and sheriff.

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MRS. SARAH ANN BARTHOLOMEW (1859)

When a girl of 19, Mrs. Sarah Ann Bartholomew came to Colorado with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Smith, in 1859. They made their home in Golden, Colorado. Four years later she became the wife of Charles A. Bartholomew, the marriage taking place at Black Hawk, then one of the leading towns of the territory. Mr. Bartholomew, in later years, represented Summit, Grand, and Eagle Counties in the General Assembly and for 4 years was Indian agent for the Southern Utes, one of the Apache tribes.

Mrs. Bartholomew died at her home, 607 22nd Street, July 7, 1915. Death was due to infirmities of old age. Her only children--Charles E. Bartholomew of Routt County and Mrs. Delia Baldy of Denver--were at her bedside when death came.

Besides her children, Mrs. Bartholomew is survived by two sisters and two brothers: Mrs. F. Jones of Golden, Samuel Smith of Golden, and Amos Smith of Kansas City.

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ISAAC H. BATCHELLOR (1860)

Isaac H. Batchellor arrived in Denver May 27, 1860. He married in 1872, Ellen C. --who was born in Iowa in 1846--at the old Methodist Church, 14th and Lawrence Street. Two children were born of this union, Walter D. Batchellor of Cheyenne, Wyoming, and Mrs. Charlotte E. Shapperd [sic] of Denver. Mrs. Batchellor died at her home, 1814 Marion Street, Denver, September 7, 1928. Mr. Batchellor died several years previous.

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HON. JOSEPH E. BATES (1860)

Joseph E. Bates was born in Chautauqua, New York, May 5, 1837. His youth was spent amid the pioneers of the Muskegon River in Michigan. He arrived in Denver in 1860. In 1868 he was elected a member of the city council. He was mayor of the city of Denver from 1872 to 1873. Upon retiring from the office he was presented by the city council with \$1000 as a recognition of the highly creditable manner in which he had discharged the duties of an office to which there was no salary attached. The \$1000 received was immediately donated to the Firemens' Relief Fund.

He was married in Ellington, New York, in 1861 to Miss Cordelia C. Northrop of Brockport, New York.

Wm. E. Bates, son of the above, was born in Black Hawk January 20, 1863. He received his early education in the public schools of Denver. He later attended Jarvis Hall and was a charter member of Denver University. After his graduation from the university, Mrs. [sic] Bates was associated with M. J.

McNamara, dry goods merchant. Mr. Bates married Miss Louise Wolfe in 1885. He took his bride to a new home known as the Bates triangle, the present site of the Voorhees Memorial. He moved to California in 1929, where he died in Oakland March 22, 1930, at the age of 67 years. He was survived by his wife, a son, Milton E. Bates, El Paso, Texas, and a married daughter in Oakland.

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O. H. P. BAXTER (1859)

O. H. P. Baxter was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, October 31, 1835. He attended the common schools. At the age of 16 he was apprenticed to the blacksmith trade, serving 3 years. In 1855 he went to Keokuk, Iowa, then to Moline, Illinois, thence to Nebraska City, Nebraska, in 1856, working at his trade at these places. In 1858, upon the discovery of gold in the Rockies, he joined the gold seekers, reaching he Cherry Creek encampment in October 1858. The next 2 years were spent in prospecting at Gregory diggings, in South Park and California Gulch. He was one of the locaters of the town of Arapahoe on Clear Creek, below Golden.

In September 1860 he proceeded to the Arkansas Valley, intending to proceed to Arizona, but, attracted by the beauty of the region below Pueblo, he located a ranch claim on the Arkansas about 5 miles southeast of Pueblo.

The next spring the ranch was sold and he located another claim at the mouth of the St. Charles River and, in company with W. H. Crisswell, engaged in farming and stock raising. They, with others, built the first irrigating canal in that region of the country.

Mr. Baxter was one of the original Pueblo Town company. In 1864 Mr. Baxter raised a company of volunteers for the 3rd Colorado Cavalry, recruited for 100 days service, especially for the suppression of hostile Indians. He was commissioned captain of this company. He was engaged in the Battle of Sand Creek under Colonel John M. Chivington. After being mustered out, Mr. Baxter returned to his ranch to resume his business.

While still in the field, he was elected to the territorial legislature, representing the counties of Pueblo and El Paso, but did not take his seat in the House until February 1, 1865. In 1865 he was elected to the council, or upper branch, representing the 8th district, which was composed of Pueblo, El Paso, Huerfano, and Fremont Counties, in the 6th and 5th session 1866-67. In 1866 he settled in Pueblo, buying a half interest in the Jewett Flour Mill. In 1870, the county commissioners appointed him a member of the board of trustees to organize the town of Pueblo under the territorial laws. He continued as trustee for many years.

His name and capital are associated with many of the important institutions and public works.

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THOMAS J. BAYAUD (1859)

Thomas J. Bayaud was born in New York April 13, 1816

Crossing the plains he arrived in what is now Denver in 1859. He opened up a general store at F and McGaa [illegible] Streets, after a period of time mining at Gregory Gulch.

He was also agent for the Excelsior Saw Mill Company in the "Territory of Kansas," and was interested in St. Vrain Township Company. He conducted Episcopal services in his store before the arrival of a minister, bringing to this section the Rev'd. Father Kehler in 1860.

Mr. Bayaud died in the mountains near Denver January 17, 1865.

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LAMONT B. BEACH (1860)

Lamont B. Beach, one of two sons of E. C. Beach, who crossed the plains to Denver by ox teams and cart in 1860. E. C. Beach founded Beach and Co., an ore agency with offices in Denver, in 1908. His wife survived him only a short time.

Lamont B. Beach was born in Black Hawk, Colorado, and lived at Pueblo for 30 years prior to going to California, he lived in Denver [the preceding sentence has been copied verbatim]. Mr. Beach died of a heart attack at his home in Glendale, California, at the age of 65 years. He is survived by a wife and daughter in Glendale.

Charles H. Beach, the brother, also a former Denver and Pueblo man, died in California in May 1924.

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JOSEPH S. BEAMAN (1859)

Joseph S. Beaman was born in Baden, Germany, October 23, 1834. Mr. Beaman was a pioneer of Gilpin County, coming to Colorado May 26, 1859, and locating in Central City where he lived the greater portion of 52 years.

Mr. Beaman died at Central City on February 24, 1911, at the age of 78 years. He leaves a wife, three daughters and three sons.

He worked at his trade of cabinetmaker in Cincinnati until the Pikes Peak excitement in 1859 when he started for that Eldorado, taking the boat down the Ohio and up the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers to Leavenworth. There he fitted out an ox train and followed the Kansas and Smoky Rivers due west toward the Divide, reaching Denver in April 1859.\*

\*[original phrasing: '\...to Leavenworth there fitted out an ox train and followed the Kansas and Smoky Rivers until he came to the Divide, when he went due west until he reached Denver in April 1859.']

He went to Central City, bought a claim in Russell Gulch, this he mined until November 1859 when he abandoned it, thinking the deep snow would prevent him from securing provisions and other necessary supplies that were needed for the continuing of his mining. He went to Golden, built a log shop and worked at his trade of cabinetmaking until spring when he crossed the range to Blue River and mined in Breckenridge and Georgia Gulch until 1861. He returned to Golden and began the manufacture of furniture in the same log shop.

In the spring of the next year he went to Black Hawk and engaged in the same business, adding an undertaking room, the first in the city. In 1868 he disposed of this business and returned to Central City. He started a sash, door, and blind factory in Mountain City and later, in connection with it, ran a sawmill 8 miles east of Black Hawk. Two years later he moved his mill and factory to Beaver Creek above Nederland in Boulder County. He furnished all the lumber for building Caribou, Cardinal, and Nederland during his 2-year stay there.

In 1872 he returned to Gilpin County and continued sash- and door-making in the building formerly occupied by himself, adding a lumber yard and doing contracting and building. He operated a soda factory and bottling works on Spring Street, Central City, until 1893 when he disposed of the entire business and retired to spend the remainder of his life in ease and comfort. In Black Hawk Mr. Beaman married Miss Carrie Meyer, who was born in Baden and whose father, George Meyer, came to Colorado at an early day and became a resident of Black Hawk. They have six children, George Henry is an engineer at Central City, Mrs. Eliza Frulcher also of Central, and Frank, Emily, Florence, and Bertie, all at home.

His reminiscences of early life in the State are most interesting. In 1860 he and John Lutz, a partner, developed a mine near Blue River, where they built a large two-story log house, intending to start a town there. The mine proved unprofitable and they abandoned it and left. A few years later the thriving village of Breckenridge sprang up on the same spot originally occupied by them. At another time he was offered three lots on Larimer and Fifteenth Streets in Denver as an inducement to locate there, but that point seemed too far away and he bought lots in Golden, they being nearer the center of population.

Probably the first chair made in the State of Colorado was manufactured in Golden of box elder and pine. The turning lathe used having a 10-foot treadle and being the creation of a blacksmith of that place. While living in Black Hawk he made a cradle for his first child. All of his own children were rocked in it during their infancy and it is now in use by his daughter. It was made entirely by him, turned [and] finished and all. It was of walnut lumber brought from the States by team and costing 25 cents per pound.

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JAMES J. BEASLEY (1860)

James J. Beasley was born in Morgan County, Illinois, October 20, 1831. His early life was spent on a farm and in attending district school. In his twenty-first year he was married to Miss Eliza Jones of Schuyler County,



Missouri, whither he moved and engaged in farming until the spring of 1860. He then came to Colorado, bringing with him a large drove of cattle. During the succeeding 6 years he was engaged in the stock business at Denver and made three trips to the States for the purpose of purchasing cattle, which he drove across the plains.

In 1866 he purchased a farm of 160 acres on Ralston Creek in Jefferson County, 9 miles northwest of Denver. He moved there and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1871 he purchased 240 acres of land on Boulder Creek, 2 miles north of Canfield. The following year he projected [sic] and made the survey for the Boulder and White Rock ditch.

In 1873 he sold his farm in Jefferson County and moved to his farm in Boulder County, where he has since resided engaged in farming. He has added 960 acres of surrounding land. In 1874 he completed the ditch at a cost of \$20,000 and still holds a controlling interest in the same, having retained 11/20 of the stock. Since the completion of the ditch he has honorably filled the office of president of the company. Mr. Beasley has a family of nine children, four boys and five girls.

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#### HENRY M. BEATTY

Henry M. Beatty married Miss Hagerman and has two children, Helen H. and Mabel Harriett. Clarice M. Beatty is the wife of Charles Marguis of Denver, by whom she has one son William Beatty Marguis. Mrs. Beatty [sic] is active in Red Cross works and also in church works.\*

In politics Wm. R. Beatty was always a Republican and was the first city auditor of Denver, holding the office from 1883 to 1885.\*

\*The spellings of the names and the relationships have been copied exactly from the original. As no dates are provided, a possibility is that Miss Hagerman became first Mrs. Henry M. Beatty then Mrs. Charles Marguis. "Beatty" is undoubtedly a typographical error. As Henry M. Beatty apparently had only two female children, Wm. R. Beatty is unaccounted for.

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#### MRS. MARY M. BEATTY

Mrs. Mary M. Beatty died April 29, 1929, after a short illness at the family home, 345 Humboldt Street. She is survived by a son, Henry M. Beatty, a daughter, Mrs. Charles A. Marguis, and three grandchildren: William Marguis, Mrs. James W. Moland of Durango, Colorado, and Mrs. Clyde Sargent of Denver; also, two sisters, Miss Rose Baker and Mrs. George H. Angell.\*

\*Note family of Henry M. Beatty, above.

WILLIAM R. BRATTY [sic] (1859)

William R. Beatty [sic] was born in Xenia, Ohio, October 26, 1838, a son of Henry Rush and Katherine Beatty, of Scotch-Irish and English ancestry. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, later taking a course in a commercial college in Cincinnati. It was intended to make a Methodist Episcopal minister of him, but the lure of the West was upon him. After finishing his commercial course, he moved westward to the Missouri River in 1857 and some months later started for Colorado in charge of an ox team. He made the trip for the benefit of his health, which was fully restored in the excellent climate of Colorado. His trip began at Lawrence, Kansas, and, in November 1859, he rode into Auraria (Denver) on horseback. His first work was at Black Hawk where he was employed in a store connected with the Fish mine.

In 1861 he joined Co. F., 1st Colorado Calvary, with which he served until the close of hostilities in 1865. When the war was over, Mr. Beatty settled in Denver, obtaining a clerkship in the grocery store of D. C. Dodge. He became known as the best accountant in Colorado, having the reputation of never making a mistake in figures.

On the 20th of April 1871 Mr. Beatty was married in Denver to Miss Mary M. Baker, a native of Devonshire, England, who came to America in 1868.

They became the parents of three children: Jessie B., who was born in 1872 and is now deceased; Henry M., born in 1875; and Clarice M., who was born in 1879.

FRED C. BECKWITH (1859)

Fred C. Beckwith was born on a farm in Lempster Township, Sullivan County, New Hampshire, January 22, 1840. His boyhood was spent on the farm and in his father's hotel. He was educated in the district and high schools of his State and New York City. It was the intention of his parents to fit him for the practice of law, but the panic of 1857 caused his father to abandon that purpose. On the last of March 1858, Fred, then only 18 years of age, packed his trunk and started for the West, stopping 1 year in Rockford, Illinois.

In April 1859 he with others started with an ox team for Pikes Peak, arriving where Boulder City now stands in July 1859. During that summer he took a land claim in the beautiful valley of the St. Vrain where he resided. Four years were spent in mining, farming, and hauling hay to the mountain towns. He took an active part in starting the town of Burlington on the St. Vrain. He helped lay out roads and got the overland stage travel through that place. He built in that place one store, one residence, and two blacksmith shops. He was engaged in general merchandising from 1864 to 1870.

He then corresponded with the locating committee of the Chicago-Colorado Colony and induced them to locate the town of Longmont, which took the place of Burlington, being only one-half mile from it. [Present-day, 2001, Burlington is in Kit Carson County, not to be confused with the Burlington that succumbed to the name of Longmont in Boulder County. See Benson, 1994.] Mr. Beckwith

has written a great many letters concerning Colorado that have been published by papers outside the State, and [they have] been the means of bringing many settlers into his section of the country. He is editor of his brother's paper the Longmont Press.

In 1865 he was married in Bath, Missouri, to Miss Louise P. Fisher, a lady of culture and refinement who belongs to one of the oldest and most respected families of Sagadahoe County. [Possibly, Sagadahoc County, Maine.]

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LAWSON and ELEANOR BECKWITH (1860)

Lawson and Eleanor (Fenton) Beckwith were both members of old New England families, whose ancestors settled there in early colonial days. Lawson B. was born at Lempster, New Hampshire, of English parentage. The Fentons came originally from Scotland. Lawson B., with his family, moved to Gardner, Massachusetts, after a disastrous business venture in New York City.

The family remained in Gardner until 1860 then emigrated to Colorado and settled in the St. Vrain Valley, Boulder County, near the present site of Longmont. A son, Frederick C., had preceded them 2 years earlier and engaged in mining in Gilpin and Boulder Counties. Mr. Lawson Beckwith located a ranch nearby on which he died many years later, leaving his widow still occupying it.

A son, Elmer, born in Swansea [possibly, Swanzey], Cheshire County, New Hampshire, February 17, 1850, joined the family in 1862, after remaining East to attend school. In 1870 Mr. Elmer Beckwith married Miss Terresena S. Merrill of Bodenham [Bowdoinham], Maine. To this union were born two sons and one daughter: Elmer F., Jr., and Fenton S., both newspaper men, and Charlotte K., the wife of Ely Z. Bills of Greeley, Colorado.

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F. W. BEEBEE and WIFE (1860)

In 1860, F. W. Beebee and wife came and housed themselves in an unpretentious dirt-roofed, floorless cabin, on Illinois Bar. There the sluices glistened with gold and leaps [heaps?] of boulders everywhere attested to the discovery of its hiding places in pay streaks and on the shaly bedrocks. Soon after they moved up to Idaho [Springs], just above Virginia Canyon, and there, in a somewhat larger cabin, opened a hotel--The Beebee House--a name as familiar as "Colorado" to all the pioneers. The price of a day board was \$30 a week. The bill of fare the best the market offered, principally bacon, beans, homing [sic], bread, dried apples, tea and coffee, with butter and milk when such luxuries were obtainable.

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JAMES BEETHAM (1859)

James Beetham came to Colorado just prior to the arrival of the Horace Greeley Colony, and settled where the town of Greeley now stands.

He engaged in the stock business and there continued to the time of his death, which occurred in 1906 at the age of 71 years. His wife died in Greeley, Colorado, in 1893, at the age of 69 years.

In their family were five children: Alonzo, a resident of Greeley; Joseph, living in Denver; Mrs. Martha Wyatt of Greeley; Mrs. Sarah Jones, a resident of Mackay, Idaho; and Mark H.

On the 12th of October 1886, in Harding, Colorado, Mark Beetham was married to Miss Susie Bryant, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bryant of Omaha, Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Beetham have one child, Mrs. Laurette Lee of Denver, who was born in Omaha and has a daughter, Anna Mary Lee.

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AUGUSTUS W. BEGOLE (1859)

Augustus W. Begole was born on a farm in Washington County, Michigan, September 22, 1837, and resided there until 1858. He was educated in the public schools. From Michigan he went to Emporia, Kansas; after 6 months he went to Santa Fe, New Mexico.\* He remained there until 1859, when he came to Colorado locating in Denver. After some months spent in unprofitable prospecting, he went to San Antonio, Texas, remaining 1 year. Thence he went to Mason County, Texas, where he engaged in the stock business, later going to old Mexico, then returning to Michigan.

In 1870 he again came to Colorado, passed into the San Juan Mountains and began prospecting about the present town of Rico. In 1875 he was one of the first to explore and locate mineral veins in the present county of Ouray, and was the discoverer and owner of the famous Begole Mineral Farm, which he later sold.

In 1880 he engaged in the grocery business at Ouray, in which, as well as in mining, he was very successful. Some account of his early prospecting there may be found in the history of Ouray County.

\*New Mexico became a State in 1912.

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CHARLES BELL (1860)

Charles Bell was born in Harrisburg, Franklin County, Ohio, March 20, 1853, a son of Joseph Blackwell and Melinda A. (Heath) Bell. The father was a native of Virginia, while the mother was born in Ohio. In 1860 the family moved to Colorado, arriving here May 24th of that year. The father located at Denver

where he engaged in the hotel business, in which he continued until his death in 1874. He was a public-spirited man and naturally assisted in the upbuilding of the new empire in the far away West of that day.

Charles Bell attended private schools in Colorado--one taught by Miss Maria Ring and another by Abner R. Brown. He finished his schooling at Colorado Seminary, now known as Colorado University, and at Oberlin, Ohio. Having chosen law for his profession, he began the study of it under the late Judge Samuel H. Elbert and, later, under Daniel E. Parks and D. J. Haynes of Leadville. He was admitted to the bar in 1881, since which date he has practiced in Colorado, at Aspen from 1881 to 1896, and since 1896 in Denver.

In 1881-82 he served as county attorney for Pitkin County, and was assistant district attorney for the same county in 1885 and city attorney of Aspen in 1890-91. His practice at Denver has been of a general character.

He was married in 1886 to Margaret E. McKnight, daughter of David McKnight and of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

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#### JOHN C. and CATHERINE BENKELMAN (1860)

John C. and Catherine Benkelman crossed the plains with the earliest settlers in the West in 1860. John C. was a notable figure in the development of the cattle industry and was associated for some time with Henry Gebhardt [illegible]. The town of Benkelman, Nebraska, is named for the family. He also founded the Colorado Packing Company.

George W., son of John C. and Catherine, was born on September 23, 1862, in the Turkey Creek region, 20 miles southwest of Denver, and was educated in the public schools of Denver. He was closely identified with mining manufacturing and cattle interests. He was founder and vice president of the Merchants Biscuit Company. George W. Benkelman died on December 28, 1926.

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#### ELISHA BENNETT (1860)

Mrs. Elisha A. Bennett, widow of Elisha Bennett, pioneer of 1860, and a brother of H. P. Bennet [sic], was born in Woodstock, Ohio, in 1827. Mrs. Bennett died at the home of her son Wm. S. Bennett, 3344 W. 39th Ave., Denver, on February 20, 1911, at the age of 84 years. There are four surviving children: Wm. S. Bennett; Mrs. Gillian Freeman; and Mrs. Ada Walters, of Denver; and Amos Bennett of Klamath Falls, Oregon.

HON. HIRAM P. BENNETT (1859)

Hiram P. Bennett was born in Carthage, Maine, September 2, 1826, and emigrated with his parents to Richland County, Ohio, in 1831. In 1839 he went to Andrew County, Missouri, where he began preparing himself for the practice of law. In 1851 he was admitted to the bar. In 1859 he moved to Colorado and settled in Denver and into the practice of law. In September 1860, he associated Moses Hallett with himself under the firm name of Bennett & Hallett. During the spring and summer of 1860 he distinguished himself by his successful prosecution of several murderers, bringing them to the gallows.

He was elected in August 1861 for delegate to Congress against Beverly D. Williams (Dem.). He served 4 years as the first delegate in Congress from the Territory of Colorado. In 1862 he obtained the passage and approval of the bill establishing a U. S. branch mint at Denver. In 1859 he was appointed postmaster, which position he held until 1874. Also, he served as senator in the 1st session of the State Legislature from Arapahoe County.

Hiram P. Bennett, son of Judge Hiram P. Bennett, was born in Nebraska City, Nebraska, December 31, 1861. He graduated from East High School in Denver and later from the Columbia School of Law, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Bennett died September 30, 1926, at his home, 452 Humboldt Street, age 65 years. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Nellie Bennett; a daughter, Mrs. Walter Scott Fulton, wife of Major Fulton of Fort Snelling, Minnesota; and two grandchildren. Two brothers, Robert Ames Bennett of Denver and Col. John B. Bennett, Washington, D. C., and two sisters, Mrs. Lewis D. Sharp, New York City, and Mrs. James G. Hughes of Greeley, Colorado.

THOMAS C. BERGEN (1859)

Thomas C. Bergen was born in Indiana June 8, 1820. He arrived in Colorado June 23, 1859, and was one of the first settlers in the mountains west of Denver. Bergen Park was named for him. After building a cabin he went back to Illinois, returning with his family in 1860. They arrived in the lusty village that Denver was in June 1860, after a hazardous journey over the plains by ox team.

On April 14, 1928, for the first time in half a century, a brother, Wm. H. Bergen, and a sister, Mrs. Martha A. Green of Ashway, Rhode Island, sole survivors of the Bergen family, met at a family reunion at the home of Mr. Bergen's daughter, Mrs. Ralph J. Meyer, 1337 Corona, Denver. Mrs. Green had not seen her brother since her marriage 50 years ago. She is 72 and Bergen is 83.

The family gathering at which Bergen and his sister were reunited was also attended by his two daughters, seven grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

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MRS. LENA EVANS BERGH (1860)

Mrs. Lena Evans Bergh arrived in Colorado in 1860. Two years later she was married to A. Bergh.

Mr. Bergh died in 1892. Mrs. Bergh died at the home of the daughter, Mrs. Geo. Sanderson, 701 Marion Street, Denver, on February 9, 1920, at the age of 80 years. She is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Geo. Sanderson; Mrs. D. C. Williams of Oak Creek, Colorado; Miss Louise Bergh of 701 Marion Street; and one son, J. E. Bergh of Salt Lake City, Utah.

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CAPTAIN LEWIS W. BERRY (1859)

Captain Lewis W. Berry was born in the City of Brooklyn, New York, December 1, 1822. His father was a ship carpenter and worked for many years in the United States Navy, where young Berry learned his trade. In 1842 he went to New Orleans where he followed painting until the Mexican War in 1846, when he raised a company in New Orleans and was chosen its captain. Returning to New Orleans when the war was over, they were honorably mustered out and Captain Berry returned to Brooklyn. In 1853 he was appointed Master Painter of the Navy, where he spent his next 6 years.

In 1859 he crossed the plains in search of a fortune. After a few months of weary travel he landed at Central City. He was variously engaged there, until he was lured by the glowing accounts of the discovery of gold in Montana Territory in 1863, After 2 years he returned to Colorado and located at Georgetown where he followed mining until 1876. Then he visited his old home in Brooklyn, returning to Colorado in the spring of 1879 and locating at Idaho Springs. He has been steadily engaged in painting.

Captain Berry owns considerable mining property near Georgetown.

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CAPTAIN E. L. BERTHOUD (1860)

E. L. Berthoud was born in Geneva, Switzerland, and in 1830 came to America. After graduating from Union College, he went to Central America in 1851 as engineer on the Panama railroad. After returning to the States in 1860 he crossed the plains with an ox team and located in Golden. In 1861 he discovered the pass in the Middle Park, which now bears his name. After this discovery he was engaged by the Central Overland and California Express Company to survey a route by the way of Berthoud Pass to Salt Lake. The survey was completed from Golden to Provo, Utah, July 1, 1861, making the distance 430 and a quarter miles by a short, easy route.

During the Civil War, Capt. Berthoud enlisted in the Union Army. With the rank of captain, E. L. Berthoud returned with his honors to Golden to become chief

engineer and secretary of Colorado Central R. R., building the line to Cheyenne, Denver, Black Hawk, Central City, and Georgetown. He was the designer of the Georgetown Loop, pathfinder for the Union Pacific R. R. in its original surveys through one thousand miles of territory in Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah. He was one of the first engineers of the Panama railroad. He died on the afternoon of June 13, 1908, in Golden as the result of an accident at his home, the historic hotel. With a lighted lamp in his hand he was attacked with a fainting spell while climbing the stairs to his room and was fatally burned and injured in his fall to the floor below. He was 83 years old. His wife died in Golden about 20 years.

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JOHN C. BERTOLETTE (1859)

John C. Bertollette was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1831. He received his education and grew to manhood there.

He emigrated to Colorado in 1859 and the following year began mining operations in Gilpin County.

In April 1862 he enlisted in the 2nd Colorado Cavalry and, after faithfully serving his time out in the war, was discharged at Fort Riley [Kansas?] in 1865.

During a riot that occurred at Black Hawk, Mr. Bertollette was present, commanding a company of men.

Subsequently he purchased a farm consisting of 1000 acres of land, which he placed under a high state of cultivation.

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JACOB BETTS (1859)

Jacob Betts came to Colorado in 1859 and located in Pueblo where he engaged in business.

In 1864 he located at Wetmore and went into the cattle business. He was one of the wealthiest men in Fremont County.\*

Mr. Betts died on August 31, 1909, at his home near Wetmore, 11 miles south of Florence, Colorado. He was 79 years old. He is survived by a widow, one son, and five daughters.

\*Custer County, in which Wetmore now lies, was formed in 1877.



J. M. BEVERLEY and J. R. (1859)

J. M. Beverley was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, April 19, 1843. His parents moved to Illinois and while he was an infant settled on a farm near Paris. He attended the district school until his fourteenth year, then attended the Marshall Seminary 1 year, after which he engaged in teaching school. In March 1859, allured by the reports of the discovery of gold at Pikes Peak, he, in company with his father, J. R. Beverley, started across the plains with an ox team. After a 3-months journey they reached Clear Creek at the point where Golden now stands.

They then left the team and, with what provisions they could carry, started for the Gregory diggings, arriving there after a 2-days tramp. He located at the place, since named Nevadaville, and built the first cabin in the district. At the time the whole of what is now Colorado was a part of the Territory of Kansas and no law existed or was recognized except such as the miners made for their own government and protection. He engaged in gulch mining in Nevada gulch. During the summer and the following fall he was elected recorder, sheriff, and justice of the peace, the three offices being at that time held by one person.

At the first appearance of snow, the miners pretty much all left the district for the valley or for their homes in the East. It was the general impression that miners could not live in the mountains during the winter owing to the cold and snow, but he, with 25 or 30 others, concluded to try it and found the weather, for the most part of the winter, mild and pleasant.

During the winter he discovered what was named and is still known as Beverley's Discovery on the Burroughs lode, which he worked with good success until 1864 when it was sold. In 1862 he built a [gold-bearing] quartz mill in Nevada gulch, known as the Beverley Mill, which he ran for 5 years. He then disposed of it and built another mill, which has since been disposed of.

In 1868 he was married in Chicago, Illinois, whither he moved and has since resided, engaging in the broker's business. During the great fire of 1871, all of his accumulations were swept away, after which he began the study of law.

He was admitted to the bar in 1877. In August 1879, he visited Colorado and, his former desire for mining operations being kindled anew, he purchased and located a number of mines at Leadville [Lake County] and in Nevada district, Gilpin County, which he worked with good success.

WILLIAM H. BEVERLEY, M.D. (1860)

Dr. Beverley, a son of J. R. Beverley, was born in Thomville [Thornville?], Perry County, Ohio, June 28, 1837. At an early age he moved with his parents to Edgar County, Illinois, thence in 1844 to Clark County, Ohio. He spent his early life on a farm and in attending district school. At the age of 16 he pursued a course of study at the Marshall College at Marshall, Illinois, and began the study of medicine with Dr. Gard of Massachusetts.

He graduated from the Rush Medical College at Chicago and received the degree of M.D. in the spring of 1859. He began practice in the town of Kansas, Illinois. In the spring of 1860 he followed the tide of emigration to what was then known as the Pikes Peak country and located in Nevadaville and engaged in the practice of his profession.

The following fall he returned to Illinois where he remained until the fall of 1863. He again came to Colorado, locating at Nevadaville, and followed his profession of medicine, but devoted considerable attention to mining.

He was married to Miss Katie A. Fristoe, October 28, 1861.

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EDWARD and MARY (BATMAN) BIDLE (1860)

Edward and Mary (Batman) Bidle were natives of Germany and came to this country (America) with friends in early life. They settled at Guttenberg, Iowa, and, in 1860, moved to Denver, crossing the plains with ox teams. Miss Bertha Bidle, a daughter of Ed and Mary Bidle, was married to John W. Doughty on the 11th of November 1879. Mr. Doughty was engaged in mining and farming. He owned and cultivated a ranch near Monument where he passed away on the 5th of February 1917, at the age of 73.

Mr. and Mrs. Doughty became the parents of three children: Wilbur W., born in 1884, was married November 30, 1917, to Ethel Parrott of Alma, Michigan. Jessie, born March 14, 1886, is the wife of Wayne Stout, a rancher living near Husted\*, Colorado. They have three children: Marjorie, Clarence, and Samuel. Alice, born December 12, 1888, married Chester Crowe who died February 25, 1918, leaving a daughter, Sophia, born January 2, 1911.

\*The locale called "Husted" is not listed in either Noel and others, 1994, or Benson, 1994. Nor is it listed in the 2001 Rand McNally Road Atlas.

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GEORGE N. BILLINGS (1860)

George N. Billings was born in Oswego, New York, August 19, 1836. He received a common school education and learned the carpenter trade. In 1853 he went to Belvidere, Illinois, where he entered upon a clerkship and continued the same for about 2 years. He then returned to his trade for about 3 years. In the spring of 1860 he crossed the plains and located at Denver, working at his trade for a short time.

He entered upon a clerkship for Woolworth and Moffatt, continuing until the spring of 1868, when he was elected city assessor for 1 year.

On the expiration of the year, he engaged in contracting and building. In 1876 he erected the planing mill and door factory and operated in company with R. W. Stewart. He was married to Miss Gertrude E. Jenks in Denver. They have three children. Mrs. Billings died at Framingham, Massachusetts, August 16, 1918, at

the age of 82 years. Two daughters and one son survive: West J. Billings of Gulfport, Florida, and Mrs. Marcia Billings Thomas (Ben. F.) of Denver.

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JOAKIM BINDER (1860)

Joakim Binder was born in Wittenberg, Germany, February 8, 1823. In 1852 he came to America. Remaining in Ohio over winter, he moved to St. Joseph County, Michigan, where he lived 2 years and then moved to Minnesota. There he passed 5 years of his life.

In 1860 he came to Colorado and engaged in the hay and stock business, during the 5 years following his arrival at Laramie Crossing. Mr. Binder then moved to his present residence, about midway between Mt. Vernon and Golden, where he engaged in farming.

He was married in Ohio in 1853 to Mary Kraus.

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FRANKLIN E. BIRD (1859)

Franklin E. Bird was born in Boston in September 1831. He moved to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1855, where he was living when the Pikes Peak gold boom broke out in '59. One of the first to join in the rush to Colorado, Mr. Bird followed the lead of George Jackson up Clear Creek and mined for several years in Russell Gulch.

When the war between the States came, he returned to Fort Leavenworth to enlist but being a sufferer from asthma, the recruiting officers would not accept him. He returned to Denver and has since made his home here. For many years he lived at Rocky Mountain Lake, a portion of which was on land he owned until it was sold to the city for a public recreation ground.

Mr. Bird was one of the first to plant fruit trees in Denver and set at rest the early-day belief that it would be impossible to grow fruit in the mountainous district.

Mr. Bird died at the home of his daughter, Miss Lydia Bird, on November 26, 1915. He is survived by four sons and the daughter: Harvey W. of Denver; Horace A. of Boston; Homer C. of Spokane; and Frank L. of Los Angeles.

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DAVID BIRKLE (1860)

David Birkle was born in Germany and came to America in 1852. He settled in St. Joseph, Missouri, where he resided until 1860, then came to Colorado. He was engaged in freighting for a number of years. He later took up a homestead at Platteville, where he resided until 1896 when he moved to Denver.

Mr. Birkle died at his home in Platteville on November 6, 1920, at the age of 82 years. He is survived by his widow, two sons and three daughters: John W. and L. S. Birkle of Platteville; Mrs. W. D. Egner; Mrs. J. F. Gleason, also of Platteville; and Mrs. C. F. Howard of Long Beach, California.

Mrs. Hannah Birkle died on November 10, 1907, of a complication of troubles. She was 65 years of age and came to the Platte Valley in 1864. She is survived by a husband and five children.

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THOMAS B. BISHOP (1860)

Thomas B. Bishop was born June 27, 1832, in Sailhurst Parish, Sussex County, England, coming with his father's family to Madison County, New York. He received his education in the common schools of that county. His father was an importer and breeder of Durham cattle.

In 1855 when 23 years of age he went to Iowa, going thence to Minnesota in 1856, remaining in that State until 1860. He then crossed the plains to Colorado, locating first in California Gulch. Prospecting and mining proving unsatisfactory, he returned to Denver and began freighting with ox teams between Denver and Central City for 3 years. He then went to Oregon and freighted from 1863 to 1867, from the Columbia River to the Boise, Idaho, mines, and conducted a general store at Boise in 1864.

From 1865 to 1866 he fought Indians, who robbed him of wagons and stock valued at \$10,000, and in 1868-69 he operated a saw mill and conducted a meat market at Silver City, Idaho. He returned to Colorado in 1869 and in 1870 built the Union Colony ditch No. 3. He moved then to Colorado Springs and operated a dairy in connection with the transfer business. In 1873 he moved to Virginia Dale, where he was a successful breeder of Clydesdale horses and Durham and Jersey cattle.

On October 7, 1880, he married Marriett C. McKay. Of this union two sons were born: B. C. D. Bishop, instructor in dairying at the Colorado Agricultural College [Colorado State University, Fort Collins], and F. C. Bishop, entomologist with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, stationed at Dallas, Texas.

He was a member of the board of commissioners of Larimer County from 1888 to 1891.

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ANDREW BITZENHOFER (1860)

Andrew Bitzenhofer was born in Baden, Germany May 7, 1835. He spent his early life at school. When 14 years of age he served an apprenticeship at the baker's trade, which he continued to follow for 7 years. In 1856 he came to America and worked at his trade in New York City for one [year?] and during the [same] time attended night school. He then moved to Buffalo, Scott County, Iowa, and worked in a warehouse on the Illinois side of the [Mississippi] river

1 year. He subsequently carried on the bakery business at Quincy, Illinois, and Gallatin, Missouri.

In the spring of 1860 he came to Colorado, locating in Central City and engaging in the grocery and bakery business. In 1874, during the big fire, he was burned out, but reestablished and continued in that business 1 year. Since 1876 he engaged in the saloon business and mining. He owns a half interest in the Grant and Surprise mines, in the Vermillion district, 6 miles north of Central City.

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STEVEN PITKIN BLISS (1860)

Steven Pitkin Bliss was born in Allegany County, New York, December 12, 1838. His father, David Bliss, was a native of Vermont. When Steven was 3 years old the family moved to Mercer County, Pennsylvania, where they resided until 1852. They then settled in Jefferson County, Iowa.

In 1856 he became a resident of Union County, Iowa, then a comparatively undeveloped region. Here he received a fair education in the public schools. In the spring of 1860 he came to Colorado, crossing the plains with an ox teams. Passing through Denver he took up a mining claim near Breckenridge in Summit County and worked it during the summer, but with indifferent results.

The next fall he returned to Iowa and engaged in farming and stock raising.

In 1864 he married Miss Elizabeth Coy of Abingdon, Illinois. For a number of years he fattened hogs and cattle for the Chicago market, the place he had located being well suited to this purpose. In a few years he was recognized as one of the leading stockmen of southwestern Iowa.

December 21, 1873, his wife died leaving five small children. In April 1875 he married Jennetta Hartman of Union County. In 1881 failing health induced him to visit Colorado, to which State he moved his family in May 1884. In the spring of 1886 he settled in Greeley and purchased a farm a mile and a half northeast of that town. He was the first to make a success of breaking alfalfa sold and to demonstrate the wonderful fertilizing power of this remarkable forage plant. His first crop of potatoes on alfalfa sod yielded about 17,000 pounds to the acres, an almost unheard-of crop. Having elucidate this problem he soon had many followers.

Mr. Bliss died in his home near Greeley August 27, 1888.

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HARRISON BLIZARD (1859)

Harrison Blizard was born in Ohio. He came to Colorado in 1859. He immediately left for the mountains and engaged in mining. After a few months he returned East and in March 1862 returned with his wife and children. The wife, Mrs. Ruth A. Blizard, was born in Indiana.

They were the parents of four children, three of whom are deceased. One daughter, Mrs. Olive Blizard Fuller, is now (1934) a resident of Denver.

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JOSEPH BLOCK (1859)

Joseph Block was born in Alsace-Lorraine, October 29, 1829, coming to the United States in 1849.

In early life he learned the butcher trade. Crossing the plains he arrived in what is now Colorado in October 1859, going to Central City where he established a butcher shop. He remained there until 1865 when he removed to Denver where he continued in the butcher business until 1879.

He next located in Gunnison County, Colorado. In the early days he became the founder of the Elephant Corral on Wazee Street, Denver.

Mr. Block was married December 2, 1865, at Black Hawk to Louise Smith, who was born in Switzerland in 1843. She came to the United States in the early '50's. In 1861 she traveled by wagon to Colorado. To Mr. and Mrs. Block were born five children: Harry, Louis, Edward, Joseph H., and Marie L.

Joseph H. acquired a common school education in the old Arapahoe and Broadway schools of Denver. In early manhood he turned his attention to mining interest at Irwin, Gunnison County, where he located for about 5 years. He then removed to Crested Butte where he engaged in merchandising in connection with his father. He afterward entered the insurance business and for 3 years he was cashier of the bank of Crested Butte. Disposing of his interests, he returned to Denver where he engaged in handling mining and oil interests.

On the 19th of June 1895 Mr. Block was united in marriage to Miss Augusta Hauch at Erie, Weld County. She was a daughter of Robert Hauch who came with eight others from Rolling Prairie, Wisconsin, arriving at the present site of Boulder, March 25, 1859. To Mr. and Mrs. Block have been born Ernestine, born March 25, 1896, who is the wife of Joseph L. Grigsby. They are the parents of two children. Josephine married Miles Norris. They are now living in the Philippine Islands.

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WILLIAM R. BLORE (1858)

William R. Blore was born in Otsego County, New York, July 27, 1835. At an early age he moved with his parents to Erie County, Pennsylvania, where his early life was spent on his father's farm and in attending school. In 1856 he went to Sarpy County, Nebraska, and during the two succeeding years was engaged in the real estate business.

In the fall of 1858 he came to Colorado and aided in organizing the town of Auraria where he remained until the following May, principally engaged in building. He then went to Gold Run, Boulder County, and began placer mining. On June 13, in company with M. L. McCaslin and Mr. Horsfal, discovered the

famous Horsfal lode at Gold Hill. During that season and the following, it yielded, by sluicing, \$10,000. In the fall of 1860 the Gold Hill Mining Company was organized--of which he became president--for the purpose of working the Horsfal lode. During the succeeding 2 years, while he filled that office, the lode yielded over \$300,000. Meantime in 1861, he purchased a claim for 160 acres of land on St. Vrain Creek and began stock raising.

In 1863 he sold his farm and in 1864, during the Indian outbreak on the plains, he enlisted in the 100-day service and was a participant in the famous Sand Creek fight [massacre]. In 1865 he returned East and spent 9 months in the States. Returning to Colorado he homesteaded 160 acres of land and purchased 1200 acres 9 miles northwest of Longmont. There he resided and engaged in farming and stock raising. He has improved his farm until he has the finest farm and stock ranch in Boulder County.

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MARK L. BLUNT (1859)

Mark L. Blunt was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 23, 1832, and was educated in the public schools of that city. At the age of 12, obliged to earn a livelihood, he found employment first in a book store. Subsequently, he learned the trade of a printer, supplemented by that of a stereotyper and electrotyper.

In March 1859, in company with George West and others forming an association known as the "Boston Company," he left for Pikes Peak, embarking upon the plains at St. Joseph, Missouri, with ox wagons. They arrived at Auraria in the early part of June. Horace Greeley, Albert D. Richardson, and Henry Villard had arrived a few days earlier. In the meantime [they?] made an examination and prepared a report upon the Gregory mines, which Mr. Byers of the Rocky Mountain News desired to publish in the form of an extra. But as the excitement raised by the discoveries of gold in the mountains had stampeded his printers, he had no one to put it in type. Hence he [Mr. Byers] went to the camp of the Boston Company in the Cherry Creek bottom and engaged George West, Mr. Blunt, and Wm. Summer to assist him in publishing the Greeley report. This was the first authoritative statement on the subject to which the people of the country accorded full credence. It was signed by Mr. Greeley and his companions, Richardson and Villard, and was printed on a small sheet of manila paper, there being no white print stock in hand at the time. It is Mr. Blunt's recollection that they received \$2 per 1000 ems for setting the type, and it was the first money they earned in the Rocky Mountain region.

A few days later the company proceeded to Golden City, en route to the mountains, and assisted in establishing the town by building one of the first cabins on its site and in organizing the Golden Town Company. George West, James MacDonald, and Mr. Blunt then began the publication of the "Mountaineer," afterward merged into the "Western Mountaineer," and edited by Albert D. Richardson and Col. Tom Knox, both famous journalists, correspondents, and book writers in their time.

The present "Transcript" was the legitimate successor of those primitive endeavors.

In August 1860 Richardson, Mr. Blunt, and two ladies made the ascent of Pikes Peak. At that time they were of the opinion that these were the first of the feminine gender to accomplish that difficult feat. But, as a matter of fact, they had been preceded in July 1858 by Mrs. Julia Archibald Holmes of Kansas.

Mr. Blunt was, as already stated, one of the founders of the town of Golden and, in due course, was elected recorder and, subsequently, a justice of the peace. In the summer of 1860 he was appointed postmaster. In March 1863 he went to the Missouri River with the 2nd Regiment, Colorado Volunteers, and was "engaged in the patriotic duty of handling sutler's goods." In June 1863 he returned to Colorado with a bunch of cattle and in April 1864 moved to the Arkansas River near Pueblo. From 1866 to 1872 he served as deputy collector of internal revenue under George W. Brown and his successor Dr. Morrison.

On February 18, 1881, he was appointed register of the U. S. Land Office at Pueblo and served by reappointment until October 1885 when, being a Republican, he was removed by President Cleveland, presumably for "offensive partisanship," as no other cause could be alleged. Since that time he has practiced as an attorney. He has been deputy clerk in the U.S. Circuit and District Courts for the district of Colorado and also as an examiner in Chancery for the Circuit Court.

Mr. Blunt married Linda J. Stour of Des Moines, Iowa, on July 2, 1871. Six children have been born to them, all natives of Pueblo County.

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PROF. JOHN L. BOGGS (1860)

John L. Boggs was born in Callaway County, near Jefferson City, Missouri, in 1823. He was a son of Lawrence and Elizabeth (Newsom) Boggs. He attended the public schools until 16 years of age and then entered Columbia College in Boone County, Missouri. He was graduated in 1839 [sic] at the head of his class, which numbered 37 members.

On the completion of his college course he resumed farming, but later engaged in merchandising. Subsequently, he practiced law in Missouri until about 35 years of age. In 1860, the year prior to the territorial organization, Mr. Boggs came to Colorado. He represented Douglas County in the first legislature and took an active part in formulating the early policy of the territory. He practiced law in Denver and won many noted forensic combats when pitted against such celebrated lawyers as Judge Hallett and others.

In 1864 he participated in the Indian war, raising the 3rd Colorado Regiment to fight the Red men, for which he received a substantial pension. About that time he was connected with a stage line and telegraph office. In 1868 he made the first settlement in Beulah, where he made his home with the exception of 1 year spent in the vicinity of Pueblo.

He had considerable ability as a phrenologist and followed that profession to some extent.

He was first married in 1841 when Elizabeth Graham became his wife. After her death he was again married in 1860. This second union being with Fannie E. Skinner, who also passed away. His third wife was Pearl C. Windett. He is the



father of five children: David W., living in southern Colorado; Louis G. of California; Oliver L., who is interested in a stage line in Arizona; George B., who is engaged in mining in Rio Grande [County], Colorado; and John D., a physician of Winchester, Oklahoma. There are also seven grandchildren and one great grandchild.

Mr. Boggs served as sheriff (deputy) for 16 years, deputy assessor for 6 years, justice of the peace for three terms, and, when in Douglas County, filled the office of county commissioner for two terms.

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FREDERICK S. BOLSINGER (1860)

Frederick S. Bolsinger was born in Chalfield [Chatfield?], Minnesota, March 26, 1860, a son of Maxwell D. and Emily [Atchison] Bolsinger. Maxwell D. was born and reared in Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

In 1855 he [Maxwell] moved to Colesburg, Iowa, where he married Emily Atchison, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Frederick Atchison. In November 1858 he moved his family to Chatfield, but 2 years later came to Colorado and located in Gilpin County, where he engaged in mining. He took up the Herbert mine in Nevada [sic] and became the owner of other mining properties, some of which are now operated by his children.

During the campaigns against the Indians he [Maxwell] served in the 3rd Colorado Cavalry. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. His death occurred in 1892 in Colorado. His wife passed away in Chatfield, Minnesota, 5 years later. The following are their children: Henry C., Frederick S., Charles C., and Maxwell D.

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PETER BONESTEEL (1860)

Captain Bonesteel of Company E., Colorado Volunteers, was detailed with Captain George L. Sanborn of Company H., 1st Regiment of Colorado Volunteers, to escort a delegation of Ute Indians in 1862 to the Missouri River for the purpose of making a treaty at Washington [D.C.], for the relinquishment of their lands in western Colorado.

They crossed the plains in the winter of 1862-63 to the Missouri River, where they were held 4 months, most of the time employed in hunting down bushwhackers. They returned to Colorado in the spring of 1863.

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VAN D. and MARY A. BOONE and ALBERT G. BOONE (1860)

Van D. and Mary A. Boone were natives of Kentucky and direct descendants of the famous frontiersman Daniel Boone.

Van D. was a leading stockman in western Missouri, coming to Colorado with his family in 1860 and settling in Pueblo County. There he took up government land 18 miles east of Pueblo. He devoted the remainder of his life to farming and stock raising. His death occurred on his ranch when he was 87 years of age.

His wife was a sister of William Randall of London, Kentucky, who was a member of Congress for several years and a distinguished citizen of Kentucky.

To Mr. and Mrs. Boone were born seven children: Albert G.; Emma H., Mrs. Lewis Barnham, whose son Lewis Barnham, Jr., was adjutant general of Colorado; Charles R. of Archuleta County; Zurelda E. of Pueblo; Harriet B., wife of T. R. Jones of Pueblo; Benjamin F.; and Jesse M. of Pueblo County.

Albert G. Boone was 15 years of age when he came with his parents to Colorado in 1860. He being the eldest child had charge of the farm and business affairs. In 1883, he went to New Mexico where he engaged in raising stock for 3 years, which he ranged on the plains of the territory. From New Mexico he came to Archuleta County in 1886 and homesteaded a quarter section of land 16 miles south of Pagosa Springs; he has since made many valuable improvements and engaged in raising stock.

He has served as county commissioner for several years. As a school director he organized school district No. 6 in his county.

While he has had many reverses, they did not discourage him, and in spite of them he worked his way forward to a position of independence and influence among the substantial men of the country.

In 1876 Mr. Boone married Miss Susie H. Fosdick, daughter of Henry M. Fosdick of Pueblo County, a civil engineer who laid out the town site of Pueblo. To this union were born six children: Dan D., Henry A., Elsie B., Jesse, Elliott, and Esther.

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#### GILLETT L. BOOTH (1860)

Gillett L. Booth was born at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, April 18, 1856, a son of Levi and Millie (Downing) Booth. [Levi, the] father, who was an attorney, was one of the two first graduates of the University of Wisconsin and moved in 1857 to Madison, where he engaged in professional practice [for] about 4 years. In 1860 he came to Colorado and soon after was joined by his wife and son who had been visiting near Sandusky, Ohio. He [Levi] engaged in mining and other occupations. For 3 years they lived in Leadville and then moved to Lamacia [La Mesilla?], 6 miles from Las Cruces, and 40 miles from old Mexico. For 6 months the father [Levi] carried on a mercantile business. In the entire town of 10,000 inhabitants, there were but three white women.

In 1864 they returned to Denver and took up land near the city, where he made his home. Until 14 years of age, Gillett did not attend school; however, under his mother's instructions he was taught to read and write and was given a knowledge of arithmetic. After coming to Denver he attended the city schools and in time became the possessor of a fair education.

At 21 years of age he [Gillett] rented a farm, but after a year he returned to the home place where he remained 6 years. May 1, 1884, he married Miss Carrie N. [illegible] Hale of Denver. She was born near St. Johnsbury, Vermont, a daughter of Loren and Roxanna (Brown) Hale, who [had] moved from New Hampshire to Vermont. Three years before his marriage he had bought a home, and to it he took his bride. They are the parents of four children: Levi C., Pirley [illegible] Thomas, Charles Holbrook, and Hazel Lillian. In 1896 he embarked in the dairy business.

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JOSEPH W. BOOTH (1860)

Joseph W. Booth was born November 7, 1825, shortly after the death of his father, Joseph Booth, in Columbus, Ohio. The family is descended from Sir Richard Booth of England, who came to America and remained until his death.

When a boy, he accompanied his mother and stepfather, Mr. Hubbard, to Pickaway County, Ohio, where he attended the public schools. When 17 years of age he returned to Columbus and there learned the carriage-maker's trade under his brothers, E. and H. F. Booth.

Immediately after learning of the discovery of gold in California in 1849 he went to the Pacific coast and for 4 years engaged in mining. Returning to Columbus in 1853, he was married November 7, 1853, to Laura Denman, a native of Erie County, Ohio. One year later he removed to Iowa and settled in Franklin County where he engaged in farming until 1860.

The discovery of gold in Colorado led him to remove to this State. In 1860 he arrived in Denver and from there proceeded to Golden where he engaged in gardening and agricultural pursuits. At the same time he devoted considerable attention to mining.

In 1864 he enlisted as a member of the 3rd Colorado Cavalry, Co. K., under Capt. Schock and Col. Shoup, and fought Red men on the frontier. He was in the battle of Sand Creek [massacre], and there he was in the midst of the fight, but escaped uninjured, although the bridle was shot off his horse.

In 1866 he went to Pueblo County and, after spending 1 year on Turkey Creek, he settled on the ranch about 3 miles from Pueblo, upon which fruit and general farm products, as well as stock, are raised.

Mrs. Booth was a daughter of John Denman, a native of Kent County, England. To Mr. and Mrs. Booth were born one son and three daughters. The son, William Tell Booth, was a prominent furniture dealer in Cripple Creek and at one time served in the State legislature and has been president of the board of trade in his town. The daughters are: Mrs. George Myers of Arizona, Mrs. Della Rossbach of Cripple Creek, and Carrie May Booth, a bookkeeper and cashier for the Booth Furniture Co. of Cripple Creek. There are 10 grandchildren, of whom the grandparents are justly proud.

LEVI BOOTH (1860)

Levi Booth was born in Moravia Township, Cayuga County, New York, May 1, 1829, a son of Ager and Betsy (Downing) Booth. They were natives of Connecticut and there reared and married, but were for years residents of a New York farm. Both the Booth and Downing families originated in England.

When Levi was about 15 years of age he left the home farm and went to Dodge County, Wisconsin, where he joined his brother David L. After a year he went to Madison, Wisconsin, where he had an uncle. A year later he entered the preparatory department of the University of Wisconsin and was one of the two young men who formed the first class that graduated from that institution with the degree of A.B. After completing his literary education he studied law with an uncle, J. G. Knapp, who afterward became a judge in the southern district of New Mexico.

He was admitted to the bar at the age of 27. While still in Madison, Wisconsin, August 15, 1854, prior to his admission to the bar, Mr. Booth married Miss Millie A. Downing, who was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, a daughter of David and Emily (Whitney) Downing. For a short time he conducted a real estate office in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, and he was similarly engaged in Black River Falls for 1 year. Returning to Madison, he completed his law studies and formed a partnership with his uncle and another gentleman, and for some 5 years engaged in practice there.

In 1860, with a team of horses, he drove from Omaha to Denver in 18 days, accompanying George W. Stoner and Charles Hilton. The wagon was so crowded with provisions and supplies that he thought it best to leave his law books in Omaha, although he had planned to practice law in Colorado. Instead, however, he went to California Gulch where he engaged in mining. Returning East for his family who had been visiting in Sandersbury [sic], Ohio, Mr. Booth brought them as far west as Fremont, Nebraska, with horse teams. But in the latter town he disposed of his horses and bought cattle with which he made the remainder of the journey. They had left Madison April 18, 1861, and arrived in California Gulch July 12. While on their way, one of their children, a girl of 3 years, died and was buried on the plains July 2. Arriving at his destination he resumed mining, while his wife at the same time kept a hotel, express office, post office, and store. In the meantime his uncle had been appointed by President Lincoln a judge in New Mexico\* and he decided to join him there.

In the fall of 1863 he and his family drove with horses to La Mesilla, taking with them four loads of merchandise. They left Denver September 3 and arrived at La Mesilla early in November after some exciting experiences with the Mexicans, who made repeated efforts to steal from them. They engaged in the mercantile business, but Mrs. Booth did not like the country on account of the few white women there and the many privations people were compelled to endure. For this reason they sold out and returned to Denver. While on their way north, in fording a stream, they were washed down the current and one horse went under. They cut the horses loose and took refuge on an island where they were in dire distress until rescued by the help of Peter Dotson, U. S. Marshal for Utah at the time of the Mountain Meadow massacre. Since his return to Arapahoe County, Mr. Booth has occupied his present homestead.

Since the organization of the grange, he has been identified with it, and for many years was master of the State grange. He was a successful farmer, dairyman and stock raiser. His property was located in section 18, township 4 south, range 67 west. He is the owner of 560 acres of land, nearly all of which lies in one body.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Booth: Gillett, engaged in farming and dairying, and Emma who was born at Black Hawk Falls, Wisconsin, March 25, 1858, died on the plains when the family were moving to Colorado. Lillie B. was born in La Mesilla, New Mexico, November 25, 1863, and married Judge C. C. Holbrook and lives at Alamosa, Colorado. Ella Grace, the youngest of the family was born in the house where her father now lives, November 13, 1868. She is the wife of D. W. Working, who is a newspaper man and has been secretary of the State Agricultural College [Colorado State University] at Fort Collins. They and their two children live on Mr. Booth's farm.

Miss Lillie Holbrook, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook, was married to Earl Wettengel June 3, 1915. They are the parents of one daughter, Lillie.

\* New Mexico became a State in 1912.

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#### THE BOSTON PARTY [sic] (1859)

On the 12th of June 1859, an eastern party, styling themselves "The Boston Company" [sic], and consisting of George West, James MacDonald, L. Patton, M. L. Blunt, J. McIntyre, J. H. Bird, and Walter Pollard, came into this valley over Cemetery Hill to the southeast. They camped that evening with hundreds of others on the banks of Clear Creek.

Another party arrived in 1859, consisting of John M. Ferrell, Thomas W. Knox, and A. D. Richardson.

A party arriving in 1858 consisted of William Kroening, F. C. Taylor, Gilbert Huntington, Augusta Cleremont, Chalafa, Samuel Anderson, Riley V. Dunton, and William Frazier.

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#### PERRY BOSWORTH (1860)

Perry Bosworth located in Larimer County in the spring of 1860.

He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Willis of Fort Collins, June 1917, having lived in the State 57 years.

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ANTHONY BOTT (1858)

Anthony Bott was born in Alsace Lorraine on the border between Germany and France and was brought to the U. S. at the age of 2 years. He lived with his parents in Pennsylvania and, when a young man, came overland in a prairie schooner to the foot of Pikes Peak. He lived a year on Cherry Creek in 1858 where he kept a general store. He then returned to the Pikes Peak region and homesteaded the farm on which Colorado City [El Paso County] was built. He was in the building and contracting business for many years.

He was never married\* and is survived by one sister, who has lived with him for the last 20 years. Mr. Anthony Bott, the owner of the first general store on Cherry Creek on the site of Denver, and the founder of Colorado City, died at his home in Colorado City on December 12, 1917, at the age of 80 years.

He was prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of the Knights Templars and the Shrine. A nephew, Fred W. Bott, a former resident of Denver, is now living in New Orleans.

Mrs. Anthony Bott\*, a resident of Colorado City since 1870, and whose husband was a '59er [sic], died at her home in that town on August 6, 1909, at the age of 69 years.

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JAMES LOUIS BOUTWELL (1859)

James L. Boutwell was born in Jefferson, New York, October 27, 1830. His parents were James and Lucy (Reid) Boutwell, natives of Vermont. His youthful experiences were those of the farm-bred boy. In the spring of 1859 he arrived in Colorado. The journey across the plains was made with wagon and ox teams. During his first season he was engaged in prospecting for gold at Boulder. He conducted a hotel on Big Thompson Creek at the old stage crossing on the Cherokee trail. This was without doubt the first eating station on the way to California along the overland route for stages.

On the 5th of July 1855 he was wedded to Miss Sarah J. Thiel, daughter of John R. Thiel of St. Louis, Missouri. Their children are Jennie, who has passed away; Thomas P., employed in the U. S. Mint at Denver; Mamie J., the deceased wife of L. C. Wannamaker; Lillian and Grace, twins, the latter the wife of Dr. J. H. Allen.

In 1905, Mr. and Mrs. Boutwell celebrated their golden anniversary.

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JOSEPH W. BOWLES (1859)

Joseph W. Bowles was born in Rockford, North Carolina, July 17, 1836. In 1848 the family moved the Marshall County, Iowa. Mr. Bowles lived on the farm which

he helped to improve until March 1858, when he went to Riley County, Kansas. The next spring he crossed the plains with cattle teams, being 36 days on the road from Fort Riley to Denver, where he arrived May 25, 1859.

Mr. Bowles served two terms as sheriff for the mining district of Nevada [Nevadaville?]. He served two terms of 3 years each as county commissioner of Arapahoe County.

He was married in Denver December 16, 1867, to Miss Cynthia R. Miller (Blackburn). Of four children three are now living: Charles W., Edward V., and Josie. To Mr. and Mrs. Bowles were born five children, Charles W., Edwards [sic] V., Josie C. and Harry, both deceased and Walter A. [Note: this paragraph was originally two. The number of children and those who were living at the time two different sets of data were collected have been faithfully retyped.]

Joseph W. Bowles located in the Platte Valley. Mr. Bowles died at Littleton, Colorado, September 11, 1906.

Charles Wesley Bowles was wedded March 20, 1892, to Miss Addie N. Lee. They have become the parents of two sons and two daughters. Nellie C., born October 1893, married George Lloyd McGee November 1917. Albert and Edward both deceased. Charles A. was born January 27, 1907.

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GEORGE AUSTIN BOYD (1859)

George Austin Boyd was born in Virginia and shortly after attaining his majority removed to Missouri, settling in Franklin County.

At the time of the great gold excitement of 1849 he started for California overland with three wagon loads of saddles. He remained in the Far West until 1853, returning the year of the total eclipse. At the time of the Pikes Peak excitement of 1859 he again crossed the plains, opening a store at California Gulch. He remained there for 2 years and then returned to St. Louis where he acted as livestock agent for the Wabash R. R.; he conducted at hotel as well. From there he went to Texas, where he carried on a stock business until 1887. The climate not proving healthful, he returned to Colorado and settled in Denver.

He has been especially interested in the development of barren lands and in fruit growing. He had two brothers--John and Harmon--who served in the Mexican war, and another brother, Elias, who was captain of a Missouri company called into service during Price's raid in the Civil War. [A reference, possibly, either to Brigadier General Sterling "Pap" Price or to Colonel Samuel Price.]

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Boyd were the parents of 10 children. Jerome H. Boyd, M.D., surgeon for the Florence and Cripple Creek R. R. at Victor, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, August 27, 1857. The eldest of seven survivors, he was educated in public schools and the St. Louis University. In 1878 he graduated from the American Medical College of St. Louis. In 1880 he settled in Fort Worth, Texas. In 1883 he came to Colorado, hoping that the climate would benefit his health. Opening an office at Louisville, Boulder County, he not only engaged in general practice, but also acted as mayor, postmaster,

proprietor of a livery business, and owner of the only drug store in the town. In January 1895 he went to Cripple Creek and Victor. He decided to settle in Victor. He is the oldest surgeon connected with the Florence and Cripple Creek road and has also acted as surgeon for several of the largest mining companies.

At Waxahachie, Texas, November 27, 1878, Dr. Boyd married Emma Lee Foard, by whom he had one child, Willie Alice. On January 1, 1887, he married Catherine Etta, daughter of Anton Rosenbaum, who was born in Germany and came to America when young. Dr. and Mrs. Boyd have one child, Pearl Elizabeth.

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JOSEPH T. BOYD (1859)

Joseph T. Boyd was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, in 1840. He spent his boyhood in his native town, and received a liberal education in the public schools. He then entered the North Servickly [Sewickley?] Seminary and graduated from that institution in 1855. In 1856 he emigrated to Missouri and was alternately engaged in farming and teaching until 1859 when he started for the Rocky Mountains. Since coming to Colorado his pursuits have been various. He was engaged in prospecting and mining until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion.

In 1860 he accompanied a party in search of the famous Kinsie--or Lost Gulch--at the mouth of the Gunnison River.

At the opening of the war he enlisted in Capt. George West's company, 2nd Colorado Volunteers. He served in various capacities until the consolidation of his regiment with the 3rd Regiment made him a supernumerary and he was mustered out. He was soon after commissioned by [Territorial] Governor [John] Evans to raise a company for the 100-day regiment, after which he was appointed commissary of the regiment and served as aide to Col. Chivington at the battle of Sand Creek [massacre].

After the war he embarked in the real estate business until 1874 when he was appointed a member of the board of managers of the penitentiary at Canon City. He served two terms as chief clerk in the lower house of the Colorado Territorial Legislature, his second term expiring January 23, 1876. He then engaged in mining and real estate speculations until January 1878 when he was appointed under-sheriff, under John W. Belcher, sheriff of Jefferson County; this position he held until January 1880.

In the fall of 1876 he was a candidate on the Republican ticket for the Colorado State Senate against Allison H. De France, Democrat. The result of the election appearing to be a tie vote, considered doubtful was cast and the seat was contested. The election returns were then [re]counted before the senate for their final action, which resulted in favor of Mr. De France.

He was married November 16, 1870, to Miss Mary Marshall, daughter of Robert P. Marshall of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. They have three sons.



ROBERT BOYD (1859)

Robert Boyd was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, September 21, 1837, and was a son of Andrew Boyd who migrated from Scotland. He was reared to manhood on the home farm. He left the farm in 1857 when a young man of 20 years and made his way to Leavenworth, Kansas. For 2 years he was employed there by the firm of Reid and Lawrence, land agents. In the spring of 1860 [sic], during the Pikes Peak excitement, he started with a party for Colorado, taking the Smoky Hill route and arriving in Denver on the 22nd of May 1859 [sic]. Through the summer months he prospected and engaged in mining at Black Hawk. In 1860 he took up a squatter's claim on the Platte River and put in a crop, which was destroyed by a band of Indians who camped there. Abandoning that claim he then took a squatter's claim of 160 acres in the Cache la Poudre valley and was associated with Graham Scott. Lewis Rice and George Hunt bought out their interests in 1865.

Mr. Boyd was wedded to Miss Agness M. White of New York on February 14, 1871. They became the parents of six children: Andrew W., who died at about the age of 23 years; Robert Jr.; Aurilia; Charles; Jennie; and Elizabeth.

Mr. Boyd died June 1, 1915.

JUDGE T. P. BOYD (1859)

Theodore Perry Boyd was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, in 1813. He was educated for a civil engineer, and followed his profession on the Erie Canal during the years 1835-37, and upon other public works for several years.

He was married to Mary S. Clow October 19, 1837. Ten children were born to this union: four deceased and six living, all residents of Colorado. In 1838 Mr. Boyd with his father, Col. Joseph T. Boyd, engaged in general merchandising through western Pennsylvania. In 1849 he went overland to California, remained there 4 years and made quite a fortune in mining and mercantile pursuits, the whole of which was swept away by the great flood at Sacramento. Returning to his home in Pennsylvania, he remained there until 1856 when he again started [westward] with his family but was induced to settle in Missouri. There he opened a large farm in Henry County. Remaining there until 1859 when he disposed of his interests and joined the immense emigration of that year, with the intention of proceeding to California if the reports of the discovery of gold [in Colorado] should be unfounded.

He arrived in Golden in June 1859, about the time the town was being organized, and built the third house that was erected there. In the winter of '59 he located, with his sons, farms on Clear Creek, some 7 miles east of Golden at the point since known as Boyd's Crossing. When the provisional government for Colorado was established, he was chosen as one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court. He served as one of the commissioners for Jefferson County and in various other positions of honor and trust for several years thereafter.

Judge Boyd returned to Pennsylvania in the fall of 1865 and died at New Castle on May 2, 1866, aged 53 years.

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ROBERT BOYLAN (1860)

Robert Boylan was born in Hamilton, Ohio, January 2, 1841, a son of Samuel and Mary (Hoagland) Boylan. He was one of eight children. The family moved to Iowa, from Iowa in 1856 they went to Kansas. In 1858 they established their home in St. Joseph, Missouri. When a boy of 13 years, Robert began life for himself. During the winter he followed the usual custom of country lads and studied the three R's in the district school. In the summer he followed the plow or guided the harrow over the furrowed land.

March 29, 1860, with a spring wagon and a yoke of cattle he left St. Joe for Colorado arriving in Denver April 27. While en route west he had come across a man who was walking across the plains and, with a friendly desire to help him, he brought the stranger with him. On reaching Denver he learned of an uncle on Cherry Creek and left his outfit and provisions with the stranger while he looked up his relative. Three days later he returned to find that the stranger, outfit, and provisions had vanished completely, leaving him with but five cents in his possession. There was nothing for him to do but make the best of an unfortunate affair. He secured employment in a saw mill, but after 2 weeks went to Buckskin Joe [Park County] and from there to California Gulch, where he worked in the mines for a month.

Returning to Buckskin Joe, he soon afterward discovered the Bates mine (now the famous Cyclone mine) and there he worked for some months. But, while the mine was profitable, he had become dissatisfied and abandoned it. After spending the winter in Canon City, he returned to Buckskin Joe in the spring and there discovered Excelsior mine No. 1, which was within 500 feet of his former mine. This he abandoned after 2 months, although he had taken out something like \$3000. It is worthy of note that the Bates mine has been sold several times for sums between \$2 million and \$3 million and the Excelsior No. 1 has brought \$1 million. Abandoning the Excelsior to go to Washington Gulch on the breaking out of the excitement there, he worked in the mines at that camp for a time. During the winter that followed he was one of the party of six that worked at Colorado Springs in mines but, becoming "broke" they went to Cripple Creek where they built sluices. Three of the men worked at gulch mining and three others worked at sinking a shaft. From all that can be learned it is supposed that this shaft was sunk on the site of the famous Stratton mine.

In the spring of 1863 he went to Georgia gulch and during the summer worked by the day. With the money thus earned he purchased three claims: Nos. 7, 8, and 9, paying down all of his ready money and assuming a debt of \$1000. Going to Black Hawk he worked as stationary engineer in the New York mill. In the spring of 1864 with his savings he returned to Georgia gulch to work his claims. During the summer he bought three other claims. He was so fortunate in his efforts that in the winter he had a bank account of \$1000,000 [sic, \$1,000,000?] standing to his credit. About that time he bought 25 more claims but the development of these extensive properties brought such heavy obligations to him that he was unable to carry the load and sold the claims. Going to Coal Creek and engaging in the saw mill business he enjoyed a few years of prosperity, but finally forest fires destroyed his mill.

Once more starting out without money [sic], Mr. Boylan went to Left Hand Creek and bought the ranch where he has since resided. He has become known as one of the successful ranchmen of Boulder County.

September 16, 1875, Mr. Boylan married Miss Alice Allen, daughter of J. B. Allen a prominent farmer of Jefferson County. They are the parents of five children: Judson G. [C.?], John, Robert R., Hattie, wife of Clyde Jain, a farmer of Boulder, and Nellie.

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WILLIAM BRADBURN and WIFE (1859)

Early in the spring of 1859, Wm. Bradburn and wife and daughter reached Denver after a hard trip in a covered wagon from Franktown [Frankfort?], Kentucky. They settled below Cherry Creek on what is now Blake Street. It was at this location that Uncle Billy Bradburn opened Denver's first blacksmith shop and wagon factory.

The daughter became Mrs. M. W. Lare, founder of the Lare Sanitarium for tuberculosis patients. Mrs. Lare died of pneumonia and heart disease at her home, 4633 Vallejo Street, early on the morning of January 1, 1917, at the age of 65 years.

She was survived by two sons, George Lare of Denver and Leon A. Lare of Leadville.

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DR. STANTON M. BRADBURY (1859)

Stanton M. Bradbury was born in Pike County, Illinois, April 20, 1843, one of four children born to Samuel and Julia Ann (Merris, illegible, Morris?) Bradbury.

In 1859 he crossed the plains, at which time he visited several of the camps in the mining districts in the State. He then returned to Illinois. In 1861 he again started for the West with a party of gold seekers who went to Montana and Bannock City [Bannack?]. They were among the first to locate mines. For 2 years he was connected with producing mines in that section. He returned East and settled in St. Louis where, for several years, he was connected with railroad interests.

At Kansas City, Missouri, where he took up the study of dentistry, he remained until 1871. Then he removed to Canon City, Colorado, there entering upon practice. Afterward he was engaged in practice in different parts of the State, finally settling in Grand Junction in 1889.

A brother, James M., is a physician and surgeon, and another, Daniel A., is an architect. Both are residents of Canon City.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury were the parents of four children: Cora, wife of Edward W. Keller; Asa A.; Ellery; and Arthur. Mr. Bradbury died in April 1880.

In 1891 Dr. [Stanton M.] Bradbury, at Grand Junction, organized the Western Colorado Academy of Science for the study and advancement of the natural sciences. As head of the academy he has led the members in their researches in geology and botany and has made a great advance in his acquaintances with nature in its varied forms.

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JUDGE S. H. BRADLEY (1860)

Judge S. H. Bradley, a native of Pennsylvania, was born June 14, 1816. His early life, until his fifteenth year, was spent in his father's flouring mill. After which he clerked in various stores for 8 years. In 1839 he embarked in the mercantile business. In 1844 he moved to Fairfield, Jefferson County, Iowa, and engaged in farming for 2 years. He was elected to the office of clerk of Jefferson County for two terms; he was also elected treasurer and recorder for one term each, and county judge for one term.

In the spring of 1860 he crossed the plains to Colorado arriving in Gilpin County--then Jefferson Territory--on June 27, locating in Black Hawk. For the six succeeding years he was engaged in [gold-bearing] quartz milling and mining [from which gold was extracted]. In 1866 he was elected justice of the peace, which office he has since continued to hold, with the exception of 2 years from 1877 to 1879. During that time he filled the office of police justice of Black Hawk for 2 years, of city clerk for 2 years, and as judge of the probate court of Gilpin County for two terms, from 1867 to 1869 and from 1871 to 1873.

Since his residence in Gilpin County, he has been more or less identified with its mining interests and engaged in development of the Kansas and Bedford lodes in the Enterprise district.

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THOMAS CORWIN BRAINARD (1859)

Thomas C. Brainard was born in Poland, Mahoning County, Ohio, February 7, 1842, of Irish and English ancestry. His mother's family, Twist by name, were old settlers of Connecticut. His father was a well known hotel man of Poland. At the age of 15 he went to Muscatine, Iowa, where he remained, engaged in the express business, until 1859. He then started for Colorado, purchasing his outfit at Rock Island [Illinois], which consisted of five teams, two wagons, and supplies, and traveled by way of the Platte River route, arriving at Denver in June 1859.

From that time until 1861 he was engaged in freighting from Denver to the mining towns of Gilpin County.

In May 1861 he was married at Golden City to Miss Anna McCleary, who came with her parents from Trumbull County, Ohio, to Colorado in June 1859. After his marriage, Mr. Brainard settled upon a farm in Jefferson County. Seven years later he entered the hotel business at Denver, continuing the same until his removal to Boulder in 1872. In Boulder he opened and has since conducted the

Brainard Hotel with success and satisfaction to the public and a credit to the city of Boulder.

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WILLIAM BRANDIS (1860)

William Brandis was born in 1841 near Bremen, Germany. When still a child, he came with his parents to Galveston, Texas, moving afterward to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, where he attended school.

He crossed the plains in 1860, arriving at Denver June 13, and spending the remainder of the season mining at Central City and Black Hawk. In those days the only post office for the mining district was located in Central City. A Mr. Fields delivered letters to whom they were addressed, charging 25 cents for the service. In November 1861 he [Brandis] enlisted in Co. E, 1st Colorado Volunteer Cavalry under Col. John M. Chivington, and served 3 years. After his discharge he followed teaming between Central City and Georgetown and between Denver and Camp Collins [now Fort Collins]. In the winter of 1865 he hauled government corn with an ox team for the soldiers at Camp Collins, stopping at "Auntie" Stone's house, then not quite finished.

In 1867 he hauled lumber from North Clear Creek to Cheyenne and sold it for \$100 per thousand feet. In 1870 he filed on a homestead in the Box Elder Valley, 4 miles northeast of Fort Collins, and settled down to the life of a ranchman, engaging in stock raising. In 1879, after the completion of the Larimer and Weld canal, he engaged in general farming in connection with his stock business. He married Christine Johnson in 1873 at Greeley and four children were born to them: Kate C., Walter, Alice, and Oscar. Alice died in 1893. In 1905 Mr. Brandis sold his farm and moved with his wife and daughter Kate to San Diego, California, where Mrs. B. died July 15, 1910. Walter lives at Fort Morgan and Oscar is a prosperous farmer in the Wellington district. Mr. Brandis and daughter Kate continued to reside in San Diego, California.

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SAMUEL BRANTNER (1859)

Samuel Brantner was born in Washington County, Maryland, August 13, 1820. His father having died, his mother moved to Ohio where Mr. Brantner remained until 1852, working on a farm and at the cooper trade. In 1852 he went to California and remained 6 years, most of the time engaged in farming. Returning to Ohio he remained about 1 year and then started westward.

He was married in Shelby County, Missouri, in 1859, and the following May started with his family for Pikes Peak, where he arrived in August. The first year in Colorado was spent in farming on Cherry creek 4 miles from Denver. In June 1860 he bought the farm where he now lives, 15 miles below Denver, on the Platte.

Mr. Brantner has been quite successful in farming and stock raising.

His daughter, who was married in December 1879, was the first white girl born in Colorado.

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HENRY BRAUCH (1859)

Henry Brauch was born at Marnin, Lusenbourg [sic], Germany, September 14, 1837. He came to America in 1853, coming to Denver with an ox team in 1859. He was accompanied by his two brothers, reaching Golden where they sold their ox teams. His brothers decided they had had enough of the West and started for Minnesota on foot, a perilous undertaking in those days of roaming Indian bands. Henry remained in Golden. For many years he was engaged in the hotel business.

Mr. Brauch returned to Lusenburg [sic] in 1863 where he married Mary Gouraund. On his return to America he farmed in Minnesota for a time, returning to Denver in 1894. He died at his home in Denver December 15, 1922, at the age of 84 years.

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MRS. SUSAN BREACH (1860)

Mrs. Susan Breach, a resident of Boulder for 55 years, died in that city on May 28, 1915. She was 85 years old.

Mrs. Breach had lived in the house in which she died ever since she went to Boulder.

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HON. SAMUEL M. BREATH (1859)

Samuel M. Breath was born October 5, 1817, at No. 50 Lombard Street, New York City, of Scotch and English ancestry. The family settled in Illinois when he was an infant. When he was 8 years old he was sent back to New York in order that he might attend school there as the schools in Illinois were very poor at that time. He remained in the city for 3 years and then returned home to work on this father's farm near Marine, Illinois, until he was 18 years of age.

In 1845 he engaged in mining in the Galena, Illinois, and the Grant County, Wisconsin, lead mines for about a year. He resided in Alton, Illinois, first connected with a lumber company and later with a grocery. In 1859 he started for Colorado with a large stock of merchandise of various kinds: tools, machinery, etc. He fitted out five large wagons with five yoke of oxen to each and proceeded up the Platte and North Platte Rivers from Omaha, Nebraska, choosing that route in order that better grazing might be found for his cattle.

The trip was made very successfully and in June the little party reached Boulder. He put up a 16 X 32 tent here for a store and embarked in business.

But in the same fall everybody left for other fields and he went to Golden City. There he erected a substantial log store and continued in business until about the time of the Civil War. At which time the government bought all the supplies he had for the equipment of soldiers. In 1862 he returned, buying a large ranch on South Boulder River, about 10 miles from the county seat. He mined and prospected in Ward district. While in Golden he had sold goods to a stamp mill and was finally obliged to take the same in payment of the debt. He moved it [the stamp mill] to Ward where it was the first mill in operation. Later he opened the mine now known as the Niwot (an Indian name meaning left hand) and within a few months had taken out \$50,000 worth of ore. Then, following the example of many others, he put up a 50-stamp mill, the finest in the State at that time. It was erected at a cost of \$125,000 by the Niwot Mining Co. of New York and was burned down in November 1866. Mr. Breath and two friends owned a three-fifths interest of the \$500,000 stock of the company. When a new mill had been built and everything was again in working order, Mr. Breath resigned his position as superintendent of the concern, owing to the fact that they had mined down to the refractory ore, for which there was then no efficient method of treatment. For the next few years he was interested in various enterprises, conducting a mercantile business, prospecting and mining in Caribou, and homesteading in Nederland Park. He owned 320 acres in that district.

For three terms he acted in the capacity of commissioner of Boulder County; once while the Civil War was in progress, at which time county bonds were issued for the purpose of raising and equipping a company for the service.

In 1865 and 1866 he was a member of the Territorial Legislature of Colorado, and in the sessions of 1881 he served for a third term in the legislative body of this commonwealth. In 1872 and 1873 he was probate and county judge of Boulder County. On October 11, 1863, Judge Breath married Mrs. Amanda Barker, who had come to Boulder County in 1862. She as born in Vermont, a daughter of Abel and Amanda (Hobard) Goss. She was first married in 1851 to Jerome Barker, a pioneer of 1860.

The only child of Judge and Mrs. Breath was Edward who died in his seventeenth year in 1881.

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HON. HIRAM J. BRENDLINGER (1859)

Mr. Brendlinger was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1825. When 6 years old he moved with his parents to Philadelphia. He attended school until the age of 14, then entered a store and clerked until 1850. In May of that year he started for California via the Isthmus [of Panama], which he crossed in barges and with mules. Returning to San Francisco, he joined partnership with John Kurtz in the tobacco business, in which he continued until the fall of 1857. He then closed his business and returned to the East. He was attracted by reports of the discovery of gold in the Pikes Peak region and on the 24th of February 1859 left Philadelphia for the mountains.

At Leavenworth, Kansas, he outfitted, taking a small stock of cigars and left on the 22nd of April, arriving at Denver on the 30th of May. He opened business temporarily on Ferry Street. In the spring of 1861 he tore down the

cabin, putting up a two-story frame building. This building was burned down in the fire of April 19, 1863.

In the spring of 1864 he was chosen mayor of the city and the same year was elected to the lower house of the Territorial Legislature on what was known as the "Anti-State" ticket.

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GARDNER [sic] C. BREWER (1860)

Garnder [sic] C. Brewer was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 16, 1834. He graduated from the Boston grammar schools, later engaging in the fancy goods business with his partner, Greenleaf. In 1860, together with his partner, he located in Denver and engaged in the general mercantile business.

He is a prominent Mason and, for three successive years, was the W. M. [possibly: Worthy Grand Master] of Denver Lodge No. 5.

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GEORGE ALBERT BRIDGE (1859)

George Albert Bridge was born in Boston, Massachusetts in 1840. He arrived at Denver, Colorado, the spring of 1859. He was type distributor for the Rocky Mountain News when that paper was first published April 23, 1859.

He was married to E. M. Woodrow October 21, 1866. Two sons were born to this couple: Joseph F. Bridge, July 24, 1867, and George A. Bridge, Jr., September 14, 1869.

Nather [illegible] May Parker, daughter of George A. Bridge, Jr., and Mary Burhight, was born May 2, 1892. Mrs. Parker is now a member of the Pioneer Ladies Aid Society of Colorado.

The above data furnished by Mrs. Ettie Woodrow Nienhiser who was the step-daughter of George A. Bridge, Sr.

Mrs. Nienhiser is now the president of the Pioneer Ladies Aid Society of Colorado, 1927-1928.

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CHARLES H. BRIGGS (1860)

Charles H. Briggs was born May 24, 1857 [sic], in Dayton, Ohio. He moved with his parents from Dayton to Richmond, Indiana, later moving to Lafayette, and from there to South Bend, where he remained until 1860. He received his education in the public schools of that city. He left South Bend, March 28, 1860 [sic]. He drove a team across the plains making the journey without any accidents or unusual incidents to mar its pleasure. He engaged in mining



operations with his brother J. Smith Briggs, working the Briggs mine, well known as one of the best mines in Gilpin County. He and his brothers J. Smith and George W. Briggs, were comparatively young men. They can justly be called pioneers of Black Hawk. The Briggs mine was sold to Wolcott Field and Co. of Denver for a large sum of money.

George W. Briggs was born in South Bend, Indiana, September 3, 1843, and came to Colorado and joined his brothers, J. Smith and Charles W., in May 1863 and engaged in mining with them.

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GEORGE W. BRIGGS (1858)

George W. Briggs was born May 20, 1834, a son of Henry and Sarah (Chambers) Briggs, who were from New York State. The father was a farmer by occupation. George was born in Columbus, Ohio. In 1850 he with his father started for the gold fields of California, making the long journey from St. Joseph, Missouri, across the plains by teams in 4 months. They settled in Sacramento and carried on a grocery and restaurant until the father's health began to fail. They returned home by way of the Isthmus of Panama and up the Mississippi River. The father lived only 11 days after his arrival at home.

For a few years young Briggs worked on farms and once went to New York, assisting in driving a herd of cattle to the metropolis. In 1855 he went to Henderson County, Illinois, where he found employment. Thence he proceeded to Clark County, Iowa. Remaining there for about a year he then drifted to Dakota County, Nebraska, and, in 1858 when gold was discovered on Cherry Creek, Colorado, he and George Williamson fitted out an ox team and came West, arriving at their destination about November 1. He erected a cabin on the Big Thompson River, about 8 miles from New Windsor and in December went to Boulder with the members of his company, now increased in number to about fifty persons. Going into camp there, they were the first settlers of the town and during that winter built eight or 10 cabins.

In February 1859 Boulder was organized and laid out in lots. Each citizen received seven lots and, being required to put up a house on his land, had to build it of logs, as there was no lumber to be obtained.

Gold was found at Gold Run, 8 miles west of Boulder, and the members of the colony located claims there, Mr. Briggs having an interest in two such. He worked for different parties in the mines at rates ranging from 75 cents to \$2 a day for a year or more. During this time he went to Blue River and California Gulch and the Horsefall mines, but was not very successful.

In the fall of 1860 he and John Griffin went to New Mexico\*. Early the next spring they went to Baker's Park in the San Juan Mountains\*\*. There he prospected for 7 months, but at last returned to Colorado and worked for wages in California Gulch. In November 1862 he took charge of a farm belonging to a Mr. Brookfield while the latter and his family were absent on a trip to Nebraska City. By the first of the year, when they returned, Mr. Briggs concluded to abandon mining. He went to Taylor County, Iowa, and bought 27 cows and a pony and drove them across the plains. He arrived with them in Boulder in July and, as he had lost his property there by a reorganization of

the town and new laws regarding lots [had been adopted], he ranged his cattle on the prairie, keeping watch over them while he worked for farmers.

The following winter was an unusually hard one--snow falling in November--and he moved his herd to the Cache La Poudre and then to a point north of Fort Collins. In 1864 he took up 160 acres of land 2 miles south of the present town of Windsor. He lived upon the place 4 years, in the meantime making his principal business the grazing and care of his livestock. Then he sold his farm for \$1000 and, in the year 1867, homesteaded another quarter section of land that is his present farm. Prairie dogs and cacti were then the only products of the property. Antelopes were very plentiful and could be easily killed. In the winter of 1871-72 he had over 300 head of cattle and lost 70 odd. In 1875 he sold his herd of 222 cattle for \$5140. A. N. Whitcomb of Cheyenne being the purchaser. He was a contractor who furnished supplies to the government for the Indian agencies. In 1876 Mr. Briggs very unfortunately loaned \$5000 to the firm of West and Buckingham, the first bankers of Greeley. This banking house changed hands several times and finally failed. He lost all but \$700 of the sum he had placed in their hands. That small amount he had luckily drawn out in order to invest \$1000 in Greeley National Bank, or he would have been just that much poorer. In spite of the numerous losses and reverses which he has encountered he has kept a brave heart and is well-to-do. From time to time he bought land near his first farm, until he now owns 400 acres, all fenced and improved.

September 9, 1869, Mr. Briggs married Emily, daughter of George Catches who was born in Ohio. To the home of Mr. Catches, Mr. Briggs went when he started out for Iowa, a few years after his return from the Pacific slope. Frank, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Briggs, owns stock in and is a salesman for the Windsor Mercantile Company. Minnie O., the only daughter, is the wife of Elmer Moore of Spokane Falls, Washington.

\* New Mexico became a State in 1912.

\*\*In the years 1856-61, the San Juan Mountains were included in New Mexico Territory and Utah Territory. Noel and others, 1994, section 14.

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J. SMITH BRIGGS (1860)

J. S. Briggs was born April 4, 1830, in the State of New York. His father Eliakim Briggs, being one of the old settlers of that State. He moved with his parents from New York to Dayton, Ohio, where he lived a few years. From Dayton he went to Lafayette, Indiana, then to South Bend, where he lived until he was 19 years old. In 1849, during the gold excitement in California, he started for that place going through overland, experiencing the same rough life that most men did who went to the gold fields in that way.

In 1853 he returned home. After remaining home 3 years, he again returned to California engaged in the same business--that of mining--and remained 3 years. Returning home in the winter of 1859, he stopped but a short time and again started West in April 1860, this time for the new discoveries in Colorado. He came through by stages and settled in Black Hawk or where Black Hawk is today. In company with his brother, Charles, and others, bought from Gregory and Reese 250 feet on the Gregory lode. From that time on he engaged in mining

operations under the firm name of J. S. and C. H. Briggs, working the property generally known as the Briggs mine.

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WILLIAM J. BROAD (1859)

Another of Colorado's pioneers has passed away and, as a result, those who braved the terrors of the prairies in 1859 to search for treasures in the mountains in Clear Creek County will erect a tablet for Wm. Broad, father of William J. Broad, the coroner of Arapahoe County.

The pioneer died June 17, 1910, at the home of his daughter Mrs. L. N. Chinn, 890 21st Street. In the early days the deceased was a prospector in the Colorado mountains, but ill health caused him to give up his quest for wealth. About 15 years ago he entered the real estate business in Idaho Springs, but recently his health failed him to such an extent that he retired and came to Denver to spend his last days with his daughter. He was 59 years old. He is survived by a wife and five children.

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JAMES M. BROADWELL (1859)

James M. Broadwell was born in Illinois in 1827. He received his education in the common schools of his native county. He remained there until 1847, then moved to New Mexico\*, locating at Santa Fe during that year.

The following year he went to Las Vegas and opened the pioneer blacksmith shop in that town. Soon afterward he engaged in mercantile pursuits, continuing until 1859. During that year the excitement caused by the discovery of gold in Colorado induced him to come to Denver where he resumed the mercantile business.

He built the Broadwell House, the first hotel and the first frame house erected here (Denver), which he owned until 1880. In 1872-73 he began raising thoroughbred horses. During the administrations of Mayors Case, Cook, and Bates he was an alderman and a portion of the time acting mayor of the city of Denver.

He was also the coroner at the time the Indians killed the Mungate family in 1864. He has always taken profound interest in the welfare of the community where he so long resided.

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MRS. AMELIE JEHRUNG BROCKER (1860)

Amelie Jehrung was born in Paris, France, in 1835, her father being Dr. Jehrung, a member of an old Huguenot family. When she was 17 years old she started with her parents to New Orleans. It was not until 6 months after they

took ship at Le Havre that they arrived at their destination. The ship on which they sailed was shipwrecked near the island of St. Thomas in the West Indies and the passengers suffered many privations. Cholera had broken out on the ship meanwhile and the father succumbed to the disease and was buried on the island of St. Thomas.

After the mother and children had reached America, they went to a French settlement called New Braunfaul [Braunfels], near what is now San Antonio, Texas. Later they went to Leavenworth [Kansas] and in 1860 came to Colorado City and subsequently to Denver. Three years later Amelia [sic] Jehrung became the wife of Adolph Brocker, a pioneer freighter and hardware merchant who died in 1871.

Mrs. Brocker could tell many interesting tales of early days in Denver and distinctly remembered an Indian raid in Auraria. She and her husband had one of the first carriages in Denver. For many years the family residence was in what is now the 1300 block on 15th Street. Mrs. Brocker's mother, Mrs. Jehrung, took up a homestead soon after coming West, which was bounded on one side by the present Josephine Street. Two children, Dr. A. G. Brocker and Mrs. A. D. Whitley, and a brother, Dr. E. [illegible] C. Gehrung [sic] of St. Louis, survive Mrs. Brocker who died February 2, 1916, at her home, 1525 Sherman Street, at the age of 80 years.

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#### F. ADOLPH BROCKER (1859)

F. Adolph Brocker was born in Prussia, Germany, of French ancestry. He left his native country when still in his teens. He settled in St. Louis, Missouri, engaging in the grocery business. In 1855 he moved to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he stayed for the next 4 years. He then moved to Denver and immediately opened a grocery store, transporting his goods for his business over the plains with his own teams.

He was married in Denver February 10, 1863, to Amelia Gehrung, daughter of J. C. Gehrung. [See previous biographical sketch.]

He died in 1870 [sic] in St. Louis, Missouri.

Another record gives the following: F. A. Brocker was born in France. When 16 years of age, he came to America and located in St. Louis, Missouri, where he followed the business of importer for several years. In 1863 he was married to Miss Amelia L. Gehrung. Alphonze C., son of F. A. and Amelia L., was among the first white children born in Colorado. He graduated from the Denver University, from Iowa College, with a special course at Yale. [Previous sentence is a true copy of the original.]

He [Alphonze C. ?] was admitted to the bar in 1888. During his school days, he "proved up" on 160 acres of land, being the first Denver boy to receive credit for such a transaction. The Thelma Mineral Water Springs are located upon his property.

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HANS BROCKMAN (1860)

Hans Brockman was born in Praredorf, Germany, July 25, 1829. He arrived in Colorado in the summer of 1860.

He married Catrina Stroben, who was born in Germany, May 10, 1830, at Davenport, Iowa, in 1851.

Mr. Brockman died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Laura C. Woodard, near Ramah, Colorado, March 26, 1921.

Mrs. Brockman died at her home on Bijon, May 10, 1889.

James F. Woodard, age 71, husband of Mrs. Laura C. Woodard, ranchman and pioneer of Pikes Peak region, died at the home of a niece at Colorado Springs, October 1929. He had resided in the region more than half a century.

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ALFRED A. BROOKFIELD (1858)

Alfred A. Brookfield was born in Morristown, Morris County, New Jersey, January 31, 1830, of English and Scotch ancestry. His father was a merchant and Alfred A. clerked in his father's store until reaching the age of manhood. Then he became a partner with his father and, at the end of 4 years, engaged in the marble business in which he remained until 1856. Then he moved to Nebraska and settled in Nebraska City and engaged in the grocery business in company with George E. Crater. [They] also dealt largely in agricultural machinery.

He was married in that city March 24, 1857, to Miss Emma Lorton, daughter of John Lorton. In the fall of 1858, learning through the Georgia Company that gold had been discovered at Pikes Peak, he left his partner in charge of their business and came to Colorado, arriving in October 1858. After prospecting along the different streams during the fall, he began preparing for winter and built several cabins on the present site of Boulder. During the winter, in company with others, he took steps for the organization of a town company. At the same time he was engaged in prospecting and discovered the gold-bearing quartz at Gold Hill and Gold Run. The Indians gave them no trouble being friendly and peaceable.

In the spring of 1859 the Boulder Town Company was organized, of which he was made president and a Mr. Breckwalter, secretary. He then returned to Nebraska City, closed out his business and moved his family to Boulder. His wife was one of the first pioneer white women to settle in Boulder and is one of the two pioneer women who still survive; Mrs. Judge Decker being the other one. He then took up a ranch of 160 acres where the town of Valmont now stands and engaged in farming and stock raising until 1864. In 1864 he disposed of the same. In May 1865 he moved to Ward district, residing there 7 years engaged in the hotel business and mining operations. He then moved to Boulder and purchased the Colorado House but soon after leased the same, since which time ill health has compelled him to refrain from active business.

DAVID BROTHERS (1859)

David Brothers was born near London, England, May 16, 1838, one of 12 children whose parents were John and Mary (Wighton) Brothers. Bidding adieu to friends and native land in early manhood, he made his way to Wisconsin. There he followed farming until 1859 when he cast his lot with those early settlers, laying the foundation for Denver's future greatness.

In Denver, on the 30th of June 1879, Mr. Brothers was married to Mrs. Thomasine (Thomas Manhart [illegible]), a daughter of Francis and Elizabeth (Meyers) Thomas, who were pioneers of 1860. [Added punctuation--the right-hand parenthesis and comma after Manhart--by this typist (2001) make Thomasine's former/late husband, Thomas Manhart.]

Mrs. Brothers was born in Missouri and was but 10 years of age when brought to Colorado.

Mr. Brothers died November 24, 1918. Mrs. Brothers died at her home, 3109 Osceola Street, in 1929 at the age of 80 years. She left an estate of \$21,000, \$6000 of which was left to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her two sisters, Mrs. Laura N. Ramsey and Anna Manhart\*, and several other relatives shared substantially in the estate.

\* Anna Manhart's relationship is not clear. Perhaps she was a sister-in-law of Thomasine Brothers.

ABNER R. BROWN (1860) (By Sopris - S. T.)

Abner R. Brown, a pioneer school teacher, died at his home in Canon City, September 22, 1922, at the age of 93 years. To those of us who were residents of this region in the 60's, his name calls up memories of the time when there were no organized school districts. A few venturesome men and women conducted private schools, often undergoing great difficulties, and with small pecuniary reward. Young Mr. Brown, he was about 30 years old, made his first start at school teaching in Boulder. Presumably he had crossed the plains in the expectation of amassing a fortune mining for gold. Not finding the prospects of getting rich in that manner at all flattering and seeing the need of a school in the little settlement through which he had passed on his way to the diggings, he returned to Boulder, and opened a private school. During his stay there he assisted in the construction of the first building erected solely for educational purposes in what later became the State of Colorado.

This was during the year 1860. After about 1 year spent in Boulder, being for a part of the time county superintendent of schools, he came to Denver and opened a private school on the west side. In 1862, a school district, having been organized on that side of Cherry Creek, appointed him principal of the first public school of District No. 2, located at 10th and Larimer Streets. This was the first public school to be opened in Denver and the first in the then Territory of Colorado\*. A school district had been organized in east Denver and a public school was opened December 10, 1862, but the west side

folks beat them to it by 10 days, having started their school December 1. It might be mentioned here that H. H. Lamb was principal of the east Denver school, having as his assistant Miss Indiana Sopris. Mr. Brown had as assistants Miss Jennie Batchelder, Mrs. Fornia, and Miss Glenn. There were more children living on the west side in those days. The west side school was located in a large frame building owned [by] Asa Middaugh, and the east side school was in the Buffalo House, a former hotel, located on lower 16th Street, between Wazee and Wynkoop. In 1864, Mr. Brown retired as principal of the public school and, in company with the Miss Batchelder referred to above, opened a private school on the west side. In 1865 he and Miss Batchelder were married.

During the many years that followed his retirement from the Denver Public Schools, he followed the avocation of teacher in Denver and other places in the State, finally taking up his permanent residence in Canon City. Her death occurred at Canon City a few months preceding his death. Four children survive him.

\* Colorado Territory was established the year after the Federal census of 1860. Noel and others, 1994, section 14.

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MRS. CLARA BROWN (1860)

"Aunt Clara Brown" was the first of her race to reach the Pikes Peak region. She was born a slave in the Old Dominion [Virginia] in the year 1800. Her master moved to Kentucky, taking with him his goods and chattels. Clara was then 9 years old. She was married at the age of 18, and became the mother of three girls and a boy. At the death of her owner in 1835, she and her children were sold to different parties--Aunt Clara going to Russellville, Kentucky, and the children elsewhere. At the death of this new master she became the property of still another purchaser by whom she was manumitted [released from slavery]. In 1859 she emigrated with the grand column, marching to the Pikes Peak gold region, maintaining herself by cooking and washing for the party she had joined. Locating in Central City and discovering an opportunity to accumulate funds for the execution of the great purpose of her life--which was to find and rescue her children from bondage--she opened a laundry. The hearty sympathies of the generous miners were enlisted in her cause; everyone befriended her, so that in a few years, by incessant toil and the judicious investment of her earnings, she accumulated a modest fortune.

In 1866 the search began and was continued unremittingly until her relatives and children were found and brought to Colorado. With the means still remaining, she educated her daughters. Unfortunately, misfortune came and deprived her of everything and, during the last years of her life, she was aided by the Pioneer Association and at her death was buried by it.

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HENRY CORDES BROWN (1860)

Henry Cordes Brown arrived with his family in Denver from St. Joseph, Missouri, in March 1860. Before coming to Denver, Henry C. Brown had gone to the West Coast by ox team, made a fortune there in the lumber and building business, gone on to Peru to start into business there and, just prior to his second trip West, had lost his money while living in Nebraska.

Shortly after he came to Denver he built his first building here--a Methodist church--which was washed away in the Cherry Creek flood of 1864. Brown's addition, which he acquired about the same time, now contains, in addition to the State Capitol, Denver property worth more than \$25 million.

Mr. Brown donated to Colorado the site for the State Capitol and built the Brown Palace Hotel.

Mr. Brown was a man of imagination, not easily discouraged. He quietly became one of the most prominent men in the Territory of Colorado.

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JAMES HENRY BROWN (1860)

James Henry Brown came to Denver as a baby in 1860. He was only 6 months old when his parents started across the plains with ox teams and wagons for Denver from St. Joseph, Missouri, where he was born on September 3, 1859.

After attending public schools, he was a student at Northwestern University from 1873 to 1877. In 1877 he entered the law office of Symes & Decker to study for 2 years. He was admitted to the Colorado Bar September 1, 1879, and to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court in 1881.

Mr. Brown was a prominent Mason, member of the Colorado (American) and Denver Bar Associations, Sons of the Revolution, Pioneer's Society, The Denver Athletic Club, and the Denver Country Club.

On December 12, 1884, he married Mary A. Clark, daughter of Wm. Clark, a lawyer and New York State senator. Following their divorce, he married Grace Drew. They [both?] survive his death, which took place on February 9, 1930, at the age of 71 years. One daughter of the first marriage, Mrs. Thomas B. Stearns, a sister, Mrs. R. L. Cassell, and a half sister, Mrs. Hubert Green, also survive him.

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JOHN R. BROWN (1860)

John R. Brown was born August 18, 1833, near Toronto, Canada. He had few opportunities for obtaining an education and was early put to work learning the blacksmith's trade in his father's shop. In 1858 he migrated to Lawrence,



Kansas, and on May 1, 1860, arrived at the Tarryall mining camp in South Park, spent the winter of 1860-61 in the Bobtail mine at Central City and in June 1861 enlisted in Co. B, 1st Colorado Volunteers, [commanded by] Capt. S. M. Logan. [The unit was first] organized as infantry but changed to cavalry the following winter.

The regiment was sent to Fort Union in January 1862, and, in the latter part of March following, participated in the battles of Apache Canyon [and] Pigeon's Ranch, and, in April, the fight at Peralto. Fred Smith of Westlake was engaged in these battles with Mr. Brown. In the fall of 1863, Co. B. was sent to Laporte to guard the Overland Stage against Indian attack. After being mustered out in October 1864, Mr. Brown, in company with Robert Brown, started a blacksmith's shop at Laporte, doing a good business. They bought a squatter's right to 160 acres of land [from] John B. Provost and cultivated the land in connection with the blacksmith business. The Browns dissolved partnership in 1865, John R. keeping the farm. During the winter of 1865-66, he was the post blacksmith at Camp Collins [now Fort Collins], and in 1868 he and his brother, James A. Brown, became partners in wagon-making and blacksmithing. They sold out in 1869 and John R. returned to his farm, which he sold in 1880 to A. T. Gilkinson. In 1881 he took up the ranch on the Upper Poudre, now owned by C. E. Williams, selling his claim in 1885. He went to Johnson County, Wyoming, and died there October 6, 1910, at the age of 77 years.

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#### JOHN SIDNEY BROWN (1860)

John Sidney Brown was born in Ohio in 1833 of English lineage. The first of the family in America came to the new world prior to the Revolutionary War and settled in New England. Members of the family participated in the struggle for independence and in the War of 1812.

He was reared and educated in Ohio and when 27 years of age came to the West, making his way directly to Denver in 1860. There he established a wholesale grocery business, which is still being conducted. He was active in its management and remained sole proprietor of the business until his death, which occurred in Denver, January 15, 1913, when he was 79 years of age.

He married Irene Sopris, a native of Indiana, who came to Denver with her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth (Richard) Sopris in 1860. Mrs. Brown passed away in Denver in 1881 at the age of 42 years, survived by three sons and two daughters.

The children were: Fred S. [illegible]; Elizabeth, wife of Andrew B. Inglis, a resident of Seattle, Washington; Edward N., living in Denver; Katherine, wife of N. A. Johnson, Seattle; and W. K., a wholesale grocer of Denver. John Sidney Brown also established the Brown Investment Company, which he was conducting in addition to the wholesale grocery business.

Upon the father's death, the business was divided and Fred G. [illegible] Brown took up the investment business to which he has since given his attention. On the 7th of April 1890 Fred S. [illegible] was married in Denver, Colorado to Miss Margaret Ganser, a native of Illinois. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Ganser of an old Illinois family.

JOSEPH M. BROWN (1859)

Joseph M. Brown, farmer and stock raiser, was born May 16, 1832, in Baltimore, Maryland, where he lived until the age of 16 years. In 1854 he came West to Chicago. He remained in Chicago until 1855 when he went to New Orleans and joined with others in the formation of a colony to settle Central America. Disappointed on this expedition, they disbanded and Mr. Brown with others joined the Nicaraguan forces under General Wm. Walker and served about a year. Returning to the U. S. in the fall of 1856. In 1857 he went to Kansas engaged in farming. In May 1859, he with his brother, Samuel W. Brown, left for the Pikes Peak gold region. Arriving, they made claims for the Platte River. In August 1859, he started into the mountains on a prospecting tour. During the winter of 1859-60, he and his brother built the bridge over the Platte River, which has since been known as Brown's Bridge. In 1863 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners of Arapahoe County and served three terms.

He was married in 1864 to Miss Anna Dunham of Rock Island, Illinois, and has four children.

Joseph M. Brown died on June 28, 1910, at his homestead, 8 miles south of Denver, at the age of 77. Mrs. Brown died in 1905. Surviving are three sons and a daughter: J. Sherman Brown, deputy clerk of the district court; Robert S., of Littleton; George William, a mining engineer of Red Rock, Arizona; and Mrs. S. Ella Stone, who with her husband, Dr. W. E. Stone, is residing at the old home.

MAY BUTLER BROWN

Mary Ann Butler, better known as May Butler Brown, was born in October 1860, a daughter of John and Jane (Davies) Butler, who emigrated from South Wales in 1856. [They went] to Utah and returned to Denver under protection of United States soldiers when there were but nine women in what was then Auraria.

Mary Butler is one of seven children and is the only survivor. Receiving her education in the "Dug Out" school, located at 16th and Curtis, later at the seminary at 14th Street, then to the Arapahoe School. In 1879, Mary Butler was united in marriage at Golden, Colorado, to William Phillips, Jr. To this union were born three children: Emma Mary, born in 1880, died in infancy; Edith Rose, born October 7, 1881, married Frank R. Smith and they are the parents of two children, Marvin R. and Melva Jane. Marvin R. Smith married Blanche Webb and they are the parents of two children. Ralph Edwin, who married Marion Stillwell; Wm. Phillips, Jr., died in San Francisco, California, in 1894. [Note: the punctuation has been faithfully reproduced from "...parents of two children. through ...died in San Francisco,..." Ralph Edwin appears to have an unexplained relationship with the rest of the family.]

On August 23, 1894, Mrs. Mary Butler Phillips was united in marriage at Ouray, Colorado, to George Walter Brown, who came to Denver in 1872. [He/They] moved to Durango about 10 years later, where he organized what is now the first National Bank of that city. Four years later he returned to Denver and engaged

in the building and contracting business under the firm name of the Brown Contracting Company.

The Society of Colorado Pioneers determined that Mrs. Mary Butler Brown has the best claim to the title of the first while female child born in Denver. When the celebration of the admission of Colorado to the Union was held in 1876, Mrs. Brown, then Miss May Butler, represented Colorado and carried the flag in the procession of States. Mrs. Brown has been quite active among the pioneer societies and served as president of the Pioneer Ladies' Aid Society of Colorado at various times for a period of 14 years.

Mr. George Walter Brown passed away at the family home June 1931.

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SAMUEL W. BROWN and WIFE (1859)

Samuel W. Brown was born near Baltimore, Maryland, December 23, 1829. He moved to New York City at the age of 15 and served an apprenticeship of 4 years to the cabinet-maker's trade. He served in the army until the close of the war with Mexico. He turned his steps westward, after spending 5 years in California, he returned to the States, locating in Chicago, where he was in the restaurant business 3 years. He then tried his fortune in Central America. After remaining there 1 year, he returned to the U. S. and was engaged in locating and preempting land in Benton County, Iowa, for 1 year. Then he settled at Olathe, Johnson County [Iowa?], in the occupation of farming, and was there married to the daughter of John Perry. In the spring of 1859 he came to Denver and preempted a homestead in the Platte Valley, buying additional lands to the extent of 500 acres. He has been engaged in farming and stock-raising and is one of the most substantial citizens of the Platte Valley.

Mrs. Sarah M. [illegible] Brown, who came with her husband in 1859, passed away October 14, 1910, at her home at Littleton, where she had lived for 30 years. Mrs. Brown was 86 years old. Besides her husband, Samuel W. Brown, she is survived by three sons: S. S. Brown, J. T. Brown, C. E. Brown, and a daughter, Mrs. Anna Kirby of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Sam Brown, one of the first children born in Colorado, lived for 66 years, his entire life, on the Littleton homestead where he was born. He died December 1921. He was unmarried, and was found dead in his home--heart disease.\*

\* Sam Brown may have been the S. S. Brown, above, son of Sarah and Samuel W. If he was 66 years old at death in 1921, he would have been born elsewhere than Colorado in 1855.

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MRS. PHOEBE BRUNNER (1860)

Mrs. Phoebe Brunner is the maternal grandmother of Charles E. Brown, an automobile mechanic of Denver. Mrs. Brunner crossed the plains with an ox team. It required several months to complete the trip at that time. Charles E. is the son of Jerry C. and Perlina (Brunner) Brown, born in Denver, December

3, 1885. They became residents of Colorado at an early day, Jerry C. coming in his boyhood days. He afterward engaged in the wholesale candy business, which developed into the Hewitt Candy Co.

In September 1905, Mr. Charles E. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Myrtle Boatman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Boatman.

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JARED L. BRUSH (1859)

Jared L. Brush was born in Clermont County, Ohio, July 6, 1836, the son of Isreal and Mary (Muher) Brush. His father was a native of Virginia, of English and Irish descent. He emigrated to Kentucky when a young man, crossed the river into Ohio and cleared a new farm near Cincinnati when that place was only a small village. He served as a soldier through the War of 1812 and died at his home in Ohio when 87 years of age. His wife, a native of Ohio, died at the age of 81 years at the old homestead. She had reared a family of 10 children. Jared L. was educated in the common schools of Ohio. In 1857, when 21 years of age, he went to Sioux City, Iowa, where he followed farming for 2 years.

During the Pikes Peak gold excitement of 1859 he crossed the plains with an ox team and reached Boulder City in the early part of July. He went to Russell Gulch where he engaged in mining for about 1 year. In the spring of 1860 he crossed the range with Green Russell, and was one of the party that discovered California Gulch.

In July of that year he went to Big Thompson, Weld County, and there located a homestead. With his brothers, John M. and William Brush, he engaged in the cutting and hauling of hay to the mountains, and followed that industry for 5 years. After that, he commenced freighting with ox teams between the Missouri River, Denver, and Black Hawk and at the same time carried on ranching and stock-raising.

In 1862 he drove a herd of cattle across the plains from the Missouri River, which was one of the first droves of cattle brought to Colorado. In 1870 Mr. Brush became a member of Union Colony and located in Greeley where he resided. In 1896 he left the stock business and since then has devoted most of his time to farming at Brush in Morgan County. For 26 years he has been interested in the banking business. He was one of the trustees and a director of the Union Bank of Greeley and in 1889 was one of the organizers of the Greeley National Bank. He was elected its president and has continued to hold that position up to the present time (1901).

He is also one of the directors of the Columbia Savings Institution of Denver. He was associated with others in the construction of the lower and upper Platte and Beaver ditches and in the locating of State land under the same, which resulted in the development of a larger portion of Morgan County in and around Brush into productive farming land. Mr. Brush has served for several years as director of the Greeley public schools. He was influential in securing the location of the State Normal School at Greeley [now the University of Northern Colorado] and has taken an active interest in promoting the welfare of all other State educational institutions.

In 1871 he was elected sheriff of Weld County and after serving 1 year refused renomination. He was elected county commissioner in 1872 and served 3 years. He was elected to the first State legislature and was reelected, serving in the lower house two terms. Mr. Brush was elected lieutenant governor under Governor McIntyre and reelected under Governor [Alva] Adams. As presiding officer over the senate he was eminently able and efficient. In 1876 he was appointed by [Territorial] Governor [John L.] Routt as one of the commissioners to select the State and school lands. This duty he performed in connection with the late General John Pierce and Robert Berry (now of Denver), in the summer of 1877. Mr. Brush served as delegate from Colorado to the Chicago National Convention where [James Abram] Garfield was nominated for president, and to the Cincinnati convention that nominated [Rutherford Birchard] Hayes, also at the Minneapolis convention when [Benjamin] Harrison was nominated. He was brigadier general of the State Militia for 6 years during the administrations of [Territorial] Governors [Samuel Hitt] Elbert and Routt.

He was married in 1866 to Miss Ada M. Maltley, a daughter of Noah and Mary Maltley of Tomah, Wisconsin.

Mrs. Brush died in 1867, leaving two children, Wallie and Edna (now Mrs. Charles E. Lester). In 1879 he married Mrs. Mary D. Doolittle (nee Sterling), a native of Cleveland, Ohio. She died July 31, 1901, leaving five children: Ruth C., Ada Mary, Jared L., Jr., and Sterling Rall [illegible, Hall?], living at Greeley.

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JOHN M. and WILLIAM BRUSH (1859)

John M. and William Brush, natives of Clermont County, Ohio, came to Colorado with a train of mules in March 1859 in the company with their brother, Jared L. Brush. In Big Thompson, Weld County, [they] engaged in cutting and hauling hay to the mountains until 1867.

William was killed by the Indians at Geary's ranch at the mouth of Coal Creek. John M. and Jared L. bought all the personal property of the estate and remained together until 1870.

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C. N. BRYANT

C. N. Bryant was an old stage coach driver for the Southern Overland Mail Company [and] a member of the Southern Pioneer Association. He died in Pueblo February 12, 1911, at an advanced age.

WILLIS BRYANT (1860)

Willis Bryant was born in Worcester County, Massachusetts, July 10, 1825. He was next to the youngest of six children born to John and Fannie (Smith) Bryant. He was 7 years of age when his father died. The mother sold their farm and settled in Holden, Worcester County, where he attended the public schools and completed the regular high school course. At the age of 18 he taught one term of school.

In 1844 he went to Illinois, joining a brother in Nauvoo, Hancock County, and was there at the time the Mormon leader, Joseph Smith, was killed at the county seat, Carthage. He had seen the famous apostle of Mormonism on his way to the county jail. After a year in Nauvoo he returned to Massachusetts, but 2 years later joined his brother who had moved to St. Louis, Missouri. For 2 years he clerked in a store that his brother had opened. He then again returned to Holden, Massachusetts, where he clerked in a store and later was made a partner in the business under the firm name of Nichols and Bryant. In 1856 he went to Chicago and made a tour of inspection of the northwestern country as far as Lake Superior.

While in Minnesota he took up a government claim and improved the land, for which he secured a deed. In 1860 he came to Colorado, where he engaged in mining, prospecting, and freighting for some years until the purchase of property in 1871. Though now (1898) advanced in years, he is as active and mentally vigorous as he was 20 years ago, and bids fair to be spared for many years to come. His mother who was born in 1789, spent most of her life in Massachusetts but finally went to Plainfield, Illinois, and made her home with a daughter until her death, which occurred January 14, 1889, when 99 years of age.

On Thanksgiving Day of 1873 Mr. Bryant married Miss Mary A. Murphy of Douglas County, a native of Chicago, Illinois. In 1859 she accompanied her parents, Henry C. and Mary (Roice) Murphy, to Colorado where her mother died in 1875. Her father is still living in Denver in 1898.

They are the parents of one daughter, Fannie B., who received an excellent education in a high school of Denver and the State Normal College of Greeley [now the University of Northern Colorado], from which she graduated in 1898. She also took a business course in Colorado Central Business College of Denver. She is intensely devoted to the work of teaching.

Mr. Bryant purchased the farm of 700 acres, located 1 mile northwest of Sedalia, Douglas County, in 1871, which he has improved and upon which he is engaged in ranching, stock-raising, and the dairy business.

JACOB BUCH (1859)

Jacob Buch came to Colorado from Kansas with an ox team, June 15, 1859, settling about 2 or 3 miles from Denver. He did not move into the town itself until 1863. He raised cattle, later freighting between Leadville and Denver.

Mr. Buch died on March 26, 1911, at St. Joseph's Hospital, of dropsy of the heart, at the age of 83 years. He is survived by a son, William Buch, 1617 Vine Street, Denver.

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HIRAM BUCK (1859)

Hiram Buck was born in Portage County, Ohio, June 8, 1836. His early life, until his 18th year, was spent on a farm, after which he learned the carpentering trade. In 1857 he moved to Grand County, Wisconsin, where he followed farming 2 years. In the spring of 1859 he came to Colorado, followed mining at Gold Hill, Boulder County. At Boulder City, where the Colorado Central Depot now stands, he farmed until 1866 and later on Boulder Creek for 4 years.

In 1870 he homesteaded 80 acres of land in Boulder Valley, 10 miles east of Boulder City, and purchased 40 acres of railroad land on which he resided and engaged in agricultural pursuits.

He ran a threshing machine for 8 years during threshing seasons. Mr. Buck was married in February 1870 to Mary Jane Jay of Polo, Illinois.

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MRS. ANNA BUCKMAN (1860)

(Johanna Fredericka Christianna Raber) was born near Meissen, Germany, on August 19th, 1832. There were 10 children and the family came to America about the year 1848 in a sail boat. It took them 3 months to arrive. They settled in Wisconsin and came to Colorado in 1860 in a covered wagon drawn by oxen. It took 3 months to travel overland from Grand Tower, Illinois, to Colorado.

The women of the party, before starting for the West, made noodles by the barrel because they could always get water and they depended on buffalo meat.

Women were taught to shoot and fight Indians, on the way. Anna Buckman settled in Central City in 1860 and lived there until she moved to Denver, making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Alice Burlingame, wife of E. E. Burlingame of 1259 York Street. And there she died November 7, 1911, at the age of 79 years. He was the first territorial assayer.

[Anna Buckman] was a member of the Colorado Pioneer Society, which conducted the funeral service to Riverside [Cemetery?] where the remains were cremated in accordance with her request and the ashes were buried at Fairmount Cemetery.

She is survived by her only daughter, Mrs. Alice Burlingame, and three grandchildren: Mrs. Fannie B. Mechling, Mrs. Bessie b. Morrison, and Mr. Walter Burlingame.

FRED H. BUCKMAN (1859)

Fred H. Buckman was born in Hannover, Germany, in 1834, the youngest of three children. He was a son of John Buckman, a farmer and miller, who also engaged in the lumber business, cutting and selling timber for the construction of wagons and ships. The mother died when her youngest child was 6 months old. Fred's boyhood days were spent on the Wieser, about 20 miles from Bremen. He attended the common schools and worked in the mill until 14 years of age when, in company with two other boys, he left Bremen on the sailing vessel "Neptune" and landed in New Orleans in 1849, after a voyage of 42 days. He came up the Mississippi to St. Louis and on to Dubuque, Iowa, securing in Dubuque employment on a farm. Afterward, for several years, he was employed in a mill and later engaged in buying and selling land. He also carried on a grocery business. During the height of the Pikes Peak excitement in 1859 he left Dubuque on the 14th of February with two wagons and a team each of horses and mules. He went west to Omaha, then up the Platte, which he crossed at Fort Kearney and, at the forks, he followed the south branch of the river. He arrived at Denver at four o'clock in the afternoon of April 17th.

From this city he journeyed to Middle Dry, where he engaged in mining. During the 16 days he was there, with a hand rocker, he took out \$73.53 worth of gold. He then went to Arapahoe bar, below Golden, and afterward worked at Gregory Gulch. In June of the same year he returned to Omaha for a load of provisions, which he brought back to the mountains and then opened a bakery and grocery. By Christmas he had cleared \$3000. He then returned to St. Joseph by team and from by rail to Dubuque.

Coming West again in the spring of 1860, he brought a load of groceries with two four-horse teams and located in Mountain City, Gilpin County. There he started a grocery and bakery. After 2 or more years he turned his attention to mining and later engaged in the stock business as a dealer and butcher. In 1866 he took up the Michigan Ranch at the old stage station and there carried on farming and also kept the stage station.

The place, which he still owns, comprises 480 acres and is cared for by his son. For some time he carried on the wholesale stock business in Gilpin County. In 1873 he located in Idaho Springs, where he engaged in freighting for a year and afterward spent several years on the Michigan Ranch.

In 1880 he opened a meat market at Black Hawk but after 3 years again returned to the ranch. In 1889 he bought the old Barnes mill, which was started April 18, 1864, being the first built on Bear Creek below the present site of Morrison.

There not being water enough for power, in a few months it [the mill] was moved to its present site on Clear Creek. He has all the latest machinery for the manufacture of flour, feed and all milling products. In the spring of 1898 he bought an elevator which he now operates and which has a capacity of 100 cars of grain. In 1876 he bought the Golden Gate toll road and for many years he lived at the toll gate within sight of the Guy Hill Mountain.

His youngest son was born there and the mountain was named for him. His wife, who was a Miss Thomas, was born in Pennsylvania and died at Golden in 1879,



leaving three children: Julia May; Jesse Lee, who assists his father in the mill; and Guy Hill, who manages the Michigan Ranch.

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SYLVANUS BUDD (1860)

Sylvanus Budd was born in Allen County, Ohio, February 5, 1837. His early life was spent on his father's farm and in attending district school. In the fall of 1858 he went to Fulton County, Indiana, where he remained during the winter. The following spring found him at Bascobel, Wisconsin, where he worked on a farm 2 years.

In the fall of 1859 he went to Polk County, Iowa, and attended school part of the winter. The following spring he came to Colorado (1860) and spent 3 months in the different mining camps in the mountains. He then took up 160 acres of land on Left Hand Creek, Boulder County, where he cut hay, after which he sold his right to the land. In the spring of 1861, in connection with D. Pieffer, he purchased 160 acres of land on the same creek and followed farming 1 year, when he again sold out. He then homesteaded a quarter section of land one and a half miles northwest of the present site of Niwot and engaged in farming one season.

In the fall of 1862 he enlisted in Co. B, 3rd Colorado V. I. [Volunteer Infantry?], which, in December 1864, was consolidated with the former Co. I, of the 2nd Col. V. C. [Colorado Volunteer Cavalry?]. He remained with his company through all its engagements until honorably mustered out of the service in October 1865. He then returned to his farm to which he added 400 acres of adjoining land, and engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits.

He was married in September 1873 to Miss Samantha Severns, daughter of Simon Severns of Allen County, Ohio.

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EDWARD LOUIS BUESCHE (1858)

Edward Louis Buesche, who built the famous log cabin in Colorado City that was Colorado's first capital\*, died at his home in Kansas City on November 31 [sic], 1910, at the age of 79 years.

Mr. Buesche came to America from Germany in 1852. He joined the gold rush in 1858 and in the fall of that year built the cabin at the entrance of Ute Pass, which, 3 years later, when Colorado City became the capital of the territory, was noted as a convention hall by the legislature. The building is still standing and is occupied by a Chinese laundry.

\*Benson, 1994, p. 42: "In 1861, the Colorado territorial assembly designated Colorado City as the first capital, but legislators met there for only four days in July 1862 before they reconsidered and moved the capital to Golden, which held the honor until 1867."

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ROBERT BUNNEY (1860)

Robert Bunney, the father of Postmaster R. T. Bunney of Golden and step-father of U. S. Surveyor of Customs John F. Vivian, died at his home, 506 Corona Street, on November 8, 1910, following an attack of paralysis. He was 69 years old.

Mr. Bunney was a prominent Mason and a pioneer mining man and agriculturist in this State. He had lived in Colorado for more than 40 years.

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SAMUEL BURCH (1859)

An old pioneer and freighter in the days of '59 and afterwards and a contractor was killed on July 1, 1909, by a Tramway car at the corner of 27th and Larimer Streets. He [Samuel Burch] was struck by an inbound car while crossing the street and died less than an hour later at his home, 2736 Larimer Street, Denver.

Mr. Burch was well known throughout the State, and built some of the first buildings in Denver as an early-day contractor. He is survived by his wife and a large circle of relatives. He was 69 years of age and, except for defective hearing, was in perfect health for his age at the time of the accident.

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EDWIN ISAAC NEWBY BURDICK (1859)

Edwin I. N. Burdick was born near Georgetown, Colorado, September 18, 1859, a son of James A. and Nancy Bell (Kilgore\*) Burdick. He was educated in the public schools of Georgetown, Leadville, and Hotchkiss, Colorado, and in Denver high schools. Later he entered the University of Colorado and next attended the Kent College of Law in Chicago. Subsequently, he took up the study of medicine in the University of Illinois. He was graduated with an L.L.B. degree in 1890 and won the M.D. degree in 1892. He was admitted to the Bar of Colorado in 1888 [sic].

Following his graduation from the medical college, he lectured in the Illinois University and university extension for a period of 6 years. He then returned to Colorado in 1900, taking up his abode in Denver. He entered upon the practice of law and had his office in the Charles Building.

He certainly deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, for he worked his way through school. He had charge of the boys' dormitory of the University of Colorado. He also kept books, worked on the Rocky Mountain News as a cub reporter and occupied the position of night clerk in the Mountain View Hotel. While in Illinois in 1894, he was made judge of the county court of Ottawa County, and occupied that position for 18 months.

He belongs to the Illinois Bar Association and, through his connection with the Colorado Bar, has always enjoyed in high degree the esteem and confidence of colleagues and contemporaries in the profession.

On February 6, 1898, Mr. Burdick was united in marriage in Kenosha, Wisconsin, with Miss Martha J. Newby, a native of Georgia, and a daughter of Thomas and Lydia A. (Woodlee) Newby\* of Scotch-English lineage.

Mr. and Mrs. Burdick are members of The Pioneer Women of Colorado. Mr. Burdick holds the office of attorney for the same (1934).

\*In the biographical sketch of Edwin Isaac Newby Burdick's parents (following), his mother's name is given as Nancy Bell Kilgon. Here it was clearly typed "Kilgore." In this sketch of himself the name "Newby" would indicate that he and his wife, Martha J. Newby, had some familial relationship.

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#### JAMES A. BURDICK (1858)

James A. Burdick was born in Elgin, Illinois, September 19, 1840, and is a representative of one of the old pioneer families of that State [who were] of Norman descent. He was educated in the common schools of Elgin, and in the Illinois Polytechnic University, from which he was graduated with the degree of civil engineer.

In 1858 he came to Colorado, took up the profession of civil engineering and also became actively identified with mining. He devoted a half century to the profession and ranked as one of its most eminent representatives in this State. He was one of the founders of Georgetown, Colorado, where he resided until 1878, when he removed to Leadville. In 1880 he became a resident of Gunnison County.

At a subsequent period he took up his abode in Irwin [Gunnison County], Colorado, where he resided until 1882. He then moved to a ranch on the Ute Indian Reservation, where, afterwards, Hotchkiss, Colorado, was founded. There he resided until 1916, when he removed to Lakeland, Florida, having retired from active life. He is now (1918) a resident of Longmont, Colorado, enjoying the fruits of a well-spent career.

James A. Burdick enlisted for service with the western forces in the Civil War and was an independent scout from Colorado and Nebraska during the latter period of hostilities between the North and South. He also filled the office of county clerk and recorder of Clear Creek County.

He married Nancy Bell Kilgon [See note under Edwin Isaac Newby Burdick], who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 28, 1842, a daughter of Isaac Kilgon. Mrs. Burdick passed away on September 6, 1916, at the age of 73 years, leaving two sons, Edwin I. and Fred M.

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CALEB S. BURDSAL, M.D. (1859)

Dr. Caleb S. Burdsal was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 23, 1808. His youth was devoted to the study of pharmacy, becoming the leading druggist of Cincinnati. Upon disposing of his business, he moved to Chicago where he remained until 1859. He followed the stream of emigration toward Pikes Peak, arriving in Denver May 18, 1859. The promising outlook for gold and the climate determined him to make Colorado his future home. He returned to Chicago for his family and in the following spring brought them to Colorado. In 1864 he was appointed surgeon of the 3rd Colorado Regiment.

Dr. Burdsal discovered and named the Soda Lakes, near Morrison.

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PETER BURGER (1859)

Peter Burger was born in Germany and brought to America when he was 1 year old by his parents who located in Auraria, afterward called Denver.

They moved to Central City and Black Hawk in Gilpin County. Later they moved to Boulder where Peter Burger died, after suffering from a fractured rib, December 14, 1928. His age was 77 years. He is survived by two children, Fred W. of 1532 Court Place, Denver, and Mrs. Lena M. Snively of Boulder, and two nephews and five grandchildren.

Mr. Burger's nephews are Fred W. Burger, county clerk, and Charles W. Burger, University of Colorado registrar.

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SAYRES F. [and EDWIN M.] BURGESS (1859)

Sayres F. Burgess was a native of Middletown, New York. He devoted his life to furniture manufacturing. In 1859 he moved westward to Colorado, making the journey with an ox team.

In 1860, however, he returned to New York, becoming a resident of Hensonville, New York, October 28, 1863, where Edwin M. Burgess was born. He [Sayres F.?] married Leva Eggleston [, who was] born in Unadilla, New York. Two daughters were also born to this union.

Edwin M. Burgess acquired his education in the public schools of Hunter and remained a resident of the East until he reached the age of 18 years when he heard and heeded the call of the West, making his way to Pueblo, Colorado.

Then he entered the employ of the Colorado Telephone Company. His duty was to install phones. On September 7, 1885, Mr. Burgess was united in marriage at Central City, Colorado, to Miss Bessie Lake of that city. She was a daughter of David Lake one of the pioneers of this State.

They have become the parents of two children: Ralph L., born at Central City April 26, 1889, who is a first lieutenant with the American Expeditionary Forces, doing special duty in France; and Elsa Leva, the wife of Dr. R. F. Lamberton, a physician of Denver.

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AUGUST C. BURKE (1859)

August C. Burke was born in Sweden December 14, 1835, a son of August C. and Anna (Stiener) Burke. He was the only son among three children. His sisters were Anna, wife of S. Swanson, a farmer of Chautauqua, New York, and Sadie, who married Perry Anderson, a farmer, also of Chautauqua County.

When a boy, August Jr. learned the trade of a baker and confectioner. In 1855 he came to America on the sailing vessel "Richmond." One year was spent in Dunkirk, New York, where he worked for his father on the home farm and in some railroad work for which his father held the contract. In 1856 he went to St. Paul, in what was then the Territory of Minnesota, and for a year worked in a bakery. After which for 7 months he was pastry cook for the Fuller House, then the leading hotel of St. Paul. Afterward, he hired [on] as a cook for two lieutenants and the captain of a company on an expedition to make a treaty with the Sioux Indians. This trip took him through the two Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado, and Arkansas, and took 5 months.

On his return to Minnesota he went from there to Chicago with the intention of returning to his old home in Sweden. In Chicago he met an old school mate who dissuaded him from returning, telling him of the hard times in the old country.

He insisted on his going to Pikes Peak with him and, while Mr. Burke had just returned from the mountains, he consented to return with his friend. The two went by steam car to St. Joseph, Missouri, and there bought a team of horses with which they crossed the plains, landing in Denver after a three week trip. On reaching this city, Mr. Burke had \$40 in his pocket. The night after his arrival, in 1859, he played the violin while a colored man played the banjo, for a dance given in a butcher shop on Larimer and 15th Streets. The dancers were men as there were no ladies in Denver at the time.

Though the price of the tickets was \$5, the attendance was large. A German who was conducting a boarding house and bakery in West Denver gave Mr. Burke employment for 6 months at \$5 per day. In the fall of 1859 he opened a bakery on Larimer Street. The brick of which he built his oven were the first brick taken from the first kiln ever burned in Colorado. The brick for the oven alone cost him more than \$300. After carrying on a prosperous business, in 1863 he sold the store for more than \$7000 but retained some 15 lots on 15th and 16th and Larimer Streets. Going to Central City, he invested a part of his money with a Boston Company in a mine and lost his entire investment. He then built a house and opened a bakery, which, after 6 months, he sold and built in Nevada where he was again successful.

In 1865, spring, he went to Boulder, taking up 160 acres 3 miles north of Boulder. At the same time he took out his naturalization papers. In farming he was at first unfortunate, losing his first two crops on account of the grasshopper plague that left him practically broke.

With 50 cents in his pocket and his violin under his arm, he walked to Julesburg where he secured employment at \$5 per day for 4 months. He then secured employment in Cheyenne for 8 months and finally returned to his farm and resumed agricultural pursuits. In 1880 he purchased the farm he had rented since 1877 and upon which he has since resided. On September 13, 1860, Mr. Burke married Miss Mary J. Harding. Six children were born to this union. Carl W., the eldest, is a farmer at Larimer, Colorado. Oscar A. carried on a farm in Boulder County, as does also the third son, Frank F. [P.?]. Kate L. is the wife of James Gallagher, a farmer of Boulder County. Reuben V. is a teacher in the Boulder County public schools. Maud is the wife of James Liverton of Boulder.

The second marriage of Mr. Burke was solemnized December 24, 1883, and united him with Mrs. Jennie Doray of Boulder.

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ALMON BURNS (1859)

Almon Burns was born January 4, 1826, in New York State where he was reared and educated in the public schools. At the age of 20 years he went to Wisconsin with his family and later became a resident of Illinois.

There were four brothers, all deceased, and three sisters, only one living-- Mrs. Chas. F. McCarty, a resident of Pueblo.

In 1859 Almon came to Colorado where he engaged in mining and prospecting in the mountains for some years. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in the 1st Colorado Infantry, and for 4 years was in active service, participating in many battles with the Indians. He was stationed in Mexico part of the time.

At the close of the war he settled on a ranch situated on Fountain Creek, about 12 miles from Pueblo in Pueblo County. He made a specialty of raising fine horses and cattle, but his life of toil has told upon his constitution, now being afflicted with rheumatism.

He is an honored member of the G.A.R. [Grand Army of the Republic].

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HIRAM BURTON (1860)

Hiram Burton was born near Albany, New York, in 1829 and died in Denver, Colorado, in 1873.

Alida Boyd Burton was born in Albany, New York, in 1826 and died in Denver, Colorado, in 1920.

Lived in Albany, New York---married 1849.

Moved to Chicago, Illinois---1853.

Moved to Colorado: Hiram Burton, July 4, 1860, Alida B. Burton, June 10, 1861

First home in Denver built in---1861---at 16th and Champa Streets, site of Symes Block. Material was blocks of adobe.

Second home in Denver built in---1869---at Arapahoe and 15th Streets, site of Central Savings Bank.

Third home owned by Mrs. Alida Burton---1874---at Colfax and So. 15 (Acoma) Streets, site of---1902---The Denver Public Library.

Children of Hiram and Alida Burton: Elsie Noble Burton - Mund - deceased, 1930; Smith Payne [illegible] Burton - deceased, 1854; Florence Burton, Denver, Colorado; and Herbert Leslie Burton, Denver, Colorado.

(Signed) Florence Burton, 1230 Humboldt St., Denver, Colorado.

To: Mrs. M. McGrath, president

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ROCK BUSH (1959)

Rock Bush was born in Canada in 1832 and came west to Fort Bridger [Wyoming?] in 1857 where he remained 2 years and then moved to the Cache la Poudre Valley. There he married Johanna Forbes by whom he has had five children: Rock Jr., Guy, George, Amelia, and Gussie Bush.

He took up a claim on the north bank [of a branch of the South Platte River?] southeast of Laporte. There was but one other settler there on the stream between his place and the mouth of the river and that was Robert Boyd. Boyd also had a claim a little way west of the present site of Greeley (1901).

He [Bush] is the only man left of that valiant and hardy company that located in the valley in 1858-59. In 1865 a band of thieving Sioux Indians swooped down upon the Cache la Poudre Valley and drove off a large number of horses. Among the sufferers was Rock Bush who lost several head of animals. He put in his claim for damages to the Government soon after and, in November 1886, he got word from Washington D.C. that he had been allowed \$700, the amount of his actual loss without interest. His claim, with thousands of others of a similar nature, had lain in some pigeon hole at Washington all that time awaiting the slow-going movements of the powers that be. Mr. Bush was thankful that his life was spared to see the end of the matter and to enjoy the use of the money so long past due.

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JOHN and JANE BUTLER (1860)

John and Jane Davies Butler were natives of south Wales. Jane Davies was born in Monk Nash, Glamorganshire, south Wales, October 5, 1831, a daughter of Mary and David Davies.

In May 1856 they left Wales in company with the parents, two sisters, Mary and Louisa, and brother John. They landed in Boston 6 weeks later. Leaving Boston

for Iowa City, they outfitted and joined a Mormon train for Utah. The father was taken sick and died and was buried near Council Bluffs, Iowa. The family proceeded to Salt Lake, where they arrived after severe hardships of a 3-months trip, in November 1856. During their stay at Provo and Camp Floyd, two sons were born, William and Oliver, both now deceased.

Becoming dissatisfied with conditions, there they decided to leave and, in protection of United States soldiers, arrived in Auraria when there were only nine other women there.

John Butler followed the business of tailor, making many uniforms for the soldiers. They wore long blue coats.

Mr. and Mrs. Butler were the parents of seven children, all of whom are deceased excepting a daughter Mary Ann Butler, born in October 1860. John Butler died in Denver in 1870 in the first brick house erected in Denver, at the corner of 13th and Blake Streets. He was buried from St. John's Cathedral, [his remains taken] to the graveyard on the hill now known as Cheesman Park. Cheesman Park was once known as Jack O'Neil's ranch and where Jack O'Neil was the first man buried there, in 1859.

Mrs. Jane Butler later married Thomas Hughes, also a native of Wales. She made Denver her home until her death May 2, 1918, aged 86 years and 7 months. She was survived by her husband; a sister, Mrs. L. L. Rees; a daughter, Mrs. Geo. W. Brown; a son William Butler; and two grandchildren, Ralph Brown and Mrs. Frank R. Smith.

Thomas Hughes, born in north Wales, died at his home 2433 14th Street, April 11, 1922, at the age of 74 years.

Mrs. Jane Butler Hughes was honorary president of the Pioneer Ladies Aid Society of Colorado.

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WILLIAM BUTLER (1859)

William Butler, florist and prominent pioneer and Civil War veteran, died October 31, 1928, as the result of injuries received when he was run down by an auto at Longmont on October 29.

He had been commander of the Longmont Post of the Grand Army of the Republic for 16 years. During the Civil War he served with the 4th Wisconsin Cavalry.

He has been well known in Colorado since he came here in the gold rush of 1859. He returned to Wisconsin at the outbreak of the war and came back to Colorado in 1866.

He left an estate of \$40,500 to be divided among three children. His age was 86.



HON. ALFRED BUTTERS (1860)

Alfred Butters was born in Exeter, Penobscot County, Maine, May 27, 1836. At the age of 20 he began teaching, and in 1858 emigrated to Kansas and continued teaching until 1860. He then came to Colorado, and, in May 1860, settled on a ranch on Cherry Creek in Douglas County, about 20 miles from Denver. In 1868 he engaged in stock growing. He moved to Denver in 1871 and in 1874 was elected to the Town House of the Territorial Legislature. He was the author of the bill for regulating the fees and salaries of the officers of Arapahoe County. In 1876 he was again elected and was chosen Speaker of the House. In testimony of their high appreciation of his services as speaker, he was presented with an elegant silver tea service. The Democrats gave him a fine gold-headed cane, which, considering the fact that Mr. Butters was and is a staunch Republican, was a testimony to his fairness and impartiality as speaker.

Mr. Butters was married November 10, 1870, to Miss Minerva E. Bonnifield of Douglas County, Colorado.

Mr. Butters died at the Tremont Hotel on November 25 [1913?]. He suffered from a complication of diseases and died after being unconscious 4 hours. He was a charter member of the Colorado Society of Pioneers and was buried under the auspices of that organization. His age was 77 years. He is survived by a niece; also a brother, Marshall Butters, 83 years old.

MRS. ELIZABETH (WM. H.) BYERS (1859)

Elizabeth Minerva (Sumner) Byers was born August 31, 1834, in Chillicothe, Ohio, and comes of Revolutionary War stock. She was a granddaughter of Governor Robert Lucas, who was governor of Ohio and later twice governor of Iowa. The Sumners were an old and prominent colonial family. Mrs. Byers is a splendid type of the cultured, refined woman and possesses qualities that only a life of pioneer character, with its dangers and trials, could develop.

She was married to Wm. N. [H.?] Byers at Muscatine, Iowa, on the 16th of November 1854. They drove across the plains to Omaha in a light, covered wagon drawn by two horses. In speaking of coming to Colorado, Mrs. Byers said, "Had I known the hardships and experiences which lay before me in this pioneer country, all the gold in the mountains could not have induced me to come. But on the other hand the experiences developed in me traits and qualities which I know I would not have possessed otherwise." Mrs. Byers was the first woman to ride on a railroad train west of the Missouri River and with [was?] one of the first 20 women in Omaha and one of the first nine in Denver.

She crossed the plains seven times before the railroad was built. When she came to Colorado she brought with her her two babies, riding in a two-horse wagon to Kearney, Nebraska, and making the rest of the journey in a buckboard owned by the superintendent of the stage line.

The first home of Mr. and Mrs. Byers in Denver, built by them in 1874, was at the corner of Sherman and Colfax Streets. Their second home was at the corner of Bannock and 13th where W. G. Evans now resides, and their present home, at 171 So. Washington, was erected in 1891. Here Mrs. Byers and her son Frank and his wife reside. She is a remarkably well-preserved woman. The years resting lightly upon her, she possesses a splendid memory and keen business ability. The attributes her physical and mental strength, in large part, are owed to her outdoor athletic life through the years of her early residence here. She feels that the hardships of pioneer days were in reality a blessing, contributing to her splendid preservation at the present time.

A notable work and one for which she deserves great credit, was the establishment of the E. [illegible] M. Byers Home for Boys, at 64 West Alameda Street. In promoting the movement she utilized a house where the T. N. [illegible] and Christian Association building now stands. Afterward a house on the present site of the Evans School at the corner of 11th and Acoma Streets [was utilized]. The present home was built by Mrs. Byers in 1903 and furnishes shelter, training, and education to 28 boys.

Promising orphans or half-orphan boys are taken on trial for a month and, if they prove satisfactory, are given homes and careful training. Mrs. Byers has deep sympathy for the homeless boys, feeling that much is done for girls but comparatively little to help the boys. She has used her means and influence toward giving homeless boys a chance in life.

By her marriage, Mrs. Byers became the mother of three sons and a daughter: Frank S. [illegible]; Mary B. [illegible], the widow of W. E. Robinson of Denver; Charles Fred, who died in childhood in 1860; and James, who died in 1866 at the age of 18 months.

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FRANK S. BYERS (1859)

Frank S. Byers was born in Omaha, Nebraska, in 1855 and was therefore but a little child when he came to Denver with his father on the 7th of August 1859. During his youthful days he attended the common schools of the town, for Denver was then a western frontier village. He also worked in his father's newspaper office.

In 1867-68, he carried the pony route of the Denver News, attending to his duties after school, and was one of Denver's first news carriers. The money he earned, he saved, and this he judiciously put into the cattle business with John Evans. He thus launched forth upon a business line in which he later became very prominent. He afterward had the benefit of instruction in the Agricultural College at Lansing, Michigan, in 1870-71. In 1868, however, he had entered the live stock and cattle business, beginning by gathering cattle on the Arkansas River, in connection with [Territorial] Governor [John] Evans and William Dailey [illegible, Bailey?]. He was the first settler with stock to remain in what is now Grand County, then a part of Summit County, where he went in June 1874 with cattle.

With the passing years he took a very prominent and active part in the development of that region. He served as county treasurer and also as commission of Grand County. He carried the first mail into the county in 1876.

He aided in the organization and was the first president of the Bank of Grand County, which was the first financial institution in that civil division of the State. At the present time he is largely living retired, deriving a substantial income from well-placed investments.

Mr. Byers has been married twice. In 1877 he wedded Elizabeth McQueary [illegible], and for his second wife he chose Mary W. Sullivan of New York who was teaching in Denver. Their wedding was celebrated January 1, 1885. Mr. Byers has one child, Grace, who was born in July 1880, and is the wife of H. C. Boston of Fort Lupton. They have become the parents of a son, Byers C. Boston. The name of Byers from pioneer times has been most closely associated with the history of development and progress in Colorado and has ever stood as a synonym for that which is of value and benefit to the individual and to the community at large. Frank S. Byers has for 25 years been active in humane work. He succeeded his father on the board of the Humane Society and for 10 years prior to that time was a volunteer agent of the society.

He is now its first vice president and for the past 15 years has been officially connected with the State Humane Society, taking his father's place in May 1903. He is also a member of the State Board of Child and Animal Protection, and he is continually reaching out a helping hand to alleviate the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate. For 6 years, Mr. Byers has served as a director of the Pioneer Society and, in 1910, he was elected to the presidency. He has a great fondness for horses and holds the State polo record and also most of the running-race records of the track. He is an active member of the gentlemen's Driving and Riding Club.

No feature of Denver's history in its more salient points is unfamiliar to him and, with the many events that have contributed to its progress and upbuilding, he has been closely associated. He is a worthy scion of an honored race, while his life record is measured by individual accomplishment and not by the acts of ancestors.

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HON. WILLIAM N. BYERS (1859)

William N. Byers was born February 22, 1831, in Madison County, Ohio, of Scotch and German ancestry. He spent his early life on a farm. In 1850 he moved with his family to Iowa. He engaged in Government surveying and in the summer of 1852, he crossed the plains to Oregon\*. He followed his profession of surveyor in Oregon and Washington Territories and from there went to California, returning to the States in 1854. He settled in Omaha, Nebraska, when that flourishing city contained but one house and, as county surveyor, laid off a great part of the city of Omaha.

In company with two other gentlemen, he purchased a printing press and left Omaha on the 8th of March 1859, arriving in Denver on the 17th of April. He established the Rocky Mountain News, the first paper in the Rocky Mountain region. He was a member and chairman of the first convention in June 1859. In 1864, he was appointed postmaster of Denver and held the office 2 years. In February 1879, he was again tendered and accepted the position of postmaster.

Mr. Byers was married to Miss Elizabeth M. Sumner in Muscatine, Iowa, in the fall of 1854 and has two children, Frank and Mary.

\*Oregon was admitted to the Union in 1859, Washington in 1889.

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WILLIAM CALLOWAY (1859)

William Calloway was born August 8, 1837, in Clinton County, Indiana, where he lived on his father's farm and attended school until he was 21 years of age. In the spring of 1859 he went to Missouri and associated with Jacob Cornelison and engaged in freighting with ox teams from the Missouri River to Colorado. During the winter of 1861-62 he and N. C. Alford camped on Meadow Creek, 12 miles north of Livermore [Larimer County] and hunted game, which was hauled to Denver and sold.

On one of his trips he was offered a town block situated in what is now the main business center of the city (Denver) for a sack of flour but refused to trade. Flour was worth then \$100 a sack. In 1863 he went to Idaho and worked for N. C. Alford on a ranch for \$100 per month the first year. He later conducted a ranch of his own. In 1867 he went to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and in the fall of that year took up a ranch in Boulder Canyon which he sold. In 1870 he located in Livermore on what is now known as the Cradock ranch and engaged in stock raising. In 1874 Mr. Calloway married Fannie Keach. To this union were born Mrs. Ella Burns of Seattle; Ray Calloway of Bellevue, Washington; and Mina May, deceased.

Mrs. Calloway died in 1878. In 1881 he married Mary Calloway, widow of his deceased brother, Martin Calloway. A daughter was born of this union who is now Mrs. Libbie Hoffman of Fort Collins. Mr. Wm. Calloway died June 9, 1891, at Livermore.

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HUGH A. CAMPBELL (1859)

Hugh A. Campbell was born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1826. At an early age he removed with his parents to Darke County, Ohio, where he spent his early life on a farm and in attending district school. He was one of a party who in 1850 crossed the plains through the wild, mountainous regions into California, where he engaged in mining for 8 years in the placer mines of Nevada County. He returned East by way of the Isthmus [of Panama] and New York route. In the spring of 1859 he started for the Rocky Mountains, arriving in Auraria (now Denver) June 1, 1859, remaining a short time. He then went to Central City and in connection with Jesse Trotter opened a miners supply store in a brush shanty, where Miller's Block now stands. His partner took charge of the store, and he engaged in mining in Russell Gulch. During that summer he and his partner were the first to put up a sign changing the name of the city from Mountain City to Central City. This sign they placed over their store and by having their letters directed to Central City instead of Mountain City, and by drawing and signing all legal papers in that manner, the name soon began to be recognized and adopted by others. Thus Central City became permanently established. It was not, however, recognized by the Post Office Department until several years later.

Mr. Campbell built the Atchison House in Denver in the winter of '59. In the spring of '60, he returned to Central City, engaged in building and mining, and spent the winter months in Denver.

He is the discoverer of the Cincinnati lodes in Gilpin County and is the owner of 40 acres of placer mines on the southern slope of Quartz Hill and also 30 acres on Pine Creek.

He was married to Miss Mattie W. Whitsitt of Centerville, Ohio.

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MRS. I. B. CAMPBELL (1860)

Mrs. I. B. Campbell was born December 15, 1832, in Cuhrhessen, in one of the western provinces of Germany. Her father was a successful merchant and land owner. Up to 8 years of age her life was extremely happy. Then shadows, which darkened all her future, began to appear through acute dissensions in the family upon differences of religious belief.

She was sent to Hesse Cassel, one of the best educational institutes for young ladies. On attaining her twelfth year, came her first great affliction in the death of her mother. The next, when but a mere child, she contracted a marriage that proved very unhappy. At 20 [years old], after the death of her children, she applied for and obtained a divorce. Disowned and disinherited by her father because of her marriage against his wishes, she emigrated to America in 1850 [sic, she would have been 18]. In the spring of 1860, she came to Colorado and found employment with Mrs. Daniel Palmer, a fashionable dressmaker in Denver.

On the 27th of March 1863 she married Mr. Wm. Campbell. After 4 months of extreme happiness her husband was foully murdered August 15, 1863. This awful tragedy dethroned her reason, and for the remainder of that year she was a raving maniac. Her husband left some city property and also a fine ranch a few miles distant. In the summer of 1864 much of the city property was swept away by the terrible flood in Cherry Creek, which all old residents remember. Next, a cloudburst and a deluge upon the farm destroyed a large and splendid crop, and ruined the land and irrigating ditches. This left her well nigh destitute, but with sublime courage, she began the struggle anew. After 14 years of hardship and trials she joined the tide moving up on Leadville in 1878 and began speculating in real estate and mining. She was successful and accumulated a considerable competency.

At the age of 53, after a due course of study, she became an artist to which calling her talents have since been devoted with gratifying success.

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GENERAL\* WILLIAM L. CAMPBELL (1860)

William L. Campbell was born in Schenectady County, New York, October 8, 1829. He graduated in the engineering department of Union College, New York, in 1849.

In 1853 he went to Ohio. The year 1855 found him one of the division engineers on the Erie Canal, where he continued until 1858. He later had the stage line in Arizona where he remained until the spring of 1860. He then arrived in Colorado and engaged in gulch and placer mining. In 1868 he was elected sheriff of Clear Creek County.

\* The title "General" is not explained.

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JOHN CANTRELL (1858)

John Cantrell was of Westport, Missouri. In April 1858 he returned from Salt Lake with a party of traders of which he was the leader. Later [he] reported that they had discovered rich deposits of gold on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, on what was later known as Ralston Creek. This report was heralded by the public prints throughout the land and soon culminated in a wild excitement.

Cantrell's party took with them a sack of dirt from what was afterward known as the "Spanish Diggings," about 3 miles above the present site of Denver on the South Platte.

Mining was then being done at these diggings by a party of Mexicans under John Smith, an old mountain trapper. Cantrell carried this dirt to Westport where it was "panned out" by a California miner named Ira Emmons, in the presence of many persons. The yield of gold was very small, being merely sufficient to establish the fact that the country from whence it came was certainly gold bearing.

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MRS. LUCY J. (MATHEWSON) CARLE (1860)

Mrs. Lucy J. (Mathewson) Carle was born in the town of Walworth, Wayne County, New York. In her early childhood she accompanied her parents, Daniel and Selestia [illegible] (Baker) Mathewson, to Chautauqua County, New York, where she was reared and educated. When 17 years of age she became a school teacher and this occupation she followed for several years in her home county. After which she went to Minnesota\* and taught in the village she went to--Nininger-- which was named in honor of the then governor of the State. In this place she made the acquaintance of J. H. Carle, a native of Ithaca, New York, They started for Colorado April 5, 1860, and reached the Rocky Mountains on the 5th of June.

After residing at Black Hawk during the winter, they bought the Half Way House on the road between Boulder and Central City, where they remained for 10 years. They then moved to her present home, which is less than 4 miles northeast of Boulder. Here Mr. Carle died November 27, 1887, of paralysis, leaving his wife to mourn his loss.

\* Minnesota was admitted to the Union in 1858.

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JAMES N. CARLISLE (1860)

James N. Carlisle was born in Carroll County, Ohio, and came to Colorado in 1860. At the age of 14, Mr. Carlisle began working for the Panhandle R. R. as a messenger and utility boy. Early in 1860 he came to Colorado, went to the South Park mines, and remained until September. Then he went across to French Gulch in the Blue River country and there engaged in placer mining until 1862. He then entered the freighting business from shipping points on the Missouri River to Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, and Nevada. In 1868 the firm of Moore and Carlisle was formed for the purpose of building railroads. In 1875 Morse Orman and Co. became members of the firm and the title was changed to Moore, Carlisle, Orman and Co. Mr. Carlisle settled Pueblo in 1870, purchasing a large tract of land and in the company with his brothers, W. K. and Lew F. Carlisle, entered extensively into the business of raising blooded stock and dealing in horses. In 1876 he was elected to the first general assembly of the State and in 1880 was elected country treasurer, which office he held by successive reelections until 1886.

He was one of the original directors of the Central National Bank, organized in 1881, and he was also a director of the Pueblo Savings Bank.

Mr. Carlisle died at his home in Pueblo October 20, 1921, at the age of 85 years. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Maria Bennett, a niece of H. P. Bennett of Denver, and four children: Charles A., assistant cashier of the First National Bank; Ben A., exchange cashier of the same institution; Mrs. C. [illegible] W. Whitefield of Chicago; and Mrs. Norbert Zink of Pueblo.

Mr. Carlisle was also State treasurer during 1892 and 1893.

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A. Y. CARMAN (1860)

A. Y. Carman located in California Gulch (Leadville) in 1860, and in 1878 discovered and located the famous A. Y. and Minnie mine, which started a dozen large Leadville fortunes.

He sold the A. Y. and Minnie to Mr. Graham of the Graham Trust and Investment Co. and Meyer Guggenheim for \$5000. [They] took \$6,000,000 from the property in 6 years.

Mr. Carman died in Leadville March 22, 1917, at the age of 84 years.

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HON. CHESTER CALVIN CARPENTER (1860)

Chester Calvin Carpenter was born in Gibson, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1834, where he lived until attaining the years of manhood. He received a liberal education in the public schools and afterward pursued an

academic course in Hartford University of his native town. He engaged in teaching and continued in that vocation until he came to Colorado in May 1860.

Meanwhile, however, he had commenced the study of law under J. N. [illegible] Odell, a prominent lawyer of Golden, after a thorough study in his own town.

From the organization of the [Jefferson] county and courts in 1861 he held the position and performed the duties of clerk of the court, although only deputy clerk by appointment, until the fall of 1875, a period of 12 years. During 5 years of that time he also filled the office of county clerk and recorder.

From 1873 to 1875 he held the position of probate judge of Jefferson County. At the expiration of his term of office, he continued in the active practice of law, to which he has devoted his entire attention.

He has attained a large and successful law business under the firm name of Westcott and Carpenter, both at Golden and at his office in Leadville. He was married in Pennsylvania in November 1864 to Lydia S. Maynard, daughter of Luther Maynard of that State.

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DANIEL CARPENTER (1859)

Daniel Carpenter was one of the pioneers of the Greeley Colony and the father of Dr. Peter Carpenter of Fort Collins, Colorado.

Sarah, married to Revile Loveland and Matten who became the wife of Harland P. Bosworth, a native of West Virginia, [sic, preceding seems to be only a fragment of a detailed genealogy]. Peter Carpenter died in 1871 leaving a widow, Mrs. Mary P., and three sons, George, Harry, and Don. George was married January 2, 1900, to Jessie Fox of Odebolt, Iowa. They have three children: Harry, Dorothy, and Harold.

Matten Carpenter and Harlan P. Bosworth were married March 1879 and to this marriage two sons were born, Jay S. and Homer C.

Alfred B. Carpenter, son of LeRoy S. and Martha A. (Bennett) Carpenter, a grandson of Daniel Carpenter, has done a great deal toward the improvement of the home farm near Greeley. He was married September 6, 1904, to Mary Edna Caward of Butler, Missouri. To them were born three daughters, Mabel, Ida, and Emeline, all of whom were born on the father's farm two and a half miles west of Ault.

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STEPHEN H. CARR (1859)

Stephen H. Carr was born in Belknap County, New Hampshire, January 23, 1825, a son of Jacob and Lucinda (Hadley) Carr. He was one of three children. His education was acquired in the public schools and at the academy at South Berwick, Maine. At 17 years of age he and two other young men embarked in the hardware business at Meredith, New Hampshire. After 2 years he drifted to Lowell, thence to Boston, and from there to Providence, Rhode Island. He



finally returned to Boston where he was employed in a broker's office and for a short time in a furniture store.

In 1854 he went to New York City and with two others embarked in the second-hand furniture and auction business. After 2 years he disposed of his interest there. In 1856 he went west on a trip of inspection and recreation and spent 3 months in Council Bluffs, Iowa, then returned to New York, where he remained a year. Then, selling his property there as well as some city real estate in Boston, he again went to Council Bluffs, where he became interested in farming, the hotel business, and other enterprises. At the time of the discovery of gold in Colorado he resolved to come to the mountains. Accompanied by his wife he traveled across the plains with three yoke of oxen and a team of ponies, which he drove to a light, covered, spring wagon. They reached Denver October 10, 1859. Going from there to the Divide with a number of other men, he got out logs for a house and returned to Denver with the material for a home. Soon afterwards he sold the logs and rented a hotel on 10th Street, two blocks down from Larimer Street, becoming the proprietor of the Jefferson House.

This place he conducted for 2 years and then traded some Iowa property for 40 acres on the north side of Denver, near the Larimer Street bridge. During the summer and fall of 1861 he was engaged in the mercantile business at Breckenridge, and was interested in dairying and other enterprises, returning to his Denver property late in the year.

In the spring of 1862 he sold that place and bought 160 acres on the Big Thompson where he spent the summer. In the fall he traded the ranch for property 4 miles from Black Hawk, where he followed teaming, having a contract with a mill to furnish their logs. During the 2 years that followed he was prosperous but in the fall of 1864 he sold the property and moved to the foot of Guy Hill where, purchasing a timbered ranch, he spent the winter.

In the spring of 1865 he bought what is now the Carr House property on 15th Street, between Wewatta and Wazee Streets, opening there a feed and sale stable and a hotel, which he conducted for 7 years. In 1872 he traded this for his present farming property, 7 miles southeast of Longmont. Since then he has divided his time between the ranch and Denver.

In 1859, prior to his moving to Colorado, Mr. Carr married Miss Lizzie Oliphant, a native of Pennsylvania. Three children were born of this union. They are all dead. Nellie, who married E. F. Hersha, died, leaving two sons, Abraham Scott and Stephen Karl. The other children were Emma J. and Louis B. They have an adopted daughter, Orpha.

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W. C. CARROLL (1859)

W. C. Carroll was born in Lenawee County, Michigan, in 1840. He came to Colorado in 1859 and located at Golden where he followed the carpenter's trade for a year or so. He then moved to Glencoe\* and engaged in farming until the fall of 1861, when he enlisted and served 3 years and 2 months in the Union Army.

Upon returning from the war he followed agricultural pursuits and his trade as a blacksmith. He is a member of the G.A.R. [Grand Army of the Republic] and has for 20 years been director of the school district in which he resides.

\*Glencoe is not included in Benson, 1994, "1001 Colorado Place Names."

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MILTON B. CASE (1860)

Milton B. Case was a native of Ohio and moved from that State to Iowa. His wife, Katherine (Wolf) Case, was also a native of Ohio.

From Iowa they afterward became residents of Nebraska where Mrs. Case passed away. In 1860 Mr. Case came to Colorado.

In 1862 he moved his family to Denver and his death occurred in this State. In the family were six children, all of whom have passed away, with the exception of Mrs. Jain, wife of Miles Jain, a pioneer of 1860.

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PAT CASEY (1850) [sic]

Pat Casey was a native of Ireland and crossed the plains in the capacity of a general man of all work to a wagon team in 1859 [sic]. He engaged as a miner on the Ben Burroughs lode at \$2.50 per day and boarded himself.

He began prospecting for himself on Sundays and evenings. His perseverance was soon rewarded when he uncovered a vein which proved to be very rich. Devoting his entire time to his own find, a few wagon loads of [gold-bearing] quartz made him a capitalist. As his fortune developed, he employed more help. Riches poured in upon him. Walking and horseback riding were given up. He bought a span of beautiful black horses and a fine buggy and drove up and down the gulches.

Casey always carried a leather-covered memorandum book with a lot of pencils. When a trade was concluded he made a bluff of entering it, but everyone knew he could not write--not even his own name.

P. D. Casey at the height of his prosperity was worth \$200,000. In 1863 the property was sold to Warren Hussey and W. F. Russell, Casey receiving about \$60,000. Leaving the mountains, he went to New York where he invested his capital in a wholesale tobacco house. Through mismanagement it was soon lost. He later opened a saloon and was his own bartender.

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DR. OSCAR DAVID CASS (1860)

Dr. Cass, a pioneer physician, came here in 1860. He was of English-Scotch ancestry.

Dr. Cass died in 1894.

Oscar David Cass, son of the above, was born in a white frame house owned by his father, which stood at 16th and Curtis Streets. Mr. Cass attended, in June 30, 1881, the Denver Public Schools. [sic. A true copy of the original sentence.] He spent a year in the Lawrenceville, New Jersey, school and then entered Princeton University.

In 1909 he formed a partnership with Edward A. Bishop, under the firm name of The Bishop Cass Investment Company.

Mr. Cass married Maude Brewer, daughter of Ben Brewer of Colorado Springs, May 26, 1902. Mr. Cass died from carbon monoxide gas poisoning in the garage of his home, 725 E. 8th Ave., June 25, 1928. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, Mrs. R. Morton Fleming, his son David, and two grandchildren, Calvin Fleming II, 3, and David Cass Fleming, 8 months. Also, a sister\*, Mrs. Marjorie Foster of Pasadena, California, survives him.

Ten days after her brother Oscar D. Cass died, Mrs. Mayne Foster died suddenly at her home in Gardena, California. Death was due to heart failure. She spent her youth in Denver. Twenty years ago she moved to California. Her husband and two sons survive.

[\*Note: Pasadena and Gardena are about 25 miles apart. The names "Mayne" and "Marjorie" are not reconciled.]

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MRS. REBECCA CASS (1860)

Mrs. Cass was the oldest daughter of Colonel Henry II and Mary B. Jennison of Iowa.

She was educated at Monticello, Illinois. Mrs. Cass was the widow of Joseph B. Cass, Jr., a partner of the banking house of O. D. Cass and Co. Mrs. Cass died at the home of her childhood days in Iowa of pneumonia, February 1911. She was survived by a son, Henry Cass of Chicago, a daughter, Mrs. R. A. Young of Denver, a granddaughter, Mrs. Charles Ungemach of Denver, and a sister, Mrs. B. S. Greathouse of Pueblo, Colorado.

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JAMES CASTELLO (1860)

James Castello was a native of Pennsylvania. In 1838 he heard the call of the West and answered it. His first stop in his westward journey with his family was at Mineral Point, in the Territory of Wisconsin. From there he pushed on to what is now the Middle West and located at what was then the big river town of St. Louis, Missouri. He resided there for 20 years. He was an intimate friend of General Frank Blair; he was inseparably linked with the political life of the territory and with the formation and development of the Republican party\*, in what was later the State of Missouri\*.

In 1860 he ventured forth again, this time across the southwestern plains and into Colorado. He located at a small mining camp known as Nevada Gulch, near Central City. He remained there but a short time and then went to Fairplay, Park County, in 1863. Satisfied with his prospects in the country, he sent for his family whose members had remained in St. Louis.

At this point there enters into the history of the Costello [sic] family one of those examples of supreme feminine [qualities?] so often found--faith, courage, and sturdy ability--in the history of the upbuilding of the great West and which constitute some of the most notable features in connection with the reclaiming of that wild country. In all fairness it must be conceded that to the women of the pioneer days should be accorded a large measure of the credit for the opening up of the trans-Missouri country.

Fearlessly, trustingly, and uncomplainingly Mrs. Castello gathered her five children and household goods into covered wagons and, escorted only by the guides whom Mr. Castello had sent to lead her across the plains, she undertook that dangerous journey and endured its hardships through the 60 days required to make the trip from Atchison, Kansas, to Denver.

Her guides on the long journey were John and Aaron Ripley, friends of Mr. Castello, and [who], in February 1909, are residents of Fremont County, Colorado.

In 1870 Mr. Castello took his family and moved to Florissant\*\* in the western part of El Paso County (now Teller) and there operated a cattle ranch and also a general store until his death on May 18, 1878.

In St. Louis on August 28, 1857, Frank F.\*\*\* was born. After his father's death, he took up his own work as an independent ranchman and farmer. The possibilities of the mining industry attracted him and as opportunity offered, he prospected in various parts of San Juan County. In 1880 Mr. Castello married Miss Ida Baker, daughter of Louis Baker of Missouri, and three children were born to them: Louis, Charles, and Clara.

Mrs. Ida Castello died in 1893, and in 1897 Mr. Castello married Miss Marie Huss, daughter of William Huss of Cincinnati, Ohio. There are two children by the second marriage, Helen and Frank F., Jr.\*\*\* He was one of the early operators of Cripple Creek and he acquired interests there which subsequently developed into the famous Mary McKinney mine. He became a resident of Colorado Springs in 1896 and president of the Colorado Spring Mining Association.

[\* The Republican party was formed in 1856. (Beard, 1944, A Basic History of the United States.) Missouri was admitted to the Union in 1821.

\*\*Benson, 1994, 1001 Colorado Place Names. Page 70, "Pioneer resident James Castello remembered his former home of Florissant, Missouri, when naming the post office at his ranch and trading post."

\*\*\*Frank F. was born in 1857 . Frank F. Jr. was, presumably, born after 1897 to James and Marie Huss Castello. The two Franks relationship is not clear.

DR. JOSEPH CASTO (1859)

Dr. Joseph Casto was a native of Illinois and came with Wm. N. Byers and his Rocky Mountain New plant and with them, too, was J. J. Reithmen, the first successful merchant in Denver.

Dr. Casto also was with Gregory in the discovery of the Gregory Diggins. Casto made the announcement of his platting the town of Mount Vernon through the columns of the Rocky Mountain News. Cooperating with Dr. Casto and entertaining the same vision that Mount Vernon would be the one great city in the intermountain region was Robert W. Steele, governor of the provisional territory of Jefferson [See, Noel and others, 1994, section 14.]. R. W. Steele had his home, then a log cabin and called "Mount Vernon," there.

In 1860 the town cast 44 votes and had a number of dwellings, a blacksmith shop, two hotels, a store and other buildings. George Morrison, in 1860, built the first hotel in the town and the Rev. J. R. Dean opened a school. Today it is numbered among the vanished and forgotten towns of Colorado. Casto made a valiant fight for the town and Mount Vernon did not perish without a struggle. Casto gave up in 1864 and returned to his former home in Illinois. Evidently the call of Mount Vernon and the vision did not die within him for he returned in 1868, serving there as a Baptist minister. In 1872, he moved to the Pacific Coast, where he died in 1907.

The Rocky Mountain News, September 24, 1860, announced that a constitution "had been adopted by the creation of the District of Mount Vernon," with Sam Caldwell as president, George Charles, vice president, and Joseph Casto, recorder. In this "constitution" Steele did not figure and history reveals that he had left town, the beginning of its end, for Casto left in 1863 and Morrison closed his hotel in 1864. Mount Vernon Canyon figures continually in the history of those pioneer times. It was up this canyon that Jackson, with Thomas L. Golden and James Sanders, proceeded to the present location of Bergen Park to hunt elk. From Bergen Park, Jackson went into [on to?] discovery of Chicago Creek diggings.

E. J. Heatley, pioneer merchant of Golden, had his first store in the town. "The Homesite of R. W. Steele, governor of the provisional territory of Jefferson, 1859-60, from which the Territory of Colorado was created February 26, 1861," is inscribed on a monument dedicated and marking the site of the Steele homestead by the Daughters of Colorado on August 1, 1926.

JUAN F. CHACON (1855)

Juan F. Chacon was born in New Mexico\* in October 1837. He received a common school education. His occupation is a stock raiser and farmer.

In 1855, Juan F. Chacon came to Colorado. In October 1876 he was elected to the senate of the First General Assembly from Guadalupe\*\*, Conejos County, Colorado, receiving 321 votes. His opponent, C. Valdez, a Democrat, received 225.

\*New Mexico became a State in 1912.

\*\*Guadalupe is not included in the "1001 Colorado Place Names," by Maxine Benson, 1994.

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ADNA R. CHAFFEE (1860)

Adna R. Chaffee was born April 6, 1824, in Herkimer County, New York. When about 12 years old he went with his father's family to Michigan where he came to manhood's estate.

After attaining his majority, Mr. Chaffee followed lumbering as an avocation until 1860 when he started for Colorado.

He crossed the plains with an ox team and was 40 days on the road between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Denver, arriving in Denver in July 1860. He first located in Russell Gulch where he put in 3 months at placer mining. He then went to Golden and thence to Green Mountain Falls [El Paso, Teller Counties], where he conducted a hotel until January 1862. Then to Larimer County and settled in the Big Thompson Valley about one and a half miles west of the present city of Loveland.

In 1863 he took charge of the Laporte station for the Overland Stage Company and in October of that year, he moved to a farm situated 1 mile down the river from the present city of Fort Collins. Here, he and his family lived until 1888, when he moved to Fort Collins, which was his home until he died on April 5, 1907. Had he lived one day longer he would have been 83 years old.

Mr. Chaffee married Sarah Piper in Michigan, and she, with one son, Frank Chaffee, a member of the board of county commissioners, survive him.

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HON. JEROME B. CHAFFEE (1860)

Jerome B. Chaffee was born in Niagara County, New York, April 17, 1825. When quite young he moved west, locating in Michigan. Afterward, he moved to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he engaged in banking.

In 1857 he organized the Elmwood Town Company, in Kansas and came to Colorado the following spring. He went at once to what is now Gilpin County and, company with Eben Smith, erected the Smith and Chaffee Stamp Mill. Mr. Chaffee is a pronounced Republican and has been a delegate in every presidential nominating convention, beginning with at of 1844.

In 1865, he purchased the business of Clark and Co., bankers of Denver, and organized the First National Bank of which he became president and continued as such until January 1880.

At Adrian, Michigan, in 1848 Senator Chaffee married Miriam, daughter of Warner and Mary (Perry) Comstock. Their children were Horace Herome [sic], Nellie Virginia, Edward Fenton, and Fannie Josephine, wife of U. S. Grant, Jr.

In his last years Mr. Chaffee divided his time between Colorado and the home of his daughter at Murryweather farm, Westchester County, New York. He died there March 9, 1886, and lies buried in Adrian by the side of his wife and three of his children.

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GEORGE W. CHAMBERS (1858)

George W. Chambers was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, Mary 9, 1826. His early life was spent in farming and in acquiring such education as the schools of that day afforded. In his 18th year he began school teaching during winters. During the summer he was variously occupied. In 1853 he moved to Poweshiek County, Iowa.

In 1855 he moved to Newton, Jasper County, Iowa, and engaged in the drug business, continuing the same until 1859. He then came to Colorado and located at Gold Hill in what is now Boulder County. Here he followed mining for 3 years. In 1862 he removed to Boulder Valley and purchased a land claim and shortly afterward homesteaded a quarter section of land 5 miles east of Boulder City, onto which he moved.

In 1872 he again moved to Gold Hill and engaged in mining. He owns the Golden Crown and White Cloud [mines?] at Gold Hill and also has an interest in various other mines in different parts of the county. In 1861 he was appointed by the Jefferson Territorial Legislature and [sic, as?] one of the first county commissioners, and the following spring was elected the first treasurer of Boulder County. In 1870 he was elected justice of the peace. He was married October 12, 1848, to Miss Eliza J. Jones, daughter of Hon. John Jones of Congurity [sic], Pennsylvania.

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ROBERT CHAMBERS (1858)

Robert Chambers was born in Iowa. When he emigrated from Iowa he located at the mouth of the Big Thompson [and] engaged in the enterprise of trapping. He established a camp at the headwaters of the Cache la Poudre.

In the fall of 1858 he discovered and gave his name to Chambers Lake, not far below Cameron Pass [Jackson and Larimer Counties].

He came down the canyon to the shore of a beautiful lake and here, meeting with exceptional [bad] luck when his powder ran short, sent his son to Laporte in search of ammunition. Scarcely had the figure of his boy disappeared down the canyon when Chambers became aware he was not alone. All about him he could hear the stealthy approach of Indians and he knew by an instinctive warning that he was doomed. To sell himself dearly was his resolve and up there on the

shores of that lake this lone white man fought his desperate and losing battle.  
[Did he leave a note?]

When his son returned, he found his father scalped and murdered and he read the story of that battle in all its gruesome details. When raising his eyes to the silent sentinels that towered above him, young Chambers swore an everlasting vengeance on the Indians.

So was named Chambers Lake.

I am of the opinion the son's name was Geo. W. Chambers, [and that he] arrived in the spring of 1859.

M. M. D. McGrath

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MRS. FRANCES CHAMBERLAIN

Mrs. Frances Chamberlain, mother of W. J. Chamberlain of the Chamberlain, Ore Company, died at the home of her son in the Perrenaud [sic] Apartments [now? Perrenoud Association, Inc., 836 E. 17th Ave.], on May 12, 1920. She was 92 years old.

Mrs. Chamberlain was the widow of William G. [C.?] Chamberlain, a pioneer of Colorado and proprietor of the first photograph gallery in Denver. He died in 1910. As Frances Rogers Allen, an English girl living in Lima, Peru, with her parents, she met and married Mr. Chamberlain who, at the time, was engaged in the manufacture of silk in South America.

Besides her son, two daughters, Mrs. Frank Dillingham and Mrs. Robert James, survive Mrs. Chamberlain.

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WILLIAM JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN (1860)

Wm. J. Chamberlain was born in Lima, Peru. He came to Denver in 1860 with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Chamberlain, coming across the plains in an ox wagon from Iowa. His parents moved from Peru to Iowa, then to Denver. W. G. Chamberlain was Denver's first photographer.

Wm. Joseph for many years was actively engaged in mining. He was president and one of the founders of the Chamberlain Dillingham Ore Co.

Mr. Chamberlain was active in the Masonic orders and was treasurer of the El Jebel Temple Building Association. He also was a member of the Elks lodge. Mr. Wm. Joseph Chamberlain died at his home, 1275 Humboldt Street, September 6, 1928, at the age of 79 years. He was survived by two daughters, Mrs. E. L. Morse of Excelsior Springs, Missouri, and Mrs. Walter G. Schaefer of Denver, and a son, Allen G. Chamberlain of Denver.

Mrs. Frances Chamberlain, mother of W. J. Chamberlain of the Chamberlain Ore Co., died at the home of her son in the Purenoud [sic, Perrenoud. See, Frances



Chamberlain, above.] Apartments, on May 12, 1920. She was 92 years old. Mrs. Chamberlain was the widow of Wm. G. Chamberlain, a pioneer of Colorado, and proprietor of the first photograph gallery in Denver. He died in 1910.

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THOMAS J. CHANDLER (1860)

Thomas J. Chandler was born in Camden, New Jersey. He came to Denver in 1860 and engaged in the contracting business. During the first year of his residence here only one-story frame buildings were erected, and to him belongs the honor of building up the first of larger size. Two of them are still standing (1913)--the old mint and the American House.

Mr. Chandler died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Albert Hatfield, in Sempter\*, Colorado, April 27, 1913, and was buried in Denver, Colorado.

He was survived by one sister, Mrs. Emma Rodin, and four children: Mrs. J. T. Higgins, Oakland, California; Mrs. H. C. Smiley, Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Albert Hatfield, Semper\*, Colorado; and George H. Chandler, Salida, Colorado.

\*Sempter/Semper is not included in "1001 Colorado Place Names," by Maxine Benson, 1994.

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FRED CHARPIOT (1859)

Fred Charpiot was born in the Department of Doubs, France, December 31, 1829. His family came to this country in 1851 while he continued in business [in France?] as a commission dry goods merchant. He served 1 year in the French Army. In 1854 he came to this country, joining his parents in Chicago. In the spring of 1858 he moved to Leavenworth, Kansas, and followed the grocery business until 1859. He then came to Denver in November 1859. The journey across the plains occupied 40 days. He opened an eating house. He has crossed the plains over 30 times by mule team, stage and railroad cars and has made half a dozen trips to Europe for the health of his family and the education of his children.

He was married January 16, 1855, to Miss Julia C. Riche, in De Witt, Iowa, and has two children, a son and a daughter.

Mrs. Charpiot came with her husband in a mule-drawn wagon in 1859. She died at her home in Branges, France, December 13, 1921. Mr. Charpiot died in May 1907.

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GEORGE CHARPIOT (1859)

George Charpiot was born in Paris, France, a son of Pierre Charpiot who was the inventor of the plating of tin. On coming to America George Charpiot settled

in Dubuque, Iowa, and from there went to St. Louis, Missouri, the home of his sister, Mrs. Underhill.

For a time he operated a coal mine near Belleville [possibly Illinois], whence he moved to Virginia City, Montana, and engaged in the wholesale liquor business. With ox teams he moved to Salt Lake, secreting a large quantity of gold dust inside the collars used in harnessing the oxen. In 1859 he came to Denver where he started a restaurant on Blake Street, continuing in the business for some years. He was a fine cook, having served an apprenticeship to the occupation at Delmonico's. About 1891 he moved to San Diego, California, where he owned and resided on a lemon ranch.

His wife was Celestine Charpiot who died when a young woman and left three children: Eugenia, Mrs. Jones of Denver; Charles, who is with the Armour Packing Co. in Kansas City, Missouri; and George J. Later, the father married Mrs. Margaret Pratt, widow of Charles Pratt who was at one time a millionaire resident of St. Louis.

George J. Charpiot was born in Belleville, St. Clair County, Illinois, in 1864, a son of George and Celestine (Huot) [illegible] Charpiot. Upon the death of his mother, George J. was taken into the home of his Uncle Victor Huot at Davenport, Iowa, where he remained until 16 years of age. He then served an apprenticeship to the machinist trade in Indianapolis, Indiana, and, after 3 years, came in 1882 to Denver, where he completed his trade with the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company.

Four years later he went back to Indianapolis, where he was foreman in a machine shop for 2 years. When the firm sold out, he returned to Denver to take charge of his father's property. He was employed here as a safe expert and is now one of two experts in that line in Denver.

In 1897 he opened a shop at 1610 Glenarm Street, where he is engaged in the manufacture and upkeep and repair of bicycles and safes. As a safe expert he has traveled through all parts of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah.

He was married in Indiana to Miss Anna Hurley, who was born there, the daughter of a physician.

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ALBERT B. CHASE (1860)

Albert B. Chase was born on April 4, 1837, in Nashua, New Hampshire. When 5 years of age he was taken by his uncle to Carlton [Charlton?], Massachusetts, and there spent his boyhood years.

Soon after the discovery of gold in Colorado, he came West, going by rail to St. Joseph, Missouri. While in that city he assisted in placing the first locomotive engine on the track of the new railroad then being constructed. This engine, having been ferried, with considerable difficulty, across the river.

In April 1860, with a party of 20, Mr. Chase traveled with ox team and wagons across the plains to Central City, Colorado. He began to mine at Black Hawk

but, not meeting with success, in the spring of 1861 he went to the head of the Blue mine he prospected.

In September 1861 he enlisted in Co. E, 1st Colorado Cavalry, at Buckskin Joe mining camp [Park County]. He joined his regiment in Denver, leaving that city February 22, 1862, and traveled day and night to head off [possibly, Brigadier General Henry Hopkins] Sibley at Fort Union. Two engagements were fought and Sibley was defeated, although Sibley's force numbered 3000 and their own regiment only 1000. The regiment then went to Valverde and camped near Fort Craig during part of the summer, when food was so scarce that the soldiers were put on half rations.

Next, the company was ordered to Fort Lyon [Bent County] and from there to Colorado Springs where horses were provided and the soldiers scattered to different parts of the State. Enlisting in the ranks, Mr. Chase was soon promoted to sergeant and in that capacity served the greater part of the time until the close of the Civil War.

He was sent from Colorado Springs to Fort Larned [Kansas]; thence to Winnecoop [sic], and later to Fort Lyon, where he spent the winter and then went to Boone [Pueblo County] where many emigrants had been killed by the Indians.

His next assignment was to Fort Garland [Costilla County] and later was sent to Conejos [Conejos County] where the Espanosa outlaws were killing large numbers of emigrants, and he made out a detail that killed one of the Espanosa brothers. He had a personal acquaintance with Kit Carson and other pioneers of the period.

Upon being discharge from the army, Mr. Chase settled in the St. Louis Valley [probably, San Luis Valley] and preempted a water claim 6 miles from Garland [City?, Costilla County]. He remained there until he went to Pueblo County in 1866. Here he preempted a claim on the St. Charles River, 5 miles from Pueblo. In 1893 he embarked in the livery business in Pueblo where he was successful.

His marriage united him with Miss Lucy S. Anderson at Fort Garland, January 28, 1864. She was a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Winfrey) Anderson, pioneers of 1859. They became the parents of 11 children: Otis W; Mary E., wife of James Kerr of Delta, Colorado; Hattie, who married Minor Freeland of Delta; Alice married Thomas Walden; Frederick A., a resident of Delta; Clara E.; Ralph, who served in Co. C, 1st Colorado Regiment in Manilla [Manila, The Philippine Islands?]; Eugenie; Arthur; Frances; and Grant.

Mr. Chase's sister, Cordelia, was the first white infant seen in Denver. She was about 2 months old when the family came to Colorado in 1859, while Mrs. Chase [Lucy S. Anderson?] was 10 years of age. She applied for a pension after the death of Mr. Chase, which she continued to draw until her death in Pueblo May 4, 1910.

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EDWARD CHASE (1860)

Edward Chase was born in Saratoga County, New York, December 20, 1838, a son of Richard and Maria Chase, who spent their entire lives in that county.

When about 22 years of age, he left the Empire State and, on June 6, 1860, arrived in Denver, Colorado.

For many years he was engaged in various business pursuits. He grew up with the county of the west and with its development he acquired the means to enable him to live retired. [Preceding sentence is a true copy.]

He was united in marriage in Denver, Colorado, to Miss Francis Barbour, a native of Pennsylvania, in 1880.

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GEORGE FRANKLIN CHASE (1859)

George F. Chase was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1837. He was educated in the public schools of York County, Maine. He was 22 years of age when he came to Boulder, Colorado, arriving in the year 1859. He at once took up wild land and with characteristic energy began the arduous task of developing a new farm. He always retained possession of the land he settled on in 1859, for which he later obtained a patent from the Government and which at the time of his death remained a source of substantial and gratifying income to him.

He was married May 14, 1864, in Biddeford, Maine, to Miss August A. Staples, and to them were born four sons and a daughter. The daughter died in infancy. The eldest son, Frederick L., graduated from the University of Colorado in 1886. George Arthur died in 1897 at the age of 30. Charles H. has also passed away. Harry A., the youngest son, was graduated from the University of Colorado in 1899 and died in 1902.

The only member of the family to marry was George Arthur, who wedded Dora Milner, but left no children.

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HENRY CHATILLON (1860)

Henry Chatillon was born in Carondelet (now south St. Louis), Missouri, September 24, 1832. He spent his early life in steamboating on the Mississippi River in the capacities of pilot and clerk. In 1856 he moved to Belle Plaine, Scott County, Minnesota, and engaged in the mercantile business. In the spring of 1860 he followed the tide of emigration to Pikes Peak, arriving in Russell Gulch, Gilpin County, August 28, 1860, and engaged in prospecting.

The following fall he bought a [gold-bearing] quartz mill, which was afterward known as the Chatillon Mill. He continued to run it until the explosion of the boiler in 1861. He then resumed prospecting and discovered the noted Harkaway lode in Russell gulch, which he continued to work until 1863. He then went to Montana and found that 3 weeks previous to his arrival he had been elected recorder of the Nevada district, having been vouched for by Richard Sapp and Dr. A. L. Russell. He immediately took charge of the office, which he honorably filled for one term and, meanwhile, engaged in the mercantile business with Dr. Russell. In May 1864, he returned to Colorado and, in

connection with F. J. Marshall, engaged in buying and selling mines, and prospecting.

He was married September 23, 1864, to Miss Adaline Paulette.

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BENJAMIN F. CHEESMAN (1860)

Benjamin F. Cheesman was born in the State of New York, May 18, 1827.

In 1855 he left New York and went to Winona, Minnesota, from which place he came to Colorado. He settled where Greeley now is in July 1860. He was engaged in farming.

He was married in 1865 to Miss Maria Vanderwart.

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CHARLES G. CHEVER (1859)

Charles G. Chever was born in Salem, Massachusetts, September 13, 1827. Leaving his native State in 1849, he went to California where he resided until 1859. He came to Denver from the city of Oroville, California, August 18, 1859.

In December 1861, when the county of Arapahoe was organized under the act of Congress creating the Territory of Colorado, Mr. Chever was elected the first county clerk and recorder. He held this office for 6 years. Soon after he entered the real estate investment business and also acted as agent for the other parties here and elsewhere in the purchase of desirable property. By his judicious and fortunate investments during the growth and development of Denver he acquired a handsome fortune.

In 1879 he put up what is known as the Chever Building on the corner of 17th and Larimer Streets, a three-story brick, one of the most important business blocks of the city at that time. In 1887 he erected the stone-front Essex Building on Lawrence Street. In 1891 he built the Arapahoe block and several other business houses. From the early settlement of Denver, Mr. Chever was a conspicuous figure in its history. The first county records were in his handwriting and all abstracts of title to city lots begin with him. He was the original custodian of all legal records before the city was incorporated under squatter sovereignty.

He systematized and reduced the county records to order before the Government patents were issued.

Mr. Chever was married in Salem, Massachusetts, January 31, 1881, to Ellen W. [illegible] Oliver, daughter of the late General Oliver of Salem. Mr. Chever died in Denver March 13, 1901.

DAVID A. CHEVER (1859)

David A. Chever was born October 26, 1824, in Salem, Massachusetts. He was appointed to the United States Navy in 1840. He served on the sloop of war "Saratoga" on the west coast of Africa in suppressing the slave trade in 1844. In 1846-48, he served as midshipman on the United States war steamer "Mississippi" in the war with Mexico and was at the taking of Veracruz [Mexico] and other points. He served 8 years in the United States Navy and resigned [his commission] in 1848. He went to California by way of Cape Horn in 1849, remaining there until 1854 when he returned to Massachusetts by way of the Isthmus [of Panama]. In 1856 he went to Chicago and from there to Peshtigo, Wisconsin, in the employ of W. B. Ogden and Company of Chicago, keeping books for their large lumber establishment.

In 1859 he crossed the plains to Denver, bringing with him a house already framed [and] ready to set up [and] covered with a canvas roof. He at once became a prominent figure in the new country. He was a member of the territorial legislature and was at one time private secretary to [Territorial] Governor John Evans. He was also county commissioner of Arapahoe County. He was for a time during the Civil War one of the provost marshals for Colorado in 1864. He was an extensive property owner in Denver, owning one-half of what was known as Hunter's Addition, and was postmaster of Denver from 1874 to 1878.

David A. Chever was a brother of Charles G. Chever. David A. Chever died in Denver, October 29, 1881.

GEORGE M. CHILCOTT (1859)

George M. Chilcott was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1828. He was raised on a farm and educated in the public schools. In 1844 the family removed to Iowa where he was given for a time the advantages of a select school. Preferring the legal practice, he studied law with the famous lawyer and statesman, Hon. James F. Wilson. In the meantime, however, he was elected sheriff of Jefferson County, Iowa. He served one term and assisted in organizing the Republican party in that section.

In 1856 he removed to Burt County, Nebraska, and the same year was elected to the house of the territorial legislature.

In 1859 he emigrated to the Pikes Peak gold region. He settled in Denver and was elected a member of the first convention to frame a State constitution, an unauthorized and wholly abortive movement, though well intended.

In 1860 he became definitely located in Pueblo and entered upon farming and stock raising. Having continued his law studies, he was admitted to the bar at Pueblo in 1863 and to the Supreme Court\* of the United States in 1866. He was elected to the first territorial legislature in 1861 and served through two sessions, 1861-62.

In 1863 he was appointed register [registrar?] of the U.S. Land Office for Colorado by President Abraham Lincoln, and established his office at Golden, then the territorial capital, but which was subsequently located to Denver. Before him came for determination a vast number of land claims, which were satisfactorily adjusted. He held this office 4 years.

In 1865, when the second movement for State organization under the Enabling Act of 1864 resulted in the formation of a new constitution and the selection of candidates, he was nominated for Congress and elected. But the prospect failed through the determined opposition of President Andrew Johnson. In 1866 he was nominated for delegate to Congress under the territory, elected, and finally seated. In 1872 he was again elected to the council or senate of the territorial assembly and was chosen president of the body. In 1874 he was reelected to the same branch. In 1878 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Second General Assembly of the State. He was appointed by Governor F. W. Pitkin to serve out the unexpired term of H. M. Teller, who had been made Secretary of the Interior by President Chester A. Arthur. He served in that capacity until about the 21st of February 1883, which closed his political career.

George M. Chilcott began life in Colorado poor and well-nigh destitute. By the treachery of a trusted friend, who robbed him of his team, wagon, and equipment--all he possessed--and fled the country, he was compelled to seek menial service on a ranch for support. In 1863 he located a ranch of his own 12 miles east of Pueblo and held it throughout his life. By degrees, he became possessed of much property, which, in the advancing years, grew to be very valuable. Therefore, at the close of his life in 1890 [1891?], he left a large estate to his family.

He was married in Jefferson County, Iowa, in March 1850 to Miss Jennie Cox. Four children--three sons and one daughter--were born to them. The mother, two sons, and the daughter, Kate, survived him.

While undergoing medical treatment at St. Louis, for rheumatism on May 6, 1891, death put an end to his agonies. His remains were interred at Pueblo March 12th amid general mourning.

\*Chilcott's name does not appear in the list of U.S. Supreme Court justices who served from 1789 through 2000. The World Almanac and Book of Facts, 2001, p. 187. New York Times.

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HENRY WILSON CHILES (1858)

Henry Wilson Chiles was born in Washington County, Virginia, November 27, 1838, where he resided until 4 years of age. He then moved with his parents to Iowa. In 1857 he went to Nebraska and the year following came to Colorado.

In 1859 Mr. Chiles, in company with others, laid out the town of Boulder. After prospecting and teaming for some time he returned to Iowa and enlisted in the United States service in the 22nd Iowa V. I. [Voluntary Infantry?] Co. C. He was in the battles of Fort Gibson and Champion Hill and the siege of Vicksburg [Mississippi]. After 3 years' service, he returned to Iowa for a short time and then proceeded to Nebraska City.

In the fall of 1866 he came to Colorado for the second time. He continued to reside here and engaged in farming and stock raising in Mt. Vernon Gulch, 4 miles from Mt. Vernon.

He was married May 15, 1866, to Harriet R. Hargus of Nebraska City.

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H. B. [illegible] CHUBBUCK (1858)

H. G. Chubbuck was born in Pennsylvania on October 6, 1817. When 21 years of age he left Pennsylvania and went to Illinois, residing there about 12 years.

In 1850 he went to California where he remained 2 years and then came East as far as Nebraska. In 1858 he came to Colorado, locating near the present city of Denver, and was one of the original members of the lone [sic] company, that laid out the place in 1859. He located a claim on the west bank of the Platte in 1859 and, in company with a man named Smith, built the first bridge across that stream. They hewed the timbers that were used in its construction from cottonwood trees growing on their claims. The bridge was known for many years as the "Old Chubbuck Bridge" and was on the road leading to the Gregory mine, now Central City. He was engaged in business in what is now West Denver, then called Auraria, during the first years of its existence, besides opening up quite a market garden.

He used, for two or three seasons for cultivating his garden crop, a single ox broken to harness and driven with lines. He assisted in building an irrigating ditch to water his land, which was probably the first one built in Colorado. In the spring of 1862 he went to the Big Thompson Valley, locating on land later owned by David Hershman, where he resided until 1867, when he sold the claim and, with his two sons, opened up the farm on which he died October 9, 1880. It was the first bluff [sic] farm taken up and improved in the county and at that time [was] considered a very risky investment.

Mr. Chubbuck was the first county superintendent of schools for Larimer County and was elected sheriff in 1866, serving one term.

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CHARLES C. CHURCHILL (1860)

Charles C. Churchill was born at Movers, Clinton County, New York, June 15, 1836. After 14 years of age he was 3 years with the engineer corps on the Plattesburg and Montreal Railroad. Subsequently, he went to school at Fairfield until 19 years of age. In 1867 he went to Troy, New York, and there clerked in a store until February 1859 when he started for Pikes Peak. He remained in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota until the spring of 1860 and, after some adventure and delay in crossing the plains, he arrived at Denver in May 1860, having walked from Leavenworth City to that place.

From Denver he went to Spruce Park and claimed and entered the entire park on the 22nd of June 1860. He owned the park until the fall of 1861 when he sold to Kb [illegible] Smith of Denver. He went East, returning the next spring and



settled at Bradford Junction, at which place he engaged in baling hay for market. The year 1862 found him in the grocery business at Denver. After the fire in 1863 he sold out and bought a store at Black Hawk.

In the spring of 1864, Mr. Churchill, in company with General F. J. Marshall and John Shumer, opened a mining office in Central City. In the spring of 1866 he went to New York and, in 4 months, returned to Colorado and started the first line of stages from Central City to Georgetown.

He was married at Saylorville, Iowa, September 7, 1866, to Miss Harriet A. McKibben.

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FREDERIC A. CLARK (1860)

Frederic A. Clark was born in Southington, Connecticut, January 3, 1838. In the summer of 1860 he joined a party of Pikes Peak gold seekers, crossed the plains and in a short time engaged in the grocery business in Denver. In the spring of 1863 he was burned out. He again started in the same business and had not recovered from the former loss before his entire stock of goods was washed away in the flood of the following spring.

He married Miss Mary M. Smith, daughter of J. W. Smith of this city in August 1863. His death was sudden on July 21, 1874, and was caused by the falling of a derrick in one of his mines at Fairplay. He left three daughters and a wife to mourn his death.

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GEORGE T. CLARK (1860)

George T. Clark was born in Douglas, Worcester County, Massachusetts, February 24, 1837, received a common school education, moved to Wisconsin in 1849 and to Colorado in the spring of 1860. He was an agent at Denver of the Western Stage Company and Henschley and Co.'s Express until 1861. He was connected with Clark Gruber and Company's Banking House and Mint and was appointed treasurer of the Territory of Colorado by Governor William Gilpin. He was also treasurer of Arapahoe County and the City of Denver in 1863. He became partner in the banking house of Clark and Co. and was a member of the constitutional conventions of 1864 and 1865. In 1865 he was elected mayor of Denver and, with Hon. Jerome B. Chaffee, organized the First National Bank of Denver, of which he was cashier until October 1, 1866.

He then took charge of the banking house of George T. Clark and Co. and at Central [City] and Georgetown. He was assistant secretary of the legislative council of 1870 and was appointed Territorial treasurer by Governor McCook and reappointed in 1872. He was a delegate to every Republican convention held in the Territory and was secretary of the State Republican Central Committee in the campaign of 1876, and was chosen secretary of the [Colorado] senate November 1, 1876.

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JAMES MAXWELL CLARK (1860)

James Maxwell Clark was a member of the original Greeley Colony. He engaged in the farming and implement business when he first came to Greeley in 1860.

For 10 years he was editor of the Greeley Tribune. He was elected to the legislature.

Mr. Clark died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Daisy King, in Los Angeles, California, March 28, 1928, at the age of 87 years.

Judge Fred W. Clark of Greeley is a nephew.

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JOHN CLARK (WHEAT)\* (1860)

John Clark was born in Somerset, England, in 1833, a son of Abraham and Charlotte (Parsons) Clark. He was one of six children, four of whom are deceased. John was raised on the home farm. In 1856 at the age of 23 he came to America and settled in Madison, Wisconsin, where he engaged with Governor Farwell as assistant in landscape gardening. Shortly afterward he began farming on shares, and continued in that way until the fall of 1859, when he went to Missouri and from there, after spending the winter, to Leavenworth, Kansas, on a tour of inspection.

He saw nothing in that place that impressed him favorably, so continued his journey westward, arriving in Denver May 4, 1860. In July he traveled from here to the Missouri River with an ox team and returned with provisions in November. During the winter he made two trips to California Gulch, freighting with an ox team. In the spring of 1861 he rented the place he now owns and he has since engaged in farming. During the winter of 1861-62 he took up a claim of 160 acres on [Big?] Thompson Creek but was dissatisfied with the prospects and returned to Denver. Not long afterward he was employed by Dr. Hamilton and Edward Cheeseman to manage the ranch which he had farmed in 1861 and of which he is now the owner. In 1864 he took up an adjoining homestead of 160 acres and engaged in farming on his own account.

In Madison, Wisconsin, September 15, 1857, Mr. Clark married Miss Mary Mitchell, and one son was born of their union, D. F., formerly a general merchant and contractor residing in Sargents [Saguache County], Colorado. He died suddenly in September 1898.

In September 1862, Mr. Clark married Miss Eliza J. Ward, and five children were born to their union: Edwin A. of Cripple Creek; Florence M., wife of Judson Towne; Marietta, wife of Thos. Kimmett; Walter; and Ida V., wife of Clarence Milner.

Mrs. Clark died September 23, 1894.

\* "Wheat" remains unexplained.

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JOSIAH CLARK (1859)

Josiah Clark, a native of Illinois, came to Colorado in 1859 and engaged in mining and prospecting.

A daughter, Helen E., married Augustus C. Alber in 1865 and they are located on a ranch in Section 17, township 4, range 66, near Platteville [Weld County]. They are the parents of nine children, four of whom are deceased.

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MRS. KATHERINE M. CLARK (1859)

Mrs. Katherine M. (Goss) Clark was born in New York State January 7, 1843, and came to Colorado with her parents, [Mr. and Mrs. ?] Carver J. Goss, in a covered wagon in 1859, prior to the advent of the pony express. The Goss sisters, Kate, Hattie, and Dell, became belles of the new settlement.

In 1864, Katherine married George T.L. [an inked text correction, left unexplained] Clark, an associate of the late Jerome B. Chaffee. The bridal gift from her husband was a beautiful home at 16th and Arapahoe Streets. Mr. Clark became the third mayor of Denver.

She kept in close touch with friends of the long ago through her membership in the Pioneer Ladies Aid Society and the Territorial Daughters.

Mrs. Clark died March 24, 1929, at the age of 86 years.

She was survived by her daughter, Mrs. Wm. G. Wigginton, a son, Frank G. Clark of Los Angeles, California, six grandchildren, one great grandson, and nieces, Mrs. Wm. B. McDermon, Mrs. Charles B. Whitehead, and Mrs. Wm. E. Porter.

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RUFUS CLARK (1859)

Rufus Clark was born in Coventry, Tolland County, Connecticut, December 4, 1822. The founder[s?] of the Clark family came over from England in 1620, a mate on the "Mayflower." ["Plymouth Colony, Its History & People, 1620-1691," by E. A. Stratton, 1986, contains no reference to a mate by the name of Clark. See page 21.]

In 1836 Mr. Clark went to Farmington [Connecticut?] and engaged in farming for 18 months, after which, in 1832, he went to sea, in the coasting trade. In 1839 he went on a whaling voyage on the "Delphos," which touched at King George's Land [unidentified geographic area], Australia, and was at sea for 17 months. Afterward he shipped on the "Panama" of Sag Harbor L. T. [sic, Long Island?] to the South Atlantic and Cape of Good Hope, a two-year trip, next in the Indian Ocean.

In 1848 he was made chief mate of the "Columbia," which sailed to the Arctic Ocean via Cape Horn and reached the ocean through Bering Strait.

He traveled extensively, returning to the U. S. in 1854. In April 1859, on the discovery of gold in the Pikes Peak region, he started with ox train for Colorado, taking his family via Omaha and the Platte. They reached the site of Overland Park July 11, 1859. Here he homesteaded 160 acres and engaged in farming, making a specialty of potatoes. He raised in 1867 a crop that sold for \$30,000, and he hauled as much as \$1500 worth of potatoes to Denver in a day. At one time he owned over 20,000 acres of land in Colorado but he sold 15,800 acres, seven and one-half miles southeast of Denver, to the Clark Colony. The first few years after the sale he paid the taxes on the property until the reorganization of the colony in 1895 when the amount was made good to him.

His first wife was Miss Mary Pomeroy of New York State. In Iowa he married Miss Lucinda Watts, who died in Denver in 1861, leaving a daughter, now Mrs. Mary Walker of Bedford, Iowa. His third marriage was to Miss Mary Gaff [illegible] of Iowa, and his present wife is Mrs. Ella (Knight) Perryman of Illinois.

In 1864 he was nominated for representative in the territorial legislature and was elected. In 1867 he was chosen a member of the board of education, and during his term a new school house was built. Again, in 1880, he served another term in this position.

He is a member of the Pioneer Society. Mr. Clark died October 14, 1910, at his home, 1395 S. Cherokee, at the age of 88.

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#### WILLIAM HANFORD CLARK (1858)

Wm. H. Clark was born in Portage County, Ohio, on the 18th of July 1835, a son of Isaac M. and Sarah (Frary) Clark, the former a farmer by occupation. He was educated in the mal [sic] schools; his boyhood and youth was passed in his native State, where he remained until the age of 19. In 1854 he made his way to Council Bluffs, Iowa. He squatted on land at Fort Calhoun [Nebraska], gaining a preemption to about 1500 acres. But the lure of Colorado drew him on, it being "Pike's Peak or bust." So, selling his land for \$1500 he, on the 28th of October 1858, arrived in what is now Denver, having driven four yoke of oxen across the plains. He soon began farming and also prospecting in the Gunnison country.

Mr. Clark built a small log cabin with a dirt roof, and another in 1860 in what is now Globeville [now, 2001, part of Denver], which is still standing in good condition.

He occupied his little cabin until his marriage in 1882, when Miss Mary M. Dornbush became his wife.

To them was born a daughter, Leona, who is now the wife of Frank Brown of Cripple Creek.

Mrs. Clark passed away in 1908.

Mr. Clark was elected the first mayor of Globeville and was president of the school board.

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CLARENCE J. CLARKE (1860)

Clarence J. Clarke was born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1843 of Scotch and English descent.

Leaving home in 1858, he went to St. Joseph, Missouri. In 1860 he crossed the plains on foot to Denver and continued in the employ of Woolworth and Moffat book and stationery house where he first had been employed at St. Joseph.

In 1868 he became a partner in the firm Woolworth Moffat and Clarke. In 1867 he was elected county treasurer of Arapahoe County and held that office 2 years.

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GEORGE W. CLAYTON (1859)

George W. Clayton was born February 22, 1833, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In July 1859 Mr. Clayton came to Colorado. He amassed a fortune and, following the example of Stephen Girard [1750-1831], a great Quaker philanthropist, he stipulated that his wealth should be used to endow and establish a school and home for poor, white, orphan males--sons of reputable parents--from 6 to 10 years old. His will provided "they shall be instructed in such various branches of sound education as will tend to make them useful citizens."

For more than a decade Clayton College at 3800 E. 32nd Ave. [now, 2001, Martin Luther King Drive], Denver, has been a shelter for scores of boys who brought with them to the college certain qualities inherited from "reputable parents" that have enabled them to make good for themselves and to become an honor to the man, who without sons of his own, thought of the sons of other men.

Mr. Clayton passed away in Denver August 15, 1899. His memory will ever be cherished and honored through the days and ages to come.

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WILLIAM M. CLAYTON (1860)

William M. Clayton was born in the city of Philadelphia April 24, 1824. In 1860 he came to Colorado, arriving in Denver on the 2nd of April. His brother George had come the year before and, in company with a Mr. Lowe, engaged in a general mercantile business. On the arrival of Wm. M. Clayton he purchased the interest of Mr. Lowe and the firm became George W. Clayton and Co.

In April 1868, he was elected mayor and served for a year.

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JOHN W. CLINE (1859)

John W. Cline was born in Canada September 25, 1825. He followed farming.

When he was about 30 years of age he went to Michigan and followed farming and sawmilling until 1859 when he came to Colorado.

The first summer here was spent in mining, first at Russell Gulch and afterward at Breckenridge. But in the fall of 1859 he preempted a piece of land 7 miles north of Denver and where he has since engaged in farming.

He was married in Denver in 1871 to Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.

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THOMAS CLINE (1860)

Thomas Cline was born in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1835. In 1850 he went to Iowa and came to Colorado in 1860. He took a prominent part in the early development of the Poudre Valley. He was found dead in his cabin, 7 miles southeast of the Cache la Poudre Valley, by his son-in-law, C. L. Parker, on whose ranch he lived. He died August 3, 1910, age 74 years.

He leaves two sons and three daughters, all of whom live in that district.

Thomas Cline, overland freighter, hunter, and guide, who died on August 3, 1910, though nearing the 75th milestone on life's journey, was in the enjoyment of excellent health. Up to the time of his last sickness all of his faculties were unimpaired. Nothing pleased him more than to sit down and tell of his pioneer adventures, of his scrapes with the wily Redskins who infested the plains in the early days, and his prowess with his trusty rifle while on hunting expeditions.

After settling in the Cache la Poudre Valley in 1860, he followed freighting, and many is the time he has crossed the plains with a bull team, hauling freight from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains, enduring all sorts of hardships and privations, and narrow escapes from hair-lifting savages.

He was known from the Missouri to the Rockies as a dead shot and a fearless man. Very few cared to molest him at any time or place. Even the Indians had a wholesome fear of his gun. Once in 1861, while coming West with a load of freight, traveling alone, a small party of Indians swooped down upon him at Fremont's orchard on the South Platte. They wanted to trade for some of the goods in his load but he refused to dicker with them. They advanced toward him in a threatening manner in an attempt to scare him into acceding to their demands, but he leveled his gun at them and they fled in great haste, giving him no more trouble.

He located first on a ranch on the river bottom, a short distance west of the present site of the city of Greeley. He lived there until 1862 when he took up land further up the stream near the present town of Timnath. His neighbors at

that time were Joseph Prendergast, N. [illegible] B. Davis, Dwight Scotten, G. R. Strauss, James B. Arthur, and the Sherwoods.

While he was living in Weld County in 1861, there were 9 days during which all he and his dog had to eat was two curlews that he killed by hurling stones at them. His nearest neighbor was miles away and was as destitute of provisions as himself. While game was plentiful, he and his neighbors were short of ammunition. He had but one cap for his gun and dared not use that for fear the Indians might raid him. On the ninth day he succeeded in getting a supply of ammunition and then had no trouble in refilling his larder with wild game.

In 1865, Mr. Cline married Anna Corslet who died in 1904. Six children were born to the union, five of whom are living: Mrs. Sophia Darnell of Fort Collins; Mrs. May Gardner; Mrs. L. E. Parker; Edward; and George. Mrs. B. A. Griffith of Livermore has passed away.

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E. W. COBB (1859)

E. W. Cobb was born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 24, 1827, and graduated in the high school of that city.

He went to California as first messenger for Adams Express Co., remaining 2 years. Then he went to Australia. He remained in Australia until 1857 when he returned to Boston. In the spring of 1859 he came to Denver and engaged in the grocery business for 2 years. He then owned and ran the Elephant Corral [Office Building, 1444 Wazee] for 1 year, after which he engaged in mining.

In 1869 he was appointed chief of the Mineral Department of the Surveyor General's Office.

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FRANK M. COBB (1858)

Frank M. Cobb was born in Minot, Oxford County, Maine, October 13, 1832, and, up to the age of 20, was engaged in his father's hotel in Mechanic Falls. In 1857 he emigrated to Kansas. In the middle of May 1858 he was one of a party of 50 known as the Lawrence party, who left Lawrence, Kansas, for Pikes Peak, reaching the Platte River in September. There they laid out the town of Montana. Soon afterward he and Adnah French, William Smith, and William Hartley laid out the town of St. Charles, embracing 280 acres of the present site of Denver. That fall he returned to Lawrence, leaving Charles Nichols in charge of the new town. During the month of October, the Denver town company obtained possession of the property. On his return, the alternative was presented of losing his entire interest or taking a share with them, and he chose the latter.

He spent the years 1859-60 in working a lead known as the Justice Gold lode near Central City, and in placer mining in Russell Gulch.

JOHN M. COBBS (1859)

John M. Cobbs was born in the eastern part of Virginia, January 1, 1831, a son of Dr. J. F. [illegible] and Jane M. (Garland) Cobbs, the former a practicing physician. After leaving Virginia, John M. became a resident of northern Indiana, where he attended school to a limited extent, as his opportunities in that direction were somewhat curtailed by the necessity of earning his living.

He took up the occupation of farming, which he followed for a few years in Indiana. In 1859 he arrived in Colorado when this State was an undeveloped territory and gave little indication of the progress that would transform it into a great and prosperous commonwealth. It was not until that season that the Indians of Colorado had ever seen a white man. All of the hardships and privations of pioneer life must be faced by the early settlers and there were many difficulties to be overcome. Mr. Cobbs made his way to the West owing to the excitement over the discovery of gold at Cherry Creek. He went into the mines and there worked for 3 years. Subsequently, he settled on a farm on the Cache la Poudre River. There he purchased 160 acres of land. He next turned his attention to the cattle industry and his business affairs were energetically and profitably managed.

When about 50 years of age, however, he retired from active business life, having acquired a comfortable competence and believing that he was getting too old for further work of such vigorous character. When the war\* broke out he again started in business turning his attention to the raising of cattle and hogs for the Army, and in this was assisted by his brother-in-law.

He was one of the directors of the Farmers State Bank for 5 years. A brother of John M. Cobbs, David C., was another pioneer of the western frontier. He was 3 years younger than John M. and was foreman of the Rocky Mountain News office in 1862 or '63, when that paper was located on Cherry Creek. This was at the time when the whole plant, including presses and material, was washed away by a disastrous flood of the creek. David C. Cobbs was also one of the few intimates and "pals" of John T. Daly, Colorado's famous pioneer.

John M. Cobbs was married three times. His last marriage was in 1898 when he wedded Sarah Jordan. His children have all passed away. There is no phase of pioneer development in Colorado with which he is not familiar. He has lived to see a remarkable transformation since he came to the State, which was then dominated by the Red man. While over the plains roamed great herds of buffalo, and the white race had not yet made its demands for the natural resources here offered. He has watched the settlement as the western wilderness has been subdued and made to yield of its fruits for the benefit of progress, and his memory forms a connecting line between the primitive past and the advancement of the present.

\* He would have turned 50 in 1881. The Spanish-American War took place in 1898. It is, therefore, not clear which "war" the writer was referring to.



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JOSEPH G. COBERLY (1858)

Joseph G. Coberly was born in Iowa in 1842. In 1858 he crossed the plains to Colorado by bull team. He lived at the old halfway house at Castle Rock.

He helped saw the first lumber for a floor in Denver. He fought with Colonel Chivington at the battle of Sand Creek. When a famine occurred in Taos, New Mexico, Coberly hauled potatoes from Castle Rock to the stricken community.

At the time of the Cherry Creek flood, he was lying sick in a house across the street from the city hall. The flood waters reached up to his bed. His nurse stayed with him until the waters receded several hours later.

He rode for the Pony Express for several months in Wyoming and also hunted game for the riders.

Mr. Coberly died in Hollywood, California, May 27, 1927, at the age of 86 [sic]. He is survived by his son Carroll H. Coberly who lives between Denver and Golden, and two grandchildren, Emaroy and Carroll H. of Denver.

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HENRY COBY (1859)

Henry Coby who came to El Paso County\* in 1859 and fought in the battle of Sand Creek in 1864, died from dropsy on March 26 [no year], at his home in Colorado City at the age of 79 years.

He was identified with the early development of Colorado City [Pueblo County] and later was a prospector at Cripple Creek. He was a member of the G.A.R. [Grand Army of the Republic] of Colorado City.

\*El Paso County was established November 1, 1961. Benson, 1994. "1001 Colorado Place Names," p. 65.

End of Volume I

THE REAL PIONEERS OF COLORADO

THE REAL PIONEERS OF COLORADO

By

Maria Davies McGrath

Volume II

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GEORGE CONRAD FAHRION (1860)

George C. Farion [sic] was born in Leonberg, Wurttemberg, Germany, in April 1832. He was 17 years of age when he came to the New World and, in 1860, he made the trip to Colorado by team. Here he homesteaded some of the best land in Elbert County.

For 37 years he sat upon the bench of the county court and, although a Democrat, was never defeated in a county that has a normal Republican majority. The record of no other county judge in the history of the State can parallel this.

In 1865 Judge Fahrion was married to Miss Elizabeth Swena of Denver and, with his bride, moved to Elbert County. There are five sons and one daughter in the family, including Mrs. E. M. Wood who is secretary of the Kiowa School Board.

Judge Fahrion died in Douglas County, December 7, 1909. His picture now occupies the place of honor on a wall of the Elbert County Court House.

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DENIS FAIVRE (1860)

Denis Faivre was born in Northampton, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1827, and, in 1829 his father moved to Dayton, Ohio, where he built what was called the Faivre Hotel. It was in this hotel that he received his training but no education.

Mr. Faivre first located at Black Hawk, where he built the Currier and Faivre mill. In June 1860 he returned to Dayton for his family and came to Denver in October 1860. He opened a store in west Denver.

In May 1862 he went to Idaho [Springs] and has been one of the leading merchants of the town.

Mr. Faivre was elected county commissioner in October 1874 and held that office for 4 years. He was also a member of the school Board in District No. 5.

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JOSEPH P. FARMER (1860)

Joseph P. Farmer was born in Enniskillen, county Fermanagh, Ireland, March 17, 1840. He came with his parents at an early age to America. He spent his youth in Philadelphia.

In 1860, at the age of 18 [sic], he, in company with his brother, Thomas Farmer, came to Colorado and engaged in mining with indifferent success; then ranching and dealing in stock.

He was treasurer of the Catholic School Association, of which he was one of the founders.

He was married January 19, 1875, to Miss Lizzie F. Shevnin, daughter of John Shevnin of Denver, and had two children.

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J. W. FASSETT (1859)

J. W. Fassett was born in Bureau County, Illinois, January 7, 1836; he was raised and educated there.

Early in 1859, at the age of 23, he left his native State with three yoke of oxen and a covered wagon. He crossed the Mississippi at Rock Island, thence via Iowa City and Des Moines to Council Bluffs. After a short visit there, he crossed the plains by the Platte route, arriving in Denver June 16, 1859.

Two days later he, with others who formed the party, camped their wagons on Clear Creek, just below Golden City. Then, leaving the camp and property in charge of a guard, Fassett and his comrades packed their blankets, provisions, etc., on their backs and started on foot for the Gregory mines. There they spent a week in securing claims in Russell Gulch.

They then returned to their camp below Golden. Meanwhile, a rough road had been cut across the mountains from Gregory to Golden Gate, over which they took their wagons. In going up some of the steeper slopes, it became necessary to attach as many as 15 yoke of cattle to a single wagon and, in going down the opposite side, to cut a big pine tree and attach it to the rear end to hold it back from falling over upon the team.

In this manner they succeeded in reaching the gold diggings, an experience common to all who passed that way at the time. The cattle were then returned to the valley and placed on a ranch where they grazed during the summer and in the fall were sold for beef.

Mr. Fassett worked his claims in Russell Gulch and made considerable money but sunk it all in subsequent enterprises on Quartz Hill, where he ran a stamp mill for a time.

In the spring of 1862 he came to Denver and took up 160 acres of land, 2 miles from the center of the city, which he cultivated until 1889. He then sold 80 acres to Donald Fletcher for \$1,000 an acre. The remainder he still owns and occupies. In 1891 he platted 40 acres as an addition to the city.

From 1863 to 1866 he was engaged in freighting between Denver, the mountain towns, and military posts.

For 15 years he was a member of Villa Park School Board.

From the sale of his original farm and other profitable ventures he has acquired a comfortable fortune.

OLIVER FEAY (1859)

Oliver Feay was born February 22, 1838, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. He was reared to maturity under his father's roof and received a liberal public school education.

In 1859 (July) he arrived in Colorado and for a short time stayed on Ralston Creek. He then left for the mountains to seek precious metals and spent one year in the Central City and Black Hawk districts. In the next year he prospected and mined in California Gulch. His experiences were that of many others before and since. He and his partner discovered many valuable silver lodes, which they believed to be lead and discarded them accordingly.

Settling on Ralston Creek, he bought a tract of land and set to work in earnest to improve and cultivate the place.

In 1867 he moved to the homestead that was owned by the heirs of George L. Strope.

By her first marriage, Mrs. Feay had five children, four of whom are living, namely, Henrietta, Wife of A. M. DeFrance who is now absent on an expedition to the Klondike; Andrew M. [Strope?], who is employed in the post office department at Denver; Fannie, the deceased wife of Frank Morrison, a resident of Golden; and Ida M., wife of John Belcher, a private detective of Denver.

To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Feay one child was born, Florence A., whose husband is Harvey E. Jones, a salesman of Denver.

Recently, Mr. and Mrs. Fray [sic] have adopted and taken into their home their grandchild, Viola S.

Mrs. Feay crossed the plains 14 times and on many of these trips sat in the stage with two revolvers in her lap, ready to use them at a moment's notice, while in all directions could be seen from the windows of the primitive vehicles the burning homes of fleeing pioneers. It so happened that she made a trip on the first train leaving Julesburg for Omaha on the first completed Union Pacific R. R. and, while waiting for the train, witnessed a shooting affray between two men who shot at each other with determination to kill.

She enjoys the honor of having been the first woman to cast her vote in her school district and for one term she officiated as treasurer of the local board of education.

Mr. Feay served on the school board and served two terms as constable. He is a member of Enterprise Grange No. 25. In 1864 he enlisted for 100 days in the 3rd Colorado Cavalry for the defense of the settlers against the Indians who were on the warpath and ravaging the valley. He was honorably discharged January 1865.

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MISS ANNA FIGG (1860)

Miss Anna Figg, coming from Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1860, was known among the older citizens of the city as the "Young Philanthropist." [A name] earned during a campaign in the early days for the raising of funds for the Old Ladies Home.

Miss Figg died February 3, 1920.

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JOSEPH A. FILTEAU (March 1859)

Joseph Alexander Filteau was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, February 12, 1835. About the year 1854 he left Montreal and joined the French trappers and missionaries at St. Louis. As early as 1855 he was hunting and trapping with the French and Indians through Montana and the Northwest. He was very friendly with the Indians and spoke several Indian languages.

He came to Colorado and Denver with the '59 gold rush and followed the trail to Gregory Gulch. In 1860 he, with Mr. Hal Sayre, surveyed and laid out the town of Laporte, Colorado, west of Ft. Collins. At various times he lived in Central City, Georgetown, and Idaho Springs. Near the latter town he took up a homestead in 1874.

In 1875 he met Mrs. Katherine Gasper Straub at Idaho Springs. They were married in 1876 at Central City. He established a saw mill on his homestead and supplied the mines and homes with lumber.

As a younger man he had learned the lumber business in Canada, having worked on the log jams in the Ottawa River and in the saw mills of the community. He attended college in Montreal, had a fine singing voice and played the violin well.

He passed away at his homestead on September 11, 1881, leaving his wife and two children, Charles A. Filteau and Olive Filteau Collins.

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ROBERT FINLEY (1860)

Robert Finley was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1830, of Scotch descent, a son of Ebenezer Jr. and Phoebe (Carter) Finley. When a boy, he spent two years in Dunlap Creek Academy at Merrittstown, Pennsylvania, after which he learned surveying.

In 1851 he went to Iowa and there clerked in a store and taught school for one year. He then engaged on the government survey near Clear Lake, Iowa, and later accompanied four surveying expeditions into northern Iowa and southern Minnesota. In 1854 [he went] to the first settled in Kansas. He was employed

in subdividing the townships of Johnson County and was one of the six original proprietors and incorporators of Olathe in that county.

In 1859 he bought an interest in a saw mill, which he operated until 1860, and then at the request of his parents, brought it to Colorado, expecting at the time to return to Kansas. However, his plans were changed and after the war he sold his property in Johnson County.

A party, consisting of William Booth, George Smith (who later was killed by Indians in Arizona), Ambrose Furnoy, a resident of Canon City, Mr. Finley, and a man who was taken into the partnership in Kansas, started across the plains with 48 head of cattle, 8 wagons, a large supply of provisions, and a saw mill with machinery. They spent 6 weeks in coming up the Arkansas and arrived in Colorado City June 16, 1860. Their saw mill, which was the first steam saw mill brought to El Paso County\* and the first south of the Divide was set up on Squirrel Creek. For several years they manufactured lumber that they hauled to Colorado City and Fountain.

In 1862 he mined in the mountains. The next year he assisted in subdividing the Fountain Valley. Later he surveyed at La Junta, subdividing the land into lots.

In 1862 he was elected the first county treasurer of El Paso County and served one term. Soon after he was elected county assessor and served four terms. For one year he served as county clerk. He and Mrs. Hill had the contract to build the first frame house put up in Colorado Springs, after which he erected one hotel, several business blocks and houses there and in Colorado City.

In 1866 he entered a farm of 160 acres, 90 acres of which, after it was patented, he deeded to 26 members of a company for the government prices of \$1.25 per acre, in order that the property holders in Colorado City might have a good title to their property. The remainder of the land, 70 acres, he improved, placed under irrigation, and added to it by the purchase of 185 acres, on which he raised hay.

His surveying contracts have taken him throughout the entire country and have been in the interest of both companies and private parties. During the war in 1864 he enlisted in Company G., 3rd Colorado Cavalry and served as commissary sergeant in Company G. in the battle of Sand Creek\*\*.

By his marriage, Mr. Finley was united with Mrs. Alvira (Young) Brown, who was born in Ohio. She was first married to John C. Brown, an attorney in Colorado City and a member of Company G., 3rd Colorado Infantry. He died at Colorado City leaving two children: Edward A. Brown and Mrs. Mary Barnes of Nebraska.

Mr. and Mrs. Finley became the parents of a daughter, Grace, who died in January 1898 at the age of 19 years and 8 months.

\*El Paso County was created November 1, 1961. Noel and others, 1993, section 15.

\*\*Bright, William, 1993, p. 129: Sand Creek...in Kiowa County is where a party of Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians was slaughtered in 1864 by Colorado troops under Colonel John M. Chivington. The incident is known as the Sand Creek Massacre.

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MRS. JANE FINN (1859)

"Mother" Jane Finn, 71 years old, a resident of Denver 68 years, died at her residence, 2885 South Bannock Street, last Tuesday. She was buried from the Plymouth Congregational Church Friday afternoon.

Mother Finn crossed the plains in a prairie schooner from Philadelphia, her birthplace, in 1859, settling in Denver.

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PETER FISCHER (1859)

Peter Fischer was born in the city of Cobolenz [Koblenz?], Germany, March 27, 1825. He came to America about the year 1848 and located in Warsaw, Illinois. He crossed the plains in 1859 and located in what is now Denver. His wife, Catherine (Lichtenberger) Fischer, followed one year later (1860). He engaged in the nursery business a mile and a half from Denver on Cherry Creek, which is now the neighborhood of the Denver General Hospital.

They suffered a great loss in property and a 6-year-old son in the flood of May 1864. They removed to Denver where he engaged in architecture and carpentering for 2 years. He was later employed as a watchman in the mint until 1872. He then removed his family to Morrison, improving his farm and experimenting in the culture of fish. He later was the proprietor of a beer garden.

A daughter, Clara M., was married at Morrison, Colorado, on August 22, 1886, to Sabatino Tovani, who was born in Lucca, Italy, November 12, 1853; he came to Colorado in 1875. Mr. Tovani passed away at his home in Denver April 18, 1933. He was survived by his widow, Mrs. Clara (Fisher) Tovani and six children: Mrs. Esther De Vivo, New York City; Ernest P. Tovani, professor at Colorado University; Mrs. Theresa Marchi, St. Louis, Missouri; Mrs. Agnes Mellein, Van Nuys, California; Mrs. Olympia Allen and Mrs. Lydia Holmberg, both of Denver; also 20 grandchildren and 7 great grandchildren.

Mrs. Clara Tovani and Mrs. Olympia Allen are members of the Pioneer Women of Colorado.

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CHARLES R. FISH (1860)

Charles R. Fish was born at Halifax, Vermont, November 7, 1828. When 5 years of age his parents moved to Onondaga, New York, and in 1843 moved to Phoenix, Oswego County, New York. At the age of 17 Charles Fish went to Fulton, New York, where he served his apprenticeship as a dry goods clerk, remaining there until 1856.

He was married to Miss P. E. McKinster of Fabius, New York, January 14, 1850. In the winter of 1856, Mr. Fish, coming West with his wife, settled in Ripon,



Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, where he lived about 4 years. On the 22nd of January 1860, he started for the then-famous Pikes Peak. Reaching the Rocky Mountains in the latter part of May, he settled at Russell Gulch, near Central City, and there engaged in placer mining. In September 1863 he moved to Central City and engaged in the grocery business. The year 1864 was signalized by the great mining boom, money was plenty and many of the settlers reaped a rich harvest, but the Indian troubles this year were most alarming. In the fall of this year, Mr. Fish disposed of his business with the intention of returning to the States. The Indians so infested the passes, however, that he could not get out immediately, and, after making several attempts to cross the plains, he joined a large party that left Denver on the 14th of January 1865.

This party was so strong that the Indians feared to attack them, and after many days of hard travel, they reached the States. In referring to this party, Mr. Fish says, "Our party numbered about 500, and we were strengthened by 70 cavalymen whom the government furnished as an escort for us. We were all organized under military rule. When we camped at night we would bunch our wagons and form a circle round them, then we placed a line of skirmishers around at a distance of a few hundred yards, and the cavalymen were stationed a mile or two out on the ridges, surrounding us, so that in case of an attack from the Indians we would have ample time to throw ourselves into readiness. We were not allowed to build fires. Much of the time our meat was frozen hard and we had to cut it with hatchets into small chunks, which we threw into our mouths for our meals. But the Indians had done their work before us. Along the way we were constantly picking up persons who had escaped some cruel massacre. Almost every day we would discover the remains of some unfortunate emigrant who had fallen into the hands of the savages. One day we found a party that had been massacred and the victims mutilated almost beyond recognition. We knew one of the party--a young man from Illinois, the Indians had treated him horribly--they shot 30 arrows into his body, then they pierced his eyes with arrows, breaking them off, left the points embedded in their sockets."

"In earlier years, I had engaged in the tin business and knew something of the mechanical work of that line. In one of our wagons we had some tin and solder, out of which I improvised a tin box. In this we placed the body of the poor young man, and secured it well with solder. We carried the remains with us across the plains and sent them to the young man's parents in Chicago."

Innumerable incidents like the above are related by the early pioneers of Colorado and, although writers have of late collected numerous stories and traditions of those memorable times, yet many a touching scene occurred and many a hero fell which the pen of the historian will never reach.

After crossing the plains, Mr. Fish continued to New York. Returning to Colorado the following April, he crossed the plains and arrived at Central City in safety.

On the 22nd of April 1865 his wife died, leaving him a 3-year-old boy. Between this date and the year 1867 Mr. Fish made frequent trips to and from the States. In May 1866 he rode horseback from Omaha to Central City in 13 days, a remarkable feat in those days. Immediately following this, he made a trip with 300 prospectors through the then barely known Middle Park. On entering that wild romantic country, Mr. Fish got separated from his party and, wandering about, became bewildered, fell among the Indians, met with many adventures, and, only by the sagacity and flutness [fleetness?] of his excellent horse was escape possible, and he rejoined his party at 12 o'clock the following night.

In February 1867, Mr. Fish moved to Georgetown. He has been a notary public since 1861, having received his commission from the first governor of Colorado. He was justice of the peace 4 years, and has all the time been more or less connected with mining interest. In March 1876 he opened the Banks of Clear Creek County at Georgetown--a corporation bank established under the State law.

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MIER FISHER (1859)

Mier Fisher with a party of Pennsylvanians left the Quaker State in 1859 in a prairie schooner and crossed the plains to Denver. He took a prominent part in the early history of Denver.

In 1905 he left Denver for California for the benefit of his health.

Mr. Fisher died in April 1908 at San Diego, California, at the age of 76 years. He was buried at San Diego. His surviving relatives are his sister-in-law, Mrs. Redwood Fisher, and a niece, Miss Louise Fisher, owners of the Perrenoud Apartments in Denver. [Note: 836 East 17th Avenue, most recently--2003--a condominium establishment.]

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REDWOOD FISHER (1860)

Redwood Fisher was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1839. His early years were devoted to the studies and activities of civil engineering. Arriving in Colorado in 1860, he followed surveying, continuing in that profession during his entire life. He was associated with General Hughes in the building of the wagon road from Denver to Provo, Utah, over the Continental Divide, a most difficult and important engineering feat and the initial step in the highway projects through the mountains of the West. He also served as both city and county surveyor.

Mr. Fisher was united in marriage on May 6, 1865, to Miss Rachael Louise Perrenoud, daughter of John Perrenoud. To this union were born three children: Louise A., on July 27, 1866; Charles C., on August 3, 1868, and married to Sarah Reed of Pueblo by whom he has two children--Redwood and Sallie; and Ella, who is the wife of George De L. Emery and has three children: Louise, George De L., Jr., and Wm. F.

Mr. Redwood Fisher died May 12, 1870 [sic]. Mrs. Redwood Louise Fisher died -- [sic]

Mrs. Redwood Fisher died March 26, 1933. [sic]

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MRS. EVA M. FLECK (1859)

Mrs. Eva M. Fleck came to Denver with her parents in 1859 and 14 years later married William H. Fleck, a veteran of the Civil War who died in Denver in 1921.

Mrs. Fleck, a pioneer of the days when Denver was but a cluster of log cabins and Curtis Street was on the outskirts of town, died September 12, 1928, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Annie Huff, 2276 South Lafayette Street, at the age of 73 years.

Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. Annie Huff and Mrs. Lula McCleran, both of Denver, and two sons, Ben Fleck of Denver and Frank Fleck of Salt Lake City.

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PAUL FLECK (1860)

Paul Fleck was born in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1831. He moved to Wisconsin in 1856 and to Colorado in the spring of 1860. After spending the seasons of 1860-61 mining in Blue River, Summit County, he located in Denver, where he remained until 1867.

He returned to Wisconsin in the spring of 1867 where he married, leaving soon afterward for Denver. In July of that year he went to the Cache la Poudre Valley and located in the farming district [which was still] occupied by his family at the time of his death December 15, 1878. A wife and three children survive him. The farm he located and lived upon is near Timnath and is now owned by James Strong.

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BARNEY L. FORD (1860)

Barney L. Ford was born at Stafford Court House, Virginia, January 22, 1822. He was raised on a plantation in South Carolina. He is an entirely self-educated man, having had no advantages of schooling, public or private. His life was filled with all manner of adventures: For 4 years he was engaged in driving hogs and mules from Kentucky to Columbus, Georgia; next, he became second steward on a cotton boat; from 1846 to 1848 he was employed on a Mississippi passenger steamer; in 1848 he went to Chicago and engaged as a barber. A year later he married in that city and, in 1851, he went to Nicaragua, where he bought and managed the United States Hotel at Greytown [sic] until the bombardment of that place by the United States Navy, in retaliation for an attack by the natives on the United States warships [sic] Prometheus and the destruction of Americans in the town.

After all this, he was steward for Commodore Vanderbilt on one of his vessels on Lake Castilio Rapids. The trouble in that part of the country impelled Mr. Ford to sell out and return to his native land. He reached New York, moved to

Chicago, then opened a sale and boarding stable, which he conducted until 1860. He then came to the Rocky Mountains, proceeding to Central City, where he purchased a placer claim in Gregory Gulch and after a brief but rather unfortunate experience in mining, came to Denver and went to work for his board in the old Heningway House. After a time he bought, mostly on credit, the vacant lot adjoining the hotel, erected a small frame building thereon, opened a barber shop and ran it until 1861.

By that time the rich placers of Georgia, French, and neighboring gulches of Summit County had attracted large numbers to that region. There he opened a miners' boarding house in French Gulch.

In October, a tremendous snowstorm closed the mines and caused a general exodus to the plains where the winters were less severe and supplies more abundant. Returning to Denver, he put an addition to his building and opened a restaurant in the rear of his barber shop and conducted both. The business soon mounted to cash receipts averaging about \$250 a day. Then came the big fire of 1863 which destroyed his building and most of its contents. He had no insurance, it was a total loss.

Borrowing \$9,000 from Luther Kountze, he erected a much larger building, furnished and fitted it up with all needful accessories and began anew. Within 90 days after the resumption of business he repaid the entire sum, with interest at 25% per annum.

In 1865 he sold the restaurant to John J. Reithmann and leased him the building for \$250 per month. From the profits and sale he realized \$23,400 cash, much of the largest sum he had ever possessed and, with an assured income from the rental, he returned to Chicago, bought a home and settled down to what he believed to be a life of peace and comfort after all the stormy and changeful years he had passed.

The agent with whom he left his possessions, property, and business affairs in Denver proved treacherous and soon left him stranded again. In 1867 he returned to Denver cleared up his badly shattered estate as well as he could, then went to Cheyenne, which the Union Pacific R.R. was rapidly approaching, opened a restaurant and had it in full running order when the first locomotive arrived. During the next 24 hours he made over \$1,150. As so frequently occurs, he had taken an unfortunate partner and they disagreed. Ford paid him \$10,000 for his interest and proceeded along. This occurred in May. The next January his place was destroyed by fire and, being without insurance, the loss as before was total.

In 1871 he returned to Denver and repurchased his old restaurant on Blake Street but sold it in 1872, and bought out the Sargent House on Larimer Street. In 1873 he bought the corner of Blake and 16th Streets and erected the Inter-Ocean Hotel at a cost of \$55,000, which was completed in 1874 and leased to Howard C. Chapin. Until the Windsor Hotel was built this was the aristocratic hostelry in Denver.

He erected the Inter-Ocean in Cheyenne then went to California, buying a restaurant in San Francisco, this too proved a failure. He established a restaurant in Breckenridge. In 1887 he bought an interest in the Oro Mine, selling out 2 years later realizing a profit of \$20,000. Returning to Denver in 1890 he bought a comfortable home, and invested the balance in first-class income paying property.

COL. F. R. FORD (1859)

F. R. Ford was born in Sumner, Maine, May 6, 1819. He was a son of Joshua Ford, a Revolutionary soldier under General Washington, and descended through his mother, a Miss Cushman, from the famous Puritan warrior Miles Standish. When a boy he was so diligent in his studies that he became a teacher in youth, but after a short time devoted to that occupation, he went to Abington, Massachusetts, where he was engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. There he became acquainted with Miss Henrietta E. Bearce, whom he married May 11, 1844.

Mrs. Ford was born in Yarmouth, Maine, and was a daughter of Enoch and Sarah (Jones) Bearce, natives, respectively, of Hebron and Falmouth, Maine.

After his marriage, Mr. Ford continued for some years to reside in Abington, Massachusetts. In 1850 he went to California via the Isthmus of Panama and was detained at Panama for many weeks, owing to lack of facilities for transportation. Sickness broke out among the men, both small pox and cholera, taking off many of them. He assisted in nursing the sick and, in spite of constant exposure to both diseases, did not fall victim to either.

On reaching California he went to the American River and there took a great deal of gold from the bed of the river. Finding that he was so successful, he sent for his wife and she left her three children in the east and set sail via Cape Horn for California accompanied by her brother, General Horatio B. Bearce, later a pioneer of Colorado. After being out 11 days, the vessel was struck by lightning and burned. The passengers and crew--there were but three ladies on the ship--escaped in open boats and, after being tossed about by a gale of wind for 6 days, were picked up by an English ship and landed at Boston. This happened in 1855 and the unfortunate experience deterred Mrs. Ford from again attempting to reach California.

During the same year Mr. Ford left California and went to Kansas, where he directed Mrs. Ford to meet him. While in Kansas he was engaged in the hotel business, but in 1859 he turned his face toward the Rocky Mountains, lured by the bright reports of gold at Pikes Peak.

His field of operations was in Gilpin County, in and about Nevada Gulch, now Nevadaville. During the 60s he organized several heavy mining companies in New York and Boston and was among the first to bring mining machinery into that now prosperous and productive section.

Colonel [an unexplained military title] Ford died in Denver December 26, 1883, and is interred at Riverside Cemetery. At the time of his death he had been mining for nearly 30 years, and had passed through all the rapid changes of a miner's life. The possessor of an ample fortune several times during his life, the fascination of the work seemed to impel him on, and he repeatedly staked his fortune on new ventures and eventually lost.

He was survived by his widow and one son. The former is comfortably fixed at Monument and the latter was register of the United States Land Office at Denver.

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ELBRIDGE FORSAITH (1860)

Elbridge Forsaith came to Colorado in 1860, locating in Gilpin County, and engaged in mining. He was also interested in a ranch and saw mill near Magnolia, Boulder County, and, in 1879, went to Leadville and engaged in the lumber business.

In 1884 he was badly frozen in a blizzard near Dotsero, losing both feet. He returned to his old home in the East where he was successful in business.

Mr. Forsaith died at Charlestown near Boston in November 1907 at the age of 71 years.

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COL. H. M. FOSDICK (1859)

Col. H. M. Fosdick was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1822. His father was a prominent merchant of that city and for over 30 years an influential member of the Massachusetts legislature.

Col. H. M. was educated in the best academies of that city and also in Andover College. At the age of 22 he commenced learning civil engineering in the college of Samuel Felton (ex-president of Harvard College). Before the end of the year he was head engineer in the office, with a salary of \$1,800.

He next went to Kentucky where he was chief engineer of a railroad, but the officials of the Grand Trunk, by whom he had been previously employed, recalled him to take charge of special work on their line. He returned to Quebec and for 8 years was again connected with that road as chief engineer, with headquarters at Montreal. Appreciating his efficient work in their behalf, the company presented him with \$3,000 when he resigned from their service.

Returning to Boston College, Fosdick opened an office there and also purchased a sugar refinery 8 miles from the city, paying for the same \$80,000, but it was soon afterward burned to the ground.

In 1859 he crossed the plains by team to Denver, meeting Horace Greeley on the way. Afterward he laid out Colorado City and became the owner of most of the town. In 1860 he returned to Boston for his wife and children, bringing them to Colorado City. In 1863 he located near Boone, where he owned a fine ranch well stocked with horses and cattle.

In 1847 he [had] married Miss Lucy Hollis of Boston, daughter of a wealthy merchant of that place. They became the parents of seven children: Henry M., a prominent stock man of Fowler, Colorado; Lucy, a resident of Boston; Susie, wife of Albert G. Boone; Samuel; Mary Ellen (familiarily known as Pink); and Frank, all at home. Willie died when a young man.

Colonel Boone served as postmaster of Boone for 25 years.

[The military titles for Fosdick and Boone are not explained.]

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WILLIAM S. FOSTER (1858)

The town site of Auraria was surveyed by Wm. S. Foster on October 10, 1858, and embraced about 1200 acres. West and south of the center of the main channels of Cherry Creek and the Platte St. [sic, was Platte "River" meant?] was located by the Auraria Town Company, composed largely of members of the Green Russell party. [The town] received the name of a gold mining town in Georgia from which that party came. It was the first town site surveyed near the junction of Cherry Creek and the Platte.

John Smith settled there in 1857 and was presumed to be the first white settler on the ground [that was] afterward surveyed and named Auraria.

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LEWIS B. FRANCE (1860)

Lewis B. France was born in Washington, D. C., August 8, 1833. His youthful instruction was obtained first in private schools. Afterward, at Georgetown College [in] D.C. where he remained until 1849. He then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and became an apprentice in the extensive book-printing house of Eli Morgan and Co., remaining 4 years. He was associated with several papers of that city as reporter and editor until the latter part of 1856. Inclining toward the legal profession, his leisure time was devoted to the study of law in a desultory way.

In 1856 he went to Chicago and there completed his law studies in the office of Clarkson and Tree. He was admitted to the bar in Chicago in 1858 and practiced law in Illinois until early in 1861 when he came to Denver. That same year he was elected prosecuting attorney for Arapahoe County, being the first occupant of that office, continuing to discharge its duties until 1865.

In 1876, under the organization of the State, he was appointed by the Supreme Court of Colorado as reporter of its decessions\*, a position he held until 1880. He visited Texas in the fall of 1888 and traveled over part of that State. He wrote a series of letters from there that were published in the Denver Republican descriptive of the old city of San Antonio and its missions.

He also made several trips to California and wrote letters from there to the Republican. He is a lover of sport and nature, a painter and a poet.

\*Departure, decrease, now rare. Webster's International Dictionary.

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MATT FRANCE (1860)

Matt France was born in Roanoke County, Virginia, September 2, 1830, and was educated at Botetourt Springs Academy in that State. In 1850 he moved to South Bend, Indiana, where he became an editor on one of the city papers. When

Schuyler Colfax first ran for Congress, M. France took charge of his paper, the South Bend "Register." In 1854 he emigrated to Kansas. He remained in that territory until 1860 when failing health and the excitement of the discovery of gold in the Rocky Mountains [caused him to join] the marching columns and eventually locate in Central City in Gilpin County.

When the Western Union Telegraph was extended from Denver to Central City in 1863, he became an operator in that office, continuing until 1867. He then moved to Georgetown, Clear Creek County, where he engaged in mining until 1870 when he moved to El Paso County and took up the business of ranching, stock raising, etc., and purchased what is known as the "Jimmy Camp Ranch." In 1871 he was elected county commissioner, which office he held by election a number of years. In the spring of 1878 he was elected mayor of Colorado Springs and reelected in 1880, he subsequently resigned. He was one of the trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Institute from its organization and also was one of the trustees of The Colorado College. In 1890, Governor Job A. Cooper\* appointed him registrar of the State Land Board.

\*Cooper was governor of Colorado from 1889 to 1891.

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HON. MATT FRANCE (1860)

Matt France, or Frantz, as the name was originally spelled, was born September 2, 1830, a son of John and Mary (McCullough) France. They were the parents of eight children: Christian, a physician who died in Mobile, Alabama; Mrs. Ellen Abshire of Leavenworth, Kansas; Eli, a dentist, deceased; John, a physician who went to California in 1860 and died there; Samuel, also a physician, deceased; Mathew or Matt as he is invariably called; Elizabeth, who died in Kansas in '58, and Charles, who was president of the State National Bank of St. Joseph, Missouri, deceased.

Matt grew to manhood, meantime attending private schools and Boutitourt Springs Academy. In 1849 he removed to South Bend, Indiana, where for several years he made his home with Hon. Schuyler Colfax and, when Mr. Colfax was elected a member of Congress, carried on his paper.

In the year 1854 he went to Kansas, being one of the first of the family to settle there. He entered 160 acres near Leavenworth, where he built a house and began farming. He remained there for some years and witnessed much of the excitement incident to the slavery disputes in that State. Failing health caused him to remove to Colorado. In 1860 he came to Denver from St. Joe overland with ox teams, spending 43 days on the road. He spent a short time in Gilpin, Guy Hill, Black Hawk, and Central City.

While in South Bend, Mr. France had learned telegraphy. When the first telegraph line was built in Central City in 1863 he was soon made operator and manager and continued as such until the close of the [Civil] war.

In the latter part of 1865 he went to Georgetown where he engaged in mining with Joseph Watson. They opened the Brown Mine of Republican Mountain and the Baker Mine on Baker Mountain. In 1870 he sold his mining interests and removed to El Paso County where he took up a ranch at the Old Jimmy Camp Mine, miles



east [sic] of Colorado Springs. For many years he continued in the cattle business and was an active member of the Colorado Cattle Growers Association.

He made Colorado City his home until 1871 when he built a residence in Colorado Springs and has since resided there. On disposing of his cattle business in 1886 he gave his entire attention to mining and opened and developed the Silver Wing Mine in the San Juan Country. He also owns the Old Man Mine near Silver City, New Mexico, Great American Mine in Arizona and Sheriff Mine in Cripple Creek.

In Cap May County, New Jersey, October 11, 1867, Mr. France married Mrs. Annie (Shoemaker) Parsons who was born in New Jersey. For some years he was a member of the board of trustees of Colorado College and his interest in this institution has never ceased.

In 1871 he was elected county commissioner for 3 years and by successive reelections served until January 1884. During his period of service most of the roads in the county were built, among them the Ute Pass road (which cost \$15,000). This being a fine road to Leadville, [it] turned the tide of travel through Colorado Springs and in that way aided in the building up of the city. In 1891 he went to Denver (after a year's visit in California) as register of the State Board of Land Commissioners, to which position he was elected by Governor Routt.\*

In the fall of 1896 he was elected county commissioner and took his seat in January 1897 to serve until 1900. He was a member of the Association of Colorado Pioneers and was president of the El Paso County Pioneers Association.

\*John L. Routt was appointed Colorado territorial governor in 1875. A year later, Routt was elected the first governor of the Centennial State. Benson, 1994, p. 184.

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JAMES FRAZER (1859)

James Frazier [sic] crossed the plains in 1859 and dug his spade into Gilpin County soil hoping it would turn up some gold.

His daughter, Elizabeth, who spent her early days in Central City, is the mother of Harold Lloyd, screen comedian, and his brother.

Mrs. Elizabeth Frazer Lloyd Smith is now a resident of Beverly Hills, California.

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LORENZO M. FREAS (1859)

Lorenzo M. Freas was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1818. In 1859 he came to Colorado, bringing with him a stock of goods. Arriving in Central City in July 1859, he engaged in a general mercantile business on

Lawrence Street. He continued to transact a very successful business up to 1876.

During the dark years of the war, he rendered valuable aid in the organization of the first two companies of troops from Gilpin County for the Union Army by furnishing necessary supplies and trusting in the future action of Congress for pay. His bill was one among the first from this State that was recognized.

In 1874 during the big fire, he was partially burned out, but reestablished his business and also built the Granite House. In 1876 he closed up his mercantile business and continued running his hotel.

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J. K. FRY (1859)

J. K. Fry was born in Pennsylvania, October 27, 1835. When 11 years of age he started toward the great West and landed at the city of St. Louis where he passed the following 10 years. From St. Louis he went to southwestern Missouri where he remained until the spring of 1859. During that year he made a visit to Colorado where he spent 3 days and returned to Missouri staying there until 1862. He then located in Kansas.

In 1865 he again became a resident of Missouri and after a year and a half returned to Kansas where he remained 5 years, then came to Colorado and located on a farm near Arvada, but after 2 years moved to his present place, which he has brought under a fine state of cultivation.

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HIRAM FULLER (1859)

Hiram Fuller was born near Lebanon, Russell County, Vermont, April 29, 1839. His father, Fowler Fuller, was a farmer by occupation, and the son was raised to the same pursuit. At the age of 18 he went to Winona, Minnesota, and spent one and a half years there in farming. Thence he emigrated to Colorado and was employed at the New York and Grinnell Quartz mills at Black Hawk, Gilpin County, about 4 years. In 1868 he moved to Gold Hill, Boulder County, where, in company with other parties, he erected a 10-stamp mill, which he operated 3 years. During which time he owned the White Rock Mine and one-half interest in the Seven-Thirty and was chiefly engaged in mining and selling tellurium ores until the spring of 1877.

Since that time he has operated largely in mining at Leadville and vicinity. He is the owner of an interest in the Magnolia Mine in Magnolia District, Boulder County.

In 1875 he held the office of justice of the peace at Gold Hill and has always taken an active part in the affairs of the county.

JAMES FULLERTON (1859)

James Fullerton was born October 9, 1837, in Missouri, a son of William B. and Christiana (Ritter) Fullerton. When 22 years of age, James left Missouri and came to Colorado, following the trend of emigration westward to the mining regions. For a short time he engaged in prospecting around Black Hawk. In 1860 he went to California Gulch (Leadville) and from there in the fall proceeded to Barker's\* Park (now Silverton). There he was bothered to some extent by the Navajo Indians.

In the spring of 1861 he went to Fort Garland where he was engaged by the government. In 1862 he began to work for a company having charge of a train across the plains. After 6 years he moved up into the valley and entered land 5 miles up the river from Saguache where he engaged in raising stock.

In 1894 he moved into town and embarked in the mercantile business. Being reared among Indians in Missouri, Mr. Fullerton understood their habits and peculiarities thoroughly and became familiar with their language. While on he plains he witnessed many evidences of their cruelty, but was never molested by them personally, although he was among them while they were on the warpath. He was always prepared for them, but was never molested, as he did not molest them.

While in charge of the trains, he had 23 teams of six yoke of cattle to each wagon, matching the blacks, browns, etc., each by themselves, and as five teams were solid black, his train was known as the black train and it was a common experience among the Comanche and Kiowa Indians that the "black train never slept."

Mr. Fullerton was quite successful in raising stock, having as many as 700 head of cattle. During his early days in the West he experienced all the hardships of pioneer existence. At one time flour was so scarce that he gave a yoke of oxen worth \$125 for two sacks of flour.

For the first 3 years of his life in the West he slept out-of-doors constantly, with the exception of perhaps 3 months; and for three weeks at a time while on the plains he did not have a dry place to sleep, nor did he see the sun once in all that time.

In 1867 he married Filicina Trojeo by whom he had 10 children, three deceased: Mary, wife of Frank Crowley of Holly, Colorado; Emma, who married James O'Brien of Canon City; James B., who is in New Mexico; Humphrey, who assists his father in the stock business; Sarah, Filiciana, and Thomas.

Mr. Fullerton adopted and reared a niece of Sapinero, who was the second chief of the Ute Nation and ranked next in command to Ouray. Sapinero sold the papoose to Mr. Fullerton for a horse and an overcoat. He reared her as a child of his own. When she was 20 years of age she was taken with consumption and 3 years later she died.

\*Note that the spelling is Baker's Park, vol. 3, p. 310.

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DANIEL J. FULTON (1859)

Daniel J. Fulton, a native of Virginia, was born in 1829. Going to California in 1849, he remained 3 years and then returned East. Coming to the Territory of Colorado in the spring of 1859, he engaged in mining.

He returned East for his family and brought them here early in the spring of 1860.

He was married in Kansas in 1857 to Miss Mary L. Johnson of Kentucky.

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ROBERT GALE (1860)

Robert Gale was born at Whitehaven, England, February 18, 1839, a son of Robert and Isabella (Veary) Gale. The father was born on the Isle of Man. He was a seafaring man. The mother was born in Whitehaven, Cumberlandshire, England, and died in Colorado in 1874.

In 1843 the family came to America, the voyage being made in a sailing vessel that consumed 9 weeks and 4 days between Liverpool and New York. From New York they came up the Hudson, across the canal to Buffalo and by lake to Chicago. In Chicago, Robert attended public and private schools.

At the age of 18 he was apprenticed to the carpenter and builder's trade, which trade he completed and at the age of 21 started for Colorado. Leaving St. Joseph, Missouri, with horses and wagons going by way of the Platte route to Denver, he arrived April 22, 1860, after a trip of 23 days. Two days later he started for Breckenridge going up the Platte and through South Park. Taking up a claim, having suffered from ague all the way from the Missouri River, his work at placer mining aggravated his disease, finally obliging him to stop work. Going to Central City, and as soon as he had recovered his health he, with others, bought the Flock Mine in Nevadaville and operated it. Later he was interested in the purchase of the Price Mine in Nevada[ville?]; purchased a shaft and put in needed machinery. In 1866 he sold his interest in the Price Mine, but retained that in the Flock Mine for many years, selling out finally in 1888.

In 1864 he went back to Chicago, returning to Colorado the same year, making the trip by stage both ways. In the fall of 1866 he again returned to Chicago where he married in the spring of 1867, returning to Colorado. Settling in El Paso County in the fall of 1869, Mr. Gale bought a ranch of 320 acres on Rock Creek, where he improved the land and engaged in the stock business. In 1882 he sold the place and removed to Colorado Springs where he followed the building business.

In 1893 he became interested in mines at Cripple Creek. He is a director of the Des Moines Gold Mining Co., which he assisted in organizing and which owns a mine on Raven Hill. He is a member of the El Paso County Pioneers' Association.

The wife of Mr. Gale was Miss Kate Atkinson, who was born in Hazel Green, Wisconsin, a daughter of Archibald Atkinson, a native of England. Mr. and Mrs. Gale became the parents of four [sic] children: Arthur, who was educated in Colorado College and is with the Wells Fargo Express Company; Hubert; and Robert Lynn.

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A. D. GAMBELL (1859)

A. D. Gambell, with a party of friends, arrived in Denver in May 1859. They followed an old trail, reached the town site of Golden, passed along the foothills to Boulder, Cannon, [Boulder Canyon?] hunting game to supply themselves with meat for the next stage, which would take them up into the mountains. They encountered great difficulties on account of a fearful snowstorm. Having no forage, three mules were sent back to the valley, the men took their burdens upon their shoulders and plunged into the snow-covered ravines. [Upon] camping they built a house of brush and started digging for gold, panning the dirt in water obtained from melted snow. The place was named Gambell's Gulch and became a noted producer. The "Find" was made on the 5th of June 1859. With a companion, Bolinger, he came to Denver for supplies, and attended Horace Greeley's lecture delivered the same evening. Later going to the town of Nevada[ville?], staked a claim, built a cabin just below that of Ben Burroughs. A few days afterward he and Sam Link organized a mining district, New Nevada. Pat Casey also opened a claim on the Burroughs lode.

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JOSE VICTOR GARCIA (1855)

Jose Victor Garcia was born in [what is now] New Mexico in 1832, 40 miles north of Santa Fe, and was of Spanish descent. He spent his early life upon a farm and at 28 years began to trade with the Apache, Navajo, and Ute Indians, which business he followed for seven years.

In 1855 he settled in Conejos County\*, Colorado, and in 1859 was elected to the territorial legislature, which met at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and continued its session through 1860. He served two terms in the New Mexico Legislature prior to coming to Colorado. He also served two terms as councilman in the territory before it was admitted into the Union, and three terms in the territorial legislature.

Returning from the legislature, Mr. Garcia began ranching on the Conejos River. He took a squatter's claim to a section of government land and engaged in farming and stock raising, an occupation he continued to follow for many years.

He was the first man to apply to the National Government (through the influence of George M. Chilcott, member of Congress) to have the San Luis Valley surveyed, which was done in 1861.

During the latter year, when Territorial Governor William Gilpin was the chief executive, Mr. Garcia was again a member of the territorial legislature of Colorado, and he applied to the governor to establish the line between New

Mexico and Colorado. He was opposed to the land grants and, while he had many cases in the New Mexico courts, he won in every instance, turning over to the government several thousand acres of land.

In 1866 he was appointed collector for Colorado by Governor Boone\*\*. In 1871 he was a member of the Colorado Council. The next year he was commissioned by Governor Edward McCook as brigadier general of the Colorado National Guard, second division. In the year 1874, Governor Samuel E. Elbert appointed him a member of the board of managers of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.

He served for five terms as a member of the Colorado Territorial Legislature. In local affairs he was elected justice of the peace in 1857, county commissioner in 1884, and general road master in 1896.

Always staunch in his allegiance to the Republican Party, he has long been one of the leaders among the Mexican residents of Colorado. During the early days of his residence in Colorado, the Indians were very troublesome. In 1858 the Utes destroyed his crops and killed five of his cows, while 3 years afterward the Arapahoe killed 13 of his cows and at other times they destroyed other stock and valuable property.

The first marriage of Mr. Garcia took place in 1854 and united him with Maria Candelaria Jaques, who died in 1862, leaving three children: Jose A., Celestino, and Placida.

For his second wife he chose Trinidad Silba, by whom he had eight children: Sevia, Juan C., Lafayette, Adolfo, Fidela (Mrs. Derrera), Dolores, Ignacio, and Gala Sancio.

Jose Amarante Garcia was born in Conejos County in 1858, a son of Jose Victor and Candelaria (Jaques) Garcia. He attended the public schools in Pueblo during 1869 and 1870, making his home with George M. Chilcott. He then attended public school in Denver in 1871 where he was known by his schoolmates as Joseph. At the age of 15, in 1871, he was elected by the house of representatives as interpreter for that body. At the age of 17, returning to Conejos, he began ranching with his father, but in 1881 bought property of his own. He is engaged in the stock business, raising both sheep and cattle on his ranch of 900 acres on the Conejos River.

In 1881 Mr. Garcia was elected to represent Conejos and Costilla Counties in the legislature. After one term he retired from office. In 1887 he was chosen sheriff of the county and has since filled the position, having gained a reputation as one of the best sheriffs the county has ever had.

In the year 1881 he married Sophia Espinosa, who died in June 1898. They were the parents of six children: Candelaria, Alejandro, Noa, Reginaldo, Rufinata, and Placida.

\*Conejos was one of original 17 counties of Colorado. Noel and others, 1993, section 15.

\*\*A "Governor" Boone is not among the Colorado Territorial governors who served between 1861 and 1876. Albert Gallatin Boone, who died about 15 July 1884, was a noted member of the Colorado scene about whom many references are listed at the Denver Public Library.

E. L. GARDNER (1860)

E. L. Gardner crossed the plains with a company of men from Strawberry Point, Clayton County, Iowa, in the spring of 1856. Upon reaching Colorado, they were met by the stampede of disappointed gold seekers returning East. After a conference it was decided that the married men would return home while the young men were to go on and ascertain the condition of things. They divided up their stores and the ones going back took just enough provisions to last them to the river.

Mr. Gardner was the man who wrote the name of D. C. Cake [sic] [Oakes?] on the skull of a buffalo and put it at the head of a grave filled with tin cans and rubbish, which was the means of saving Cake's [sic] {Oakes?} life, as there was a strong feeling of resentment against him on account of having used his influence to induce men to come to Pikes Peak.

Mr. Gardner was not satisfied. In the spring of 1860 he, with his family, consisting of a wife, three daughters and one son, came to Colorado. The eldest daughter was married to Nelson Moore who had made the trip in 1859. They left Iowa the first of April and landed in Denver the 26th of June. They went on to central City where they arrived the third of July. They finally located in Lake Gulch\* and boarded the Smith and Chaffer mill hands until January 1861. Then they moved to Idaho Springs. Mr. Gardner built a cabin on Payne's Bar between Idaho Springs and Hall River in the spring of 1861, which was occupied by him and his family. Mrs. John Southgate is one of his daughters. His son's name is Joseph.

\*Lake Gulch is south of Black Hawk on the U. S. Geological Survey Black Hawk, Colo., 7.5 minute topographic map, 1942.

J. F. GARDNER (1859)

J. F. Gardner furnishes interesting history, being one of the oldest and most respected residents of Douglas County. It appears that Green Russell and the Cherokee first discovered gold near the head of the east branch of Cherry Creek in June 1858 at a point that since has been known as Russellville. This area is 5 miles east and south of the present Franktown\* on the old Santa Fe [trail?]. There is nothing now to indicate their camp but some old foundations of cabins that have rotted down.

In the early summer of 1859 there was a saw mill at Russellville, built, it is believed, by Wilhile and Rogers. The first settler to remain any length of time was a German name Jacob Bower, and nearby were two others of the same nationality, named Jacob and Benedict Schultz. The first settler between Russellville and Denver at that period was Mathew Steele, at what is now known as Melvin's. Mr. Gardner states that in the autumn of 1859 he went with a company employed by Thomas Bayaud to work in a saw mill, located 4 miles east of Franktown, remaining until June 1860 when he and George M. Chillcott purchased a shingle mill on Cherry Creek.

J. F. Gardner was born in Attica, New York, November 2, 1834. He received a common school education and came to Colorado in 1859. He was in the 3rd Regiment called to serve 100 days. In 1862 he was elected county clerk of Douglas County, retaining the office for 3 years and appointed postmaster at Franktown. He was treasurer of Douglas County from 1865 to 1871 and represented the counties of Arapahoe and Douglas in the legislature of 1866 and Douglas County in 1872. In October 1876 he was elected to the senate of the first general assembly, receiving 294 votes against 232 [illegible] for James M. Nimerick, Democrat.

On January 13, 1867, Mr. Gardner married Miss Helen J. Knox of Douglas County, a native of Champaign County, Illinois, and a daughter of John and Barthena (Lyons) Knox. She accompanied her mother to Colorado in girlhood and has since made her home in Douglas County. To Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have been born five children: Grace married Martin Fchudy and resides in Park County, Colorado; they have two children, Frank and Alfred. Frederick J. is married and lives at La Junta, Colorado. Lillian M., wife of Daniel J. Murphy and mother of two children lives in Denver. Lacey married Ernest Gooding and resides in Castle Rock. Edith H., the youngest of the family, is with her parents.

\*Franktown...was first known as California Ranch. Later it was named Frankstown, honoring James Frank Gardner, who owned the site. Postal authorities later deleted the "s." Bright, William, 1993. Colorado Place Names, Johnson Books, Boulder, p. 56.

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WILLIAM A. GARVIN (1860)

William A. Garvin was born in Garrard County, Kentucky, January 12, 1837. He was united in marriage to Miss Sally Hutchinson, a daughter of a wealthy farmer near Greencastle, Indiana. They move to Carlyle, Illinois.

In 1860 Mr. Garvin crossed the plains with ox teams, bringing the first quartz mill to this country and locating in Nevada Gulch near Central City. He was associated with John Gregory of Gregory Gulch at Central City.

Returning for his family, he came out with the St. Louis Western Colony and located at Evans,\* Colorado, which was then the county seat of Weld County.

He built and ran the Garvin House, where the marriage of his daughter Lydia took place, uniting her with J. J. Dunagan. Mr. Dunagan conducted a drug store for 35 years at 13th and Larimer Street.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Garvin became the parents of seven children, 21 grandchildren, and four great grandchildren.

John H., Phil., and two daughters live in Illinois, while three daughters, Mrs. Anna Wood, Mrs. Sallie Beckman, and Mrs. J. J. Dunagan live in Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Dunagan became the parents of two daughters, Mrs. Lula M. Hatch and Mrs. Jesse I. Schoberlin.



Mrs. Lydia (J. J.) Dunagan passed away in Denver in November 1832 at the age of 82. Mrs. Dunagan was an honorary member of the Pioneer Ladies' Aid Society of Colorado.

\*Evans was the county seat of Weld County 1870-74 and 1875-77. Noel and others, 1993, section 17.

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JOHN GIBBS (1859)

John Gibbs is another Kansas pioneer who had an interesting experience in Colorado and the West.

In 1859 he accompanied an ox train to Denver, having previously been in the Government freighting service. After many hardships and dangers from hostile Indians, he reached Denver safely. From Denver he went to Russell Gulch and Clear Creek and from there with pack animals west over the range and up the Arkansas River, camping over night where Leadville now stands. He also explored the Blue and Sivan [illegible] River country and returned to Denver with satisfactory evidence that gold existed in paying quantities on the headwaters of the Arkansas, and on February 15, 1860, he returned via South Park, reaching California Gulch the last of April and remained there 3 years, mining, merchandising, and freighting.

In 1863 he went to Virginia City [Montana?, Nevada?], reaching there the first of July.

Mr. Gibbs was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, on Washington's birthday in 1836 and died near Shawnee, Kansas, several years ago.

The above sketch was written from Porterville, California, March 9, 1927.

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JOHN GIEL (1860)

John Giel was born in Rhenish, Bavaria, in 1831 and crossed the Atlantic with his parents when he was 11 years old. The family settled in Ohio where he (John) learned the bricklaying trade. He crossed the plains, arriving in Colorado in 1860.

He enlisted in the Second Colorado Volunteers in 1862, remaining in the service to the close of the war in 1865. He then returned to Colorado, after being honorably mustered out of the Army.

He was brought up in the Catholic religion and is a member of the I.O.O.F. [Independent Order of Odd Fellows].

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GEORGE H. GIFFORD (1859)

George Henry Gifford arrived in Denver from Cleveland, Ohio, after 4 months on the plains with an ox team. There were but two white women in Denver at that time.

He worked in the mines and prospered. With the advance of the railroads into the mountains, he became a locomotive engineer, and made that the work of his life.

His health broke and his eyesight failed. In the little home he had bought with his savings, his wife fell ill and his savings melted away under the onslaught of sickness. The city paid him a pension of \$5 a week. Then his wife died [in 1923]. The pension was reduced to \$3. Then Mayor Stapleton took away his pension entirely, having been told that the aged man owned his home. He sold the home and lived for almost 2 years upon the proceeds of the sale. When entirely destitute, Mrs. Thomas Dunstan, 2828 Ash Street, took the matter up with the city officials. Refused permission to see the mayor, referred to one person and another without success. Death ended his perplexities and his sufferings at 1958 Logan Street in the little room he called home, July 5, 1928. He was 92 years old. Mrs. Gifford died in 1923.

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GEORGE GILBERT (1860)

George Gilbert was born in Ontario County, New York, in 1836, a son of Mathew Gilbert. He was educated in the public schools and spent the first 15 years of his life in Ontario County. [The family] removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and there remained 10 years, engaged in agricultural pursuits.

At the age of 24 years, in 1860, he came to Colorado at first locating in Denver. In 1861 he went to California Gulch near Leadville where he engaged in mining during the winter. The following winter was spent at Fountain.

Since 1863 he has made his home upon his ranch in Pueblo County. Here he has erected a fine residence, large barns, and substantial out-buildings. He has laid out ditches, engaged in general farming, stock raising, and fruit growing.

In 1866 M. Gilbert was united in marriage with Miss Georgiana Clark who died, leaving two children, a son and a daughter, Frank and Effie.

For his second wife he married Mrs. Thompson of Iowa, a sister of James F. Zediker, a prominent man of Nebraska. She was also a relative of President William McKinley [1843-1901], his grandfather and her maternal grandfather being brothers.

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MINNIE S. GILBERT (1859)

Mrs. Minnie S. Gilbert was 75 years old when she died at her home, 1508 Emerson Street, June 11, 1920.

She is the last of the David King family of Pioneers who came to Denver in 1859.

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JOHN GILL (1859)

John Gill was born in the little town of Neistadt [Germany], April 8, 1831, a son of John and M. Catherine Gill, owners of a farm in that section. He was the youngest of a family of two sons and three daughters, all of whom remained in Germany, excepting himself.

One of his step-brothers, Tobias, came to America and settled in Michigan in 1847. His own brother, Anton, engaged in farming in Bavaria.

When 7 years of age John was put out to work and afterward he was self supporting. During the summer months he was employed on a farm and in winter engaged in sawing wood. For the entire year's work he received \$7 and his board.

His mother died when he was 13 and the old home was broken up. At 22 years of age he crossed the ocean joining his brother in Michigan and secured employment in a saw mill above Detroit at Marine City, St. Clair County. When not engaged in the mill he worked at chopping cord wood. Soon he went to Chicago, from there to St. Joseph, Missouri, later to St. Louis, and New Orleans, and for one year he went to Leavenworth, Kansas.

In the spring of 1858, he crossed the plains with an ox team to Salt Lake City, where he arrived in the summer and remained during the winter that followed. In 1859 he reached the mining camp at Denver, then the headquarters for miners, but containing only a few houses. Food was so scarce that flour sold for 75 cents a pound and, as his purse was almost empty, he could get little to eat. He went back to Leavenworth, St. Louis, and New Orleans, and again engaged in the steamboat business. In the spring of 1860, Mr. Gill went to Arkansas where he hired to the government as a teamster and drove six mules from Sumpter to Fort Arbuckle.

When the troops were sent after the Kiowa Indians, he accompanied the expedition, which was composed of 320 wagons and a large number of soldiers. He traveled as far as the old Santa Fe [trail?], crossing the Arkansas River from which point in the fall of the same year he came to Pueblo County. He secured employment with "Hickey" Rogers, owner of the ranch that Mr. Gill afterward bought.

In 1864 he went to Montana where he remained for 4 years. In 1869 he returned to the place and has since engaged in its cultivation. Wishing to stock it

with cattle, he went to Texas and bought a large number of head, which he drove to Colorado, thus forming the nucleus of his extensive business. His wife, who was born in Kentucky, accompanied her father to Colorado in 1863, and has since made her home in Pueblo County.

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EDWARD and EMILY GILMAN (1859)

Edward and Emily Gilman and their daughter, Emma, came in the same caravan with Judge Amos Steck from Watertown, Wisconsin, arriving in Denver in 1859.

Emma Gilman married Frank Hoard of Chicago. One daughter was born of this union, Louise, born in 1871 and married to Frederick Tomas; they are the parents of four children: Walter, Stanley, Florence, and Nancy. All four are married and the parents of several children.

Mrs. E. Gilman Hoard is now living with her daughter Mrs. Louise Lomas [sic],\* September 28, 1928.

Mrs. Hoard is a sister of Frank Gilman,\* father of Mrs. Alice Condon, born October 7, 1860.

Edward and Emily Gilman had seven children: four boys and three girls: Franklin, Charles, George, and Walter, and Emma, Lillie, and Clara.\*

\*The above relationships and names have been truly copied from the original.

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ROBERT A. GILMORE (1860)

Robert A. Gilmore passed his early boyhood in Canada and Illinois, locating in that State in 1855. He received a limited school education in Chicago.

In 1860 he came to Colorado, locating at Central City where he engaged in mining and ranching for 8 years. When within a day's journey of Denver he met a train of 700 wagons loaded with white people who were returning to the East. They told him all kinds of discouraging stories of how the settlers in Colorado were suffering from hunger, but these reports did not deter him from locating here.

The country at that time was all wild and unimproved. The Indians were hostile and on the war path much of the time. The Utes were engaged in war with the Cheyenne and the several white settlers near his place lost their lives at the hands of the Red men, these he assisted in buying. In 1870 a music teacher came running to his house with the report that 500 Indians were approaching, and the chief of these had the scalps of the many Cheyenne he had killed.

Several times before his marriage Mr. Gilmore was compelled to take his two nieces who were living with him to the forts for protection.

Several times he crossed the plains from Iowa City to Colorado. He was just behind the wagon train when a Missourian shot a squaw and the Indians demanded the man who had committed the deed, threatening to kill all the white men if he was not delivered to them. He was finally taken and skinned alive. This seemed to appease their wrath and the remainder of the company were unmolested. That time he witnessed one of their war dances. He was several times driven from his ranch by the Red man, and experienced many hardships and privations incident to pioneer life, being at times nearly frozen to death in crossing the plains.

In 1868 he settled on a ranch at Nepesta, Pueblo County. He has a fine orchard, which contains fruits of all kinds.

In 1870 he was united in marriage with Miss Flora Turner, a daughter of Maj. Luther Turner who belonged to an old Maine family. Mrs. Gilmore came to Colorado on account of her health, weighing at that time only 113 pounds. So beneficial the climate proved that she weighed nearly 200 pounds.

To Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore were born three sons and two daughters: Adrian A. is married and has one child; George Henry; Walter Frank; Margaret Viola is the wife of E. B. Clark who was county clerk of Dolores County, Colorado; and Ellen. All were born on the old homestead in Pueblo County and were educated in the same school.

Mr. Gilmore filled the office of justice of the peace. He has also been the government correspondent on the condition of crops, etc., in his district.

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WILLIAM GILPIN (1843-47\*)

William Gilpin was born on the battlefield of Brandywine\*\*, October 4, 1822. In 1845 he set out on a tour of exploration, leaving his home in Independence [Missouri?]. His line of march lay along the Kansas River and of the Republican Fork, to the plateau where Denver now stands. This was his first passage to the Rocky Mountains.

Leaving Leavenworth [Kansas] early in October 1847, he crossed the great plains and wintered at Pikes Peak.

In 1861 he was appointed by President Abraham Lincoln as the first territorial governor of Colorado.

\*Western expansionist William Gilpin had accompanied John C. Fremont to Oregon in 1843 and led troops [as a colonel] to victory during the Mexican War before President Lincoln appointed him the first governor of Colorado Territory in 1861. Benson, 1994, p. 83.

\*\*Brandywine battlefield, on the creek in Pennsylvania, 10 miles northwest of Wilmington, Delaware, where on Sept. 11, 1777, the British defeated General George Washington. Webster's Geographical Dictionary, 1949.

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ROBERT H. GILSON and EUPHRASIA GILSON (1860)

Robert H. Gilson was born in 1830 in Indiana. His wife, Euphrasia, was born in 1832 in the State of New York. Coming from Kansas in 1860, they took up their abode at Idaho Springs. The trip across the plains was made with oxen and Mr. Gilson engaged in mining in Gilson Gulch.

Mr. Gilson died on September 11, 1905, but his widow is yet living at the ripe old age of 87 years.

A daughter, Miss Sophronia L. Gilson, born at Idaho Springs, was married to St. Clare Ross, Jr., who had made the trip here on the first passenger train June 21, 1870. To Mr. and Mrs. Ross have been born Leo H., the eldest, married; [delete the preceding semicolon (;) and this relationship/marriage becomes apparent] Lela Holmes and they have two children, Hubert Holmes and Grace Adele.

Rose became the wife of Edward Murphy and their children are Edward and Floyd. Maude is the wife of Chris Anderson and they have a son, Giles. Arthur married Martha Jorgenson and has two children Dean and Viola. Irene is the wife of Clark V. Nichols and their children are Lillian and Doris.\*

\* The above names and relationships, such as they are, are true copies of the original. The original index fails to clarify this family. It is possible that Leo H., Rose, Maude, Arthur, and Irene are siblings.

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C. C. GIRD (1860)

C. C. Gird was born in Belmont County, Ohio, September 3, 1836. In 1856 he moved to Leavenworth, Kansas, and worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1860 he left for Colorado, arriving in Denver on the 20th of May 1860.

Mr. Gird was married November 29, 1869, to Miss Sarah A. Ramsey, and has two children.

Mr. C. C. Gird settled in Denver and engaged in freighting. In 1869 he became a member of the territorial legislature and in 1879 a member of the State legislature. In 1885-87 he was county commissioner. In 1893-95 he was city auditor, and from 1904 to 1909 he served as assessor. He was a prominent Mason, being identified with Blue Lodge No. 7 and Colorado Consistory No. 1.

He organized school district No. 9, in Arapahoe County in 1872.

His wife, a native of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, died in 1903. Three children were born to the couple, none of whom survives.

Mr. Gird died in his home, 2418 Glenarm Street, Denver, October 12, 1906. His age was 80 [sic] years.

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GEORGE W. GLADDEN (1859)

George W. Gladden came to Colorado in 1859 and followed mining.

Mr. Gladden died in Cripple Creek July 26 [illegible], 1911, of apoplexy at the age of 70 years. He was survived by his wife and daughter, Mrs. Grace Canby, who lives at Cripple Creek, and a son, Ed Gladden, of Los Angeles, California.

Mr. Gladden was a second cousin of President Grover Cleveland.

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ROBERT S. GLENDENNING (1860)

Robert S. Glendenning came to Colorado in 1860 and settled near Golden. He was a pioneer railroad man. Mr. Glendenning died February 1, 1911, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John J. Slavin, 3132 Franklin Street.

Death was due to heart trouble. He was survived by his widow, six children, 21 grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren.

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T. F. GODDING (1859)

T. F. Godding, an old timer in that section, was buried December 5, 1909, in the Longmont Cemetery. Notwithstanding the very cold weather, a large number of old settlers followed the body to its last resting place. The services were held at the home of E. L. Montgomery. Mr. Godding was 83 years old, had lived in and near Longmont since 1859, previously to going to Rocky Ford for 40 years.

He was at one time county commissioner of Weld County and was highly respected. He leaves a widow, three sons and one daughter.

T. F. Godding of Rocky Ford came with Robert Hauck, and in 1908 was the only surviving member of the party of eight. Robert Hauck died May 6, 1908.

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HOLON GODFREY (1860)

Holon Godfrey, a native of New York State, was born in 1812 and at the age of less than 20 went to Ohio. From there, about 1844, with a brother William, he went to Chicago, looking for work at the carpenter trade.

He was employed there when the city had a population of only between two and three thousand. The next year he returned to Ohio and brought his family west

with him, settling in Wisconsin 25 miles north of Milwaukee where he bought 100 acres of land and engaged in farming and carpentering. With his brother William he secured contracts for building docks and piles on Lake Michigan and did other work of a similar nature.

During the Pikes Peak excitement of 1859 and '60, he left his family and started for Colorado. It was not his first experience in mining life, for in 1849 he had gone via sailing vessel to San Francisco but, on account of trade winds, they were delayed, spending 3 months and 10 days on the water. On reaching California he began gulch mining at Yreka and was fairly successful. He remained there for 5 years, returning with \$5,000 in 1854. Afterward, he bought the right for cutting and welding wagon tires in several counties in Missouri and Iowa but followed that business for a short time only.

In 1860 he outfitted at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and crossed the plains by ox team to Denver. While going west, he saw many people returning home, and the accounts they gave were most discouraging. By these reports he was influenced to change his plans. He settled on a ranch near Julesburg and there remained for 2 years. He sold out in 1864 and settled 30 miles southeast of Fort Morgan, on what is now known as Fort Wicket Ranch. Here he built a sod house and stable, and kept a general road ranch, remaining until the fall of 1868, when the Union Pacific Railroad reached Cheyenne.

Previous to this he sent for his family in Wisconsin and all came excepting a son and daughter.

Everything prospered with him until 1864 when the Sioux and Cheyenne attacked his ranch and drove away 82 head of cattle; they also set the grass on fire around the house and committed other depredations. He shot a number of Indians during that time and succeeded finally in driving them away. There was another raid in 1867 but afterward no further trouble was experienced with the Red men.

At the time the U.P.R.R. came through to Cheyenne, he moved to the Platte River district and bought three quarters of a section for \$5,000. There he engaged in farming and the stock business during the remainder of his life.

In 1869-70 he was the prime mover in organizing Section No. 3 Ditch Company and assisted in building the ditch. For 10 years he officiated as the company's president. From 1869 to 1880 he engaged in farming and stock raising and was among the largest stock men of the county. His wife, who died in 1879, was Matilda Richmond of Ohio. Of their seven children, six are living, namely: Martha, wife of Daniel Hawks; Allen R.; Anna, who married H. M. Godfrey; Celia, wife of Wesley Mullen of Gunnison, Colorado; Carrie, Mrs. C. H. Welch; and Cuba of Wyoming.

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PROF. O. J. GOLDRICH (1859)

Prof. Goldrich was born in the city of Sligo, Ireland, in 1833. He was educated in the University of Dublin and later in Columbia College, New York. He came to Denver in the summer of 1859 and in the fall of the same year established the first school and the first Sunday school in the place. He was the first superintendent of public schools.



SAMUEL H. GOLDSMITH son of HENRY GOLDSMITH (1859)

Henry Goldsmith was born on the Rhine River in Germany. In 1859 he came to Colorado, settling in Denver. From there he moved to Pueblo County in 1861 and entered the land where he afterward resided. The place had no improvements whatever. He soon placed it under cultivation. A substantial house and barn were built and other necessary improvements were made.

Samuel H., a son, was born in 1866 on the home place, which is situated on the north side of the Arkansas River, 3 miles from Pueblo.

Almost his entire life has been passed upon the place and he is succeeding in his work as a stock raiser and general farmer. He was married in 1895 and has one son, Ernest.

Mr. Henry Goldsmith died in 1872 while in middle age. His wife, who was born in the same place as himself, died on the home farm in 1894, survived by her son, Samuel, and daughter, Mrs. N. Weil, a resident of New Mexico.

JOHN GOOD (1859)

John Good was born October 14, 1834, at Uhrweiller, Alsace-Lorraine, then a part of France. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Kieger) Guth. It was in 1854 that Mr. Good changed his name from Guth to the form that he afterward used that of John Good.

John Good was educated in the public schools of his native town until 1854 when, at the age of 20 years, he came to the U. S. His cousin, John T. Good of Uhrweiller, came to the New World in 1837, settling in Akron, Ohio. John Good joined his cousin at Akron and engaged in business with him, remaining for about 5 years.

He was one of the pioneer settlers of Denver, arriving in 1859 with his ox team and wagon. In that year he established one of the first general merchandise stores, its location being on Blake near 15th Street. To secure goods he had to make 16 trips across the plains, hauling all his own freight, one of these trips required 90 days. He conducted the store for only a short time, however, for while he was absent on one of the trips, the man whom he had left in charge, suddenly made his departure after disposing of the entire stock and when Mr. Good returned he found an empty store.

In 1859 he became acquainted with Charles Endlich in organizing the Rocky Mountain Brewery Co., thus founding the first brewery in Colorado. They conducted the business until 1864 when Mr. Good sold out to his partner, but upon the latter's death 6 months afterward he resumed ownership and control of the plant. In 1871, Phillip Zang conducted [the plant] under the name of the Philip Zang Brewering Company.

In 1901, Mr. Good consolidated the Milwaukee and Union breweries into the Tivoli Union Brewing Co., of which he became the president and treasurer, continuing as such until his death.

He was one of the organizers and promoters of the old German Bank, organized under the laws of Colorado on the 13th of March 1874. The German National Bank was the outgrowth of the German Bank, its charter as a National bank being secured in 1877. He became one of the promoters and first stock holders of a number of railroad enterprises, including the Denver and Pacific, the Denver and Gulf Railroad, and the Denver and South Park Railroad. He was interested in real estate and mining properties. His interests and activities constituted a potent element in the growth and material development of the city and State.

In May 1862, Mr. Good was united in marriage to Miss Rosalia M. Wagner, a daughter of J. Christopher and Anna Barbara (Meyer) Wagner of Mishawaka, Indiana, and a niece of Serephine Meyer, who was a judge of the supreme court.\*

Mr. and Mrs. Good became the parents of six children: Leonora R., who became the wife of J. E. Hasler of New York City; Carrie, who married J. J. Reilly of Salt Lake City; Louis; Nellie; Louis Wagner; and John Edward who was graduated from Yale University as a member of the class of '95.

Mr. John Good, Sr., died in 1918. Mrs. John Good celebrated her 84th birthday at a party given at the Brown Palace Hotel by her son, John E. Good, and daughter-in-law, on May 30, 1930.

\*Colorado entered the Union August 1, 1876; its supreme court would not have existed in 1862.

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CARVER J. GOSS (1859)

C.J. Goss was born in Brandon, Rutland County, Vermont, March 11, 1821. In April 1859 he started West, traveling across the plains with an ox team. Arriving in Colorado, he located in the vicinity of Boulder and engaged in the dairy business there till 1864.

He was married first in September 1841 to the daughter of H. T. Shaphard [Shepard in the index], of western New York. On February 28, 1864, his wife died in Boulder. In July 1865 he was married to Harrie H. Bucher, daughter of Wm. Bucker [sic], of New Haven, Connecticut.

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JAMES B. GOULD (1860)

James B. Gould was born in New York State February 4, 1836. Removing at an early age with his parents to Crawford County, Pennsylvania, he later went to Polk County, Iowa, in 1854.

His early life was spent on a farm and attending district school. Owing to failing health, he came to Colorado in the spring of 1860, locating at Black

Hawk, Gilpin County. He engaged in hauling quartz. The following fall he returned to Iowa, and in the spring of 1862 again came to Colorado. He engaged in freighting across the plains for 7 years, between the Missouri River and Denver. He then traded his ox teams for 160 acres of land on Boulder Creek near White Rock, and engaged in farming and stock raising.

He has, from time to time, purchased land, owning at one time 440 acres of well-improved land.

Mr. Gould was united in marriage in 1868 to Miss Sarah Askwig of Buck\* County, Nebraska. To this union three sons were born.

\*There is (2002) no Buck County in Nebraska.

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#### C. GOVE (1860)

C. Gove was born in Wentworth, Grafton County, New Hampshire, April 19, 1817. In 1833 he went to Boston, Massachusetts, learning the trade of gunsmith. He was employed in the Indian\* Department of the Government until 1846. Going to St. Joseph, Missouri, then to Council Bluffs, Iowa, he continued in pursuit of his trade until 1860. He left that city and came to Denver and was engaged in freighting from Council Bluffs to Denver until 1863.

With his ox team and six wagons of groceries, he went to Lake Gulch where he cut down some trees and with the logs built a room for his supplies, this being one of the first stores in the place. Finding that he needed more flour he sent teams to Denver to replenish his supply.

October 3, 1860, he sold the goods and with his oxen returned to Iowa. The next year he again came to Colorado but finding the cattle too slow, he used mules, driving 16-span with five wagons. Again he went to Lake Gulch to the log store he had built the previous year, but finding the competition too strong in the grocery business, he concluded to engage in the gun business.

In the fall of 1862 he started a gun shop on the corner of 16th and Larimer Street, Denver, and later opened a branch store on Blake Street, having in both places \$40,000 in goods. In 1884 he retired from business. For years he was recognized as the best shot in Denver.

When the 1st United States Cavalry was the sole regiment our country could boast, Mr. Gove enlisted in it in 1837 for three years. During the preparations for the Seminole War, the 2nd United States Cavalry was organized. He took part in that conflict with the Indians, then was sent to Leavenworth, where he remained until June 1840 and was then mustered out as a sergeant. He was employed as gunsmith in the Indian Department of the Government and stationed at the Pottawattamie Agency on the present site of Council Bluffs for 4 years. From there he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, which had fewer than a hundred inhabitants and remained there until 1854; meantime making hundreds of guns for the Indian Department. He returned to Council Bluffs, remaining there for 6 years.

Meantime, he became the owner of a farm of 500 acres near Glenwood in Mills County, Iowa, where he made his headquarters until coming to Colorado. In 1860

he outfitted at St. Joseph for his western trip. He had bought a stock of groceries in St. Louis and shipped them to Plattsmouth, Nebraska, and from that place he hauled the supplies, which weighed about 40,000 pounds, in six wagons drawn by 18 yoke of oxen via Fort Kearney. He reached Denver after 37 days of travel.

In early days he was president of the fire and police board of Denver and bought the first steamer for the department. He superintended the laying of sewers in the city. For 6 years he was a member of the city council of Denver and during 4 years of that time served as its president.

The first wife of Mr. Gove was a Miss Woodworth of Illinois who was the mother of Charles Gove. After her death he married Miss Wood who was born in Illinois and died in Iowa, leaving seven children: James and Oliver are mining in the mountains. William lives in Aspen, Colorado; Burt lives in San Antonio, Texas; Belle is the wife of Mr. Pitsipous, secretary to the British Consul to Shanghai, China; Phoebe, Mrs. Frank Church of Denver; and John, who died at 16 years of age.

The present wife of Mr. Gove was Mrs. Theresa (Weeks) Stanley, who was born in Madison, Wisconsin, the eldest of five children. She was brought to Denver at the age of 12 years. In Black Hawk she married Henry Stanley, a merchant there, but later a miner at Marysville, California, where he was accidentally killed. Their only child, May, died at five and a half years. By her present husband, Mrs. Gove has one child, Aileen Claire Gove.

\* "Indian Department" may be shorthand for the modern-day Bureau of Indian Affairs in The Department of the Interior; however, the Department of the Interior was not created until March 3, 1849.

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HON. THOMAS J. GRAHAM (1859)

Thomas J. Graham was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1830, of Scotch and Dutch ancestry. His early life was spent on a farm and in attending district school. In the spring of 1856 he went to Des Moines, Iowa, as representative of Eastern landowners. In February 1857 he went to Pennsylvania where he found and formed a partnership with J. L. McDowell in the real estate business at Leavenworth, Kansas.

In 1859, when the news of the wonderful discoveries of gold at Pikes Peak was heralded throughout the East, he purchased a quartz mill and, on the 14th of August, started with it for the new El Dorado, that mill being the first to cross the plains, arriving here about the 1st of November. He erected the mill at Gold Hill, Boulder County, and the following May began running it and continuing until fall. He then sold the mill, after which he worked in a quartz mill for the Union Mining Co. for 8 months. In the spring of 1861 he, in connection with John Haney, purchased a ranch on St. Vrain Creek, on which they opened a hotel and engaged in hotel keeping and farming. In 1862 he sold his interest in both and purchased a land claim on a quarter section of land one mile and a half east of Boulder City, on which he moved and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1865 he rented his farm and went to Jamestown where he engaged in prospecting one year.

He was then employed to operate a number of mines for the Long's Peak Mining Co. in Ward District, and assisted Judge Breath in the management of the Niwot Mines, same district. In 1868 he resumed prospecting, at which he continued 3 years. In 1871 he moved to Boulder City and opened a real estate, mining, and insurance office, being largely engaged as a mine examiner.

In 1861 when Colorado was made a Territory, he was appointed by Governor William Gilpin to organize Boulder County. He held the first election to elect county officers and members to the territorial legislature, being himself elected one of the county commissioners.

In the fall of 1869 he was elected a member of the lower house of the Territorial legislature and, during the term, succeeded in having the State university permanently located at Boulder City. He was elected a member of the board of trustees to erect the building. He was made secretary of that board in which he served until the completion of the building when it was turned over to the Territory.

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WILLIAM GRAHAM (1859)

William Graham came to Denver in 1859 with a small stock of drugs and, building a little cabin near where the city hall now stands, opened a drug store. He remained in Denver until 1864 when he returned to Philadelphia. Until 1908 he owned the building and lot at the corner of 15th and Larimer for nearly 50 years, then he sold it for \$50,000.

Mr. Gramh [sic] died at his home in Philadelphia October 20, 1909, having reached the age of 81 years.

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JOHN P. GRAVES (1860)

John P. Graves was born in Waynesville, Illinois, October 8, 1848, a son of Oliver and Lucy (Story) Graves. Educated in the schools of Bloomington, Illinois, to the age of 12, when he came to Colorado. For a few years he was employed by James Tynon, a grocer. He then turned his attention to farming, preempting in 1875 a tract of 160 acres on Dry Creek.

Mr. Graves was united in marriage to Mary E. Wadsworth and their children were: Frank C.; Ernest; Phillip; Bertha, the wife of James Crooks; and Clarence, who is with the United States Infantry in France.

Phillip Graves was born upon the old homestead ranch at Arvada and was educated in the public schools of Jefferson County. He wedded Marion Crooks and to them have been born four children: Henry, Lucy, Margaret, and Benjamin. Phillip Graves is now associated with his brother in the development of the home farm and ranks among the enterprising agriculturists of the community.

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MISS MARY GRAVES (1860)

Mary Graves, a daughter of Oliver and Lucy (Story) Graves, was born in Bloomington, Illinois, and came with her parents to Colorado in 1860 where they settled in the mountains between Golden and Central City. Her father engaged in farming, along which line he was successful and also built the toll road between Grey Hill and Smith Hill\*.

Miss Mary Graves was married to E. Porter Smith on September 30, 1870, in Arvada. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith 11 children were born: Oliver, who is located near Broomfield; George S.; Frank; Winnie, who is now Mrs. Wm. Schuly and resides near Griffith; Nettie, the wife of Ernest N. Carne; Harry of Bloomfield [sic, probably Broomfield]; Ada, the wife of H. Metzger of Cleveland, Ohio; Myrtle, who is Mrs. Theodore Scheepe; Homer; Alfred, who is now in France with Co. F., 4th U. S. Infantry; and Mary L., who married David Landry of Colorado Springs.

\*Smith Hill is southeast of Black Hawk. U. S. Geological Survey, Black Hawk, Colo., 7.5 minute topographic map, 1942.

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OLIVER and LUCY (STORY) GRAVES (1859)

Oliver Graves was born in Montpelier, Vermont, March 1813 and spent the years of youth in his native town. After his marriage he moved to New York State where he remained some years. Moving thence to Bloomington, Illinois, he opened up a wholesale and retail grocery business, which he carried on for 4 years, and then retired from business and embarked in farming.

In 1849 when the California gold fever was at its height, he started across the plains and pursued his way amid dangers from Indians and perils from other sources, until he reached his destination. His journey was a thrilling one, and, while he escaped arousing the enmity of the Indians himself, he witnessed many harrowing scenes, one of which was the skinning of a white man, alive, by the Indians, as a revenge upon him for shooting an Indian squaw. With the skin of the man they whipped his brother and father. Such dreadful scenes as these he was forced to witness and it was with gratitude in his heart that he finally reached his destination.

He was very successful and after 2 years returned home with his grandfather, Palmer Story, bringing a neat sum of money with him.

Coming to Colorado during the Pikes Peak excitement of 1859, Mr. Graves engaged in mining at Spring Gulch. In 1860 he returned to Illinois and brought his family west with him, settling 12 miles from Black Hawk where he bought a toll road from Golden Gate, 12 miles up into the mountains; however, he was unable to hold it and in 1862 he moved to Arvada, where he had taken up a ranch in January 1861. Here he settled and continued to reside until his death May 4, 1896.

Five children were born to this union: Wm. M., John, Mary, Edward, and Harry.

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WILLIAM M. GRAVES (1860)

Wm. M. Graves was born near Bloomington, Illinois, August 12, 1846. He was the eldest of five children born to Olive and Lucy (Story) Graves. The other members of the family are John, who is farming near Broomfield, Colorado; Mary, the wife of E. Porter Smith, who follows the same line of work near Broomfield; Edward, a mining man, who makes his home in Denver; and Harry, a merchant of Broomfield.

Wm. M. Graves was reared in Illinois. When about 14 years of age he came with the family to Colorado in 1860. He was apprenticed to the blacksmith trade in Golden Gate with Ashley Howard. He moved to Denver, continuing to work along the same line with Ansel Barker.

On January 14, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Perrin; to them 11 [sic] children were born. Three of them died in infancy, the others are Oller, Charles, Ruth, Annie, Robert, Louise, and Ida, who has passed away.

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MARCUS GREDLER

Execution of Marcus Gredler. On the 15th of June 1860, Marcus Gredler was hanged for the murder of Jacob Roeder. The crime was committed on the 12th, about 7 miles west of the city [Denver].

The trial was by a people's court, of which Wm. M. Slaughter was judge and John W. Beer and Charles P. Marion, associates. About 4000 persons witnessed the execution, which took place at the foot of Curtis Street on the bank of Cherry Creek.

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HORACE GREELEY (1859)

In 1859, while all the settlements and mining camps of the Rocky Mountain region (western Kansas)\* were in their embryonic stage, Horace Greeley, the famous journalist, made his celebrated journey overland to San Francisco and devoted a few weeks to investigation at the centers of discovery and settlement. He was accompanied by A. D. Richardson of the "Boston Journal" and Henry Villard\*\* of the "Cincinnati Commercial," for many years afterward a great railway magnate of the northwest.

By fortuitous chance, Mr. Greeley came into the midst of all enterprises that constituted the beginning of Colorado history. His comprehension of the situation was marvelous. Mr. Greeley went into the mountains, inspected the great gold discoveries in Gregory and Russell Gulches, and, in his reports, verified the sensational stories that had gone abroad concerning the wonderful revelations of mineral wealth in the mountain region of Kansas (Colorado).

He made a visit to Auraria (Denver) and delivered an address to the people, relating to them the result of his discoveries and observation to renewed effort and a degree of enthusiasm which they had not known. At the time, large numbers of emigrants, who had come with the expectation of finding gold everywhere and obtaining it without privation and labor, had become discouraged and disgusted and were returning in procession to the States as rapidly as they had come.

Realizing the folly of this retrograde movement, Messrs. Greeley, Richardson, and Villard jointly signed a statement concerning the mining and other resourceful conditions of the country. This statement was published in an extra edition of the "Rocky Mountain News" and, being circulated on the different roads of immigrant travel, did much to stop the stampede to the States. Upon the whole, Mr. Greeley's account of the country in the "New York Tribune" was one of the potent influences that brought rapid settlement to Colorado.

\*Noel and others, 1993, section 14.

\*\*Henry Villard, original name Ferdinand Heinrich Gustave Hilgard, 1835-1900. Webster's Biographical Dictionary, 1951.

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HORACE GREELEY, A. D. RICHARDSON, and HENRY VILLARD (1859)

Horace Greeley, who was always advising people to go West, was deeply interested in Colorado and started west early in the summer of 1859 to see for himself whether there was gold here in paying quantities. On the way he picked up Mr. A. D. Richardson, who had been writing up the anti-slavery war in "bleeding" Kansas, and a third prominent journalist named Henry Villard.

These three arrived in Denver June 6, 1859, via the Leavenworth and Pike's Peak Express Company, which had been running coaches to Denver from the Missouri River since the 1st of May, the first coach having arrived May 7th. Mr. Greeley's greatest surprise was to find a constitutional convention in session, but he took great interest in the proceedings and advised the members to make every effort to come into the Union as a State, for the reason that a territory labors under such serious disadvantages because of its dependency on the General Government, an argument the force of which Colorado realized to the fullest extent in after years.

Much respect was paid by the citizens to their distinguished guests. Mr. Greeley delivered a lecture on temperance the following Sabbath after his arrival. All accounts agree that Denver was particularly lively throughout the summer of 1859. The constitutional convention was particularly in session twice and then still another convention organized a territorial form of government, and this was generally recognized.

It was under this quasi government that Mr. B. D. Williams was elected to Congress [sic], succeeding H. J. Graham, who had been informally elected in the fall of the preceding year.



DAVID S. GREEN (1860)

David S. Green was born in Licking County, Ohio, November 23, 1838. His father, Hon. Isaac Green, was a native of the same county and represented his district in Congress a number of terms. His mother, Elizabeth Brown, was a native of Madison County, Kentucky. In 1847 he moved with his parents to Crawford County, Illinois. In 1850 his father went to California where he died 4 weeks after his arrival, leaving his son David in charge of the homestead, consisting of 1,000 acres. He continued to conduct [the homestead] until the fall of 1858. He then moved with his family, consisting of his mother, three sisters, and a niece to Marshall, Clark County, Illinois, for the purpose of educating his sisters.

In the fall of 1860 he came to Colorado and engaged in buying and selling stock at Denver and afterward purchased a ranch on Platte River, 9 miles north of Denver.

The following February he returned to Illinois and fitted up a train of horses and wagons and again started for Colorado on the memorable 12th of April 1861, the day on which the South fired on Fort Sumter. He brought with him his mother, who was at that time an invalid, and his sister. His mother, however, soon began to recover and by the time of their arrival in Central City in June had entirely regained her health.

He then purchased a hotel known as the Briggs House and the Eureka lode in Eureka Gulch, near Central [City]. In the spring of 1863, owing to failing health, he sold the hotel and left the mine in charge of his brother Basil. He then moved to the valley and purchased a dairy, 6 miles west of Denver, consisting of 200 cows, and continued in that business until the summer of 1864.

Still later, he rented his dairy and took a Government contract for putting up hay on the Arkansas River. The following January he moved his family to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, for the purpose of further educating his sisters and while there organized the Mt. Pleasant Gold Mining company for the purpose of working the Range Mountain lode on Chicago Creek, Clear Creek County, Colorado. He then returned to Colorado, bringing with him a train of supplies and a force of men, having outfitted at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, and engaged in developing the mine.

In the fall of 1865 he went to Ottawa, Illinois, and there organized the Eureka Gold Mining Co. for the purpose of working the Eureka lode near Central City, Colorado. The following April he started a large train of horses, wagons, machinery, etc., for the company across the plains in charge of his brother Basin, himself coming across by stage.

On arrival of the train he took charge of the working and development of the mine. In the spring of 1867 he went to Denver and engaged in the mercantile business, continuing 4 years.

In the spring of 1871 he closed his business in Denver and formed the South Western Colony on the Platte River, 75 [sic] miles south [sic] of Denver. The colonists named the colony town in honor of the founder, Green City\*. He

remained with the colony until July 1874\* when he again returned to the mountains and resided in Central City.

In 1879 he formed the St. Louis Gold Mining Co. for the purpose of working the Ralls County lode on Quartz Hill [southwest of Central City]. He also controls the Bald Eagle, Kinda and Thanksgiving Mines.

He was married March 8, 1866, to Miss Louisa J. Dunnaton of La Salle County, Illinois, and has a family of four sons.

\* "Green City (Weld County). Memphis speculator D. S. Green established Green City (or Greensboro) as part of his Southwestern Colony promotion...disgruntled residents ousted Green as president in 1872 and changed the name of the settlement to Corona..." Benson, 1994, p. 89.

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WILLIAM H. GREEN (1858)

William H. Green of Lake City was born in Greenville\*, Success County\*, New Jersey, November 23, 1828. He received a common school education and is a miner by occupation. He came to Colorado in 1858.

During the [Civil] war he served 4 years in the 2nd Regiment, Colorado Cavalry. He was clerk and recorder of Hinsdale County for 3 years. In October 1876 he was elected to the [Colorado] House of Representatives of the First General Assembly of the State Legislature, receiving 411 votes against 364 for H. M. Woods, Democrat.

\*"Greenville" and "Success" County are not found in current references. Success may be Sussex County.

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LAWRENCE N. GREENLEAF (1860)

Lawrence N. Greenleaf was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 4, 1848 [sic]. In 1855 he began his business career, entering a Boston wholesale house, remaining until the spring of 1860. In company of Mr. G. G. Brewer, he started for the Pikes Peak region. At St. Joseph, Missouri, they joined the "Brad-Pease" party and, after 26 days travel, reached Denver on the 24th of May 1860. They first opened a line of groceries and miners' supplies. In 1863, they added a stock of toys and fancy goods.

Mr. Greenleaf has been one of the most active Free Masons in the State. He was the publisher of the "Square and Compass," a Masonic monthly. Mr. Greenleaf rightly acquired the title of Pioneer Poet in 1860.

On the 30th of March 1869 he was married to Miss Jennie S. Hammond of Denver and to them have been born three children, two sons and a daughter. Mrs. Greenleaf is a daughter of Lorenzo R. Hammond of Massachusetts and came to Denver with her mother and stepfather, Martin Rollins, in 1860.

Children of Mr. and Mrs. Greenleaf are: Gardner, born in 1871; Eugene Lawrence, born August 19, 1875, and is a magician known as Eugene Laurant; and Rebecca Jane, born in 1877 and wife of Don. R. Lewis, a merchant of Salt Lake City.

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DAVID GRIEST (1860)

David Griest was recorder of claims in 1860.

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JOHN GRIFFEN [No date]

John Griffen was born in Ireland and at a very early age was brought to the United States by his parents. When he arrived in Colorado, he cast in his lot with those brave men who were facing hardships and dangers in order to develop the rich mineral resources with which nature had endowed the State. He remained a mining man throughout his life.

Mr. Griffen was united in marriage to Miss Johanna Kennedy who was born on the Atlantic while her parents were en route from Ireland to the New World.

Mr. and Mrs. Griffen became the parents of 10 children, of whom four daughters are living: Mrs. Mary Keehn, Mrs. James Dooley, Mrs. Anna Katen, and Mrs. Frank McNervey.

The parents have now passed away, the father having died in 1883 and the mother in 1884.

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GEORGE C. and LUCILIA (RUST) GRIFFIN (1859)

George C. and wife Lucilia (Rust) Griffin, who in the year 1859 had crossed the plains to Colorado, casting in their lot with the pioneer settlers of this section of the State. In 1860 George C. took up a homestead, which he developed and improved until 2 years prior to his death, which occurred in 1910. He was a member of the first State Legislature.

George M. Griffin, son of George C. and Lucilia Griffin, was born September 27, 1868. He was educated in school district No. 10 and spent 2 years as a student in the Agricultural College at Fort Collins. In 1903 he was appointed by Governor James B. Orman county treasurer of Adams County and was clerk of the district court of the first judicial district of Brighton.

Mr. Griffin was married on the 14th of March 1891 in Hazeltine\*, Colorado, to Miss Minnie Clay, daughter of W. K. and Sophie Clay.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Griffin: Marvin C., George C., and Howard H.

\*Hazeltime, an unknown locale; it does not appear in any of the common references used during the retyping of this volume.

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GEORGE C. GRIFFIN (1859)

George C. Griffin was born in Connecticut October 21, 1835. His early years were spent in Wisconsin where he remained until 1859. He arrived in Colorado in October 1859 and spent the first winter on a farm near where Riverside Cemetery now is. The following May he went into the mountains prospecting. In August of the same year he bought a ranch 16 miles north of Denver on the Platte.

He was married in Wisconsin in 1864 to Miss Lucilia Rust with whom he came to Colorado the next spring. [He was] a prosperous farmer and stock raiser.

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EDWARD MACKENZIE GRIFFITH (1858)

Edward Mackenzie Griffith was born June 21, 1842, at Middlewich [Cheshire], England. He first became acquainted with Colorado while he was engaged with what is known as the Todd and Withrow\* survey of 1858-59. He was employed as chain man for the government survey on what was called the base-line survey from the Missouri River settlements to the summit of the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains. The territory at that time was known as the States of Kansas and Nebraska\*\*.

During this survey, Indians were numerous and hostile, causing great difficulty in completing the survey. Mr. Griffith spent a number of years prospecting and hunting for placer gold and was one of the discoverers of the placer fields on Willow Creek in Middle Park.

He originally owned the site of what now is called The Nassau Block--then called and known as the Old Tabor Block. He traded in the early sixties this property for an old white horse. Later Mr. Griffith was associated with "Buck" Pomeroy in the memorable Atlantic Pacific Tunnel above Silver Plume, designed to give an easy outlet to the Pacific Coast. While engaged subsequently in ranching and livestock raising, Mr. Griffith located Roxborough Park [Douglas County]. He was a charter member of the Highlands Masonic Lodge and a member of the Colorado Pioneer Society.

Mr. Griffith died at his home 741 Downing Street, February 12, 1917. He was survived by three sons and two daughters, his widow, Mary, and step-daughter, Grace F. Richter.

\*Noel and others, 1993, section 12. This section, "Boundary and Interior Surveys," does not include mention of Todd and Withrow.

\*\*Noel and others, 1993, section 14.

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MRS. PEARL J. GROUT (1860)

Mrs. Pearl J. Grout was born in Illinois September 28, 1852, and came with her parents in 1860 by ox team to Colorado. The family settled in Douglas County near Sedalia.

Mrs. Grout, who had lived in Denver about 20 years, had gone to Longmont to spend the Christmas holidays with her daughter. She had been in poor health for about 2 months. She died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Torgney Wolfensberger, at Longmont December 28, 1928. She was survived by six children, a sister, Mrs. Mary A. Wells, and a brother [sic], John F. Grout, both of Denver.

Mrs. Grout was the daughter of Mr. James and Mrs. Margaret James, who came to Colorado and settled in Douglas County in 1860. Another daughter [of Mr. and Mrs. James was] Mrs. Alice Wells of Denver and a son, John F. James, who lives in Placerville, California.

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MRS. LAURA A. GUARD [No date]

Mrs. Laura A. Guard, Colorado resident for 76 years (? by Mrs. McGrath), died Monday night at her home, 1000 29th Street, following an illness of more than 2 years. Mrs. Guard has been a resident for the last 50 years and had spent her entire life in Colorado. She was born in Gold Hill, Colorado, in 1854\*. She lived there until she was married in 1880 to James Guard who was a gold miner. Guard and his wife then moved to Denver and Guard entered the cattle business in which he was prominent throughout the region.

Mrs. Guard was a member of the Central Presbyterian Church. She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Olive B. Keeler and Mrs. J. F. O'Brien, both of Denver, and two sons, Fred H. of Denver and Phillip H. of Hollywood, California. Services from Olinger Chapel, Thursday, 10:00 a.m. Entombment, Tower of Memories.

Mrs. Laura A. Guard died June 6, 1930.

\*In January 1859 gold was discovered at Gold Hill. Benson, 1994, p. 86; Bright, 1993, p. 61.

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ADOLPH GUIRAUD (1860)

Adolph Guiraud was born in France in 1823. During his boyhood he assisted his father in the mercantile business. On March 28, 1848, he was married to Miss Marie Chabreat. Directly afterward he embarked in business for himself.

At the suggestion of his brother, a prominent merchant in New Orleans, he decided to come to America. In December 1849 he took passage on a merchant

vessel name "Adair" and was accompanied by his family. After a voyage of 8 weeks, during which time he passed through the Strait of Gibraltar and touched on the shores of the Canary Islands, he landed in New Orleans in January of 1850. After spending 30 days with his brother he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and established himself in business as a dealer in imported wines. He was burned out in 1853.

Next he went to Clermont County [Ohio] and purchased a farm later selling the property and returning to Cincinnati where for 2 years he conducted a bakery on Front Street. In the meantime, the brother had removed to Cincinnati where he became an importer of fine woolens and silks.

With a determination to come West, he and his brother closed out their business[es?] and settled in Leavenworth, Kansas, Adolph being a poor man and his brother being wealthy. They could not agree in business and the former purchased a public scales, while his wife, desiring to assist, opened a coffee shop opposite the public market. However, on account of poor health she was soon obliged to give up the business. While her husband was earning a good living from the public scales he formed the acquaintance of Frank Mayhall, a wealthy man and one who possessed a scholarly mind and broad education. It was Mr. Mayhall's proposal that the two go to Pikes Peak, he to defray all expenses. Mr. Guiraud consenting to the proposition, they started for Colorado in 1860. From Denver they went to Hamilton\* and engaged in the mercantile business.

In 1862 Mr. Guiraud returned to Leavenworth for his family and with them he again came to Colorado. In the spring of 1863 he and Mr. Mayhall dissolved partnership and he went to Park County where he located 160 acres. With a yoke of oxen, one cow, and two horses he began the life of a ranchman. He gave special attention to raising hay and, as it sold for \$80 per ton in Leadville, he prospered. In 1864, having lost a son through an accident and he and his wife feeling the need of a change, he took his family to Denver and opened a meat market. One year later they returned to the ranch, but soon moved to Fairplay where he engaged in the grocery business. He closed the store and returned to the ranch, which he had increased to 640 acres and was on the road to success when he died in 1875.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Guiraud was appointed administratrix of the estate. She bought the interests of her children in the estate and took upon herself the management of the ranch.

During the years that followed she proved herself a woman capable of overcoming the many obstacles that obstructed her path. She is the owner of 5000 acres, all of which is fine hay land. The village of Garo\*\* near her ranch was named in honor of her husband, with, however, a change of spelling from the French to the English form.

Mr. and Mrs. Guiraud were the parents of 10 [sic] children: Mary Mathilde, wife of P. F. Reinhardt of Steamboat Springs, Colorado; Joseph A., who is manager of a ranch owned by his mother; Eugenie, who married O. P. Spurlock of Garo; Henry L., who manages land owned by his mother; Antoinette, Mrs. James Milligan of Victor, Colorado; and Ernest C., who is engaged in the cattle business in Park County.

\*Benson, 1994, p. 94: "While other Colorado Hamiltons, including a once-prosperous South Park mining camp, have disappeared, this community [a Hamilton in Moffat County] ...is still on the map.

\*\*Garo, Park County. Benson, 1994, p. 81.

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MEYER B. HAAS (1858)

Meyer B. Haas was born in Holland in 1834, a son of Benjamin Phillip and Christine Has, who spent their entire lives in Holland. They were the parents of 18 children. Meyer B. is the only one in Colorado. He was only 7 years of age when, in the early part of 1842, he left his native land and took passage on a sailing vessel, which landed him in New York after a tedious voyage.

From a very early age he has made his own way in the world and, while this prevented him from obtaining an education, it developed in him self reliance and determination, qualities that assisted him in his business life.

Drifting west to Detroit, Michigan, Mr. Haas was employed there for a few years. In 1853 he left that city and went to Chicago where he remained for a short time. His next removal took him to Leavenworth, Kansas, from which State in 1858 he came to Colorado, settling in what is now Denver, then small town of tents, giving little indication of its future commercial importance. For 3 years he carried on a store, after which he returned to Kansas and spent several years in Leavenworth.

Under President [1829-1837] Andrew Jackson, he was appointed postmaster of Fort Leavenworth, which position he held for some time, and in 1866 [President Andrew Johnson] was appointed postmaster in Fort Leavenworth. In his possession he has a passport signed by [Secretary of State] William H. Seward in 1863.

The business experiences of Mr. Haas in Kansas were less fortunate than those in Colorado. He lost \$40,000 in Leavenworth and was a poor man when he returned to Colorado in 1878. Settling in Leadville, he engaged in mining there and owned valuable mining interests in that place. For 4 years he held the office of city jailer in Leadville. In 1886 he removed to Minturn and has since acquired considerable property in that section of the State.

In Leavenworth, January 27, 1864, he married Miss Louisa Segre, who died, leaving two daughters, Matilda, now the wife of Curt C. Darrow, an attorney of Butte, Montana; and Charlotte, wife of C. A. Ward, who is engaged in the restaurant business in Chicago.

The second wife of Mr. Haas was formerly Lillian S. Van Hooks and was born in Kentucky, a member of a southern family that originally resided in Holland.

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WILLIAM T. HADLEY (1860)

On the 20th of June 1860 William T. Hadley murdered J. B. Gard about 4 miles east of the city. The murderer was arrested and brought to the city, tried by a people's court, was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on the 25th. Before the day of the execution arrived, the prisoner made his escape.

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JOHN H. HAGER (1859)

John H. Hager was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 21, 1826. His early life, until his 14th year, was spent in attending school, after which he remained on his father's farm until attaining the age of manhood. He subsequently served 6 years in the Army.

In 1853 he came to America and worked on a farm on Staten Island one year. From there he went to Kendall County, Illinois, where, during the succeeding 5 years, he was engaged in farming.

In the spring of 1859 he came to Colorado and followed mining at Gold Hill, Boulder County, and at Gregory Point, Gilpin County. In 1863 he preempted 160 acres of land on St. Vrain Creek, 5 miles west of Longmont, engaged in farming and stock raising, added to his acreage and owns 320 acres of well-improved land.

Mr. Hagar [sic] has been married twice--first in 1863 to Miss Mary M. Mason, who died in December 1878, and again in July 1879 to Miss Catherine M. Atkinson.

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ANDREW HAGUS (1859)

Andrew Hagus was born in Prussia, Germany, on the 21st of June 1837. His parents were Joseph and Elizabeth (Leasah) Hagus. He was a public school pupil until 1849. He then came with his parents to the New World, the family home being established at Galena, Illinois. In 1857 he became a clerk in a merchandise establishment in which he remained 2 years.

In 1859 Mr. Hagus started for Colorado with three companions, each man driving his own team. They left in March and after 2 months arrived in Denver. They then proceeded to Deadwood and engaged in mining. Moving to Brighton, Mr. Hagus began raising vegetables and supplies for the miners. He and his companion were the first to engaged in this line of business at Brighton and they found ready sale for their products. They brought the first mowing machine, rake, and other farming implements that were ever brought into the locality.

In 1864 Mr. Hagus married in Galena, Illinois, Miss Kate Ziegler, a native of Germany, who passed away in 1883. Their children were five in number: Emma, who became the wife of Frederick Milheim; Henry J.; Louise, wife of Albert R. Ritter; Katie, the wife of John Barnard of Steamboat Springs; and Fred, also a farmer. The elder son, Henry J., married Miss Martha Bruhart and they have two children, William Louis and Lydia Elizabeth.

After losing his first wife, Mr. Hagus was married on the 10th of July 1885 to Magdalena Badin, two sons were born to this union: Andrew Jr., and John L., and a daughter, Lucille.



Mr. Hagus died May 14, 1917. His age was 80 years. He was survived by his widow, four sons and four daughters. The family home is at 3528 Marion Street, where Mr. Hagus died.

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JOHN J. HAGUS (1860)

John J. Hagus was born near Cologne, Prussia, September 25, 1838, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Lerch) Hagus. When he was 10 years of age, in the spring of 1849, the family came to America, spending 40 days on the ocean between Antwerp and New York. During that time they encountered severe storms. On one occasion, the captain ordered all passengers locked below. Upon landing in New York, the family went from there to Galena, Illinois, where they had friends.

The father, who was a tailer [tailor?] by trade, came to Colorado in 1877. He spent the remainder of his days here, passing away in July 1891 at the age of 83. The mother also died here, in June 1893, at the age of 85. They were the parents of 10 children, six of whom died in infancy. Four are still living in Colorado. Of these, Andrew came to Colorado at the time of the gold excitement in 1859. He is now living near Brighton where he is engaged in farming and dairying. John, at the age of 15, began to clerk in a grocery at Galena, Illinois, receiving a salary of \$6 per month.

In 1860 he [John] followed his brother, Andrew, to Colorado, leaving a position that paid him \$12 per month, board, and lodging. His brother had spent the winter of 1859-60 as a miner at Russell Gulch but in the spring he settled on a farm near Brighton, 16 miles from Denver and where John J. found him, upon driving across the plains with a company of emigrants. Upon his arrival, he went over to the Blue River Country in which he engaged for 4 years, doing fairly well.

In the fall of 1863 he came down from the mountains and took up a homestead near Brighton on the Platte River. He followed farming until the fall of 1869. Mr. Hagus then secured employment in a store, where he remained for 10 years, at a salary of \$100 a month.

In 1870 he married Miss Mary H. Flucken of Galena, Illinois, a native of Germany. In 1879 he moved to Leadville and embarked in the furniture business as a member of the firm of Pryor, Hagus and Cooper. In 1884 he sold out and returned to Denver, in the following year he started the Cooper Hagus Furniture Co., which was conducted profitably until 1896 when he sold out and retired.

He and his wife became the parents of seven children but two died in infancy. The others are: Mrs. Elizabeth M. Brandenburg, who lives in Eldora; Joseph C., a salesman in Brown Bros grocery house; Louis F.; Charles H.; and Emma M.

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JOHN HAHN (1860)

John Hahn was born in Germany October 6, 1840. His parents, with many others from their community in Deutschland, emigrated to America, the family going to

Rock Island, Illinois. John's father died shortly afterward. John lived in the State until he was about 19 years old, working on a farm from the time he could handle and master implements, but in 1860, with a party from his neighborhood, he came to Colorado. They crossed the plains with the usual bull and horse teams used in those days and on April 20, 1860, they arrived at Denver, then a cluster of huts, cabins, and a few houses.

He went to the Big Thompson Valley in August 1860. He squatted on 160 acres of government land, 3 miles east of the present town of Loveland, and still owns the old homestead. He cut and pressed hay in the valley and many a load he hauled into Central City and the adjacent mines, getting all kinds of prices. He at one time sold a ton to the livery stable of McCool and Cleming for a small bunch of cows, [then] drove them home to graze on the plains and later sold them for \$500. He considers that one of his best dickers, but the price of hay would average \$100 a ton and he made money while those prices lasted.

Mr. Hahn was one of the promoters of the Douty grist mill, the first one built in the valley. He with others donated enough money to put up the building and buy the land, and they were paid back by having their wheat ground there.

Mr. Hahn was county commissioner for 3 years. He was president of the Loveland Building Association for several years, also president of the Ryan Gulch Reservoir Company, and he was one of the organizers of the Loveland National Bank and has been its vice president for years.

He was married in Hillsdale, Illinois, in the winter of 1875-76 (February). Three children blessed the union but two, Edson and Mabel Josephine, died, leaving one, Mrs. Jessie McWhinney.

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LEVI HAKE (1859)

Levi Hake was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, March 3, 1840, being the youngest son of George and Catherine Hake. He has a brother, Israel, who is a farmer in Iowa, also a sister Caroline, the widow of John Sparks, and living near Sioux City, Iowa. His mother died leaving six children. His father, some years later, moved to Ohio where he was united in marriage with Mrs. Catherine Wire, a widow with one child, Jacob, now in California.

Levi Hake grew to manhood on the home farm, and acquired a common school education. At 18 years of age he began life for himself as a farmer, renting land in Grand County\*.

In 1859 when the tide of emigration turned toward Pikes Peak, he joined the procession moving westward and with an ox team in company with John Whittake. He crossed the plains to Colorado, arriving in Boulder about the 1st of July. He went to Four mile [Fourmile?] Canon where he engaged in gulch mining for 4 months. From there he proceeded to Golden and, in company with others, opened up a ditch for the purpose of hydraulic work on Arapahoe Bar.

The ditch was built, but the venture did not prove a profitable one and some 4 months later he went to Central City where for a year he worked at lead mining.

In 1861 he went to Boulder and began freighting from Boulder to Empire, also from the Missouri River to Denver.

In the fall of 1863 Mr. Hake bought his present farm of 130 acres, purchasing a claim for which he was given a quit claim deed. Here he began farming and for 5 years he also carried on freighting in conjunction with the cultivation of his land.

For a number of years he has served as a member of the school board.

In 1873 he was married to Mrs. Mary E. Stotts, widow of Lewis Stotts and the mother of two children, one now living--Lucile, wife of Robert Gibbon of Ward.

\*in 1858, when Levi Hake would have been 18, Grand County, Colorado, did not exist. Noel and others, 1993, sections 15 and 16. Neither Iowa nor Ohio lists a Grand County.

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WILLIAM C. HAKE (1860)

William C. Hake was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in January 1831 of German descent. In his twelfth year, he moved with his parents to Grant County, Wisconsin, where he remained on his father's farm until attaining his majority, after which he worked on farms by the month during the succeeding 8 years.

In the spring of 1860 he came to Colorado and located at the town of Arapahoe\* on Clear Creek, 3 miles below Golden where he followed sluice mining 8 months. He then took up 160 acres of land on Coal Creek in Boulder County, 8 miles southeast of Boulder City, which he afterward preempted and on which he resided, engaged in farming, stock growing, and dairying, adding by purchase 80 acres of adjoining land.

Mr. Hake took an active part in the construction of the South Boulder and Coal Creek Irrigating Ditch of which he became a stock holder and was elected the first president of the company in 1872, holding that office until 1874. In 1880 he was again elected president.

He was married in October 1858 to Miss Emeline Davis of Grant County, Wisconsin.

\*Arapahoe. Bright, William, 1993, Colorado Place Names, p. 7.

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FRED A. HALE (1860)

Fred A. Hale was born in Rochester, New York, December 25, 1855, and in 1860 came to the Pikes Peak region by coach with his mother. The father, J. A. Hale, had preceded them, bringing an eight-stamp gold mill, which was set up in Chase Gulch above Black Hawk, and there put to producing golden metal out of quartz.

The family at once assumed an aristocratic position among the population of that epoch for the reason that they occupied a hewn log house, chinked with genuine lime mortar instead of common brown mud, the prevailing style. Moreover, [the house] had a board floor, a rarity in those days and a subject for serious comment among their less fortunate neighbors, but they were not assassinated nor burned out in consequence.

Though only a mere stripling at the time, he began his primary education in a school at Central City. In 1864 he returned to Rochester, New York, and there took a further course of mental instruction and physical discipline, continuing several years. At the age of 18 he taught school during one winter and had some experience with big refractory boys, which reminds one of [Edward] Eggleston's "Hoosier Schoolmaster" [published in 1871] in both the contests and the outcome.

Early in 1875 he won a scholarship in Cornell University, took advantage of his prize, entered the famous institute and devoted the next 2 years to the study of architecture.

In 1880 he returned to Colorado and became assistant to the leading Denver Architect of that period. Three years later he began practice for himself and has been gratifyingly successful.

Endowed with a superior baritone voice, carefully trained, he took positions in church choirs of Denver and was prominent also in the opera club and other musical societies.

He married in 1882 and has three children, all born in Denver. In 1890 he was called to Salt Lake City to design and superintend a modern commercial building.

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CHARLES L. HALL (1859)

Charles L. Hall was born November 22, 1835, in Sherman, New York, and died August 15, 1907, in Denver, Colorado. He was the son of Asahel and Betsy Wood (Ripley) Hall. Charles L. Hall was a descendant of John Arnold, who, as one of the Minute Men, fought in the battle of Bunker Hill and rose to the rank of ensign.

When Charles L. was a lad of 9 years, his parents moved from New York State to Magusketa [probably, Maquoketa], Jackson County, Iowa, and there he received his primary schooling, finally entering Iowa College at Davenport, where he remained until 1859, studying law. He also pursued various courses of study designed to fit him for the ministry. When 20 years of age, young Hall left school for a time and started in the flouring business at Magusketa [sic], Iowa, but found this occupation unprofitable. The stories he heard concerning the wonderful Pikes Peak country had made a profound impression upon his imagination and he ultimately decided to make his fortune in Colorado. Accordingly, he left Iowa and came overland to the Rockies, locating on Ralston Creek where he started a cattle ranch.

For a few months he operated this property, then sold and, on December 14, 1859, left Denver for California Gulch, now Leadville, where strikes were being

made and hundreds of prospectors were settling. Here he was moderately successful in prospecting and mining and, in the following winter, visited the San Juan district. As early as 1860 vague rumors of wonderfully rich leads of ore in the southwestern part of Colorado reached the miners then operating at Clear Creek, on Tarryall Creek, and in California Gulch.

Early in 1861 a large party of experienced prospectors, including Mr. Hall was formed to explore a region then totally unfamiliar to them. The start was made by Hall with two companions--Harris and O'Neill--with no incident of unusual character occurring until the party began the ascent of the mountains from the south bank of the Animas Canyon, about 20 miles above where the town of Durango is now situated. This was in the latter part of February 1861. It was during this trip that Mr. Hall had an experience, which for hardship, peril, and threatened starvation, is without equal in the annals of the Rocky Mountain region. With his two companions, Mr. Hall reached the Uncompahgre [River], passed the site of Ouray and came to Cow Creek, where their quest for gold was unsuccessful. They made camp at Baker's Park and here decided to return. Next they came upon the Lake Fork of the Gunnison [River]. A man named Nate Hurd had a camp on the Uncompahgre, where Mr. Hall knew that some hides were cached and upon which they could satisfy their growing hunger. Their small stock of rations had been exhausted and the three men were unable to obtain more, as they hurried their foot steps with the hope of reaching Hurd's camp across the mountain before starvation overpowered them.

On the sixth day, as they toiled toward the summit of the mountain they boiled the flour sacks they carried and drank the broth, then they ate their buckskin breeches, their boot tops, and finally a buffalo robe, which they had used for a bed.

In relating the details of the desperate situation, Mr. Hall afterwards described how they relished a colony of ants which they found under a decaying log. But the three men persisted even without food, staggering along the banks of precipices where a slip meant a fall of hundreds of feet, clambering painfully over inclined planes of frozen snow, stumbling with weakness, where any sudden concussion might have started an avalanche, falling down from sheer exhaustion when life seemed hardly worth the effort to rise. Mr. Hall finally realized that his two companions were plotting against him--scheming to murder him and use his body for food. This desperate intention becoming known to him, he warned them that he would travel no further with them nor sleep in their presence. He made his bed in a hidden nook of the rocks but did not remain there, which was all that saved his life, as he found evidence the next morning that the two others had crept to his bed at night bent upon taking his life, as he found evidences.

O'Neill and Harris soon after left him, but before many hours [passed] Harris returned, saying that he feared for his own life with O'Neill and preferred to remain with Hall. The men weakened rapidly to such an extent that they could scarcely regain their feet after resting. Toward the last they were obliged to travel mostly on their hands and knees, making about a mile each day. Then one fortunate day the report of Hall's pistol was heard by Ben Eaton, later State governor [Benjamin H. Eaton, 1885-87], and his party, who were prospecting in the vicinity. The two sufferers were quickly rescued and transported to Baker's Park, given a little food and started on the road to recovery.

During the 14-and-a-half days upon this trip, Mr. Hall was reduced in weight to just 48 pounds. Mr. Hall returned to California Gulch and continued prospecting. In the spring of 1862, he located Salt Springs, about 20 miles

from Fairplay. Mr. Hall established the Colorado Salt Works, these salt works were always managed by the Hall family. At this place the Indians received their annuities and, upon order from the territory government, could also receive salt.

Mr. Hall was twice elected to the territorial legislature from Park County [and] in later years was elected from Lake County for one term. He was county commissioner of Park County for three terms. He erected his home in Park County in 1872.

In the winter of 1878 he removed to Leadville. His first work there was in contracting for the grading of streets, laying of pipes, etc., all of which was done under his personal supervision. With William Bush and H. W. Tabor he organized a company to light Leadville with gas. He was afterward one of the promoters of the same utility at Pueblo, being one of the directors of the Pueblo Gas and Electric Co.

He was one of the firm of Brush, Tabor and Hall, which opened the Windsor Hotel in Denver in June 1880, then the largest and most popular hostelry in this part of the West. He afterward sold his interest in the hotel to Mr. Tabor.

His mining success began in 1881 when, with Dennis Sullivan and two others, he purchased the Mylo group of mines in the Tenmile\* district. He also brought an interest in the famous Sixth Street shaft in Leadville and in the Rose group at Ouray. In 1892 he went to Arizona and there discovered the noted Mammoth Mine out of which he took minerals worth \$800,000. At the time of his death, Mr. Hall was the owner of about 40 mines in Colorado and Arizona. He represented Arizona Territory at the metallic convention held in St. Louis, Missouri, in October 1893.

During the War of the Rebellion, he was a lieutenant in the 2nd Colorado Cavalry and participated in the various campaigns of that regiment.

He was in the hunt for the guerrilla bands which came into this territory from the south and also was at Sand Creek\*\* when the troops under Colonel Chivington so decisively defeated the Indians under Black Kettler.

In the year 1862 Mr. Hall was married to Mary Melissa Hill Nye, a native of New York State.

\*Ormes, Robert T., 1955, p. 81 and 135: Probably the mining district along The Tenmile Range in Summit County but there is also a Tenmile Creek near Silverton.

\*\*Bright, William, 1993, p. 129: Sand Creek...in Kiowa County is where a party of Arapaho and Cheyenne Indians was slaughtered in 1864 by Colorado troops under Colonel John M. Chivington. The incident is known as the Sand Creek Massacre.

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GENERAL FRANK HALL (1860)

Frank Hall was born in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York, March 4, 1836.

In the winter of 1858-59 he went to St. Louis and in the spring of 1860 crossed the plains in company with three others. With an ox team and a full outfit of miners' supplies, they came and located on Spanish Bar, Clear Creek County. The journey consuming 40 days, camping here for a time. With three of his comrades he then passed up to the Gregory gold diggings, now Gilpin County, but, after finding no opportunity there, crossed over the Divide to Vasquez Fork, now Clear Creek, and after camping some days on the site of the present town of Idaho Springs, [he] purchased a mining claim on Spanish Bar one mile above and proceeded to work it for gold.

The season of 1861 was passed in a like pursuit on Grass Valley Bar, below Idaho Springs. In the spring of 1962 Mr. Hall moved to Black Hawk and became a [gold-] quartz miner in the employ of the Black Hawk Gold Mining Co., on the Gregory lode, continuing until the fall of 1863.

Meanwhile, having, when in New York, received a very thorough military training, he organized a military company among the miners and others of Black Hawk. [The company was] subsequently known as the Elbert Guard, which was brought to a high state of efficiency under frequent and proper discipline. This company was completely uniformed and equipped and maintained its prestige for many years.

In the autumn of 1863, in association with O. J. Hollister, a brilliant journalist, the Daily Mining Journal was established at Black Hawk. In 1865 Mr. Hall purchased a half interest in the Miner's Register at Central City.

In 1866 he was elected to the house of the territorial legislature. In February 1866, Samuel H. [Hitt] Elbert, having resigned, Mr. Hall was appointed secretary of the Territory of Colorado by President Andrew Johnson, and qualified for that office May 2, 1866. Soon after the inauguration of President Ulysses S. Grant [1868-77], he was reappointed, serving continuously from May 1866 to April 1874. By the provisions of the Organic Act, in the absence of the [territorial] governor from the territory, the secretary assumed all the duties of that office in connection with his own and as the executives affairs [sic]. Beginning with Alexander Cummings [territorial governor] in 1865, who was succeeded in 1867 by Alexander C. Hunt, he performed the duties of governor during the greater part of the latter's term, he [Hunt] being absent negotiating treaties with the various tribes of Indians, for which he was admirably fitted. In 1869 Governor Hunt was succeeded by Gen. Edward M. McCook [territorial governor, 1869-73, 1874-75], who also was absent much of the time. In 1873, McCook was superseded by Samuel H. Elbert--Mr. Hall still serving as secretary, which continued until April 1874, when he [Elbert] retired.

Retaining his interest and performing much of the editorial work of the Daily Register until 1877. Their property was then sold when he moved to Denver and became chief deputy United States Marshall under P. P. Wilcox, the marshal. In 1878 he returned to journalism as managing editor of the Daily Evening Times of Denver, owned by Roger W. Woodbury, until December 1879 when, in connection with Prof. J. Alden Smith, State geologist, he established an agency for the expert examination of mines for Eastern investors.

He was appointed adjutant general of the Colorado National Guard by Governor Frederick W. Pitkin and served 2 years. He declined reappointment October 4, 1871.

General Hall was united in marriage to Miss Susan M. Mathews at her home in Buchanan, Michigan.

In March 1884 he was elected secretary of the Denver chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, continuing until February 1889 when he resigned for the purpose of devoting his entire time to the preparation of a complete history of Colorado, which had been entered upon in June 1887. This history, in four volumes of about 600 pages each, was finished in 1895.

In the spring of 1893, Mr. Hall was elected, by a large majority, treasurer of the City of Denver. After the expiration of his term, he was elected in April 1895 treasurer of Arapahoe County. In November 1899 he assumed charge of the mining department of The Denver Post.

In the course of his career in Colorado he has met and enjoyed the acquaintance of many men and women of national renown, among them Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Custer, [John McAllister?] Schofield, Fitz-John Porter\*, Fitzpatrick Forsyth, many senators and congressmen, also Grace Greenwood, Anna Dickerson, Helen Hunt Jackson [1830-85], Mrs. Richardson, and numerous others celebrated in their line.

\*General Fitz-John Porter is shown in the photograph of Lincoln, his generals and staff, taken at Sharpsburg [Maryland], in October 1862. Bailey, R. H., The Bloodiest Day, The Battle of Antietam, in The Civil War. Time-Life Books, 1984, p. 163.

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#### GENERAL GEORGE W. Hall (1859)

George W. Hall was born in Buffalo, New York, in November 1825. He was educated in Buffalo and at the age of 18, he left there and went to Albany, New York, where he worked at carpentering about a year. From there he went to Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

In the spring of 1846 he located at Bennington, Vermont, where he lived and pursued the business of contractor and builder about 4 years, he also operated a planing mill.

He was married at Bennington to Miss Eliza Stone. He then moved to New York where he resided for a number of years.

He came to Colorado in 1860, arriving in Denver September 7 and remained a few days. Then he located at Mountain City\* where he worked at carpentering and millwright work. In the fall of 1862 he went to Empire where he built mills for parties and remained about 3 years. He was for a time agent and superintendent for the Knickerbocker Mining Co. Having realized a good sum of his mining interest, Mr. Hall returned to New York in the fall of 1865.

In 1868 he again returned to Colorado and located at Georgetown. In March 1869 he rented the Georgetown Smelting Works, which had ceased operations some time previously. In 1871 he added to the mill machinery for crushing and sampling ores--Gen. F. J. Marshall and C. A. Matini becoming his partners in that branch of the business. He has since bought the interests of those gentlemen and, with his son-in-law John H. Busted, is now running both departments of the



mill. In 1868 Mr. Hall bought a one-half interest in the Colorado Central Mine from which he realized a handsome income until December 1879. Then all the property of the Marshall Company and the Colorado Central Mine was consolidated and sold to a New York company, Mr. Hall becoming a member of the company. The Colorado Central is one of the most productive mines in the country, having yielded over \$500,000. It is situated on Leavenworth Mountain [about 1 mile southwest of Georgetown], near Georgetown.

\*Benson, 1994, p. 144.

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MRS. MARY MELISSA HALL (1860)

Mary Melissa Hall, wife of Charles L. Hall, was born in Geneseo, New York, March 8, 1838, and died July 17, 1899, in Denver, Colorado.

She was the daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah (Barber) Hill who were natives of New York State. Her girlhood days were spent in the State of New York where she received her schooling and at a very early age she married Nathan Nye.

In the year 1860, in company with her husband, father, and her two children, Ella and Hal B., she came overland to the Pikes Peak country. Her experiences upon this trip and in making a home here were those of the typical pioneer woman of the West. But hard as they were they brought forth sterling traits of character which dominated her life.

In the year 1862 she was married to Charles L. Hall to which union were born the following children: Minnie B., born May 21, 1863; she was married to Edward R. Murphy of Denver; Charles A., born July 19, 1865, died May 21, 1906, he was a miner, stock man, ranch owner, and operator of the Mammoth Mine in Arizona; Mildred Nettie, born May 30, 1869, wife of Thomas McQuade of Park County.

Indians often came to her home for food and who, at one time, fought a pitched battle in the rear of the house. The Utes, who were friendly with the whites, being arrayed against the Arapahoe and Cheyenne. After this engagement her home was utilized as a hospital for the wounded Indians. At another time a desperado, who had terrorized the country more or less, called at the house while Mrs. Hall was alone and announced his intention of carrying her away with him. Undaunted, the brave woman played her part well in the face of this ruffian and placated him until she was able to reach her rifle and cover him. Fortunately for himself, the desperado held up his hands as instructed, for Mrs. Hall was a dead shot.

The first American flag in what is now the State of Colorado, was made by Mrs. Hall on the 4th of July 1861, her materials for the same consisting chiefly of a red flannel dress, a blue sunbonnet and goods that had been intended for a white shroud. Mrs. Hall was then living at Baker's Park in the Ouray district and here she hoisted the flag. It was later cut down by a rebel sympathizer but was afterward returned to her by that noted plainsman and scout, Kit Carson.

In the formation and establishment of Christian Science in Denver and Colorado, Mrs. Hall was the pioneer. Suffering from total blindness and lameness at one

period of her life, she sought relief through the teachings of the Christian Science Church, and, having found not only relief but a cure for her afflictions, devoted her efforts afterwards to the start of the Christian Science practice in this part of the country. In 1885 the first services were held in her home at 412 Broadway and in 1886 services were held at No. 3 LaVeta Place.

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MOSES HALLETT (1860)

Moses Hallett was born July 16, 1834, in Jo Daviess County, Illinois. Receiving an academic education, he began the study of law in the fall of 1854. In the spring of 1860 he came to Colorado and for a short time engaged in mining. In 1866 he was appointed chief justice of the Territory of Colorado; later, district judge of the United States for the District of Colorado.

On the 9th of February 1862 Judge Hallett was married to Miss Katherine Felt, a native of Galena, California [possibly, Galena, Jo Daviess County, Illinois]. She died September 19, 1902, and in her honor Judge Hallett built the Katherine Hallett Home for Nurses at St. Luke's Hospital.

Lucius F. Hallett was the elder of two children born to Judge and Mrs. Hallett. In 1917 he was elected president of the board of education. He is a trustee of Clayton College, of St. Luke's Hospital, and of the Museum of Natural History at City Park. Mr. Hallett was married on the 14th of June 1909 to Miss Genevieve Pfeiffer of Rye, New Hampshire. They have become the parents of five children: Lucius F., born in Denver in 1910; John Folsom in 1912; Robert Corbin in 1913; James Brewster in 1915; and Moses During in November 1917.

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NELSON HALLOCK (1859)

Nelson Hallock, born in Albany County, New York, September 5, 1840, moved at an early age with his parents to Winnebago, Illinois. He was of the sturdy stock that received its early training on a farm.

On June 19, 1859, Mr. Hallock came to Colorado and was identified with mining in Russell Gulch and Gilpin County until 1863, when he went to Montana where he mined for a year.

The following year he purchased a saw mill in Jefferson County, which he ran for about 4 years. In 1877 he sent out a party of prospectors who discovered the Carbonate Mine, which he later sold to the Leadville Mining Co. for \$175,000. In February 1879 he became identified with the Colorado Iron Works and was elected president of the company. In 1892 he came to Denver and started an extensive real estate business. At that time he was a wealthy man, but lost most of his fortune in the [silver] panic of 1893.

He owned an interest in the First National Bank of Leadville and was county commissioner in Park County for 3 years. Nothing daunted at his loss, he started on a new mining venture in California [then] later in Mexico. He

resided in Mexico up to the start of the revolution when he moved to El Paso, Texas, where he died September 3, 1911. Survived by his widow and two sons.

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BENJAMIN P. HAMAN (1859)

Benjamin P. Haman was born in Berkeley County, Virginia\*, October 5, 1824. While he was yet an infant, his parents moved to Brown County, Ohio, later to Clark County, Ohio, where he spent his early life on a farm and attending school. In 1850 he went to California by the overland route and followed mining in various parts of the State for 2 years. He then returned to his home at Burlington [sic] and moved to Louisa County, Ohio [sic], where he again engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1856 he sold his farm and moved to the town of Nevada, Ohio, and engaged in hotel keeping.

In the opening of 1859, when the news of the discovery of gold at Pikes Peak was heralded throughout the East, he joined the tide of emigrants then pouring into the new "El Dorado" and arrived in Denver April 11th. He followed gulch mining on the Platte River, 3 miles north of Denver, for a short time. He then went to Idaho Springs, Clear Creek County, and a few days subsequently, on the breaking out of the excitement on the discovery of the Gregory lode at Gregory Point, he wended his way thither and engaged in mining.

The following spring he built the first hotel that was built in Central City, known as the Haman House, which he ran for 2 years. He then sold the hotel and followed mining and teaming.

In 1867 he moved to Russell Gulch, Gilpin County, engaged in mining, prospecting and teaming.

He was married January 8, 1847, to Miss Rachel M. Berry.

\*Berkeley County was that part of Virginia which was admitted to the Union as West Virginia in 1863.

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MRS. HARRIET HAMILTON (1859)

Mrs. Harriet Hamilton, a pioneer resident of Denver, died at her home in this city December 23, 1916, after a lingering illness.

She came across the plains in 1859, her husband becoming one of the first contractors and builders of the new city.

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DR. J. T. HAMILTON (1860)

Dr. J. T. Hamilton elected city physician and affairs [sic], November 21, 1860, by the legislative council of Denver to serve without salary.

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HON. FRANCIS W. HAMMITT (1860)

Francis W. Hammitt was born in Stark County, Ohio, April 18, 1833, son of George and Ellen (Reeves) Hammitt, natives of New Jersey and Ohio, respectively. He received an academic education and was 20 years old when he taught his first term of school.

On March 29, 1860, in Savannah, Davis County, Iowa, he married Miss Sarah Duckworth, daughter of Thomas C. and Rachel (Stone) Duckworth. Soon after their marriage, the young couple set out on their wedding journey, which was a trip across the plains. Two months later they arrived at their destination, after the long and dangerous journey.

That summer Mr. Hammitt homesteaded a quarter section of bottom land on section 36, township 3, range 67, Weld County, his present ranch. For 10 years he managed this place successfully without irrigation, and for some years was engaged in stock raising.

He also manufactured cheese quite largely, being one of the earliest promoters of this branch of business in the State. To his original farm he added another 80 acres. In 1878 he moved his cheese factory to Platteville, running it for a year or more, then sold out. When the Platte River Claims Club was organized in 1861, prior to the territorial government, he was honored by being elected president of the club and acted in that capacity until the organization of the Territory of Colorado.

He then was appointed first probate judge of Weld County, and at the close of his first term was reappointed but declined the office. In 1874 he was elected county commissioner and was chairman of the board for 2 years of his term. In 1886, by a large majority, he was elected to the State Legislature and, during his term, succeeded in getting a number of important bills through the house, only to have them defeated in the senate.

Since Platteville was incorporated he has been its mayor for four terms and has done much for the city in many ways. The Platteville Building and Loan Association, which he helped to organize, is now in a most flourishing condition and he serves as its secretary.

Rev. Alva D. Hammitt, his eldest son, is a minister of the Congregational Church and is located in Pacific Grove, California. Nellie, the eldest daughter, is the wife of Arthur R. Ross of Platteville. George Warren and Carleton W. are operating the homestead. Frank N. is associated with the Cody Land Co. of Cody, Wyoming.

Elma is the wife of Clarence Armstrong, a farmer near Platteville. Pearl is the wife of Fred Brisco of La Belle, Idaho. The mother of these children died September 29, 1878.

On June 15, 1881, Mr. Hammitt married Mrs. Louie [sic] Shea, widow of Henry Shea and daughter of Jeremiah and Emeline (Lowery) Lycam, a native of Wisconsin. To this union were born two children, Grace A. and Guy L.

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NOHAM W. HAMMOND (1860)

Naham [sic] W. Hammond came to Colorado in 1860. He enlisted in the 3rd Colorado Cavalry during the Civil War, participating with that regiment in the Battle of Sand Creek.\*

He located at Pine River in the San Luis Valley in 1877 and lived at Durango from 1887 until his removal to Denver. He worked as a blacksmith at Denver, Leadville, Central City, and Black Hawk.

Mr. Hammond died at his home, 2164 South Lafayette Street, Denver. He was buried from Olinger Chapel. Burial was at Fairmount Cemetery. He was survived by his wife and two sons, Owen E. and Gilbert N. of Pomona, California.

\*Bright, 1993, p. 129. The incident is known as the Sand Creek Massacre.

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ABRAHAM HANAUER (1859)

Abraham Hanauer was born in Bavaria. In 1859 he settled in Denver and belonged to the firm of Hanauer Dold and Co. General Merchants and Freighters.

In 1872 he went to Salt Lake City, Utah. He engaged in the smelting business, his investments being chiefly in cattle ranches in Utah, Colorado, and Idaho. Mr. Hanauer died in Salt Lake City on June 10, 1911. He was 77 years old. He was unmarried.

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PETER HANSEN (1860)

Peter Hansen was born in Schleswig, Germany, in 1836, a son of Claus and Mary Hansen, both of German birth. He was educated in the common schools of his native land and at an early age began to learn the carpenter's trade.

In the spring of 1859 he came alone to the United States, landing in New York without money, excepting one gold dollar. Upon securing employment at his trade he assisted in the construction of a church in Brooklyn, but his ambition was greater than his physical strength and he soon broke down in health, going to the country where he worked on a garden farm and received \$8 a month.

Working at various occupations, he soon saved \$200. With this money he intended to pay his passage to California but on reaching St. Louis was persuaded to come to Colorado instead.

He traveled across the plains by team from St. Louis and landed in Denver in 1860, than a small town whose houses were mostly built of logs. From there he went to Central City where he worked by the day in mines but soon began prospecting for himself in what is now Boulder County. The summer of 1860 was spent in this way, but, not meeting with success, he returned to Central City.

In August of 1861 he enlisted in Company I, 1st Colorado Infantry under Major [later Colonel John M.] Chivington and was sent with his regiment to New Mexico\* where there was a skirmish with the Texas rangers at Pitcher's Canon. The regiment was then sent to Fort Union [Mora County, New Mexico] to be recruited and after some time was order to Mexico. After a fight with the Texans they continued down the east side of the Rio Grande to Fort Craig in New Mexico and there spent the summer of 1862. Moving 40 miles down the Rio Grande, they then returned as far as Fort Lyon\*\* and from there went to Colorado Springs where the regiment was mounted as the 1st Colorado Cavalry, Major Chivington commanding.

They then proceeded to Canon City in search of the gang of outlaws, afterward killed by Tom Tobin\*\*\*.

In the spring of 1864, while at Conejos, Mr. Hansen, by permission of the captain, formed a partnership with Henry Backus and James Schultz and bought 13 head of cattle. Soon the company was ordered to Fort Garland, but he was left 18 miles east of Conejos on the river to establish a military post and notify the commander of the fort in case of any trouble. He erected a house-adobe and lived there, meantime looking after his cattle.

On October 31, 1864, he received an honorable discharge from the service. With his two partners he continued on the place and carried on stock raising. They had few white visitors, but the Indians made frequent calls and sometimes threatened them, but the white men treated them with so much kindness that after a time a firm friendship was formed.

In 1875 when the government survey of the country had been made he filed a preemption on a quarter section of land. Later at different times he bought other tracts of land until he owned 5,000 acres of range land.

On December 7, 1871, Mr. Hansen married Emelia Tessororff by whom he has three children: William, a stock man of Costilla County, Lizzie, and Emma.

\* New Mexico was admitted to the Union in 1912.

\*\*Bright, 1993, p. 55.

\*\*\*See vol. 2, p. 297, under Joseph M. Lamb.

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GEORGE H. HARDIN (1859)

George H. Hardin was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 12, 1834, a son of Captain S. W. Hardin. He finished his education, having taken a collegiate course, studying engineering. He was employed as an engineer on the Rock Island R. R. for 4 years.

Coming to Denver in the spring of 1859, he went the following fall to Leavenworth, Kansas, and returned to Denver in the spring of 1860.

He resided 3 years in Nevada City\*, engaged in mining and while there enlisted in Company G, 1st Regiment Colorado Volunteers. A few days thereafter he was commissioned orderly sergeant of his company and in October following was sent to Denver and stationed at Camp Weld. Two months later he was promoted to second lieutenant. In February his regiment received orders to proceed to New Mexico [Territory] and join the forces of General Canby [possibly Edward R.], the latter having had an engagement with the Texas rangers at Valverde and, being repulsed, had fallen back to Fort Craig [New Mexico Territory]. In February 1862 it left for Fort Union, making forced marches to its destination, where a battalion of regular infantry and artillery was joined and all started for Santa Fe, which was in possession of the Texans.

On March 27 they had a fight at Glorietta and again on March 28 met the enemy in Apache Canon where a brisk engagement ensued. Lt. Hardin, with a portion of his own company and part of Company C, was assigned a position in support of Captain Ritter's battery (regular Army) and held the same with 40 men against 300 Texans. The next day he was promoted to first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field.

After the engagement, the Union forces fell back 6 miles where they were joined by Colonel Chivington and the whole command proceeded to Peralto where they met General Canby's forces and had another battle with the enemy. After this, the 1st Colorado Regiment was ordered to Fort Lyon, Colorado, and thence to Fort Larned, Kansas. He returned to Denver January 1, 1863, and went into winter quarters at Camp Weld, thus ending a 10-month's campaign.

The following July, the regiment, under command of Major E. W. Wynkoop, was ordered to North Park to quiet the Indians whom they found had taken a trail through the mountains southward. The wagons were abandoned and pack animals substituted and the troops started in pursuit, Lt. Hardin in command of his own company. While on this trip he suffered an attack of rheumatism from which he never recovered. The command proceeded through the mountains until Georgia Gulch was reached. After a short rest they returned to Denver about the last of September.

The winter of 1863 was uneventful. In January he was ordered to proceed to Trinidad, thence to Canon City to adjust matters with the Indians. He remained at the latter place until June. At this time the Indians became more hostile, and [as] Fort Lyon [was] calling for help, he was ordered to go there without delay. In August he was ordered to proceed to the Republican River to rescue some white persons who had been taken prisoners.

Company G, then an artillery company commanded by him, with small detachments from other companies (130 men), all under command of Major Wynkoop, started for the scene of the difficulty. They were gone 15 days and their comrades at the fort thought they had all been killed, [but] they returned one morning with five white prisoners, accomplishing the purpose of their trip. He remained on duty at Fort Lyon until November 28th when he was mustered out of service.

With his wife, he went to Chicago and remained East, visiting friends until the spring of 1866 when they returned to Colorado and located at Central City. They lived in Cheyenne 3 years.

In 1870 they went to Greeley, later to Evans and finally to a ranch on the Platte River 18 miles east of Greeley where he died in 1885. The Union Pacific Railroad Company built a depot at his ranch in 1880 and called the station "Hardin."

On December 24, 1862, he married Miss Fannie D. Walthall, a cousin of Senator Walthall of Mississippi. They have one son, Arthur B., who married Miss Minnie De Witt of Buena Vista and lived in Denver with his mother.

Mrs. Fannie Hardin came to Denver in June 1861. She was president of The Pioneer Ladies Aid Society of Colorado for the years 1894, 1899, and 1900. To the old pioneers and soldiers she was known and appreciated for her kindness of heart and many noble traits of character.

\*Benson, 1994, p. 153-54.

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GEORGE W. HARRIMAN (1860)

George W. Harriman was born in Argentine [Republic?/Argentina] on the 1st of September 1826, one of a family of seven children born to Reuben and Abigail [Davis] Harriman. In his youth he learned the shoemaker trade. George W. accompanied his parents on their various removals, thus gaining wide experience, which proved of worth to him in later years.

He was married November 11, 1851, at Elkhorn, Wisconsin, to Miss Betsy M. Spencer. In 1858 he became proprietor of a livery stable at Elkhorn. The year 1860 witnessed his arrival in Colorado, having made his way across the plains with a two-horse team. He reached Boulder on the 26th of June and afterward went to Central City.

In 1873 he was the builder of a large reservoir, the first in Colorado and thus he became the father of the great system of storage reservoirs, now so prominent a feature in the development of the State.

In 1897 Mr. Harriman sold his ranch and moved to Fort Logan where he lived retired until his demise. Mr. Harriman reached the age of almost 90 years, passing away the 24th of August 1915, while the wife and mother died on the 2nd of May 1908.

Mr. and Mrs. Harriman became the parents of four children, but only two survive: Clark S., a prominent ranchman of Park County, Colorado, and Hattie M., born in Park County on August 18, 1886. She married Wm. J. Watson, a native of England. Following their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Watson resided in Jefferson County until 1887 when they moved to the Western Slope, where Mr. Watson was numbered among the leading ranch men and stock raisers up to the time of his death, October 2, 1896.

To Mr. and Mrs. Watson were born two sons, George N., a ranch man of Park County, and William C., now with the Southern Pacific R. R., as agent at Fernby, Nevada.

Mrs. Watson was postmistress at Fort Logan from 1912 to 1916.



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CHAUNCEY W. HARRINGTON (1860)

Chauncey W. Harrington was born in Batavia, New York, in 1822. He crossed the continent in 1859 and, after spending about a year in California, returned to Denver, which was his home until 1860. He then moved to Laramie, Wyoming, coming thence to Larimer County in 1871 and locating on a farm in Pleasant Valley near the Shipp Bridge.

He spent the winter of 1868-69 on the headwaters of the Laramie River, getting out ties for the Union Pacific Railroad and floating them down the river to Laramie City in the spring of 1869.

He sold his farm in Pleasant Valley in 1897 and moved his family to Fort Collins, where he has since resided. Mr. Harrington died in Fort Collins on March 22, 1906, and was survived by a wife and five children. They are Mrs. Stanley Davis of Greeley; Mrs. F. A. Bear of Idaho [Springs?]; Mrs. E. D. Searing of Portland, Oregon; and W. H. Harrington and Mrs. Sarah Shipp, both of Idaho [Springs?].

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H. C. HARRINGTON (1858)

H. C. Harrington was born at Burrellville, Rhode Island, March 5, 1839. In 1849 his parents moved to Pennsylvania where he lived until 19 years of age.

He came West in 1858. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted in the United States Army, serving over 3 years as a soldier of the 1st Cavalry of Colorado. After his regiment was mustered out, Mr. Harrington located at Central City, where he engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business.

In May 1867 he went to Georgetown. He was marshal and deputy sheriff in 1868. He was connected with the post office at Georgetown over 4 years. He was for a time an accountant in the First National Bank of Georgetown and from there he was elected mayor of the city in April 1875. He has been notary public and conveyancer for 8 years. Later, he was engaged in the stationery and blank book business and [had] a general news depot.

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JEROME E. HARRINGTON (1850) [sic] [1859]

Jerome E. Harrington was born in Niagara County, New York, August 15, 1835, a son of David and Martha (Honeywell) Harrington, one of seven children, three of whom survived. Shortly after he was 16 years of age he began to support himself. For 3 years he worked on farms in Michigan and New York. With his accumulated earnings he returned home and gave the money to his father and entered high school to finish his education. When 21 years of age he went back to Michigan and resumed farm work.

In the spring of 1858 he turned his face westward and after a season's work in Illinois he drove a team across the plains to Colorado, arriving in Denver on June 15, 1859. Going to Mountain City\*, he remained a few days when he went to Russell Gulch and engaged in mining. The only time he worked on a salary since coming to Colorado was for 5 days at Russell Gulch.

In the fall he returned East and spent the winter at Council Bluffs, returning to Russell Gulch in the spring. The next fall he proceeded to Clear Creek County and soon afterward placed the first stake in Trail River. With a party of other men he went to North Park\*\* and spent the winter engaged in hunting. While there, the seven men were snowed in and almost starved to death. Mr. Harrington was the only man in the party able to shoot a deer and his marksmanship alone saved the little band from starvation. Going back to Russell Gulch the next spring he sold his claim and went to the claim on Trail River where he remained until fall.

Next, he located on Bear Creek\*\*\* where he took up a ranch of 480 acres, acquired by purchase. In 1864 he purchased the old water mill at Evergreen and embarked in the lumber business in which he was prosperous. Afterward he built a mill further up the creek and continued to manufacture lumber for 10 years, during which time he hauled lumber to Central City, Georgetown, and Denver. He also hauled many loads to Cheyenne when the construction of that city was beginning and for this he received as high as \$120 per thousand feet. In 1876 he sold his Bear Creek ranch and cattle interests and went to Park County, settling 7 miles below Hartsel on the South Platte. Here he took up 160 acres of land. Three other parties also entered a homestead for him, making his ranch one of 640 acres.

During his residence in Jefferson [sic] County in 1876 he was elected county commissioner.

In July 1873 he was united in marriage with Miss V. A. Spinney, who was born in Maine and came to Colorado in 1871. They were the parents of three children: Jerome E., who assists in the management of the extensive ranch interests; Adelia; and Ralph.

Mr. Harrington died at Colorado Springs, January 20, 1899, at the age of 63 years, five months, and 5 days.

\*Benson, 1994, p. 144.

\*\*Bright, 1993, p. 104.

\*\*\*Noel and others, 1994, Section 25.

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DUNCAN EDWARD HARRISON (1859)

Duncan E. Harrison was a native of Cornwall [Ontario], Canada, son of John and Annie (McIntosh) Harrison. The father was born in London and was a paymaster of the British Army in Canada. The mother was born in Scotland.

He worked at various occupations. Crossing the border into the United States for a time at Michigan City, Indiana, he later located in Mt. Gregor, Iowa, then known as McGregor's Landing. He worked at the carpenter trade until starting for the West.

In 1859 he began the long trip westward by wagon, meeting personally with Horace Greeley, who advised him and his companions to continue on their journey. Mr. Harrison did so, passing through Golden in July 1859 and continuing to Central City. Returning to Golden, he purchased from a Mr. Whitmore the property upon which his store now stands and there built a log cabin. In the meantime his wife arrived from McGregor. He has been one of the real builders of Golden and now owns considerable property together with one of the leading commercial establishments of Golden, carrying a large stock of drugs and druggist sundries.

Mr. Harrison was united in marriage to Miss Mary B. Mills in the Cataract House at Niagara Falls, New York, on the 30th of August 1854. They became the parents of five sons, four of whom are deceased. Louis B. is now following the engineering profession.

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DR. LEVI HARSH (1859)

Dr. Levi Harsh was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1826. At an early age he moved with his parents to Carroll County, Ohio, and spent his early life on a farm and in attending district school. In his 21st year, he attended one term at the Academy in Hagerstown, Ohio, after which he engaged in the study of medicine. He attended the Cleveland Medical College during the session of 1851. He then went to Steubenville, Ohio, and engaged in the drug business.

In the spring of 1855 he moved to Florence, Nebraska, where he engaged in the practice of medicine. The following fall he was elected to the legislature and served one term. In the spring of 1859 he came to Colorado and engaged in the practice of medicine and in prospecting and mining in the various mining camps. He was the discoverer of the Leavenworth, Harsh and other important lodes. In the fall of 1864 he was elected on the anti-State ticket to the lower house of the territorial legislature, of which he was chosen speaker. At the close of the term he resumed mining and prospecting.

In 1873 he was again elected to the legislature [and] at the expiration of the term he resumed mining and succeeded in consolidating a number of important veins on Leavenworth Hill in Gilpin County, among which are the Wyandotte, Elmer, Leavenworth, Gold Ring, and others upon which he afterward organized the Wyo-andotte Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Co., of which he is director and superintendent.

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BURT C. [illegible, O.?] HART (1860)

Burt O. Hart was born October 7, 1872, in Madison County, Iowa, a son of George and Belle (Richmond) Hart. The grandparents\* of this subject became one [sic] of the true pioneers of the West, freighting across the plains from Omaha to what is now Denver, but at that time there was hardly the nucleus of a town.

Burt O. Hart made the trip with his parents when about 6 years of age [that is, about 1878]. In February 1900 he was married to E. Margaret Forsyth, a daughter of James Rand and Mary Jane (Beasley) Forsyth and they became the parents of eight children, of whom one died at the age of one year. Those living are: Pearl M., Guy B., B. Orton, Lloyd L., Margaret J., Dale W., and Lawrence.

His\* life was ended as were those of so many of the early pioneers of Colorado. He fell victim to the murderous Indians.

\*Was it the grandparent's whose life was ended by the Indians?

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CASPER R. HARTMAN (1860)

Casper R. Hartman was born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and was raised on a farm until the age of 19. He went to Iowa overseeing the workmen then building the railroad bridge across the Iowa River, at that place. Going to St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1859, he engaged in the freighting business until the spring of 1860 when he came to Denver. Going into the mountains, he opened a livery stable at 294 Holliday Street, West Denver.

In 1866 he was married at St. Joseph, Missouri, to Miss Emma Kane. The second day after the wedding, he started with his bride to make the trip to Denver by wagons. He had a train of 17 wagons and several buggies for his livery business. He also brought considerable stock employing 32 men to drive the teams and stock.

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NORA K. LEYNER HARTMAN [no date]

Nora K. Leyner Hartman, daughter of Peter A. and Maria A. (Duch) Leyner, spent her girlhood days under the parental roof and was educated in the public schools. Both she and her sister, Mattie M., personally direct the management and operation of their extensive farm and stock.

In 1884 Nora K. Leyner became the wife of John H. Hartman of Breckenridge, Colorado. They now have eight children--all of whom are living: J. H., of Denver; George M., of Wolcott, Colorado; Charles A., who is a member of the U.S. Army; Raph L. [Ralph L. in index], who is now in France with the colors; Marie, the wife of C. C. Eastin; Nina C., a graduate of the college at Fort Collins and a successful teacher; Phillip A.; and Mattie, who is a high school pupil.

Mrs. Hartman is recognized as a most capable business woman.

SAMUEL HARTSELL (1860)

Samuel Hartsell was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, November 22, 1836, and resided in Allegheny City until 1854 when he began driving cattle from there to New York, continuing until 1857. He then removed to Kansas and there worked for Russell, Majors and Waddell in the cattle trade until 1860 when he came to Colorado and settled in the South Park as a miner in the Tarryall district.

Two months later, dissatisfied with mining, he began herding stock for Warren and Bowers, continuing until the spring when he engaged in the cattle business on his own account.

In the spring of 1863 he located at the forks of the South Platte River, which was known as Hartsell Station on the Colorado Midland Railroad. The ranch comprises about 9,000 acres of patented land, 5,000 being under irrigation. He owns also the Hartsell Hot Springs, valued for their medicinal properties.

In 1862 a war party of 600 Sioux and Arapahoe Indians, after a battle with the Utes at Granite, on returning, stopped at his ranch and stole everything movable from his house except a red-hot cook stove, which they were generous enough to leave. They whipped his herder with ramrods from their gun barrels because he endeavored to prevent them from robbing the house.

In 1868 Mr. Hartsell himself while out gathering berries was captured by a band of Sioux Indians who had killed the son of Tom Robbins and another man named Everhart near the present Colorado Springs. But in a short time they released him. Later they overtook six Utes whom they murdered and also took 16 of their horses. Mr. Hartsell was the only white man who escaped their vengeance while on this expedition.

He lived in the South Park during the reign of terror caused by the Mexican Espinosas whose bloody careers have been related many times.

In 1869 he brought from Bloomington, Illinois, 22 well-bred mares and two half-blood Norman stallions, the first of Norman stock in Park County.

His ranch is situated 8 miles along the Little Platte and 6 miles on the Fairplay Branch. He controls all the land between those rivers for the distances named. Near the railway depot he has stock yards for loading cattle and a hotel in connection with the Hot Springs. There is a school house, wagon and blacksmith shops, and a saw mill on his premises.

In 1877 Mr. Hartsell married Mrs. Mayol, widow of Frank Mayol. To this union were born three girls.

COL. S. HURON HASTINGS (1858)

S. Huron Hastings was born in the State of Michigan in 1843.

George E.-Vernon Pand S. H. Hastings [sic]. George E., the oldest brother was one of the first pioneers to cross the plains. G. E. Hastings, with a party of 50, set out for the new El Dorado by way of the Smoky Hill route in 1858. They were nearly 60 days crossing the plains from the Missouri River to the banks of Cherry Creek. The town of Auraria consisted of two log cabins.

Next to follow the oldest brother was Vernon P. who crossed the plains in one of the early coaches of the Ben Holladay line. He was in the employ of William Graham, the pioneer druggist of Colorado. Vernon P. was born in the year 1841.

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GEORGE W. and ANN (ROBINSON) HATFIELD (1859)

George W. Hatfield was a native of Ohio, while his wife, Ann, was a native of New Jersey. Mr. Hatfield came to Denver in 1859 when it was a tiny mining hamlet composed of tents and a few log cabins. He engaged in mining during the first year of his residence here but in 1860 he returned to Illinois. He then started across the plains with an ox team, accompanied by his family, taking 3 months to complete the trip. They located in Denver where he engaged in the butchering business.

Both he and his wife passed away in this city. They were the parents of seven children, all of whom are yet living. A daughter, Miss Georgianna Hatfield, who was born in Shelbyville, Illinois, was married in Jefferson County, Colorado, to Thomas Kneale, a stockholder in the Colorado Alfalfa Milling Co., of which he was manager for 10 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Kneale had a family of 10 children, but lost three in infancy, the others are: Ethel, wife of Clyde Carson of Boulder; Edith, wife of 1st Lieutenant James I. Davis; Charles Albert; Harriet [Harriett in index], wife of Clarence E. Jesser of Boulder County; Walter; Thomas A.; and Dora, who is now attending college in Fort Collins.

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ROBERT HAUCK (1859)

Robert Hauck was born in Germany in 1828, coming to Colorado March 1859 and settling where the town of Boulder is now located. With him came T. F. Godding of Rocky Ford, the only surviving member of a part of eight.

In 1868 in Denver he married Ernestine Lange, who was born in Germany in 1842, coming to Denver with her brother Julius Lange and his wife, in 1866. The young couple made their home on the Hauck homestead in the Boulder Creek Valley, 25 miles north of Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. Hauck were the parents of eight children.

Mr. Hauck died in 1903. Mrs. Hauck died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Joseph H. Block, 4200 Hooker Street, in January 1928.

HENRY J. HAWLEY (1860)

H. J. Hawley was reared in Lafayette County, Wisconsin, and attended the public school at Argyle and, later, the Platteville Normal under Professor Pritchard. When 14 years of age he obtained a clerkship in Wiota.

During the Pikes Peak excitement he came West in 1860 with an uncle, Louis Seargent, who had crossed the plains in 1849. This trip was made by team all the way. They crossed the Mississippi at Dubuque, Iowa, the Missouri at Omaha, Nebraska, and then traveled up the Platte to Fort Kearney. On the 13th of May 1860 they reached Denver. They went to Central City where they engaged in gulch mining. At the end of the summer the uncle returned home. Mr. Hawley continued his mining operations for 8 years. He gave to it his entire time and, like many other, he failed.

In 1868 he went in debt \$800 for a half interest in a grocery store, his partner being Benjamin Lake. They flourished for 3 years, when it was changed to Hawley and Manville, Mr. Manville having acquired Mr. Lake's interest. This firm continue until 1878. They [had been] doing a good business, when the fires of 1874 swept from them their entire stock and left them in debt to the extent of \$10,000. This would have crushed an ordinary man, but Mr. Hawley possessed an undaunted spirit and a determination to win and the very next morning after the fire, he bought the stock of groceries of Roworth and Co. for \$20,000, making their indebtedness \$30,000.

Many tried to discourage him but he determined to pay every dollar that he owed, which he did and bought out his partner in 1878 and continued alone until 2 years later when he incorporated the Hawley Merchandise Company, of which he is president and principal stock holder. His is one of the oldest incorporated companies in the State and he was the first to send out and take orders and give free delivery.

In Central City, Mr. Hawley married Miss Annette Miller of Ohio, March 22, 1868, and in 1890 established his family in Denver on Pearl Street. He has four children: Medora (Mrs. Perry) and Mabel (Mrs. Wiley), both of whom reside in Central City; Frank, who is with the Morey Mercantile Co. of Denver; and Martha, at home. Mr. Hawley was an alderman in Central City, county commissioner, served on the school board, and is a stockholder in the Gilpin County Mining Association since its organization.

GEORGE HAYNES (1860)

George Haynes was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, May 1, 1840. His parents were Harvey and Elizabeth (Jones) Haynes. He was 8 years of age when the family removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he was educated in the public schools.

In 1860 he came to Colorado and made his home for a time in Denver, but in 1866 became a resident of Pueblo County, his first home being on the St. Charles River. In 1870 he settled upon a ranch consisting of 320 acres on the

Greenhorn River when the place was still in its primitive condition; but, by industry and perseverance he has transformed it into highly cultivated fields. He also engaged in stock raising and conducted the first store on the Greenhorn River.

For several years he was manager of the Northern Finance Ranch, which was controlled by [the?] Hayden Brothers.

In 1868 Mr. Haynes was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Austin, who died leaving five sons: Milton S., a resident of Florence, Colorado; Frank, deceased; George; Charles; Carson; and John.

For his second wife Mr. Haynes married Mrs. Ella M. Gilligan, a native of Illinois by whom he has one son and one daughter, Clyde and Marjorie.

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WILLIAM O. HAYS (1859)

William O. Hays was born in Harrison County, Ohio, March 17, 1840, and is a son of William and Annie (Cunningham) Hays. His father devoted much of his life to agricultural pursuits and came to Colorado in 1859.

William O. was 19 years old when he removed to Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri. The elder Hays was for 13 years a member of the Hudson Bay Fur Company and the only schooling Wm. O. received was around the campfire, receiving his instruction from the French Canadians who were frequently educated men.

Coming to Colorado in 1859 he located in Denver and when the Civil War broke out he enlisted in the 1st Colorado Cavalry, which did duty on the frontier most of the time, keeping back the Indians. He was at Sand Creek at the time of the massacre and after the close of the war was in the employ of the government for some time.

He has traveled extensively over Idaho, Kansas, and Indiana Territory [see Northwest Territory]. He was in Oklahoma when it was opened up for settlement, has hunted with Kit Carson and has had many thrilling adventures during his life on the frontier.

He went to Pueblo County in 1875, but since then has spent some years in traveling, returning to the county in the fall of 1895, at which time he established his store at Greenhorn Crossing. He had engaged in the drug business in Rye in 1890.

Miss Alice Mitchell became his wife in 1884 at Anthony, Harper County, Kansas, a daughter of Angervine Mitchell who came to Colorado in 1880.



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GEORGE W. HAZZARD (1859)

George W. Hazzard was born in Elk Grove, Wisconsin, December 7, 1837. Until he was 21 years of age, he clerked for his father [who was] engaged in the mercantile business. In 1859 Mr. Hazzard arrived in Colorado early in the year. From Denver he went to Boulder, engaged in mining with poor success. From there he went to the Gregory lode and afterward with his brother went to Missouri Flats.

In the latter part of 1859 he preempted a piece of land on the Platte, 16 miles from Denver.

He was married July 28, 1863, to Miss Mary Blundell. He engaged in farming and stock raising.

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WILLARD R. HEAD (1858)

Willard R. Head was born in Nanvos [Nauvoo?] Hancock County, Illinois, the seat of the original Mormon church, November 28, 1842. His family having united with the church of the Latter Day Saints, Willard at an early age was baptized in that faith, though much against his will. They went to Utah among the first colonists. In 1857, when Johnston's\* army arrived at Salt Lake to suppress an incipient rebellion against the laws of the United States, Willard then 15, seized the opportunity to sever his connection with Mormonism, by running away, remaining over winter at Camp Floyd, south of Provo, then to Ft. Bridge. In 1858 he joined a party and came to Cherry Creek. There were a few cabins on the west side, occupied by old John Smith and others. Mr. Head was a well-known citizen of Park County, a successful ranchman and merchant.

Mrs. W. R. Head was born in Canada October 5, 1847. She came to Nebraska at an early period and was married to Mr. Head at Beatrice March 10, 1867. She came to Colorado on New Year's Day 1868 and has resided here ever since.

Mrs. Christy Head passed away in Denver March 12, 1934, survived by three daughters: Mrs. Mabel Moore and Mrs. Ethel Huebner, both of Denver; Mrs. Helena Dumphy of Ontario, Oregon; and one son, Arch W. Head, of Jefferson, Colorado.

On May 8, 1934, Archie Head passed away at his home in Jefferson, Colorado, and was buried in the Como Cemetery.

\* Possibly Colonel (later General) Albert Sidney Johnston, 1803-63.

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HENRY HEGIVER (1859)

Henry Hegiver was born on the frontier of "Bloody Kansas" in 1842. His life began among the thrilling and bloody incidents attendant upon the settlement of

Kansas by rival northern and southern factions. His earliest memories were of bushwhacking fights between settlers and with Indians, flights, pursuits and hunts among the teeming buffalo herds.

He came to Denver in 1859 but returned to Kansas in 1860 to enlist in the Union Army.

Among the interesting events recalled by Mr. Hegiver was the founding of Fort Collins, at the time a mail station on the Overland Express route. It was here that Hegiver later engaged in the rescue of a half-breed girl named Reshaw, daughter of a French trapper, who had been carried off by the Utes.

He served throughout the Civil War with distinction and was discharged in 1865, a lieutenant.

Mr. Hegiver claimed the distinction also of having opened the first real salt mine at Hutchinson, Kansas, establishing an industry for which the city is now noted. He returned to Colorado in 1889 and engaged in the contracting business in Denver with success for many years.

He also engaged in mining and had laid out the town of Apex\* and developed the Golden Standard and Evergreen properties.

Mr. Hegiver died at his home, 737 Pennsylvania St., of paralysis at the age of 79 years, in February 1922.

\*Bright, 1993, p. 7: "Apex..on Pine Creek in Gilpin County..."

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FREDERICK HELD (1860)

Frederick Held was born in Saxony February 8, 1824. He was reared on the farm of his parents, Gottlieb and Christiana Held, until he was 14 and attended the public schools of the district. When he was 14 he went to the city of Leipsic [Leipzig, Saxony] to learn the trade of a printer. He served an apprenticeship of 4 years, receiving nothing but his board in payment for his services. He worked as a journeyman until 1850 when he decided to go to America.

His father had died when he was 5 years old and, there being some money coming to him from the estate, he knew that the amount would serve to give him a start in the new land. After the voyage, that of 12 weeks, during which the good ship on which he was a passenger, battled with terrible storms, he arrived at New Orleans from Bremen in June 1850. As he knew nothing of English, his knowledge of printing was of no value to him, and he accepted a position in a large sugar house.

In 1855 he went to San Francisco by way of New York and the Nicaragua route. The trip took 28 days and when it was ended he had but \$2 of his store left. He sorted oranges for a shipping firm for a few days and then went to the San Joackim [Joaquin?] mines where he worked for over a year. He next tried farming, taking up a claim which he afterward sold. When he had laid aside \$1,500 he returned to New York, going across the Isthmus of Panama.

Returning to his old trade in Cincinnati he resided there until 1860 when he, with others, started for Pikes Peak. The trip was made in 30 days and, after spending a couple of months in Denver, he went to the mines in South Park and later across the divide to Breckenridge, where some new discoveries of importance had been made. Two years were spent in the mines there, after which he made two trips to St. Joseph, bringing back provisions and supplies.

In 1863 he bought the land where his home is today and on which he has made material improvements, including irrigation ditches.

In the Indian troubles of 1864 he enlisted in Co. F. 3rd Colorado Cavalry and was placed on guard duty near Fort Morgan, serving 100 days.

In 1876 he went to Europe to visit the scenes of his childhood, but was glad to return to his Colorado home.

On May 29, 1863, Mr. Held married Mrs. Anna Stoltz, widow of Christian Stoltz and a daughter of John Munch. By his first marriage Mr. Held had two children, Christopher, now of Denver, and Lena, who is the wife of Benjamin F. Twombly and lives near Fort Lupton.

To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Held, two children were born, Ennis F., now married and a resident of South Dakota, and Francis Julius, who superintends the homestead. He is married and has two children, Lena and Laura.

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EDWARD W. HENDERSON (1859)

Edward W. Henderson arrived in Auraria April 26, 1859, and immediately began prospecting for gold along the effluents of the Platte and Boulder Valleys. On the 16th of May he arrived on the scene of the Gregory findings and on the 29th, in connection with Amos Gridley, purchased the discovery claims, agreeing to pay \$21,000 by installments as the mine produced them. During that summer they washed out \$18,000.

Leaving his partner in charge, he went East returning in the spring when a stamp mill was built. In the winter of 1863 a valuable body of ore was found yielding about \$6,000 a week. In 1864 these claims were consolidated with others on the lode, the whole embracing 500 linear feet, and sold to a company organized in New York at the rate of \$1,000 per foot. Henderson's share was \$100,000. The money was paid to his trusted friend and agent who speculated on Wall Street and lost every dollar, leaving his principal as poor as when he began.

Mr. Henderson's fate is still remembered as one of the melancholy incidents of that memorable period, for it ruined and embittered the afterlife of a most estimable man.

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JOHN WESLEY HENRY (1859)

John Wesley Henry, a native of Kentucky, was born near the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln and in that locality was reared and acquired his early

education. He was just emerging into manhood when he went to Dubuque, Iowa, attracted by the development of the bad [sic] mines there.

He afterward moved to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he took up the study of law and later engaged in [its] practice for several years, while at the same time he was active as a local political factor. In the early '50s he became a resident of Kansas, at which period the State was in a condition of political turmoil and excitement.

In 1859, with his family, he left Kansas for Colorado, joining the caravan that was constantly proceeding across the plains toward the gold fields of Pikes Peak. After reaching the mountains, Judge Henry made his way into the Gregory diggings and for 2 or 3 years was engaged in washing gravel in the search for gold in the gulches, meeting sometimes with success and again with disappointment. At the same time he became actively interested in public affairs, aided in establishing local laws and government, and occasionally practiced his profession in the primitive miners' courts of that period.

In 1863 he moved to the Arkansas Valley, settling on a ranch at the mouth of Chico Creek, a few miles below Pueblo. He engaged in the raising of cattle and corn, irrigated his land, and continued its development in the face of many difficulties and hardships, not the least of which were the grasshoppers, which turned green fields into deserts in a day and were more dreaded than hostile Indians.

While Judge Henry continued to reside in his Chico Creek farm he also attended the courts of the Arkansas Valley and became a familiar figure at the Pueblo bar.

The Third Judicial district at that time included all the southern half of the territory. From the Divide to New Mexico and from the western boundary of Kansas to the Utah line, courts were held at Colorado City and later at Colorado Springs, Canon City, Pueblo, Las Animas, Walsenburg, Trinidad and at San Luis de Culebra\* and Conejos over the mountains in the San Luis or Rio Grande Valleys. The courts of the district during the territorial days were presided over by but two judges, covering the period from 1862 until 1876.

Judge Henry was married about 1844 in Mercer County, Kentucky, to Ann Elizabeth Sheets of an old Virginia family, and to that union were born the following children: Mrs. Martha Noble; Margaret, who became the wife of John A. Thatcher, the first merchant and afterward millionaire banker of Pueblo; and Edna, who became the wife of Perry Baxter, who was a partner of John A. and Mahlon D. Thatcher in their commercial and banking interests.

Mrs. Henry passed away in St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1851. In 1854 Judge Henry married in St. Joseph, Missouri, Margaret Struby, no children being born of this union.

After the death of his second wife, the judge made his home with his three daughters in Pueblo, staying with each one for a time and it was while at the home of his daughter Mrs. C. [O.?] H. P. Baxter, that he passed away November 9, 1903.

\*Bright, 1993, p.130.

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HENRY HENSON (1860)

Henry Henson of Wagon Wheel Gap\*, Colorado, was born in Wayne County, Kentucky, November 12, 1824. He received a common school education. He was treasurer of Martin County, Indiana, for 4 years.

He came to Colorado April 19, 1860. He represented Park County in the territorial legislature of 1864 and was also justice of the peace. In October 1876 he was elected to the senate of the First General Assembly, receiving 1276 votes against 1181 for John G. Taylor, Democrat.

\*Bright, 1993, p. 151,

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EDWIN F. HEPBURN (1860)

Edwin F. Hepburn was born 20th of April 1837 in Colton, St. Lawrence County, New York. Arriving in Denver in the same party with David H. Moffat March 8, 1860.

He was married in Denver July 23, 1871, to Miss Charity Melvina James. Six children were born of this union. Mr. Hepburn passed away May 12, 1917, at Denver. At this writing, April 26, 1928, Mrs. Hepburn is enjoying good health and living alone at 1626 Detroit Street, Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hepburn were born the following: Earl R., September 8, 1873, married Alice Green and has three daughters, Mary Margaret, Frances E., and Genevieve.

Mark, born December 4, 1875, died when but 2 years of age.

Edwin D., born October 15, 1880, died August 10, 1913. He married Matilda Larson, by whom he had four children. Two died and Earl H. and Mark B. [survive] and make their home with their grandmother. The two who died were twins, Iris and Nina, born August 23, 1882. Both died before reaching their first year.

Veta D. completes the family. She was born June 25, 1885, and resides with her mother.

Mrs. Hepburn died in Arcadia, California, December 1929. She went to California to make her home with her daughter, Mrs. Veta D. Spensely. Her remains were brought to Denver. Funeral services were at Moore Mortuary. Burial was in Fairmount Cemetery. She is survived by son Earl and daughter Veta and six grandchildren.

George Hepburn came to Colorado with his brother, Edwin, and he it was who started the Pueblo Chieftain. George W.'s daughter is Mrs. M. P. Keating of Pueblo. George W. died in 1919.

CHARLES F. HERTEL (1860)

Charles F. Hertel was born in Andrew County, Missouri, December 9, 1856, a son of George W. and Artemesia (Rinehart) Hertel. His father was born in Hanover where he resided until 9 years of age, coming to America with his parents who settled in Missouri. They lived there until 1860.

After his marriage he crossed the plains with his family by means of an ox team and located on a farm 4 miles south of Elizabeth, Elbert County, Colorado. He finally disposed of his property and purchased a saw mill in that section. Charles was 4 years of age when he moved to Colorado with his parents and, becoming old enough, he assisted his father in operating the saw mill. He took up a tract of land at Middle Park upon which he resided for 6 years, then he engaged in freighting. He bought and sold cattle until his return to his farm at Middle Park, carrying on general farming with much success.

On account of his wife's health they moved to Kiowa where he became proprietor of the Kiowa Hotel, a very popular hostelry. The culinary department, under the supervision of Mrs. Hertel, is excellent and all that could be desired. While still in Middle Park, Mr. Hertel\* was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Brockmann, who was born in Davenport, Iowa, and was a daughter of John Brockman who moved to Colorado in 1860, locating in Kiowa.

\*Unclear as to which Mr. Hertel this marriage refers.

JOHN M. HEWES (1860)

John M. Hewes was born in Herman, Maine, in 1833. At the age of 13 he moved with his parents to Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. In 1852 he returned to Maine and spent 3 years in operating a saw mill, thence to Lawrence, Massachusetts, remaining 2 years in a cotton mill. In 1857 he returned to Beaver Dam where he engaged for 2 years in the wholesale grocery business. He was married there in 1858 to Miss Mary J. Hartford. Shortly after, he moved to Hastings, Massachusetts, and conducted a real estate business until the spring of 1860 then emigrated with his family to Colorado, crossing the plains with ox teams. Soon after his arrival in Boulder he began mining at Gold Hill but, finding mining unsatisfactory, he returned to Boulder and settled on a ranch of 160 acres near Boulder and followed the stock and dairy business until 1867.

During that time, although having lost one train on the plains by Indian depredations, he was successful in his ventures, often realizing large profits on flour. In 1867 he sold his farm in Boulder County and purchased another of 1,100 acres on Platte River in Weld County, where he resided 8 years, engaged in the diary and stock business, during the greater portion of which time he carried on a grocery business in Boulder.

In 1876 he purchased a half interest and subsequently the entire business of the Great Western Omnibus Line at Boulder and conducted the same until the spring of 1879, then sold this out and went to Silver Cliff, Custer County,

Colorado, where he engaged in the livery business, continuing the same until June 1880.

Mr. Hewes, for a number of years, was interested in thoroughbred and fine horses of Colorado. He also was interested in mining at Bonanza, Saguache County, Colorado.

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GEORGE HICKOX (1859)

George Hickox was born in England, came to New York when a young man, and, in 1859, crossed the plains, arriving in this State (Colorado) in 1859. He engaged in mining in Willis Gulch, Russell Gulch, and Gilson Gulch.

His wife, Louisa Hemmenway, was born in New York State and died in 1872. Just 3 months from the time of her husband's death.\* Of their 13 children, 10 are now living (1898): Charles and Hiram are in Colorado; one brother, Lewis, served through the war in a Colorado regiment but is now in Illinois.

Charles C. Hichox [sic] was born in Gilpin County January 18, 1865, near the left hand fork of Willis Gulch. After his parents' death he had to do for himself, he was the youngest of the family and when 9 years old went to Golden. His schooling was such as could be obtained during the winter months.

He remained in Jefferson County for 3 years and worked on a farm in Larimer County until he was 15. By hard work he has succeeded, engaged in the livery sale and boarding stable. He ran a daily stage to Idaho Springs via Russell [Gulch?] and a line of hacks from Black Hawk to Central City and Nevadaville. He bought a farm of 500 acres situated on the Ralston [Creek?] at the extreme east of Gilpin County.

Mr. Hickox married Miss Hattie Spears in Golden. She was born in New York. They have two children: Blanche and George. He was elected alderman of Central City in 1896 and reelected in 1898. He is a member of the water committee, the street and alley committee, and chairman of the police committee.

\*This incomplete sentence is retyped here as in the original.

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JOSEPH HIGGINBOTTOM (1859)

In August 1859 a party of prospectors, consisting of Joseph Higginbottom\* (alias Buckskin Joe), W. H. K. Smith, M. Phillips, A. Fairchilds, D. Berger, David Greist, and others discovered gold in the banks of the creek and in the gulch near the site of the old town of Buckskin [Joe]\*\* in Park County.

The town of Buckskin Joe was founded in 1860. Some rich developments were made, which created a very great excitement and people from all parts of the territory flocked to the place, living in houses, tents, wagons, and under trees 'til the town and gulch numbered over 2,000 people.

When Park County was established in 1861, by proclamation of [Territorial] Governor William Gilpin, the name of the county seat was changed from Tarryall to Laurette\*. And it is a strange circumstance that in this sequestered mountain retreat, Jack Langrische and Mike Dougherty, the most noted actors and stage managers of the West in those days, established and successfully conducted a theatre [there] in preference to Denver or other more populous centers. The town remained a prosperous mining camp until the fall of 1863 when it began to retrograde and, by 1865, it was almost deserted.

\*Benson, 1994, p. 27. The names were spelled Higganbottom and Lauret.

\*\*Colorado Atlas & Gazetteer, DeLorme Mapping, 1991, p. 71, A-7.

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JOHN HIGGINS (1859)

February 20, 1929, Pueblo, Colorado.

John Higgins, centenarian, and for 70 years a resident of Pueblo County, died Tuesday night at a local hospital, due to shock resulting from a broken hip suffered Friday in a fall.

Higgins celebrated his 100th birthday May 16, 1928. He came to Rye from Brooklyn, New York, in 1859 and had been a rancher in that section until 5 years ago when he became an invalid due to a stroke of paralysis. Higgins attributed his long life to the absolute abstinence from tobacco and intoxicating liquor since he was a boy.

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FRANK and ELIZABETH HILDEBRAND (1859)

Frank and Elizabeth Hildebrand were natives of Germany and came to America in their youth. During the gold excitement at Pikes Peak the father (Frank) started west across the plains with an ox team in 1859. He first settled on land in the Platte River bottom, just north of Denver near the mouth of Clear Creek, but the floods of 1864 ruined his crops and he sold out. He then engaged in freighting between Denver and Cheyenne. In 1866 he settled in the valley of Deer Creek, Jefferson County, when his wife joined him soon afterward.

In their family were two children, Frances J. and Albert. Both sons spent their youthful days under the parental roof, attending the common schools and, after reaching manhood, took charge of the farm. In 1902 Albert withdrew from the firm and removed to Gunnison County. Frances J. continued on the home farm.

In 1909, Frances J. was married to Miss Josephine C. Shebrey of Humboldt, Iowa, and to them was born a daughter, Dourthy C.

The wife and mother passed away in 1912 and was laid to rest at Ft. Dodge, Iowa. Mr. Hildebrand is a member of the Catholic Church and ranks with the representative farmers of Jefferson County.



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ISAAC HOWELL HILDRETH (1859)

Isaac Howell Hildreth, a native of Illinois, was born in that State in 1839. At the age of 20 years he heard the call of the great West and joined an immigrant party and crossed the plains with an ox team in 1859.

It was a rather hazardous trip and young Hildreth spent many nights guarding the "train." Young Hildreth [sic] drifted into the St. Vrain Valley west of Longmont where he took up a claim. He divided his time between ranching and mining in the Gold Hill and Black Hawk sections, and freighting, enduring many hardships but determined to remain and grow up with the country. He enlisted in Co. A. 99, Infantry, Illinois. He served until the end of the war. After being mustered out, he once more responded to the call of the West and for the third time made the trip across the plains with an ox team.

Mr. Hildreth died in Longmont on December 25, 1919, at the home of his son, at the age of 79 years. Two sons, Frank M. Hildreth, a photographer of Longmont, and Carl Hildreth, now farming near Longmont, survive.

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WILLIAM C. HILL (1860)

William C. Hill came to Denver in 1860 and engaged in the dry goods business. Later he went to Leadville. He returned to Denver in 1893 and went to Seattle in 1905.

Mr. Hill died in Seattle from heart disease, his body was brought back to Denver for burial. Mrs. Alice Polk Hill is his widow and F. William Hill of Seattle, his son.

He was a prominent Mason and was buried by that order from the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Ruff, 658 Emerson Street, Denver, on May 14, 1908.

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ALEXANDER HINKLEY (1860)

Alexander Hinkley was born in Alexandria, Virginia, in 1835, a son of Daniel and Mary (Mattocks) Hinkley. He was educated in private schools in Brown County, Ohio. At 15 years of age he began to learn the blacksmith's trade, but never followed it. Later he was employed as a fireman on the Bell Fountain Railroad for 6 months.

After his brother, John, became connected with the New Albany & Salem (now the Monon) [Rail?]road, he secured employment on it, and, during the 56 months he remained in that position, he never lost a day. For 3 months he ran a locomotive on the Illinois Central Railroad, after which he was connected with the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad for 2 years. He later was with the Chicago & St. Paul R. R. for a year.

In the spring of 1860 he came to Colorado, arriving in Denver, which he found to be a small town with only three brick buildings. In the fall of 1862, having returned to Denver after a time spent in Salt Lake City, he entered Co. I, 1st Colorado Infantry (subsequently, Cavalry) and continued in the service for 3 years, taking part in a number of engagements in the West. After the war was over he spent one year in government employ at Denver. Later, he went to Texas for a year and then returned to Colorado.

In July 1875 he settled upon the ranch 10 miles from Kit Carson, Cheyenne County, where he engaged in the stock business.

In 1876 he married Fredericka Westhoff and they had two children: Alice and Lydia, deceased.

The second wife of Mr. Hinkley was Mary Heslow, a native of Wisconsin. Her father, William Heslow, having emigrated from Prussia to Wisconsin, was a carpenter and cabinetmaker by trade.

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PORTER T. HINMAN (1860)

Porter T. Hinman was born in Allegany County, July 6, 1816, of English and Scotch ancestry. His parents were natives of Washington County, New York, and early in life settled in Allegany County. Porter T. was educated in an academy and remained at home with his parents until their death, which occurred when he was about 15 years old. The home having been broken up he went to Buffalo, New York, then to Grand Island, New York, where he remained 3 years. Then he went on board the steamboat Constellation as clerk, plying on Lake Erie, then to Mansfield, Ohio, where he taught writing for 5 years.

During his residence there he was married to Miss Mary A. Smith of Coshocton, Ohio. Leaving Ohio in 1841 he located in Clinton County, Indiana, when in 1849 he left for California by the overland route, there he engaged in mining and freighting until 1853. He then returned to Illinois, thence to Des Moines, Iowa, where he spent one year as an assistant in the U. S. Land Office.

In May 1860 he emigrated to Colorado and settled upon a ranch of 320 acres on Left Hand Creek, 10 miles distant from Boulder. In 1863 he moved his family to Colorado, devoting his time to the improvement and cultivation of his ranch and to his mining interests. He has a family of six children, five sons and one daughter.

Meritt Hinman was born March 14, 1853, and was married January 3, 1875, to Miss Sarah E. Cavey, daughter of Thomas of Left Hand. P. T. Hinman, son of Porter, was born August 9, 1844.

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ADDISON N. HOAG (1860)

Addison N. Hoag was native of Massachusetts and came to Colorado in 1860. He mined, hunted, and trapped in California Gulch on the headwaters of the

Arkansas, Grand, and Cache la Poudre Rivers. In 1864 he went to Kansas and married Miss Ludema Williams and in 1871 returned to Colorado locating first at Greeley, thence in 1874 going to Fort Collins. In February 1874 he took up as a homestead an unpromising 80 acres tract of land 4 miles northwest of the town.

This he placed under a high state of cultivation and then planted a portion of it to an orchard, embracing apples, pears, plums, cherries and small fruits. He also carried on market gardening with good results and kept bees and poultry. His orchard came into bearing in 1880 and he was able to realize a handsome income from his fruit and other ventures from that time on. His success at fruit growing stimulated others to follow his example, and now the irrigated portions of the county are dotted with orchards, which are producing large quantities of luscious fruit for export, in addition to that needed for home consumption.

In the 90's Mrs. Hoag's health failed, so he sold out, going to Arizona. He had 400 acres of land, work horses, farm tools, cattle and dairy cows, valued in those days of low prices at \$20,000. When he located his homestead in 1874 he was \$150 in debt for team and wagon.

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DAVID HODGSON (1860)

David Hodgson was born in England and was a lad of 12 years of age when he came with his parents to America. They immediately settled in Iowa County, Wisconsin, where David was reared and educated. He there learned the life of a farmer and in 1860 came to Colorado. After a brief period he returned to Wisconsin. In 1863 he returned with his family and purchased government land near the present site of Platteville. He remained there with the Indians all around him and homesteaded; he also secured a preemption claim. He improved and developed his property with much success.

In 1890 he put aside agricultural pursuits and gave his attention to mining.

He was one of the first men, or probably the very first, to put in an irrigation ditch in that locality and this was done at a time when the workman had to carry guns for protection against the Indians.

In later years he resided in Platteville and there passed away in 1915 at the age of 80 years.

In early manhood he married Christine Hyde who was born on Prince Edward Island and who died in 1911. A son, George A., was born in Iowa County, Wisconsin, March 2, 1861; he spent his youthful days in the family home at Platteville, receiving his education in the common schools. He continued his studies at Boulder for 2 years. He afterward devoted 2 years to government survey work and then went to the North Park district with cattle. In time, he purchased his father's farm and also some adjoining land, which he improved, becoming owner of 400 acres. He raised the first sugar beets that were loaded on a car at Platteville and he has been identified with the initial steps in the improvement of conditions in many ways.

George A. was married in February 1884 to Miss Edith Lines, a daughter of John and Rachel (Garnell) Lines who were pioneer people of Colorado, taking up their abode in Platteville in 1876, having come from Illinois.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson were born two children: Albert J., born in 1885, and who married Della Camp and has two children Marion R. and Mazella L. His wife died about 1913 and in May 1917 he again married, his second wife being Frances Johnson. The daughter of Mrs. and Mrs. George A. died in infancy.

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JOSEPH HODGSON (1859)

Joseph Hodgson was born in Essex County, New York, March 11, 1835. In the summer of 1850 Mr. Hodgson entered a machine shop and learned the trade of a nail cutter. Two years later, while but a lad of 17, he started by way of the Isthmus [of Panama] to California and remained there till June 1859 when he came to Pikes Peak. He engaged in farming and stock raising on Bear Creek\*. In connection with his brother, William Hodgson, who came to Colorado at the same time, he has been largely engaged in dealing in horses and mules.

Joseph Hodgson died October 15, 1911, age 81 [sic].

Mrs. Lucretia Hodgson, a resident of Denver since 1861, wife of Joseph Hodgson, died June 19, 1911, age 75 years.

William Hodgson was born in New York March 26, 1838. He arrived in Denver June 19, 1859. Mrs. E. H. Collins, residing at 2927 Champa Street, is a sister who also came to Colorado with him in 1859.

\*Noel and others, 1994, Section 25, Fur Traders.

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JOSEPH HOFFMAN (1860)

Joseph Hoffman was born and reared in south[ern] Germany, after the revolution of 1849. He left his native land and went to Switzerland, then emigrated to the United States in 1852. His first employment was secured in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was connected with a tobacco business until the spring of 1855.

He was very economical and saved almost all of his earnings, but the bank in which he placed his deposits failed, leaving him almost penniless. He then went to Indianapolis, Indiana, and engaged in cigar manufacturing but there he had considerable difficulty in collecting money due him.

In August 1855 he enlisted in the regular Army and was sent to the Carlisle Barracks in Pennsylvania where the 10th United States Rifles were organized. During his first year of service he was in Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado; however, this was not his first experience in the West as in 1852 he had accompanied an expedition from Ohio to survey the town of Herman, Kansas [Nebraska?].

In September 1855 he had an experience in Indian fighting, meeting the Sioux in an important engagement. Afterward the regiment went into winter quarters at Platte Bridge. In the spring of 1856 he was ordered north to Yellowstone Park\* and later went down the Missouri, thence to Minnesota where he joined the Army at Fort Richley in June. At that post he was detailed as hospital steward until 1857.

In 1857 he went down the Mississippi to St. Louis, from there up the Missouri to Fort Leavenworth and [on] August 18 left that point for Salt Lake City to take charge of and subdue the Mormons in company with a large body of troops. However, the soldiers were compelled to stop when within 130 miles of Salt Lake Valley, their provision trains having been destroyed by the Mormons.

The regulars were in [the] charge of General Albert Sidney Johnston. Through the loss of the provisions, food became very scarce and high. Flour sold for \$1 per pound, while bacon was sold at \$1 for 12 ounces, and the only salt to be had was what was stolen from Mormon hunting parties.

In the spring of 1858 the troops proceeded to Salt Lake Valley and in August started back to Fort Bridger, Utah, where they spent the winter. Afterward Colonel [Edward R. S.?] Canby came to Utah and assumed command of that division. In the spring of 1860 General Canby was at Camp Floyd. While Mr. Hoffman still lacked 6 months of having served his time, the men were ordered East and the colonel proposed to give him his discharge at once, provided he would take the colonel's family from Fort Bridger to Camp Floyd and thence to Fort Garland. He accepted the proposition and with six men as escort for the family conveyed them to Fort Garland. He was discharged April 30, 1860, which severed his connection with the Army.

During the San Juan gold excitement in the fall of 1860, Mr. Hoffman invested all of his money in wheat with which he started for the gold district. Meanwhile, however, the "bubble had burst" and he was glad to sell to Fred Meyer for \$2 and \$2.25 a barrel the flour for which had paid \$6.25. He then turned his attention to farming. After one year he entered the government employ until 1865 and then resumed farming. He put in a large crop of oats but it was destroyed by the grasshoppers.

In the fall of 1865 he established a still at San Luis and this he conducted for 2 years. In 1867 the laws became so rigid that it was impossible to conduct the business satisfactorily and he abandoned it in the spring of 1867.

Buying a hay ranch, he sold hay to the government and continued successfully for 10 years. In 1878 he was elected to the second State Assembly for the counties of Costilla and Conejos. The same year he bought a large contract to be shipped to Leadville, but, the parties to whom he sold having failed, he was obliged to transfer the hay by team from Ca-on City.

Times were prosperous in Leadville then and hay was worth \$140 a ton. He acquired some property in Leadville and conducted the Garland corral from the spring of 1879 until 1880 when hay became so scarce that it was impossible to secure it in any quantities. When the strike came, he, in common with everyone there, was ruined the hay and grain trade. He borrowed money enough to bring his family back to Fort Garland, and left Leadville with a debt of about \$10,000, on which he paid 18 percent interest. For years afterward he struggled against the adverse tide of fortune.

In 1889 his only son, then within a few days of 20 years, was murdered, which inflicted a heavy loss upon him, leaving him alone and with no one to help him. He was unable to keep his property and it was foreclosed, nothing being left but a straw hay press and two straw threshing outfits. To add to his troubles, he lost his eyesight from cataract. In 1892 some friends loaned him money to have an operation performed and he went to Denver where he was successful in gaining restored vision. Returning with a debt of \$400 he engaged in stock raising and farming, and has since been uniformly prosperous.

On March 6, 1866, he married Mary McSorley by whom he had an only son, Rudolph, deceased.

\*Yellowstone "Park" was created in 1872.

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DANIEL MAXWELL HOLDEN (1859)

Daniel Maxwell Holden was born near Antwerp, New York, August 10, 1833, a son of Zophar and Jerusha (Harrison) Holden. They became the parents of 11 children all of whom are now deceased.

At 16 years of age, Daniel went to Missouri, joining his older brother Major Nathaniel Holden. Afterward he attended the academy at Warrensburg, and was employed in the U. S. Land Office under his brother.

In 1859, buying up a herd of cattle and horses, he came to Colorado via the Arkansas route and located on Cherry Creek, now within the city limits of Denver. Arriving there on the 13th of July 1859 he at once embarked in the dairy business, and later located a ranch in Bijou basin, El Paso County, on the Elbert County line near what is now Peyton.

It was his custom for several years to return to Missouri every fall and buy cattle and horses, which he would drive to Colorado. Several times Indians threatened to attack him on his ranch, but he never had an encounter with them. His ranch comprised about 1500 acres and had many springs, besides the additional advantage which irrigation gives. A natural shelter for the stock was afforded by the bluffs and pine trees formed in abundance on the place. He made a specialty of raising graded shorthorns, in which he met with success.

At Franktown, Douglas County, on November 9, 1864, Mr. Holden married Miss Isabel Hayden, who was born in Elkhart, Indiana, a daughter of Lewis Hayden. To this union were born six children: Lawrence, a stock man in Elbert County, near Ramah; Zophar, engaged in the stock business near Calhan; Mrs. Edna Mathis of Monument; Mrs. Olive Jennings of Manhattan, Kansas; and Erma and J. D., who are with their mother.

Mr. Holden died August 12, 1896, after a brief illness. He was a member of the El Paso County Pioneers and of the Association of The Colorado Pioneers.

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SARAH JANE (CLEMENTS) HOLLINGSWORTH (1860)

Sarah J. (Clements) Hollingsworth was born on a Kentucky plantation in 1835. She lived with her father, Judge H. Clements, later famous as a pioneer in Denver, until she was 25.

She married a school teacher and journeyed to Colorado in a covered wagon in 1860. In 1864 her husband and son died, since which time she had been "on her own."

Tuesday, July 9, 1929, Mrs. Hollingsworth celebrated her birthday at the home of Mrs. M. McGrath, 1320 Steele Street, surrounded by pioneer ladies and friends. She was in splendid health and with a memory that was surprising. She talked of Indian wars and of the hardships of pioneering. Five days later, July 14, she was discovered in the alley at the rear of her home, 1922 Washington Street, by Mrs. Lois Brooks, a neighbor, who picked her up and carried her into the house, summoning the police. She was taken to the Denver General Hospital where she died a few hours later from injuries that caused a broken rib which penetrated the lung, causing a hemorrhage. She was laid to rest at Riverside Cemetery July 18, 1929.

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HENRY M. HOLLOWAY [no date]

Henry M. Holloway was one of Colorado's earliest pioneers, having made his first trip to this State even before the coming of the famous '59ers.

He went to White Run [illegible] country many years ago, not long after the suppression of the predatory Utes, and had made his home at Meeker ever since.

Mr. Holloway died at Meeker, Colorado, on September 25, 1911, at the age of 93 years.

His half century in Colorado was devoted to hard work for advancement of both State and county.

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J. NELSON HOLLOWELL (1860)

J. Nelson Hollowell was born in Yates County, New York, and received his education in Wyoming County, New York.

He arrived in Colorado May 10, 1860, and settled in the Big Thompson Valley. He is one of the four surviving members of the hardy band of pioneers who settled in that beautiful valley in 1860. The surviving members are Judge W. B. Osborn, Hon. Thomas H. Johnson, and John Hahn.

Mr. Hollowell was the first man to demonstrate that vegetable and grain could be successfully produced in Larimer County.

In 1870 he married Mary E. Ward, who has borne him four children: Guy E., Maleen, William W., and Frank Hollowell.

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JOSEPH W. HOLMAN (1859)

Joseph W. Holman was born in Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana, May 5, 1825. He remained at his father's home, who was a physician, receiving and enjoying an education in the public schools until 16 years of age. He then went to Richmond, Indiana, where he spent 3 years in the Quaker schools of that city. He then began his first business as clerk in the dry goods house of Seaton and Holman in Indianapolis, his brother being a partner in the firm. At the end of 3 years he became a member of the firm as successor to Mr. Seaton, changing the firm name to C. C. and J. W. Holman.

Four years later he purchased his brother's interest and continued for a time alone. In 1859 his brother again entered the firm and in February 1860 sold out to Wm. L. Morton of Richmond, Indiana. In April following, he emigrated to Colorado and engaged in mining at Black Hawk on the Bobtail lode, which his partner, William H. Hurlburt, and he had discovered in October 1859. Soon after his arrival in Black Hawk he purchased his partner's interest in the mine and continued to operate the same until May 1864 when he sold the mine. He then moved to New York City and, during the succeeding 8 years, conducted a large stock brokerage business.

In May 1868 he was married to Mrs. Emily J. Smith, third daughter of Captain Robert Clarkson of Brighton, England. In 1872 he again came to Colorado, residing in Central city and devoting his time to his mining interests, among which are the Denmark, Eagle, Sleepy Hollow, Cashier, Empress, Duchess, Golden Age, and Little Hatchet.

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MRS. JULIA ARCHIBALD HOLMES (1858)

A party, consisting of Albert D. Richardson and Mark L. Blunt and two ladies, in August 1860 made the ascent of Pikes Peak. At that time [they] were of the opinion that these were the first of the feminine gender to accomplish that difficult feat. But, as a matter of fact, they had been preceded in July 1858 by Mrs. Julia Archibald Holmes of Kansas with others who made the ascent of Pikes Peak to its pinnacle, consuming 3 days on the trip. The first accomplishment of that difficult feat since that of Dr. [Edwin] James\* the botanist of Major [Stephen H.] Long's explories [sic] in July 1820.

\*Benson, 1994, p. 168.



THOMAS HOOPER, Jr. and Sr. (1860)

Thomas Hooper, of English descent, was born in the town of Hay, Wales, May 23, 1844. His father, Thomas Hooper, a physician, came to America in 1845 and located in New York City where he practiced his profession 5 years.

In 1850 he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in the wholesale drug business and the practice of medicine until 1865. Later he practiced in Nebraska City, Nebraska. In 1860, during the Pikes Peak excitement, he crossed the plains to Colorado and located in central City. His son Thomas spent his early life in attending school.

On their arrival at Central City he engaged with his father in the drug business [for] 18 months and subsequently in the grocery business with his brother-in-law, J. K. Rutledge. In February 1863 he enlisted in the 3rd Colorado V. L., which was formed [by?] the consolidation with the 2nd and [to?] form[ed] the 2nd Colorado V. C. He served in Missouri and Arkansas until near the close of the rebellion and was then sent out on the plains against the Indians, where he served until November 1865. He was then mustered out of the service and went to Nebraska City, Nebraska, where he spent the winter.

He was married to Miss Missouri E. Feeley May 3, 1866. He then returned to Central City and engaged with his father in the manufacture of brick. Since the death of his father the following fall, he was successful in carrying on that business. In 1868 he was elected city treasurer, which he served one term.

ABIA G. HOOPES (1861)

Abia G. Hoopes was born July 26, 1833, in Chester County, Pennsylvania, a son of Joshua and Ann (Malin) Hoopes, one of three brothers.

When a youth he learned the carpenter's trade. In the year 1854 he began life for himself. Going to Iowa, he settled in Muscatine and worked at his trade. In 1858 he went to Kansas. In the spring of the following year he arranged with a party to accompany it to Denver, but the expedition being abandoned, he secured employment as driver of a team in a wagon train that crossed the plains to Salt Lake City.

In the fall he returned to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he spent the winter. In the spring of 1860 he joined a party of young men and cross the plains with them, reaching Denver in May. He worked at his trade here for a year and meantime assisted in the building of the first Catholic church in Denver. Then he went to Lincoln City and engaged in mining. After 3 years he settled in Breckenridge where, in the intervening years, he has done much toward the development of the mineral interests of this section. He has also devoted some attention to prospecting at Georgetown.

Mr. Hoopes was married to Mrs. Lydia A. (Worth) Marshall in 1878. No children were born of their union, but by her former marriage Mrs. Hoopes was the mother

of a son and daughter. The son, Edgar R. Marshall, is a ranchman of South Park. Jennie S. was a student in the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, and later in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Hoopes died at Westchester [West Chester?], Pennsylvania, August 24, 1893, while on a visit there for her health.

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CARBERRY J. HOOVER (1858)

Carberry J. Hoover was in the employ of the U.S. Government for many years as a trader with the Indians and he supplied the troops with buffalo and deer meat for a considerable time. He was a soldier during the Mexican War. He was one of the first men to build a cabin on the banks of Cherry Creek before a city was thought of. He dug the first grave ever prepared for a white man in Colorado.

Mr. Hoover died at the home of his granddaughter, Mrs. Frederick W. Gordon, 2506 16th Street, February 11, 1908.

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GEORGE M. HOPKINS (1860)

George M. Hopkins was born in Cass County, Illinois, November 15, 1835, and was educated in the public schools.

After coming to Colorado in 1860, he went to Chicago Creek where he followed mining for a few months and then enlisted in the 1st Regiment of Colorado Volunteers, serving 3 years. At the expiration of his term of service he engaged in mining on Clear Creek. In the fall of that year he obtained a position on the police force of Denver, which he retained until 1868.

In 1869 he was elected marshal of the city of Denver and served in that capacity until 1873. Refusing a renomination, he embarked in the livestock trade, continuing until 1875.

He was reappointed to the police force in 1877, remaining 4 years. He was chief of detectives from 1881 to 1885 and, in January 1886, was appointed county jailer for the term of 2 years. He then engaged in the real estate business for 2 years and in 1890 became, by appointment, county jailer again. In the summer of 1893 he was reappointed chief of detectives, which he retained until the spring of 1894.

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JOHN S. HOUGH (1849)

John S. Hough was born in Philadelphia on Christmas day of 1833, a son of Silas and Sophia (Formosa) Hough. The father of John S. was a first cousin of

General U. S. Grant. The mother was born in Philadelphia where her parents had immigrated from Athens, Greece.

John S. spent the first 15 years of his life in Philadelphia and was educated principally in a Quaker school in that city. In the spring of 1849 at the time of great excitement of the gold discovery on the Pacific Coast, he and his father started across the plains for the West. They reached as far as what is now northern Colorado where the father was taken sick and died. He then turned back and returned home via Wheeling, West Virginia\*.

His family were very anxious that he remain at home and engage in mercantile business, but his tastes were for the adventurous life of a pioneer and the little he had seen of the West made him desirous to return. His mother died shortly after his return and feeling that it was no longer necessary for him to remain, he again started west in 1850.

He went to Pittsburgh, thence to St. Louis and from there to Independence, Missouri, where he engaged with a fur company, trading with the Indians. In the fall of 1853 Mr. Hugh joined a party en route to New Mexico\*\*, arranging to return he started from Fort Union, expecting to meet a party traveling with pack mules, but for 3 days he rode without seeing a single human being. Finally, the company overtook him and they traveled together on the way to the Missouri River. It was in December that a fierce storm arose. Their stock perished and they themselves suffered greatly. They expected to secure supplies at Fort Atkinson [Iowa?], but found it abandoned. After traveling three or four hundred miles on foot through dense drifts of snow, they reached the old Council Grove trading post, so exhausted from cold and hunger, having been without food for 3 days, that it was some time before they recovered.

Remaining on the frontier until 1855, Mr. Hough engaged in trading at different posts. In that year he went to what was then Westport Landing (now Kansas City) and there engaged in merchandising.

With his brother-in-law, John W. Prowers (for whom Prowers County was named\*\*\*), Kit Carson (the famous scout), Tom O. Boggs, and Colonel Bent, he settled at the mouth of the Las Animas (or Purgatoire\*\*\*\*) River where it empties into the Arkansas. Soon afterward, Fort Lyon was established 4 miles down the Arkansas. In company with Colonel Prowers he started a general mercantile business; he also engaged in freighting to New Mexico.

In 1869 he removed to Trinidad where he carried on a store until 1873. Selling out his business to his brother-in-law, he removed to Lake City, taking with him a stock of goods. During the first year in this mining camp he freighted his goods from La Veta, which was then the terminus of the railroad. Later the road was built to Fort Garland.

He continued in the mercantile business until 1880. In that year he built the Hough Block and a store north of it and also built the First National Bank building. He became interested in mining and located the Frank Hough Mine, which he named for his son. He also owned the Aubrey Mine, named for T. X. Aubrey the pioneer pathfinder who located many of the routes through the mountain country.

In the family of Mr. Hough are two children--Anna, wife of W. H. Carnahan of Chicago, and Frank B., who is deputy treasurer of Lake City.

\*West Virginia was split off from Virginia and became a State of the Union in 1863.

\*\*New Mexico was admitted to the Union in 1912.

\*\*\*Bright, 1993, p. 118.

\*\*\*\*Bright, 1993, p. 85.)

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JONATHAN HOUSE (1860)

Jonathan House was born in Morgan County, Ohio, July 1, 1839, a son of William and Mary (Fickel) House. His father being a railroad conductor, [he] moved about taking his family to various counties. In 1855 they settled in Adams County, Wisconsin. Being the eldest child, Jonathan had much of the difficult work of clearing the land for a farm to do himself. The father died in Farmington, Iowa, in 1873.

Jonathan House decided in 1859 to come to Colorado and began making arrangements for the journey. In 1860, with others, he drove across the plains with ox teams. Their only experience of a trying nature was the stampeding of their horses, for which they hunted and finally gave up in despair, but later were successful in finding them.

They arrived in Denver June 1860 and soon afterward went to California Gulch where he engaged in mining and he also wintered the first domestic animals ever brought to that place. At first he was successful in mining but afterward lost everything by buying up poor claims. In 1865 he began to freight and in the 9 years that followed he freighted to many points in Colorado and crossed the plains 38 times. In 1865 he engaged as wagon master for May and McQuen and made a trip to Virginia City, Nevada. Finally he began ranching at Henderson, below Denver, where he remained for 3 years in partnership with Albert A. Kneeland. In 1869 he went to Douglas County where he bought the ranch owned by Judge John Craig. He owns a ranch near Sedalia of almost 300 acres, and also owns city lots in Denver.

On October 24, 1869, Mr. House was united in marriage to Miss Mary Atchison of Denver with whom he had become acquainted in St. Joseph, Missouri, while he was engaged in freighting across the plains. By this union one son was born, Claude Lee, living at Lyons, Colorado.

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JUDGE P. J. HOUSEL (1859)

P. M. Housel was born in Milton, Pennsylvania, in 1823 and moved to Davenport, Iowa, in 1852, thence to Newton, Iowa, in 1857. In 1859 he came to Colorado and engaged in mining in the Horsfal lode during the first 3 years, after which he moved to the valley.

In 1862 he was elected county judge of Boulder County and re-elected to that position in 1864. He was one of the trustees of the Boulder Valley Railroad during its construction, and has otherwise taken an active part in the affairs of the county.

In politics, a Whig until the organization of the Republican Party. In religion he was a Presbyterian.

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NORMAN R. HOWARD (1859)

Norman R. Howard was born in Brown County, Illinois, November 18, 1834. His early life was spent on his father's farm, after which he worked by the month on farms for 4 years.

In the spring of 1859 he came to Colorado and followed mining on Chicago Bar near Idaho Springs in Clear Creek County. He then took up 160 acres of land on South Boulder Creek, 4 miles east of Boulder City, on which he resided and engaged in farming and stock raising.

Mr. Howard was married in 1862 to Miss Mary Dawson of Hancock County, Illinois, who passed away in 1873 leaving four children to his care, one son and three daughters.

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IRVING HOWBERT (1860)

Irving Howbert was born in Columbus, Indiana, April 11, 1846, the eldest of six children born to William and Martha (Marshall) Howbert. He passed the first 8 years of his life in the native town, receiving his early education in the common schools of Iowa. He made three trips across the plains with his father with ox teams in 1860 and 1861 when the father was assigned to the missionary field for the Methodist Episcopal Church. The first trip was made when he was at the age of 14. In 1862 the family settled in Colorado City where his mother died the following year.

He was a volunteer soldier in 1864-65 for 6 months in the 3rd Cavalry of Colorado. For several years after settling down in the territory at the age of 20, he accepted any honorable employment that promised remuneration. He was clerk in a general store, cowboy, farmer, and freighter, doing with his might what his hands found to do. In 1869 he was elected clerk of El Paso County and re-elected biennially thereafter four times, declining to remain in office longer. He was chosen cashier of the First National Bank of Colorado Springs. After 2 years he was elected president. After 10 years of executive management he resigned, leaving the bank sound, strong, and prosperous. He was one of the projectors and incorporators of the Colorado Midland Railroad.

He was one of the owners of the Robert E. Lee Mine at Leadville. He was active in the development of the Cripple Creek district. He was one of the promoters and builders of the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek Railroad. He was elected to the State senate as a Republican in 1882.

He went to Europe with his family in 1888, remaining there for the benefit of his health for a period of 15 months. For more than 20 years he served on the board of trustees of Colorado College. By appointment to fill a vacancy, he served a short time as regent of the University of Colorado.

In 1874 he married Miss Lizzie A. Copeland, a native of Illinois and of New England descent. To this union were born two children, Alice May and William.

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WATSON HOWE [no date]

Watson Howe, pioneer cow puncher of Colorado, actor, and newspaper columnist, died at Valley Stream, L. I. [New York], Tuesday (P. August 12, 1931), according to press dispatches from that city.

He was born in Colorado 74 years ago, and at the age of 25 years toured the country as an actor in road shows and operettas that were popular in those days.

Later he became associated with Col. William F. (Buffalo Bill) Cody in the show business, taking parts as a roper and rider. At the age of 60 he located in the East and entered newspaper work, writing a daily column.

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WILLIAM R. and CORA (SHELDON) HOWELL (1859)

Wm. R. Howell was born in Canada and Cora, his wife, in the State of New York. They were married in Colorado. Wm. R. Howell was one of the famous band of '59ers and one of the first settlers on the [Cherry?] Creek. He was one of the organizers of the first ditch known as the Lower Boulder Ditch, which was the first ditch and water right in Colorado. He proved upon the right for the ditch. His ranch comprised 920 acres in Boulder Valley in Boulder County.

Mr. Howell died in Needles, California, December 15, 1899, where he was on a trip in order to regain his health. He was then 65 years of age. Since his demise, his widow has been a resident of Los Angeles, California, and is now 79 years of age. As a young woman she came from Michigan to this State with a family named Leonard, taking up her residence in Boulder County where Mr. and Mrs. Howell met and married. In their family were two daughters. Hattie L., born August 12, 1876, and united in marriage to Fred E. Robinson in 1898. To Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have been born three children, William H., Verna Irene, and Harold E. The sister of Mrs. Robinson being Mrs. Carrie Wood, a resident of California.

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ALFRED F. HOWES (1859)

Alfred F. Howes was born November 25, 1817, in Putnam County, New York. His boyhood days were spent on a farm and his education was obtained in the country schools of the period and at select schools in Lima, Geneva, and Canandaigua, all in his native State. At the age of 22 he left the parental roof and boldly struck out for what was then considered the Far West, finally locating at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, where 15 years of his life was spent in active business

pursuits. Here, on July 5, 1843, he was united in marriage with Mary Lane Buell, who died at St. Peter, Minnesota, in 1858, leaving two sons, Robert and Henry S., and a daughter. The daughter died at the age of 11. Robert is a resident of Fort Collins, Colorado.

Soon after the death of his wife in 1858, the children were sent to friends in the East and the following year Mr. Howes crossed the plains to Denver and 1860 located at Laporte and was the first president and chief executive of the company.

In 1864 he located upon the Howes homestead embracing 640 acres, situated along the north bank of the Cache la Poudre River, one mile east of the present city of Fort Collins.

To this was added by purchase 160 acres, making a valuable estate of 800 acres of the finest land in the valley. He was fairly prosperous in his undertakings, making money by putting up hay and selling it to the government and miners at Black Hawk and Central City. In the early years of his operations in this line he used to get as high as \$150 per ton for hay delivered at Fort Laramie, and kept a string of teams on the road in the fall and winter hauling the product of his ranch to market. The Pioneer Irrigating Ditch, which was among the first built in the county, was taken out by himself and Andrew Ames. The greater part of what was once Judge Howes' splendid farm is now owned by the Water Supply and Storage Co.

In 1862 Mr. Howes was elected county judge and re-elected in 1872. In 1874 he was named a member of the State Board of Agriculture in the act of the territorial legislature establishing the Agricultural College at Fort Collins. He was appointed by [Territorial] Governor William Gilpin in 1861 a member of the first board of county commissioners at Larimer County but failed to qualify. In 1890 Judge Howes was the candidate of the Republican Party for State senator from the second senatorial district, which then embraced the counties of Larimer, Routt, and Grand, and was elected over Judge Edwin A. Ballard.

Mr. Howes died January 16, 1896, in the 79th year of his age.

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#### JOHN D. HOWLAND (1857)

John D. Howland was born in Zanesville, Ohio, May 7, 1843. In 1857, while a mere boy, his ambition for adventure and new scenery led him across the plains. And, before the Pikes Peak excitement was dreamed of, he sought a home among the Sioux Indians, as there were no white settlements. Amid the grand scenery of the Rocky Mountains [he] feasted and trained that power which nature had given him, until from his easel came masterpieces of art.

He was one of the party who laid out the old town of Auraria. He enlisted in the 1st Colorado Cavalry, serving for about 4 years.

For a number of years Mr. Howland was engaged as a Government scout.

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DAVID HOYT (1860)

David Hoyt was born in Tompkins County, New York, where he remained until he attained his majority. He then emigrated to Kansas where he lived 2 years and then crossed the plains to Black Hawk in 1860 where he became a grocer.

In 1862 he located in Denver and engaged in the stage business. From Denver he went to different parts in the State.

His later years were spent in raising fine stock horse.

Mr. Hoyt was a successful business man and his death took from the scene of action one of Denver's best and most earnest citizens.

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MRS. IDA HOYT (1859)

Mrs. Hoyt was born in Dixon, Illinois, on February 11, 1854. She was the daughter of Judge and Mrs. J. M. Johnson. She came to Golden with her parents early in 1859, only a few days after the city had been formed by the Boston Co.

She was married to C. P. Hoyt, once mayor of Golden and warden of the State penitentiary under Governors [James B.] Grant, A. A. [Alva] Adams, and [Charles S.] Thomas. Mrs. Hoyt had made her home continuously in Colorado and died at Golden, Colorado, March 16, 1930, at the age of 76 years. She was survived by two daughters, Miss Mary Hoyt, librarian of the Colorado School of Mines at Golden, and Mrs. Ruth Larison of Anaconda, Montana, and one son, Maurice Hout [sic] of Anaconda.

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JAMES HUBBARD (1860)

James and Hannah (Adams) Hubbard were natives of Maine and Gilmanton, New Hampshire, respectively. Hannah was closely related to the two presidents of the United States, John Adams and John Quincy Adams. She is a daughter of Samuel Adams who died in New Hampshire.

James Hubbard joined the Colony that went to Grinnell, Iowa, in 1854 and there established Grinnell College and the Congregational Church. He bought and sold real estate there for a few years and in 1860 started for Pikes Peak with ox teams.

Arriving in Black Hawk, Gilpin County, Colorado, he engaged in mining and the following year built a log house and made other improvements upon a farm three and a half miles from Boulder on the South Boulder River. His family joined him August 12, 1862, and he continued to cultivate his homestead until a year or two before his death, which event occurred in 1876 when he was in his 66th



year. He was a deacon in the Congregational Church at Boulder and was one of the chief contributors to the building at the time of its erection.

Of his five children, one is deceased. Elizabeth is the wife of Eli Dickerson, a Boulder merchant; Martha is Mrs. LeFevre of Gunnison County; and Sarah is Mrs. Robert Lyman. James E. Hubbard, the youngest of the family, was born in Sanford, Maine, September 22, 1851. In 1862 he came to Colorado with his mother and sisters, spending 11 weeks on the trip.

James E. was a student in the first school erected in Boulder. In 1873 he graduated from the law department of the University of Iowa, returning to Colorado, he practiced law in Georgetown. After 2 years his health failed. Working on his father's farm, his health fully recovered, he went to Boulder. In December 1882 he embarked in an enterprise new to the town and vicinity. He purchased a whole block of land (half of which he has since sold) and built greenhouses. He has handled all kinds of plants, flowers and nursery stock. He has five greenhouses and over 12,000 feet of glass. In 1894 he bought 5 acres of land lying immediately east of the university grounds and has here planted strawberries and ornamental shrubbery.

Mr. James E. Hubbard married Miss Rhoda Duke in 1873. She is a native of Columbus, Ohio. To this union were born six children: James Robert, who graduated from the University of Colorado in 1898; Charles, a member of the class of 1901 in the same institution; Edwin; May; Helen; and Estella.

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THOMAS HUBBARD (1860)

Thomas Hubbard was born near Louisville, Kentucky, about 1820. When 4 years of age he was taken with his parents to Wisconsin. A few years later they settled in Illinois, thence going to Iowa where he was married to Sarah J. Greene. Afterward he built a large lom [sic] mill at Princeton, and this he operated in connection with mercantile interests.

The financial panic of 1857 carried him down with thousands of others. In 1860 he started across the plains with horse teams and, after a tedious journey, reached Denver in June 1860. From there he went to Summit County and began to mine. In 1862 he went to Park County and began mining in Tarryall Gulch.

Returning to Iowa in 1863 Mr. Hubbard brought his family back to Colorado, arriving in South Park on the 9th of September, having made the trip with one horse team and an ox team. On his return he resumed mining at Tarryall, where he acquired valuable placer mine property. In that section he continued to labor until his death in 1874.

Fillmore Hubbard, born in Princeton, Scott County, Iowa, March 2, 1852, was one of six children born to Thomas and Sarah J. Hubbard. His three sisters are Maretta, wife of Rev. J. A. Smith of Pekin, Illinois; Isabella, who married G. M. Ohler, county treasurer of Park County, Colorado; and Emma, whose husband, Thomas Wilkin, is a ranch man near Jefferson, Park County.

When the family settled in Colorado, Fillmore was a boy of 11 years. Educational advantages were meager, and the information he has obtained is due to his self-culture. In the winter of 1872 he had charge of a freighting

outfit for other parties, which he drove from Colorado Springs to Fairplay. Afterwards he bought an interest in his father's mining property in Tarryall, and until the fall of 1875 he gave his attention to mining.

In the spring of 1876 he bought for his mother 160 acres. Shortly afterward took up a homestead of the same size, and preempted another quarter section and there began in the cattle business, at various times adding to his property, making his ranch one of 900 acres.

In company with another man he operated a dairy in Leadville for 7 months in 1884; sold out and returned to the ranch. His property is situated 12 miles south of Fairplay in the heart of a fine agricultural section.

On April 23, 1877, he married Miss Alice Moore, who was born in Indiana, a daughter of Irwin Moore of Lee County, Iowa. They became the parents of eight children, two of whom are deceased. Those living are Clarence E., Sarah Isabella, Irwin F., Thomas M., Basil C., and Ella P.

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STEPHEN J. HUBBELL (1859)

S. J. Hubbell was 3 years of age when his parents removed to Kentucky at the age of 7. [True copy of preceding sentence.] He was in the Milnor Hall preparatory department, Gambler, Ohio. Graduating from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia on the 8th of March 1856 [1856], he opened an office in North Wheeling and served as city physician of Wheeling for 2 years.

In 1859 he started for Pikes Peak. On arriving at Auraria, he found about 2,500 men, nearly all in tents. There were, however, three cabins and a dugout.

He was married March 4, 1868, to Miss Agatha Clarissa Allen who claimed descent from Col. Ethan Allen of Ticonderoga. They became the parents of two children, Clara and Thomas, born in Norfolk, Virginia, and three [more children] Alla [sic], Agatha and Galt [who] were born in Colorado. The experiences of Dr. and Mrs. Hubbell were varied and full of hardships, having many encounters with Indians. Mrs. Hubbell passed away in her 77th year on 27th of January 1917.

Agatha C. Hubbell Ewing was born October 1, 1875, at Corona\*, Colorado. At the age of four her parents moved to Fort Lupton, Colorado, where her father began the practice of medicine. Educated in the Fort Lupton schools, and the Teachers College of Greeley, she was married December 25, 1895, to Harry Howard Ewing, a prosperous young farmer. They have lived continuously on their farm one and a half miles north of Fort Lupton. Six children were born to this union: Millard H., Harry Albert, Allen Clifford, George Lester, Jesse Lee, and Opal Bernice, all of whom are living, and also three grandchildren.

Dr. Hubbell died at Fort Lupton, Colorado, in October 1922. He was 89 years of age. He was survived by three sons, Allan [sic] and Thomas of Denver and W. G. Hubbell of Fort Lupton; also, two daughters, Mrs. John McKinsock and Mrs. H. H. Ewing, both of Fort Lupton.

\*Bright, 1993, p. 36.

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MRS. SARAH HUFFSMITH (1859)

Sarah Huffsmith was born in Monroe County, Pennsylvania, and after marriage located in Union County, Iowa. In 1859 the family drove overland with ox teams to Denver, where they conducted a hotel for several years.

Afterward they moved to a ranch near Evans [Weld County?], experiencing all the hardships of pioneer life. Many times the mother was obliged to flee with her children to the fort for protection from Indians. She was the first white woman to settle on the Platte River in the vicinity of the present town of Evans.

Mrs. Huffsmith died on May 29, 1910, at the age of 90 years. She was survived by her daughters, Mrs. Mary Smith and Mrs. Emma Westover, who lived with her, and her sons, Samuel of Denver, Peter of Greeley, Charles and Albert of Evans, and Mrs. Amelia Beeson, also of Evans.

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WILLIAM H. HULL (1860)

William H. Hull, a brick maker and contractor, built many of the old buildings of early Denver. At 1823 Market Street is still standing a little one-story frame building that bears the distinction of being the first plastered frame residence in the city, which was plastered by him.

Mr. Hull passed away at his home, 2659 Stout Street, of senility at the age of 79 years.

He was a member of the Society of Colorado Pioneers. He is survived by a widow and five children: Mrs. Grace Cipher, Mrs. Jeanette Barry, Miss Mary Hull, C. H. Hull and W. W. Hull, Jr. [sic; H. W. Hull, Jr., in index.]

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EZRA HUMPHREY (1858)

Ezra Humphrey was a native of New York State. He was among the first pioneer miners of Central City and Black Hawk, having arrived here in 1858.

After a few years engaged in mining, he returned to the East and married Mary Brinker, a native of Virginia. In 1879 he again came to Colorado, bringing his family and locating in Denver where he engaged in the real estate business. The changes wrought out in this great western domain since first he set foot on Colorado soil is indeed wonderful to contemplate. Where once one saw but the dreary desert and bands of Indians making a trail to the mountains, now stands metropolitan cities, with all that is found in advanced civilization.

George Walter Humphrey, a son, was born in Nebraska City, Nebraska, January 20, 1873. He was educated in the public schools of Denver and the preparatory

school of Holbrook Military Academy at Holbrook, New York. He also attended Williams College, from which he graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1896. Having chosen the law, he attended the Denver Law School of Denver University in 1898, receiving the degree of L. L. D. [illegible, L. L. B.?] and has practiced in Denver ever since. He is a member of the college fraternity Delta Psi.

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A. B. and CAROLINE HURD (1860)

A. B. and Caroline Hurd were natives of Vermont, crossing the plains in 1860, and reaching their destination after several months of hard travel. He built the first mill on what was then known as Spanish Bar and later retraced his steps to Illinois. He returned with his family and they established their home on Spanish Bar. This trip was also made across the country with ox teams, and in the party was Joe Bates of Missouri, who afterward became one of Colorado's most distinguished men.

After a period, Mr. Hurd lost all of his earnings and prepared to return to Illinois, but in crossing South Park he became affected with snow blindness, from which he never recovered. He died at Holden, Kansas, at the age of 92 years. His wife passed away in Colorado in 1866.

In their family were four children, two having died. The daughter is Mrs. Carrie Nichols of Denver, and [the son is] Nat S. Hurd, who was born in Waltham, Vermont, November 15, 1836, coming with his father when he returned with his family in December 1860.

After his father's failure in business, he sought employment as a clerk, but one morning found in his mail a request that he accept the position of engrossing clerk in the House, the [Colorado] capitol being then located at Golden. The appointment was made by Dr. Holland without Mr. Hurd's knowledge. Dr. Holland and Mr. Hurd were lifelong friends.

On the 6th of June 1869 Mr. N. S. Hurd was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Hawkins, a daughter of S. T. Hawkins, county commissioner of Arapahoe County. To Mr. and Mrs. Hurd were born four children, one died in infancy: Mrs. Pearl Lemmen, born in Denver, died in Grand County, leaving a daughter Helen Hurd Lemmen; [a son] William A., born in Denver, is married and resides in Monroe, Oregon; and [another daughter] Mrs. Maude Hurd Blume, born in Denver, where she now resides (1934).

In 1895 Mr. Hurd was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife who passed away after many year's illness. She was an enthusiastic member of the Pioneer Ladies Aid Society. She was ever generous and kindly to the poor and needy, and her many admirable traits of character won her the love of those with whom she came in contact.

Mr. Hurd was also a member of the Society of Colorado Pioneers.

Mr. S. T. Hawkins, a pioneer of 1860, passed away at Denver, Colorado, January 19, 1886.

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HIRAM E. and TERESA (BOOKER) HURLBURT (1860)

Hiram E. and Teresa (Booker) Hurlburt moved from Linn County, Missouri, to Colorado in the year 1860. They brought the first mill overland to this State. Throughout his life he was engaged in mining and in the milling business.

The Booker family came from Virginia. Hiram E. Hurlburt lived to the notable old age of 91 years and reared a family of eight children.

Their daughter, Miss Mary Esther Hurlburt, was married at Black Hawk, Colorado, on the 1st of October 1873 to Harper M. Orahood, a distinguished member of the Denver Bar, and they became the parents of seven children.

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JOSEPH HURST (1859)

Joseph Hurst was born March 6, 1831, in Lancashire, England. His father's death occurring when he was quite young, his mother again married, leaving the boy to be cared for by a stepfather.

Joseph left England while yet in his teens and came to America, locating in Chicago, later going to Montana Territory. While in Montana, he engaged in mining and later served as clerk and recorder. During the Indian troubles there, he with several other companions decided to leave.

On the journey, which they had undertaken on foot, they were attacked by Indians and one of his party was killed. They lost most of their clothing and boots while crossing a river in making their escape. He walked 300 miles barefooted, then succeeded in buying a pair of boots from another traveler, paying \$8 for them. Leaving Montana Territory, he had several hundred dollars in gold dust.

On May 27, 1859, he arrived at Central City and engaged in mining, following this occupation until he was blasted, losing his arm. He afterward entered the mercantile business, in which he engaged until his death.

On May 3, 1866, at Central City, Colorado Territory, he married Mary Elizabeth Barbour, born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1841. She left Carlisle, April 7, 1863, by ox team, arriving at Central City December 18, 1863.

Three children were born: Frank J. Hurst, Mrs. Anna Hurst Davies, and Mrs. Etta Hurst Stewart.

Joseph Hurst died at Central City, Colorado, October 17, 1875. Mary E. B. Hurst died at Denver, Colorado, September 3, 1914.

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ARTHUR L. HYATT (1860)

Arthur L. Hyatt was born in Brighton, Washington County, Iowa, October 20, 1854.

In 1860 he moved with his parents to Denver, Colorado, and attended school until the spring of 1867. He then moved to a farm on Ralston Creek, 7 miles northeast [sic] of Golden and from 1870 to 1872 worked on the farm for his father, then began farming for himself.

In the fall of 1873 the lower half of his person was paralyzed, leaving him a cripple. He has since had the oversight of the farm and has been engaged in stock growing.

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JOHN W. ILIFF (1859)

John W. Iliff was born December 18, 1831, near Zanesville, Ohio.

Refusing an offer by his father of an investment of \$7,500 and in [sic] a farm, young Iliff declined this offer saying, "No, give me the \$500 and let me go West." Going to Kansas he remained 3 years. In 1859 he started to cross the plains, investing all his means in a stock of groceries and provisions, for which he found a good market upon his arrival in Colorado.

Mr. Iliff was twice married, the first time in January 1864 to Miss Sarah E. Smith of Delaware, Ohio. She died in December 1865, leaving a young son. In March 1870 he married Miss Elizabeth S. Fraser of Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Iliff died February 9, 1878, leaving a wife and four children.

In memory of her father, John W. Iliff, Miss Louise Iliff, step-daughter of Bishop Henry W. Warren of the diocese of Colorado and Wyoming, has given \$50,000 to endow a chair in the Iliff School of Theology at Denver University, September 25, 1910.

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W. H. ILIFF (1859)

W. H. Iliff was born in Ohio January 4, 1836. He arrived in Colorado July 6, 1859. He is a resident of Breckenridge, Colorado.

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Moses Ingram (1859)

Moses Ingram was born in England, emigrated to America in early manhood. In 1859, becoming a pioneer of Colorado, he made an overland journey across the plains with a pair of oxen. After living a short time in Boulder County, he started southward with a little band of emigrants, with a wagon holding his household effects, striking the trail for New Mexico\*. After proceeding a comparatively short distance, one of the wheels of the wagon broke down in such a manner that it could not be repaired and he was forced to pack out. Subsequently, the party of explorers headed by Lieutenant Pike [not Zebulon M. who was killed in 1813], passed that way and, seeing the broken wheel, gave to the place its present name of "Wagon Wheel Gap"\*\*.

Moses Ingram was a mining man and until his death was interested in everything pertaining to mines. He was the discoverer of the famous Ingram Mine at Salina, which has been one of the largest producers of high-grade ore in Boulder County. His wife, whose maiden name was Ellen Griffith, was born in England and resided in Boulder, Colorado.

Edwin J. Ingram, a son of Moses and Ellen Ingram, was born April 8, 1870, in Albany, Green County, Wisconsin. He obtained his elementary education there. Coming with his parents to Boulder in 1883, he attended first the public schools, and afterward the University of Colorado, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1893. Two years later, graduating from the Law Department of the same institution, he began the practice of law in Boulder.

In September 1904, Mr. Ingram was married to Louise Fairvre, a daughter of Charles Fairvre, of Jamestown, Colorado, they have one child, Edwin Jackson Ingram.

\*New Mexico was admitted to the Union in 1912.

\*\*Bright, 1993, p. 151: "Wagon Wheel Gap, on Colorado 149 in Mineral County (est. 1872?). The name is derived from a large wagon wheel found here, supposed to have been left by the Baker prospecting party of 1861, on their way out of the mountains."

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CLARENCE M. IRELAND (Son of Pioneer '59)

Clarence M. Ireland was born at Fort Lupton, Colorado, January 19, 1867, a son of Roger and Sarah (Bradley) Ireland who came to Colorado in 1859.

He was educated in the old Arapahoe School at 17th and Arapahoe Street, Denver. His early life was spent upon the ranch to the age of 15 when he started out to earn his own livelihood. He was first employed as a cow puncher, later, in the live stock business.

In 1915, Mr. Ireland entered into active connection with the Western Life and Casualty Co., with a cash investment of \$100,000 and was elected to the office of 2nd vice president.

On the 24th of December 1894, Mr. Ireland was married to Miss Bertha Strawn of Illinois, a daughter of Henry and Jennie (Ball) Strawn. They became parents of two children, Gaile L. and Earl Strawn Ireland. The elder, whose birth occurred in 1896, is a graduate of the University of [sic; at] Boulder [Colorado].

Mrs. Ireland died July 6, 1918.

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ROGER IRELAND (1859)

Roger Ireland was a native of England and came with his parents to America in 1824. The family home was established at Quincy, Illinois, where Roger was reared and educated.

At the time of the discovery of gold in California, he joined the throng of people who crossed the plains to the Eldorado of the West. He drove a team of oxen from Illinois to the Pacific Coast but did not meet the success that he had anticipated, and in 1858 he returned by way of the overland route to Illinois. In 1859 he came to Colorado and settled near Fort Lupton where he resided to the time of his death, which occurred in 1890 when he was 70 years of age.

He married Sarah Bradley, a native of Illinois of English lineage. She passed away in 1901. The family numbered 11 children, five sons and six daughters of whom Clarence M. Ireland was the youngest. Seven of the number reached adult age.

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JOHN W. IRION (ELMER ?SON, illegible) (1859)

J. W. Irion was born in Ohio in 1837 and on July 5, 1859, arrived in the Pikes Peak region, now Colorado. He resided for a number of years in Douglas County, but his later residence has been at Thomasville in Pithim County [possibly, Pitkin County, but no Thomasville].

Mr. Irion died at Pocatello, Idaho, May 30, 1910. He was an honored member of the Society of Colorado Pioneers. He leaves a family of sons and daughters, all splendid representatives of the class to which Mr. Irion belonged. Two of the sons are members of the Society of Colorado Pioneers. The body was interred at Twin Falls, Idaho.

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JOHN IRVINE (1860)

John Irvine, who was born at a Scotch settlement in county Antrim, Ireland, and came to America in 1834. He followed the carpenter's trade in Philadelphia until 1837, then removed to Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and about 1840 settled in Sandusky, Ohio.

Among his contracts was that for the First Presbyterian Church in Sandusky, but the panic of 1856 occurring about the time, he never received the pay for his work.



In 1859 he started West, going to St. Joseph, Missouri. Thence to Elwood [Ellinwood?], Kansas, where he spent the winter, and in the spring of 1860, with his wife and three sons, driving two yoke of cattle to a wagon and taking with them a cow and provisions for 8 months, they journeyed over the Platte route to Denver, where they arrived in June 1860. They went to Gilpin County and one and one-half miles east of Black Hawk bought a shingle mill, operated by ox power, with a capacity of 40,000 shingles a day.

In the fall he located 6 miles east of Black Hawk on Ralston Creek, where he moved his mill and built a log house. In the fall of 1861 he purchased a home in Denver and removed there.

He and his two elder sons, William and David, enlisted in a Colorado regiment during the Civil War and were mustered out in the spring of 1862. Afterward they settled on [West?] Cherry Creek, 7 miles east of Palmer Lake and engaged in farming and raising stock. They also manufactured shingles, which they hauled to Denver. In 1866 he bought a farm in the Fountain Valley, 25 miles south of Colorado Springs, and 2 years later took his family to the ranch. In time, he became a large farmer and stock man. He returned to Pueblo in 1886 and there died July 3, 1887, at the age of 78 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Irvine were the parents of six children: Samuel, who enlisted as a private in the 7th Kansas Regiment and was promoted to be a captain, resided in Sandusky; John, of Chicago, was a sergeant in a Missouri regiment; William J., of Rocky Ford, Colorado, who was a private in a Colorado regiment; Mrs. Elizabeth Irion of Arizona; David A., who served in a Colorado regiment and resided in Colorado Springs; and Milton B., who was 9 years of age when the family came to Colorado.

In 1861 he [Milton B.] attended school in Denver for a few months. Later he attended a district school in Fountain Valley and also for two winters was a pupil in a private school in Colorado City.

On December 21, 1882, at Lansing, Michigan, he married Mrs. Clara E. Holcomb, who was born near that city. He and his wife have three children, Ruby May, Norman Lee, and Milton H.

In 1886 he sold his farm property and removed to Rocky Ford, where he opened a new farm on the Fork [of the Arkansas?] River, 4 miles from the village. In March 1888 he settled in Colorado Springs and here carried on a real estate loan and insurance business until 1891 when he was elected county assessor. Two years later he was reelected. He was elected mayor of Colorado Springs in April 1897. Since the organization of the El Paso Pioneer Association, he has been its secretary.

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RICHARD IRWIN (1860)

Richard Irwin of Rosita [Custer County] was born in Montreal, Canada, September 30, 1841. He received a common school education and attended the Commercial College at Montreal. He came to Colorado in August 1860. He is by occupation a prospector. He was elected to the House of Representatives in October 1876, receiving 520 votes against 510 for Thomas Thornton, Republican.

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ABRAHAM JACOBS (1859)

Abraham Jacobs was born in Friendsdorf, Germany, August 18, 1834, and came to the United States when but 9 years of age. In 1857 he went to Omaha, Nebraska, where he was engaged in business for himself, continuing until the summer of 1859. He then crossed the plains and engaged in auction and commission business for the first year. [Upon] selling out, he went to Central City, and engaged in general merchandising for about 5 years. In 1867 Mr. Jacobs bought the Denver and Santa Fe State Line, running from Denver to Trinidad.

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OLIVER JACOBS (1860)

Oliver Jacobs was born in Franklin, Venango County, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1835, a son of Jacob and Nancy (Baker) Jacobs. At 13 years of age he went to Illinois where for 5 years he engaged in farming. He then spent one summer in Minnesota from which State he returned to Illinois. Thence he went to Kansas and in the spring of 1860 came to Colorado.

For 30 years (for he has never married) he made his home with the family of Senator Chilcott, who was his warm, personal friend.

Shortly after his arrival in Colorado he located on the ranch where he made his home, on the north side of the Arkansas River near Nyburg, along the line of Missouri Pacific\* and Santa Fe Railroads. He raised large numbers of cattle and horses. He also had fruit orchards in good bearing condition.

\*Noel and others, 1993, Section 29.

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MILES JAIN (1860)

Miles Jain was born in Switzerland, December 21, 1839. He was a lad of but 7 years when brought to the New World by his parents. The family consisted of eight children. He was reared and educated in the State of New York and in 1860 he came West to Colorado. Not long afterward he enlisted for active service in the Union Army and was engaged in duty at the front during the Civil War, until wounded in 1862.

In 1863 he again came to Colorado, settling upon a farm in Boulder County. In 1869 he was married to Miss Mary J. Case, who was born in Cass County, Iowa, January 29, 1852, a daughter of Milton B. and Katherine (Wolf) Case.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jain were born nine children: Benjamin F., who follows farming in Idaho; Lewis M., in the meat business at Twin Falls, Idaho; Clyde C., in Casper, Wyoming; Bertha, the wife of J. C. Boyland; Clara, the wife of William Arbirthnot; Roy L., living in California; Ethan E., a resident of Idaho; Florence V., wife of J. C. Cunningham, San Diego, California; Lottie E., the

wife of Frank Bruning, who is operating her mother's farm; they have one son, Frances L. Bruning. The old homestead of 160 acres is situated near Niwot, Colorado.

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DR. E. [Edwin] JAMES [no date]

Dr. E. [Edwin] James\*, "surgeon, botanist and historian," one of the Col. S. H. Long expedition [that] followed the Pike expedition in 1806, was the first white man who ascended Pikes Peak [in 1820]. He also discovered the famous springs at the foot of the Mountain.

\*Benson, 1994, p. 107.

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JAMES and MARGARET JAMES (1860)

James came to Colorado and settled in Douglas County\* in 1860. In the spring of 1863 he sent East for Mrs. James and their three children. The wife started across the plains with a caravan of ox teams. The Indians were very troublesome at that time and Mrs. James and her companions were obliged to stop at a military post for many days en route, until enough people came along to increase the caravan to a point where the Indians would not dare attack it.

In Douglas County, Mr. and Mrs. James remained until 1889, when they came to Denver and Mr. James engaged in the real estate business. Mr. James died in 1906.

Mrs. Margaret James was born in Illinois in 1831. She married Mr. James there on October 31, 1849. She died at her home, 2228 Stout Street, Denver, on November 21, 1915. Her age was 84. She was survived by two daughters, Mrs. Alice Wells and Mrs. Pearl J. Grout, both of Denver, and a son, John F. James, Placerville, California.

\*Douglas County was one of the 17 original counties in Colorado; all 17 were established in 1861. Noel and others, 1993, section 15.

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MRS. MARGARET A. JAMES (1860)

Mrs. Margaret A. James was born in New York City in 1838. In 1859 she was married to Mr. William H. James in Iowa and together they crossed the plains in 1860 and settled in the mountains of Colorado, moving to Denver in 1882.

Mrs. James has always been prominent in philanthropic work, [and had been] connected with the Denver Orphan Home for 18 years.

Mrs. James died at her residence, 1576 Sherman Ave., May 4, 1908. She leaves two children, Mrs. Lewis E. Lemen (illegible), wife of Dr. Lemen, and Harry C. James, and five grandchildren.

Harry William James II, son of Harry C. James. Evelyn J., daughter, married to F. Warren Oakes, son of Rev. W. Frederick Oakes, in 1916, and [they] have two children, Elaine and Warren.

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WILLIAM H. JAMES (1860)

William H. James was born in Wales February 5, 1838, and came to the United States when but 8 years old. He was educated in Brooklyn, New York, and apprenticed to the trade of watchmaker, which he followed until 1860. He then joined the procession of gold hunters marching toward the Pikes Peak region, arriving at the town of Nevada[ville?], situated at the very head of the gulches [that were] tributary to the original Gregory [Gulch]. He became employed in the milling of gold ores, [but] did not meet with the success anticipated. [He] was chosen mayor of Denver in 1879 by a large plurality. He was associated with the greatest firm of ore buyers and dealers in the products of the mines about Leadville. Eddy Grant and James. [sic]

June 9--The new Wm. H. James Memorial Hall, which (1928) completes the Colorado Natural History Museum in City Park is now the official property of the city. The \$80,000 structure was dedicated in services held at the museum yesterday afternoon. The new South Wing was built by Mrs. Elsie James Lemen and Harry C. James as a memorial to their father, Wm. H. James, one of he original 15 incorporators and builders. Wm. J. James II, son of Harry C. James and grandson of the pioneer, made the presentation address and unveiled a memorial tablet in honor of his grandfather. Mayor [Benjamin Franklin] Stapleton accepted the gift for the city.

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[ANTOINE JANIS and others (1858)]

In 1858, 14 years after Antoine Janis ventured into the Cache la Poudre Valley in 1844, John B. Provost, Francis and Nicholas Janis, Antoine Le Beau, Todd Randall, E. W. Raymond, B. Goodman, Oliver Morrisette, and others came down from Fort Laramie with their families, looking for the most promising site for a town. After skirting the hills as far south as Denver, the party returned north to the "River of the Hidden Powder" and located on its banks a town to be known as Colona. This marks the first community settlement made in Laramie County, and from this nucleus the region has developed into the present populous and prosperous county, dotted with farms, towns, and cities.

It is surety no disgrace that many of the first settlers had Pocahontas wives. Indeed, then was not a single white woman on the Poudre in 1858 and only one in 1859.

In 1860 quite a number of settlers located in the Cache la Poudre Valley, including J. M. Sherwood, F. W. Sherwood, A. F. Howes, Joseph Knight, Alphonso

La Roque, Joseph Mason, James B. Arthur, John Arthur, Thomas Cline, M. B. Davis, Daniel Davis, John Davis, G. R. Strauss, Joseph Prindergast, Dwight Scoutton [Scotton, in index], Thomas Earnest, Ranger Jones, and Fletcher Earnest.

Many of these first settlers came across the plains in the Pikes Peak rush of 1859 and 1858 and 1860 and, being disappointed in their great quest for gold, sought homes in the fertile valleys of the Cache la Poudre and Big Thompson of the Cache Rivers, and the population of the county\* in the fall of 1860 was about 100.

\*The 17 original counties in Colorado were established in 1861. Noel and others, 1993, section. 15.

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JAMES JARVIS (1860)

James Jarvis was of English parentage. Crossing the plains by ox team in 1860, he located in Georgetown and conducted a blacksmith shop in connection with a hotel. His family consisted of two children, George H., aged 9, and Eliza Jane, age 6 years. In 1868 he removed to Wet Mountain Valley near Silver Cliff, taking up a squatter's claim and farmed for a number of years and also conducted a blacksmith shop.

He married a third wife, Mrs. Jane Archibald, who had a daughter, Inge, by a previous marriage. This daughter at the age of 14 became the wife of George H. They became the parents of five children, one died in infancy. Those living are Mrs. Munroe Fields, of Durango, James Jarvis, Durango, Mabel Miller of Gallup, New Mexico, and Winifred Arrington of Gallup, New Mexico.

Eliza Jane married Albert A. Vannatter, son of Mrs. Caroline Kidd, in 1870. They were the parents of two daughters, Ida A. and Ada E. When the girls were still young, the parents separated. Ida was given to her grandmother, Mrs. Kidd, and Eliza Jane Vannatter was again married to Tom Maxwell, son of Mrs. Carreth, a friend of Mrs. H. A. W. Tabor. Mrs. Tabor wanted to adopt Ada when she was 1 1/2 years old. When 9 years old, Ada, with her mother lived in Salida, also in the Wet Mountain Valley, until at the age of 19 they moved to Aztec, New Mexico, where she married Percy Nobel, a son of Peter Nobel, and his wife who was a daughter of "Father" Vipont. To this union a daughter, Hazel, was born. Hazel was adopted by her grandmother, who was married to Jack Foster, and given the name of Foster.

Hazel Nobel Foster married Ellis Lee Hayes, September 17, 1912, at Grand Junction, Colorado. Eight children were born to this union: David, Floyd, Ralph, Erma, Mabel, Peggy, Fay and Fern, twins, and Laura Margaret, deceased. Later she married Lafayette Wells Green and they have one son, Willard Milton Green.

In 1895, Ada E. Vannatter Nobel married Ernest A. Potter and they became the parents of two children, James H. Potter and Opal Lovina Potter. James H. married Ursula Todd in 1923. One boy was born to them, Harold Dean Potter. Opal Lovina married Jesse Jobe in 1920 and had two children, Kenneth W. Jobe and Junior Henry Jobe. She is now the wife of Benson Hollar of Bayfield,

Colorado, who was born in Colorado. When a baby, both parents died and he was adopted by a Mrs. Hollar.

James Jarvis died at Aztec, New Mexico, at the age of 104 years. Eliza died at Aztec, New Mexico, at the age of 43. George Jarvis left his family at Farmington, New Mexico. They never heard from him and did not know what became of him.

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JOHN JOHNS (1859)

John Johns came first to Denver in 1859 when he brought freight from Omaha, driving an ox team across the plains. He continued as a freighter making numerous trips between Denver and Omaha until he enlisted in the Union service and was assigned to service on the gunboat squadron, which did such effective service on the Mississippi during the Civil War.

He married Catherine E. Cahill and again came to Denver in 1868. Mr. Johns was a contractor and builder. His death occurred in Denver in 1909 at the age of 69.

Mrs. Catherine Johns died in 1904 aged 55 years.

Their daughters [sic], Miss Alice E. Johns, was united in marriage to Henry Arthur Hopkins and [is] now residing and owner of a section of valuable land near Eastlake\*, Colorado. To Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins have been born three children, Earl H., Faye Marie, and Gladys E.

\*Eastlake, Adams County, was annexed to Thornton in 1990, Eastlake was named for nearby East Lake. PO: June 8, 1912-; Pop. 500. Benson, 1994, p. 61.

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LAMBERT A. JOHNSON [no date]

Lambert A. Johnson was born in Hanover [Hannover], Germany, September 1829. He died March 2, 1903, at Denver, Colorado. He came to America when a young man and went to California over the Santa Fe Trail in '49. He was shipwrecked on return trip. Yanke-Plate was the name of the ship. He also escaped robbery in a hotel at New Orleans.

He was married in St. Louis to Anna A. Ableen. In 1860 they, with their two sons, John H. and Louis A., came to Colorado with ox teams. Louis was only 10 days old when they started. [They] had also an Indian scare from which she never recovered. She lived to be 80 years old and died at Pyramid\*, Colorado, May 15, 1917. They built the Apollo Hall at Central City, Colorado. The first school was in this building.

He had a bakery. He was also engaged in mining and quartz hauling, freighting to the Black Hills in 1876, and had a second-hand store on Blake Street.

John H., Louis A., Helena M., Albert T., and Rose E. Egry settled in Routt\*\* County, Colorado, in 1868. Albert T. Johnson died August 1, 1905. John H. Johnson died February 1, 1934.

\*Pyramid Peak in Pitkin County, Colorado, is in a wilderness area. No data found on a town named "Pyramid."

\*\*Routt County was established in 1877. Noel and others, 1993, section 16.

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BRUCE JOHNSON (1859)

Bruce Johnson came to Denver in 1859 by ox team. In 1860 he took out the first irrigation ditch in Weld County\*. He was a member of the Colorado Constitutional Convention and was a member of the Colorado Legislature before and after Statehood. He was a leader in the range cattle industry, having his headquarters on the site for Greeley before the city was founded\*\*. Mr. Johnson was associated with J. K. Mullen in the organization of the Colorado Milling and Elevator Co. He founded the Union Bank here in 1877 and was president of this bank and its successor, the Union National Bank, for 46 years.

Mr. Johnson died June 19, 1930, at Greeley, Colorado, after a brief illness at the age of 95 years. He was survived by his widow, Mrs. Alice Gill Johnson.

\*Weld County was one of the original 17 counties, established in 1861. Noel and others, 1993, section 15.

\*\*in April 1870, Benson, 1993, p. 89.

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J. MOTT JOHNSON (1859)

A resident of Colorado since 1859 and one of the best-known pioneers of Jefferson County died at his ranch home at Johnson Station on the interurban railroad on August 13, 1920, of apoplexy.

Mr. Johnson served as sheriff of Jefferson County in 1876 and for 18 years was clerk of the district court at Golden. At the outbreak of the Civil War Mr. Johnson returned to his native State, Illinois, and enlisted, serving 4 years. At the close of the war he returned to Colorado.

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HON. JAMES M. JOHNSON (1859)

James M. Johnson was born in Blandford, Hampden County, Massachusetts, June 14, 1814, of English and Scotch ancestry. His father's family were among the first English emigrants who settled in Massachusetts. His mother's family, McKay by name, also settled in Massachusetts, whither they had emigrated from Scotland.

Captain Jonas Johnson, his father, served with distinction during the Revolutionary War, at the close of which he settled on a farm near the town of Blandford where he continued to reside until 1819. He then moved to Chenango County, New York, where James M. spent his boyhood days, working on his father's farm and in attendance at the public schools until attaining the age of manhood.

He was married in 1838 to Eleanora Stratton and soon afterward moved to Dixon, Lee County, Illinois, where he settled on a farm and for the succeeding 9 years was engaged extensively in the cattle trade. In 1848 he embarked in the hardware business at Dixon in company with Alanson Smith.

In the spring of 1859, stimulated by the reports of the boundless wealth of the Rocky Mountain region, he emigrated across the plains, arriving at Pikes Peak in June 1859. The following fall he selected the site on which the city of Golden\* now stands, as the most desirable point to establish himself a home. He immediately erected a large tent on the same lot now occupied by the Johnson House and established the first hotel in the settlement.

In the fall of 1859 he built the Johnson House, which still stands as one of the oldest landmarks of the city. Mr. Johnson continued in the hotel business from the time he first settled in Golden until January 1880, when he retired from business, leasing the hotel to H. C. Alford.

In 1860 he participated prominently in the organization and settlement of the town called Golden City, of which Daniel McClury, James McDonald, and himself were made aldermen with J. W. Stanton as mayor.

The town was afterward incorporated under the laws of the Territory\*\* January 2, 1871. Mr. Johnson took an active part in the municipal affairs of the thriving town and was elected the first justice of the peace in 1860, soon after the organization of the first territorial government as Jefferson Territory\*\*\*, afterward changed to Colorado by act of Congress in 1861. During the same year he was elected sheriff of Jefferson County, serving until 1862 when he was appointed postmaster of Golden. In the spring of 1864 he was appointed probate judge of the county, followed by his election to that office in the fall of the same year. He was reelected each year until January 14, 1878, when he declined to serve longer.

In 1861 he was chosen the first superintendent of the public schools. The judge has a family of five children, two sons and three daughters. His second son, J. M. Johnson, Jr., was sheriff of Jefferson County.

\*Benson, 1994, p. 85.

\*\*Noel and others, 1993, section 14, describes the various territories from which Colorado was carved. Colorado Territory was created February 28, 1861.

\*\*\*Benson, 1994, p. 108.

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MRS. MARY JOHNSON (1859)

Mrs. Mary Johnson came to Colorado in 1859. Since that time she has lived in Clear Creek County and in Denver. Mrs. Johnson died at her home, 2106 Downing Street, November 25, 1921, at the age of 83 years.



She was survived by her husband, J. S. Johnson, a veteran of the Civil War, and two sons, W. D. Leonard of Denver and Frank Leonard of Boulder.

On September 15, 1929, Frank Leonard, 62 years old, Colorado pioneer, died at Mercy Hospital, Denver, interment at Fairmount Cemetery. Mr. Leonard was born in Denver and lived here until 20 years ago, when he moved to Boulder. He was connected with the Cities Service Company.

His widow and a brother, W. D. Leonard of Denver, survive.

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#### NATHANIEL D. JOHNSON (1860)

Nathaniel D. Johnson was born in Winneshiek, Iowa, August 7, 1857, and was the younger of two children, having a sister, Mrs. Mary Woodward, who resides in Howard County, Iowa. When he was 4 weeks old his mother died and the friend, Mrs. Joshua P. Johnson who had attended her in her last illness, feeling a tender pity in her heart for the orphan boy, took him home with her. There she supplied every comfort that her means permitted. When she and her husband decided to move to Colorado they legally adopted the child, then two and a half years old, and his father's name of David Easler was changed to his adopted father's name of Johnson.

In the spring of 1860 the family came to Colorado, where Mr. Johnson engaged in mining. After some years he took up a homestead of 160 acres situated one mile north of Hay Stack Mountain. On that place he engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in September 1897. He was a citizen of Clarke County, Ohio, born in 1816 and was 79 years of age at the time of his death.

In boyhood, Nathaniel P. [sic] acquired a common school education. While he was in school, on the breaking out of small pox in the neighborhood, he was vaccinated and later when his scar was healed he took off the scab and went around the neighborhood vaccinating the boys who had escaped the doctors in their rounds. In that way he was given the name of "Doc," which has clung to him ever since.

At the age of 16 he began at farm work and herding cattle, trading horses, etc. When he was 19 he went to the northern part of the State where he worked as a cowboy for 2 years. Returning to Left Hand [Canyon?] he farmed for one year then went again to the northern part of the State with a bunch of cattle of his own. There he took care of his cattle until the fall of 1880 and at the same time worked for others. On selling g his stock he returned to Left Hand [and on?] February 14, 1881, he married Mrs. Florilla Dagle, the widow of Joseph Dagle and daughter of Joseph and Herrilda (Pribble) Hall.

After his marriage, Mr. Johnson took up 160 acres where he now resides. He has since followed stock raising and has met with remarkable success in his business ventures. He is one of the few men who have made a success of the cattle business at all stages of the work and his efficiency in the business has made him prominent among the stock raisers of his community. In addition to his cattle interests he takes an active part in public affairs and is particularly interested in educational matters. For several years he served as a member of the school board.

HON. THOMAS H. JOHNSON (1860)

Thomas H. Johnson was born in Dixon, Illinois, May 23, 1839. He was a farmer's son and used to hard work from sunrise to sundown. In those days school houses were few and far between and the opportunity for boys and girls to get the rudiments of an education were scarce. But "Tom" mastered the three R's and worked on the farm, thereby becoming well-grounded in the cultivation of the soil and the growing of live stock. After he had reached his majority, he became infected with the Western fever and wanted to be a gold seeker. He joined an immigrant party for Colorado, arriving at Golden on June 29, 1860. But placer mining did not appeal to him when he reached the El Dorado of his hopes and with a small party of men he went to the Big Thompson Valley, arriving there on July 3, 1860.

His brief stay at and about Golden had shown him that hay was a valuable commodity. Then was there plenty of rich grass on the prairie that could be cut and hauled into the mountains, and hay at \$100 to \$150 per ton at Black Hawk and Central City was far more profitable than placer mining, for it was more sure. The hay was in sight, while it was plain to know the yellow metal was elusive and not to be found when expected. He farmed quite a number of acres, several of them being planted with potatoes and he and a neighbor, Frank Gard, were first in the valley to raise them in quantities to sell. They hauled them to Fort Laramie and Fort Sanders in Wyoming and to Fort Morgan, Colorado.

Mr. Johnson also engaged at stock raising while tilling the soil. He got a contract in 1867 from the Union Pacific Railroad Co. to grade the right of way from Cheyenne west to Ogden, Utah, which was completed in due time.

In 1865 or '66, he, with Judge Howes and others, called the first Republican mass meeting ever held in Laramie County. It convened in Fort Collins and elected delegates to the Territorial Convention held in Denver and from that day Tom has been an active participant and one of the chief attendants at county and State conventions. He has also been an active member of the Cattlemen's Association, held in Denver and elsewhere.

He returned to Dixon in the winter of 1868 and '69 and married Eliza M. Rogers on February 25, 1869. The young couple went to the Big Thompson Valley and there they have since resided, every roof that covered them being home in its best sense, made so by a woman whose altar has been the family hearthstone.

Four {sic} children have been born to them: Burton W., engaged at mining at Seven Troughs; Mrs. Myrna A. Richey of Lone Tree, Iowa; [and] Mrs. Edna G. Ish of Longmont.

Mr. Johnson was Laramie County's representative in the Third General Assembly, was deputy warden of the State penitentiary during Governor [Albert W.] McIntire's administration, and Governor [Charles S.] Thomas appointed him State Game and Fish Commissioner, offices that he filled with credit to himself and the State.

WILLIAM BIRD JOHNSON (1860)

Wm. B. Johnson was born in Illinois in 1843. When 14 years of age he went with his parents to Wisconsin where he became a printer's apprentice. In 1860 he came to Denver and worked in a printing shop in Auraria. Some time later he assisted Wm. Train Mine in editing an anti-Lincoln paper in Golden, and then returned to Denver and cast his lot with the Rocky Mountain News.

In 1864 he enlisted under Col. George C. Shoup in a campaign against the Indians. He was under arms for 6 months and then chose Central City as his new field. He was married in 1869. Six years later he returned to Denver and worked on the Tribune. In 1880 he returned to the News for which he worked in various capacities for 25 years.

Mr. Johnson died at his home, 730 Fox Street, on April 10, 1911, at the age of 68. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Margaret Johnson, and six children: Mrs. Dr. A. A. Rittenour; Mrs. Harvey Cordingly; Mrs. Florence Barron; Paul Johnson, foreman of the mail man [sic] of the Chicago American; Earl Johnson, foreman of the mail room of the Denver Times; and Archie Johnson, a civil engineer of Denver.

AARON and LUCY HELEN JONES (1860)

Aaron Jones was born near Richmond, Virginia. The paternal ancestors were among the early settlers of Virginia, with the development of which later generations were identified.

Aaron came to Colorado in 1860 and settled in Central City, where he was the first man to experiment in deep mining. From that time until his death he was interested in mining in which he met with more than ordinary success. He held a prominent position among the citizens of Central City, who elected him their mayor, and also was a member of the city council.

His death occurred in 1890. He and his wife, who is now living in Denver, became the parents of four sons and one daughter. One son, Ralph, was killed in the Battle of Santiago, Cuba, during the Spanish [-American] War, he being a member of Company B, 7th Regiment, U. S. Infantry.

Morton Jones, until 12 years of age, attended the public schools of Gilpin County. He was born at Nevadaville, Gilpin County, Colorado, in 1865. At the age of 22, he was appointed deputy county clerk of Elbert County and spent one year in Kiowa. For 2 years he was deputy county clerk of Kit Carson County. During 1895 and '96 he served as assistant chief clerk of the State legislature. Going to Hugo, he was for 4 years editor and proprietor of the Lincoln County Ledger at Hugo. While at the head of this weekly he was appointed clerk of the district court. For some time he served as deputy county clerk of Lincoln County under Mr. La Due.

The marriage of Mr. Jones took place in 1896 and united him with Mrs. Alice B. Griswell of New York.

AARON M. JONES (1860)

Aaron M. Jones was born in Norfolk, Virginia, October 31, 1825. In 1851 he emigrated overland to California and was one of the pioneer miners in Sierra and El Dorado Counties, where he remained until 1859. Thence he returned East on a visit, but early in the spring of 1860 he again started West on his return to California. Upon his arrival at the Missouri River, the news of the discoveries at Pikes Peak arrested his attention and, joining a company of emigrants, among whom was Leopold Weil now living in Denver, proceeded thither, traveling across the plains with ox teams. Arriving in the mountains, he encamped at Nevada district, Gilpin County, and immediately began prospecting and mining. He continued for many years to labor hard, digging prospect holes, without much success. Although having discovered the Hidden Treasure, now one of the best paying mines in Gilpin County as early as 1862, his limited means from that time until 1878 prevented him from developing the mine.

In January 1878 he, in company with six others, again began work on the hidden Treasurer, which shortly afterward developed into good pay and has since yielded over \$400,000, being one of the most celebrated mines in Gilpin County and is known as the Hidden Treasure Mining and Milling Co., of which Mr. Jones is president and half owner. No work has been done upon the Hidden Treasure Mine from the time of its discovery by Mr. Jones in 1862 until 1869 when he took in three partners and began work, which he continued for 2 years, with profitable results, until striking what is known as cap rock.

He then leased his interests to his partners, who continued the work and, after sinking down 140 feet without reaching pay ore, again abandoned the mine. From that time until January 1878 the mine was idle. Work was again resumed and the first cord of ore taken from the bottom of the shaft paid and has continued to pay richly ever since. The shaft is now 1,000 feet deep with numerous levels. The deeper the mine the better the pay. The 800-foot level is in "average pay" to the eastern boundary and in "big pay" 400 feet west. The 900- and 1000-foot levels are also in "good pay" west.

The mine consists of 700 linear feet on Hidden Treasure, California, and Indiana lodes. The company owns [a] 20-stamp mill in Black Hawk and proposes to erect another mill of 30 stamps. They have realized in 2 1/2 years of operations mill profits to the amount of \$200,000 and employ from 40 to 50 men. The officers of the company are A. M. Jones, president; Samuel V. Newell, treasurer; John Johnson, mill superintendent; and P. C. Hanson, mine superintendent.

E. D. JONES (1860)

E. D. Jones was born at Newtown Point, Chemung County, New York, January 17, 1845. There were but very few houses and one store in the place. His father secured the back room of the store as a temporary place to live, and that room was his birthplace. The village was later laid out and name Elmira and is now one of the great cities of the Empire state. In 1846 the family moved to Flint, Michigan, and in 1848 to Springfield, Iowa. In 1852 the father entered

40 acres of land of the Government for \$1.25 per acre. The son, E. D. Jones, is now in possession of the deed signed by President Millard Fillmore; his family laid out the town of Springville in Linn County.

When at the age of 15 E. D. Jones crossed the plains with ox teams, arriving in Denver in May 1860, being 2 months on the way. He returned to Iowa in the fall and in 1862, when 17, enlisted in Co. H. 24th Iowa Right [Light? Infantry?] and was all through the Civil War until it closed in 1865.

In 1868, Mr. Jones was married to M. Josephine McCormac, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. W. E. McCormac. Five children were born of this union. Rubetta Luella, who died in Palo Alto, California, November 11, 1922; and the two daughters and two sons remaining are married and have families and live in California. Mrs. Jones died on March 5, 1927, after a happy married life of 58 and a half years.

The above sketch was received by Mrs. M. D. McGrath June 19, 1928, after answering a letter read in "Municipal Facts," Denver. He located in Golden City and was employed by Sidney Williams. His present address: Mr. E. D. Jones, 2326 W. 8th Street, Los Angeles, California.

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HUGH R. JONES (1859)

Hugh R. Jones, a pioneer of the West, came with ox team to Denver in 1859, reaching his destination after various encounters with the Indians while en route.

Miss Nemma [illegible] L. Jones, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh R. Jones, was married to Charles W. Eggert on the 18th of January 1915. By a former marriage, Mrs. Eggert had two children: Hugh, born January 28, 1902, and Laura, born September 26, 1904.

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JACOB CALVIN JONES (1860)

Jacob Calvin Jones was born in Danville, Pennsylvania, September 21, 1838, and came to Colorado in 1860 with an ox team.

In 1862 he went into partnership with his brother, William, and together they bought several tracts of land on the Platte River. The partnership was dissolved in 1871 and Mr. Jones remained at Louviers until 1883 when he moved to Englewood. He was the first sheriff of Douglas County and was also mayor of Englewood for several years.

In 1872 he married Miss Mary Ann Marshall of Marathon County, Wisconsin. Mr. Jones died November 1922. He was survived by three children, Woodie, Clifford Jones, and Virginia Raup.

JAMES N. JONES, M.D. (1860)

James N. Jones was born in Uniontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1840, of English and Welsh descent. His early life, until he was 15 years of age, was spent on a farm and in attending school, after which he attended high school at Sweetey, Pennsylvania, 2 years. He then decided to study medicine and, with that view, during the next 3 years read under Smith Fuller, M.D., of his native town.

On March 8, 1860, he received his degree of M.D. from the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. During the spring of that year, he came to Colorado, arriving in August, and located in Nevadaville, Gilpin County, where during the succeeding 3 years he was engaged in the practice of medicine. He practiced in Empire, Clear Creek County, one year and in Denver 6 months.

He then preempted 160 acres of land on Boulder Creek in Weld County, 5 miles southeast of Longmont, on which he resided 2 years, engaged in practice. He again moved to Denver where he practiced until 1869. In August 1869 he moved to Burlington, Boulder County [sic. The present Burlington, in Kit Carson County, was established in 1887. Benson, 1994, p. 28, and Bright, 1993, p. 22.], where he continued practice until the Chicago, Colorado, Colony, located where Longmont now stands. He moved thither and became a member of the colony and erected one of the first residences built in Longmont.

Dr. Jones was married in June 1869 to Miss Mary Bailey, daughter of J. C. Bailey of Weld County and has one son.

MICHAEL JONES ("RANGER JONES") (1860)

Michael Jones, better known as Ranger Jones, was born in October 1816 in Kentucky. In 1860 he came to the Cache la Poudre Valley and began dealing heavily in cattle, horses, and mules, amassing a large fortune, amounting at one time to \$400,000. Along in the 70's Mr. Jones moved to Kansas where he purchased 800 acres of land in one body and built himself a home on it.

He was the father of Mrs. Thomas Earnest, whose husband was a Cache la Poudre pioneer and for many years occupied an extensive ranch on the north side of the river, about a mile west of Timnath. The farm was later owned by the late G. R. "Bob" Strauss, and is now the property of his brother Herman Strauss.

After moving to Kansas Mr. Jones made frequent trips to his former Colorado home to visit with his daughter Mrs. Earnest and other old time pioneer friends. He could take a joke as well as give one and was given the name "Ranger Jones," a name that stuck to him as long as he lived.

"Ranger" Jones died July 12, 1889, at his home near Vining, Kansas.

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OSCAR JONES (1859)

Oscar Jones was born near Troy, Wisconsin. It was in 1859 that Oscar Jones left Wisconsin and came to Colorado with John C. Fremont. Later he was with Kit Carson the scout in New Mexico\* at the time the Civil War broke out. In 1862 he went east to Richland County, Illinois, where he was married in 1865 and there their two children were born.

In 1881 Mr. Jones, son, accompanied his parents on their various removals and completed his education in the schools of Colorado. In 1901 he was appointed postmaster of Broomfield, conducting the office in addition to the management of his general store.

In 1903 Mr. Jones was married to Miss Minnie Churchhill and to them have been born two children, Eva M. and Edgar, Jr. [sic]

\*New Mexico was admitted to the Union in 1912.

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THOMAS J. JONES (1859)

Thomas J. Jones was born in Madison County, Illinois, in 1820. His father and family early moved to Jacksonville, Illinois, being the third family to settle in the county.

When 22 years old, Thomas J. emigrated to the Platte purchase, then occupied by Indians. After a short residence in Iowa and Nebraska he took the Pikes Peak gold fever and came to Colorado, arriving in Boulder the 14th of May 1859 with the wagon loads of goods, which he sold off immediately and went to mining in Gold Run. He returned in the fall of that year and the following spring brought out his family and went to Gold Dirt, where he sold goods and built the big Gold Dirt Hotel.

But before going to the mountains in July 1859 he took up his Valmont ranch to have something to fall back on and he fell back to it in 1862 where he resided most of the time, keeping the only hotel of the place, having also a valuable farm that has never known the "ornament" of a mortgage.

Having always lived on the border, he is a true type of the pioneers of the West.

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WILLIAM R. JONES (1860)

William R. Jones was born July 18, 1838, a son of John and Catherine (Foglesong) Jones, who were natives of Virginia. The father was one of the pioneers of Indiana and about 1840 moved to Schuyler County, Missouri. In 1863 he again moved westward, bringing from Missouri a herd of young cattle. He

devoted himself to their care for some time. He then sold out and turned his attention to the management of a ranch in Boulder County. His death taking place in 1873.

While in Missouri he was occupied in the manufacture of woolen goods, first having a mill in the country and afterward in Lancaster. The following are the names of his children: Mary, Mrs. Wm. Breford of Lancaster, Missouri; Juda, Mrs. Robert Neeley [illegible, Hobart Feeley?] of Lancaster; Lena, Mrs. Joseph Groseclose; Eliza, Mrs. James Beasley of Longmont; Lydia, widow of Thomas Newman of Colorado; William R. Isaac [Jones?], a farmer of Oakland, Oregon; Wiley, a ranch man and stock man of Idaho and Missouri; [and the] widow of Joseph Shelton of Lowell, Washington.

The boyhood of William R. was spent in Johnson County, Indiana, his birthplace, and in Missouri. He assisted his father on the farm and in the factory during his youth and in 1860 struck out for himself. Coming to this State (Colorado), he engaged in mining at Breckenridge for 3 years, then went to Poudre Valley and, in company with T. W. Whiting (or Whitney), commenced work on the Whitney ditch for the purpose of watering his land and that of his partner. Subsequently he sold out his business interests there and engaged in freighting from Omaha to Denver and outlying camps. In 1867 he homesteaded his present ranch and at once began digging the Jones ditch, a private ditch, which he still owns. Up to 1886 he and his brother, Willey [sic], were occupied in feeding cattle, after which he raised horses for a few years. He bought some thoroughbred animals and started in the business of raising horses but the ruinously low prices at the time he wished to sell was disastrous and he lost nearly \$20,000.

Since then he has only raised a few horses and cattle, sufficient for his own needs on the farm and has been interested in general agriculture.

He has bought and sold land extensively and is now the owner of over 300 acres of bottom land.

On June 16, 1876, Mr. Jones married Miss Alice Goetchins, daughter of George C. Goetchins, a native of Ohio. Three children were born to this union: Carrie, Millie, and William R., Jr. Carrie is the wife of James Warren, a ranchman and stock man of Kersey, Colorado. The two younger children are at home.

Mr. Jones was one of the organizers of district No. 17. He has been active in the promotion of good schools and teachers and for several years served as a member of the board of education. He is a stockholder in the Union Bank of Greeley and has been prominently connected with different ditch companies in his locality.

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WILLIAM W. JONES (1859)

William W. Jones was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1835. He came to Colorado in 1859 and followed mining in Gregory Gulch, later going into the cattle business. During the early 60's he had a cabin at the foot of Pikes Peak and ranged his cattle from there to Canon City. He was a friend of Bob Womack who discovered the first gold at Cripple Creek. He was a personal



friend of Chief Coloraw and the chief was a frequent visitor at the Jones cabin.

Mr. Jones died at his home near Littleton February 8, 1920. He was survived by a widow Mrs. Mary Ella Jones and seven children.

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ANNA E. JUCHEM [no date]

Anna E. Juchem was born on the old Juchem ranch at Arvada, a daughter of John and Anna Elizabeth Juchem.

That Miss Juchem is making a comprehensive, accurate, and scientific study of farming is indicative through her connection with the local grange--known as Clara Creek Valley Grange No. 4--also with the State and National Grange.

She is well known as a representative of one of the pioneer families of Arvada who have been so closely associated from the early days with the agricultural development of this section of the State. She claims that she is the only person of her age in Colorado who as spent her entire life on the place on which she was born, not having been away from the ranch more than one month at a time and not more that 6 months altogether.

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JOHN J. JUCHEM [no date]

John J. Juchem was born near Frankfurt on the Rhine, Germany, in 1831. In 1854 he came to America and soon afterward located at St. Joseph, Missouri. In February 1861 he started across the plains for Colorado reaching Denver in April of that year. He found work with a Mr. Condon, who had located a homestead on what is now know as the Juchem ranch near Arvada and, after working on the place a year, he purchased the relinquished [property] from his employer. In 1863 he went back to St. Joseph and was married, returning here almost immediately with his bride.

Mr. Juchem died at his home near Arvada on January 21, 1911. He was survived by one son, Henry J. Juchem ex-county clerk of Jefferson County, and three daughters, Miss Anna Juchem [sic], Mrs. Lena Hallowell of Arvada, and Mrs. R. L. Fishburn of Golden.

Mr. Juchem would have attained his 80th birthday had he lived until the 5th of March.

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G. L. KALBAUGH (1860)

G. L. Kalbaugh came to Colorado in 1860 when 9 years old. He resided in Idaho Springs for a short time, later he lived in Golden. He was interested in mining properties throughout the State.

Mr. Kalbaugh died in El Paso, Texas, December 21, 1920. Three sons survived him: W. H. Kalbaugh of Denver; A. E. Kalbaugh of Winnipeg, Canada; and T. E. Kalbaugh of Sacramento, California.

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PERRY KALBAUGH (1859)

Perry Kalbaugh came with his father in the first gold rush in 1859. They became interested in mining and accumulated an early fortune, which later was lost in other ventures.

Mr. Kalbaugh operated the Cashier, Mendotie, and Phoenix Mines near Georgetown at the time they were producing thousands of dollars worth of ore every day. He also was connected with quarries in this and other western States. Rock used in construction of the breakwater at San Pedro, California, and the U.S. Grant Hotel at San Diego was quarried under his direction. At one time he had 60 teams of horses hauling ore at Leadville.

One of Mr. Kalbaugh's cherished possessions was an ancient stage coach in which he crossed the plains and in which Abraham Lincoln once rode. The coach, over a century old, was among many treasured relics that he kept in Golden until his death, which occurred April 4, 1929, at the Denver General Hospital, at the age of 74 years. He was survived by three sons: Eugene, Harold, and Lee, all of Los Angeles; and two sisters, Miss Ruby Kalbaugh of Golden and Mrs. Mary Whited of Pueblo.

He had been a ward of the county for 10 years.

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GEORGE W. KASSLER (1860)

George W. Kassler was born in Canajoharie, Montgomery County, New York, September 12, 1836.

In 1857 he went to Omaha, Nebraska. Early in 1860 he left Omaha for the journey across the plains, occupying 24 days. He arrived in April and at once entered the banking house of Turner and Hobbs.

Mr. Kassler was married in 1865 to Miss Maria T. Stebbins of Clinton, New York, and has two sons.

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JOHN C. KAUFMAN (1860)

John C. Kaufman was born in Nassau, Germany, February 20, 1838. Coming with his parents to America when 10 years old, he landed at New Orleans in 1848.

The family settled in St. Louis where he was educated and learned the tailor's trade. In 1860, when the Pikes Peak excitement was at its height, he came to Colorado and for a time lived in Weld County near the present town of Greeley, living in a tent.

He returned to St. Louis [and] after a brief stay became a permanent resident of Colorado, and in 1861, with others, engaged in mining and prospecting.

He was one of the discoverers of Washington Gulch. He continued to mine until about the year 1887, and during this time acquired, in addition to his mining properties, large interests in Denver realty.

He was the first deputy assessor of Arapahoe County.

In 1865 he opened the Colorado house, which he owned and operated.

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LEE KAYSER (1858)

Lee Kayser was born in Philadelphia in 1846 and came West at the age of 12 to join his brother, then in the cattle business at Santa Fe, New Mexico\*. He passed through Colorado, visiting the fork of the Platte River and Cherry Creek where Denver later grew. In a few years he was a government scout in the Indian campaigns and knew Buffalo Bill and other scouts of the period.

He moved to Salt Lake City in 1873 and engaged in banking. For several years thereafter he also owned and managed a bank at Del Norte, Colorado. He came to Denver 23 years later, continued the cattle business and bought ranches in Colorado and New Mexico. After retiring a few years ago, he moved to Independence, Iowa, to live with his daughter, Mrs. Albert Israel. He was visiting his son, Allen J. Kayser, 1380 Adams Street, Denver, when he was stricken by his last illness.

Mr. Kayser died at Mercy Hospital, December 10, 1928, and was buried at Fairmount Cemetery. (Meyer Mortuary.) Survived by his widow, son, and daughter.

\*New Mexico entered the Union in 1912.

REVEREND JOHN H. KEHLER [no date]

Rev. John H. Kehler, first Episcopal minister in Denver, arrived with his family of two sons and three daughters January 17, 1860, from Shepherdstown, Virginia [West Virginia after 1863]. A meeting was held on the 21st of those favoring the establishment of an Episcopal church, and arrangements were made for holding regular religious services, the first being held in a log cabin on McGaa Street (now Market) near 14 (E) Street. Later on, the congregation occupied a store room belonging to Thomas J. Bayaud on 16th, between McGaa and Larimer, until the former Methodist church South, on the corner of Arapahoe and 14 (E) Street, was purchased and occupied July 24, 1862.

Father Kehler, affectionately so called, was very much beloved and succeeded in building up such a flourishing congregation that Bishop Joseph C. Talbot, who was bishop of the Northwest, which included Colorado, was surprised and pleased when he made his visitation in 1861, at the progress made in such a short time.

Father Kehler accepted the chaplaincy of the 1st Colorado Regiment and resigned his rectorate of St. John's in the Wilderness in June 1862 to accompany the soldiers to New Mexico\*. After his term of office expired he went to Wyoming\*\*, serving as a missionary among the Indians. Returning to Denver, he lived with his daughter until her death when he went to Washington, D.C. He died in that city in 1879.

His daughter, Miss Betty Kehler, was married to Major John S. Fillmore, paymaster of [Territorial] Governor William Gilpin's military staff. After his death she married Mr. Jerry Kershaw, who survived her.

Miss Comora Kehler was married to Mr. Henry J. Rogers, vice-president of the First National Bank, and the third daughter was married to Mr. Thomas Wildman and went to live in Connecticut. They all have passed away.

Miss Lucy Starr Wildman, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wildman, is now (1934) a resident of Danbury, Connecticut, and is a member of the Pioneer Women of Colorado.

\*New Mexico joined the Union in 1912.

\*\*Wyoming joined the Union in 1890.

[Dr.] JAMES KELLEY and DR. JOHN PERRY KELLEY (1860)

Dr. James Kelley came to Golden, Colorado, in 1860. His son, John Perry Kelley, came with him at the age of 18 months.

Dr. Kelley took a leading part in the building of the city and established a medical reputation of the family name that was carried on by his son. John Perry was born in Fort Dodge, Iowa, September 29, 1858. Attending Golden public schools and Jarvis Hall Academy; he received his primary education here. He was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1881 and upon receiving his degree practiced in Denver for a short time and was later named superintendent

of the old Arapahoe County Hospital, a position he held for one year before returning to Golden to practice. His public life in Golden was devoted to educational work. For 14 years he was a member of the Golden school board. He was county physician and health officer for 16 years. He was vice president and director of the Ruby National Bank. He was a 32nd Degree Mason in Golden City, Lodge No. I, a member of the El Jebel Shrine, and a member of the Elks of Central City Lodge.

Dr. Kelley died at his home in Golden June 10, 1928, survived by his widow, formerly Miss Addie Bisher of Pennsylvania, and two daughters, Mrs. J. C. Williams of Westport, Connecticut, and Mrs. Don Fenn of Minneapolis, Minnesota; a son, James, of Golden, and a brother, George, of Denver.

Children of Dr. John Kelley: Elizabeth May, wife of John Charles Williams. They have a daughter, Elizabeth Jane. James, a son, married Juanita Smith and lives on a ranch 5 miles from Golden; Addie, the youngest of the family, is the wife of the Rev. Don. F. Fenn, they have a son Don Perry.

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DAVID KELLOGG (1859)

David Kellogg, with a party of adventurers, went into the Rocky Mountains and with them made the first gold discoveries and started the Pikes Peak rush, which brought the first settlers into what is now Colorado. Then he went back to the sea board and, with his brother, shipped before the mast for the Pacific Coast. After many experiences in California he went to Seattle in 1863 and has since made that city his home, where he died in 1917.

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JONATHAN P. KELLY (1860)

Jonathan P. Kelly was born in Wayne, Ashtabula County, Ohio, January 19, 1829, a son of Cyril and Abigail (Folsom) Kelly. His father, who was a stone mason, moved to the town of Green, Trumbull County, Ohio, where Jonathan passed his boyhood days. In 1849 he went to Kane County, Illinois, where he learned the carpenter's trade and was fortunate in receiving wages from the start of his apprenticeship.

In 1860 he crossed the plains with an ox team and after a journey of 6 weeks arrived in Denver on the 25th of June 1860. He worked at his trade during the summer and in the fall of the same year he took a squatter's claim to 160 acres, comprising a part of his present farm.

In September 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Colorado Home Guards for 6 months. His company and another were left to guard Denver, while the remainder of the regiment was sent to the front. At the expiration of the 6 months he was offered a commission in the 2nd Colorado Infantry but, as he had a wife and two children to care for, he thought it best to refuse. Returning home he gave his attention to his farm and the hauling of wood to Denver, and was prosperous from the first.

In the early days he was known as a skillful hunter and by the aid of his rifle he provided deer and antelope for his family. At one time, there was a post office, known as Keystone, on his ranch and he served as postmaster for 2 years.

While in Kane County he had married on March 27, 1851, Miss Esther M. Berry, who was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Henry and Deborah (Miller) Berry. They were the parents of four children, the eldest son, Everett B., who was born in Kane County, Illinois, married Miss Any Houghton, by whom he had one child. The second son, William C., who was born in Kane County, married Miss Lillie Snyder and is living on his father's farm. The third son, Walter, who was born in Colorado, died at the age of 2 years and is buried in the family cemetery on the home farm. The only daughter, Emma, is the wife of Berlin F. Roberts of Anaconda, a miner, and they have one child, Esther.

He [Jonathan P.] died on Decoration Day of 1898 at Anaconda\*, Colorado, of heart disease.

The Kelly ranch of 400 acres is located 4 miles north of Sedalia, Douglas County.

\*Benson, 1994, p. 6.

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#### MARTIN VAN BUREN KELSEY (1859)

Martin Van Buren Kelsey was born in Perrysville, Ohio, April 20, 1839, a son of James and Sophia (Cowen) Kelsey. He was reared in Perrysville and in Ashland, Ohio, where he attended the public schools. In 1859 he sought the opportunities of the growing West and came to Colorado, taking up his abode in Weld County\*. He gave his time largely to dealing in cattle and met with success. He was the first sheriff of Weld County. He moved in 1908 to Ft. Lupton where his remaining days were passed.

On the 30th of November 1867 Mr. Kelsey was married to Miss Laura Bailey, a daughter of Lawrence and Laura (Graves) Bailey, born in Dresden, Ohio, September 10, 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey became the parents of seven children: Helen; Charles, living at Ft. Lupton; George, operating the old home farm; Kate, who died June 6, 1901; Sophia; John Wheeler, who passed away July 6, 1914; and Cammie, the wife of O. A. Carlson, a resident of Ft. Lupton.

Mr. Kelsey passed away on the 6th of July 1911.

\*Noel and others, 1993, section 15: Weld County was one of the original 17 counties, created November 1, 1861.

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#### WILLIAM F. KELSO (1860)

William F. Kelso was born in Franklin County, Ohio, May 2, 1836. His parents moved to Daviess County, Missouri, in 1842. At the age of 21 he went to Linn

County, Kansas, where he remained 2 years, then returned to his home in Missouri. He came to Colorado in 1860. In June of 1860 his party camped on the ground near where the Central City bakery now stands. Soon after he with others made a trip through Middle Park. They found the Hot Springs, a moss agate bed, and some gold. On this occasion Mr. K. killed a great bear by which he was attacked, said to have been the largest ever seen in Colorado. After his return from Middle Park he mined on Chicago Bar, South Clear Creek, and also in Russell Gulch.

He prospected extensively in Colorado and also in New Mexico. He was probably the first one to ascend Kelso Mountain\*, which took the name from him. From there he made the first trip down Clear Creek to Georgetown. He was probably the first one to discover silver in Colorado. Since 1865 he has lived at Georgetown engaged in mining.

He was married in Georgetown October 1, 1874, to Miss Sallie Mendenhall, formerly of Chillicothe, Missouri.

He was a member of the city council of Georgetown, was elected in 1877 and reelected in 1879. He was foreman of the Georgetown Fire and Hose Co. No. 1. His mining interests are quite extensive. Among his claims are the Fulton Mine, the Tunnel Lode on Kelso Mountain, and the Grey Eagle and Memphis Mines on McClelland Mountain. These mines are all considered first class.

\*Kelso Mountain, 13,169 ft, Clear Creek County. Colorado Atlas and Gazetteer, 1991, DeLorme Mapping, p. 38, C-4.

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OMAR O. KENT (1860)

Omar O. Kent was born in Jefferson County, New York, January 1, 1818, and at the age of 3 months was taken to Bradford County, Pennsylvania, by his parents, where the following 12 years of his life were spent. His father died while he was just a boy. He was thrown upon his own resources and took up his residence in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. For 2 years he lived in Philadelphia, then went to New York where he was employed as a navigator along the coast.

In 1837 he joined the South Sea expedition under Capt. Wilkes\*. He was transferred to the U.S. Navy and sailed from Boston in the ship Independence, which carried as a passenger the Hon. George W. Dallas, minister to Russia. The ship proceeded to the Brazil station and he returned to New York in 1840. Returning to Pennsylvania he engaged in the mercantile and lumber business.

He read law with Wm. Watkins and in 1855 went to Iowa. While there he heard of the Pikes Peak gold discovery and in 1860 came to Denver. During the next 10 years he filled the offices of sheriff, police magistrate, justice of the peace, and U.S. Commissioner.

In August 1867 he held courts in five different capacities. He held the inquest upon the bodies of the Hungate and Dieterman families who were murdered by the Indians near Denver. The judge did much to build up Denver and erected the first house on Champa Street.

He was engaged during the 33 years of his residence in Colorado in agriculture and horticulture. In early days while sheriff he encountered two hostile Indians on the plains, one of whom he killed with his revolver, but the other escaped.

\*Charles Wilkes, 1798-1877, Commanded exploring expedition (1838-42) to the antarctic islands of the Pacific, and northwest coast of America... Webster's Biographical Dictionary, 1951.

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MARX KERN (1860)

Marx Kern was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, December 9, 1832, a son of Adam and Rose Kern. He was reared on a farm and received a common school education. When he was about 16 years of age, his father died and he, being the eldest son, was obliged to support the other members of the family. For this reason he was not called into military service. In 1854 he took passage on a sailing vessel and after a voyage of 32 days landed in New York, from which city he proceeded west to St. Louis. Then for a year or more he worked at any honest occupation he could find.

Going from St. Louis to Parkville, Platte County, Missouri, and thence to Brown County, Kansas, in the latter place he preempted 160 acres and made his home there until 1860. In that year he fell victim to the Pikes Peak gold fever and came to Colorado with an ox team, accompanying three other men. After having engaged in mining for 2 years he came to Cherry Creek Valley where he worked by the month and with the money he saved bought a team of oxen. From 1863 to 1869 he took up a homestead of 80 acres and turned his attention to farming and stock raising.

He was married October 30, 1869, to Miss Margaret Brenn of Denver who, like himself, was a native of Germany. They settled in a house built of hewed logs and in this made their home, though they have since boarded and plastered it, transforming its appearance entirely. They have only one child living, Lena Bell, who is with them on the ranch. Their older daughter, Emma, died aged 7 years. Their home is located 4 miles north of Parker, section 32, Township 5 North\*, Range 66 West.

\*Probably Township 5 South. Denver Regional Area StreetFinder, Pierson Graphics Corp. Publisher, Rand McNally, 1999, Maps 90 and 243.

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DAVID KERR (1860)

David Kerr was born in Madison County, Kentucky, December 28, 1833. While yet an infant he was taken by his parents to Jackson County, Missouri, where he spent his early life until his 25th year [was spent] with his father, who was engaged in taking various contracts to carry United States mail, until the fall of 1850, when he moved to Kansas city and there continued the same business [until he [David, not the father] was married January 6, 1858 to Miss Mary A. Clark of that city. In the winter of 1860 he came to Colorado and after mining



a short time in California Gulch, moved to Buckskin Joe\* and engaged in freighting between that place and Canon City, where he spent the winter.

The following spring he moved to Black Hawk, Gilpin County, where he purchased and ran a dairy until the fall of 1864. He then bought the improvements on 160 acres of land on Coal Creek, which he afterward preempted and on which he resided. He has since added 180 acres of adjoining land and was engaged in stock growing and dairying until July 1879 when he sold his stock. Since which [time] he has devoted his attention to agriculture[.] C. C. Welch and Company's coal mines at Louisville are located on his farm, for which he receives a royalty.

\*Colorado Atlas and Gazetteer, 1991, DeLorme Mapping, p. 71, A-7.

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GEORGE E. KERR (1860)

George E. Kerr was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1832, where he remained until 1849 on the farm with his parents. The 4 years following he spent in Holmes County, Ohio, attending and teaching school. From Ohio he went to Kansas where he engaged in teaching school and working at the carpenter's trade.

In 1860 he came to Colorado and for 2 years after his arrival was at Bostonboro merchandising. After prospecting for some time, he settled on a farm in Bergen Park, where he resided until the fall of 1877. He then went to Morrison and carried on the livery business for 2 years, then moved to his farm near Morrison, residing there with his wife, Athley Miller, whom he married in 1864.

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MAJOR JOHN KERR [no date]

John Kerr was born May 15, 1823, near Winchester, Virginia. On coming to man's estate, he rejoiced in the possession of a splendid physique, rugged health, a cool brain, and a well-cultivated and well-balanced mind. He was a brave adventurous spirit and in early manhood he wended his way westward, arriving at St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1849, just at the setting in of the great overland rush to the California gold fields.

The following year he made his first trip across the plains in charge of a train of ox teams loaded with merchandise billed for Livingston and Kincaid of Salt Lake city. The venture, although extremely hazardous, was successful, and continuing in the business he made a round trip from the Missouri River to Salt Lake each succeeding year for 8 years, his freight bills often running as high as from \$50,000 to \$56,000.

In 1859 he was engaged in transporting government supplies from Independence, Missouri, to Salt Lake for General Sidney Johnson's\* army, then employed in keeping the Mormons in subjection. His route lay on the North Platte via Ft. Laramie and the South Pass. It was a wild country in those days, infested with savages who made frequent attempts to capture his train but never succeeded.

While making the crossing at Green River in 1853 Major Kerr first fell in with Old Jim Baker, the noted scout, hunter, and guide, and W. T. Shortridge, afterwards for many years a much respected citizen of Ft. Collins, and Harvey Jones. The acquaintance thus begun ripened into a warm and enduring friendship.

Major Kerr followed freighting across the plains until the breaking out of the Civil War and then, disposing of his train, he came from Salt Lake and engaged in farming and cattle raising in the valley of the Platte a few miles below Denver.

In 1864 he raised the largest crop of wheat ever produced by one man in Colorado--31,000 bushels.

When Ben Holladay moved the Overland Stage route from the North Platte to Denver in 1852, Major Kerr was selected to take charge of the line from Denver to Salt Lake. He established all the stations on the road, purchased the stock and supplies and employed the men. His orders were to see that the mail never failed to go through on time, and he carried them out to the letter. Everything was run on a high-pressure system in those days. Competent men for the stage service commanded wages running from \$200 to \$300 a month, and everything else was in proportion.

In 1864 Major Kerr married a daughter of John Ish of Saline County, Missouri. Mrs. Kerr is a sister of Captain John C. Ish of Ft. Collins. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr became residents of Larimer County in 1879 when they located on a fine tract of land situated in the Little Thompson Valley, about 2 miles south of the present town of Berthoud.

Major John Kerr died at his home on June 24, 1893, survived by his wife. One son was born to them who died in 1869.

\*Possibly, General Albert Sidney Johnston (1803-62). Webster's Biographical Dictionary, 1951. See also: page 179.

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JAMES KIDD and wife CAROLINE (1860)

James Kidd and wife Caroline came to Colorado by ox team in 1860 and located in Central City, where they conducted a bakery for a number of years. Later they removed to a ranch near Morrison, neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bergen, who were friends for many years.

Mrs. Kidd crossed the plains nine times and experienced many thrilling adventure with the Indians. After a period of about 15 years on the ranch, Mr. Kidd sold out and removed to Denver where Mrs. Kidd died, and Mr. Kidd married again.

Albert Vannatter, son of Mrs. Kidd, was 10 years old at the time of their arrival in Colorado. When about 20 years of age he married Eliza Jarvis and had two daughters. They separated, the father taking Ida, the eldest, and the mother, the younger, Ada. Mrs. Eliza Vannatter was employed by Attorney Locke at Canon City for about a year, then returned to the father James Jarvis in the Wet Mountains Valley where she lived for a few years. She later married Thomas J. Maxwell, from whom she separated, living in the Wet Mountains Valley where

she lived for a number of years, then removed to Aztec, New Mexico, with her father, where they both died.

Albert Vannatter was married in 1883 to Miss Hattie Smith in Denver, Colorado. To this union were born nine children, three girls deceased, and three girls and three boys living (1934) in Denver, Colorado. Mrs. Uru Wales, Miss Nellie Vannatter, Mrs. Hattie Winn, Frank, Albert, and Leslie.

Albert A. Vannatter died in 1919 at Denver. Mrs. Hattie Vannatter, the widow, survives (1934). Ida A. Vannatter was married to James F. Myser in 1897. No children.

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B. F. KIDWELL (1860)

B. F. Kidwell was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, in 1834, a son of Ridon and Sarah (Jacobson) Kidwell, also native of Virginia, where his father died.

When 5 years of age he accompanied the family to Clark County, Ohio, where he lived for 10 years and attended its common schools. At the end of that time they removed to Logan County, Illinois. Attaining his majority, he left home and went to Breckenridge, Missouri, where he lived until coming to Colorado in 1860.

He crossed the plains with an ox team and afterward was employed first at Mine No. 8 on Blue River, below Discovery, and later in Nevada Gulch near Denver. He went to Pueblo County in 1861 before the county was named and took up the land on the north bank of the Arkansas River along the line of the Missouri Pacific and Santa Fe Railroads, where he continued to live for over a third of a century. At that time it was an unbroken wilderness, the Indians very troublesome and the town of Pueblo consisted of a saloon and grocery store situated on the lower end of what is now Santa Fe Avenue. In early days he helped to bury several men killed by the Indians in that section.

He has one of the finest orchards and in 1898 shipped four carloads of fruit from his place at one time.

In September 1878 Mr. Kidwell was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Moore of Missouri, a daughter of Drury and Elizabeth Moore. Her father was a soldier in the Confederate Army during the Civil War.

Mrs. Kidwell came to Colorado in 1873.

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CAPTAIN GEORGE K. KIMBALL (1860)

George K. Kimball was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 26, 1831, of English and Scotch ancestry. He was the son of Daniel and Louisa Kimball of Boston. His education was received in the public schools and the Chauncey Hall school of Boston, after which he learned the hardware business under Butler Keith and Hill at Boston, with whom he remained a number of years.

In 1852 he sailed for New Orleans to recuperated his health, thence continued traveling, coasting up the Mississippi, Arkansas, and Ohio Rivers, finally reaching Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he remained several years. While there he served in the State militia as captain of Co. B Milwaukee Light Guards, and also served as major on the Governor's staff. He then came to Colorado May 28, 1869, with a small party, among whom were E. W. Cobb and George LeFevre. Thence, in company with Clark, Cobb and Fillmore, he went to the mining district of Central City, then known as Mountain City. [He] soon after located at Black Hawk where he purchased Claim No. 7 Gregory lode and erected a stamp mill near the foot of Harry's Gulch. Here he engaged in milling and mining until the fall of 1861 and, soon after the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, he left for Wisconsin where he entered the army in the service of that State.

While en route he met Col. Leavenworth who tendered him the position of major of the 2nd Colorado V[olunteer] I[nfantry], which he accepted and was mustered in as regimental adjutant February 23, 1862. After completing the organization of his regiment he established his headquarters at Ft. Lyon, Colorado.

From that time until the spring of 1863 he was detailed respectively as escort to Paymaster Fillmore to the Ft. Craig, New Mexico, as acting assistant adjutant general on the route of the Santa Fe road, and later as member of courts martial of Denver. He was then ordered to join his command and was promoted to captain of Co. E 2nd C.V.I. [Colorado Volunteer Infantry]. He was then ordered to Ft. Laramie, thence to Ft. Scott, thence to Ft. Gibson and participated in the battles of Elk Creek and Cabin Creek. He was then ordered to St. Louis and, owing to the consolidation of the 2nd and 3rd Regiments, was made a supernumerary and mustered out in 1864.

After spending one year in Boston, he returned to Colorado and in the spring of 1865 was appointed superintendent of the Lode Star Mining Co., located at Russell's Gulch, Gilpin County, continuing in that capacity until 1870, when he resigned to accept the position of freight and station agent on the Colorado Central R. R. at Golden. At the end of 8 month's service he was appointed conductor on the same road which position he held until 1873 when he received the appointment of postmaster at Golden and has held, being reappointed at the expiration of each term of office.

Mr. Kimball died in April 1907.

Mrs. Frances E. Kimball was born in Chatham, New York, October 23, 1834, and passed away at Golden, Colorado, on May 1, 1921, in her 87th year.

In July 1856 she was wedded to Captain George K. Kimball. Together they crossed the plains in 1860, going to Black Hawk, Colorado, where she remained for a year, returning to the East and in 1870 came back to Colorado, making her home in Golden.

She is survived by two sons, Joseph S., an assayer and chemist at Central City, and George K., Jr., ex-mayor of Idaho Springs and principal owner of the Old Town Group of mines at Idaho Springs. Mr. Kimball, who died in April 1907, was prominent in Masonic circles, being past grand high priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Colorado.

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J. V. KIMBER (1860)

J. V. Kimber was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1823, where he was educated and passed his boyhood. His father was one of the earliest steamboat men on the Western rivers and, naturally following the occupation of his father, he went into the steamboat business, which he followed until 1855, having passed through one of the most exciting periods in the life of steamboat men on those great rivers of the West.

At this time, realizing the fact that steamboating as a business was about to decline, he made up his mind to try his fortune in the West and locate in eastern Kansas about 6 miles below St. Joseph, Missouri, during the exciting times through which Kansas was then passing.

In the spring of 1860, during the mining excitement in Colorado, he left St. Joseph, Missouri, on a trading expedition and came to Colorado, going to California Gulch where the excitement ran high, there being at that time about 20,000 people there. He remained there but a short time when he located permanently with Wm. Fullerton in working on the Gunnell Mine, one of the oldest and best developed mines in the State.

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C. W. KITCHEN (1860)

C. W. Kitchen came to Canon City, Colorado, in 1860 and built the first house that was erected in that town designed for general merchandise. In this he place a large stock of goods and opened similar stores at California Gulch, Georgetown, Kelly's Bar, and Buckskin Joe\*. The business of these stores was supplied by 25 or 38 mules teams that were constantly transporting goods between Kansas City, Missouri, and Ca-on City, Colorado. He continued in this trade 3 years and then went to New Mexico\*\*.

In 1887 he purchased the Tabor Grand Hotel at Leadville and conducted the same with great success for some years.

\*Colorado Atlas and Gazetteer, 1991, DeLorme Mapping, p. 71, A-7.

\*\*New Mexico was admitted to the Union in 1912.

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DAVID KLINE (1860)

David Kline and his wife crossed the plains in a wagon train from Leavenworth, Kansas, in the spring of 1860 and settled in central City. They moved to Denver in 1865, engaged in the dry goods business. In 1873 he opened a jewelry store.

Mr. Kline died July 9, 1911, at Venice, California, leaving a wife, a daughter, Mrs. Blanche Jackson, and four sons, Joseph L., Harry B., Arthur I., and Charles S. Kline.

Mr. Kline was one of the first presidents of the Jewish Relief Society, the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, and was prominent in lodge circles. He was a member of various Masonic organizations, the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, and A.O.U.W. His remains were brought to Denver for interment.

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PERRY A. KLINE (1859)

Perry A. Kline was born in Klinsville, Berks County, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1837. His early life until his 17th year was spent on a farm and in his father's store in his native town during the summer seasons and in attending district schools during the winters, after which he attended the Freeland Seminary in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, and the Willeston Seminary at Easthampton, Massachusetts. In 1856 the family moved to Selma, Delaware County, Indiana, and followed--Perry--teaching one season. Thence the following year to Keokuk, Iowa, where he engaged in the real estate business until the panic of 1858.

He then went to St. Louis and embarked in the mercantile business. In the spring of 1859 he joined the tide of emigration that was then pouring into the new El Dorado of the West, known as the Pikes Peak country, and followed mining at the Gregory and Russell diggings in Gilpin County until the following fall.

He then returned to St. Louis and settled up his business. In the spring of 1860 he again came to Colorado and engaged in mining in California Gulch, French Gulch, and at Buckskin Joe\* during the summer. In the fall of 1861 he began work in the Gunnell Central Quartz Mill in Eureka Gulch near Central City, of which he was appointed superintendent.

In 1873 he was employed as superintendent of the Monmouth, Kansas mill, the largest mill in the Nevada District, running 52 stamps.

\*\*Colorado Atlas and Gazetteer, 1991, DeLorme Mapping, p. 71, A-7.

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JACOB KOLLE (1860)

Jacob Kolle was born in Markbrown, Wurttemberg, Germany, October 14, 1833, a son of George and Barbara (Lohrinen) Kolle, of whom eight children were born and he is the sole survivor.

At the time of his father's death, Jacob was but 7 years of age. At the age of 14 he began to earn his own way in the world, his first occupation being that of a farm hand.

In 1856 he determined to come to America and early in the year took passage on a sailing vessel for this country, arriving in New York about the middle of

May. Thence he went directly to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he secured work in the coal mines. Directly after his arrival he met with a great misfortune. His traveling bag, which contained \$20 in gold and all of his personal effects, was stolen from his room in the hotel, and he was forced to begin life in a strange country penniless and with no clothes save those he wore.

He worked in the mines at Wilkes-Barre for a year and then went to Scranton. In 1858 he went to Independence, Missouri, where for two summers he worked in a brick yard. During the winter months he followed any occupation that offered.

The spring of 1860 found him among the hundreds who crossed the plains to Colorado, arriving in Denver about the first of May. Going to Hamilton\*, he engaged in mining and prospecting in Tarryall Gulch\*\*. There he continued until 1870, with the exception of the winters of 1861 and 1868 when he went to the valley near Ca-on City and engaged in hunting and fishing.

In 1870 he settled 10 miles above Lake George\*\*\* on Tarryall Creek where he built a cabin. With two yoke of oxen he began freighting from Denver to Breckenridge. For three summers he engaged in freighting, while during the winter months he remained on his ranch.

In 1873 he settled upon his present ranch and, during the years that have intervened, he has engaged in haying and cattle raising. By preemption and purchase he has acquired 502 acres of land.

The marriage of Mr. Kolle to Miss Dora J. Shepard occurred December 14, 1880. She was the daughter of Abel M. and Elizabeth (Walters) Shepard, born in Lapeer County, Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. Kolle became the parents of three children, two of whom are deceased, and George A., who was born November 18, 1881.

Mr. Kolle was president of the school board of his district.

\* Benson, 1994, p. 94.

\*\* Benson, 1994, p. 205.

\*\*\*Benson, 1994, p. 117; Bright, 1993, p. 83.

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VINCENT KRIEG (1860) [and HENRY W. MICHAEL]

Vincent and Helen (Beck) Krieg were natives of Rochester, New York. A daughter, Mary, was born of this union in Rochester, and when 9 months old came with her parents by mule team in 1860, locating in Gilpin County. [They later arrived] in Denver, engaging in the furniture and undertaking business, making a fortune in 2 years and losing it quicker than made.

Mr. and Mrs. Krieg died in Denver and are buried in Riverside [Cemetery]. Mary Krieg was married to Henry W. Michael in 1871 [sic] and they have one son, Leonard, by adoption.

Mr. Michael came to Denver in the early 60's and engaged in freighting between Denver and Central City. Later, he engaged in the plumbing and heating business.

Mr. Michael died at this home, 1463 Delaware Street, in 1929 at the age of 87 years. He was survived by his widow, one son, Leonard, and one sister, Miss Lizzie Michael, all of Denver. Since Mr. Michael's death, Mrs. Michael has been confined to her bed and for some time previous and is now at the Good Samaritan Hospital, September 1930.

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HANS J. KRUSE (1860)

Hans J. Kruse was born November 18, 1837, in the province of Holstein, [Germany], son of Henry and Frederick [sic] (Wilkering) Kruse. Coming to this country in 1859, he made his way to Davenport, Iowa, where he worked on a farm. On May 4, 1860, he left Davenport with an ox team for Pikes Peak, arriving in Denver July 2, 1860. He first gave his attention to prospecting for gold in Gregory Gulch between Black Hawk and Central [City], later establishing a bakery business at Mountain City\*.

On July 27, 1864, Mr. Kruse was married to Mathilda Johannsen for whose hand he returned to the old country in that year, bringing his bride back to Colorado. They are now living at 1717 East 22nd Avenue. They celebrated their golden wedding on July 27, 1914. To this union were born Hugo H., born December 7, 1867, who married Margaret Nason and by whom a son, Victor, was born; [and] Jacob J., born February 6, 1877, living in Elbert County, having served as county superintendent of schools, also as county clerk and recorder and who represented his district in the 20th State Assembly. He married Florence Gleason and they have become the parents of a daughter Mildred and a son Earl.

Hans J. Kruse died at his home, 1717 E. 22nd Avenue, in February 1920, at the age of 83 years. He was survived by a widow and two sons.

\*Benson, 1994, p. 144.

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HENRY J. KRUSE (1860)

Henry J. Kruse was born in Hosten [Holstein?], Germany, in 1837. At the age of 22 he came to America. In 1860 he crossed the plains with ox teams and on July 2 reached Denver.

His attention was immediately directed to the gold mines of Clear Creek. His first gulch mining was not successful and, in company with three others, started a bakery in 1862 which proved a profitable business. In 1863 Mr. Kruse opened a grocery store alone and the following year made a trip to Germany and was married.

He was chosen an alderman of the city in 1867, reelected in 1869 [and?] in 1874 [became?] mayor of the city and reelected in 1875. [He] was elected a member



of the first legislature by the Republican Party and purchased a residence in Denver where he has since resided. He is a director of the Rocky Mountain Bank, has been engaged in stock raising, [and] has upward of \$10,000 invested in mines, some of which are paying well.

He carries a large stock of goods and, in addition to his store, has a fireproof warehouse of large capacity and is doing a very extensive business.

His father came to this country in 1870 and the following year visited the old home again and brought over his mother and now enjoys the society of both parents living near him in comfortable circumstances.

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CHARLES W. LADD (1859)

Charles W. Ladd came to Colorado, making the trip overland with an ox team in 1859. He engaged in the hardware business.

He retired from active work several years ago and died at his home, 2724 Curtis Street, Denver, in May 1915. Four daughters, Mrs. Victor Keyes, Greeley, Miss Grace Ladd, a Denver school teacher, and Mrs. Emory Dewalt and Mrs. Albert Johnson [both] of Denver survive him. He also leaves one son, Schuyler W. Ladd, of New York City. He was 78 years of age.

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HENRY W. LAKE (1860)

Henry W. Lake of Black Hawk was born in Tully, Onondaga County, New York, September 5, 1832. He was educated at the Homer Academy, New York. Later he taught school for 3 years and moved to Nebraska and engaged in the real estate business and was clerk and recorder of Nemaha County, in which he resided.

He came to Colorado in the spring of 1860 and settled at Black Hawk, of which city he was alderman for 4 years. He is now largely engaged in mining and milling operations.

In October 1876 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the first State Legislature, receiving 999 votes against 765 for J. V. Kimber, Democrat.

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JOSEPH M. LAMB (1859)

Joseph M. Lamb was born in North Carolina in 1836. He was descended from a long line of hardy American ancestors. Coming to Denver in 1859, he at once identified himself with the pioneer life of the West. He went to Canon City in 1860 and soon after entered the Union Army and fought through the Civil War. He took part in the Battle of Sand Creek\* near Ft. Lyon\*\*, Colorado, November

29, 1864, when a large band of Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians were surprised and routed by Col. John M. Chivington and a company of soldiers.

Mr. Lamb was accounted one of the most famous hunters of southern Colorado.

Perhaps the most noted event in the life of Mr. Lamb was the killing of the leader of the Espenoseas [sic] on Upper Four Mile Creek in 1863. The Espenolas [sic] were three Mexican brothers who caused a reign of terror in southern Colorado by a series of cruel and improved murders in which nearly 50 settlers are said to have lost their lives. A band of determined men was organized in California Gulch, now Leadville, for the purpose of exterminating the bandits. After a long and exciting chase through the South Park country, down into Fremont County, they came upon the Espenoseas camped on Four Mile Creek about 20 miles north of Ca-on City. The leader was killed by a shot from Lamb's rifle. The other one escaped only to be killed along with another brother at the hands of Tom Tobin.

Mr. Lamb died at his home at Cotopaxi in the western part of Fremont County on June 5, 1919. He was survived by his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Lamb, and four sons and four daughters. The sons are: Frank R. of Ca-on City; W. A. of Helena, Montana; Capt. J. A. Lamb of the U.S. Army; and C. A. Lamb of Cotopaxi. The daughters are: Mrs. C. A. Adams, who resides in Nevada; Mrs. Earl McLaughlin of Phippsburg, Colorado; and Misses Cora and Ida Lamb of Cotopaxi.

\*Bright, 1993, p. 129.

\*\*Bright, 1993, p. 55.

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A. G. LANGFORD (Feb. 1861)

A. G. Langford was born in Utica, New York, in November 1834, where he remained until 1854, when he went to St. Paul, Minnesota. In February 1861 he arrived in Colorado and, in company with Mr. J. M. Marshall, built and operated the first foundry in Colorado. It was located in Denver where the residence of Daniel Witter was afterward erected. This foundry was moved to Black Hawk in July 1862 where Mr. Langford continued business until March 1876. Then he returned to Denver, having organized the Colorado Iron Works, of which he was treasurer until January 1879.

In the meantime, as early as 1864 he and Mr. Marshall had built an iron furnace at the Marshall coal mines in Boulder County, where they made about 200 tons of pig iron. Mr. Langford was manager of the Marshall Coal Mining company, which has a large body of coal land in Boulder connected by a railroad 5 miles long with the Colorado Central and Boulder Valley Railroads at Boulder.

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MATTIE LARIMER [no date]

Mrs. Mattie Larimer, 82, widow of W. H. Larimer of Kansas City and Denver, died last night (December 26) at the home of a daughter in New Rochelle, New York, from injuries suffered in a fall.

Larimer, one of the six founders of Denver, built the first house in that city, relatives said. He died in 1910. Larimer came to Kansas City in 1857 from Independence, Kansas. The first log cabin in Denver was erected by W. H. H. [sic] Larimer, late husband of Mrs. Mattie Larimer.

In 1858, at the age of 18, Larimer, with his father, came to Denver. They had ventured West for gold. The Larimers built their cabin on the east bank of Cherry Creek, a short distance below the present city hall. They called the camp St. Charles\*. When other settlers came, the name was changed to Denver in honor of the Governor [James William Denver] of Kansas Territory. The Larimers played important parts in the development of the little frontier town. A county in Colorado and Larimer Street in Denver were named after the pioneers. When the Civil War broke out, General [William] Larimer was a candidate for territorial governor, but was defeated. Shortly after, father and son left for the East.

W. H. H. Larimer died at the home of a sister in Kansas City in 1910. He was 70 years old. Mrs. Larimer died at New Rochelle, New York, December 26, 1929, at the age of 82 years.

\*Benson, 1994, p. 199.

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#### GENERAL WILLIAM LARIMER (1858)

William Larimer, one of the founders of Denver and for whom one of its principal streets was named, was a native of Pennsylvania. Before emigrating to the West he was engaged in banking. He became seriously involved in railroad building, which cost him his fortune.

In 1858 he united with the original Kansas party for the Pikes Peak region, arriving on Cherry Creek in October 1858, the spot being under a cottonwood tree that stood on what is now Blake Street, near the old Palace Theater.

He was made colonel of the 3rd Colorado Regiment, which later was consolidated with the 2nd Regiment.

General Larimer died at his residence in Delaware Township, Kansas, May 16, 1875, in his 68th year.

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#### PHILLIP LARIVIERE (1859)

Phillip Lariviere was one of the earliest settlers of the Cache la Poudre Valley, arriving there in December 1859 from Ft. Laramie. He was a good type of that class called "freighters," who played such an important part in the early settlement of the Rocky Mountain region.

Mr. Lariviere was born in 1840 at Three Rivers, Canada, where he learned the trade of a wheelwright and in 1858 crossed the plains to Ft. Laramie.

When he arrived in the Cache la Poudre Valley in 1859 there was but one white woman there, a Mrs. La Marsh.

In August 1866 he married Mary Harris. The ceremony was performed by Harris Stratton. Eight children, four boys and four girls, were born of the union, all of whom are living.

Mr. Lariviere died in May 1886 from the effects of a kick of a horse.

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PHILLIP LARIVIERE (1859) [nearly exact duplicate of page 301]

Phillip Lariviere was born at Three Rivers, Canada, in 1840, where he learned the trade of wheelwright, and in 1858 crossed the plains to Ft. Laramie. Leaving Ft. Laramie he located in the Cache la Poudre Valley in December 1859. He was a good type of that class called "freighters," who played such an important part in the early settlement of the Rocky Mountain region.

When he first arrived in the Cache la Poudre Valley in 1859, there was but one white woman there--a Mrs. La March.

In August 1856, he married Mary Harris, the ceremony being performed by Harris Stratton. To this union were born eight children.

Mr. Lariviere died in May 1886, from the effects of a kick of a horse.

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JOHN LAWLER and HIS WIFE ARLINE (1859)

John Lawler and his wife, Arline, came to what is now Denver in 1859. He was a plasterer and bricklayer.

Mr. Lawler died from the result of an accident while building, in July 1912. Age 80 years. He is survived by his widow, three daughters and a son: Mrs. G. A. Lykins of 1201 California Street; Mrs. May Wright of 1359 Mariposa Street., Denver; Mrs. Anna Shanks of Gallup, New Mexico; and Frank Lawler of Anaconda, New Mexico.

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JOHN LAWRENCE (1859)

John Lawrence was born in St. Louis, Missouri, November 15, 1835. His parents died when he was 6 years of age and he was put in an orphan asylum. After a few years there, he ran away and went to Iowa. From the time he was 14 until 21 he worked on a farm in Iowa and meantime attended the first public school in the State.

For 2 years after leaving Iowa, he was engaged in breaking prairie in Minnesota, using for that purpose six yoke of oxen. At the time of the

discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858, he resolved to seek the great West. In the year 1859 he came to Leavenworth and drove for his passage six yoke of oxen, traveling in a prairie schooner. He saw very few improvements, but everywhere were indications of frontier existence. Many Indians passed him, but none showed hostility.

On June 26, 1859, he landed in Denver. From there he went to Central City and began mining. In 1860 he engaged in freighting from Omaha to Denver and in the fall of the same year, when the Baker\* excitement was started where Silverton now stands, he took his team and brought some passengers to the valley, arriving in Ft. Garland about Christmas of 1860. He went to Conejos and stayed until April 4, 1861, when he began mining. Finding nothing in the mines he returned to Conejos.

By intercourse with Mexicans, he readily acquired a knowledge of the Spanish language. The territory, having just been organized, and there being a need of some one who could talk with the Mexicans, he was elected assessor for 2 years and also was appointed deputy internal revenue assessor, which positions he held for 7 years. He assisted in organizing the county and started the various officers in their work. There were then but five or six white persons in the entire country. During this time he also served as interpreter of the senate branch for three terms as the Mexicans had their own members.

He always watched closely the interest of the Mexicans, who have ever since relied upon him with utmost confidence. In the session of 1866-67 he introduced the bill and secured its passage, providing for the organization of Saguache County\*\*.

On March 7, 1867, he removed to Saguache and brought the commissions appointing the commissioners, bringing one who was not a resident. Taking up land in the San Luis Valley he commenced farming and stock raising on the Saguache River, 3 miles above Saguache. He accumulated land until he had 1,120 acres with about 15 miles of fence, and the same amount of ditch, and continued farming until 1889, since which time he has given his time to sheep raising.

In 1896 he embarked in the mercantile business in Saguache as a member of the firm of Lawrence and Williams and they now have the largest hardware business in the county.

In the ceding of all the lands of the Ute Indians to the Government, Mr. Lawrence acted as interpreter and his signature appears on all of the papers connected with that transaction. In important transfers or matters in county, district, and United States courts where the services of interpreters have been necessary he has acted as such. He has filled numerous offices and was mayor of Saguache for 3 years.

On December 25, 1895, he married Julia Ann Woodson of Saguache County.

\*Benson, 1994, p. 194.

\*\*Noel and others, 1993, section 16.

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GEORGE W. LECHNER (1859)

George W. Lechner, a native of Sheridan, Pennsylvania, came to Colorado in 1859.

During the Leadville days he was associated with David H. Moffat in mining operations and also with H. A. W. Tabor, with whom he mined in Arizona as well. A lawyer by profession, he was admitted to the bar in 1865. He was the first county clerk of Park County and he represented that county in the legislature for three terms and served for one term as senator. When Henry M. Teller was made Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Lechner was appointed inspector of surveys for Colorado.

He was prominent in the ranks of the Society of Colorado Pioneers and was president of that society in 1911.

Mr. Lechner died at the home of his son, George R. Lechner, 2701 Littleton Road, on November 28, 1912, at the age of 80 years. He was survived by two daughters, Mrs. Charles M. Anthony of Breckenridge, Colorado, and Mrs. John Neiman of Littleton, and one son, George R., with whom he made his home.

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WILLIAM and HENRY LEE (1859-1860)

Henry Lee was born in the county of Middlesex, England, in October 1839, one of five children born to William Lee and Janet Murray, both of Scotch ancestry. Following the death of the mother and baby, William Lee disposed of his property in London and, in 1845, with his four surviving children, came to American, settling in St. Louis. There he continued his former occupation of book binding. In 1851, a book binder being needed to bind the Code of the State of Iowa, he was induced to locate in Iowa City, then the capital of the State, and take the State binding [business]. Henry Lee assisted his father in his business until in 1860 [when] the lure of the West brought him to Colorado, his brother, Wm., having come the previous year. They worked together at gardening, Henry selling the vegetables in the mountain towns, chiefly Black Hawk and Central [City]. After spending 2 years in Colorado, Mr. Lee paid a visit to his old home in Iowa. Upon his return he brought with him farm implements and garden seeds and opened a store in Denver, in the rear of Tynon and Olds grocery store.

He was on the Democratic ticket to the House of Representatives and twice to the Senate of the State Legislature. It was while a member of the 3rd General Assembly that Mr. Lee succeeded in starting the Denver Park System. He was chairman on the committee of public lands and introduced a bill, which provided for the sale of a section of school land at a nominal price to the City of Denver for park purposes. This gave to Denver the beautiful City Park. Mr. Lee, having been an expert on trees, shrubs, and flowers, gave much valuable advice in the laying out of the park.

On the 31st of March 1873, Mr. Lee was married to Jennie Paul. To them were born three children, Henry Murray, March 13, 1874, Jessie, July 19, 1876, and Robert Paul, April 23, 1882.

Jessie was married to William W. Taylor of the Denver Dry Goods Co. in October 1914. Robert Paul, the youngest child, went to Ely, Nevada, as a chemist and draftsman for the Millard and Son Agency, and was in their employ at the time of his sudden death April 14, 1911.

Having sold part of the farm, which is now beautiful Crown Hill Cemetery, Mr. [Henry?] Lee built a bungalow on the remaining part and moved there in August 1912. He was busy with the horticultural work he loved so well when death claimed him March 30, 1914, in his 75th year, thus bringing to a close a long and useful life.

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WILLIAM LEE (1859)

William Lee was born in London, England, January 27, 1837, a son of Wm. and Janet (Murray) Lee. When a lad of 8 years, he came with his father to America, and was a young man of 22 years when he arrived in what is now Denver, in May 1859. He went into the mountains and began prospecting.

In September of that year, he came back down into the valley, where he and his partner, Wayne Choat, purchased a squatters claim of 160 acres upon which they shared 10 acres and began gardening. Later, Mr. Lee acquired full ownership of this property and added thereto by the acquirement of a preemption claim, located at what is now the end of the Larimer streetcar line. In 1862 he set out the first apple trees and raised the first apples in Colorado. These trees he brought overland by wagon from Iowa. He set out a fine large orchard of 1,500 trees. The great flood, which swept the valley in the early 60's, washed out all of this orchard and only about 50 trees of the original number were saved.

On the 24th of January 1866 Wm. Lee was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. McBride, a daughter of John R. and Mary (Bay) McBride. They became the parents of William, the first born [who] died at the age of 11 months and James, born on the old homestead May 20, 1868. He was married in Jefferson County on the 18th of March 1890 to Miss Minnie Ann Cart. To Mr. and Mrs. James Lee were born four children: Robert, who wedded Mary Gallagher and has a daughter, Hazel; Ruby, the wife of J. S. Heighton by whom she has a son, James Lee; William, who married Ella Urton and has a daughter, Kathryn; and Harold, who married Ann Merritt; [their son?] John R. [was] born July 11, 1870, on the old homestead.

The younger members of the family [children of William?] are Margaret, the wife of E. C. Howard of Estes Park and Albert W., who resides at Des Moines, Iowa.

Mr. Wm. Lee died January 21, 1911.

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DAVID LEES (1860)

David Lees was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, December 23, 1830, and spent his youthful days in the home of his parents. He attended public schools and afterward learned the stone cutters trade. He came to the U. S. in 1852 and worked at his trade in New York, New Jersey, and Philadelphia. He started westward in 1856. In 1858 he moved to Iowa and in 1860 again started westward, arriving in Boulder. He settled on gold Hill and there resided for a year, then lived a year on Four Mile Creek. He next went to Nevadaville above Central City and then to Georgetown.

On the 23rd of December 1853 Mr. Lees was married in New York City to Miss Anna Graham, a native of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Lees became the parents of eight children: Isabella was born in New Jersey, Walter in Chicago, Daisy in Iowa, Douglas in Boulder, Colorado, Minnie in Nevadaville, John and Annie (twins) and Ruth.

Mr. Lees passed away May 8 1897, in his 67th year.

Ruth Lees Olsen lives at 2900 West 41st Avenue.

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JOHN F. LEES [no date]

John F. Lees, 90, of Wagon Wheel Gap died at the home of his son, Harry, where he was visiting.

Mr. Lees was a pioneer of the State, living most of his life in Creede and other Western Slope towns.

He had been a member of the Masonic lodge for 54 years.

Surviving are three sons and three daughters: Harry, Pueblo; Roy, Wagon Wheel Gap; C. J. of New Mexico; Mrs. Perry Lindeman of Denver; Mrs. Eva Crunningham [Cunningham in index], Sessinville [Sissonville?], West Virginia; and Mrs. Alice Hill, Watertown, Massachusetts.

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JEREMIAH LEGGETT (1860)

Jeremiah Leggett was born in Licking County, Ohio, May 16, 1837. In his 14th year he moved with his parents to Henry County, Indiana, thence in 1854 to Polk County, Iowa. His early life was spent in attending district school. When he was 16 his father died, after which he remained on the farm with his mother until the spring of 1860.

He then came to Colorado and spent the season traveling over the State and in making a number of trips across the plains. The following fall he returned to



Iowa and during the next 5 years was engaged in farming. In the spring of 1866 he returned to Colorado and located on Left Hand Creek, Boulder County, where he farmed for 1 year.

Later he purchased 240 acres of land 8 miles below Boulder City on Boulder Creek where he continued in farming, stock growing, and dairying.

Mr. Leggett was married October 31, 1861, to Miss Augusta Hinman of Polk County, Iowa.

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O. E. LEHOW (1859)

O. E. Lehow as born in Northumberland, Pennsylvania. His father, a farmer, died when young Lehow was 16 years old. In 1857 he was engaged in contracting and building until the fall of 1858 when he came across the plains to Colorado, there being at that time but one cabin in what is now west Denver.

He engaged in placer mining until spring, then went into the mountains. He discovered the Spanish Bar placer claims, selling them for \$4,000 and receiving his pay in cattle and horses. In the fall he started a cattle ranch on Cherry Creek and the following summer located Lehow's Ranch at Platte Canyon.

In the spring of 1860 his brother, C. C. Lehow, arrived in Denver and the two brothers carried on this ranch until 1870.

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CHARLES LERCHEN (1859 and 1869)

Charles Lerchen is of Saxon birth and was born near Dresden September 11, 1839, the son of Charles and Amelia (Lau) Lerchen. His father, who was a harness maker, brought the family to America in 1843 and settled in Detroit, but in the spring of 1850 went to Wheeling, West Virginia\*, and in the fall of the same year located in Davenport, Iowa, where he worked at his trade. In the spring of 1860, accompanied by his sons Charles and William, he started for Colorado from which Charles had returned in November of the previous year.

The three traveled toward the Blue River country and engaged in mining there for two seasons, after which Charles went to Montgomery\*\* and mined.

In the fall of 1863 the firm of Charles Lerchen and Brother started a harness business. The father died in 1892 when 84 years of age. There were seven children in the family, the eldest being Charles. As the oldest boy he assisted his father in the harness business until coming to Colorado in 1859 on his 20th anniversary [birthday], prospecting a few months at Russell Gulch. In the spring of 1860, with his father and brother William, he came West again making the journey with a mule team and crossing the Missouri at Omaha. They reached Denver 35 days after, leaving Davenport and at once began mining in the Blue River country, 5 miles below Breckenridge. In 1862 he went to Montgomery, but was not so successful there. In the summer of 1863 he and a brother bought

a harness business on Blake between 15th and 16th Streets, Denver, and carried on business together until 1867 when he sold to his brother.

During the war the Indians were very troublesome and frequently he joined private companies that went out to fight the savages.

Mr. Lerchen embarked in copper and silver lode mining in Custer and Huerfano Counties and during the time found some gold mines but the grant had been given by Governor [William] Gilpin to the Denver and Rio Grande R. R. and it was therefore inadvisable to work them. In 1880 he went to the Bonanza camp in the San Luis Valley and prospected at Kerber [illegible] Creek, being there at the time of General Grant's visit to the Colorado mines.

In 1883 he became interested in dealing in cattle. This was not his first venture in that line, as from 1868 to 1870 he had carried on a cattle ranch in Arapahoe County, 10 miles east of Denver. He has brought more thoroughbred bulls into Colorado than any other man in the State, having made a specialty of full-blooded Devonshires from Rumsey Brothers in Westfield, New York. He was the first man in the State who gave individual premiums for fine-bred cattle.

From the first carnival of the Festival of Mountain and Plain he has been marshal of the first division of Pioneer's Day. Like all '59ers he holds membership in the Colorado Association of Pioneers.

In Denver Mr. Lerchen married Miss Naomi M. Haggerty, who was born in Missouri the daughter of Henry and Mary (Gunter) Haggerty, natives of county Derry, Ireland.

\*West Virginia was admitted to the Union in 1863.

\*\*Possibly related geographically to Montgomery Reservoir. Colorado Atlas & Gazetteer, 1991, DeLorme Mapping, p. 48, B-2.

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JEFFERSON W. LEWELLING (LLEWELLYN) (1860)

Jefferson W. Lewelling was a pioneer of this State, coming to Nebraska and right away to Colorado in 1860. He was also a Civil War veteran, enlisting from Colorado for service in that struggle.

Miss Sophia A. Llewellyn, who was the first American white child born in southern Colorado, a daughter of Jefferson W. and Anne Llewellyn, was married to Harry E. Mulnix. To Mr. and Mrs. Mulnix were born five children, three of whom survive--Sophia Jane is the wife of Col. E. J. Boughton, a colonel on General [John Joseph, 1860-1948] Pershing's staff. To him and his wife have been born three children, Elizabeth J., Edward J., and Evelyn J., all born in Colorado, as was Mrs. Boughton.

Harry B. Mulnix, the eldest son of Harry E. Mulnix, married Edna Alcott and died in Denver October 13, 1917, at the age of 35 years, leaving a son Harry Alcott 9 years of age.

Llewellyn Grant, the next member of the family is a resident of Denver. He married Lucy Fortune and they have a daughter, Barbara.

Robert C., the next of the family, married Novella Stull of New York and is engaged in the automobile business in Denver. He and his wife have a daughter, Charlotte Louise.

Anna May, the next member of the family, became the wife of Wm. J. O'Brien and died leaving a son James Llewellyn.

Mrs. Mulnix passed away October 23, 1889, at the age of 26 years. On the 4th of September 1907 Mr. Mulnix was again married, his second wife being Miss Grace Alice Strayer, a native of Indiana.

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ALLEN LEWIS (1860)

Allen Lewis was born in Union County, Indiana, in 1819. In 1825 his father moved to Vermilion County, Illinois, and engaged in farming. Allen worked on the farm until his 15th year. His father then engaged in the cattle business, giving him a half interest.

In 1854 he moved to Indianola, Iowa, and engaged in mercantile business until the panic of 1857. Meeting with disaster, he closed up his business and, in 1860, with his family, crossed the plains, and stopped at Golden, a short time. He then entered a homestead of 160 acres one mile below Golden on Clear Creek and has devoted his attention to agriculture and gardening.

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JOEL and JANE (HENDERSON) LEWIS (1859)

Joel Lewis was born in Edwardsburg, Canada, in 1823. He remained in that place until 34 years of age, meantime devoting himself to farming and contracting on the Grand Trunk Railroad.

In 1857 he moved to Kansas and for 2 years cultivated land in Franklin County. Accompanied by his family in the spring of 1859 [he came to Colorado]. After a few days he proceeded to Boulder and spent the winter of 1859-60 in prospecting there and in Russell Gulch.

In the spring of 1860 he went to Nevadaville and engaged in mining there until the fall of 1862 when he came to Bear Creek and purchased the ranch that he has since operated and made his home.

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THOMAS A. LEWIS (1859)

Thomas A. Lewis was born in Kingston, Canada, July 14, 1847. He was one of nine children born to Joel and Jane (Henderson) Lewis. He accompanied his parents to Colorado, arriving here the 10th of June 1859. At the age of 21 he went to the mountains with a team and began hauling. After one year he

returned to Bear Creek, where he rented land 4 miles east of Morrison. The following year he rented a place in Littleton then returned to Bear Creek, where he operated as a renter for 2 years.

After buying a farm of 160 acres on Bear Creek, one and a half miles east of Morrison, he settled down to the busy life of a farmer. In 1874, during the Black Hills excitement, he sold his place and went to the new mining country, where he engaged in the dairy business and putting up hay. On his return he bought an 80-acre farm in Longmont. After 2 years he sold that place and went to the Gunnison country, where he engaged in the dairy business.

In 1881 he returned to Bear Creek and bought 280 acres, situated 4 miles east of Morrison. This he afterward sold and purchased 514 acres and join[ed it to what] he now owns (1898). In 1892 he rented that place and bought an interest in the livery business of Abbo and Brown, which business has since been continued under the firm name of Abbo and Lewis. He still owns 200 acres of land a half mile east of Morrison.

In 1870 Mr. Lewis married Miss Sarah E. [illegible] Donovan, daughter of Cornelius Donovan, who came to Colorado in 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are the parents of two children, Amy L. and Oscar R. Amy L. is the wife of James Abbo, a member of the firm of Abbo and Lewis and a prominent farmer of Jefferson County.

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WILLIAM J. LEWIS (1859)

Wm. J. Lewis of Georgetown, Clear Creek County, was born in Anglesey, northwest Wales, where his ancestors owned large estates and rejoiced in the honor of being the oldest family of that locality. The old homestead is still in possession of relatives of the same name. Originally the name was Llewellyn but it was officially altered to the simpler form of Lewis.

The father and grandfather both bore the given name of W. M. and both were ministers in the Church of England. Wm. J. of this sketch was educated in Oxford with the degree of master of arts.

On April 6, 1872, in Georgetown, Colorado, Mr. Lewis married Mrs. Mary Ann (Fickler) Morton. In 1860 she and her brothers arrived in Colorado from Iowa. By her first marriage she had a daughter, Alice Anna Morton, who is the wife of J. W. Mattern, an experienced mine authority.

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STEPHEN B. LEYBOURNE (1860)

Stephen B. Leybourne was born near Toledo, Ohio, in 1836 and was reared upon farm of his parents. In 1860 with his friend, Oscar Roop, he crossed the plains driving an ox team and after a brief halt in Denver went into the mountains. Russell Gulch was first prospected, after which to Park County where he hauled a quartz mill to erect in a new mining camp called Buckskin Joe\*, not finding a suitable place he brought it to Montgomery\*\*.

In the fall of 1862 he enlisted in Company A, 3rd Colorado Regiment.

\*Benson, 1994, p. 27; Colorado Atlas & Gazetteer, DeLorme Mapping, 1991, p. 71, A-7.

\*\*Possibly related geographically to Montgomery Reservoir. Colorado Atlas & Gazetteer, 1991, DeLorme Mapping, p. 48, B-2.

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GEORGE J. LEYNER (1860)

George J. Leyner was born in Boulder County, Colorado, August 26, 1860, where he continued to reside until 1889. He engaged in farming and learning the trade of a machinist.

He married Miss Fannie Paterson of Troy, New York, with whom he lives in a pleasant home on Evans Avenue, Denver.

George J. Leyner died August 5, 1920. Survived by a widow, two daughters, Irene, 16, Elizabeth, 7, and a son, George Jr., 10. Also three sisters and three brothers, Mrs. Nora K. Hartman, Mrs. Mattie Howell of Lafayette, Mrs. Blanche Schepp of Duncan, Arizona, Frank Leyner of Oregon, Charles of Denver, and Albert of Lafayette.

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PETER A. and MARIA A. (DUCH) LEYNER (1860)

Peter A. Leyner was born in Germany, came to America in early life, and in Indiana was united in marriage to Miss Maria A. Duch, a native of Ohio.

In 1860 they left the Mississippi Valley and made their way westward to Colorado, traveling with an ox team and wagon. They settled in Boulder County where he secured a ranch, on which he built a log cabin with a dirt roof and clapboard door.

Albert M. Leyner, son of Peter A. and Maria, was born on the home ranch November 12, 1877. In 1897 he was united in marriage to Miss Maymie L. Laughlin. Mr. and Mrs. Leyner have two children, George A. and Frank J.

Mattie M., born in Boulder County, shared in the privations of pioneer life. In December 1881 Mattie M. Leyner became the wife of M. L. Howell. They have three children: Nora S., the wife of J. A. Huber, now living in Denver; Leyner, also of Denver; and Harry E., who is upon the farm with his mother.

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NELSON LIKELY (1860)

Nelson Likely was born in the year 1831 and died in 1908.

Eliza J. Likely was born in the year 1835 and died 1914.

Buried in Riverside Cemetery, the monument inscribed "Pioneer of 1860."

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HARRY H. LILLEY [no date]

Harry H. Lilley was the son of John G. Lilley. He was a member of the first board of county commissioners of Arapahoe County, which then comprised Denver. His father was known as the sponsor of the first county hospital ever erected in the western territory. At the time of his death he had in his possession a watch presented to him by the first nurses graduating class of the county hospital of Arapahoe County.

Mr. Harry H. Lilley was born and reared on a ranch near Littleton. He was a resident of Arapahoe County until 16 [illegible, 15?] years ago (1914), when he purchased the Table Mountain Ranch at Virginia Dale\*. Coming to Denver to attend the stock show, he attended a stockmen's banquet and was apparently in the best of health. He returned to the home of Dr. Rogers where he had been stopping. He was stricken with a heart attack and dropped dead at the home of Dr. Frank Rogers at 1000 East First Avenue, January 16, 1929, at the age of 63 years.

He was a member of the Western Lodge of the Masonic Order and of several stockmen's organizations.

Besides his widow, Mrs. Kate A. Lilley, he is survived by four sons: W. K. Lilley, Charles, Roy F., and L. B. Lilley; and two daughters, Mrs. Thomas S. Shepard and Mrs. Lawrence Treuhart. Two brothers and three sisters also survive him. They are Mrs. J. Sherman Brown, county superintendent of schools of Arapahoe County; Mrs. Charles Watlington, wife of the county assessor; Mrs. Elizabeth Sopris, Denver; and Benjamin and Joseph Lilley of Los Angeles, California.

\*Colorado Atlas & Gazetteer, 1991, DeLorme Mapping, p. 19, A-7.

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JOHN G. LILLEY (1860)

John G. Lilley was born in Northamptonshire, England, June 12, 1833. In 1853 he enlisted and visited America, stopping at Portland, Maine, going thence to New Brunswick and home to England via Ireland. In 1854 he came again and located as a butcher in La Crosse, Wisconsin.

In 1856 he again returned to England and married Miss Louisa Miller of Burtonhead. From this union he has eight [sic] children. In 1860 he left La Crosse and came to Colorado, engaging in the Gold Dirt Lead [Mine] near Central [City]. Mr. Lilley took an active part during the Indian war of 1864, was chosen captain of a company of volunteers that was raised in and about Littleton, and met with many exciting adventures.

One record gives the date of Mr. Lilley's marriage as Christmas Day 1855. He was married to Miss Louise Ann Hay [sic], after which he brought his bride to his new home in La Crosse, Wisconsin. Some time later they came to Colorado where Mrs. Lilley remained until her death on the 7th of May 1895.

Mr. and Mrs. Lilley became the parents of 10 [sic] children: Wm H., a resident of Jefferson, Colorado; Anna, deceased; Maggie, the wife of Charles Wallington; Josepha, the wife of J. Sherman Brown; Benjamin E; and John G.

In 1898 Mr. Lilley was again married, his second union being with Miss Alice James, a native of Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Lilley was born a daughter, Alice, who is now the wife of Earl Radcliffe of Littleton.

Mr. John G. Lilley passed away in 1910.

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#### JOHN G. LILLEY (1860)

John G. Lilley was born in Gillsboro, England, June 12, 1833. After his family removed to Cheshire, England, he worked for 6 years in the Burkenhead market. At the age of 20 he came to America and stopped for a few days in Portland, Maine. Then he shipped for Ireland as steward on a vessel. The vessel was anchored at Cork for 6 weeks, from which place he returned home and resumed work at the butcher's trade.

Again crossing the ocean at the expiration of a year, he went from Boston to La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he remained from 1854 to 1860.

In 1860 he came to Colorado where for 2 years he prospected in the mountains. In February 1862 he purchased a farm. This place is situated near Littleton and comprises 150 acres.

In 1868 he was one of the builders of the Rough and Ready grist mill, which for years shipped its products as far east as Boston and commanded a higher price on change than almost any other flour in the country.

While living in La Crosse in 1856 he returned to England and on Christmas Day 1856 was there united in marriage with Miss Louise Ann Miller, whose father was a civil engineer. Ten children were born of their union: William H., born in La Crosse, December 12, 1857; Anna (deceased); Maggie, Mrs. Frank Soper of Littleton; Fred; Lucy (deceased); Harry, who is engaged in the livery business in Littleton; Marcia L., wife of Charles Watlington of Madison, Indiana; Josephine, a graduate of the University of Colorado and later a teacher in Littleton; Benjamin E., who married Maggie Monahan and assisted his father in the management of the home farm; and John G., Jr., who is engaged in the dairy business at Cripple Creek.

The wife and mother died May 7, 1895.

In 1872 Mr. Lilley was elected to the legislature in which he served one term. From 1879 to 1882 he served as county commissioner. He was captain of a company organized in 1864 for protection of life and property from Indians and in 1868 the company was called out to suppress the Utes and Cheyennes.

He was connected with the building of the Kansas Pacific R. R., having a contract to deliver ties from the Divide to the territory between Littleton and Sheridan.

William H. Lilley was united in marriage March 4, 1885, with Mrs. Flora (Case) Strickler, a native of Illinois and the daughter of a prominent ranchman of Park County. By her first husband, Charles Strickler, she had two children--Nora and Harry, both of whom have been adopted by Mr. Lilley and bear his name. By the marriage to Mr. Lilley, two children have been born--Margaret I. and Frank.

William H. Lilley is the owner of a ranch comprising about 800 acres near Jefferson, Park County.

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WILLIAM LINDENMEIER, Sr. & Jr. (1860)

William Lindenmeier, Jr., is a native of Colorado, born September 14, 1867, in Denver. He is of German descent. His father, William Lindenmeier, came to Pikes Peak region in 1860 with the rush of gold seekers and in 1861 enlisted in Co. B, of the 1st Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, Col. John M. Chivington commanding, and served all through the Civil War.

He participated in the fights at Apache Canon, Pigeon's Ranch, and Peralto, New Mexico\*, and did valiant service as an Indian fighter in 1864-65.

In 1874 When Wm. Jr. was 7 years of age the Lindenmeier family moved to Cheyenne from Denver, where he received his education in the public schools.

Mr. Wm. Sr. at that time was engaged in the cattle business in company with Peter Anderson, and later moved his family to Ft. Collins.

On January 15, 1887, William Jr. was joined in marriage with Caroline Cleave in Ft. Collins. To this union were born four children, Sheridan W., Clark Hall, Warren, and Mary Alice. Soon after his marriage Wm. Jr. opened a jeweler's store on College Avenue, which he conducted for several years and then moved onto his father's farm at Lindenmeier Lake and followed farming, stock raising, and stock feeding with excellent success.

In the spring of 1908, when the Denver Interurban extended its street car tracks to Lindenmeier Lake, he began fitting up the ground bordering the lake as a pleasure resort for the entertainment of summer visitors and picnic parties. A naptha launch and number of row boats were placed on the lake; a dancing pavilion, refreshment hall, and other attractions and conveniences were constructed which, together with the grove, made it a delightful resort.

\*New Mexico was admitted to the Union in 1912.



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SAM LINK (1859)

Sam Link organized a mining district with A. D. Cambell, the New Nevada. Pat Casey also opened a claim on the Burroughs lode. (See page 194.) [sic]

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HON. R. S. LITTLE (1860)

R. S. Little was born in Graffin [Grafton?], New York, May 12, 1929.

In 1853 he located, constructed, and operated the railroad from Milwaukee to Columbine [possibly, Combined Locks, near Appleton], Wisconsin, as assistant to E. H. Brady.

He was married September 24, 1854, to a daughter of John Harwood of Nashua, New Hampshire, and settled in Watertown [Wisconsin?]. In 1858 he laid the track from Fond du Lac to Oshkosh.

In 1860 he came to Colorado and engaged in the construction of the Capitol hydraulic ditch from the site of the present village of Littleton to Denver. In 1875 Mr. Little platted the village of Littleton, which by that time had become a considerable settlement.

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JACK LITTLETON (1859)

Jack Littleton crossed the plains in 1859 and located at Central City where he engaged as a blacksmith and miner.

He later moved to southern Colorado, following his trade as blacksmith and also engaged in the raising of cattle in Las Animas County.

Mr. Littleton passed away at Trinidad, Colorado, August 23, 1909. A son, William J. Littleton, resides at Trinidad and was chief of police of that city in 1933, a position he had held for several years.

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WILLIAM (DADDY) LLOYD (1859)

"Daddy" Lloyd is one of Denver's oldest living pioneers, for he was one of the leaders in the gold rush who came out here from Pennsylvania in 1859. Almost the entire 70 years since then Daddy Lloyd has spent in and around Denver.

At the time of the Civil War, he went East with a group of companions to enlist but he was turned down because of his five-foot stature. While he was East, he married his childhood sweetheart, "the girl he left behind" when he departed his Pennsylvania home at the age of 22. He settled down to become a farmer,

but was unsuccessful and returned West. This time he traveled on the first passenger train to arrive here on June 15, 1870, a far cry from the trip of 42 days he made in the ox cart with his eight young companions in '59. The first time he arrived here there were only two houses. He went to the mining camps for a while but several years later was called East by the death of his wife, four sons and a daughter by the "black diphtheria plague."

In 1881 he became a bricklayer, assisting in work on the Tabor Opera House, and in 1896 he began work at the Manhattan. Richard Pinhorn, owner of the restaurant, provided that Daddy be given his meals there free as long as he lives.

March 10, 1929, Daddy celebrated his 93rd birthday at the Denver general Hospital, where he is a patient.

No member of his immediate family is living.

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EDWIN LOBACH (1859)

Edwin Lobach was a son of Samuel and Dina Biehl, members of a pioneer family of Pennsylvania. Both died while still young, leaving Edwin, who was reared by an uncle, in Union County. He learned the trade of saddler and harness maker.

In 1854 he went to California. He was a poor boy, and unable to pay his way by steamer or stage so walked almost the entire distance, taking from the first of May until October to reach his destination\*.

After 4 years in California, he returned to Pennsylvania, and for a few months attended school. In the spring of 1859 he came to Colorado and for a short time mined in the gulch at Central City, after which he hauled freight for the government, going to Salt Lake [City], Ft. Douglas [Arkansas?], and New Mexico\*\* during the war.

In 1863 he was attacked by Indians and his stock stolen. Again in the fall of 1867, when freighting with 18 six-mule trains, he was shot at frequently by Indians, and nine of his mules were shot.

After the latter trip he abandoned freighting and secured work in the grading of the Union Pacific R. R. Returning East, he worked on the Adirondack Railroad in New York. He then went to Jefferson, Texas, where he was employed on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

In 1870 Mr. Lobach arrived in Fremont County and started a stock ranch 12 miles east of the present site of Florence. Two years after his arrival the railroad was built through and since then this section of country has prospered. Since the fall of 1870 he has resided on his present homestead, where he has been extensively engaged in stock raising.

He has had as many as 200 head of horses at one time, and all have been of the best grades. He is a lover of good horses and says that he believes he could not live without them around him. He also has full-blooded Berkshire hogs.

With his son he is conducting a dairy and keeps 75 Jersey and Holstein cows. In 1892 he built a two-story brick resident containing the modern improvements, and at different times he has erected needed farm buildings. On his place he has a fruit orchard of 16 acres in the finest bearing condition.

With six others he organized the first oil company at Florence and the first oil well was drilled on his property about 1880. Since that time he has been interested in the oil business, and now has six wells on his place.

He went to Florence before a single line of railroad had been built through it. Now there are five lines running through his property, the most of which he donated to the railroad companies.

In February 1871 he married Nancy, daughter of Joseph Crouch of Fremont County. They have two sons and five daughters: Carrie A., wife of B. M. Robinson of Florence; Mary Grace; Edwin Jr., who assists his father in the management of the home farm; Josephine, who married Dr. Baker; Ulysses; Macie Fern [Macie Fun in index]; and Nancy Irene.

\*That's about 16 to 19 miles per day for 5 or 6 months.

\*\*New Mexico entered the Union in 1912.

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MATHIAS and BARBARA LOCK (1860) [see also, page 337]

Mathias Lock was born near the river Rhine in Germany October 23, 1829, a son of Anton and Anna Lock. Barbara Gruber was born in Germany. Mathias was reared in a small village and received a common school education. Being one of 13 children, whose parents were poor, the necessity of earning his own livelihood was forced upon him at an early age. He learned the baker's trade and also learned to grind grain.

At the age of 23 he came to America and settled at Ripley, Illinois, where he learned the potter's trade. While there he became acquainted with Miss Barbara Gruber of Mount Sterling, Illinois. She was born in Germany and when 11 years of age accompanied her parents to America, spending a few years in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and thence removing to Illinois. They were united in marriage March 1, 1859.

Coming to Colorado at the time of the gold excitement, he and his bride made their way across the plains in 1860 with an ox team, the monotonous journey consuming several months, arriving in Boulder June 2. Naturally his first attempts were at mining; however, he did not pay expenses and concluded to seek other occupation. He and his wife went to Denver, where both worked as they found opportunity. In 1862 they removed to the valley of Fountain where he was successful. He owned a section and a quarter of land\* at the time of his death March 6, 1888.

In 1863 Mrs. Lock was alone at the home on the ranch with her first born a boy baby less than 2 years old, when five or six Indians came riding toward the house. Her husband was out on the ranch at work. She became frightened and with her baby began to run, screaming at the top of her voice, while the Indians followed. Her husband hearing her screams, came running to her rescue

and reached her before the Indians. When they came up they laughed and said they meant no harm to her.

Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lock. Of these, four died in infancy. W. K. Lock, who lives in Fountain, is married and has one child. Rowena is the wife of John Spicer and the mother of four children. They make their home in Fountain. Tena is the wife of Henry T. Williams and has two children--William Bismarck, who is a lawyer, resides with his mother. Irwin is also at home.

Since the death of Mr. Lock in 1888, Mrs. Lock has added 160 acres by purchase and was the owner of 1020 acres, besides a store building in Fountain. For 8 years she assisted her sons in the management of the store. Later, however, she devoted her attention entirely to the oversight of her landed interests.

\*800 acres. F. H. Lahee, 1941, Field Geology, p. 797.

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JOHN and BARBARA ANNIE LOCKE (1859)

John and Barbara Annie (Welch) Locke were natives of Indiana and Kentucky, respectively. During an early epoch in the history of Illinois the family home was established in that State and from there they came to Colorado in 1859 and located in Florence\*, Colorado.

John Locke was one of the pioneer farmers and stock growers of this part of the State, securing 160 acres where the town of Florence now stands, but this he sold when the Rio Grande Railroad was built through here. He continued his agricultural- and fruit-raising operations until his death in 1900.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Lock were born six children--sons, two and four daughters: James T., the eldest, was born at Florence January 14, 1864. Orion W. was the third child born, his birth occurring August 5, 1870, also at Florence, Fremont County, Colorado.

James was educated in the public schools of Fremont County, passed to the Colorado College and the State University and thence on to the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he graduated with the class of 1888. In the same year he was admitted to practice in both the courts of Michigan and Colorado and in July of 1889 he entered upon the practice of his profession in Canon City. In 1894 he was elected district attorney of the 11th Judicial District. In 1908 he was elected district attorney by a large majority.

He became interested in corporate practice, becoming the general attorney for the Florence Oil Company in 1895, which position he has held. He is also local attorney for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. R. R. Co., the Florence and Cripple Creek R. R. Company, and other milling, mining, and cattle companies.

Orion W. spent his youth and early boyhood on his father's farm, in that time thoroughly learning the business of stock raising. In time he became the owner of a ranch near Galena, 20 miles south of Canon City and now owned by the Canon City Land and Cattle Company. When he had attained the age of 21 he left the ranch to begin the study of law in the Michigan University at Ann Arbor and in 1895 was admitted to the bar of Colorado, since which time he has practiced at Canon City.

\*Florence town site was laid out in 1872. Benson, 1994, p. 70.

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MAJOR SAMUEL M. LOGAN (1859)

Major Samuel M. Logan came to Denver in 1859.

Azel R. Logan, son of Samuel M. Logan was born in 1850, coming to Denver with his parents. He was employed on the first newspaper published in Denver, later working on the Denver Tribune and Republican. Several years later he moved to Hugo, Colorado, publishing the Lincoln County Democrat and then to Deer Trail, where he purchased the Tribune. Mr. Logan died October 10, 1920. Surviving him are his mother, two sisters and one brother, a daughter, Mrs. T. J. Bivens, and a son, Samuel M. Logan.

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JULIUS LONDONER (1860)

Julius Londoner was born in New York City November 7, 1832. He made three journeys to California previous to the fall of 1856, and was for a time engaged in business in Los Angeles and afterward among the Mormons of San Bernardino. Returning East, he moved to Dubuque, Iowa, taking charge of his father's store in the city. The following year he went to St. Louis and there remained until his removal to Colorado in 1860.

He was married March 22, 1868, to Miss Sophie Flesher of Denver and has six children.

Mr. Londoner has spent most of his life on the frontier. Mrs. Londoner died March 31, 1910, after which he retired from business at the age of 80 and went to Chicago to make his home with his daughter, Mrs. Harry Cohen.

Mr. Londoner died on October 30, 1915, at the home of his son, Charles Londoner, in Chicago. He is survived by four children, Charles Londoner and Mrs. Harry Cohen of Chicago; Mrs. Lew Curtis of New York; and Harry Londoner of Los Angeles, California. The remains were brought to Denver and laid at rest by his Masonic brothers in Fairmount Cemetery.

Joel N. Londoner born of pioneer parents in Denver on May 18, 1874, was a son of Julius Londoner. He was a time-honored citizen of Denver and a nephew of Wolfe Londoner, the pioneer grocer. He died from injuries received by being struck by an automobile truck on May 22, 1911.

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WOLFE LONDONER (1860)

Wolfe Londoner was born in the city of New York July 3, 1839, his father being a wealth merchant. When about 13 years old he left home and made his way to

the Pacific Coast. After remaining in California about 4 years, he returned to New York.

In the early opening of spring 1860, he left St. Louis to come to Denver in the employ of Hanouer Dold and Co., then engaged in freighting across the plains. He joined the wagon train of the firm at Atchison, making 5 miles the first day out. On the second day, they were [he was] ordered by a Mexican wagon master to vacate his seat, the balance of the journey was performed on feet. Arriving with but \$1.50 in his pocket, he assumed charge of his employers' store in west Denver. During the summer he was sent to Ca-on City and built the first stone building in that city. In the fall of 1860 he started a branch store in California Gulch (New Leadville). He returned to Denver in 1864 and opened a grocery store. He remained in business until April 1912 when he retired.

He was mayor of Denver from 1889 to 1891. He was one of the organizers of the Festival of Mountain and Plain. He was active in Masonic circles.

He died at his home, 1015 Logan Street, Denver, November 23, 1912. He was survived by his widow, three daughters, Ruth Frances and Dorothy Jane of Denver and Mrs. John Corning of Boston, and a son, Herman W. Londoner of Boston.

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ABNER and ISABELLE (ALLEN) LOOMIS (1860)

Abner and Isabelle Loomis were natives of New York and Missouri, respectively. Abner Loomis was a stock man who, in 1850, went to California and in 1860 came to Colorado, at which time he located on the Poudre River in Larimer County. There he purchased land and engaged in the stock business. He was also interested in the Poudre Valley National Bank of Ft. Collins. He died in August 1904, having for number of years survived his wife who passed away in October 1892.

Guy E. Loomis, son of Abner and Isabelle Loomis, was born near Ft. Collins May 16, 1869. He was educated in Denver, Colorado. He followed various occupations and now is cashier of the First National Bank of Berthoud, Colorado. In September 1896 Mr. Loomis was married to Miss Irene C. Edwards of Ft. Collins who passed away in August 1909. In April 1912 he was again married, His second union being with Lena N. Fairbairn and to them has been born a daughter, Helen, whose birth occurred in August 1916.

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LEONIDAS LOOMIS [no date]

Leonidas Loomis is a native of Pleasant Valley, Larimer County. He was born July 20 1863. He was the second white boy born in the Cache la Poudre Valley and the eldest son of Abner and Isabelle Loomis.

He was educated in the public schools and at the State Agricultural College, graduating there from in 1884 with the first class to receive diplomas from that institution.

He then engaged in the cattle business in Wyoming, finally selling out and returning to Ft. Collins. He married Lovina Hays in 1902 and then spent a few years on a stock ranch in North Park. He is now a prosperous Cache la Poudre farmer.

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SAMUEL IVAN LORAH (1860)

Samuel J. [sic] Lorah was born in Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio, January 20, 1834. His father, Hon. Samuel L. Lorah, served as probate judge of Wayne County for a period of 18 years and was a prominent man in the political affairs of Ohio and, after his removal to Iowa, was probate judge of Cass County and also a member of the legislature in 1874.

The subject of this sketch removed with his parents to Cass County, Iowa, in 1855 and was educated at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania.

From 1858 to 1860 he held the position of bookkeeper in the banking house of Darby and Barksdale at St. Louis.

In the spring of 1860 he emigrated to Colorado and during that season was engaged in mining at Grass Valley Bar, near Idaho Springs, but, owing to an accident in which his leg was broken, he was rendered unfit for mining during the following year. He then obtained a clerkship in the Mountain City post office (now Central City) and also served as deputy recorder of that mining district. From 1867 to 1871 he was bookkeeper for the following mining companies; The Alps, Grenada[,] and North Star and also for Chaffer and Co. bankers. From 1871 to 1879 he filled the office of city clerk of Central City. Mr. Lorah is also interested in valuable mining property in Gilpin County, being a half owner of the well-know Saratoga Mine, situated in Willis Gulch.

He was married in November 1867 to Miss Olive Gorsline of Rochester, New York.

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SILVIN LOUSTANO (1860)

Silvin Loustano was born in the Department of Bospertia [Basses-Pyrenees], near Pau, France, in 1836, one of seven children born to Joseph and Julia (Daje) Loustano, who were also born in the same place.

At the age of 17 he left Bordeaux on an English sailing vessel and after a voyage of 63 days arrived in New Orleans. He spent 5 years in the South and in 1858 located in Leavenworth, Kansas. Seven times he made the long journey between Leavenworth and the Rockies, his first trip being made by mule to Topeka then to Ft. Dodge and Pueblo and up the Arkansas to Terry Hall [Tarryall?]. Subsequent trips were made over the Platte River route with mule and cattle trains. The most important of those trips was in 1862 when he and a comrade brought a wagon and six yoke of oxen and a herd of 63 cattle with them to Colorado, making the journey in 48 days.

Mr. Loustano arrived in Colorado in the winter of 1860-61. He went to South Park, Colorado, where he followed freighting and also engaged in mining and prospecting. About 1866 he began in the cattle business, locating a ranch 15 miles east of Denver in Arapahoe County on Cold Creek, later moving farther east to Beaver Creek in the same county. He became a large cattle dealer, continuing successfully in the business until 1888, when his health failed. He then moved to Denver. He was a member of the Colorado Cattle Growers Association and at one time was a director. He was also a member of the chamber of commerce and the Colorado Pioneer Association.

He was married in Denver to Mrs. Celestine A. (Riche) Cotton, who was born in France and who was a sister of Jerome Riche. They became the parents of two sons, Andrew J., who died April 2, 1898, and Silvin Riche, who resides in Denver.

Dr. [Silvin Riche?] Loustano was educated at the Longfellow School and the Denver High School. He also attended the University of Colorado, graduating in the medical department May 29, 1895. He was house physician at St. Luke's Hospital for one year. After leaving the hospital he was assistant to Dr. W. B. Craig of Denver. His widow is the last surviving member of the Loustano family and resides at 3000 East Colfax Avenue, Denver.

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JOHN W. LOVE (1860)

John W. Love was born in Canton, Fulton County, Illinois, April 3, 1837, a son of Samuel and Hannah (Collins) Love, natives of Ohio.

At 23 years of age he began to farm for himself, cultivating property in Illinois where he remained until 1859.

During the height of the gold excitement in Colorado in 1860 he came to this territory and settled at Colorado City, but soon went to Breckenridge, Summit County, and began mining.

In 1862 he settled in Eagle County\* where he was interested in mining and stock raising. He located a ranch 4 miles from Eagle, situated in a valley that is 7 miles long and one mile wide and is one of the most fertile and beautiful in the State.

In 1864 Mr. Love married Mrs. Ellen (Frost) Eaton, who was born in Massachusetts, but her girlhood days were spent in Illinois.

By her first marriage she had a daughter, Lizzie May, Mrs. John C. Metcalf, who makes her home with her stepfather.

No children were born of the second marriage. Mrs. Love died in 1898.

\*Eagle County was established in 1883. Noel and others, 1993, section 16.



DR. ROBERT F. LOVE (1860)

Robert F. Love was born in Princeton, Caldwell County, Kentucky, July 25, 1839, a son of Arthur and Ann McShane (Stevens) Love, of Irish parentage. With his parents in 1855 he removed to Jasper County, Missouri, where he attended the Avilla Public schools.

When the news of the discovery of gold in Colorado reached Mr. Love in 1859, he at once set about making preparations to cross the plains. In the spring of 1860 he started for the new gold fields, making the trip with two wagons and four yoke of oxen and bringing with him provisions sufficient for almost 2 years. He drove up the Arkansas to Colorado City\*, arriving there after 2 months travel. Hearing favorable reports from Breckenridge, they started for that point. To get through the pass, they used ropes and tackle, raising wagons over rocks and carrying provisions with them. They went around Pikes Peak to Twin Rocks, swam across the Platte, went through South Park, crossed the range, then down to Breckenridge, located claims and bought placer ground. He operated the claims until December 1860 when the water supply failed.

During the winter of 1860-61, Dr. Love went to Central City. In the spring he returned to French Gulch and sold his claims. Next he spent a time in Galena Gulch and Delaware Flats, then mined at old Montgomery from 1862 to the spring of 1864, when he came via Central City and Denver to Colorado City. Here he formed a partnership with a man and embarked in farming on the Cheyenne.

In 1864, with three others, Dr. Love located the site of the Soda Springs at Manitou and bought Williams Canyon, containing the now-celebrated caves, but this property he afterwards sold. He also owned 160 acres on the site of Colorado Springs, which he sold to the first settlers there.

In 1865 he went to Colorado City and entered the academy where he studied for 4 years. At the same time he began the study of dentistry under Dr. Sutherland and, on acquiring a thorough knowledge of the profession, opened an office in Colorado City.

In 1868 he bought a ranch 20 miles below Colorado City, but sold the place some years later.

He also built a store building of concrete [in Colorado City?] and put in a stock of drugs. From 1871 to 1875 he served as postmaster. In 1875 he disposed of the stock of drugs but continued as a dentist until 1878, then going to Leadville he located the Climax Mine\*\*, sinking two shafts of 190 feet each. Not realizing the value of the mine he sold it for a small sum. Since then it has brought its owners hundreds of thousands.

He practiced dentistry in Leadville until 1882 and also carried on a ranch in South Park at the headwaters of the Platte.

In 1880, with two others, he bought the Dude Ranch on the Platte near Hubbard and carried it on until 1885 when he sold to one of his partners. Returning to Colorado City, he resumed practice in which he continued until 1890.

The marriage of Dr. Love took place in Colorado Springs, uniting him with Miss Mary C. Brandt, a daughter of David and Virginia (May) Brandt, natives of

Pennsylvania and Virginia. Dr. and Mrs. Love became the parents of two daughters, Ethel May and Mabel Lillian.

Dr. Love was member of the El Paso Pioneer Society.

\*Benson, 1994, p. 42.

\*\*Benson, 1994, p. 39. The Climax Mine has been a world-class molybdenum mine.

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WILLIAM ASBURY LOVE (1859)

William Asbury Love was born in Crittenden County, Kentucky, November 3, 1836, a son of Arthur and Ann McShane (Stevens) Love. When a boy, he attended private schools. He accompanied his father to Missouri and settled near Carthage, Jasper County, where he resided until 1859.

He was among the first who determined to seek for gold in the mountains of the West. With two friends he joined a party of 12 people and followed the Santa Fe trail up the Arkansas, making the journey by ox team. On the way they met about 400 Indians who stole some of their provisions and threatened trouble, but finally left them without an attack. They reached Pueblo, than a small Mexican town, about June 1, 1859, then came up through the Fountain Valley, followed the Jimmy camp trail to Russellville (where the first gold was discovered on Cherry Creek), proceeded to Auraria (Denver), then to Gregory Gulch and down Guy Hill to the creek. Mr. Love secured work at the Bob Tail Mine. Then, with two others, he secured a claim at the mouth of Spring Gulch, and, sawing some lumber, made sluice boxes 8 feet in length. Afterward he bought more lumber and cut 24-foot lengths.

At the time of the Tarryall excitement, one of his party went there and later was joined by the others, but their work did not prove profitable. Returning to Spring Gulch, they found their claim jumped. He then went to Georgetown where he assisted in building the first cabin. He and a partner had claim No. 7, adjoining the Griffith lode, but he was unable to locate the lode, so returned to Black Hawk where he engaged in mining until 1864.

He then went to Colorado City. For 2 years he engaged in ranching on Bear Creek, after which he became interested in freighting and then became a pioneer miner at Ouray, Silverton, and Lake City.

Early in the spring of 1878 he went to Leadville where he and his brother, R. F. Love, located the Climax, sinking two shafts of 180 and 192 feet, respectively. This claim unfortunately he sold before its full value was realized and he relinquished his mining interest in 1883 and returned to Colorado City.

Soon he and a partner bought 320 acres adjoining the city and platted Love & Quimby's addition of 80 acres, which they improved and sold. The site occupied by the Philadelphia and Colorado Smelting plant was furnished by him. He assisted in organizing the Colorado City and Manitou Mining Company, of which he was a director from its inception.

He was married in Pueblo to Miss Sarah MacFarland who was born in Jay, Essex County, New York, and came to Colorado in 1872. They are the parents of two

daughters, Mary M., a graduate of Wesleyan University in Nebraska, and Allie Maude, who was educated in Colorado Springs.

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MRS. SARAH LOVELAND and REVILO LOVELAND (1857)

Mrs. Sarah Loveland, daughter of Daniel Carpenter, was married December 10, 1872, to Revilo Loveland, residing in Ft. Collins where she passed away and was laid to rest in 1916.

Revilo Loveland was employed by the Government upon the frontier in 1857, guarding the country from Denver to Wyoming against the Indian depredations. He came West from Connecticut for his health and remained in the Government service for 8 years, employed in various ways.

He then retired to the farm near Windsor and devoted his attention to its development and cultivation.

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WILLIAM A. H. LOVELAND (1859)

William A. H. Loveland was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, May 30, 1826. He served through the Mexican War [1846-48] and was wounded at Chapultepec. Returning to his home in Illinois, he, within a year, emigrated to California, remaining 5 years. Then returning to Illinois, he resumed his mercantile business until his removal to Colorado in 1859. Arriving here, he settled in Golden. In 1863 he obtained the right-of-way and built a wagon road up Clear Creek Canyon. He was the founder of the mountain railroad system.

Francis W. Loveland came to Denver with his father, W. A. H. Loveland in 1859. He was interested in the Colorado coal fields and was instrumental in the development of this great phase of mining in the State during its infancy. He was at one time treasurer of the Rocky Mountain News, his father owning that publication.

Francis W. died at his home, 850 Logan Street, April 1921. He was survived by his widow, Mrs. Adele B. Loveland, one son, F. R. Loveland, and a brother, W. F. Loveland.

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CHARLES W. LOVING (1858)

Charles W. Loving came West with a party of gold seekers in 1858. They camped at the intersection of the Platte River and Cherry Creek for several days.

Mr. Loving believed it would make the midway stopping point between Omaha and Salt Lake [City] and suggested laying out a town site.

An engineer named Parkinson surveyed the town site the following day. This town site included 220 acres.

Mr. Loving died at Santa Monica, California, of ailment induced by advanced age in January 1922, at 92 years of age.

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HENRY B. LUDLOW (1859)

Henry B. Ludlow was born in Huron County, Ohio, June 8, 1834. At an early age he moved with his parents to Cass County, Michigan, where, until his 17th year, he spent his time on his father's farm and attending school. He then, for a period of 7 years, worked on a farm for a monthly wage.

In the fall of 1859 he came to Colorado and spent the winter in Boulder City\*. The following spring he followed mining at Breckenridge for about 6 months, when he returned to Boulder City.

In the spring of 1861 he took up 160 acres of land on Boulder Creek near White Rock where he engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Ludlow as united in marriage to Miss Mary Gage of Cass County, Michigan, on May 6, 1867.

\*Benson, 1994, p. 23.

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DAVID JOHNSON LYKINS (1859)

David Johnson Lykins was born near Winchester, Indiana, July 2, 1838, and was the only one of five children born to his parents who survived to mature years. He was brought up on the old homestead and when still a mere youth embarked upon his business career. He first went to Illinois, thence drifted to St. Joseph, Missouri, then an outpost of civilization, and in 1849 crossed the plains to California. On the long and perilous journey he suffered greatly and once, when the party was nearly out of food supplies, he traded his horse [horse?] for seven pounds of flour. Arriving at his destination, he engaged in gulch mining and was very successful.

He traded in stocks and tried various methods of making money and at the end of 7 years had accumulated about \$10,000. Then returning home by the [Isthmus of] Panama route, he soon settled in Missouri, buying a farm of over 200 acres near St. Joseph. He cultivated the place for about 3 years, and 174 acres of the original tract is still owned by his widow.

In 1859 Mr. Lykins joined the western tide then making for Pikes Peak and crossed the plains for a second time. He drove some cattle this time, mostly thoroughbred shorthorn stock, and at first located on Cherry Creek. A few months later he settled in what is now called Lykins Canyon, between St. Vrain and the Lefthand\*, in Boulder County. In time the range [ranch?] proved too small and he went into the cattle-raising business on a larger scale on the

Little Thompson. He built a home and improved a ranch, adding to his land and estates from time to time, until he owned 2,500 acres, nearly all of which is in one body, in addition to this he leased 1,600 acres of school land. His ranch is watered by the Little Thompson and numerous springs. Few, if any men in this part of the State were more successful in raising cattle and in general farming and kindred enterprises.

In 1864 when the Indians raided the upper St. Vrain, pillaging and destroying property of the settlers and carrying away all of their cattle and horses, a band of white men was formed who chose Mr. Lykins as their captain. They followed the Sioux and made it so that they fled from their camp, leaving their stolen property.

While his comrades rounded up the stock, Captain Lykins and a companion made a detour intercepting the retreating Indians in a small canyon of Little Thompson Creek. The doughty captain shot one of the braves and wounded another, one of them a chief. He kept souvenirs of this victory along with many others in a cabinet in his home.

At the other times he was called upon to defend his property and that of his fellow settlers and was quite noted as an Indian fighter.

Mr. Lykins died March 1, 1898, at the age of almost 70 years. He was a member of the Colorado Pioneer Association.

\*Colorado Atlas & Gazetteer, DeLorme Mapping, 1991, p. 29 C-7 - D-7.

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ROBERT E. McBRIDE (1859)

Robert E. McBride died June 20, 1909, at the age of 76, one of the fast-decreasing '59ers. He was a veteran of the Colorado 1st Cavalry Co. E., enlisting in the regiment in '61 at Buckskin Joe\*, one of the most prosperous mining camps in Colorado at that time, situated on the west side of South Park near the town of Alma.

He served in the New Mexican campaign of 1862 and figured in all the engagements, including that of Glorieta\*\*, Arapahoe, etc. He was in the Sand Creek massacres. In 1864 he was severely wounded in the battle of Fremont's Orchard.

An Indian engagement between here and Ft. Morgan. He spent most of his life in Colorado prospecting.

\*Colorado Atlas and Gazetteer, 1991, DeLorme Mapping, p. 71, A-7.

\*\*Glorieta, New Mexico. The Road Atlas, Rand McNally, p. 138, D-6.

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ISAAC E. McBROOM (1860)

Isaac E. McBroom was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, April 22, 1830. At the age of 13 he moved with his mother--his father having died several years before--to St. Joseph, Missouri. He remained there in attendance on the public schools until 1850. Moving to Mills County, Iowa, he settled upon a farm near Glenwood [, Iowa].

In the spring of 1860, he came to Denver and soon afterward located upon a farm where he has since continued to reside. He was married in Mills County, Iowa, August 6, 1854, to Miss Emma Brewer, native of Kane County, Illinois, and a daughter of Joseph and Cordelia (Hussy) Brewer.

Mr. and Mrs. McBroom became the parents of three children, two dying in infancy; the surviving daughter, Eva, is the wife of Clark Playter. They have one son, Richard E.

Mr. McBroom died October 17, 1914, at the age of 84 and his remains are interred in the Littleton Cemetery.

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JOHN McBROOM (1858)

John McBroom was born in Floyd County, Kentucky, July 26, 1822. When 3 years old, he was taken by his parents to Crawfordsville, Montgomery County, Indiana. He remained at home on his father's farm until 1843 and then moved to St. Joseph, Missouri. In 1855 he entered the Army. He was in the Government employ as wagon and forage master until March 1, 1858, when he went with the Government troops under Col. R. B. March to Utah to quell the Mormon outbreak. Arriving in Colorado, they encamped on the present site of Denver, building a ferry boat to transport the command over the Platte River. The command returned in the fall to New Mexico\* and in the spring of 1859 {sic} Mr. McBroom removed with his family to Colorado and settled on a homestead a few miles up the Platte River from Denver.

He was married in Denver in 1866 [sic] to Emma J., daughter of William of Terre Haute, Indiana, and has a family of four children: Sadie, the eldest, has no children; Phoebe Adelaide McBroom married Joseph Warren Hevener and they are the parents of two children, Emma Lucile and John; William, whose wife's name is Emma; Dora, who is married, but has no children; Joseph, the youngest child is now living.

Mrs. Phoebe A. Hevener died September 3, 1926, and Joseph W., her husband, died July 27, 1926. Both are buried at Littleton, Colorado.

\*New Mexico was admitted to the Union in 1912.

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THOMAS McCALL (1860)

Thomas McCall was born in Carroll County Ohio, May 2, 1830. He is of Scotch and Irish descent. His early life, until attaining the age of manhood, was spent on a farm and in attending district school. In 1851 he moved to Hamilton County, Iowa, where, during the succeeding 9 years, he was engaged in farming. In the spring of 1860 he came to Colorado and took up 160 acres of land on St. Vrain Creek, 2 miles below the foothills on which he resided until 1879 when he purchased 160 acres of land near the entrance to St. Vrain Canyon.

Since coming to Colorado he has successfully devoted his attention to farming and stock raising, which is attested by the purchase from time to time of additional land until he owns 500 acres of land on St. Vrain Creek and 320 on Little Thompson Creek.

In the fall of 1862 he was elected justice of the peace, which office he honorably filled 11 years.

Mr. McCall was married in January 1866 to Miss Eliza Jones of Webster City, Iowa, and has a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters.

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FRANK M. McCARTNEY, son of Pioneers (1860)

Dr. Frank M. McCartney's parents came to Colorado by ox team in 1860. He was graduated from the University of Colorado Medical School and started practicing in this city. Dr. McCartney was known throughout the medical world and was recognized by his colleagues as one of the most skillful surgeons in the State.

In 1912 Dr. McCartney performed one of the first operations in Denver, using local anesthetic. He was widely known for charity work in Denver, especially for the Queen of Heaven and Good Shepherd Orphanages.

Dr. McCartney died at St. Anthony Hospital on June 5, 1927. His age was 52 years. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth McCartney of 1064 Grant Street, and two sisters, Mrs. V. R. Milligan of Denver and Mrs. E. R. Allen of Jefferson, Colorado.

He was a member of the Sons of Colorado.

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MATHEW L. McCASLIN (1858)

Mathew L. McCaslin was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1822. His early life was spent on a farm. In 1839 he moved with the parents to Des Moines County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming. For some time he was employed on the Mississippi River but in 1849 he was seized by the gold fever and migrated to California where he remained for 6 years. He then set his face

eastward again, retracing his steps to Nebraska. In the fall of 1858 he made his way to Auraria, now Denver, and the following spring went to Gold Hill, Boulder County, where he followed mining the succeeding 4 years.

In 1862 he purchased a claim of 160 acres of land on St. Vrain Creek, 5 miles west of the present site of Longmont which he subsequently homesteaded. In 1863 he moved on his farm where he has since resided, engaged in farming [and] stock raising.

Mr. McCaslin was married in 1856 to Miss Miranda Hagerty of Emlenton, Pennsylvania. Mr. McCaslin died February 15, 1913; his wife died August 1, 1909.

Mathew McCaslin, son of Mathew L. and Mirania [sic] McCaslin was born in Boulder County, October 31, 1862. On the 20th of October 1887 he was married to Miss Millie Montgomery, a daughter of Wm. A. and Jennie (Munger) Montgomery. To Mr. and Mrs. McCaslin were born nine children, of whom James passed away August 13, 1890, at the age of 5 days; Katherine, wife of Wm. R. McKelvie of Niwot, Colorado; Jane C., wife of Harold E. Schauer of Gillette, Wyoming; George M.; Wilder D.; Vera; Edith; Miranda; and Andrew Lowery.

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MRS. ELIZA D. McCOOK (1860)

Eliza D. McCook was a daughter of Lazarus McLain of New Lisbon, Ohio, and came to Colorado in June 1860 with two brothers, one of whom was assistant surgeon in the United States Army and a member of the first legislature of Colorado. The other, William D., was captain of the 1st Colorado Light Battery during the war.

Her first husband was a brother of General McCook. Her second marriage, in 1862 to Andrew Sagendorf, [took place] in Denver. To this union were born two sons: William L. who died in 1897 at the age of 32 and Andrew H. who is an engineer and machinist at Cripple Creek, Colorado.

Mrs. Sagendorf died in Denver in 1894. Mr. Andrew Sagendorf died in Denver August 2, 1912, at the age of 84 years.

Mrs. Andrew Sagendorf was a member of the Pioneer Ladies Aid Society of Colorado.

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JOHN S. McCOOL (1860)

Ambrose R. McCool, son of John S. was born in Galesburg, Illinois, June 13, 1855. The mother, Lucy Rucker McCool, was a native of Indiana and died in that State in 1858. The father, John S., was a native of Ohio.

After the mother's death, the father left the Mississippi Valley for Colorado where he arrived in 1860, and his death occurred in this State in 1892. In the family were four children.



Ambrose R. McCool was educated in the Denver schools. In 1872 he moved to a farm that is now the County Poor Farm, having sold it to the county after a residence there of 27 years.

In 1904 Mr. McCool was married to Miss Edith Foster who was born in Ohio, a daughter of Wm. B. and Emma (Koch) Foster. Mr. and Mrs. McCool became the parents of two children: John A., who was born March 24, 1907, and Ardanella A., born January 25, 1911.

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JOSEPH L. McCUBBIN (1858)

The following sketch of Joseph L. McCubbin is necessarily brief on account of the absence of further data:

His history dates back to the very earliest settlement of the country. He was appointed the first commissioner of Arapahoe County, Kansas, now Colorado, by James W. Dennison, governor of Kansas; he came thither with his commission to assume charge of the affairs of that office in the fall of 1858.

While thus discharging his duties as commissioner, he began his first mining along with the other pioneers in Russell Gulch and Virginia Canyon. He continued in that pursuit and resided at the head of Virginia Canyon.

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ALVIN McCUNE (1860)

Alvin McCune was born in Schoharie County, New York, in 1827. At the age of 19 he began to read law in Albany and New York City. [He had a] varied career during the war between Mexico and the United States and was mustered out of service in New Orleans in 1848. He worked as a painter in Philadelphia and Washington City and other cities in New York; afterwards [he went to] Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he resided 2 years.

In 1857 he went to Wisconsin, Missouri, and Ohio. From Hawleyville, Ohio, he went to Forest City, Missouri, and thence to Denver in 1860 [where he] mined in California Gulch.

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WILLIAM J. McDERMITH (1859)

William J. McDermith of Oro City\*, Colorado, was born in Fredericktown, Madison County, Missouri, December 8, 1835. He received a common school education. His occupation is that of a stock raiser and merchant.

He came to Colorado in September 1859. He was elected to the house of representatives of 1876 to the first State legislature, receiving 255 votes against 201 for Thomas S. Wells, Republican.

\*Benson, 1994, p. 160.

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VINCENT and RHODA (DONEGAN) McDOWELL (1859)

Vincent and Rhoda McDowell were natives of Iowa. Vincent McDowell came to Colorado in 1859 and was engaged in freighting for a number of years. In 1879 he homesteaded in Spring Valley of Douglas County where he acquired large land holdings.

Miss Effie McDowell, born in Jefferson County, Kansas, a daughter of Vincent and Rhoda McDowell, was united in marriage March 28, 1897, to James P. McInvoy [sic], county commissioner of Douglas County. To Mr. and Mrs. McInroy [sic] have been born seven children: Harold V., Alice A., Frank J., James P., Stewart R., Violet M., and Effie E.

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THOMAS McGUIRE (1859) [sic]

Thomas McGuire crossed the plains with an ox team and made a number of such trips in the days when the Indians were still a menace to travel. He first arrived in the State in 1858 [sic] and was engaged in business at Russell Gulch. In 1873 he moved to Elbert County and became one of the leading cattle men of that section.

Mary McGuire, daughter of Thomas and Letilia McGuire, is one of the pioneer women of the State, having been born at Russell Gulch, Gilpin County. She was an associate in both the public and Sunday schools of Central City of Emma Teller, the brilliant daughter of Senator Henry M. Teller.

Soon after the removal of the family to Elbert County, Marry [sic] was married in the Bijou, where her father lived, to Joseph Cook, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Cook became the parents of three daughters, all of whom are married to prosperous Colorado farm owners. These are Mrs. F. W. Trask, Mrs. E. R. Mourning, and Mrs. C. A. Clew.

Mr. Cook passed away in 1812, leaving to his widow one of the best ranch holdings in the State.

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GEORGE R. McINTOSH (1860)

George R. McIntosh was born in Portage County, Ohio, May 12, 1837, and is of English and Scottish descent. During his early life he was seriously afflicted with asthma but managed to devote some attention to acquiring an education in the public schools. In his 19th year he decided to try the climate of Wisconsin and went to Sheboygan, Wisconsin. After spending 2 years in the

attempt at regaining his health and receiving a little relief, he taught school and clerked in a store 2 years.

In the spring of 1860, his disease becoming worse, he again decided to try another climate and started across the plains for Colorado with an ox team. On the way across he began to receive relief and shortly after arriving here, entirely recovered and has not since, with one exception, had an attack of his old disease--asthma--and that during a trip East. After arriving in Colorado, he spent a short time in the mountains then went to where Greeley now stands and took up 160 acres of land on which, however, he remained but a short time. He then returned to the mountains and followed mining 8 months on the Kent Co. lode on Quartz Hill near Central City.

During the summer of 1861 he went to the Cache la Poudre Valley and engaged in putting up hay, which he hauled into the mountains. Late in the fall of that year, he enlisted in Co. G. 1st Colorado V[olunteer?] I[nfantry?] and remained with his company until the close of the war and was honorably mustered out of the service in the fall of 1865.

The following winter he spent on a farm near Ft. Collins, Larimer County. During the spring of 1866 he began freighting across the plains between the Missouri River and Denver. He then preempted 160 acres of land near Ft. Collins, which he farmed one year, then sold it. In 1868 he bought 160 acres of land 4 miles west of Longmont and engaged in farming and stock raising.

Mr. McIntosh was married July 21, 1872, to Miss Amana J. Noble of Iowa and has a family of three children, two sons and one daughter.

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#### LEMUEL McINTOSH (1860)

Lemuel McIntosh was born in Indiana March 20, 1838, of Scottish and Welsh ancestry. He resided in Illinois until 1849 when the family removed with teams to Boone County, Iowa. They settled in the neighborhood of the present town of Madrid, Boone County, where he attended the local schools. His step-father, Mr. Hardin, built a hotel at Boonesboro (now Boone) and he assisted him in running it up to 1858 when he joined the State Militia and, for a year or more, was stationed at Spirit Lake, Iowa, to keep down the Indians. On April 2, 1860, he married Miss Angelina Stuart and they at once started for the West. By horse team they proceeded to Omaha and left that city on the first of May, having fitted up ox teams for their further journey.

Their route was the old trail along the Platte River and down to Gold Hill. There Mr. McIntosh engaged in mining and prospecting for a year or two, and in 1862 settled on a tract of land, which he homesteaded from the government. This ranch, situated 2 and 1/2 miles from Boulder, he improved, building a log house and making irrigation ditches. He assisted in putting in one of the first high-line ditches in the State and had it in successful operation by July 1, 1862. The property has since continued in his possession, with the exception of 25 acres that he has sold. For some years he raised cattle and hay, and he set out a fine orchard of about 1,500 trees. In September 1896 he retired and settled in Boulder, leaving his homestead.

Mrs. McIntosh is a native of Hancock County, Illinois, a daughter of Dr. Alanson and Mary J. (Eberhart) Stuart. A sister, Mrs. Clara Bradford, resides in Boulder.

The five children born to Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh are: Joseph Leander, Alene Filorance [Filorence in index], William Edward, Evelena, and LeRoy Stuart.

The eldest son was the first male child born of white parents in Gold Hill, Colorado, the date of his birth having been January 13, 1861. He was educated in the University of Colorado and is engaged in farming near Lamar, Colorado. Alene F., born in Boonesboro, Iowa, April 26, 1863, was a student in the university here and is now Mrs. C. W. Burke of Lamar, Colorado. William E., born on the old farm in Boulder County August 11, 1870, was accidentally killed. He was a member of the Colorado National Guard who was placed on the defense of the Victor Mine at Cripple Creek in the summer of 1894. While on duty he was so unfortunate as to fall into the shaft 250 feet in depth. He had graduated in June 1894 from the University of Colorado with the degree of bachelor of philosophy and had a most promising future. Evelena was born on the old homestead December 15, 1871, and died January 27, 1877. LeRoy Stuart who was born July 10, 1881, is a member of the preparatory school and expects to enter the university later.

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CHARLES McKEE (1860)

Charles McKee was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1810. At an early age, he entered a cotton mill and was engaged at cotton spinning until his 32nd year.

In 1842 he came to America and located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he worked in a potash manufactory 3 years. In 1845 he moved to Baraboo, same State, and engaged in the lumber business.

In 1860 he came to Colorado and followed mining at Gold Dirt, Gilpin County, for 2 years.

He then moved to Russell Gulch, same county, where he has since been engaged in mining. He owns the Grissly lode in Russell district and is otherwise variously interested in mining.

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JAMES C. McKee (1860) [sic]

James C. McKee was born in Des Moines, Iowa. In 1859 [sic] he came with his parents to Colorado when but a year old and grew to manhood here. His father platted McKee's addition to this city. He, together with John Tiernan, brought the first quartz mill, also the first saw mill into the territory.

Mr. McKee died January 27, 1908, and was buried from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Charles E. French, 3420 Marion Street.

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HON. CYRUS H. McLAUGHLIN (1859)

Cyrus H. McLaughlin was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, in 1827. He learned the printer's trade, went to Wisconsin and to Kansas in 1857. In 1859 he was in Leavenworth, from which place he came across the plains as a messenger for Jones and Cartwrights Express, being sent by them to investigate the truth of the reports of the discovery of gold. From the Cherry Creek settlement he went on foot to Central City.

On his return, he took back to Leavenworth 11 full sacks of gold, besides smaller sacks, amounting in all to nearly \$40,000.

In the spring of 1860 he, with his family, came again, and worked a year on the Rocky Mountain News.

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NORMAN A. McMILLEN (1860)

Norman A. McMillen came to Denver in 1860 in search of gold. He joined a party headed for Denver, with Kit Carson as guide. The gold seekers set out with ox teams. Near what is now Dodge city, Kansas, the party was attacked by Indians. Two men and all the oxen except McMillen's pair were killed. The survivors continued their way encountering more hardships.

Mr. McMillen was engaged in mining many years. He was part owner of the Tin Cup property and owned valuable real estate in Denver. He at one time possessed the title to the ground on which the brown Palace Hotel stands.

Mr. McMillen died at his residence, 2057 Downing Street, March 16, 1912, at the age of 80. Mrs. Lloyd L. Ewing, a daughter, and Frank McMillen, a son, survive.

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ROBERT M. McMURRAY (1859)

Robert M. McMurray of Las Animas, Colorado, was born in Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1824. He received a common school education and is a merchant by occupation. He came to Colorado in June 1859.

He was treasurer of Bent County for 2 years and filled other offices of less importance. In October 1876 he was elected to the house of representatives of the first general assembly, receiving 424 votes against 252 for Frank Bingham, Republican.

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GEORGE F. McRAY (1860)

George F. McRay was born in Stamford, Connecticut, January 1, 1834. He received his education in the schools of that State and of Michigan. His early identification with the West came through freighting operations from Nebraska to Denver and Salt Lake City, in which work he continued until the early 60's.

Mr. McRay and two brothers discovered valuable mining properties in the Cripple Creek\* district.

In 1865 he returned to Michigan and was united in marriage in 1867 to Miss Sarah A. Clark, a native of New York, born July 9, 1844.

Mr. and Mrs. McRay were the parents of three children: Blanche, now Mrs. C. S. Rogers of Canon City; Beulah, the widow of Dr. H. W. Lane, also of Canon City; and George LaVerne McRay of Buxton, Oregon. There are three grandchildren.

Mr. McRay died in San Diego, California, June 27, 1902.

\*Bright, 1993, p. 38.

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DAVID McSHANE (1860)

David McShane was born October 3, 1830, 9 miles south of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, a son of Barney McShane [who was] born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and Elizabeth Romine, a native of Loudoun County, Virginia. Like her husband, she was of Scottish descent.

They were the parents of nine sons and four daughters, of whom eight sons and one daughter attained mature years.

The eldest of the family, Francis, served through the Civil War as a member of the 11th Kansas Infantry and died in Linn County, Kansas, at 73 years of age.

Luther, who died in California, was a lieutenant in the 9th Iowa Infantry during the Civil War and took part in 13 battles without receiving a wound.

Jacob lived in Linn County, Iowa. William is now deceased. David was next in order of birth. John C., who came to Colorado in 1860, is a retail and wholesale grocer in Central City, Gilpin County. Thomas Porter died at Helena, Arkansas, while serving in the 24th Iowa Infantry. Mrs. Eliza J. Horace died in Iowa. A daughter died in childhood. Daniel was drowned in Pennsylvania when a boy, and Ashbel died there when 10 years of age.

David, in boyhood, assisted in operating a small coal mine with a fine coal vein. That was on the home farm. In the fall of 1851 he went to Linn County, Iowa, where he improved a farm from raw prairie. Four years later he traveled further westward by team and settled at Manhattan, Kansas, where he assisted in building the first house.

In 1860, with his brothers Francis and John C., he started for Colorado. They outfitted ox trains at Kansas City from which point John C. went up the Platte to Central City and the others went to Summit County\*. On May 6, 1860, Francis and David took dinner at Manitou, which at that time, had only one building, a small log cabin put up by Dick Wooten.

They crossed the mountain at the base of Pikes Peak and went down on the other side to the Fountain Quibouilei [La Fontaine qui Bouille]\*\* ("River that boils"), which they followed to the head, striking across to the head waters of the Platte. Thence to Blue River and Breckenridge.

Theirs was the first "train" that crossed the range to Summit. For 4 years they engaged in placer mining on Humbug and American Gulch. Meantime, in the fall of 1860, they went to the San Juan country with the first party that entered there. The winter was cold and the snow deep and when spring rendered possible their retreat from San Juan they hastened back to Breckenridge.

In the fall of 1864 with ox teams, Mr. McShane returned to Iowa and in the spring of 1865 returned via the Platte. At the time, Indians were exceedingly troublesome, but he fortunately was not attacked.

In the spring of 1865 he took up 160 acres, 3 miles south of Palmer Lake. Two years later he returned to Iowa and brought the family West, settling on the ranch where he engaged in the dairy and cattle business.

In the summer of 1868, the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians made a raid through the country and killed several people in his neighborhood, besides driving horses and cattle away. At the time, he was away from home and on his return found that his horses had been taken, but his wife, with true frontier pluck, had frightened 23 Indians off with her gun, so that the family were safe. Realizing the great danger of another attack, he at once built near his house a stone round house with port holes. From the house to the fort he built an underground passage so that the family might escape unseen by the Indians. This building still stands and is one of the few remaining relics of pioneer days.

He continued in the cattle business and also raised fine horses, residing on the ranch until 1888 when he removed to Colorado Springs, leaving his son to operate the ranch.

For some years Mr. McShane has been a contractor in the building of railroads and reservoirs. He contracted for 8 miles of the Colorado Midland from the vicinity of Cascade to Woodland Park along the same road that he traveled in 1860.

He also had contracts on the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, and other railroads, and built ten reservoirs in El Paso County. He was also interested in mining. At one time he was president of the Bison Mining and Milling Company at Cripple Creek, he having discovered and developed the Bison Mine. He owns valuable property in Summit County where he first mined.

In Iowa Mr. McShane married Miss Catherine Willyard, daughter of Allen Willyard, a native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania. She died April 10, 1898, of paralysis. They were the parents of seven children: Laura, Mrs. George Newbrough of Monument; Mary, wife of Alexander Perrault of Minnesota; Albert, who cultivated his father's ranch; Sarah, wife of Frank Cotton of Colorado Springs; Della; Lucy and William at home.

He assisted in building the first school building in Monument and afterward helped to erect two others and served as school director much of his time. He is a member of the El Paso County Pioneer Association and the Association of Colorado Pioneers.

Mr. McShane died at Colorado Springs May 17, 1907.

Annie, daughter of Francis McShane, was married to Wellington McCandless of Florence, Colorado, a son of James A. McCandless. To this union were born three sons and a daughter.

Francis Virgil LeRoy, the eldest, married Griselda Victoria McGrath, daughter of Miles and Maria McGrath. To this union one daughter was born, Griselda Elizabeth Dolores McCandless, and is now a resident of Denver. Miss McCandless is (1934) a member and musician of The Pioneer Women of Colorado.

\*Noel and others, 1993, section 15. Summit was one of original 17 counties, all created November 1, 1861.

\*\*Bright, 1993, p. 55-56.

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JOHN C. McSHANE (1860)

John C. McShane was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, August 18, 1834. He moved with his parents in 1852 to the State of Iowa. His occupation was farming. In 1856 he started out to fight the battles of life on his own account.

In the early spring of 1860 he decided to join the emigration to Pikes Peak. He settled in the gold region of Gilpin County and owned and worked a part of the famous Gunnell Mine.

He has been actively identified with the mercantile interests of Gilpin county, being the principal of the first mercantile establishment in Central City, "Suer McShane and Co."

He is a member and was one of the organizers of the pioneers association of Gilpin County.

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REV. JOSEPH PROTECTUS MACHEBEUF (1860)

Rev. Joseph P. Machebeuf was born in Rione [Riom?], Department of Puy-de-Dome, France, June 11, 1812.

He was appointed to come to Denver and take charge of the new territory\*, but not wishing to come alone, he remained months until after the ordination Rev. Father J. B. Raverdy and, in September 1860 they both left Santa Fe in their own private conveyances with all vestments and sacred vessels necessary for the drome [sic] services, arriving in Denver the last of October.



On June 17, 1928, a bronze statue of Rt. Rev. Joseph P. Machebeuf was unveiled at the Holy Ghost Church at 19th and California Streets. The monument is believed to be the first in Denver erected in honor of a Colorado pioneer. More than 1,000 persons witnessed the ceremony. The statue, which is by Enuco Licari, stands just outside the arcade between the rectory and the church. It is more than 8 feet tall and rests on a huge boulder of native Colorado granite.

\*Noel and others, 1993, section 11, Territorial Disputes.

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KATE B. MacNIDER [no date\*]

Mrs. K. B. MacNider, 59 years old, a native of Colorado and a daughter of Denver's first brick manufacturer, died Saturday evening in her home, 1721 Grant Street.

She, with her husband and sister, Mrs. Margaret Baldwin of the Luxor Hotel, 1443 California Street, and the Isle Apartments, 1307 Stout Street, were the proprietors for many years. It was Mrs. MacNider's father, Mawhinney, who came to Denver in 1863, who made the brick for Denver's first street paving on Blake Street and who later made the brick for the Tabor opera houses here and in Leadville.

Mrs. MacNider's mother, Mrs. Agnes B. Mawhinney, came to Colorado in an ox wagon in 1860. She had 10 children born in Colorado. Mrs. MacNider was born near Pueblo. Later her parents took her to Central City and Leadville. In the latter city she met and married Mr. MacNider who was engaged in the mining and milling business. Subsequently, the MacNiders lived in Aspen, Colorado Springs, and Victor before moving to Denver 20 years ago. She was survived by her husband, four sisters--Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Agnes Buckley of Big Springs, Miss Bonita Mawhinney of Colorado Springs, Mrs. F. E. Cole, 220 East 20th Avenue, Denver, and her mother Mrs. Agnes Mawhinney of Colorado Springs.

Mrs. MacNider was a cousin by marriage of Hanford MacNider, former assistant secretary of war and former national commander of the American Legion. Mrs. MacNider was a member of the Rebecca's, The Neighbors of Woodcraft, and the Territorial Daughters of Colorado. She also was a member of the First Church of Christ Scientist.

\*See also Agnes B. Mawhinney (1860), page 407.

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WILLIAM H. MACOMBER (1859)

Wm. H. Macomber was born in Massachusetts in 1839. He moved to Illinois while a youth, drove an ox team to Colorado in 1859, and engaged in mining in Gilpin County, working in the famous Bobtail Mines for a time.

In 1861 he left for Illinois and joined the 12th Illinois Cavalry, serving his country during the Civil War.

He returned to Colorado in 1870, locating in Colorado Springs. Major Macomber, as he was more widely known, assisted in laying out the city of Colorado Springs, where he lived from the early seventies until about 1890.

In the early days he gained considerable fame as a singer, appearing often in the Black Hawk country with the noted pioneer actor Jack Langrishe.

He was a member of the G. A. R's [G. A. R.? Grand Army of the Republic?] and the Colorado Pioneer Society.

Mr. Macomber died April 25, 1922, at his home, 3424 Shoshone Street, at the age of 83 years. He is survived by his widow and two brothers.

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THOMAS MADIGAN (1860)

Thomas Madigan, born in Ireland, came to America at the age of 12 years. His boyhood days were spent in Vermont, working for his board and getting what little schooling he could at odd times.

In 1859 he landed at Leavenworth, Kansas, and headed West for the Pikes Peak country. He arrived in Denver in 1860 when it was nothing more than a stockade. He panned gold from Idaho Springs waters, which then was Clear Creek. He prospected for gold in the locality of Twin Lake\*, Colorado, and on the head[waters?] of the San Juan\*\* in 1861. He remained in Colorado until 1864 when he returned to Leavenworth. In 1865 he made another trip across the plains, driving a mule team to Julesburg, Colorado, and Ft. Larimer\*\*\* for the U. S. Government.

In 1867 he started west toward Colorado with the building of the Kansas Pacific [railroad], headed for Denver. He moved to Wallace County [Kansas?] in 1870 and made his home there for over half a century. He engaged mainly in live stock raising and was a member of the old Colorado Association.

Thomas Madigan died at his ranch near Wallace, where he had resided for 58 years, on March 14, 1928, at the age of 91 years.

\*Bright, 1993, p. 147.

\*\*Noel and others, 1993, section 2, Major Rivers.

\*\*\*Possibly, Larimer County, Colorado, or Ft. Laramie, Wyoming.

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PETER MAGNUS (1859)

Peter Magnus was born in Ehsjo [illegible], Sweden, March 12, 1824. In 1852 he emigrated to the United States and for a short time was engaged in his practice as a horse farrier in Dimkirk [Dunkirk?], New York. He then came West to Ottawa, Illinois.

He arrived in Denver June 18, 1859, having made the journey by teams across the plains in company with four others. Returning East in the fall, he moved his

family to Colorado in May 1861 and located upon 160 acres of land near where the town of Petersburg\* in now built.

He was married at Ottawa, Illinois, in 1857 to Maria [sic] and has a family of four children--three daughters and one son.

Mrs. Maria Magnus passed away on October 28, 1915, at Petersburg\*, Colorado. She is survived by a brother in Chicago, two daughters, Mrs. Mary A. Olson of Littleton and Mrs. Margaret H. Judd of Santa Rosa, California, and a son, Charles, residing in La Jara [La Jolla?], California.

Peter Magnus died in 1905.

Mrs. Bertha [sic] Magnus was born in Norway September 26, 1832, and came to America when she was 22, making the voyage by herself. She was over 2 months on the water and often talked of the old sailing vessel's struggles with the storms on that journey. She first located near Chicago, Illinois, where she met and married Peter Magnus, a native of Sweden. In 1859 Mr. Magnus and his wife joined a party of emigrants and crossed the plains to Colorado. Mrs. Magnus' first child was born on the way near Topeka. When the party reached Colorado several of the families settled in Denver but Mr. and Mrs. Magnus, with one other family, settled near what is now Littleton.

Mrs. Magnus died on April 3, 1912. She was survived by three daughters and one son.

\*The nearest Petersburg to Colorado is in northeastern Nebraska, in Boone County.

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WILLIAM H. MAINE (1858)

William H. Maine was born in Hurtland [Hartland?], Michigan, in 1838. He was later taken to Ohio by his parents. At the age of 19 he started West. After traveling as far as Kansas City, he struck out toward the Rockies with an ox team, arriving in Denver in time to be one of the few who settled on what was then merely a stopping place on the Platte River.

On July 20, 1861, he married Charlotte Julia Ronk in a building on the present site of the Tritch Hardware Co. in Arapahoe Street. He built some of the first houses in Denver. Mrs. Charlotte J. Maine was born in Ashland, Wisconsin, November 21, 1843, came to Denver with her parents, D. F. Ronk and wife, in May 1860.

Mrs. Maine died at her resident home, 2467 South Bannock Street, December 2, 1921, at the age of 68 years.

Mr. Maine died at his home, 2467 South Bannock Street, October 4, 1924, and was buried under the auspices of South Denver Lodge No. 98, A. F. and A. N., and Colorado Pioneers. Interment at Fairmount Cemetery. He was survived by four daughters, Mrs. Effie D. Harmon of Lyons, Kansas; Mrs. Orrie E. [illegible] Allen of Denver; Mrs. Lottie V. Fox of Ft. Collins; and Alice G. [illegible] Maine of Walden; and by three sons: R. D. Maine of Denver; S. D. Maine of

Flint, Michigan; and Percy P. Maine of Salida; and by 21 grandchildren and 10 great grandchildren.

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BERNARD (BARNEY) MALLON (1860)

Bernard Mallon was born in Utica, New York, November 25, 1837. He came to Colorado in company with Watson Bacon and located around Central City and for a short time engaged in mining. Later he settled near Latham\*, about 4 miles southeast of what is now Greeley and then returned for the girl to be his wife.

The new Mrs. Mallon passed through Denver in 1863 when it was "just a busy little village." In 1868 they moved to Golden. Later Mrs. Mallon returned by stage coach and steamboat to Missouri for a visit with her parents, a proud young mother she was, with her 4-year-old youngster who had been born out West.

On their return trip they rode the first train into Cheyenne. They left Omaha on the third one dispatched for the frontier city. In western Nebraska they encountered the first two [trains] stalled in an April snow drift. When they were able to pull through, all the passengers on the three trains were placed on the first one.

At this writing, Mrs. Mallon is living with her son James D. Mallon who is now 60 years of age (April 1931). She is in excellent health and proudly boasts she has only one of her natural teeth missing now at the age of 90 years.

Mrs. Mallon is still living at her home in Boulder (1934), her birthday being April 23rd. She is an honorary member of the Pioneer Women of Colorado.

\*Benson, 1994, p. 121.

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WILLIAM H. MALONEY (1859)

William H. Maloney was born March 4, 1835, in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, a son of John and Elizabeth (Conner) Maloney. His father followed the occupation of a blacksmith. Moving to Stark County, Ohio, he settled near Canton, where he spent the remainder of his life.

William H. was taken to Ohio where he attended the public schools. At 20 years of age he started out for himself. In 1859 he came to Colorado, making the trip from Des Moines, Iowa, to Black Hawk with a wagon train. He prospected for gold in Black Hawk, Central City, South Clear Creek, Idaho Springs, Fall River, and Georgetown on North Clear Creek. Later he went to Virginia City, Montana, where he worked at placer mining. At times he took out \$500 in a single day.

In 1868 he settled on a ranch situated in Arapahoe County along Run Creek, one mile south of Watkins\* station. He engaged in raising horses and cattle and also raised hay and corn for feed. His ranch contains 1,120 acres and is among the most valuable places in the county.

\*Benson, 1994, p. 221; Bright, 1993, p. 152.

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MRS. SARAH and CHRISTIAN MANHART (1860)

Mrs. Sarah Manhart was born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, and her husband, Christian Manhart, was born at Catanessa [Catawissa?], Pennsylvania. They were married in 1854 and 2 years later, with an infant son George W., moved to Marysville, Iowa, where they lived for 6 years. Then they drove to Colorado with an ox team, spending 42 days on the road with a party of emigrants. They settled in Park County for 6 years at Montgomery and then came to Douglas County, where they located on a ranch on Garber\* Creek near West Plum Creek.

Mrs. Manhart died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Burk, in Clemenceau, Arizona, where she went to spend the winter, in January 1929. The body arrived at Littleton and was brought to the home of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. George W. Manhart, of Sedalia. Burial took place at the Bear Canyon Cemetery after services at the St. Phillips Episcopal Church at West Plum Creek. The Rev. W. Steuland officiated. Six grandsons acted as pall bearers. Mrs. Manhart is survived for four daughters, 24 grand children, 23 great grandchildren and two great, great grandchildren. The daughters are: Mrs. A. H. White, Ft. Morgan, Colorado; Mrs. William O'Brien of Bend, Oregon; Mrs. William Burke of Clemenceau, Arizona; and Mrs. Richard L. Archer of Los Angeles, California. They also had four sons, all of whom are dead. Mrs. Sarah Manhart was 93 years old.

\*Colorado Atlas & Gazetteer, DeLorme Mapping, 1991, 3-B.

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JOSEPH MARION (1859)

Joseph Marion was a native of Auxerre [Auxerre?], France, and for years was one of the largest seed merchants in his native land.

He married a daughter of Blaise Savier, a wine grower in France. He brought his family to America, settling near Hartford, Connecticut. After 2 years, the family removed to St. Louis, Missouri.

In 1859 Mr. Marion made the hazardous trip to Colorado, his wife joining him the next year. They located in Denver and here Mr. Marion conducted a mercantile business on Ferry Street with good success. [He spent}, however, several years in mining in Utah.

Mrs. Marion died in Denver August 6, 1896, at the age of 70 years. Mr. Marion has also passed away.

In their family were four [sic] children: Leontine; Louise, who married Jacob Scherrer [sic]; Angele [illegible], the wife of A. V. Scherer [sic], a half-brother of Jacob Scherer; Josephine; and Albert. Josephine Marion lives in Denver. To Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Scherrer were born 10 children. Mrs. Jacob

Scherrer was killed in an automobile accident near Los Angeles, California, on March 25, 1913.

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J. U. MARLOW (1860)

J. U. Marlow was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, May 17, 1831. He passed his early life employed by his father in the hotel business. In 1858 he went to Winterset, Iowa, and kept a hotel there until 1860.

He joined the tide of emigration setting across the plains. Stopping one night at Denver, he made his way over to Breckenridge where he followed mining.

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LARRY MARONEY (1860)

Larry Maroney came from Rock Island, Illinois, to Colorado, arriving May 15, 1860. He first settled in Black Hawk and engaged in mining. In Aspen he established himself in the lumber business, which he continued there until the discovery of gold in Cripple Creek assured the opening of a new rich field. He established the pioneer lumber business in the new gold camp and it grew to enormous proportions. Recognized ever as a sterling business man, he made and kept many friends in his mining camp experiences and was known practically wherever mining is carried on. He also became associated with A. E. Carlton in banking.

Fifteen years ago (1902) he removed to Denver. The family home is at 860 Clarkson Street. Going to Phoenix, Arizona, for his health in January 1917 he died of heart disease on March 29, 1917. Besides his widow, he is survived by a sister, Mrs. D. E. McArthur of Greeley, three daughters, Mary, Katherine, and Josephine, and four sons, Arthur, Larry, Roland, and Albert.

He was a member of the Elk's Lodge and Knights of Columbus.

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ALVIN MARSH (1860)

Alvin Marsh was born in Ontario, Canada, October 24, 1834, the son of Abraham and Abigail (Whittier) Marsh, both parents were natives of New England. Alvin Marsh emigrated to Illinois in 1851 where he received an academic education and entered the law office of Parks and Harris at Waukegan, Illinois. He was admitted to the bar in 1855 and practiced law in company with Hon. B. F. Parks at Aurora.

In 1857 he removed to Omaha, Nebraska, where he remained until 1860 when he crossed the plains to Denver, being attracted by the gold discoveries in the Rocky Mountains.

The journey was made in a freight wagon in company with Gen. John M. Thayer\*, since governor of Nebraska and United States Senator. They arrived in Denver in May and soon after pushed on to the Gregory diggings where for a time Mr. Marsh was engaged in placer mining. He subsequently purchased an interest in one of the first quartz mills erected on Quartz Hill in the Illinois Central mining district.

In connection with other pioneer lawyers of Gilpin County, he spent much time and labor in the organization of mining districts in that section and in framing and administering their laws. After the organization of Colorado Territory\*\* in 1861, he settled in Black Hawk where he remained until 1881 when he moved to Central City, practicing his profession in those places until 1886, when he was elected attorney general of the State.

He was a member of the territorial legislature in 1864 and 1865 when the capital was moved from Golden to Denver. He was mayor of Black Hawk in 1872 and 1873 and was twice elected to the same office in Central City. He was again elected to the same office in Central City. He was again elected to the State legislature in 1872 when he was made speaker of the house. In 1875 he was a member of the constitutional convention that framed the State constitution and was chairman of the committee on the bill of rights. In 1876 he was elected chairman of the first Republican State convention, which met in Pueblo and nominated the first State ticket when John L. Routt was nominated for governor [he served 1891-93]. In 1885 he was elected attorney general and served 2 years in that office. In 1891 he was appointed judge of the district court of Arapahoe County by Governor Routt.

He retired from the bench at the end of the term and formed a partnership with Hon. James B. Belford in the practice of law, which firm continued until 1893 and since then [he] has been alone in practice.

He was married in December 1865 to Miss Annie Tabor, daughter of Captain Tabor of Fairhaven, Massachusetts. To this union were born five children, all of whom died in childhood.

\*John Milton Thayer, 1820-1906. Served in Union Army in Civil War; one of first U.S. senators from State of Nebraska (1867-71); governor of Territory of Wyoming (1875-79); governor of Nebraska (1887-91). Webster's Biographical Dictionary, 1951.

\*\*Noel and others, 1993, section 15.

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GENERAL F. J. MARSHALL (1859)

General F. J. Marshall was born in Lee County, Virginia, April 3, 1816. He spent his early life in his native State. In 1842 he emigrated to Fair West, Caldwell County, Missouri, where he lived 10 years. He engaged in merchandising and was sheriff of his county 4 years.

He was married at Richmond, Missouri, November 1847 to Miss Mary R Williams.

In 1852 Gen. Marshall moved to the territory, afterward Kansas, and settled on the Big Blue River at a place now the site of Marysville, Marshall County. This town took its name for General Marshall's wife.

General Marshall was a member of the first territorial legislature of Kansas, also a member of the second legislative upper house.

In 1855, during the great struggle between the pro-slavery party and the anti-slavery party, the legislature council of Kansas elected Gen. Marshall a brigadier general of the State militia. At that time, the opposing army of Lane\* was threatening Lecompton, then the seat of Government, and General Richardson resigned his position as general-in-chief of the State forces. This occurred on the field in front of Lecompton. Gen. Marshall, by superiority of rank, immediately took command. The excitement on that occasion was very great and General Marshall readily appreciated his grave responsibility. It is a fact that he forcibly prevented one of his subordinate officers from opening fire upon Lane's troops and his prompt and decisive action at that critical moment doubtless averted a general war of sections.

General Marshall was afterward promoted to the rank of major general and commander-in-chief of the Kansas Militia. In 1856 he was elected governor of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution\*\*.

After the rejection of the Lecompton constitution in 1857 he retired to private life. In the fall of 1859 he came to Denver, Colorado, and moved his family out in 1861. He engaged in freighting and merchandising until the spring of 1864 when he moved to Central City and there engaged in mining for 2 years.

In 1866 he located permanently in Georgetown, devoting his time to mining. In 1869 he organized the Marshall Silver Mining company, which was later sold to a New York company. General Marshall was intimately connected with the negotiation and sale of the celebrated Bassick Mine of Custer County and also the Pelican and Dives Mine of Clear Creek County. In his recent transactions he has met with abundant success.

He has adhered firmly to his democratic principals and has never placed himself as a candidate for office in Colorado.

General F. J. Marshall is a scion of the time-honored "F.F.V's."

\*Possibly, James Lane. See Davis, W. C., 1983. Time-Life Books. The Civil War. Brother Against Brother. The War Begins, p. 76.

\*\*Davis, W. C., 1983. Time-Life Books. The Civil War. Brother Against Brother. The War Begins, p. 82.

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EDMUND H. MARTIN (1860)

Edmund H. Martin was born in Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1850. In company with his father he crossed the plains in 1858 to Salt Lake City. They left Utah in 1860 and went to Denver where they remained 2 years, then in Central City one year. They left Denver in 1863 for Millersburg, Kentucky, where young Martin attended school. In 1872 they went to Kansas City and in 1872 moved to Pueblo, Colorado.



Mr. Martin was married in Pueblo, Colorado, February 29\*, 1874, to Miss Mary P. Dickson of Kentucky.

He was largely instrumental in procuring for Pueblo her first electric light plant and in inducing the Bell Telephone Company to establish a plant there.

\*1874 was not a leap year; therefore, there was no February 29.

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MRS. MARY A. MARTIN (1859)

Mrs. Mary A. Martin was the widow of John H. Martin who came to Denver in 1859 and died here in 1900. Mrs. Martin was born in England and came to Denver in 1859. She was an active member of the Pioneer Ladies Aid Society and at one time was vice president of that organization.

Mrs. Martin passed away at St. Luke's Hospital following an operation on January 14, 1916. Her home was at 1136 Washington Street. A son, John H. Martin, resides in Denver and a daughter, Mrs. Charles Means, lives in London, England.

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WILLIAM MARTIN (1860)

William Martin came West from New York State in 1859 and first settled at Virginia City, Nevada, where a gold boom was in progress.

He moved to Central City, Colorado, in 1860 and 2 years later went to Boulder. He was the discoverer of the famous Caribou Mine, which yielded millions in silver. He was one of the founders of the First National Bank of Central City and was a director until the time of his death at his home near Boulder February 20, at the age of 84 years. He was survived by his widow and three children.

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JOSEPH MASON (1860)

Joseph Mason was born in Montreal, Canada, January 28, 1840. He attended school at Montreal and Sherbrooke, receiving a fair common school education. He left Canada at the age of 15 and spent 3 years in the New England States, one year in Mississippi, bringing up in St. Louis in the spring of 1859. He then joined Captain Reynolds expedition, which was accompanied by Professor [Ferdinand Vandever, 1829-87] Hayden to explore the headwaters of the Yellowstone. He left the party at Dear [illegible, Bear?] Creek, where the party had gone into winter quarters, and on the 10th of February 1860 arrived at Laporte. There he found a settlement of mountaineers and trappers, 50 or 60 strong, and four or five hundred Indians.

He spent some time after that in the mining regions of the territory and in different parts of Colorado, returning to the Cache la Poudre Valley in 1862. He then made his first investment in real estate, purchasing a farm on the south side of the river nearly opposite Rock Bush's place and a little over a mile northwest of Ft. Collins off [from?] the squaw of a man named Gangros, who had been killed by the Indians about 4 months before. It was mainly through his influence that Camp Collins\* was established in 1864 on the present site of the city of Ft. Collins.

From that day until the day of the accident that resulted in his death, amid all the trials and discouragements incident to pioneer life, he never lost faith in Ft. Collins, of which he was the first white settler.

In 1862 [Territorial] Governor John Evans appointed Mr. Mason, Wm. B. Osborn of Big Thompson, and James B. Arthur of Cache la Poudre the first board of county commissioners.

In 1871 he was elected sheriff and reelected in 1873; [he] was appointed the first postmaster of Ft. Collins, a position he held for several years. In 1877 he was reappointed postmaster by President Rutherford Birchard Hayes, but resigned his office in 1879. In company with Major Allen he built the old Grout building, which stood where F. P. Stover's drug store now stands and which was a landmark from 1865 to 1882 [and] in which he served the soldiers while they were here as post sutler. He remained in trade until December 1869, when he sold his stock and business to the late William C. Stover and John C. Mathews.

In 1873 he purchased the Lindell flouring mills and in 1877 reengaged in the mercantile business in company with Francis L. Carter Cotton, in which he continued until December 1877 when the co-partnership was dissolved. After disposing of his mercantile business to Tedmon Brothers in 1878, he returned from trade and devoted his time and attention to his milling business, in which Benjamin F. Hottel became associated in the fall of 1877.

Mr. Mason was married to Lucilla M. Blake on July 3, 1870, and two children were the fruits of this union, Minnie Luella and Albert J. Mason. Miss Minnie died in 1903 and Albert is an electrician in the employ of the construction company of the Laramie Poudre Reservoirs and Irrigating Company, [which is] engaged in driving a tunnel through Green Mountain near the headwaters of the Laramie and the Cache la Poudre Rivers.

Joseph Mason died at Ft. Collins on the 11th of February 1881.

\*Benson, 1994, P. 71.

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CHARLES MATER (1860)

Charles Mater was born in Germany. At the age of 17 he emigrated to the U. S. and to Colorado in the spring of 1860. He located in California Gulch.

He was one of the organizers of Lake County in 1861.

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AGNES B. MAWHINNEY (1860)

Agnes B. Mawhinney came to Colorado in an ox wagon in 1860.

She had 10 children born in Colorado. There were five daughters with her for her 88th birthday.

The children were: Mrs. J. L. Brickley of Nebraska; Mrs. W. S. MacNider; Mrs. M. Baldwin; Miss Bonita Mawhinney; and Mrs. Genevieve Byern [illegible, Syern?], also one granddaughter, Mrs. Nona Smith and one great granddaughter, Patricia Jean Smith, all of Denver.

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WARD MAXCY and MRS. SADIE H. (1860)

Ward Maxcy, a pioneer of Colorado, who crossed the plains in 1860 with an ox team in a company of which the late H. A. W. TABOR was a member. He mined for some years and then settled upon a ranch in Park County where he resided.

He was united in marriage with Mrs. Sadie H. Edmunds, widow of Ira P. Edmunds of Lowell, Massachusetts. Mr. Edwards [sic], hoping a change of climate would prove beneficial to his failing health, came to Colorado, but it was too late. His death occurred shortly afterward.

Mrs. Edmunds located at Fairplay and for 2 years was employed as deputy in the recorder's office and as teacher in the public school, after which she married Mr. Maxcy.

The only child born to this union was Vivian, who died in 1893.

The ranch being very lonely after the death of her daughter, Mrs. Maxcy turned her attention to teaching. In 1895 she was nominated by the Republicans for county superintendent of public instruction and was the only candidate on that ticket who was elected.

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JAMES P. MAXWELL (1860)

James P. Maxwell was born in Walworth, Wisconsin, June 20, 1839. He graduated from the Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin in June 1859.

He started for the Pikes Peak gold region in March 1860, arriving in Denver in June and was engaged in mining until 1862. He was appointed a deputy mineral land surveyor by the Surveyor General of Colorado. In 1889 he was appointed State Engineer by Governor [Job A.] Cooper.

He married Miss Francelia Smith, daughter of N. K. Smith of Boulder, Colorado, on January 24, 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell became the parents of three sons and

two daughters: Clint [sic] J.; Mark N.; Helen F., who died in January 1899 at the age of 30 years; Maria C., who became the wife of Charles R. Burger who occupies the chair of mathematics in the School of Mines at Golden, Colorado; and Ray, who died in 1897 at the age of 19 years.

Mr. Maxwell died at his home in Boulder, Colorado, May 6, 1929, aged 90 years. He was survived by his daughter, Mrs. Berger, and his two sons, Clinton [sic] and Mark. Mr. Maxwell was post grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of Colorado, and was buried under the auspices of the Masonic bodies at Boulder, May 9, 1929.

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LUCIEN B. MAXWELL [no date]

Lucien B. Maxwell was born at Kaskashia [sic]\* near the Missouri River. He made his first pilgrimage to New Mexico\*\* in 1841 and took up his residence in Taos.

In 1844 he married a daughter of Charles Baubien, [he, Maxwell?] was with one of Fremont's expeditions and subsequently took up hunting and trapping as a means of subsistence. Maxwell was a pioneer guide and for many years a hunter and trapper contemporary with Bents, Sublitte [Sublitttle, in index], Fitzpatrick, Williams, Uncle Dick Wooten, and others who won renown in the years ante-dating the appearance of the present generation on the field.

He was the owner of the famous "Maxwell Grant,"\*\*\* which he sold to J. B. Chaffee and Wilson Waddingham in 1869.

He purchased the Mirania and Baubien Grants in 1847, built the town of Rayado, which assumed the dignity of a military post from 1847 to 1850. In 1857-58 he laid out the town of Cimarron.

Maxwell died at his home near Las Vegas [New Mexico?] about the 1st of August 1875.

\*Possibly, Kaskaskia, Illinois, which is near the Mississippi River, in Randolph County.

\*\*New Mexico was admitted to the Union in 1912.

\*\*\*Noel and others, 1993, section 10, Mexican Land Grants.

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JOHN S. MEADE, M. D. (1859)

John S. Meade was born in Brighton, Canada, June 15, 1840. He received a good common school education. Afterward he entered the University of Toronto, Canada, where he received the degree of M. D. in the spring of 1858 [sic], but did not operated or practice until he came to Colorado in 1859. He settled in Idaho Springs where he devoted most of his time to his profession.

In October 1861 he entered the 1st Colorado V[olunteer?] I[nfantry?] as a physician. He had charge of the hospital at Ft. Craig\* and in 1864 had charge of the Denver Hospital.

In December 1864 he returned to Idaho Springs and continued his profession until 1868 when he began mining and gave up the practice of medicine. Dr. Meade made some good discoveries and owns some fine property in Spring Gulch. He owns one-half of the Niagara lode. He also had one-third interest in the famous Donaldson lode, which had a pay streak of 2 feet, running from \$71 to \$480 per ton.

He was married January 22, 1862, to Miss Louisa O. Bonham, one of the first ladies who came to Idaho Springs.

\*Ft. Craig, New Mexico Territory. Josephy, A. M., Jr., War on the Frontier, The Trans-Mississippi West, in The Civil War. Time-Life Books, 1984, p. 20.

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JACOB MENTOMER [illegible] (1860)

Jacob Mentomer was born in Germany November 7, 1841. He came to the United States with his parents when very young and lived first in Jo Daviess County, Illinois.

At the age of 19 Mr. Mentomer came to Colorado and at once began farming. This he followed one year and then engaged in the freighting from Denver and Omaha one year. Then he bought a farm 12 miles below Denver on the Platte, which he has since farmed, besides engaging in stock raising.

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HARMON MERCHANT (1860)

Harmon Merchant was born in Cortland County, New York, April 30, 1832, a son of Harvey Merchant who was born in Schoharie County, New York.

They moved to Calhoun County [Michigan?], thence to Eaton Township--Harmon accompanying his father in the various removals and assisting in clearing up land in Michigan. He was a pupil in pay schools and later studied in Olivet College [Olivet, Michigan] one winter. In 1855 he went from Michigan to Iowa city, Iowa, then the terminus of the railroad, thence to Council Bluffs by stage, to De Soto [Missouri?] on the Missouri [Mississippi?] River. He planned to start in the fall of 1856 for the West but waited until the spring of the following year in order to make the trip with a company of 10.

The hardships of the long journey can be understood only by those who took it. The company rode on the north side of the Platte, where no wagon had ever passed before, and, on reaching the head of the emigration at John Richow's bridge, they disbanded, each to engage in prospecting for himself. The Frenchman who had charge of the toll bridge offered Mr. Merchant \$50 to take care of the business, which he did, having charge of the bridge toll, the store, and the post office. While there, he had some interesting experiences.

At one time, by his coolness, he averted bloodshed between his employer and a train of emigrants who had loosened the Frenchman's boat and were crossing the river.

He started further West in April 1859, reaching the Frenchman's ranch, he remained with him until December when he and J. H. [N.?] Wheeler bought out the weekly stage that ran from Leavenworth to the Salt Lake district, his special work being the care of the horses.

During the winter of 1861-62, the Indians were very troublesome and the presence of government troops was necessary much of the time.

In the spring of 1862 he and his partner crossed the plains to Grand Round [Ronde?] Valley, Oregon, driving horse and cattle with them, and, on reaching that place, he took up a ranch and started in the dairy business at which he was successful. Selling out in the fall of 1864, he went to Sonoma County, California, where he bought a ranch and engaged in the butter and cheese business. While there he married Miss Margaret C. Crisp, who was born in Kentucky and reared in California.

In the fall of 1869 he and Mr. Wheeler returned to the East. The next year they left their families in Cleveland and went to Texas, from which place they drove 2,600 head of cattle to the north, expecting to start a ranch in Nebraska. They wintered the stock in Kansas near Wichita, where many of the cattle died. In the spring of 1871 they started a ranch near Sidney, Nebraska. They continued the partnership until the fall of 1880 when they sold the ranch and stock.

Four years prior to this Mr. Merchant located in Denver for his headquarters and afterward he became interested in the livery business here, also bought property and dealt in real estate. The first time he ever saw Denver was in 1860 when the now-flourishing city was a small and insignificant hamlet.

Mr. and Mrs. Merchant are the parents of two children, a son and a daughter. B. H. was educated in the Denver High School and Cornell University. He was a 2nd lieutenant of the 8th Regiment of Infantry in the regular Army. The daughter, Maud M., is a graduate of the Denver High School.

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#### FERDINAND MEYER (1857)

Ferdinand Meyer was born in Brunsiverg [possibly, Brunswick=Braunschweig], Germany, in 1836 and came to American 20 years later. He traveled westward from St. Louis to Taos, New Mexico, his work--the care of 100 mules and a wagon train. From Taos he accompanied a friend named Posthoff to Costilla a small settlement on the outer edge of the then Wild West. In 1857 he became a clerk in the Postf-Loeb [sic] general store at Costilla and Mr. Meyer organized a string of stores in the San Luis Valley, which prospered immensely. One of his partners was Fred Walsen, after whom the town of Walsenburg, Colorado, was named.

When Mr. Meyer came to the San Luis Valley, he was one of the 17 white men then living in the region from Saguache, Colorado, to Santa Fe, New Mexico,

excepting the military forces at Ft. Garland, or Ft. Massachusetts\*, as it was then called.

Mr. Meyer might rightfully be called the originator of the chain store idea, gathering around him a quartet of live energetic young men as partners.

Mr. Meyers passed away at his home in Costilla, New Mexico, March 28, 1921. He was survived by his widow, five sons and two daughters: Charles, 1565 Steele Street, [Denver?]; Harry of Nebraska; Will F. Butram, and Percy, all [both?] of Costilla, Mrs. E. C. Van Diest, Colorado Springs, Mrs. D. Salayer, San Luis, Colorado.

\*Benson, 1994, p. 71.

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FRANK MICHAUD (1859)

Frank was born October 13, 1837, at Isle Verte, Province of Quebec, Canada, where he received his education in the public schools.

In 1856 Mr. Michaud went into the lumber woods of northern Wisconsin and rafted lumber down the Wisconsin River. In 1857 he drifted to St. Louis and haired out to Col. Bent to drive an ox team loaded with freight to Bent's Fort in the Arkansas Valley. Returning to St. Louis in 1858 and driving a government train to Ft. Union, New Mexico, he later went to New Orleans. In the spring of 1859 he arrived in Denver; he engaged in placer mining in Central City. After spending 3 months in the mines of central City, he returned to Denver and took up 160 acres of land on the Platte River bottom, to farm a plot of land near Brighton. He remained on his ranch near Brighton, making hay and raising vegetables for the Denver market until 1871, when he traded the ranch with Joseph Mason for the farm in the Cache la Poudre Valley.

It is said he was the first foreign-born person in the State to be naturalized.

He married Aurelia Paradis August 19, 1867, at Trois Pistoles, Canada, and they have four children, Joseph, Anna Michaud, Mrs. Helen Wilcox, and Mrs. Mary Bogard, all of Ft. Collins.

He was school director of his district in Larimer County for 20 years and road overseer for his district for 11 years.

Mr. Michaud died at his home in Ft. Collins December 1921 at the age of 86 years. He leaves a widow, two daughters, Mrs. Charles Wilson and Mrs. M. Bogard, and a son, Joseph Michaud, all of Ft. Collins.

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ASA F. MIDDGAUGH and JAMES F. (1860)

[These two men were apparently brothers [see, W. H. MIDDGAUGH], and it is probable that the following biography pertains principally to Asa F.]

Among the men who were attracted to Colorado by the discovery of gold in the Pikes Peak region was a youth of 20 years, who had been born and reared near Erie, Pennsylvania, and knew little by actual experience concerning the hardships of frontier life.

He and a brother started from St. Joseph, Missouri, with an ox train, paying \$35 each for the privilege of having their supplies hauled while they walked. After a hard trip of 35 days, they reached Denver. Instead of following the usual custom of the pioneers of those days and staking a claim in the mountains, he sought wealth through other sources.

On June 13, 1860, he arrived in Colorado and the following year he sunk a shaft and struck a mine of coal near where the Marshall bank now is. In the winter of 1861-62, he hauled coal from his mine to Denver, being the first man to market coal in this city.

In August 1861 he bought a squatter's right to a homestead of 160 acres on which he proved up in 1864. On the N. E. (illegible, northeast?) corner of the land now stands the shops of the D. & R. G. R. Co. [illegible, Denver and Rio Grande Railroad?], to whom he donated the ground for a building site. In 1864-5 he engaged in freighting between Denver and Missouri points.

For 8 years, beginning in 1866, he was a merchant in Elizabethtown and Cimarron, New Mexico, in partnership with H. M. Porter; and the two also carried on a banking business in Cimarron. In 1875 he opened a mercantile store at Del Norte in the San Luis Valley. He opened the bank at Del Norte, one of the oldest financial enterprises in that place. He continued in the banking business together with several farms and a horse ranch. Among the horses raised was "Jim Blaine," record 2.24.

While in Mexico he was married to Miss Amelia Siever, born in St. Louis. Five children were born in this union: Edna, who died in 1895; Nettie; Hallett; Florence; and Freeman.

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W. H. MIDDAGH (1859)

William H. was born near Painted Post, New York, and moved to Erie, Pennsylvania, where he followed the wagon maker's trade, going from there in 1853 to New Castle, Lawrence County, the same State.

In 1859 he settled in Denver, of which he was a pioneer and a prominent citizen. He was the first sheriff of Arapahoe County and the first deputy United States marshal under the Kansas laws. He died in 1862 at the age of 48.

His wife, Mary, was a daughter of Col. John Marvin who was born in Massachusetts, took part in the famous Boston Tea Party, was a captain in the Revolution, and, at its close, removed near Covington, Tioga County, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Middaugh was born in Tioga County and died in Denver in 1884 at the age of 74. All of her seven children came to Colorado and two, Mrs. Alfred Sayre and Mrs. Armstrong, died here, while a son, James F., died in Nevada. Four are living: Charles F. who is in Rico, Colorado; William, who is a hardware



merchant in Ouray; Asa F. resides in Denver; and Frances is the wife James W. Wier, a real estate dealer in Denver.

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ALFRED H. MILES (1859)

Alfred H. Miles was born in Cleveland, Ohio, September 4, 1820.

In 1840, when a little less than 20 years of age, he was married in Newburg [probably now Newburgh Heights] to Miss Sephronia C. Simmons who died in Denver in 1891. Three children were born of this union: Fannie B., Mrs. Randall, who died in Old Mexico; Emma C., Mrs. Stokely; W. Slayden, whose first husband R. E. Whitsett was one of the founders of the city of Denver; and George T., who lives on the \_eandale [illegible] farm.

At Leavenworth he outfitted with two ox teams and a wagon, also taking provisions for a year and the first cook stove ever in Colorado.

Alfred H. Miles and wife, son George T., and two daughters, Fannie D. and Emma C., arrived September 18, 1859, together with Wm. McLelland and P. A. Simmons. After 59 days, having started overland for California, he [had] stopped in Auraria (Denver) to spend the winter of 1859-60 and was so well pleased with the country that he determined to make it his permanent home. Leaving his family in Denver, he, with his son, went up Clear Creek Canyon and located a farm, preempting a tract of 160 acres, 4 miles below Golden on Clear Creek. He devoted a great deal of attention to the raising of small fruits and vegetables.

In 1864 he located a homestead in Denver, now R. E. Whitsett addition to Arlington Heights. He erected the first brick residence in Denver a house that is still standing (1898).

Near the city he bought a farm for \$2,000 and after 9 years sold it for \$72,000. He also owned the Bryn Mawr addition to the city of 40 acres, now sold to the city for \$24,500, to be included within a park. His residence stands at 1016 So. [sic] 15th Street.

At the time he came to Denver, Mr. Miles had only \$5 and his present financial position and high standing speak volumes for the opportunities that Denver offers to every man of enterprise and determination.

He had 1 lb. of turnip seed sent him by an uncle in Ohio and this he sowed. The turnips proved to be the largest ever--some of them to be measuring one foot across. He took them to Central City where they sold for 24 cents each. These were the first vegetables ever in that town and he was paid for them in gold dust. So anxious were people to get turnips from him that they traveled 50 miles and more for them and offered cattle or horses in exchange. Out of the pound he sowed, he raised 1,500 bushels of turnips, so it may truthfully be said that turnips gave him his start in business.

He paid \$2.50 a quart for potatoes, and from these he raised 18 bushels, which he sold at 30 cents a pound. His uncle sent him some strawberry plants but only two grew and, from these in 2 years, he was raising strawberries for sale,

disposing of the first of these at \$32 per bushel. He experimented in raising corn with excellent success.

He was a member of the Colorado Pioneers.

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JOHN MILHEIM (1859)

John Milheim was born in Biene [Bienne=Biell], Switzerland, June 3, 1835. At the age of 14, he, with a company of 13 young people, including an elder brother, came to America and landed in New York in May 1849. Going to Niagara Falls where he worked at various kinds of employment, he also learned the baker's trade. After 2 years he went to Columbus, Ohio. In the spring of 1856 he emigrated to Omaha, Nebraska.

Early in 1859 he joined the tide of emigration crossing the plains to the Pikes Peak region.

On April 15, 1859, he was married to Miss Reithman at Omaha, Nebraska, a sister of John J. Reithman and L. D. Reithman. Their journey with ox team, made across the plains, occupied 4 weeks and, on arriving in Denver, Mr. Milheim with John J. Reithman opened the first bakery in the new town.

Three daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Milheim now reside in Denver. They are Mrs. Clara A. Wheeler, Mrs. Mary Gartner, and Mrs. G. A. Newkirk. Mrs. Milheim, the mother, lives at 1355 Pennsylvania Street, Denver.

Mr. Milheim passed away in Denver on the 20th of March 1910.

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CHARLES E. MILLER (1859)

Charles E. Miller was born in Dutchess County, New York, February 24, 1834, a son of Edmund and Mary B. Miller, who were farmers. [He lived] in New York until the age of 24.

With a large party, Charles E. came to Ft. Bridger, [Wyoming] overland with ox teams from Nebraska City. There they were detained by snow and finally decided to return. They were engaged in freighting for Russell Waldell and Co., but with a four-mule team they started back, it being Christmas before they reached Nebraska. Out of 25 only 17 [men? mules?] lived to reach the government team, which was sent out from Ft. Kearney to meet them.

The following spring Mr. Miller went to Pikes Peak and he followed prospecting and mining in California Gulch. He and his cousin, John L. Doughty, employed 100 miners in placer and gulch mining and met with ordinary success.

In 1863 he accepted a position as driver for the government under Orlando Black, then wagon master, and carried supplies to the troops stationed in Denver. The following year he accepted a clerkship with Campbell and Jones, wholesale grocers and government contractors of Denver, but was with them only

a short time when he was made government teamster under Major Fillmore, paymaster on the frontier at that time; he continued in that position during the winter of 1864-65.

Mr. Miller was united in marriage June 5, 1865, to Miss Augusta B. Dibble, better known as Augusta Goff, her step-father being Lorin A. Goff, chief of police at Denver. She was born at Cainsville [illegible], Iowa, now Council Bluffs, May 22, 1847, and is a daughter of Ira L. and Lucretia A. (Land) Dibble. She lost her father when only 5 years old, her mother afterward married Mr. Goff, who was killed by lightning on the streets of Denver. For her third husband the mother married John Orrendorf of Denver. She died at Denver January 22, 1889.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller had no children of their own; however, they adopted Carrie D., daughter of Shelby Thomas, at the age of one year and 7 months. She is now the wife of Walter Sylvester who lives on the old Miller homestead. Mrs. Miller, now Mrs. George Carter of Evans, also reared a boy from the age of 13 years, John Taylor, who is now married and living near Ft. Lupton. She is at present rearing a brother and sister, Lloyd and Alma, children of Zachariah Reynolds.

Immediately after his marriage, Mr. Miller and his cousin Mr. Doughty bought what is still known as the old Beaver Creek ranch on the South Platte, along the old stage route between Denver and Omaha. He sold it 9 months later and purchased the old Fisher ranch, now within the corporate limits of Denver. On selling that place to Edward Kettle, Mr. Miller moved to Castle Rock, south of the city, where he resided on a ranch for 32 years, but was forced to leave it in the fall of 1868 on account of the hostile Indians.

In the spring of 1869, he moved to the Godfrey Bottom, along the Platte, where he sold, 5 years later to Mr. Griffin, a claim of Mr. Doughty. For the following 4 years he occupied rented land, but in 1878 bought the Perkins place, but sold it a year later and rented the Godfrey place until 1881. He bought a ranch of Kram Bros. in Weld County. There he spent his remaining years, his death occurring at that place May 11, 1892.

He was president of No. 3 Irrigating Ditch Co. Secretary of the school board. He was one of the organizers and a charter member of the Weld County Fair Association.

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DAVID F. MILLER (1860)

David F. Miller was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, December 26, 1826, one of seven children born to Adam and Augusta (Riker) Miller. Of the seven but four survived--David F., Elizabeth, Augusta, and George. The father made a specialty of raising grapes and manufacturing wine.

David was reared on the home place and received a fair German education. At 18 years of age he left home and began to work for himself. In 1854 he came to America, landing in New York September 7th with a single 5 franc piece (\$1) in his possession. He had an uncle in New York City with whom he remained for 3 days. He then met a Connecticut farmer, Calvin Hoyt of Stamford, who was looking for help, and to him he hired, remaining in his employ for 2 years and

receiving \$80 per year. From there he went to Cattaraugus County, New York, where he worked in a saw mill.

In the summer of 1855 he secured work as a farm hand at \$15 per month and after another winter in the saw mill he leased a tract of land and began farming for himself.

In 1856 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Kessler, a native of Germany. In 1856 he removed to Iowa and settled in Clinton County. The next year, hearing of the discovery of gold in the Pikes Peak region, he started West, joining a brother in Leavenworth, Kansas, and in March 1860 proceeded with an ox team and supplies for the West. They arrived in Denver June 7th. Turning his cattle out on a ranch to recruit from the trip, he and his brother secured employment by the day. On August 1st they yoked their oxen and, with necessary supplies, went to Breckenridge, where they began prospecting. A short time afterward they bought a claim in Illinois Gulch\*, giving for it a sack of flour. Knowing nothing about mining, they soon abandoned the claim and went to Georgia [Gulch?]\*\*] where the excitement was then at its height. There they prospected and teamed until the snow drove them from the mountains in October. Returning to Denver from there in December they went back to Leavenworth where they had left their families.

On their first trip out they traveled by the Platte route, and on their return traveled by Smoky Hill route. In the spring of 1861, accompanied by his family, he again started for Colorado. This time he traveled over the old Santa Fe Trail, arriving where Pueblo is now located, remaining there for a short time. He then went to Breckenridge where he worked in the mines. When winter set in he went to Denver.

In the spring of 1862 he went to Park County, locating at Montgomery\*\*\* where he built a house and kept boarders. Also, with his two yoke of oxen, he engaged in hauling ore. One of the company of three men for whom he hauled ore proposed to sell out to him and he bought the claim, paying \$1,000 for it, a part being paid in cash, while the remainder was made up by the oxen. He began to work on his claim but was without capital to push the work. Winter was beginning and the miners were being forced to leave the mountains. His boarders left and he was without means of subsistence. He had no money and was refused credit for a sack of flour.

In the spring he went to Mosquito\*\*\*\*, where he worked by the day and afterward was similarly occupied at Horse Shoe [Horseshoe#] until the works were closed on account of the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln [April 15, 1865].

In 1866 he went to Buckskin Joe## and worked in the mines. The next year he returned to Park County, settling in Fairplay where he built the first house that had a shingle roof in the town. In it he opened a boarding house.

In 1870 he sold that place and moved to Fremont County where he bought a ranch on Currant Creek and began raising potatoes. In this venture he met with splendid success. From there he moved to his ranch of 160 acres, which he located 2 miles east of Fairplay, Park County, in 1873.

In his long and busy life he has had his share of reverses and has not found the path to success a smooth one, but he has pursued his way undaunted by misfortune, and has finally attained prosperity. His ranch is one of the best and largest in his section, and he is in independent circumstances.

\*Illinois Gulch: Colorado Atlas & Gazetteer, DeLorme Mapping, 1991, p 48, A-2.  
\*\*Georgia Gulch: Colorado Atlas & Gazetteer, DeLorme Mapping, 1991, p 48, A-3.  
\*\*\*Possibly related geographically to Montgomery Reservoir. Colorado Atlas & Gazetteer, 1991, DeLorme Mapping, p. 48, B-2.  
\*\*\*\*Bright, 1993, p. 100; also, Benson, 1994, p. 143-144.  
#Bright, 1993, p. 72.  
##Colorado Atlas and Gazetteer, 1991, DeLorme Mapping, p. 71, A-7.

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JAMES MILLER (1860)

James Miller was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1823. He followed steamboating on many of the western rivers from 1851 to 1860 when he came to Colorado and engaged at once in mining and milling in Gilpin County. He built and operated a mill in Prosser Gulch, then known as Miller and Wise's Mill. It was owned by himself and Lewis Morris.

He was connected in his mining operations with Joseph A. Thatcher, president of the First National Bank of Central [City?], and their ore productions were treated or milled in the Miller and Wise quartz mill. In the year 1864 he sold out his interests in the mill and mines to the Cunnell [Gunnell?] Central Gold Company of New York.

In the spring of 1866 he bought the property upon which site after the great fire of 1874 he erected and owned the Miller Block on the corner of Main and Lawrence Streets in Central City. In the spring of 1868 he built and operated the Polar Star Mill in Black Hawk near Chase Gulch. After mining and milling in different localities in Gilpin County he accepted the agency of the La Crosse Gold Mining Company of Colorado in Central [City?], Gilpin County. That company owns the La Crosse Tunnel and property on the Burroughs lode on the Kansas lode on the Monroe lode on the Ashtabula lode and other smaller properties in Nevada Mining District.

He was also agent for the American Flag Gold Company of Colorado and agent for the working of their property on the celebrated American Flag Lode in Nevada Mining District.

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JAMES ALLISON MILLER (1860)

James A. Miller was born in Ohio in 1839. Leaving home in 1860, he engaged in the transportation of supplies from outfitting points on the Missouri River to various posts in the Rocky Mountains. He continued in this business until the advent of railroads in this section of country. When Colorado was admitted into the Union [August 1, 1876], he was selected as marshal of the first supreme court of the new State.

Mr. Miller was married March 15, 1860, to Miss Mary Sophia Powell. They became the parents of four [sic] children: Ida Alice, wife of George L. Weaver; Wm. Cheesman Powell Miller; and Charles Frances Miller. All are residents of Colorado.

Mrs. Miller died in Denver February 1906.

Wm. C. P. Miller, who for many years was employed by the Denver Dry Goods Co., died March 1929 and was buried from the Hoffman Funeral Chapel. Interment private. Survived by a sister Mrs. George L. Weaver of San Diego, California, and by a brother, Charles F. Miller of Portland, Oregon.

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JOHN D. MILLER (1858)

John D. Miller was born in Danby, Tompkins County, New York, March 22, 1836. He was educated in the district schools and served as a clerk in his father's store.

He preempted a land claim near Lawrence, Kansas, and resided upon it about one year; then, in the spring of 1858, joined the first Lawrence expedition of gold hunters, bound for the Rocky Mountains. They arrived on Fontaine qui Bouille\*, 10 miles from where Pueblo now stands, July 4, and soon afterward passed up that stream to the site of what is now Colorado City. In the winter of 1858 he returned to New York, and returned in the spring of 1859 and proceeded to the Gregory mines. During the spring and summer of 1860, he mined in California Gulch.

He enlisted in the 1st Regiment Colorado Volunteers, Co. F., Capt. Sam H. Cook.

He married in December 1869 to Miss Lizzie Dotson, the adopted daughter of P. K. Dotson, one of the earliest of Colorado Pioneers.

\*Bright, 1993, p. 55.

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SAMUEL MISHLER (1859)

Samuel Mishler was born in Dayton, Ohio, a son of William Mishler, a native of Germany [who, upon] coming to America, located in Pennsylvania and later in Ohio.

Samuel Mishler came to Colorado in 1859 when a young man. He settled on Dory Hill\* and for years was engaged in mining.

His mother, Mary A., was born in Wisconsin near Milwaukee and is living in Central City now (1898). She was the only child born to the first marriage of George Lytle, who, in company with three others, discovered and named the famous Caribou Mine after one that Mr. Lytle had seen in California [California Gulch?] in a similar rock formation.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mishler were born nine children, three of whom died while young. Bertha died in Black Hawk May 1, 1891. Ida is the wife of Harry Feckan of Black Hawk, and Blanche, Dora, and Irena are residents of Central City.

Viva the eldest was married in Black Hawk, Colorado, in 1890, to Frank K. Wagner, a contractor and builder of Boulder. Mrs. Viva Wagner is a member of the Maccabees, and has been commander of the same ever since it was organized.

Samuel Mishler died in Boulder in December 1893 at the age of 64 years.

\*Colorado Atlas & Gazetteer, DeLorme Mapping, 1991, p. 39, B-6.

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DAVID MITCHELL (1860)

David Mitchell, a son of Julius and Henrietta (Marks) Mitchell, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, September 5, 1854. [He came] to Denver with his father, Julius, in 1860, having acquired his preliminary education and qualifying to some extent in the practice of law in St. Louis. He attend law lectures in New York and continued his preparation for the bar under private tutors. He was admitted to practice in 1876.

On the 17th of January 1877 in La Cross, Wisconsin, Mr. Mitchell was married to Miss Marian Liverman, a native of St. Louis, daughter of Benjamin and Theresa Liverman.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell was born a daughter, Marian Liverman Mitchell, born in Deadwood, South Dakota. Miss Mitchell was a member of the faculty of the Wolcott School of Denver.

Mrs. Mitchell passed away in Denver July 12, 1899 at the age of 42 years.

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JULIUS MITCHELL (1859)

Julius Mitchell, a native of Alsace Lorraine who came to America with his parents during the early thirties, established with his family a home in St. Louis, where for many years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was manager for the Hudson Bay Co.

He became one of the pioneer settlers of Denver where he arrived in the spring of 1859. The following year he brought his family [to Colorado], but before starting for the East in order to bring his wife and children to Colorado, his son, David, had left the old home to come to this State. The father found him on the trip and the son returned with the father in 1860. He engaged in merchandising, establishing the first grocery house in the territory.

He was married in St. Louis, Missouri, January 3, 1843, to Henrietta Marks, a native of Alsace Lorraine, who came to America with her parents. They were sweethearts in the old country. They were the parents of four sons and three daughters of whom two sons and a daughter are still living: Samuel J. who is a resident of San Francisco; David; and Cecelia, who is the widow of Edward Whitehead, a resident of Memphis, Tennessee.

Mrs. Mitchell died in Denver March 30, 1889. Her age was 74 years. Mr. Mitchell died in Denver January 15, 1885, at the age of 77 years.

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GEORGE R. MOCK (1859)

George R. Mock came to Colorado in 1859 from Missouri, his original home having been in Kentucky. He located at Georgetown, Colorado. He later moved to and settled near where Nepesta\* now is.

Two sons, James Mock of Ordway, Colorado, and Will Mock of Fowler, Colorado, were volunteers at the Sand Creek fight\*\*.

\*Bright, 1993, p. 103.  
\*\*Bright, 1993, p. 129.

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MARIANA MODENO (1858)

Mariana Modeno, the first "white" settler in the Big Thompson Valley, was born in Taos, New Mexico\* in 1812 and was of Castilian parentage. He was said to have been liberally educated in his youth and to be able to speak 13 different languages fluently. Next to Jim Bridger, Kit Carson, and Jim Baker, Modeno was perhaps the most noted frontiersman, trapper, hunter, guide, scout, and Indian fighter in the West.

He was known at one time in almost every town between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains, from the city of Mexico to the British possessions. He carried the marks on his person of many a bitterly waged conflict with the Indians and was for many years a valued scout and guide in the employ of the government.

He settled on the Big Thomson in 1858 where he lived until he died June 25, 1878, having amassed considerable wealth in the meantime.

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DAVID H. MOFFAT, Jr. (1860)

David H. Moffat, Jr., was born in Orange County, New York, July 22, 1839. He had few advantages of early education. His training came by experience. He entered a bank in New York City at the age of 9 and was thus employed until 1855.

An elder brother had emigrated to the then-new State of Iowa\* and wrote David H. to join him there, where a place as teller in the bank of A. J. Stevens and Co. had been secured for him. Accepting the invitation, he turned his face westward and in due time assumed the new duties assigned him in the city of Des Moines. Attracting the attention of a prominent capitalist by his ordered



methods, he was tendered the position of cashier in a bank at Omaha, which was promptly accepted, [and he was] installed as cashier and manager of Allen's Bank in Omaha.

In the spring of 1860 he formed a partnership with C.C. Woolworth of St. Joseph, Missouri, in the book and stationery trade. [Upon] loading an assorted stock of such goods into a wagon with two or three companions, he crossed the plains, driving his team. On March 17, 1860, [he] opened the house of Woolworth and Moffat on Ferry Street, Auraria. These goods being in great demand, they were soon disposed of at extravagant prices. He bought and sold at exactly the right time, and was never caught at a disadvantage but once and that was when the Indians attacked one of his trains and burned it.

During the first 10 years of his residence in Denver his weight did not exceed 110 pounds and for the greater part was only 96 pounds.

He was actively associated with the construction of the Denver Pacific, Kansas Pacific (Colorado division), the Boulder Valley, the Denver and South Park, The Golden Boulder and Caribou, and the Denver and New Orleans (now Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railway[s?]), and one of the principal financiers in all these enterprises. The cardinal virtues of his character are generosity, amiability, charitableness, and a natural desire to aid the advancement of worthy purposes.

Mr. and Mrs. Moffat were the parents of one daughter, Marcia, who married James A. McClurg. Mrs. Moffat died October 24, 1926. The McClurgs moved to New York City. Mrs. McClurg died leaving one daughter.

\* Iowa was admitted to the Union December 28, 1846.

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THEODORE L. MONSON (1859)

Theodore L. Monson was a native of Missouri of English and French origin. He became a pioneer of Colorado, moving to this State from Linn County, Missouri, in 1859. He has since become actively identified with farming and stock raising. He has filled practically all of the county offices.

He was married in Winigan, Missouri, to Miss Elizabeth Dolan, a native of Sullivan County, Missouri, in 1878. They have become the parents of four children: Eleanor V., the widow of Alfred R. Fisher; Andrew Talbott, an attorney at law; George L; and the youngest, Anna Belle.

George L. was born at Ft. Lupton, Colorado, September 15, 1882, and is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Denver. Dr. George L. Monson was wedded to Miss Margaret F. Fisher, a native of Kansas, in Denver on the 15th of June 1910.

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EDWARD MONTGOMERY (1860)

Edward Montgomery was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, January 13, 1839. On the outbreak of the Pikes Peak gold fever, he left home for the Rocky Mountains. Outfitting at St. Joseph, Missouri, he crossed the plains with a mule team, the journey occupying 21 days. He arrived at Denver June 6, 1860. He went at once to California Gulch and engaged in placer mining.

Mr. Montgomery was married May 1, 1876, to Miss Allice C. Herne of Boston, Massachusetts, and has two children.

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JOSHUA MONTI (1830-1916) [1858]  
VICTORIA BELOT MONTI (1849-1920)

Joshua Monti was born in Switzerland in July 1830. Upon coming to this country he first settled in Illinois, coming to Colorado in July 1858.

He arrived in Denver just in time to help build the second cabin on the site where Denver now stands. His trips at that time on foot to Central City and Georgetown were just a light form of exercise, as he retained his skill in mountain climbing from his childhood in the Alps and could easily make the trip from Georgetown to Denver in 5 hours\*. Mr. Monti took great delight in our mountains, which so much reminded him of the homeland that, as he put it, he could just dream his way across the ocean to the scenes of his boyhood. "Colorado," he would say, "is indeed the Switzerland of America."

For sometime he was in the mercantile business, as well as owning a cattle ranch and having interests in several mines. At this time his means of transportation was a snow white pony name Billy, of which he was very fond. Billy could scent an Indian or a hungry mountain lion long before his master could; he would lay back his ears, turn and carry his master to safety, then watch and listen till he knew all danger was past before resuming his journey.

In 1885 Joshua Monti married Victoria Belot. He first built a home on 21st and California Street, at that time a desirable residential district. After a few years they purchased the house at 1344 Pennsylvania where they resided until his death in 1916.

Mr. Monti took great pride and interest in the building and growth of Denver, being responsible for many business buildings in the downtown district. In his will Mr. Monti left a substantial sum to be distributed among various charitable institutions engaged in caring for orphans, the poor, and the blind. A memory of him is also recognized in the granite memorial gate presented to the City Park and located on the intersection of Colorado and Montview Boulevards.

Mr. Monti's versatility was shown through the fact that he was the master of seven languages and was also gifted with musical ability. He was active in the Masons, and had the 32nd degree. He also was a member of the Pioneer Society. A newspaper clipping tells of a surprise party they held for him at his home on

his 82nd birthday. At that time, 20 of his old pioneer friends were present, showering him with flowers and cards of congratulation. The evening was spent in recalling the scenes of early days of Denver. When parties were given then, they met in a two-room house and had refreshments of pound cake and spring water. In recounting the "good old days," little did he think that 54 years could bring such beauty and prosperity to his beloved city.

Victoria Belot Monti was born in Belfort, France, March 17, 1849, the daughter of Xavier and Celestine Belot, and the youngest of seven children. She came to Fairfield, Iowa, about 1852 where she attended a girls' seminary. Her education was completed in a private school in Baltimore, Maryland. In 1880 she made her debut to Colorado to visit her sister and brother-in-law, the Titus Turks, who were located in Central City.

Victoria's tentative visit took on a more permanent aspect after she met Joshua Monti, whose proposal of marriage, coupled with the beauty of Colorado, caused her to stay here. The marriage was consummated on April 7, 1885, in Denver, after which they spent their honeymoon abroad visiting their native homes, France, and Switzerland, and touring Europe. Upon their return to Denver they purchased a home, located in one of the finest residential districts, at 2108 California Street. A few years later the Montis purchased what was considered at that time "Denver's most palatial home," and commonly called "The Queen," located at 1344 Pennsylvania. Here they resided for the remainder of their lives.

Although Mr. and Mrs. Monti had neither sons nor daughters, they were both very fond of children, so, after a visit with Mrs. Monti's brother, they brought home with them a young niece, Louemma Belot, to live with them as their daughter. She remained with them until her marriage to Ernest W. Dunning of this city.

Mrs. Monti was not only interested in social and charitable activities, but was also talented and interested in the furthering of fine arts--music and painting in particular. At one time she was instructor of French in the Womans' Club, of which she was an active member. She participated actively also in Pioneer Ladies Aid Society where she was honored with the offices of vice president and, later, honorary president. She graciously tendered the hospitality of her home for the furtherance of their work, and for this reason also remembered them in her will. Others she remembered in her will that she might help in the spreading of their good work were several orphanages, and the means for the Union Pacific Railroad to construct and fully equip a hospital, which now stands in Denver as the Victoria Monti Memorial. One of her last gifts to the city was a stained glass window to the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception to the memory of her husband.

\*The distance from Georgetown to Denver is 45-50 miles, by way of Clear Creek.

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E. L. MOODY (1860)

The funeral of E. L. Moody, a well-known mining man of Gilpin County, took place April 3, 1910, under the auspices of the Pioneer Association of Gilpin County.

Mr. Moody came to that county in 1860 and was 79 years old, death being due to nephritis senility. He was survived by one son, Frank.

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FRANK H. MOORE (1859)

Frank H. Moore was born in Arkansas and was brought to Denver by his parents in 1859 when the town consisted of one log house and three tents. In 1865 he moved to Pueblo, where he lived for 16 years before loading his wife and children into a wagon and driving to Colorado Springs, from there he went to Montrose in 1881 and settled near Riverside.

Moore helped build the first house in Montrose and gave the county the site for the Riverside school house. He operated a store at Cimarron for 6 years, during which time his wife was postmistress. He operated a farm for the last 6 years near the famous Chief Ouray's place. Moore had never been out of the State since his first arrival at Denver.

Mr. Moore was believed to be the only white man who had lived longest in Colorado when he died at Montrose, Colorado, June 16, 1928, at the age of 74 years, leaving a widow to whom he had been married 52 years.

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JOHN C. MOORE (1859) [sic]

John C. Moore came to Colorado in 1857 [sic] and a little later founded the Denver Mountaineer, a Denver Democratic daily with strong Southern sympathies. He dismantled the office at the outbreak of the Civil War and returned to Missouri where he joined the Confederate Army under [Brigadier?] General [John S.?] Marmaduke\* with the rank of adjutant general. After the close of the war, in which he served with marked distinction, he aided in upholding Maximilian\*\* in Mexico.

While a resident of Colorado, he founded the Pueblo Press and the Pueblo Democrat and was probably the best known man of his day in the State.

He was mayor of Denver in 1860. Mr. Moore died at the home of his son, Harris L. Moore, in Excelsior Springs, Missouri, on October 27, 1915, at the age of 84 years. Four children survive. They are: Harris Moore, Excelsior Springs, Missouri; Courtney L., an attorney in San Francisco; Mrs. Charles Cole of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; and Sidney Moore.

Colonel Moore was the first editor and one of founders of the old Kansas City Times in the fifties.

\*Joseph, A. M., Jr., War on the Frontier, The Trans-Mississippi West, in The Civil War. Time-Life Books, 1984, p. 64.

\*\*Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph, 1832-1867, Emperor of Mexico.

ROBISON MALORY MOORE (1860)

Robison Malory Moore was born in New Haven [sic], Huron County, Ohio, August 26, 1832, a son of W. B. V. Moore, a native of Catskill, Green County, New York. [The father] died in Luverne, Minnesota, October 24, 1880, in his 76th year.

His mother died when he was very young. At the age of 14 he secured employment in his uncle's store at Frederick, Knox County, Ohio. Afterward he attended school at Ashland and Norwalk, and in 1853 completed the regular course of the Cleveland Commercial College. For 2 years he was employed at Niagara Falls by the Great Western Indian Company, after which he spent 3 years in Hastings, Minnesota, and then engaged in business in Kansas City, Missouri.

While living in the latter place he was married April 3, 1860, to Miss Mary E. Bent, only daughter of Col. William Bent in whose honor Bent County [Colorado] was named, and who was one of the pioneer Indian traders of the West.

He was one of four brothers who, with Ceran St. Vrain, composed the firm of Bent, St. Vrain & Company\*, trappers and Indian traders, and who established a trading post on the upper Arkansas in 1826 [sic].

In 1862 he brought his wife and two children from Kansas city in an ambulance afterward continuing to reside on his ranch in Bent County with the exception of one winter in Taos, New Mexico\*\*, and a few months of 1865-66 in Kansas City. When Bent County was organized in March 1890 [1870\*\*\*] he was appointed probate judge and county superintendent of schools. The first free school in the county was established under his administration, and he was elected president of the first school board.

In addition to many other interest, he contracted to deliver hay, wood, and coal for the government at Ft. Lyon during the maintenance of that post.

Upon the death of John W. Prowers in 1884 he was appointed managing executer of the estate to which he devoted much time during the last 8 [sic] years of his life.

He also secured large tracts of lands, the most of which adjoined his original claim and here he carried on extensive farming operations and erected a commodious residence.

Mrs. Mary E. Moore died May 6, 1878, leaving six children: Ada, Bent, George, Nellie, Daisy, and Agnes.

On January 18, 1886, he was a second time married, his wife being Miss Florida, daughter of Dr. H. Breiner of Emporia, Kansas. One child, Frances, was born of this union.

On October 23, 1894, Judge Moore, returning from Arlington, north of Las Animas, his horses took fright and ran away. He was thrown to the ground, fracturing his skull. The injury proved fatal and at 2:30 in the afternoon he passed away.

\*Benson, 1994, p. 74: Fort St. Vrain (Weld County). Established in 1837 by the Bent and St. Vrain Company as an adjunct to Bent's Fort, this short-lived South Platte fur-trading post was first called Fort Lookout, then Fort George for George Bent, who had directed the construction. The later and more common name honored Ceran St. Vrain's younger brother Marcellan, who managed the enterprise.

\*\*New Mexico was admitted to the Union in 1912.

\*\*\*Noel and others, 1993, section 16.

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JOSEPH and WILLIAM MORRIS (1858)

Joseph and William Morris were natives of South Bend, Indiana. They crossed the plains in the summer of 1858. They returned to Indiana and the following spring Joseph again came to what is now Denver. He engaged in freighting between Denver and Omaha, making 17 trips across the plains with mules and ox teams. He also freighted to Central City and Black Hawk. He later took up a preemption claim on the Golden Road and later engaged in the lumber business in Morrison, Colorado.

Joseph Morris was united in marriage in 1871 to Catherine Jane Hackney, a native of Zanesville, Ohio. Eight children were born to this union, two dying in infancy. Lula V. Bradford, now residing in Denver; Susie Waugh died at the age of 32 years; Harry, a resident of Idaho Springs; Newton C. of Denver; Joseph Jr. of Idaho Springs; and Mrs. Lucy McIntyre.

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GEORGE and THOMAS C. MORRISON (1859)

Thomas C. Morrison was born in Montreal, Canada, June 22, 1847, a son of George Morrison of Scotch ancestry. After attending school in his native country, the father (George) learned the stone cutter's trade and subsequently crossed the plains with ox teams, leaving Alton, Illinois, on the 1st of April 1859 and making the long and arduous journey to Denver, where he arrived in May.

Going to Idaho springs, where he mined for 9 weeks, he later established a small store and butcher shop just above the present power plant in the town. Later he removed to the Green Mountain Ranch in Jefferson County, where he spent the winter of 1859-60.

In Montreal he was married to Miss Isabella Murray a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, born in April 1813. They were the parents of four children, of whom two passed away in infancy, the others being George and Thomas C.

On the 5th of October 1873 Thom. C. was married to Miss Esther Schaffter, native of the French portion of Switzerland, her parents being David and Isabella Schaffter of Morrison. They are the parents of seven children: Annabella; Robert; Charles; Carlton; Louise, living in Detroit; George, a resident of California; and Margareta. There are 13 grandchildren.

Mr. George Morrison, Sr., died June 11, 1895. Mrs. George (Isabella Murray) Morrison died February 28, 1887, at Morrison, Colorado.

The town of Morrison was named in his honor and is located upon a part of land formerly in his possession.

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DR. JOHN H. MORRISON (1859)

John H. Morrison was born in the State of New York. Most of his life up to 1859 was spent in Wisconsin. He graduated from the Rush Medical College, Chicago. In 1859 he came to Colorado and engaged in ranching and milling.

He was married in Wisconsin in 1846 to Charlotte O., only daughter of Joseph La Hair. There were born to this union three children.

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S. B. MORRISON (1859)

S. B. Morrison was born in Oneida Castle, Oneida County, New York, May 2, 1831. At the age of 10, with his parents, moved to Jefferson, Wisconsin, later in the Wisconsin pineries [sic] and engaged in the lumber and mercantile business with his brother J. H. Morrison until 1859.

He then came to Denver and bought a ranch 3 miles north of Denver on the Platte River and engaged in farming and the stock business. He later engaged in mining in Gilpin and Park Counties and built quartz mills in those counties in partnership with C. M. Farrand. He remained in that business 5 years. In January 1865 he formed a partnership with J. W. Partridge in the grocery business.

He was married in Denver in 1876.

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JAMES MOTLEY (1860)

James Motley was born in Switzerland August 2, 1847, and emigrated to America when very young. Residing a short while in New York City, he subsequently resided in Illinois and Iowa. In 1860 he became a resident of Colorado and in 1861\* enlisted in Co. E. 3rd Colorado Cavalry.

He was the first mayor of Harmon\*\*, to which office he was twice reelected. He is a member of Lincoln Post G. A. R. [Grand Army of the Republic].

\*He would have been about 14 years old.

\*\* Possibly Harman's Subdivision of Denver, founded in 1882. Benson, 1994, p. 96.

KATRINA MURAT (COUNT AND COUNTESS) (1859)

Katrina Murat was born in Baden Baden, Germany. By her marriage, she became Countess Murat. Her husband, Count Murat, was one of the most eccentric of all the queer characters who have figured in early Colorado history. [They] emigrated to the U. S. after having run through the greater part of his fortune. They came at once to the West, living some time at Leavenworth, Kansas.

It was in November 1858, that the men living in the small collection of huts and tents that made up the Denver of that day were startled by the news that the first woman had arrived in the camp. Old settlers love to tell of the arrival of the Count and Countess and of the excitement created and the changes in the customs and the habits of Denver that were necessary after the arrival of the first of the advocates of women's rights. Mrs. Murat was with her husband in all his wanderings and shared all of the adventures of his turbulent career. She made two journey with him from Denver to California on horseback and one trip into the mining camps of Nevada.

They settled in Palmer Lake, intending to start a pleasure resort at that place. The Count died soon after their house was opened and Mrs. Murat was too feeble to conduct the business alone. For about 20 years she has been under the care of the Pioneers Ladies Association of Colorado. They had frequently tried to persuade her to come to Denver to live at the Old Ladies Home but she could not be persuaded and died at her little house at Palmer Lake, March 13, 1910, at the age of 86 years. Her home she willed to the Pioneer Ladies Aid Society of Colorado.

CORNELIUS and MARGARET MURPHY (1860)

It was in the year 1860 that Cornelius and Margaret Murphy came to Colorado, casting in their lot with the pioneer settlers of Denver.

They were the parents of seven children, two of whom have passed away.

William J., a son of Cornelius and Margaret Murphy, was born in Denver April 14, 1874. He was educated in the public schools of Denver. He is now the owner of the old homestead of his father, who filed on the place in 1865. It was the first farm taken up on First Creek.

In 1899 Mr. Murphy was married to Miss Agnes Kam, a native of Nebraska, and they have become the parents of three children: Cornelius L., William J., and Catherine. Mr. Murphy and family are communicants of the Catholic Church at Brighton.



HENRY C. MURPHY (1859)

Mr. Murphy came to Denver on June 18, 1859, driving an ox team across the plains from Leavenworth, Kansas, in company with Peter Magnus, after whom the town of Petersburg\* was named. Shortly after their arrival, Mr. Murphy slaughtered the oxen used on the trip and set up a sidewalk butcher shop at that point on Cherry Street, which now is 13th and West Walnut Streets.

Subsequently, he erected a frame shanty and started a butcher shop. He realized a small fortune from the establishment and then went into the freighting business. In the early 60's he had a brush with Indians near Sedalia and was forced to abandon his freighting outfit, with the exception of one horse, which he cut loose from his string of eight and used to make his escape from the Redskins. He then returned to Denver and went into the hotel business.

Mr. Murphy died at St. Luke's Hospital, as a result of an operation for intestinal trouble, December 19, 1915, at the age of 79 years.

His first wife died 40 years previously and his second wife survives him. Also six children by his first wife survive him. They are John, Frank, and Thomas all of Denver; Mrs. M. A. Bryant of Sedalia; Mrs. J. E. Lombard, Palmer Lake; and Mrs. M. H. Wakeman of Gray [Bonnevill County?], Idaho.

\*The nearest Petersburg to Colorado is in northeastern Nebraska, in Boone County.

WILLIAM R. MURPHY [no date]

William R. Murphy was born in Callaway County, Missouri, June 4, 1838, the son of David and Sarah (Lekens) Murphy. The family lived in various counties in Missouri--Linn, Platte, and Leavenworth. They arrived in the county last named in 1854 and were thus among the first settlers there.

Five years later the father sold out his property and started for Colorado in company with his family and a few friends and neighbors. They set out on their long journey May 10 and did not reach Denver until July 19, 1859. Proceeding expeditiously as far as the head of Smoky Head River on the Smoky Hill Trail, they soon found that they were not provided with sufficient water for their cattle in the desert.

After anxious deliberation it was decided to turn back, but when the men began looking for the oxen, which had been allowed to wander away in search of pasturage, the animals could not be found. The only resource of the little party was their three horses, which had been picketed. With a few things they started back for water, being obliged to leave their wagons and loads.

David Murphy (the father) returning again, went on search for the missing cattle and while gone passed another trail, which if they had taken would have led them within 15 miles of water. Being unsuccessful in finding the oxen, Mr.

Murphy conveyed his party to a point known as Twenty-Second Station, and also took some supplies from their wagons, which had to be abandoned by the way. The very day they reached the Station mentioned, a train passed and Mr. Murphy prevailed on the head of the company to take his own party through to Denver.

As soon as he arrived in that city he hired a man to take five yoke of oxen and go after the wagon and goods, his payment to be \$60 [illegible] for the trip. Mr. Murphy accompanied him, and the night that they found the wagons, they camped there and to their dismay the next morning their oxen had disappeared and were never again recovered. Their only resort then was to wait for another company going across the plains and to get them to trail their wagons after their own. This was finally done and one of Mr. Murphy's wagons was given in payment for the service. He was then left in a bad condition, financially, and being an old man settled down in Denver.

William R. Murphy, now a young man, left home and went to the mines but he did not like the business and soon located on some rented land in the valley. Later, he entered a tract and then sold the property, finally renting it of the owner for 5 years. When he made a fair start, he bought a quarter section of his present homestead and began raising live stock.

He married and lived for some years in a humble house, which was supplanted by his present home as soon as he was able to build it.

For many years he has been a director and the treasurer of the Colorado Agricultural Ditch Company and has placed irrigating ditches on his farm. A few years after making his first purchase he bought 20 acres more.

Mr. Murphy married Miss Sarah E. Smith, a native of Ohio, on December 10, 1863, [she having come] with her father to Colorado in 1859.

Sarah E. Smith, a native of Ohio, moved from the Buckeye State to Missouri and thence to Colorado in 1859 with her father. She was a girl of 12 when she crossed the plains. They were only a small party and in constant danger of the Indians. Sarah married William R. Murphy on December 10, 1863.

Five children have been born to this union: William A., who married Dilla Ciardo and is a farmer; Alice, wife of Edward Marsh and living near Denver; May, Mrs. Charles C. Moore, also a resident of Denver; Katie, Mrs. Eugene O'Connor, Denver; and Edward R., a youth of 13 years.

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WILLIAM MYERS (1860)

William Myers was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1834. At the age of 18 he went to Fairfield County, Ohio, where he engaged in blacksmithing. He later went to Shelbyville, Illinois, which he made his home until the spring of 1859. After traveling through the West about a year, he finally settled in Denver in the spring of 1860 (June 9th).

He immediately began blacksmithing and wagon making and was the first man to bring Eastern wagons into the Denver market. He turned the first furrows in many of his fields. His farm is still one of the attractive places of Adams

County. On account of his advanced age, he leaves the cultivation of the property to his son, Robert A.

On September 9, 1869, in Denver, Mr. Myers was united in marriage to Miss Hannah E. Kinsey, a native of Illinois. They became the parents of five children: Elsie; Herbert W., who has passed away; Robert A., living on the old homestead; and Harry and Orville, both of whom are deceased. The wife and mother died February 2, 1918, and her grave was made in the Riverside Cemetery, Denver.

Mr. Myers has made 13 trips across the plains. The first trip from Iowa City to Denver in 1860 was made in 35 days.

Mr. Wm. Myers died December 15, 1929, at the Myers Ranch, near Henderson Colorado; he was buried at Riverside Cemetery. He was survived by his daughter, Elsie C., and son, Robert A. He was aged 85 years.

End of Volume II

THE REAL PIONEERS OF COLORADO

THE REAL PIONEERS OF COLORADO

By

Maria Davies McGrath

Volume III

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EDWARD NATHAN (1860)

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Nathan arrived in Denver Tuesday from Lynwood, California (Post, Sept. 9, 1930), on their golden honeymoon. Mr. and Mrs. Nathan were married in Leadville, Colorado, August 29, 1880. Their present visit to Denver is the golden wedding gift of their only son and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Nathan, Long Beach, California.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan met first in Leadville a year before they were married. Born in England, Mr. Nathan had come to join his father in Colorado in 1861, his father then owned the first dry goods store in Auraria, the original settlement, which grew into Denver. The son in turn started his own business.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan plan to be in Denver a fortnight and perhaps longer, before they start the return trip, which will be made with stops in Salt Lake City and other cities.

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GEORGE NEIDHARDT (1860)

George Neidhardt was born in Germany, February 17, 1837, a son of Xavier and Anna Maria Neidhardt, representatives of prominent German families. In his possession is the Neidhardt coat of arms. It was his mother's ambition that he should become a priest, but his tastes did not lie in that direction and, consequently, he did not improve his opportunities for study. When 17 years of age, having secured his father's reluctant consent to come to American, he crossed the ocean and settled in Pennsylvania, where he first worked on a farm, later in saw and flour mills.

In May 1856 he went to Iowa where he learned the baker's trade. He went to Kansas in November 1859. In the spring of 1860 he came to Colorado, walking the entire distance from Kansas, while his supplies were carried by ox team. [After] working in a bakery in Denver for more than a year, he enlisted in Co. I, 1st Regiment Colorado Volunteers and served for 3 years, receiving his discharge November 17, 1864. On March 23, 1862, he took part in the battle of Pigeon's ranch, through which the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. now passes. Here his regiment defeated 3,500 Texans, who had whipped the regulars and Mexicans at Ford Creek.

In the spring of 1865 he took up 160 acres in Saguache County far from any human beings except Indians. He began to raise oats, wheat, barley and potatoes. While in the army he had saved \$460 and, with four other men who came to his locality after their discharge from the army, he bought 143 head of stock, which was his start there. His ranch is under irrigation. He is assisted in the cultivation of the place by his step-son, John, who is a son of his wife by her first marriage.

At the first county election there were but eight votes in the valley and he acted as judge of the election. From 1872 to 1881 he served as county commissioner. In 1891-92 he was superintendent of water division No. 3, and since 1894 was water commissioner for district No. 25.

For 20 years he was president of the school board.

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LLOYD NELSON (1860)

Lloyd Nelson was a native of Kentucky. He left St. Joseph, Missouri, in the spring of 1860 by ox team, arriving in Denver June 1860.

He settled on Plum Creek near where the Dupont Powder Plant is now located [possibly now Louviers, south of Denver]. He returned to the East and served in the Civil War. Two children are living (October 1930): Mrs. Martha Noak, Nebraska, and Mrs. Josephine Nelson, Du Pru [sic the comma; no such locale seems to be in Colorado or Nebraska].

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HON. JOHN WILLINGTON NESMITH (1860)

J. W. Nesmith was born January 4, 1834, at Chillicothe, Ohio. Upon going to St. Louis he learned the machinist trade, which he followed there and in [nearby] vicinities until the spring of 1860. He was then employed by one of the mining mill company organizations in St. Louis to come to Denver to superintend the setting up and running of their machinery.

He was the son of Samuel H. and Priscilla (Brown) Nesmith. His first work in Colorado was the construction and superintendence of a mill in the Gregory diggings; he was employed by a St. Louis mining company. Afterwards he became interested in mining and milling operations on his own account. At Black Hawk he was manager of the machine shop and foundry of Langford and Co., which was the forerunner of the Colorado Iron Works. Mr. Nesmith was the friend and associate of [Territorial] Governor John Evans in the management of the Denver and South Park R.R., of which he was the general superintendent until 1879. In 1886 he was chosen president of the company. He is a member of the Colorado Scientific Society, of the Denver Association of Mining Engineers, and of the National Association for the Advancement of Science. He was elected to the State Senate from Gilpin County in 1868 and served for two sessions. He was one of the advocates for women's suffrage and in all questions of public interests he has taken liberal and advanced views.

In 1893 he, with his daughter and her husband, F. L. MacFarland, organized the Remolino Coffee and Sugar Co. The company owns a plantation on the Coatzacoalcos River, Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Estado de Veracruz, Mexico, which is well equipped for the production and transportation of the products. At the age of 60 years he took up the study of the Spanish language and has acquired such efficient proficiency in its construction and grammar that he can read and write the language correctly and with facility.

Mr. Nesmith was married October 30, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Robena Dickson of Pittsfield, Illinois, whose father was a native of Scotland. Seven children were born of this marriage, but only two survive: Isabel, the wife of James F. Evans of Denver, and Eleanor, wife of Finley L. MacFarland of El Remolino Plantation, Veracruz, Mexico.

Mrs. Elizabeth Nesmith was born in Pittsfield, Illinois, in 1836 and resided there until she came to Colorado with her husband in 1859. They crossed the plains in a prairie schooner and on the trip were attacked by Indians. When journeying through Colorado on their way to Black Hawk, they were again beset by Indians and had several escapes.

After 12 years residency in the Black Hawk district where the husband was engaged in mining for gold, they moved to Denver in 1871. Mr. Nesmith died in December 1909. After a short illness at her apartment in the Shirley Hotel, Mrs. Nesmith died on September 25, 1910, at the age of 74. She was survived by two daughters: Mrs. James P. [illegible] Evans and Mrs. Finlay L. MacFarland.

Mrs. Nesmith's father, Captain Williamson Dickson, was for years a sailing master out of Dundee, Scotland. Her nephew, Wm. Dickson was formerly attorney general and speaker of the House of Representatives of Colorado.

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AUGUST NEUMAN [sic] (1860)

August Newman [sic] was born in Holstein, Germany, June 2, 1832, and is a son of John Henry and Elizabeth (Moring) Neuman. His younger days were spent helping his father in his blacksmith shop and attending the common schools of his native town. At 17 years of age he began to serve an apprenticeship to the blacksmith trade.

In 1848 [sic] he decided he would rather be a soldier, but as he was rejected from the army he resumed his former occupation. At 22 years of age he was drafted into the army and, as he had changed his notion about becoming a soldier, he refused to serve and, consequently, in 1854 he departed for the United States. After a voyage of 33 days he landed safely in New York City and immediately set out for the city of Chicago where he remained one year. He then went to Davenport, Iowa. In 1860 in company with four others, he left Davenport and drove to Central City, Colorado. The trip took 9 weeks.

From 1861 to 1865 he prospected from Central City to New Mexico\* and returned. In the winter of 1861, with a party of about 85 men, he stopped in what is now Gunnison County, Colorado, where they discovered "pay dirt." While there it snowed about 12 feet deep and, had it not been for the game they caught, the whole party would have probably starved to death as their provisions were very low. The party then started for California Gulch where they replenished their supplies and returned and worked their discovery. Finding it would not pay to work it, he returned to Central City and later left for Montana. He spent 2 years there mining. He then returned to Central City where he followed mining until 1870.

In 1878 he bought 280 acres of farming land and has since added to his first purchase from time to time until he now owns 560 acres in all. He is engaged in farming and stock raising. His homestead is located on section 14, township 9, range 63 west, near the town of Elbert, Elbert County.

August Neuman and Miss Teresa Polster [illegible, Folster?] of central City were united in marriage May 10, 1870. She was also a native of Germany and came to Colorado in 1867. Three children were born of this marriage: Emma, who is a graduate of the State Normal School [University of Northern Colorado,

at Greeley], and is now engaged in teaching; Albert, who is a painter and decorator; and Theodore, who is assisting his father on the ranch.

The wife and mother died in September 1883.

\*New Mexico became a State in 1912.

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JAMES S. NEWELL (1858)

James S. Newell was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1833, a son of Mathew and Anna (Anderson) Newell. When but a year old his parents moved to Richland County, Ohio.

They settled on a farm there and remained in that vicinity as long as they lived. Their eldest son, William, came to Colorado with James S. in 1858 and engaged in mining and farming until his death in 1869 in Weld County. Sarah, the eldest daughter, was the wife of B. F. Roberts of Huron County, Ohio. Anna B. married Dr. L. Nichols of Richland County, Wisconsin. Elizabeth became the wife of Leonard Rathbon, a miller, and came to Colorado in 1883. They lived in Boulder County until death claimed them both. Dr. Oliver A. formerly practiced medicine in Ohio but of late years has operated a farm in this county. E. T., deceased, was a merchant of Carthage, Missouri. Agnes M. married Lewis Stone of Crook County, Wyoming; there he was engaged in raising cattle.

James S. Newell received a good education for a county lad, as he attended a select school and later completed his studies in a commercial college. Upon going to Dubuque, Iowa, he obtained a position in a wholesale grocery house and remained there 2 years. He then took charge of a school in Louisa County, Iowa, and continued as a teacher for 2 years.

When the Pikes Peak excitement was at its height in 1859 he set out for the West with a caravan going from Louisa County. Upon his arrival here he homesteaded a tract of land on the Poudre River (the farm now owned by B. H. Eaton) and commenced the raising of cattle and grain. In 1872 he sold this place and moved to his present farm, where he had preempted 80 acres. Later he bought another 80-acre tract, thus making his farm one of 160 acres. It is located on section 22, township 6, range 67 west, 2 miles east of Windsor. Mr. Newell has raised a general line of crops and has been particularly successful in dairying and stock raising. He also has engaged extensively in fruit growing.

In March 1871 the marriage of Mr. Newell and Catherine Fulton of Louisa County, Iowa, was solemnized. Mrs. Newell was a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Fulton) Fulton. She died February 6, 1891. The two children of this marriage were Edwin [illegible initial], who died at the age of 19, and Leila, wife of L. F. Kimball of the Greeley postal service. In November 1897 Mr. Newell married Mrs. A. F. Fulton, widow of Joseph H. Fulton, who was a brother of the first Mrs. Newell.

Mr. Newell was elected to the office of justice of the peace in the 60's and served for 2 years. For 12 years he was a member of the school board. For 8 years he was one of the board of trustees of Cache la Poudre Irrigating Company Ditch No. 2, and was one of the original members of the company that



constructed Cache la Poudre Reservoir in 1892. In the same year he was elected county commissioner and was re-elected, both terms he acted as president of the board.

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WILLIAM T. NEWELL (1860)

William T. Newell was born in Hancock County, West Virginia,\* December 12, 1830. He was raised on a farm and received his education in the common schools.

He went to Iowa in 1854, remaining in that State until 1860 when he crossed the plains with an ox team and arrived at Central City May 20. He engaged in mining and lumbering in Gilpin County for 23 years. He went to the Little Thompson Valley in 1883, having purchased in 1874 320 acres of land situated one and a half miles east of Berthoud, which he fenced for pasture.

He married Carrie E. Bradley, daughter of S. H. and Anna Laurie Bradley of Black Hawk in January 1867. To this union were born 10 children, five of them are living: J. H. Newell, manager of Mintener Lumber Co., Berthoud; W. A. Newell; S. Ernest and William T., farmers near Berthoud; and Charles S. Newell of the Colorado Telephone Co., of Denver.

Mr. Newell crossed the plains seven times in a wagon and tells some thrilling Indian stories. He and his wife are passing their declining years in the village of Berthoud.

\*West Virginia as admitted to the Union in 1863.

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WILLIAM NEWLAND (1860)

William Newland was born in Adams County, Illinois, March 7, 1833, a son of John and Nancy (Irvin) Newland. He was the eldest of six children. When a lad of 10 years his father died and he helped his mother in the farm work up to the time of his marriage in 1858. His wife was a native of Missouri, daughter of George W. and Aurelia Harris, the former of whom died when Mrs. Newland was a little girl. The mother was a daughter of a hero of the War of 1812 who was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and also an Abolitionist, though his people had been slave holders.

In 1860 William Newland and his brother, James, crossed the plains and located in California Gulch, Colorado, and, in the fall, returned to Missouri for his family. In the following spring they started with mule teams, proceeding up the Platte River and, upon reaching their destination, Buckskin Joe, near Leadville, Mr. Newland turned his attention to mining. James settled in Deadwood, Dakota.

Williams' health becoming poor, he settled on a farm near Colorado Springs. Then for 7 years he mined at Breckenridge. After which he took contracts for work on the Union Pacific R. R. west of Cheyenne. His wife was a faithful

helpmate, keeping restaurants for people on the line of the railroad and assisting in various ways. Then for 2 years he operated a cattle ranch in Texas. From 1871 onward he was engaged in farming and dairying on his 300-acre ranch in Boulder County. He was interested in mining for 2 years during the Black Hills excitement. His numerous enterprises resulted in the accumulation of a large and valuable property, which has been managed since his death by his widow, who is an excellent business woman.

She sold the old homestead to an English company, but soon bought it back and has greatly increased its value by judicious improvements.

To Mr. and Mrs. Newland were born four children: Evanhoe, who is occupied in mining enterprises; George W., a newspaperman of Albuquerque, New Mexico; Alonzo, of Cleveland, Ohio; and Ida M, who married Wm. J. Iredale in Boulder on September 20, 1883. She was born on the site of Leadville, Colorado.

To Mr. and Mrs. Iredale have been born three children: Thomas Waton, Katie, and Mary E. [illegible].

William Newland's death occurred August 14, 1886.

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#### CHARLES T. NEWMARCH (1859)

Charles Turner Newmarch was born in Lincolnshire, England, September 15, 1825, a son of Thomas and Mary (Turner) Newmarch. He was reared to farm life and became self-supporting when a mere lad. In 1853 he sailed for America, landing at Montreal, Canada, whence he made his way to Charleston, West Virginia.\* In 1858 he moved to Iowa and on the 12th of May 1859 started for Pikes Peak. Eventually he became a resident of Jefferson County. In 1863 he moved to the Platte Canyon [in] Douglas County, where he owned and cultivated a tract of land which he sold in 1866.

On the 15th of November 1868 he was married to Miss Elizabeth M. Perry, a native of Somersetshire, England. To Mr. and Mrs. Newmarch were born four children: Charles James; George Thomas; Ida; and Elizabeth Lillian. George T. Newmarch was reared under the parental roof and was familiar with every phase of pioneer life. In 1897 George T. was united in marriage with Miss Susan B. Harlin. They have become the parents of four children: Howard S.; Charles T., of Castle Rock; Ethel E.; and Ruth M.

\*West Virginia was admitted to the Union in 1863.

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#### CHARLES B. NEWTON (1860)

Charles B. Newton was born in the city of Philadelphia in 1822, a son of Jonah and Sarah (Vanderveer) Newton. When he was a child his father died and, when 9 years of age, he went to Steubenville, Ohio, to make his home with Rev. Charles Beatty for whom he was named and who was president of a ladies' seminary in that city.

At 18 years of age he left his foster father's home and went to Alexandria, Missouri, where a friend lived. After a year or more in Missouri, he accompanied Capt. Gordon to the Rocky Mountains, in 1842. Capt. Gordon had been an officer in the U.S. Army and had spent considerable time among the Sioux Indians on the frontier.

Going up the Missouri River to Fort Pierre [South Dakota], the company of three men traveled on horseback together, but at the fort they separated and Mr. Newton returned to Fort Leavenworth [Kansas] where he enlisted with the First Dragoons. For 2 years he was on duty at the fort, meantime, making several excursions into New Mexico,\* Colorado,\* and as far west as Oregon.\* He served under Colonel Kearney in the Mexican War. After 5 years in the regular army he was honorably discharged.

In 1849 he established a store in Taos County,\* New Mexico, which he carried on for 2 years. Later, for several years in partnership with Tom Tobins, he engaged in trading with the Indians. Meantime, he made a number of expeditions to Fort Laramie [Wyoming]. During much of the time until 1860, while he was thus engaged, he made his headquarters in Taos and Arroyo Hondo, New Mexico.

He was also a great hunter, and, while on his trading expeditions always carried his gun with him. Often he killed antelope and deer on the land where Denver now stands. But at that early day there was not even a log hut to indicate a future settlement.

From 1860 to 1870 he was employed as clerk for Fred Meyer of Costilla. [Possibly, the town of Costilla in Taos County, New Mexico. See: Benson, Maxine, Maxine, 1994, 1001 Colorado Place Names, p 46.] About 1870 he settled on land near Fort Garland and later purchased a claim adjoining. Here he engaged in farming and stock raising. The place is situated 5 miles from Fort Garland and is maintained under his supervision for he is still quite active in spite of advancing years (1898).

He is married and has two children.

\*Colorado became a State in 1876, New Mexico, in 1912, and Oregon in 1859. Calling Taos County a "county" in 1849 is not accurate, but from the perspective of the late 19th century it has some merit in establishing a geographical location.

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CAPTAIN DAVID H. NICHOLS (1859)

David H. Nichols was born in Harwick, Caledonia County, Vermont, March 16, 1826, of Scotch and German ancestry. His father, Ethan Nichols, was a farmer and moved to Whiteside County, Illinois, in 1836, where he died one year later, leaving David then in his tenth year to make a start in life by his own exertions. David left home 2 years later, and rather unceremoniously. Being of an intrepid nature and fond of adventure he went into the wild pineries of Minnesota and Wisconsin and remained in the employ of lumber merchants until 17 years of age. He then returned to Illinois and entered the employ of a Baptist minister in Warren County. While there he became interested in revival meetings and united with the Baptist church. Two years later he entered Shurtleff College at Alton, Illinois, to prepare for the ministry. But after

remaining 2 years he abandoned his studies and entered the army of the Mexican War in the independent mounted volunteers of Wayne County, Illinois, under Captain Stapp.

They were mustered into the service in Ohio in Col. George B. Wright's brigade and left for Mexico in April 1847. He served 13 months and received his discharge June 1848 with the rank of 2nd Lieutenant, after which he went overland to California and was engaged in mining there until 1853. He then returned by way of the Isthmus of Panama to Illinois and entered the mercantile business, under the firm name of Nichols and Harriman, continuing the same until his removal to Colorado in 1859.

Upon his arrival in Colorado he located in Boulder, engaging in the blacksmith business one year, then moved to Golden where he kept the Simpson House, now one of the old landmarks of that city. He returned to Boulder at the end of 8 months and exchanged his interests in the Tourtellote and Squires sawmill for 160 acres of land adjoining the town. [He built] a neat residence and resides there. During the Indian troubles in 1864, he entered the hundred-day service in Co. D, 3rd Regiment, Colorado Cavalry and was commissioned captain by [Territorial] Governor [John] Evans. He remained until the close of hostilities, having participated in the battles of Buffalo Springs, Beaver Creek, and Sand Creek. While absent in this service, he was elected to the territorial legislature and returned in time to be present at the session held in the winter of 1864-65.

He resigned the office of sheriff when elected to the legislature. In 1873 he was speaker in the lower house of the legislature. In 1878 Governor [Frederick W.] Pitkin appointed him one of the commissioners of the State Penitentiary at Canon City.

Captain Nichols was married in 1848 to Miss Elizabeth Atkinson of Warren County, Illinois, and has a family of three children--two sons and one daughter.

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ETTIE WOODROW NIENHISER (1860)

Ettie W. Nienhiser, daughter of Jacob Jackson and Esther Mary Woodrow, was born July 21, 1856, in Glenwood, Iowa. Coming with her parents from Zanesville, Ohio, by ox team, they arrived in Denver June 16, 1860.

Ettie Woodrow was married to Henry Nienhiser November 27, 1879. Henry Nienhiser, born in Dearborn County, Indiana, September 7, 1847, arrived in Denver, Colorado, May 1870. He was employed on Union Pacific R. R. at Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Mr. Nienhiser died January 25, 1926. At this writing (1928), Mrs. Nienhiser is president of the Pioneer Ladies Aid Society of Colorado, having held the same office in 1907 and 1927 and that of recording secretary for the years 1905 and 1909.

No children were born to this union. Mrs. Nienhiser has lived continuously in Denver and, at present, resides at 795 So. Pennsylvania Street, the family home.

ROBERT NIVER (1859)

Robert Niver was born in Columbia County, New York, April 22, 1832, and is of Holland descent. In 1844 he moved with his parents to Dodge County, Wisconsin, where his early life was spent on a farm and in attending district school. In his 23rd year he was married to Miss Rosalia Spear of the same county and, during the next 4 years, was engaged in farming. In April 1859 he joined the tide of emigration then crossing the plains to Pikes Peak, arriving in Boulder City with an ox team July 24, 1859. He went immediately to the mountains and engaged in mining until November then returned to Boulder City where he spent the winter. In February 1860 he took up 160 acres of land on Coal Creek 10 miles southeast of Boulder City, which he afterward preempted and where he has since resided.

During the following July his wife joined him, having crossed the plains with a brother-in-law and bringing with her two cows, with which [her husband] began the large dairy business. He afterward carried on, increasing his dairy from time to time with the money he realized by selling butter at \$1.00 per pound. He soon afterward also engaged in stock raising. He has since added 640 acres of adjoining lands on which he has successfully carried on dairying and stock growing. Since 1870 he has devoted considerable attention to agriculture. In 1877 he purchased a steam threshing machine, which he has since run during the threshing season. In 1872 he conceived the idea of building an irrigating ditch to convey water from South Boulder Creek down the Coal Creek Valley, which resulted in the building of the South Boulder and Coal Creek Ditch Company, of which he became a large stock holder. He was elected to the office of superintendent to superintend the construction of the ditch. He held this office until 1877 and was elected again in 1878.

JOHN NOLAN (1859)

John Nolan was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1836 and came to America with his parents at 13 years of age, settling in Michigan.

When he attained his majority he went to St. Louis, Missouri. From there, in 1859, he crossed the plains to Colorado and began mining in Clear Creek County.\* A short time afterward he went to Summit County,\* where he engaged in mining.

On November 9, 1886, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Catherine Sisler, widow of John Sisler. She assisted her husband in acquiring the ranch 2 miles northwest of Florissant besides [sic] 160 acres of land on Four Mile Creek in El Paso County.\*

Since Mr. Nolan's death in 1888, Mrs. Nolan has successfully superintended the properties, consisting also of valuable placer mines at Breckenridge. She is a most efficient business woman.

\*Clear Creek, El Paso, and Summit Counties were established November 1, 1861.

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A. M. NOXON, M.D. (1860)

A. M. Noxon was born in Warren County, New York, January 24, 1824. He received an academic education. He spent his early life with his father and, at the age of 19 years, he started on a tour of the Southern States, where he spent about 4 years. In 1847 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Campbell of Middleton, Ohio. He studied with him 3 years, then moved to Covington, Indiana, where he began the practice of medicine.

In 1851 he moved to Sioux City, Iowa, where he practiced until the Pikes Peak excitement. He then left Sioux City for the far West and located at Idaho Springs; there he followed his profession. Dr. Noxon owns some of the finest mining property in the State, among which is the Kansas City Tunnel, located in the Virginia Gulch. Dr. Noxon has experienced all the ups and downs of an active business career and is content to enjoy the fruits of his years of toil and excitement.

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D. C. OAKS (1858)

D. C. Oaks was born in Carthage, Maine, April 3, 1825. His mother died in 1832 and his father in 1847. In 1849 he crossed the plains in a party of young men and journeyed in California. After spending a few years in California, he returned to Clinton County, Iowa, and was married in July 1853. On September 14, 1858, together with four others, H. J. Graham, Abram Walrod, George Pancoat, and Charles Miles, started for the Rocky Mountains, arriving at the mouth of Cherry Creek October 10, 1858. They established the first permanent settlement on the town site of Denver. Four miles up the Platte River they found Green Russell and a party of 13 persons.

The funeral of Mrs. Olive M. Oaks, widow of Major D. C. Oakes [sic], will be held at 3 o'clock tomorrow from the residence of her son-in-law, W. A. Bennet, 2089 So. Logan St. Mrs. Oakes was one of Colorado's '59ers. The daughter of Joseph Martin who had the distinction of piloting Parry's fleet into Put-in-Bay [Lake Erie] during the War of 1812.

Mrs. Oakes was born in Michigan. When she was 6 years old her father moved to Iowa where, in 1853, his daughter married to Major Oakes. In the autumn of 1859, Mrs. Oakes came to Colorado to join her husband who had come here the year before.

Mrs. Oakes was a cousin of Col. Buffalo Bill Cody. She was an honorary member of the Territorial Daughters and an honorary president of the Pioneer Ladies Aid Society. She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. W. A. Bennet, and a granddaughter, Hazel Olive Bennet.

JOSEPH OAKS (1860)

Joseph Oaks was born in Upper Canada January 16, 1840, and is a son of Gideon and Elizabeth (Bowman) Oaks. His father, who was born in Baden, Germany, emigrated to Canada and there married Miss Bowman, who was born in Pennsylvania. About 1850 they moved to New York, settling at Tonawanda, near Buffalo. Some years later they established their home in Washington County, Wisconsin. At the time of their removal to Wisconsin, Joseph Oaks was a lad of some 14 years. He had no educational advantages, his time being closely given to the task of clearing and cultivating land. In 1859 he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, where for a few months he worked at any employment he could find.

In 1860 he joined a surveying party that surveyed the head of the Republican River [Yuma County, Colorado, North Fork of the Republican River]. Indians were troublesome and it was impossible on their account to complete the survey. After being robbed of their provisions, the men were transferred by the Cheyennes across the Platte. It was the agreement that Mr. Oaks should receive \$40.00 a month but he never received a penny and so was without money when he reached Denver in December 1860. His first work in this State was on the survey up Clear Creek to Black Hawk and Central City, his provisions, surveying instruments, etc., being hauled there by hand sleds.

His second work was that of cutting cord wood. Later, he worked on a wagon road near Boulder. In 1861 he bought a squatters claim and since then he has bought other land, until his landed possessions now aggregate about 2000 acres. In what was then Douglas (now Elbert) County, Mr. Oaks married Miss Maria Ann Arterburn, a native of Illinois, in 1865. Seven children were born of that union. Four of his children are married. Agnes married John Cliber and has six children. Joseph William married Mabel Salt and has one child. Laura E. married William Green of Elbert County and has three children, and James N. married Ida Gifford of Elbert County.

Of the second marriage, which united him with Paulina Ribley, three children were born: Louis Gideon, Frank Bernhardt, and Lena Josephena.

The home of Mr. Oaks is located on section 23, township 9, range 64 west, near the village of Elbert in Elbert County.

BESSIE OLD [no date]

Bessie Old died December 23, 1926 [illegible, 1928?], at 3282 Lawrence Street, and was mother of William Old.

R. O. OLD (1860)

R. O. Old was born in Somersetshire, England, October 28, 1829. In boyhood he began working in a printing and bookbinding establishment, where he early imbibed a taste for books and for writing. At the age of 17, in the spring of 1847, he came to America and clerked in a drug store in New York City for more than a year.

In the fall of 1848 he went to Michigan and lived with his uncle on a farm until the spring of 1849. He then went to Chicago and there engaged in the sale of magazine literature. He then returned to Michigan. Later he went to Chicago, then to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, living there until the spring of 1852. He again returned to Chicago and engaged in business for about 3 years. For a few months he was local editor of a daily paper call the "Courant." This paper was the original journal, which afterward merged into the "Chicago Times." He had charge of the larger part of the daily circulation of all the city papers. In the spring of 1853 he opened a book store in Chicago and engaged extensively in the business. In the spring of 1855 he opened another book store in Elgin near Chicago.

He was married at Elgin May 18, 1858, to Miss Annie E. Taylor. In the spring of 1858, Mr. Old moved to Nebraska and settled on a farm near Nebraska City. While in Nebraska he was correspondent of the "Elgin Gazette" and was also author of a number of articles on "Immigration to Colorado," etc. He remained in Nebraska about 2 years. Having met with reverses, he left his family and came to Colorado in the spring of 1860. He walked across the plains--was about 42 days in crossing--and arrived in Denver July 6, 1860, without money and without resources. He worked in Denver a short time and then made his way to Canon City, reaching that place about the middle of August. At Canon City, he, in a short time, became a member of the town company and by his tact and energy succeeded in obtaining means to erect a store house. His house being completed, he procured a stock of goods on time and began a business, which proved to be a wonderful success.

Mr. Old early became a prominent citizen of Canon City and was elected a member of the Committee of Safety, known as the "Committee of Three." In June 1861 Governor {Frederick W.} Gilpin made a visit to Canon City. A flag was raised in his honor and, by request of the citizens, Mr. Old delivered the address of welcome and read an original poem written for the occasion. In the winter of 1861, becoming interested in mining, he moved to Montgomery [Park County], taking his goods with him. He was the second man to reach Montgomery at a time when there was but one tent; he afterwards built the first frame house there. The town grew up like a mushroom and soon became a point of much importance. Mount Lincoln, situated near Montgomery, received its permanent name\* at the suggestion of Mr. Old.

In the fall of 1863 he went to Summit County where he engaged in gulch mining all the ensuing winter. He returned to Montgomery the spring following and, closing out his business, removed the next fall to Denver. At Denver he engaged in merchandising [and] in the spring of 1865 he bought out J. J. Cobb and went into the wholesale and retail grocery business, while at Montgomery [sic]. In 1863 Mr. Old lost his wife and, returning to the States, he brought back his young daughter. He remained in business at Denver until February 1866



when he decided to make a return visit to England and was absent in England about a year.

He was married in the city of Bath, England, October 31, 1866, to Miss Ellen Harvey. In the spring of 1867 he returned to Colorado and went to Gilpin County where he commenced shipping ores to firms in Swansea [Glamorganshire], South[east] Wales. In the fall of the same year he came to Clear Creek County with the view of purchasing ore, and in the spring of 1868 he began the shipment of ore from Georgetown. During the following 3 years, Mr. Old made frequent visits to England and, in December 1868, he established a bureau of mines in London. Afterward he shipped ore to the firm of Johnson and Son, London. During the winter of 1869-70 he negotiated and perfected the sale of the Terrible mine to parties in London for \$100,000 sterling [sic]. This sale yielded him a large profit. He returned to Georgetown in April following, bringing with him his wife.

For nearly 2 years he was agent for the Terrible Mining Co., at Georgetown. He purchased the Dunderberg mine in 1871, applied for a patent and worked the mine extensively. During the time he held [t]his mine it yielded over \$700,000.

In 1879 Mr. Old and General William A. Hamill (with whom he had been in litigation a year or more over the conflict of the East Terrible with the Dunderberg mine) sold the Dunderberg, including the East Terrible and other mining interests to a New York syndicate for \$600,000. Mr. Old became one of the largest mine owners in Clear Creek County. In 1869 he published and distributed free 20,000 copies of his work titled "Colorado." Its History, Geography and Mining in 1872 [sic. Dates and punctuation are incompatible.] He published a second and improved edition of his work, of which he distributed 30,000 copies, and by his labors and munificence rendered invaluable aid to the general interest of Colorado.

\*See Benson, Maxine, 1994, 1001 Colorado Place Names, p. 148, Mount Lincoln.

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JAMES R. OLIVER (1860)

Col. James R. Oliver was born in Morristown, New Jersey, June 2, 1838, where he lived until he was 15 years old. He then moved with his parents to Farmington, Iowa. There he received his education. From Farmington he went to Bethany, Missouri, where he resided until 1860, following the trade of printer. In 1860 he came to Colorado, stopping in Denver for a while and going from Denver to Mosquito [Park County]. After remaining in Mosquito for a short time, he located in Fair Play [now Fairplay] and went into the publishing business in company with Dick Allen, publishing the Fair Play Sentinel. He resided in Fair Play 3 years and in 1864 came to Black Hawk.

He was a member of a company sent out after the Indians in 1864 called the Tyler Rangers. He also enlisted in the celebrated Moonlight, a regiment sent out in 1865 for the education of the wards of Uncle Sam. He was elected Lieutenant Colonel of this regiment, the 9th of September 1876. He issued the first number of the Back Hawk Post, which he continued to edit and publish ever since, making it one of the best and most successful weekly papers in Colorado.

CHANCY OLMSTED (1860)

Chancy Olmsted was born in Cayuga County, New York, December 22, 1842. He remained there until 1859 when he started for Colorado, but stopped in Wisconsin until the spring of 1860. He then resumed his journey, arriving in Denver during that year. He located in Boulder County, engaged in the dairy business and ranching until June 1861. He then enlisted in the 1st Regiment Colorado Volunteers. He served in the [Civil] War 4 years, 4 months, and 12 days. After returning to Colorado he transported freight between the Missouri River and Denver and finally located on a ranch 6 miles west of Littleton. There he remained until 1885 when he secured contracts for grading, which continued until 1889 when he settled in Littleton, Colorado.

JACK O'NEIL (1858)

Jack O'Neil was born in West [sic] Gray, New York, and lived there until he was 21. He then went to Leavenworth, Kansas, and thence to Salt Lake, where he stayed a short time and then come to Auraria, now Denver.

He lived in a cabin at the foot of Ferry Street, on the Platte, in a line of huts called Indian row, the first cabins built in Auraria.

The following is taken from the history of Auraria by Andrew Sagendorf and published in the Commonwealth.

"The first cemetery was started that winter (1859) and was rather irreverently called Jack O'Neil's Ranch. O'Neil was a powerful man and a model physically. He and Johnny Rooker quarreled one night over a game of cards, and when they parted it was with the understanding that they would shoot on sight. The following morning, Jack, as he was called, came up the street in his shirt sleeves, as was his custom, shoulders thrown back as he walked fearlessly along, apparently unconscious of danger. His enemy concealed behind Wooton's store, saw him approach and shot him dead in his tracks. His remains were laid away in the ground now known as the old cemetery, but for a long time it bore the Jack O'Neil name.

"Rooker skipped the country and was never heard from again. The lots where stands Mr. W. B. Daniels palatial residence once belonged to Jack O'Neil. After his death four of those lots at the corner of Curtis and 14th Streets were sold."

The cemetery was 2 miles from the city limits and out on the desert. There was a great deal of litigation over the land before it was turned over to the city by Congress. On June 26, 1907, the council changed the name to Cheesman Park in honor of a pioneer citizen. Jack O'Neil was 23 years of age at his untimely death.

HARPER M. ORAHOOD (1860)

Harper M. Orahood, a son of Wm. Jackson and Ann (Messenger) Orahood, was born in Columbus, Ohio, June 3, 1841, of Scotch ancestry. He was educated in the public schools of Mr. Vernon, Ohio, and of Earlville, Illinois. He started out in the business world as clerk in a drug store at Rock Island, Illinois, where he remained for 2 years. In 1860 the lure of the West was upon him, and he joined an immigrant train bound for Pikes Peak, making his way to Black Hawk, Gilpin County.

In 1861 he became connected with the Colorado National Guard and in connection with Frank Hall raised the first company of militia that was mustered into the Federal service in Denver, becoming Co. A. and known as the Elbert Guard. In 1870 he began the study of law, under the direction of Alvin Marsh and was admitted to the Colorado Bar in 1873.

On October 1, 1873, Mr. Orahood was united in marriage to Miss Mary Esther Hurlburt, daughter of Hiram E. and Teresa (Brooker) Hurlburt at Black Hawk, Colorado. To Mr. and Mrs. Orahood were born seven children: Walter, the eldest died in infancy; Frank Hall, the second in order of birth died at the age of 11 years; Gertrude, the wife of Wm. W. Dale; William Fullerton, who married Ula Millett; Harper M. wedded Lillian Resu, and has one daughter, Georgia Hart; George H. [illegible] was a draughtsman with the Mountain S. and T. Co. when he joined the 405th Telegraph Battalion going to France; Albert Teller married Miss Mary Foote of Colorado and has two children, Harper M. and Gertrude Dale. Albert T. Orahood is an attorney of Denver.

Mr. Harper M. Orahood died September 15, 1914. Fraternaly, Mr. Orahood was a Mason, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Colorado in 1879-80. He was also a 33rd degree Mason Southern Jurisdiction. Mrs. Mary E. Orahood died in Los Angeles, California, March 1929. She was survived by five children: Mrs. W. W. Dale; Harper H.; George H.; Albert T., Denver; and Wm. F., Los Angeles; and by three grandchildren, one great grandchild, two brothers and two sisters.

WILLIAM B. OSBORN (1860)

Wm. B. Osborn, the first settler in the Big Thompson Valley and the first judge of Larimer County, was born in Nylo, Yates County, New York, July 17, 1824. In 1860 he came to Colorado and with 21 others persons who pitched tents on May 15th of that year at Gold Dirt, a mining camp 6 miles from Central City. He became secretary of the district and later judge of the miner's court. The next year he moved to what is now Larimer County, where he and his wife became the pioneer settlers in the Big Thompson Valley. They built the first home with a shingle roof in that part of the State. In 1862 Mr. O. purchased and planted 1/2 bushel of oats, 1/2 bushel of wheat and the same quantity of rye and, in doing so, started one of the finest agricultural districts in the State. He became the first judge of the county, performed the first marriage, and officiated at the first funeral. He also started the first church in the northern part of the State.

Mr. Osborn died at his home in Loveland on October 6, 1916, aged 92 years, his wife having died a few months previous. Survived by three children: Mrs. Ella Scott, Fort Collins; Mylo T. Osborn of Loveland; and Mrs. Cora Temple, also of Loveland.

Mylo T. Osborn died at Loveland January 28, 1930, aged 79 years. At various times he served in county offices and on school boards. He is survived by four sons: Clarence of Fort Collins; Kenneth of Loveland; Walter of California; and Llewellyn, city engineer of Loveland.

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CHARLES R. OTTAWAY (1860)

Charles R. Ottaway was born in England in 1832. At the age of 6 years he was brought to the U.S. by his parents who settled in Michigan. His educational opportunities were exceedingly meager, but he was ambitious to learn and often, when the day's work was ended, he sat up until late, studying by the light of the fire.

At the age of 22 years he went to Nebraska and engaged in carpentering and such other occupations as promised an honest livelihood and were open to him. In August 1854 he assisted in the erection of the first house built in Omaha. In 1860 he came to Colorado. For 6 years he worked in freighting with mule teams from the Missouri River to Denver. At the same time he served as government wagon master for Colonel Chivington, whose operations against the Indians and Texans are a part of history.

In 1867 he went to Cheyenne, Wyoming, which at that time had but one house. He assisted in the building up of the town and was engaged for one year in carpentering and building.

In the spring of 1868 he went to New Mexico\* and for some time worked at freighting from Pueblo to the mining district of New Mexico. Upon removing to the San Luis Valley in 1878, he settled at Del Norte, but he continued freighting and teaming for some time.

In 1878 he went to Alamosa and there followed his trade for some years, after which he turned his attention to the stock and diary business. He also began to sell ice and about the same time opened a livery stable, which was his principal business, although he took important jobs at freighting.

He also had the contract for carrying the mail from Alamosa to Bowen. At Omaha in 1858, Mr. Ottaway married Elizabeth J., daughter of Colonel Chivington of Indian war fame. They were the parents of seven children: Frank M.; Emma, wife of Senator W. H. Adams; Jennie May, who married Dr. S. S. Craig of Wisconsin; Mrs. E. H. Rushworth, a widow living in Alamosa; Charles S., who makes his home in Canon City and is employed as a guard in the State Penitentiary; Winnie; and George.

There are also four grandchildren: Leonard C. and Ray W. Ottaway; Edward O. Rushworth; and Ridgnel S. Craig.

\*New Mexico became in State in 1912.

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THOMAS J. OYLER (1860)

Thomas J. Oyler was born in the city of Reading, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1827. At an early age he moved to Columbus, Ohio, with his parents, where he remained 9 years, attending while there the Covert Academy, at that time considered one of the best educational institutions in the State. He then moved with his parents to Freeport, Illinois. There he engaged in the grocery business. In 1860, he crossed the plains to Colorado and located in Missouri City, then quite a prominent mining camp in Russell Gulch, in what is now Gilpin County, and followed mining 2 years.

He then moved to Black Hawk where he has resided and engaged in the bakery business a short time. In 1872 he opened a fruit and grocery store, which he still continues to run. Since his residence in the State, he has at all times been more or less connected with its mining interests.

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GILBERT PACKER (1859)

Gilbert Packer came to Colorado in 1859 and for many years was engaged in the cattle business in South Park.

On his retirement from active business in 1885, he went to Colorado Springs to live. He died there January 13, 1911, at the age of 79 years.

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FRANK PALMER (1860)

Frank Palmer was born in New York December 9, 1832. He was 19 years of age when he went to California and engaged in mining for about 3 years. Returning, he went to Des Moines, Iowa, and engaged in the real estate business. He then went to Leavenworth, Kansas, and remained until the spring of 1860 when he came to Denver.

His business here at first was buying and selling gold from the mines, but he soon went into the banking business with Warren Hussey, under the firm name of Hussey & Co. and opened banks in Denver and Central City.

He married Miss Margaret Gray of Central,\* New York, April 5, 1866. He died December 3, 1877.

\*Several towns in New York State have "Central" as a first half of their names.

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LEVI PALMER (1860)

Levi Palmer was born in Ohio in 1840. He moved to Wisconsin from his native State in 1855 and remained there until he came to Colorado May 12, 1860. He went to Gilpin County and spent 2 months in mining. He then went to the Blue River where he lived until the fall of 1862. He then made a trip to the Missouri River for freight. He returned in December and occupied the Peter Magnus ranch until the fall of 1863. In the spring of 1867 he went into the stock business and located on Dry Creek, Douglas County.

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MRS. ELLA PANCOST (1860)

Mrs. Pancost came to Denver with her parents in 1860, crossing the plains in an ox cart. She attended a girls' school in Denver and, after her marriage, lived on a homestead near Boulder. Mrs. Pancost died at Boulder, Colorado, October 8, 1919, after a long illness.

She is survived by a sister, Mrs. M. [illegible] R. Bromley of Denver, three daughters: Mrs. M. E. Dunn of Boulder; Mrs. Matt Weber of Braggs [Baggs?], Wyoming; and Mrs. Eva Rosser of Los Angeles, California. Also, four sons: C. [illegible, O.?] B. Pancost, C. S. Pancost and L. M. Pancost of Boulder, and W. C. Pancost of Spokane, Washington.

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GEORGE PANKHURST (1859)

George Pankhurst was born in Sussex county, England, April 20, 1826, a son of William and Sarah Pankhurst. He is one of four survivors among thirteen children. His sisters, Mary and Jemima, live in England--also a brother, Joseph.

George began for himself at 16 years of age and, in company with a young man of about his own age, they emigrated to America, landing in New York, May 10, 1842. From that city he went to Philadelphia and thence to Huntingdon where he secured employment in a wagon shop and in a short time became known as the most skilled workman in the shop. After a time he resigned there and began to work in the Neff mills, where he remained until the spring of 1843.

His friend then persuaded him to open a wagon shop of his own. He did a good business for 2 years and then moved his shop to Alexandria, Pennsylvania, where he remained for 2 years. While in the latter place he was united in marriage with Miss Susan Sisler April 18, 1846. The next year his wife's people decided to go West and he accompanied them, settling in Jackson County, Iowa, where he and his brother-in-law carried on a blacksmith shop until they started for Colorado in 1859. They crossed the plains with four yoke of cattle. Not being able to cross the river at Kearney [Nebraska], he and his brother-in-law rode to Laramie [Wyoming], where, after many difficulties, they finally succeeded in

crossing. The ferry boat had been cut loose by deserting soldiers and in order to secure means of passage, they felled some large cottonwood trees and by unloading and taking to pieces their wagons, effected a passage on their improvised boats.

They proceeded to Boulder and began to look around for a suitable location. Their first camping place was between Russell and Gregory Gulches, where they took out as much [gold] as \$1.80 a pan. They could have bought the property (known as the Bob-tail lead [lode or vein]) of 400 feet for a few dollars but a few days later, 32 feet sold for \$8000. After a few days, the pound diggings excitement broke out and they decided to try their fortunes in the new place, which they did.

Mr. Pankhurst went to Colorado City where the weather became too cold to permit work in the mines, he built a cabin there and engaged in hunting during the winter. In the spring he returned to the diggings in Breckenridge and resumed mining. In 1865 he went back to Jackson County, Iowa, and built a sawmill which he carried on for 7 years, getting out lumber for the railroad. In 1880 he visited Colorado but returned to Iowa after 5 weeks. In 1891 he brought his family to Colorado and settled in Breckenridge. Three years before he had secured valuable mining interests and his is now half of the valuable property [called] the Puzzle Group of mines, which is leased to parties operating them. In June 1897 he purchased his home of 61 acres on Prospect Ave., Boulder.

To Mr. and Mrs. Pankhurst have been born seven children: Carles, deceased; Theodore; Loretta, Arabella, and John all three deceased; George; and Alice.

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LEWIS PAPA (1858)

Lewis Papa, stepson of Mariano Modena who settled in the Big Thompson Valley in 1858, was born in Walla Walla, Washington, in the late forties or early fifties of the 19th century. The exact year of his birth being unknown to him. He is of French and Indian descent. He came to the Big Thompson Valley with his mother and stepfather and the valley has been his home for more than 50 years. His ranch is one on the Big Thompson where he carries on gardening and cattle raising.

Louis [sic] Papa, the oldest resident of the Big Thompson Valley, brought his bride to Loveland in the fall of 1866. She was Mary Davidson, 16 years old, daughter of an owner of the old Elephant Corral, located at Blake and Wazee Streets, between 15th and 16th Streets in Denver. The couple made their home near old Fort Naniagua,\* the first building in the valley. Two children were born to them. The girl, whom Louis says had "hair like corn and eyes like the sky," died when very young, but the boy, Modena Papa, went away with his mother, who left Louis about 6 years after they were married. Louis' wife and son are believed still living near Pueblo (October 24, 1931). Several years ago the son came here to see Louis and asked him to return with him to Pueblo.

"Nope," said Louis. "Been gone long time now, better stay." Louis is now 84 years old.

\*Fort Naniagua, probably Namaqua. Described in Benson, Maxine, 1994, 1001 Colorado Place Names, page 152: "...Zethyl Gates, biographer of first settler

Mariano Medina (Modena), has suggested that former Illinois resident Tadder honored Namequa, a daughter of Chief Black Hawk. Others trace the name to Namaqualand, on the west coast of Africa."

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MRS. ETTIE VALENTINE PARENTEAU [no date]

The following written by Mrs. E. V. Parenteau: "I was born in Dowagiac, Michigan, January 26, 1861, the youngest child of Samuel Hamilton Valentine and Phebe Bradford Valentine, both of early colonial stock.

"My father, by the then-popular wagon route, arrived in Central City, Colorado, in 1860; mother and we five children coming later, June 22, 1868. The Union Pacific railroad was built to Cheyenne and Indians were still troublesome enough to cause anxiety. My first four years of school were spent in a building on the site of the present Teller Hotel. Horace M. Hale was principal and most of my education was acquired under his direction. The first stone school house built in the State in 1872, at Central City, is where I, and later my four children, received a high school education. On June 23, 1880, I married Wm. Henry Parenteau. We had five children. I was widowed October 17, 1919. My residence since March 9, 1921, is Denver, Colorado. My life has been that of the average wife and mother. A few of the more important exceptions are as follows: My husband, while on a hunting trip in Boulder Park 2-1/2 years after our marriage was attacked by a bear and had a terrible experience. I was chairman for Gilpin County in the suffrage campaign of 1893. I worked, fought, wrote, spoke, raised funds for the State campaign, and had the pleasure and honor of introducing Carrie Chapman Catt from the platform. In 1894-97 I served as member and secretary of school directors at Central City. Later, in 1899, I had a bill introduced and passed in the State legislature, taking schools of Central City away from the control of the city council and politics to State control. I am a Methodist, a democrat, politically and socially, and believe in the golden rule."

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NATHAN ELDEN PARKER (1860)

Nathan Elden Parker was born in Dover, Maine, February 21, 1832, a son of Nathan Chase and Mary (Crosby) Parker of English ancestry. He received his education in public schools and at an academy.

In February 1854 he left New York on a steamer bound for the Isthmus of Panama and after one month reached his destination--the California gold fields. For 4 years he engaged in mining in the Shasta and Yreka mines, after which he returned to Maine.

In 1858 he went to Kansas, settling on a farm at what is now Valley Falls. From there in 1860 he came to Colorado, outfitting at Leavenworth with four yoke of oxen and a wagon and coming via the Platte route. After a journey of 6 weeks he reached Denver. Then he went to Central City. In 1862 he made two trips, one to Denver, the other to Laramie, Wyoming, crossing the plains five times in one season.



In 1863 he was employed as post forage master at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, in the quartermaster's department, remaining for 9 months. Illness obliged him to resign and he returned to Kansas.

In 1864 he hauled forage to Fort Halleck for the Army. In 1865 he had charge of a train of 30 wagons for the Butterfield Overland Dispatch Company and made two trips between Atchison and Denver. During the Indian troubles of 1864-65 he had frequent narrow escapes from the savages. In 1866 he was in charge of the Holliday cattle train and made three round trips between Atchison and Denver. Returning to Valley Falls he engaged in business for 10 years.

In 1879 he returned to Colorado and settled near Buena Vista, and later had charge of boarding trains on the South Park Railroad when the tunnels were rebuilding. Later he was similarly engaged on the Rock Island road, accompanying the track-laying gang from Horton, Kansas, to Colorado Springs and from Pond Creek to Fort Worth, Texas; also from Jansen, Nebraska, to Omaha.

In 1893, with his son, James M., he organized the First National Bank of Cripple Creek, of which he was a director and his son the president. In 1898 he sold his stock in the bank and retired from the directorate. He was interested in mining, and with two others owned the Necessity mine and was connected with the Prince Albert mine.

On November 1, 1858, in Maine, he married Miss Buradilla Dunham, a daughter of Eben Dunham. They became the parents of three children: James M.; Ida R., Mrs. Hutchins of Valley Falls, Kansas; and Edith G., Mrs. H. H. Walbut of Colorado Springs.

Mr. Nathan E. Parker was a charter member of the El Paso County Pioneer Society and was also a member of the Association of Colorado Pioneers.

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ED C. PARMELEE (1860)

Ed C. Parmelee was born at Waterbury, Vermont, May 16, 1835. At the age of 18 he went to Summit County, Ohio, where he clerked in a store for about 2 years. After this he traveled some time as a book agent in various States, both north and south. Subsequently, he lived in St. Anthony, Minnesota, about 2 years. In May 1860 Mr. Parmelee left the States for what was then known as "Pike's Peak." Upon reaching the Rocky Mountains he settled at Central City, then known as Mountain City.

There he engaged the first year in mining; the next 2 years he was a partner in a general store under the firm name of Mather and Parmelee. In March 1863 he formed a partnership with Hal Sayer in the abstract business, in which they continued at Central City. They also had a branch business at Georgetown. Mr. Parmelee located permanently in Georgetown in 1868. Since his first arrival in Colorado he has been more or less connected with the mining interest of the country. His official record dates from 1864. In this year he was engrossing clerk in the Upper House of the Territorial Legislature. In 1867 he was secretary of the Upper House and in 1872 he was elected a member of the Upper House of the Legislature.

He was the first city clerk at Central City and was afterward assessor at that place; he was treasurer of Georgetown one year. In May 1876 he was appointed postmaster at Georgetown.

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JOHN D. PARMELEE (1860)

John D. Parmelee was born in Vermont December 3, 1813. His wife, Huldah J. Smith, was born in Fulton County, Illinois, February 28, 1825, and was a daughter of an Indian trader. In 1836 he came West as far as Indiana and later went to Iowa where, in 1843, he built the first house in Des Moines.

In youth he learned the cabinet maker's trade, but failing health caused him to go South on a vessel and for several months he sailed before the mast in the coast trade. On coming North he entered the employ of the American Fur Company.

In 1836 he started West and after many delays reached Iowa in October 1840. He was then in the employ of G. W. and W. G. Ewing of Fort Wayne, Indiana, who were extensive traders with the Indians. His first trading post was 2 miles below where Ottumwa, Iowa, now stands and was in the country of the Sacs and Foxes [Algonquin tribe]. While there he married Huldah J. Smith. On March 12, 1843, he left the camp for Raccoon Fork where the new post was to be built. He made the journey with two sleighs containing 12 men and provisions. In June 1843 he quit the employ of Ewing Bros. and bought an interest in a sawmill, which was completed in 1844.

In 1846 a run of burrs for grinding was introduced and the mill was patronized by settlers for miles around. As the population increased the trade grew and he put in a sawmill 3 miles below the other one. In 1849 he bought a stock of goods and for 10 years was engaged in the mercantile business.

In April 1860 Mr. Parmelee migrated to Colorado. Here he engaged in the sawmill business on South Clear Creek, but in a short time disposed of the mill and engaged in gulch mining in the same section.

Later he removed to Deer Valley where he opened a hotel and also engaged in ranching; he also built the toll road up Turkey Creek Canyon. After a time he again resumed sawmilling and conducted a mill until the spring of 1879 when he began to manage a ranch.

During the latter part of the 70's he served as county commissioner of Park County. In 1872 he settled on a farm 15 miles below Fairplay on the South Fork of the South Platte River and afterward operated a sawmill here.

During the Leadville excitement he ran a mill at the camp. He was engineer and builder of the Cherry Creek road into Denver, which was completed about 1868. It was the good fortune of John D. Parmelee to live to see the State, of which he was among the first settlers, develop into a condition of prosperity and influence. He passed away September 22, 1885. By his marriage to Miss Smith, five children were born: George S., who was born near Des Moines, Iowa, November 17, 1843; Helen, wife of James McLaughlin of Sebastopol, California; Emma, who married R. P. Shoemaker, owner of a ranch in Park County; and Horace, a successful ranchman of Park County. The second son, James A. is deceased.

George S. is one of the prosperous ranchmen of Park County. When a youth he had enjoyed some experience in freighting and staging and also as a miner in the San Juan country. After his father's death he purchased 141 acres of the estate, which he farmed, in addition to 160 acres adjoining his homestead.

In November 1895 he married Miss Eva Grant, daughter of Joseph Grant, who for some time was a practicing attorney in Fulton, Iowa.

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GEORGE A. PATTEN (1860)

George A. Patten of Idaho Springs, Colorado, was born in Surry, Hancock County, Maine, April 26, 1835. He received a common school education. His occupation is merchant.

He came to Colorado May 8, 1860. He was postmaster at Idaho Springs for 5 years and a member of the town board.

In October 1876 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the First General Assembly of the State of Colorado, receiving 1092 votes against 970 for William Gibson, Democrat.

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CHARLES BAILEY PATTERSON (1859)

Charles Bailey Patterson was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1839. He acquired his early education in the public schools, and afterward took a preparatory collegiate course in Sewickley [Pennsylvania]. Starting out for himself, he secured employment in St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained for 18 months, leaving there he arrived in Colorado in July 1859. He went to Russell Gulch where he spent 2 years of hard but fairly successful work at mining. Later he went to Empire, Colorado, and opened a general store, succeeding so well in the enterprise that in 1864 he opened a branch store at Georgetown.

His mercantile business experiences extended over a period of 9 years. In January 1870 he sold out his stores and settled in Denver where he engaged in the real estate and insurance business. In 1890 he moved to his palatial home near Littleton where he has since resided. Among the buildings he erected in this city are the Pioneer Building and the block on the southeast corner of Larimer and 14th Streets.

During his residence in Clear Creek County in 1866, he was elected a member of the State Legislature and ably represented the people of his county in the house of representatives. During the period of his service he assisted in the election of two United States senators, but the territory not being admitted as a State, the election was rendered void.

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E. H. N. [sic] PATTERSON (1859)

E. H. Patterson was born in Winchester, Virginia, January 27, 1828, and at the age of 7 moved with his parents to Illinois. He was educated at Jubilee College near Peoria and at Knox College. After quitting school he became editor of the Oquawka [Illinois] Spectator, having learned much about printing in the office of the Washington Jacksonian, owned and edited by his father.

When the first news of the discovery of gold on the faraway shores of California reached young Patterson, his pioneer instinct asserted itself and he determined to seek his fortune in the Far West. He accordingly organized a train for the gold regions and in the spring of 1850 set out overland for the great El Dorado. After a wearisome and tedious journey across the plains and mountains, he arrived at the mines near Coloma on the 13th of July 1850. After remaining in the mines for a while, Mr. Patterson accepted an editorial position on the Placer Times of Sacramento. A few months later he became ill and was compelled to return to the States. He returned via Panama and, after recovering his health, resumed his connection with the Spectator.

The spring of 1859 wafted to his ears stories similar to those that had come to him 10 years before. Mr. Patterson was again tempted toward the West and on the 15th of March 1859 started upon his second overland tour, with the Rocky Mountains in view this time. He located in Boulder County and, when the memorable attempt to establish the Territory of Jefferson [Noel and others, 1994, section 14, Colorado as Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Utah] was made, he was elected a delegate from Left Hand [Canyon?] to the Territorial Convention. He was also identified with the early history of Tarryall [Park County]. Remaining West a few years, Mr. Patterson again returned to Illinois and did not again visit Colorado until 1873 when he became owner of the Georgetown Miner.

He remained in Georgetown and has never once severed his connection with the Miner which, under his management, has been one of the best of Colorado's newspapers. He wrote readily and often felicitously and never failed to make a thoroughly readable paper. Those qualities rendered him an excellent correspondent and as such, under the nom de plume of Snektaw, he became famous in the early days of Colorado. Personally he was warm-hearted and frank and an enjoyable and instructive companion, carrying beneath a rough and manly exterior, the heart and feeling of a woman.

The above sketch was taken by request from the Denver Tribune. Mr. Patterson died at Denver April 21, 1880. His remains were interred at Georgetown with Masonic honors.

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JOHN PATTERSON (1860)

John Patterson was born April 1, 1841, in the northern part of Ireland. At the age of six, he came to Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, with his parents. After a residence there of 2 years, they moved to Iowa, settling later at Plattsmouth, Nebraska. In the spring of 1860 he landed in Denver and immediately engaged in

the freighting business, making 20 round trips across the plains from the Missouri River to Denver. He was in the 3rd Colorado Regiment under Col. J. M. Chivington in the battle of Sand Creek.

After his release from the Army, he started a bakery here with two other men. It was known as the "Old Mechanical [sic] Bakery." For several years he lived near Greeley. He was married on the 6th of December 1866. To this union were born six girls and one boy. In 1899 he moved to Hotchkiss, Colorado, where he entered the mercantile business.

April 6, 1930, finds him a patient at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, where he has been receiving treatment for the last 5 months. Patterson has four children living. They are Mrs. May Bushel, Grand Junction; Mrs. A. E. Whate, Wyoming; Mrs. Lora Cook, and Herbert Patterson, both of Hotchkiss. His wife has been dead 15 years.

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DR. HENRY PAUL (1859)

Henry Paul was born April 7, 1841, in Hardin County, Kentucky, where he lived until 10 years of age. With his parents he moved to Ralls County, Missouri. In 1855 he moved to Adair County, Missouri, attending district school and assisting on the farm until 1859. He then came to Denver and, after spending the summer there and in the mountains, he returned to Adair County and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. J. W. Lee at Paulville, teaching school part of the time until 1863. He then came to Colorado again and engaged in mining at California Gulch. From there he went to Gilpin County and engaged in farming and mining. At one time he owned two farms in Russell district. He was the discoverer of the Hazeltine, Helmer, Powers, and Searle lodes in Willis Gulch and the Security lode in Park County on Mount Bross, besides two or three hundred lodes in Gilpin, Clear Creek, Boulder, and Park Counties.

In the fall of 1873 he was elected to the head of the Gilpin County delegation to the Lower House of the Territorial Legislature, where he served one term. He was appointed chairman of the committee on mines, which drafted the present mining law of the State, and which was passed at that session. He was one of the Colorado delegation to the National Democratic Convention of 1880 at Cincinnati that nominated General [Winfield Scott] Hancock for president.

He was married to Emily E. Eaton, sister of Hon. Benjamin H. Eaton of Greeley, Colorado, in 1871. They have three children--two boys and one girl. He was superintendent of the Missouri and Defiance mines for a Chicago company. He was a member of the Hawley Merchandise Co. of Central City and a stockholder in a number of mines in the State.

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BENJAMIN F. PEASE (1860)

Benjamin F. Pease was born in Chicopee, Hampden County, Massachusetts, March 23, 1834, and is descended from an old pioneer family of Massachusetts. Leaving home at the age of 18, he went to Springfield, Massachusetts, and there

learned the machinist's trade. At the close of his apprenticeship in March 1855 he emigrated to Kansas and located on the Neosho River where he assisted in laying out the town of Hampden on the side of the Neosho River opposite the present city of Burlington.

In the fall of 1855 he moved to Lawrence, Kansas, and engaged in the express and freighting business until 1860, with the exception of several months service in the noted Kansas border ruffian war. He left Lawrence in April 1860 for Colorado, arriving in the mountains at Nevada [Nevadaville?] mining district, Gilpin County in May 1860. After prospecting at this point a short time, he concluded to enter the general merchandise business for which purpose he made a trip East, purchased goods, and freighted the same across the plains and mountains to Nevada, a very difficult enterprise in those days. For 5 years he continued merchandising and mining together then discontinued the former and gave his entire attention to mining, partially in Nevada but chiefly in Peck Gulch, Vermillion district, where he worked several lodes, among them the Mann, Grant, Rescue, and others. He built and operated a 12-stamp mill. In 1869 he rebuilt the mill and was engaged in mining on the Kansas, Newfoundland, and others at Nevada until 1874. He became the owner of the Kansas lode, or rather a portion of it, as early as 1860. In 1874 he again entered the mercantile business in Central City.

He was married in Central City in April 1875 to Miss Hattie E. Livings, daughter of P. R. Livings of Rockford, Illinois.

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FRANK L. PECK (1860)

Frank L. Peck was born in Oswego, New York, December 6, 1843, a son of James and Mary (Parsons) Peck. He was reared in Chicago, Illinois, and received his education in the public schools of that city. He then attended Dr. Reed's Walnut Hill Preparatory School at Geneva, New York. Upon returning to Chicago he entered and graduated from Sloan's Business College. With his father, James Peck, he crossed the plains in 1860 and located on Trail Creek, where he engaged in milling and mining. In 1862 he took charge of a merchandise store for his father, remaining in that capacity until 1867. He then moved to Georgetown where he accepted a like position with Charles B. Patterson; later the business was known as Peck and Patterson under which name the business was conducted until 1868 when he sold his interests and returned to Empire.

He next engaged in a stock company at Deer Creek, Jefferson County, until 1871 when he began railroading. He accepted a position as agent at Golden on the Colorado Central R. R. and, when the track was extended to Black Hawk, he became agent at that town until June 1872. He then returned to Empire and with his father embarked in the hotel business, the establishment being known as the Peck House [still in operation in 2001].

In January 1873 upon the earnest solicitations of General Sickler he returned to the employ of the Colorado Central R. R. and was located at Floyd Hill where he had charge of the company's interest, including money and all. In 1875 when the Denver Western forcibly took possession of the road, he was the only agent to retain his position with the new company. In 1877 the railroad was completed to Idaho Springs, where he was agent until August 1877 when he became financial agent at Georgetown. Upon the death of his father in 1880, he

resigned his position and went to Empire where he took charge of his father's interests in the Gold Dirt property and the Atlantic mines and operated the same.

In 1886 he went to Denver where he was engaged in the mining business until 1889, when he returned to Empire and started [or, as above, in June 1872] the Peck House, which was the principal hotel in the town. In 1888 he was a candidate for county treasurer but was defeated by his Republican opponent, James W. Drips.

Mr. Peck was married at Golden to Miss Malvina V. McIntire who was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky. To this union were born five sons and one daughter [sic]: Charles F. [illegible], who was under sheriff and deputy clerk of the district court (Clear Creek); Grace, who died in 1885 at 14 years of age; Howard Gorman; Mabel Olmstead; and Frankie Elliott.

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#### HARRY B. PECK (1860)

Harry B. Peck was a native of Chicago, his wife Emma (Hull) Peck was born in Lawrence, Kansas. Harry B. Peck arrived in Colorado in 1860, having traveled overland by stage, first settling on the Platte River near Denver. He engaged in ranching and cattle raising. He was elected county assessor of Routt County, which position he efficiently filled for an extended period.

He passed away in February 1915 in Nevada, Missouri, at the age of 62. To Mr. and Mrs. Peck were born four children: Edwin, who is now in the State forestry service; Roy, a forest supervisor; Mrs. Grace Devery, residing in Seattle, Washington; and Willard D.

Willard D. was the third child in the family and in early life he attended the schools of Idaho Springs, Colorado. In 1917 he was elected public examiner of the State and filled the position with capability and fidelity. On the 6th of November 1906 Mr. Peck was married to Miss Esther Lighthiser of Hayden, Colorado. To them has been born a son, Russell Peck, in Omaha, Nebraska, in 1908.

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#### JAMES PECK (1860)

James Peck was born and reared at Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, New York, and, although educated in agricultural pursuits, he, early in life, began to clerk in a flour store. In 1843 he migrated west and located in the city of Chicago, where he engaged in the grain business, first becoming agent for an Oswego line and later had charge of a grain elevator.

This he conducted until the panic of 1859, in which year he gave up that line of business. In the following year he journeyed across the plains to Colorado, and locating at the place Nevadaville, better known as Whitcomb, he purchased the Whitcomb [gold] quartz mill, which he operated one year.

In 1861 he became interested in the Van Dearn mill at Trail Creek, now known as Freeland, and operated the same until 1862. He then moved to Empire. There he founded the Peck Company of which he later became the owner.

Mr. Peck died in 1880 at the age of 79 years. He was twice united in marriage. By his first wife he reared one daughter, Mary, the wife of Charles Brown of Chicago, Illinois. His second wife was Mary Parsons, a native of Connecticut and a daughter of Major Joseph Parsons, who was of Revolutionary fame. Four [sic] children were born of this union: Frank L.; James, Jr.; and Harry Bristoll. The latter two being located in Routt County, Colorado.

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THOMAS S. PECK (1859)

Thomas S. Peck was born in Kentucky October 22, 1829, a son of George and Lucinda (Samuels) Peck. While he was an infant his parents moved to Indiana and settled in Hendricks County, where he grew to manhood and learned the carpenter's trade. On September 2, 1850, he was united in marriage with Miss Susan E. [illegible] Walthall, daughter of Samuel W. and Rebecca A. (Johns) Walthall, natives of Virginia.

Shortly after his marriage they settled in Lucas County, Iowa, where he followed carpentering. In the spring of 1859 he started across the plains with an ox team for Colorado and after a journey of 6 weeks he arrived in Central City where he engaged in mining. In the winter he went back to Iowa for his family, whom he had left behind until a suitable location could be found for their future home. On April 2, 1860, he started with them for the mountains and crossed the plains, arriving in Central City June 10. There he again resumed mining. During the 4 years that followed he was the discoverer of the California mine, which has proved one of the most valuable mining properties in the State. This he sold for \$36,000 and shortly afterward embarked in the mercantile business. Like all miners, however, he found it impossible to relinquish all connection with mining. After 4 years he sold his mercantile interests and once more turned his entire attention to mining.

On August 16, 1866, he moved his family to Boulder Valley and bought a claim of 160 acres, some 4 miles west of Longmont and there he settled down to a farmer's life, retaining, however, many mining interests. In 1874 he acquired properties in Left Hand Canyon and spent much money in developing them, but failed to realize any returns.

His death occurred March 17, 1898. He was survived by his widow and two daughters, Clara C., wife of John Butterworth, and Isabella, who resides with her mother in Longmont. Lucinda J. [another daughter?] has passed away.

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WILLIAM C. [illegible] PELL (1859)

William C. Pell was born in Canada August 10, 1820, a son of William and Anna (Van Antwerp) Pell. He was one of nine children, five of whom are [also] living: Peter, who is engaged in farming at Hiawatha, Kansas; William G.;



Edward, of Niwot; Amelia, wife of Samuel Johnson, who lives in the State of Washington; and Daniel, a carpenter of Vermont.

William C. left home and went to Rochester, New York, where he apprenticed himself to the blacksmith's trade. About 3 years later he went further West, settling in Cleveland, Ohio, where he was employed for 2 years as a journeyman blacksmith.

On the discovery of copper in the Lake Superior country, he went there and for 11 years worked at his trade in the copper region. In 1859 he went there fitted out for a western trip and early in May left Wisconsin for Colorado. Crossing the plains in a light wagon with a pair of horses, he arrived in Boulder July 20, 1859.

In 1862 he enlisted in the 2nd Colorado Cavalry and served his country during the Civil War. He was appointed sergeant November 1, 1862. With his regiment he went to Kansas and pursued Price, whom they brought to bay at Kansas City and there had the first important fight of their campaign. Following Price through Missouri they had other engagements. They were mustered out of service at Fort Riley, Kansas.

To him and to Carver Gauss belongs the distinction of being the locators of the now-thriving city of Boulder. Making this place his headquarters, he became interested in mining and followed gulch mining, with intervals of working at his trade until 1875. He then, in partnership with John Scroles, grubstaked rich property on Gold Hill. These two and John Nicholson began the development of what was known as the Slide mine on the Slide lode. Here, during the first week, they took out a small shipment of ore near the surface, which netted them \$300 after shipping and milling expenses (which were then exorbitant) January 20, 1876. The Corning Tunnel Mining and Reduction Co. filed an adverse claim and then began a litigation which lasted some 6 years. Mr. Pell and his partners mining [winning, winning?] every detail rendered from the lowest court to the United States Supreme Court.

In 1871 he was married to Miss Eliza Parker, who was born in Wisconsin and died in Boulder, Colorado, 18 months after her marriage. On June 11, 1875, he was united in marriage with Miss Ellen H. Bergeron, being of French lineage. There was born to this union a son, Earnest, February 9, 1880, now a student in the State Agricultural College at Fort Collins (1898). During his residence in Denver Mr. Pell carried on a stone yard. He served one term as alderman in Boulder. He was a member of the Colorado Pioneer Association. About 1888 Mr. Pell disposed of his interest in the [Slide?] mine and with his family moved to Denver, making his home farm at Niwot, which he had owned for some years previous and which has since been his dwelling place.

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THOMAS PEMBERTON (1860)

Thomas Pemberton was born November 15, 1829, in Blackburn [Lancashire?], England, arriving in Denver June 15, 1860. Following his trade as plasterer and brick mason, he was familiarly known around Hugo, Elizabeth, and other places in Colorado as a first class workman in his profession. He served with the Colorado Volunteers under Colonel Chivington.

Returning to his native home in 1912, he died February 21, 1913, at 66 Helen Street, Blackburn, England, at the age of 84 years. No children.

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JONATHAN M. PENDLETON (1858)

Jonathan M. Pendleton came to Colorado in the fall of 1858. He assisted in the surveying of Denver before it was incorporated in November of the following year.

On August 10, 1921, Mr. Pendleton will be 91 years old. He resides at 1674 Lincoln St., Denver.

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THE PENNOCK FAMILY [no date]

Of the nine children born to Oliver P. and Caroline Pennock, natives of Vermont and New York, respectively, five are now living.

Mary B., Mrs. Horatio M. Foster, came to Colorado in 1860 and resides at Parker. John R. lives in Livingston County, New York. Ellen M., Mrs. Edward Q. [O.?] Peck, lives in Colorado Springs; Elizabeth J., Mrs. J. M. Tallman, lives in Elizabeth, Colorado. Of those deceased, William M. was a member of the Wadsworth Guard (104th New York Infantry) and was killed in the battle of Gettysburg. George F. died in Fort Collins in 1886. Alice died at 7 years, and one child died in infancy. Charles E. Pennock, son of Oliver and Caroline Pennock, was born May 5, 1850. After serving in the war he came to Colorado in 1865.

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PORTER R. PENNOCK (1860)

Porter R. Pennock was born in Elmira [sic], Portage County, Ohio, in 1834, and was the youngest of the family of 11 brothers and sisters, a son of Russell and Fannie (Holmes) Pennock. His education was obtained in the public schools of Ohio and Illinois and he continued to reside under the parental rook until he was 20 years of age, when his father died.

In 1859 he started for Pikes Peak, going overland by ox teams. He proceeded only as far as central Iowa that year, continuing his journey the following spring and arriving in Denver July 6, 1860. Thence he went to Gilpin County and for a short time engaged in business there. That same autumn he took up a homestead in the St. Vrain Valley, near Burlington. He put in ditches and began raising grain and hay. In 1864 he sold out and returned to the East and for 7 years resided in his old home district and in Boone and DeKalb Counties, Illinois. The attractions of Colorado proved irresistible in the end and in 1871 he returned, buying a farm 2 and 1/2 miles east of Longmont and improved the place. He was one of the first to introduce Percheron, Norman horses and

full-blooded shorthorns [beef cattle]. Of the fine horses, he brought [sic] a car load at one time.

He was one of the original stockholders of the Longmont Mill and Elevator Company, of the Longmont Creamery Co., and of many other local enterprises.

The marriage of Mr. Pennock and Miss Ellen Coffin, a native of New York State, took place in Boulder County in 1864. They have three children living, one son and two daughters: Vivian R. [one of the daughters?] graduated from the medical department of the University of Colorado in 1894 and is now successfully established in Cripple Creek; Lewellyn is at home; and Carrie, Mrs. Sanborn, lives near Denver, Colorado.

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ELISHA M. PERKINS (1860)

Elisha M. Perkins was born in Tazewell County, Illinois, December 17, 1833, a son of Elisha and Susan (Barber) Perkins, Sr. He was one of 11 children born to this union. Elisha Sr. died at the age of 59; the mother died at the age of 70. Elisha M. Jr. obtained his education at an old log school house in Iowa. Leaving home at the age of 16, he went to Des Moines, Iowa, where he spent a few years with a cousin and then returned to the parental roof. He worked on the home farm and, with his brother Isaac N., operated his father's mill. In 1851 he went to Adams County, Illinois, on horseback and spent the summer with his brother Zedec C.

In 1852 he went to Pike [sic] County, Iowa, and began learning the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1859. In the spring of 1854 he [had] bought a piece of land in Marion County, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming for 2 years. While at that place his first wife died May 22, 1854. He then returned to Warren County, Illinois, and, with his brother Isaac N., rebuilt the old mill, which he sold on its completion. In the winter of 1856 he went to Kansas, where he erected houses for sale and served as constable of Capioma [sic] Nemaha County.

In 1860, with his brother John W. Perkins, Stephen Shelton, J. S. Dunbar, and H. C. Stanley, he started over the plains to Denver, arriving there on the 22nd of May 1860. A few days later he went to Central City where he engaged in mining, but after the Civil War broke out he returned to Denver and enlisted. He only remained there for a few weeks, however, when he again went to Central City where he engaged in mining. A few weeks later he returned to Denver and started for home by way of the Platte River, but when near that city [sic], the boat capsized and he lost all his belongings.

In company with two other men he started out on foot looking for work and proceeded down the South Platte to its mouth, where he was employed on a farm that summer. In 1862 he again went to Denver, acting as cook for the wagon train of Garrison and Hulbeck. The following winter he worked on the ranch of N. H. Gage.

While there he married his present wife, Margaret Jane Hoover, daughter of C. J. Hoover of Denver. He then bought a ranch on the Platte River on the main stage line between Denver and Julesburg and successfully operated the same for 2 years. In 1864 he was driven away by the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians, who

killed two men. Going to Fort Wicket [probably, Fort Wicked, Logan County. Benson, Maxine, 1994, 1001 Colorado Place Names, p. 75], he entered into partnership with Holon Godfrey and together they conducted a ranch until the Indian menace January 16, 1865, when the red men drove off their stock. That spring he returned east after his family and, on again coming to Colorado in the fall of 1865, he settled on his old ranch on the Platte, his brothers D. R. and J. W. being with him. In partnership with J. S. Dunbar he opened a stage station at Bijou Creek [Benson, Maxine, 1994, 1001 Colorado Place Names, p. 19], which they conducted about a year in connection with the ranch. Mr. Perkins then took charge of the home stage for Wells Fargo and Co., 16 miles distant. After spending the winter of 1868-69 in Denver he took up government land at Godfrey bottom on the Platte River, where J. S. Dunbar now lives, and he carried on farming and stock raising there, dealing in fine eastern cows.

In 1871 he moved to the town of Evans and the next year opened the Gerry Hotel, which he conducted one winter. The following year he was engaged in the livery business in St. Louis Valley [San Luis Valley?], and in 1874 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Weld County under David C. Wyatt, and was reappointed under Joseph McKissock 2 years later. Since retiring from that office he has been interested in the hotel and livery business in Evans and he and his wife have become the owners of some good residence property in that place.

To Mr. and Mrs. Perkins (second wife) one child was born, a daughter, Ida M. She became the wife of Albert Huffsmith of Evans. Mrs. Huffsmith died in 1890, leaving two children: Jesse B. and J. Miller, who are now living with their grandfather Elisha M. Perkins. Mr. Perkins served as county commissioner for 3 years and as a trustee of Evans for three terms, and in April 1898 was elected mayor. At one time he was nominated for sheriff of Weld County but withdrew in favor of James Bailey, an old friend.

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#### JOHN ADAMS PERLEY (1860)

John Adams Perley was born in Enosburg [Enosburg Falls?], Franklin County, Vermont, May 27, 1835, a son of Wm. and Lydia Adams (Perkins) Perley. He was educated in the schools of his native county. In the year of 1860 Mr. Perley crossed the plains from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Pikes Peak over the old Santa Fe trail. They passed through the Comanche district at night and in the morning were seen by the red men from whom they ran, as there were only seven men in the party. Mr. Perley believes that it was Jesse James who led them unmoletested through the Kiowa nation. After reaching Colorado, Mr. Perley began mining at Black Hawk and also followed prospecting and farming. Mr. Perley was married in Black Hawk on the 10th of April 1863 to Miss Charlotte Verden, a daughter of John and Eliza (Hunt) Verden and a native of Wisconsin. Her father crossed the plains to Colorado in pioneer times, and the family faced the hardships and privations of frontier life here.

To Mr. and Mrs. Perley have been born the following named: Eugene, manager of the Black Hawk (Jack) mine; James, who is upon the ranch; Emma Belle, the wife of Wm. Beal; Gertrude, the wife of Charles Cox, living in Black Hawk; Mrs. Martha G. Rush; and Addie, the wife of Ernest Hill.

James Adams Perley died in Golden, Colorado, December 1926 at the age of 91 years. His widow and three sons, Warren, Eugene, and James Henry, and three daughters, Mrs. Wm. Beal, Mrs. Charles Cox, and Mrs. Ernest Hill, survive.

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EDWARD S. PERRIN (1859)

Edward Sherwood Perrin was born in Essex County,\* Michigan, on the 20th of August 1824, a son of Ezra Ide Perrin, a native of the State of New York, and was one of those who rushed to the gold fields of California in 1849. Edward S. was reared in the Mississippi Valley and arrived at Russell Gulch, Colorado, July 10, 1859. He made wise and judicious investments--The Perrin lode in Russell Gulch selling a number of years ago for \$65,000. The family still owns the Pewabek mine in that district.

On the 21st of January 1849, in Michigan, Edward S. was married to Miss Maria Moore who passed away November 21, 1890. They had a family of four daughters and a son but only one of the daughters is now living--Mrs. Estelle Bennett Pease of Georgetown. The son, William S., was born in Essex County, Michigan, October 29, 1854, and came to Colorado with his parents in 1864 when the father made his third trip across the plains. Wm. S. was educated in the schools of Central City, later engaging in the mining business.

Wm. S. was married October 28, 1883, to Lucinda Robertson who came from Illinois to Colorado in 1872. To Mr. and Mrs. Wm. S. Perrin have been born three children: William S., who was born November 1, 1884; Anne C., born April 6, 1885, died February 27, 1904; and Paul, born April 26, 1905.

\*Rand McNally, 2001 edition, shows a town of Essex in Ontario, Canada, southeast of Detroit, Michigan. No county named Essex is listed under the State of Michigan.

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JAMES D. PERRY (1860)

James D. Perry was born near Taunton, Somersetshire, England, November 28, 1851, a son of James and Ann (Dowden) Perry. His father, who was a nurseryman by occupation, brought his family (consisting of three children of whom James, about 17, was the eldest) to the United States, crossing the ocean in a sailing vessel that encountered severe storms and came nearly being wrecked. The mate, who had followed the sea for 30 years, said it was the worst storm he had ever seen and James distinctly remembers the earnest prayers of the-hitherto-rough, Godless seaman. After 11 weeks, the ship came to anchor in New York.

At first, the family lived on a rented farm in Delaware, later in New Jersey, and in 1851 moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where they engaged in gardening. Six years later, they went to Davenport, Iowa, where they had a large garden, eight acres being planted to onions, which they shipped to St. Louis, Missouri.

In 1860 James left home in April and arrived in Denver May 26, 1860, crossing the plains with an ox team. He went to Tarryall [Park County], where he bought

his brother's interest in a mine. Selling it soon, he went to California Gulch where he prospected and mined. After a year he located near the present site of Sedalia [Douglas County] where he began gardening, and this occupation he has followed during most of the time since. He entered land, which in 1867 he sold to its present owner, Mr. Bryant, and then homesteaded 80 acres, 5 and 1/2 miles south of Denver. Two years later he secured a deed to the property, which he then sold. Previous to this, in 1864, he drove through to Montana with five yoke of oxen and was snowed in for some time on the Snake River. He sold his outfit and returned to Colorado.

From 1869 to 1871 Mr. Perry lived near Denver and in the latter year he bought where he now resides, Mount Hope farm, 1 and 1/2 miles north of Sedalia on the east bank of Plum Creek, Douglas County. He is devoted to gardening, dairying, and general farm pursuits.

On April 23, 1871, he married Miss Sarah M. Jerome, born in Girard, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Homer and Cordelia (Russell) Jerome. They are the parents of eight children: William, who married Veronica C. Brown and lives in Douglas County; Homer Bert who assists his father on the farm; Daisy Cordelia;\* Mrs. Louis Overstreet of Douglas County; Clara; Ella E.; Dora Isabella; Sarah Grace; and Albert Jerome.

His trip across the plains with all its hardships was but the forerunner of trials that were to follow. His father, who started across the country of Colorado in 1861, died on the little Blue River in Nebraska and was buried there, the family continuing their way alone.

\*The semicolon after Daisy Cordelia creates a list of nine children. Daisy Cordelia was probably Mrs. Louis Overstreet.

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HON. WILLIAM PERRY [no date]

William Perry was born July 8, 1832, in Montreal, Canada. In 1850 he went to Paris, France. He returned to the U.S. in 1852 and located in Columbus, Georgia, and began the study of law.

He was admitted to the bar in 1854 and practiced law one year, when he married and moved to Leavenworth, Kansas, as one of the pioneers. He was elected the second time to the [unnamed State] legislature in 1858.

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HENRY C. PETERSON (1859)

Henry C. Peterson was born in Williamsburg, Ohio, April 9, 1836, where he received his education in the public schools and later learned the trade of a millwright. He journeyed across the plains with the great rush in 1859 and worked in the mines of Gregory Gulch and freighted until 1864, when he located in Camp Collins [Originally called Camp Laporte, later relocated and now called Fort Collins. Benson, Maxine, 1994, 1001 Colorado Place Names, p. 71.]

The soldiers had established a military post that year and he immediately secured employment as a gunsmith, repairing guns for the soldiers. In 1865 he cut the logs for and built the first dwelling house erected in Fort Collins. It was built for Mrs. Elizabeth (Aunty) Stone in which she kept a mess house for the officers of the post. It was also Fort Collins' first hotel and was used for that purpose until 1873. In company with Mrs. Stone, who was a woman of means, he began, in 1867, the erection of a flour mill and completed it in 1868.

At this time there was only one other mill north of Denver and that was built the same year at Old St. Louis on the Big Thompson. Stone and Peterson operated the mill until 1873 when they sold it to Joseph Mason, who, in the winter of 1880, sold a half interest in it to Benjamin F. Hortel. It has since been known as the Lindell Mills. It was destroyed by fire in June 1886 and immediately rebuilt.

Mr. Peterson married Mary Lyon April 8, 1872. Miss Lyon came across the plains from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1864 with her brothers William and John and, after spending a few years at Laporte, went to Cheyenne [Wyoming] to live, returning to Fort Collins in 1870.

Of her union with Mr. Peterson there are four surviving children--two sons, Lee and Roy, and two daughters, Mrs. J. H. Setzler and Mrs. Ella Grove. Lee Peterson is a prominent citizen of Meeker, Colorado, and Roy is a resident of San Francisco, California.

In the spring of 1881, Mr. [Henry C.] Peterson took up land on the Upper Poudre and lived there with his family until 1885, when they moved to Buford, Rio Blanco County.

He built the first school house in Fort Collins, a farm structure erected in 1871, burned the first kiln of brick, and built the first brick house in Fort Collins. This house was erected in 1873 and stood on Lincoln Avenue near the Lindell Mills.

Mr. Peterson died at Meeker, Colorado, April 10, 1896. His widow resides with her daughter, Mrs. Setzler, of Fort Collins.

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ALEXIS PETIT (1859)

Alexis Petit came to Colorado in 1859 and resided here constantly to the time of his death, December 10, 1910. He bore the proud distinction of a Chevalier in the Legion of Honor of his native country, France, where he was born.

He had served with distinction in the army and his splendid record is attested by his honorable discharge papers and the title conferred upon him. He was 89 years of age.

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MRS. L. E. PEYSERT (1860)

Mrs. Peysert came to Denver in a covered wagon in 1860. She attended school here with her two brothers, James E. and S. S. Green, until she was 17 years old. The family then moved to Nebraska.

On May 8, 1930, Mrs. Peysert, 334 North Eighth Avenue, Grand Junction, Colorado, through The Denver Post, was seeking relatives to share a \$20,000 estate bequeathed to her by her brother, James E. Green, who died in February 1930 in New York City. Mrs. Ida Crawford, 1240 Bannock Street, Denver, read the story and, recognizing Mrs. Peysert to be her aunt, saying "She is a sister of my father, S. S. Green, who was a Colorado Pioneer."

Mrs. Peysert is 84 years old. S. S. Green died in 1920.

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WILLIAM GEORGE PFOUTS (1858)

William George Pfouts, with John Gregory, was the first man to reach the point where Central City, Colorado, now stands. He arrived in Denver in the winter of 1858 after many thrilling encounters with Indians during the trip overland from Kansas with immigrants.

At one time he owned 160 acres of land on the site of which Golden, Colorado, now stands. He made and lost half a dozen fortunes. He traded an ox team and wagon for an interest in the Bobtail mine, which made him wealthy and the Gregory extension mine, which produced fortunes[--for which] Pfouts is said to have traded for a Mexican mule and a lariat.

Mr. Pfouts died June 17, 1910, in Montana at the age of 70. He was also a prominent character in the early life of Butte, Montana.

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JOHN F. PHILLIPS (1860)

John F. Phillips was born in Mercy [sic] Oneida County, New York, March 26, 1834, and most of his early life was spent on a farm. In May 1855 he moved West to Michigan and a year later to Chicago. [On about] April 30, 1860, taking the gold fever, he started for Pikes Peak and arrived in Denver June 26 following. He passed up to Nevada[ville?] district, Gilpin County, and engaged in mining. He recruited Co. L. for the 3rd Regiment Colorado Cavalry and commanded the same in the Indians wars of that epoch. In 1887 he was elected under sheriff of Clear Creek County and in 1889 was elected sheriff.

He was married to Miss Carrie E. Grant December 22, 1858.

Mr. Phillip [sic] died in Denver in 1899. Mrs. Carrie Grant Phillips was born in Cameron, Strucker [Steuben?] County, New York in October 1835 and was



married to John Freeman Phillips in Chicago in 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips moved to Colorado in 1860, settling in Central City. Mrs. Phillips died of pneumonia in Denver July 1919.

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JOHN H. PICKEL (1860)

John H. Pickel was born near Knoxville [Knox City?], Texas, August 2, 1824, of English and German ancestry. His father's family were among the first settlers in the State of Virginia. His early life was spent on a farm until 18 years of age, meantime having moved with his parents to Monroe [Moore?] County, Texas. In 1842 he went to Iowa but owing to the continuous rains and floods he became discouraged and returned to Tennessee. There he was married a year later and resided in Monroe County [Tennessee?] and engaged in farming until 1855. He then was engaged in the mercantile business in company with John C. Vaughn at Sweetwater, same [Monroe] county, until 1858 when, owing to the worm political differences which prevailed at that time--just previous to the war--being himself a strong Whig and his partner of the opposite party, he withdrew from his business partnership and moved again to Iowa.

Six months later, he settled in Gentryville, Gentry County, Missouri, from which place he moved to Colorado in the spring of 1860, locating in Gilpin County near Black Hawk in June of that year. He remained there engaged in prospecting during the summers and cutting wood during the winters until 1869. In August 1869 he was one of the discoverers of the Caribou mine in Boulder County, and the first ore was taken out in October of that year.

The company then formed for developing the mine was composed of the following men: Samuel Mishler, George Lytle, William J. Martin, Hugh C. McCammon, Samuel P. Conger, and John H. Pickel. In 1870 they sold one half of the mine to A. D. Breed of Cincinnati. In 1873 Mr. Pickel moved to Nederland, where he resided and built a large portion of that town, until 1875 when he moved to Denver and became the owner of two farms in Boulder County.\* He has since been engaged in merchandising and mining in Nederland and is now the owner of valuable mining property 12 miles from Caribou, Boulder County, among which are the Evergreen, Bonanza, Ready Cash, Oro, Cash, and others. He is working the mines and owns and operates a free-gold amalgamating mill at that place.

\*Denver has never been a part of Boulder County. See Noel and others, 1994, section 15, The Seventeen Original Counties, and section 17, County Seats, Past and Present.

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ARTHUR E. PIERCE (1859)

Rocky Mountain News, November 18, 1908:  
In celebration of the 56th anniversary of the founding of Denver, local commercial organizations are holding a banquet tonight at the Home Dairy Restaurant to which all the old-time pioneers of 1858 have been invited. A. E. Pierce, 1320 Stout Street, will tell something of the early days when Denver was a village of 250 population and built of log cabins.

When he came here in the fifties, Pierce opened a book store and circulating library, which he later sold to David H. Moffat, who was just then starting to acquire his fortune.

Pierce founded three papers during his career here--The South Denver Exchange, Colorado Christian Harold, and the A.C.U. [illegible, A.O.U.?] Record. He saw the first issue of the Rocky Mountain News printed.

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THOMAS F. PIM (1859)

Thomas F. Pim came West in 1843, leaving St. Louis at that date, with Seville Adams and Co., fur traders. Their destination was Fort John at the junction of the Platte and Laramie Rivers, 1 mile from old Fort Laramie, then owned by the American Fur Company.

While engaged at Iron Mountain [Wyoming?], balancing the books of the North Platte Bridge Co., the Pikes Peak gold excitement broke out and Mr. Pim, in company with a friend, purchased a stock of goods and came to Denver arriving here in June 1859. On account of his wife's health, he took her to Ogo [Ojo?] Caliente Springs, New Mexico.\* He afterward lived at Pueblo until 1879 and finally settled in the San Louis [Luis?] Valley.

\* New Mexico became a State in 1912.

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HON. BENJAMIN F. PINE (1860)

Benjamin F. Pine was born in Camden County, New Jersey, October 5, 1818, of English and French ancestry. His early life was passed in acquiring an education in the public schools and academies. In 1840 his attention was devoted to agricultural pursuits as his first venture in business but shortly afterward mercantile life appeared to him to be a more favorable field and better suited to his tastes. For 4 years he was engaged in that business at Salem, New Jersey.

He then moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was engaged in manufacturing lamps and fixtures from 1843 to 1857, during which time he also established and operated both a chair and cutlery factory at Beverly, New Jersey. He then moved to Chicago and became manager in chief of the office of United States Marshal for the State of Illinois. The affairs of which office he had the entire charge and responsibility during the absence of his brother C. M. Pine, until 1859.

Early in 1860 he emigrated to Colorado and brought with him a nine-stamp mill, arriving at Boulder, then a small hamlet of log cabins, in April of that year. After visiting the few mining camps in the mountains, among which Gold Hill was the oldest and most important, where he saw workings of the placer mines and also the Horsfal lode, he returned to Boulder and proceeded with his stamp mill to Gilpin County. There he set up and operated in Nevada Gulch, taking in Benjamin Barrows as an equal partner. After operating the mill in connection

with the Burrows mine [for] 2 and 1/2 years, he sold his interest in the mill to Mr. Burrows.

In this operation they realized large returns not only because of the richness of the mines but in the success achieved by Mr. Pine in milling the ore so as to save a larger percentage of the gold. He then associated with himself William H. Russell and operated a tin-stamp mill successfully in Russell Gulch, about 8 months. He then sold out to John Beverly. At this time he had gained a reputation as the most successful mill man in Colorado. With Mr. Russell he went to Empire, Clear Creek County, where he operated a mill until 1864, having established the first prospecting and developing company in Colorado.

In 1864 he discontinued milling and gave his entire attention to prospecting in the vicinity where explorations in the fall of 1864 over a large section of country.\* He had attained popularity among the people and the same fall was elected to the territorial legislature, serving one term, during which time he had discovered rich silver lodes and made the first discovery of the value of silver ore. These lodes were situated on McClellan\*\* and Brown Mountains. He there organized a company called the Pine Co. and started a town that he named Argentine. After securing a large amount of valuable mining property there, he returned to Empire. While in the legislature he originated and secured the passage of a bill repealing the old district mining law, entitling the location of claims of 100 feet by preemption and 100 feet discovery to 150 X 1500 feet, which has since remained in force.

After operating a short time on his property at Empire, he sold two lodes to a Philadelphia company. In December 1865 he moved to Philadelphia where he continued to reside during the next 10 years, devoting his attention to loaning and investing money, and was also interested in the oil business with the firm of Bennie, Long and Co. In 1874 he returned to Colorado and has since resided in Boulder, chiefly engaged in mining and selling mining property to companies, although ill health has compelled him to retire from active business.

He was married in January 1838 to Miss Priscilla Smith of New Jersey, who died January 20, 1880. Mr. Pine has a family of six children living--two sons and four daughters. B. Frank Pine, his eldest son is associated with his father in the grocery business in Boulder as the firm of B. F. Pine and Son. He was married in August 1878 to Mrs. Sarah E. Stenchfield, widow of George Stenchfield of Michigan. Isaac E. is engaged in mining in Boulder County as superintendent of the Lady Franklin mine and was married February 13, 1877, to Miss Cora E. McManus. Elizabeth was married in 1860 to Caleb, W. Hamill [sic the comma after Caleb], who died in 1863.\* Mr. [sic] Hamill now lives in Chicago. Emma was married in 1865 to Joseph W. Williams and resides in Chicago. Mary was married in 1862 to George Stachell who died April 14, 1862. Rebecca was married in 1866 to Henry C. Burgstresser and resides in Boulder, Colorado.

\* Preceding sentence is a true copy of the original.

\*\*McClellan Mountain is identified in Ormes, 1952, 2d printing 1971, p. 63.

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JAMES H. PINKERTON (1860)

James H. Pinkerton came to Colorado in the spring of 1859 and a year later brought his family from Illinois over the plains in a prairie schooner. They took up their first residence at Golden and later lived on the Big Thompson and Poudre Rivers.

Mr. Pinkerton was a representative in the legislative house during the early seventies. Mr. Pinkerton died at Colorado Springs on December 4, 1911, from Bright's disease at the age of 78 years.

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JAMES M. PIPER (1858)

James M. Piper was a resident of Boston, Massachusetts, and came to Colorado in 1858. He made the trip in a prairie schooner and when he arrived in Denver took possession of the only house on the town site, built for an Indian agent. Pushing on into the mountains, he staked claim No. 5 on the Gregory lode, which yielded, he said, more than \$7,000,000 to the men who took it over after he had deserted it under the impression that it had been worked out. In 1859, accompanied by a Canadian, he started on horseback for home, camping often with the Indians.

Mr. Piper passed away at Boston, Massachusetts, on May 21, 1919, at the age of 91 years.

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MRS. LEON PIQUETTE (1860)

Mrs. Leon Piquette was a pioneer of Colorado and a close personal friend of Bishop Macheboruf [Machebeuf?], the first Catholic bishop of Denver. They came over the plains together in 1860.

Mrs. Piquette died in January 1912. She is survived by her husband, three daughters and one son [and] by her sister, Mrs. J. Monti of Denver and a brother Louis Belot of Mankato, Kansas.

Leon Piquette died at his ranch in Jefferson County, on November 8, 1913. Mr. Piquette had resided in Colorado since 1866. He was born in Montreal, Canada, May 4, 1840, and came to Colorado at the age of 16. Two years later he married Miss Amelia Belot in Central City. He is survived by a son, Charles E. Piquette and three daughters, Mrs. P. J. Tresarri and the Misses Amelia and Victoria Piquette.

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HENRY L. PITZER (1860)

Henry L. Pitzer was born in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, March 21, 1834. When the Pikes Peak gold excitement of 1860 was at its height he was swept along with the tide and arrived at Denver June 1, 1860. In 1864 he entered the Third Colorado Cavalry and served through the Indian war, after which he resumed the grocery business.

He was married to Miss Mary Elder of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1874. They have one son.

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JAMES EZIA PLUMMER (1860)

James Ezia Plummer was born in Highland County, Ohio, November 12, 1832, and received his early education there. At an early age he moved to Iowa. Crossing the plains in 1860, freighting a 10-stamp quartz mill, he located in Black Hawk, Gilpin County.

He was the first deputy sheriff appointed in Colorado Territory. He was superintendent of the Dalton and Bates mining property from 1865 to 1866. He crossed the plains six times with a freighting outfit; returned to Iowa in 1866 and carried on farming until 1882 when he returned to Colorado and located on a farm near Fort Collins.

Mr. Plummer married Sarah L. Garrett April 15, 1863, in Iowa. To this union were born six children: Willard, Vernon, Ella, Denver, Effie, and Rose.

Mr. Plummer died at his home in Fort Collins on September 8, 1897. Mrs. Plummer died February 10, 1900.

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MILTON POLLARD (1860)

Milton Pollard, a son of Ephraim and Clarissa (Currier) Pollard, was born near Charlestown, New Hampshire. He came to Colorado in 1860. He at once located a ranch on St. Charles Creek, 16 miles southwest of Pueblo. At that time no survey had been made, but as soon as the land was surveyed he homesteaded and preempted a tract and later bought considerable property. He finally became the owner of 800 acres of irrigated land, the water for which was provided by the Pollard ditch, 4 miles in length.

In 1866 he was joined by a brother, Hammon Pollard. While he raised some grain for feed, the land was used principally for the pasturage of stock. He used as his brand ÕP.O.Ó on the left side. The increase in the number of cattle on Colorado ranges led the brothers in 1877 to removed to the Panhandle, shipping their cattle by train loads. They continued there until 1882 when they sold out, Milton going to Kansas and Hammon returning to Colorado and, in 1886,

reinvesting in cattle. These he left on his ranches in El Paso County, Texas. In 1882 he embarked in the grocery business in Pueblo and after 2 years sold out. He then started the Dexter stables on 6th Street, continuing there until the stables were burned down.

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DR. IRVING J. POLLOCK (1858)

Irving J. Pollock was born in Stirling, Scotland, November 11, 1829. When 3 years of age, his parents immigrated to America and settled in New Orleans, but they soon afterward moved to New York. At the age of 14 young Pollock went back to Scotland where he lived with his uncle for 2 years. In the spring of 1836 he returned to his parents in Lyons, New York. Soon afterward he went to Franklin, Tennessee, where he taught school about 8 months and again returned to New York. He then entered the University of New York as a private student under Dr. Mott and took two courses of medical lectures but, owing to his youth, he could not receive his diploma at New York. Subsequently, he took a spring course at University of Vermont where he graduated at the age of 21. He went to Philadelphia and there obtained a position in the United States Army as Second Assistant Surgeon. He remained in the Army 5 years and became First Assistant. He instituted the first hospital in Galveston, Texas, where he remained 2 years and while there he resigned his position. He, with his brother, a physician, went to St. Louis where they practiced medicine together about a year. His brother died in 1855.

He next located in Chicago, Illinois. In 1858 he started with a hunting party for California. The party consisted of a number of English gentlemen, headed by a son of Lord Berkely. They took the Smoky Hill route and hunted along the way to Pikes Peak. They were no doubt the first party of whites that had seen the "Springs" at Pikes Peak. Dr. Pollock separated from the party at a place known as "Jack Morrow's Ranch," where he met Green Russell and a party of Georgians with whom he went to the point where Denver is now situated. This was the fall of 1858. During the ensuing winter they camped and hunted and the next spring they went to St. Joseph, Missouri, for the purpose of selling their furs and purchasing supplies. Upon returning to Denver they found quite a settlement collected there and, after a brief sojourn, they moved up to what is now called Russell Gulch in Gilpin County. They mined for 5 or 6 months, working the "Bob Tail Lode."

The doctor gives some amusing incidents of his life among the early miners. Referring to the Bob Tail, he says it received its name in this way: They had a large ox with its tail bobbed which drew the crevice material from their workings. The ox was well known as "Old Bob Tail" and the boys decided that as Bob Tail did the most and hardest of the labor in developing the mine, he was entitled to the honor of the name, so they called their lode after him and ever afterward the noble ox, seeming to realize and appreciate the honor done him, would elevate his stump and pull with all his strength at the mention of his name.

In the spring of 1860 Dr. Pollock left Russell Gulch and went with a party to California Gulch. Prospecting there about a month, he again returned to Missouri to procure supplies. Upon returning to California Gulch the doctor states that he found about 2000 men there. He mined in the gulch about 2 years and while there he participated in the greeting of the first women to reach the

new camp. The miners heard they were on their way to the gulch but had stopped some distance off not having sufficient conveyance to bring them further. So the miners held a meeting, raised a purse and hired a team to go after them. The family seemed to be "Arkansas Travelers" and consisted of a man, his wife, and son and daughter. Upon their arrival at the camp the miners made a great demonstration. That night they gave a grand formal reception and dance.

Dr. Pollok [sic] had the rare honor of dancing with the maiden. During the evening a purse of \$700 was raised and presented to the young lady. As quickly as possible a house was built for the family and they were set up for boarders.

In 1860 he was a member of the upper house of the legislature under the provisional government. He was also a member of the provisional government convention.

In the spring of 1862, Dr. Pollock conducted a party to Mosquito Gulch. He named the gulch himself and mined in the vicinity a year. In the summer of 1863 he became First Surgeon of the Second Colorado Cavalry and served in the United States service to the close of the war.

After the war he located at Georgetown, where he practiced his profession. He spent 2 years on his sheep ranch in Huerfano County, 36 miles below Pueblo. He was married in Lincolnton, North Carolina, May 4, 1869, to Miss Jennie Reinhardt [sic], daughter of General W. M. Reinhart [sic]. In 1873 he was elected vice president of the Territorial Medical Society and held the position one year.

In 1874 he represented Colorado in the United States Medical Convention at St. Louis.

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THOMAS POLLOCK (1858)

The Pioneer Blacksmith.

Thomas Pollock arrived from New Mexico\* in what is now Denver on the 26th day of December 1858 and immediately commenced building a blacksmith shop on 4th between Ferry and St. Louis Streets, in which he commenced work on the 10th day of the following month.

Prospering in his business, Mr. Pollock soon left the old shop for a more elegant and commodious one he had built near the old stand. Mr. Pollock later built a frame hotel known as the Pollock House and [it was] subsequently occupied as a store by Messrs. Jones and Cartwright.

\* New Mexico became a State in 1912.

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CHARLES C. POST (1859)

Charles C. Post was born in Washtenaw County, Michigan, November 29, 1832. He was raised on a farm and was educated in the common schools of the country. At

the age of 19 he went to Decatur, Illinois, where he began the study of law in the office of his brother. He was admitted to the bar in 1855 and afterward practiced in partnership with his brother until coming West in 1859.

He was married at Decatur May 16, 1856, to Miss Angelina Kaufman. In May 1859 he started with a party of immigrants for Pikes Peak. They outfitted at Kansas City and came the Arkansas route to Denver.\* After remaining in Denver a few days they went to Missouri Gulch and engaged for a time in gulch mining, but without paying results. During that time Mr. Post was elected to the first constitutional convention, which met at Denver on the 1st of August. He favored the memorial for the territorial organization, which prevailed. He remained at Denver over a month and did some paying law practice during that time.

In the early part of September following this, he went with a party to Buckeye Bar, where he engaged successfully in mining about a month. There he was elected a member of the provisional government legislature and, going to Denver, he attended the session of the legislature and remained there in the law practice until the latter part of February 1860. He then settled in Mountain City, now Central City, where he lived and continuously practiced his profession for 12 years. During the war he was a recruiting officer for a time in 1862 and assisted in raising and organizing the Second Colorado Cavalry. In 1863 he was elected district attorney for the Second Judicial District, which position he occupied 2 years.

In 1872, business becoming dull and there being but little litigation at Central [City?], Mr. Post found it to his interest to move to Georgetown, which he did in July of that year. He now has his residence and office at Georgetown and does an extensive practice in Clear Creek [County] and adjoining counties and in the courts of Denver.

His reputation as a lawyer is well established and his legal ability no man can question.

\*By "Arkansas route" to Denver, reader must recognize that there is an unnavigable gap between the Arkansas River, which flows eastward through Pueblo, and Denver 110 miles to the north.

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AMASA A. POTTER and LOVINA CRISTINA (1859-60)

Amasa A. Potter crossed the plains with an ox team in 1859 and settled in Georgetown and later in Idaho Springs. He built the first mill and concentrator in that locality.

He sent for his wife and son in 1860. She crossed the plains with their son, Henry, who was 6 years of age, in company with strangers in an ox train, leaving all her friends and relatives in Michigan, to begin life in a strange country.

In 1864 George, a son, was born and in 1868 Ernest A. was born.

In 1874 the family removed to the Wet Mountain Valley, taking up a farm, where they lived and cultivated for a number of years. Selling the ranch they



removed to Aztec, New Mexico,\* and purchased a home on the San Juan River near Bloomfield [northwestern New Mexico].

Earnest Potter and Ada E. Vannatter were married in 1895 and became the parents of two children: James H. Potter, now of Los Angeles, California, and Opal L. Hollar of Bayfield, Colorado.

\*New Mexico became a State in 1912.

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BAPTISTE POURIER [no date]

Baptiste Pourier (Big Bat), eight-six years old [sic, 86 years old?], famed in the early days of Colorado history as an Indian scout and soldier, died at his home in Rocky Foyrd [sic, Rochford?], South Dakota. (Denver Post, September 16 [illegible, 18?], 1928.) Pourier is said to have hauled the logs and assisted in the construction of the first building that was erected in the little town by the banks of Cherry Creek that today is the thriving city of Denver.

Coming to the West when Colorado and surrounding States were peopled only by Indians and government soldiers, Pourier acted as scout for General Crook. He arrived on the scene of the famous Custer massacre, one day after it occurred, with a body of relief troops.

Pourier is survived by five sons, five daughters, 72 grandchildren, 44 great grandchildren and his widow.

He was widely known in South Dakota as an expert horseman and breaker of cattle horses. Burial was in Rocky Foyrd [sic], South Dakota.

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WALTER J. PRENDERGAST (1860)

Walter J. Prendergast was born in Mayo county, Ireland, on Easter Sunday 1833, a son of Patrick and Margaret Laughlin Prendergast, also natives of the Emerald Isle. In 1848, at the age of 15, he went with his parents to England. In December 1854 he decided upon emigration to America and crossed the Atlantic, arriving in New York. Looking for work for several weeks unsuccessfully, he decided at the end of 6 weeks to return to the city and then enlisted in New York as a member of Co. K. Seventh U.S. Infantry, in 1855. The company was subsequently sent to New Orleans and other forts, etc., and in 1857 it was sent to Leavenworth, Kansas, there remaining 3 or 4 months. It was then sent to Camp Floyd, Utah, where the Mormons were becoming troublesome.

Mr. Prendergast served with the organization for 5 years, being discharged in February 1860. In 1860 he came to Larimer County,\* Colorado, and settled on the Little Thompson, putting up hay for one year. He then moved to the Poudre River, taking up a homestead of 160 acres and receiving his patent in 1860. In April 1860 Mr. Prendergast was married to Miss Martha Hanson and to them were born six [sic, seven?] children: Mary, who died in April 1917; Margaret, the wife of Allen McLain, who is a college professor located in Canada; John, a

successful agriculturist of Weld County, Colorado; Walter H., who is assisting in the management of his father's place; Martha, the wife of Clifford S. Atherly, a resident of Ogden, Utah, where he is engaged in government work, and James, who is also farming part of his father's place. Mabel G. Prendergast, wife of Wm. B. McMinn, undertaker, Pueblo, Colorado.

Mrs. Prendergast passed to the home beyond April 19, 1917, at the age of 75 years.

\*Larimer County was one of the original 17 counties established in Colorado on November 1, 1861. Noel and others, 1994, section 15, The Seventeen Original Counties.

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JOHN H. PRICE (1860)

John H. Price was born near St. Louis, Missouri, September 4, 1837. His father, Isaac J. Price, was for many years a prominent physician in and around St. Louis, having emigrated through from Pennsylvania in 1817. John H. spent his early life on a farm where his father had moved, receiving a limited education.

In his 17th year he went to St. Louis and engaged in the commission business for 2 years. He was then engaged as superintendent on a fruit farm for 3 years, after which he spent 18 months traveling in the South.

In 1860 he came to Colorado and located in Denver. The first 13 months he spent in regaining his health, which had been impaired by the trip across he plains. After which he was employed in various occupations for about 2 years. In 1863 he came to Black Hawk and worked at the machinist trade for A. G. Langford and Co. for one year, and afterward for Hendrie and Co. in Central City about 2 and 1/2 years.

He then ran engines in stamp mills one year and was afterward variously engaged in carpentering, engineering, and mining until 1879.

He was married to Miss Carrie Dutcher of Central City on March 14, 1866.

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MRS. MARY E. PRICE (1859)

Mrs. Price was born in Ohio and came to Colorado in 1859. She was one of the oldest pioneers of Jefferson County and died at the home of her son-in-law, William C. Carroll, at Ralston Crossing on April 12, 1908, at the age of 85. She leaves three children: Mrs. Alfred Hurst, Mrs. Wm. Carroll, and Mr. E. J. Doyler.

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DANIEL PROCUNIER (1860)

Daniel Procunier, a pioneer of Gilpin County, who came to Colorado in May 1860, died at St. Anthony Hospital in Denver on August 23, 1910.

The greater portion of his days were spent in prospecting. He was the discoverer of the Procunier gold mine in Wide Awake district, north of Central City, from which he made considerable money.

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JOHN BAPTISTE PROVOST (1858)

John Baptiste Provost was born in Montreal, Canada, July 4, 1823. His early manhood was spent on the frontier, trapping and trading for furs with Indians on the headwaters of the Missouri River and its tributaries, and on the Snake and Green Rivers in the employ of the Hudson Bay Fur Co.

In the spring of 1858 he went from Fort Laramie to the Cache la Poudre Valley with a band of trappers and fur traders, locating at Laporte, which has since been his home. At that time Laporte was a small frontier trading post and resting place for emigrants before entering the mountains. It was inhabited by white men only during the trapping season. Men who, as soon as the snows of winter disappeared in the spring, folded their tents and usually spent the summer. These were the conditions when "Uncle John," as he was familiarly called, first located at Laporte. There were really no permanent white settlements in Larimer County\* until later, so that in reality Mr. Provost is entitled to the honor of being the first permanent white settler in the county. Others followed shortly afterwards, among these were Rock Bush, Judge A. F. Howes, G. R. Strauss, Abner Loomis, James B. Arthur, and J. M. and F. W. Sherwood. Of this venturesome and heroic band only one, Rock Bush, is still living, at the age of 79 in 1911. All the others having joined the silent majority beyond the tomb.

When Mr. Provost went to the Cache la Poudre Valley to establish a home, roving bands of Cheyenne, Arapahoe, and Sioux made the valley their temporary home. With these Uncle John made friends, finally taking a Sioux woman for a wife to whom several children were born. These, with one exception, a daughter, who was with their mother, went to Red Cloud Agency in 1880 and those living so far as is known are still there.

For many years, Mr. provost kept a road ranch on the south side of the river in the home now occupied by Rowland Herring. In 1869, soon after the Overland Stage had been succeeded by the Union Pacific Railroad, he purchased one of the stage company's abandoned buildings in the town on the north side of the river. He opened there a hotel and eating house until a few months before his death [in 1904].

In June 1864, at the time of the big flood, when the bottom lands of the valley were all under water and the stream itself was a raging torrent, he built and operated a ferry until the flood subsided. He did a thriving business

transferring emigrants and travelers from one side of the river to the other. Overland travel was heavy that year and he made a lot of money with his ferry.

For more the 25 years he kept the only hotel and roadhouse in Laporte and during that time entertained many of the noted men of the State and Nation, and he became know from coast to coast as the genial Uncle John at the base of the mountains. He had scores of friends all over the country. He was genial of manner, kind of heart and charitable to a degree. He was one of the landmarks of the county and people of all classes mourned his death, which occurred at his home in Laporte on January 4, 1904.

\* Although no date is specified here, the original 17 counties in Colorado were established November 1, 1861. Noel and others, 1994, section 15, The Seventeen Original Counties.

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#### JOHN WESLEY PROWERS (1858)

John Wesley Prowers was born January 29, 1839, near Westport, Jackson County, Missouri. At 18 years of age, in 1857, he crossed the plains with Colonel Bent and drove a team of bulls with freight to Fort Lyon and Bent in Bent County. For a time he clerked in a sutler's store. He made several trips across the plains and continued in the employ of Colonel Bent until 1862. Meantime he brought into this section, in 1861, a herd of 600 head of cattle--the first herd ever brought from the East. From that time on he engaged in the cattle business and also contracted to furnish the government posts with hay in large quantities.

In 1861 he married Amache, an Indian maiden, daughter of One Eye, chief of the southern Cheyenne, who was killed by Colonel Chivington in the massacre of Sand Creek [in 1864; Noel and others, 1994, section 45, Native American Tribes; about 35 miles north of Lamar, in Kiowa County]. Eight children were born of this marriage. Mary is the wife of A. D. Hudnall and the mother of three children: Prowers, Inez, and Leonard. Katherine, wife of W. A. Haws has two children: Amy (Mrs. Arthur Hamilton), and A. W. Haws. Inez, who married Glen O. Comstock has two children: Leona and Willard, who reside in Denver. John Wesley Jr. is the only surviving son. George F. died at 11 years of age. Leona became the wife of T. H. Marshall and died at the age of 20. Ida married Louis F. Horton and lives a Prowers Station. Amy is unmarried and makes her home at Las Animas. The children were given good advantages and attended school at Lexington and Independence, Missouri.

For some years Mr. Prowers engaged in the mercantile business at Boggsville, Bent County, and also had large stock interests there. In 1874 he moved to Las Animas and continued in business there until his death in 1884. John Wesley Prowers' name is perpetuated in one of the counties in southeastern Colorado--Prowers County.

John Wesley Jr. was born in Boggsville, Bent County, Colorado, January 6, 1870. At the age of 13 he was sent to Lexington, Missouri, where he entered the Wentworth Military Academy and remained until his graduation in 1888. Afterward he became a clerk in the United States Land Office at Lamar, Prowers County, where he remained for 18 months. He then went to Pueblo and became chief clerk in the office of the Security Abstract Company. In June 1890 he

went to Darlington, Indian Territory, where he superintended the interests of himself and sisters, each of whom was entitled to 160 acres of land under the treaty for the allotment of lands in the Arapaho and Cheyenne Indian Reservation.

On his return in February 1891, he settled at Prowers Station and assumed control of his father's estate, which consisted of \$22,000 in cash and 17,000 acres of land. He continued as manager of the estate until June 1897. One year later he bought out J. L. Mayfield and embarked in merchandising at Caddoa, Bent County, where he is both merchant and postmaster.

On August 17, 1896, he married Miss Alpha, Retta Baldwin [sic Alpha,], daughter of C. B. and Mary (Greene) Baldwin of Caddoa.

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GEORGE MORTIMER PULLMAN (1860)

George Mortimer Pullman was born at Brocton, New York, March 3, 1831; at the time the first regular passenger service over rails was inaugurated on the Charleston and Hamburg Railroad in South Carolina. He came to Colorado in 1860, met his future wife here and engaged in mining.

He lived for a time at the old Cold Springs ranch on the Denver-Golden road. The old house where he lived, although remodeled, still stands at the junction of the [Mount?] Vernon Canyon and the paved Golden roads. It is said George Pullman developed the plans and model for his famous "Pioneer" sleeping car while mining at Central City, Colorado, in 1863. Practical ideas for development of the upper birth, according to reports, were gained by Pullman from the bunks used in miners' cabins and the bunks of pioneer railroad men in the cabooses on the old Denver-Georgetown railroad line.

Pullman's idea, on which his fortune and success were founded, was to build a convertible car, a sleeper by night, a coach by day. Pullman was assisted in thinking out his dream for a palatial sleeping car by his Colorado mining partner, Andrew Westlake. Until his time, the first crude sleepers had permanent bunks, like canal boats, and were unsuitable for daytime use.

The Pioneer, the first all-Pullman-built sleeping car went into service in 1865 and its actual last trip is believed to have been made in the late 90's. It was destroyed in the Calumet [Illinois?] shops in August 1903. When George Pullman died at his Chicago home in 1897, railroading had become worldwide, his cars were in service throughout the civilized world, his ideas had made him a multimillionaire, and his name was a term for the sleeping car in the dictionaries of 20 languages.

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WILLIAM QUEEN (1859)

William Queen was born September 30, 1833, at Marietta, Ohio, his father being William Queen and mother Lavina Belknap, also of Ohio. Mrs. Hannah Strangford Queen [his wife] was born March 3, 1839, in Londonderry, Ireland, child of

David Strangford and Rebecca Moffat. William Queen came to Colorado in 1859 with a party of which Robert Wright was the leader. They came as many pioneers did in those early days--to make a fortune in gold mining. Rumors were that gold was being found in large quantities in the Gregory diggings, or Black Hawk and Central City. The Wright party made their way up to them, and at that time William Queen purchased from the Government 177 acres of ground situated about 3 miles from the camp and town to Central City, on what was known as Russell Gulch. Here Queen set up placer mining and built a four-room log cabin, which was his home for many years, or until 1889 when he and his family moved to Denver.

In 1863 he made a trip East to buy supplies for his mountain ranch and mines, spent a year East and on March 26, 1864, he married Hannah Strangford at her home in Easthampton, Massachusetts. Bringing his wife across the plains in a covered wagon drawn by a span of mules, to the log cabin in Russell Gulch (do not have date of their arrival). Of this union seven children were born: Ella Jane, born July 31, 1866; William Russell, born June 1, 1869; Alice Strangford, born September 11, 1870; Laura Gabrielle, born June 19, 1872; Margaret, born August 8, 1875; David, born May 20, 1877; and Mabel Lavana, born January 4, 1880.

William Russell married Clara A. Cocks September 16, 1900. Of this union two children were born: Clara Louise, October 31, 1901, and William Russell, Jr., August 6, 1905. Ella Jane married Wm. May Cocks, September 16, 1902; William Queen died May 12, 1898; Hannah Queen died February 28, 1915; Alice S. Queen died June 14, 1871; Margaret Queen died August 27, 1875; David at birth, May 20, 1877; William Russell, July 10, 1905; and Laura G., March 6, 1913.

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#### BENJAMIN QUICK (1860)

Benjamin Quick was born in Holmes County, Ohio, in December 1828, a son of Benjamin and Clarissa (Priest) Quick. When a child, his father moved to Richland County, Ohio, and later settled in Ashland County, Ohio. His father died in 1834 and his mother eight years previous [sic]. When only 10 years of age, he began to make his own way in the world. At 16 he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship of 5 years without wages. His employer, who had decided to move to Missouri asked him if he would go also. He said he had started out to learn the trade and was determined to do so and was of course perfectly willing to accompany his master on the trip.

His trade was finished in Johnson County, Missouri, after which he began contracting and was enabled to earn money. He had left his brother Cornelius back in Ohio and, in 1849, an arrangement was made that the latter should come to Missouri, bringing with him his part of the estate--\$800, as well as his brother's, which amounted to the same. Cornelius started, but while on his way was robbed of all he had and reached Johnson County penniless. Benjamin had saved some money, however, and he at once invested it in the purchase of an outfit for the trip across the mountains to California. With two other men and five yoke of oxen and one wagon they started. When they reached Steamboat Springs, Colorado, the brothers concluded that their mode of travel was too slow, so they took their packs and, leaving the others to follow with the oxen, they started ahead on foot. Their packs were so heavy that they left a part of their contents by the wayside and this their partners picked up. They carried

no bedding but slept on the ground, even when the weather was cold and the earth frozen.

During the last week of their journey they walked 75 miles a day. They reached their destination, Hangtown, California, 2 months before their partners arrived with the wagon and, meantime, had made enough to pay for the entire outfit. They were fortunate as gold diggers and discovered the Shasta mines. Provisions, however, were exceedingly high. Salt was so scarce that they weighed gold against salt, ounce for ounce. In 1852 they returned to Johnson County, Missouri, and settled in Missouri, Cornelius in Henry County and Benjamin in Johnson. While in Johnson County Benjamin married Miss Mary E., daughter of Francis R. and Sarah (Wright) Jackson of Johnson County.

In 1858, having sold his farm, Mr. Quick took his family behind a good team and, with provisions sufficient for 2 years started for Colorado, bringing with him a drove of 50 cattle. One day in Kansas he met 60 wagons returning eastward, whose drivers gave such discouraging reports of Colorado, that he decided it would be best to return to his old home. Accordingly, he sold out to his wife's brother who now lived in Holden City, Missouri. He and his wife returned to Missouri and shortly afterward drove through to Texas where they spent the winter. They received such glowing reports from Mr. Jackson, however, that for the second time they determined to move there. In 1860 they drove through with a span of mules and at first they lived in an old cabin, 6 miles below his present place of residence.

In the spring of the next year they settled on their present homestead in Perry Park, Douglas County. In 1885 he built his present substantial residence from rock on his farm. Of the same rock he also built a stone fence around his yard. The land is splendidly irrigated and is furnished with a large reservoir built at a cost of \$3000.

Of their children, Sarah Frances died in Missouri; Frank died in Colorado; Amelia died in Denver; Susan passed away when 2 years old. Hattie married James Shelton of Arapahoe County, by whom she had one child, Benjamin, at present with his grandparents. Later she became the wife of William Stump of Pueblo, Colorado. Clara married John Cantril and died leaving two children, Mary is the wife of Thomas Evans of Denver and has two children, Laura. Mrs. Milton Robinson, has one child [true copy of these last three lines].

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JESSE RADER (1860)

Jesse Rader was born in Greene County, Tennessee, May 25, 1829, and in 1855 moved to Missouri where he resided until 1860. He then came to Colorado. He resided in Summit County until 1864, and then went East for his family. In the fall of that year he moved to Fremont County, crossing the plains in a prairie schooner with two yoke of oxen. It was in 1854 that Mr. Rader was united in marriage to Miss E. D. Bell of Greene County, Tennessee.

On the trip they brought with them a white-faced cow, which, the first day, had to be driven, but after that followed the oxen. For many years afterward she continued to give milk but finally "Old Whiteface" was killed in a washout.

Mr. Rader, for some years, moved about considerably and for a time he was running Judge Terry's famous ranch; he also resided in Florence.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Rader were 10 children, five of whom are living: Mrs. Anna Gardner, a resident of Canon City; C. V. Rader of Cripple Creek; Mrs. Emma Carroll of Ca-on City; Mrs. Perry Black of Portland, Oregon, and L. F. Rader, living in Colorado Springs.

Mrs. Rader died May 18, 1915, in her 79th year.

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DAVID F. RAINEY (1860)

David F. Rainey of Platteville was born in Cedarville, Green County, Ohio, California where he engaged in lumber and came to Colorado in June 1860. His occupation is stock raiser and farmer.

In 1876 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the first State Legislature, receiving 762 votes against Alvard White, Democrat.

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LOUIS RAMBOZ (1859)

Louis Ramboz was born in France; his wife, Holympia (LeFiever) Ramboz, was also a native of France, coming to America with their parents during their childhood.

Louis Ramboz first came to Colorado in 1859, remaining about a year. On the 11th of March 1860 at St. Joseph, Missouri, he wedded Miss Holympia LeFiever and in 1864 they located on a tract of land in Jefferson County where they continued to reside until the mother's [Holympia's] death, which occurred January 15, 1886, in her 42nd year. Louis Ramboz survived until November 13, 1898, when he passed to eternal rest, aged 63 years.

Dora E. Ramboz, a daughter of Louis and Holympia was born on a ranch on Clear Creek in 1864. She was married on the 12th of June 1886 in Denver, Colorado, to Elyas L. West, a native of Kentucky. They have become the parents of six children: Maude E., who is the wife of A. E. Towner; Nora E., wife of James Franze; Claude L., who wedded Miss Jennie A. Mooney; Raymond L., who married Miss Edna A. Cummings; Howard H.; and Walter W.

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J. D. RAMMAGE (1858)

J. D. Rammage opened the first jewelry shop in December 1858. He was one of 20 people at a dinner given by Andrew Sagendorf on Christmas day 1858, when wild turkey and venison [were served] in a variety of forms and dishes made up of



almost everything in the way of eatables that could be found in the stocks brought across the plains.

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MR. and MRS. JOHN WILLIAM RAMSEY (1859)

The Rocky Mountain News of March 21, 1929, gave the following:

Mr. and Mrs. John Wm. Ramsey celebrated their golden anniversary yesterday. They live at 860 Marion Street. "Every one of our 50 years have been happy ones," Mrs. Ramsey said yesterday. "If I had them to live over again, I wouldn't change them the least bit." Greeley was at the end of steel\* when the couple was married there. Both of them came there with the colony of settlers which accompanied Mecker [illegible]. They have lived there and at Sterling since, except for the last 10 years, when they have resided in Denver.

Families of both Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey accompanied the first tide of settlers in Colorado. Her parents came in 1864 and his in 1859.

Mr. Ramsey is 80 and his wife is 75. They have four children. They are: Dr. J. E. Ramsey and Mrs. Dean Babcock of Denver; E. R. Ramsey of Oklahoma City; and Guy Ramsey of Sterling. There are 10 grandchildren. The anniversary was celebrated at a reception yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Ramsey wore her 50-year-old wedding gown and carried a pointed lace handkerchief, which was a part of her trousseau.

\*Benson, Maxine, 1994, 1001 Colorado Place Names, p. 89: "In December 1869, prospective members met at the Cooper Institute in New York City to organize the Union Colony. The colony plan, promoted by New York Tribune editor Horace Greeley, owed much to the efforts of the paper's agricultural editor, Nathan Meeker, who had lived in an Ohio cooperative settlement in the 1840s and 1850s. Early in 1870 the colonists purchased land from the Denver Pacific Railroad, and the first families arrived in April and May. They named the town in honor of Greeley's contributions."

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EDWIN S. RANDALL (1859)

Edwin S. Randall was born at Mt. Holly, Rutland County, Vermont, June 23, 1831. He was educated at the University of Salem and at the Washington Academy, Washington, New Hampshire. He is a stock raiser and the possessor of 11,000 acres of land.

He came to Colorado in the spring of 1859 and was probate judge of El Paso County for 4 years. In 1876 he was elected to the Senate of the first General Assembly, receiving 709 votes against 395 for Rodney Quimby, Democrat.

SIDNEY and SARAH RANDALL (1859)

Sidney and Sarah (Loomer) Randall, the former born in 1810, settled in Wisconsin in early manhood and carried on a farm there. About 1859 they came to Colorado and spent 18 years in different parts of the State, the greater part of this time being given to prospecting.

He then returned East and spent some time in Ohio and Wisconsin, but in 1882 again came to Colorado, where he died 6 weeks later.

They were the parents of three children, of whom Jonathan L. Randall was the only survivor. When 8 years of age he was orphaned by his mother's death. He was born near Whitewater, Walworth County, Wisconsin, July 16, 1850. He was then taken into the home of his grandfather Jonathan Loomer, with whom he remained until he was 13 years of age. In 1870 he went to California but after 6 weeks not finding remunerative employment there he went to Nevada and found work as a fireman on the railroad.

During the 9 months that he held that position he gradually worked his way back to Colorado. On October 9, 1879, Mr. Randall married Laura E. Cook. To this union were born three children: Herbert M. [illegible], Ida I., and Laura A.

JOHN M. RANTSCHLER (1859)

John M. Rantschler was born in Germany in 1840, and at 8 years of age was brought by his parents to America, settling with them in New Orleans, Louisiana. Later they moved to Illinois. He attended the public schools.

At 15 years of age he left home and apprenticed himself to learn the trade of blacksmith and wagon and carriage maker. For years he engaged at working at his chosen occupation in Wisconsin. He removed from there to Kentucky and in 1859, at the time of the Pikes Peak gold discovery,\* he came to Colorado, settling in Denver and establishing a wagon and plow business. He manufactured the first plow ever made in the State.

In an early day he went to Pueblo and established the first blacksmith and wagon works in the city, having as his partner J. E. Smith. Later he turned his attention to the stock business, in which he continued until his death.

In 1874 Mr. Rantschler was married to Christiana (Huss) Cramer, who came to Colorado in 1859. To this union were born Frank E., who has charge of the various ranches; John M., his father's namesake; Luella S.; Carrie C.; and Mary E. One daughter, Anna E., died while attending the State Normal School at Greeley.

\*Actually, gold telluride was not discovered in the Cripple Creek district, in the shadow of Pikes Peak, until W. S. Stratton located the Washington and Independence claims on July 4, 1891. Koschman and Bergendahl, 1968, Principal Gold-Producing Districts of the United States, U. S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 610, p. 118.

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GEORGE RATCLIFFE (1860)

George Ratcliffe was born in Derby, Derbyshire, England, January 26, 1837, a son of Richard and Elizabeth (Ball) Ratcliffe. He was reared on a farm and received a common school education.

In Chester, England, May 12, 1857, he married Miss Mary Nixon, who was born near Hartford, Cheshire, England, a daughter of Andrew and Ziprah Nixon. Soon after their marriage they started for America and after a voyage of 6 weeks and 3 days, landed in New York in July 1857. From there they went to Marengo, Iowa County, Iowa, where Mr. Ratcliffe secured work by the day. After 2 years he went to Salt Lake and began to work for Miller, Russell, Waddell and Co., with whom he remained on the pony express conducted by them until 1860.

He then went to Denver and here loaned out all his money and soon lost it through the failure of the parties to whom it had been loaned. Remaining in Denver until February 1860, he then took a hunting trip in the vicinity of his present home and was so pleased with the location that he took a squatter's claim down the creek from his present home.

In 1862 he sold the claim and moved to his present location, where he has since improved a valuable ranch and has 450 head of cattle. In 1868, during the Indian troubles, he moved his family to Littleton. His ranch of 5000 acres lies in a body on West Plum Creek, 10 miles from Sedalia.

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GEORGE RATCLIFF (1857) (1860)

A pioneer of Douglas County, George Ratcliff died September 20, 1909, at the family home on West Plum Creek, near Sedalia.

Mr. Ratcliff came to this country in a prairie schooner in 1857. He traveled over land with an ox team, settling in Iowa. From there he went to Salt Lake City and, in 1860, returned to Colorado. He made his home at Denver for a short while and then went to Douglas County where he has since resided.

He became a large land and cattle owner and took an active part in politics, serving three terms as county commissioner. He was also interested in school matters.

He is survived by four children, Richard and Pearl Ratcliff; Mrs. Richard H. Clark of Douglas County; and Mrs. William Dilton of Chicago.

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JOHN W. and AMANDA RATLIFF [no date]

J. W. Ratliff, one of the early pioneers of Colorado, was born near Carthage, Illinois, October 18, 1832. At an early age he moved with his parents to Des

Moines County, Iowa, and spent his early life on a farm, receiving a liberal education, such as the district schools of that day afforded. In 1852 he went to Oregon of that day Overland route, and engaged in mining near Jacksonville. In 1854 he went to California and followed mining at Yreka. The following year he returned home by the Isthmus [of Panama] and New York City route, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1859 he started for Colorado but at Ft. Kearney [was] turned back with the stampede on their way back to the States. In 1860 he crossed the plains to Colorado and engaged in mining and prospecting in the mountains. The following December he came to Nevadaville and clerked in a store for David Ettien.

In 1861 he was appointed postmaster for Nevadaville and held this position for 35 years. In 1862 he was elected county assessor and, in 1863, coroner and justice of the peace. With the exception of 3 years, he has filled the last office until 1899 when he moved to Denver. Twice he has been appointed by the governor to fill vacancies as county commissioner. A prominent member of the Masonic, I.O.O.F., and Good Templars orders, he was elected grand scribe and grand secretary at the organization of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of the I.O.O.F. and represented the Grand Encampment of Colorado in the Grand Lodge of the U. S. held in Baltimore in September 1873. He has held the office of Grand Worthy Chief Templars of Colorado and was a delegate to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the World held in Bloomington, Illinois, in May 1875.

He married Amanda Portlock in Burlington, Iowa, in September 1855. Five [six?] children were born of this union: Ellis J.; Francis M.; David P.; Lily; Maud; and Lucy Ann Ritter, the four older children dying in infancy. Mr. Ratcliff married Mona A. Purcel in Nevadaville July 1886 and died in Denver, Colorado, March 13, 1899.

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#### GEORGE W. RAUGH (1859)

George W. Raugh was born in Sullivan County, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1833, a son of Henry and Margaret (Henry) Raugh. His education was acquired in common schools and by habits of close observation and thoughtful reading. In early manhood he served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade. When gold was discovered in Pikes Peak\* he joined the crowd of gold seekers and was one of the first to arrive in Denver, which place he reached May 20, 1859. This now prosperous city then contained but one house, and that a mere shanty. A day later he proceeded to the mountains and with the aid of his ax he traveled through regions hitherto unseen by white man. He endured all the hardships of pioneer life, its vicissitudes and privations, but in spite of the toil and lack of provisions and the exposure by night and by day he maintained his rugged strength.

After spending a few weeks in Idaho Springs he went to Central City, then to the Black Hawk district, where he was one of the locators of this most prosperous mining town. At that time the town had not been visited by prospectors and he was obliged to use his ax to force his way through the undergrowth. Then he built the third large house erected at the camp, a building that was, until recent years, the largest house in the place.

For 28 years he devoted some portion of his time to carpentering. In 1871 he built a stamp mill, which he operated 7 years and then sold. He purchased a

half interest in a placer claim in Clear Creek Gulch and in 10 years took out over \$30,000, panning some days as much as \$300. One nugget alone was valued at about \$175. He was one of the locators of the Runninglode mines. He also located many properties that are exceedingly valuable.

In 1886 he purchased a ranch one mile south of Brush, Morgan County, where he engaged in farming and stock raising.

Returning East in 1869 he was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Hendy of Goshen, New York, December 27, 1869. After 4 months spent in visiting in New York and Pennsylvania he and his wife came overland to their Colorado home. They are the parents of three children: May, wife of W. G. Hills, of Almira, Kansas; George E., born February 15, 1872, a machinist by trade; and Josephine, born February 11, 1887.

\*Actually, gold telluride was not discovered in the Cripple Creek district, in the shadow of Pikes Peak, until W. S. Stratton located the Washington and Independence claims on July 4, 1891. Koschman and Bergendahl, 1968, Principal gold-producing districts of the United States, U. S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 610, p. 118.

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JOHN BAPTIST RAVERDY (Catholic Priest) (1860)

John Baptist Raverdy was born in Rheimis, France, June 24, 1831. He was ordained subdeacon in 1850. Offering and being accepted by Bishop Lanny of Santa Fe as a missionary who ordained him a priest. Obeying orders to go to the Rocky Mountains region with Father Machebeuf, he arrived in Denver October 29, 1860. He visited Huerfano November 15, 1860.

The first baptism (Catholic) was performed by Bishop Mieje during his visit in 1860. Here is the record taken from the register of St. Mary's Cathedral. On the 3rd of June 1860, by the Rt. Rev. J. B. Mieje, Bishop of Leavenworth, was baptized George Eckbet, son of Geo. Eckbet and Margaret Thornton, born the 11th of March 1860; godfather and mother were Mr. and Mrs. Yank.

The second baptism was performed the same day, the child was named John Edward and was the son of John and Catherine Doyle, sponsors were Wm. Dunn and May King. Baby was born April 28, 1860. The first marriage of Catholics in Denver took place February 11, 1861. The contracting parties were Abner Davidson and Anna Moran. Father Machebeuf officiated. Golden City had then several Catholics.

In 1860 three children of Catholics were born. Their names were Murphy, Buby and Kean. Martin Murphy was born in Golden on New Year's Day 1860.

Father Raverdy died on the 18th of November 1889, at Denver.

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HON. GILBERT B. REED (1860)

Gilbert B. Reed was born in Steuben County, New York, February 8, 1828. He read law in Jackson, Michigan, and was admitted to the bar in 1850.

In June 1860 he came to Colorado and located at Idaho Springs where he was judge of the mining court until the organization of the territory. In 1863 he moved to Central City and practiced his profession in that place until his removal to Denver in the fall of 1874.

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JOHN REESE [no date]

John Reese was born in York County, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1831, and is of German and Welsh descent. His early life, until his 18th year, was spent on a farm, after which he served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade. In 1852 he went to Greene County, Ohio, where he followed his trade for 2 years, thence in 1854 to Champaign County, Illinois, where he worked at his trade one year and subsequently 4 years in Lucas County, Iowa.

In the spring of 1859 he followed the tide of emigration to what was then known as the Pikes Peak country and located at Central City, where during the succeeding 5 years, he was engaged in mining and working at his trade.

In 1864 he purchased a claim for 160 acres of land in St. Vrain Canyon, near the entrance in Boulder County, which he later preempted and where he resided and engaged in agricultural pursuits, and on which he has some fine meadowlands. In the meantime he has purchased 200 acres of fine agricultural and meadowland on St. Vrain Creek, below the foothills. In the fall of 1871 he was elected assessor of Boulder County, which office he honorably filled one term.

Mr. Reese was married in 1871 to Miss Kate C. Gifford and has two children, a son and daughter.

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HARRY C. REID (1860)

Harry C. Reid was born at Watertown, Wisconsin. He came to Denver with relatives, arriving June 9, 1860. His father, Hanford Reid, was one of the original settlers in the vicinity of Greeley, Colorado. Harry Reid followed the business of lumberman and was retired at the time of his death at his home, 393 South Downing Street, Denver, on October 31, 1931, at the age of 77 years.

He was a member of the Colorado Pioneer Society, The Odd Fellows, and Corona Presbyterian Church. He is survived by his widow Mrs. Eliza A. Reid, [and by] H. F. and Harry J. Reid, Mrs. D. F. Blayne, and Miss Genevieve.

JOHN S. REID (1860)

John S. Reid was born in Ireland November 4, 1830, the son of James and Elizabeth (Kyle) Reid. His father, who brought the family to America, settled in Galena, Illinois, in 1845 and engaged in farming there until his death at 75 years. His wife also passed away there.

Of the three children living, John S. was the only one in Colorado. He learned the trade of millwright and cabinet maker. In 1850 he went up the Mississippi to St. Paul, Minnesota, which then had fewer than a thousand people, while its neighboring city [sic], Indianapolis, was at that time a part of the Fort Snelling Reservation\*

With J. C. Burbank, S. H. Axtell, and S. R. Randolph, he engaged in lumbering on the Platte River, which they named. For some years he went back and forth between St. Paul and Galena, following the millwright's trade. He assisted in building the Goodfrey mill, the first built on the site of St. Anthony's Falls, and the first, except a government mill, on the Minneapolis side. When the excitement arose in regard to the discovery of gold in Pikes Peak, Mr. Reid determined to go to the mountains. He outfitted with a mule team and journeyed by way of Omaha and the Platte route. Starting April 16, 1860, he reached his destination in the latter part of May, going from Denver to Central City and Black Hawk and after a few weeks proceeding to Grass Valley Bar, on Montgomery Hill below Idaho Springs where he began placer mining.

In the fall of 1860 he went up Fall River and engaged in gold and silver mining. In 1861 he was at Buckskin Joe [Park County]. For several years he went back and forth between different mining camps. In 1867 he began prospecting, mining, and lumbering at Georgetown, where he continued until the spring of 1876, and then went to Boulder, Boulder County, investing in Magnolia district. Among the mines he developed were Poor Man's mine, Home Stake, Washington, Galem dome, in all of which and others he is still interested. He was one of the first miners at Leadville in 1878 and invested in mines in which he is still interested. He also incorporated the Blind Tom Company, which owns 20 acres, including within its limits the Blind Tom, Frio, and the Poor Old Soldier mines.

Settling in Ward in June 1888, Mr. Reid began operating as manager for the Utica Mining company. He continued in that capacity until he met with an unfortunate accident through "butting the ship" (as miners term it). His scalp and head were horribly wounded, but he retained his hold and a man on the level stopped the ship, into which he managed to crawl and was taken to the top of the shaft. The stunning blow did not cause him to lose consciousness and such was the vigor of his constitution he recovered in a short time. To his perseverance is largely due the success of the Utica mine. He used his influence in getting the company interested in the construction of the flume from the foot of Mount Audubon to Utica, whence it is taken to Camp Talbot, and he superintended the construction of the upper flume. He has spent some time in developing the Humboldt mine in which he is part owner.

In June 1862 he married Margaret Temple, their wedding being solemnized on Fall River, Colorado, where her family resided. She died in April 1876 at Georgetown, Colorado. Mr. Reid is a member of the Colorado Pioneer Association.

\*Fort Snelling was a military post in Minnesota, between the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers, south of Minneapolis.

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EMIL J. RIETHMANN (1859)

Emil J. Riethmann was born in Switzerland in 1844 and lived there until he was 4 years of age, when his parents emigrated to America. In the spring of 1859 he determined to face the perils and privations of a trip across the plains in search of wealth. He joined a party that was continually harassed by the Indians but finally succeeded in reaching what is now Denver in safety. He at first located 5 miles from Denver but in a short time moved to his farm of 160 acres on Sand Creek. For 22 years he conducted the Pioneer dairy, marketing its products in Denver. Later this branch was closed when he devoted his time entirely to farming and stock raising--principally cattle.

Having improved his ranch to a high state of cultivation, he built a delightful home in Denver in which to pass his declining years. He was elected county commissioner of Arapahoe County in 1886 and for a number of years was a director of the school board for district No. 14.

Mrs. Mary Riethmann, widow of Emil J. Riethmann, died at her home, 1280 Steele Street, July 13, 1925. She was born in Lucas, Ohio, in 1855. Surviving her are a granddaughter, Lucile Grams, of Denver, and three sisters.

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FREDERICK RIETHMANN (1859)

Frederick Riethmann was born in Switzerland County, Indiana, November 8, 1852. When he was 5 years of age, his parents moved to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where they stayed 2 years, coming from there to Denver.

In 1879 he was married to Miss Maggie Morris and at once moved on his farm near Island station in the northern part of the country.

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JOHN J. REITHMANN (1858)

John J. Reithmann was born in Lausanne, Switzerland, November 20, 1838. At the age of 10 he came with his parents to America, locating in Indianapolis, Indiana, where he received a public school education. In the spring of 1858 the family moved to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and in the fall he went with his brother, L. D. Reithmann, and another companion across the plains with an ox team. Reaching a point known as Rough and Ready, about 2 1/2 miles down the Platte, they erected a cabin, in which his brother spent the winter, he himself remaining but 12 days, returning to Council Bluffs. He carried the first mail bag between here and the Missouri River.



In March 1859 he again came to Denver and engaged in manufacturing crackers. He was married in Indianapolis February 3, 1863, to Miss Magdalena Filbeck of that city and has a family of four children, three sons and one daughter.

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LOUIS D. REITHMANN (1858)

Louis D. Reithmann was born in Lausanne, Switzerland, May 8, 1842. With his parents in 1848 he came to the U. S. and settled in Utica, New York. In the fall of 1858 he crossed the plains in company with his brother, John J., and immediately engaged in mining.

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HENRY REITZE (1858)

Henry Reitze, of German birth, went to London at the age of 18 to learn the baking business, at which he worked 6 years, then he came to America. He first settled at Bridgeport, Connecticut. In 1857 he went to Nebraska and engaged in farming, 12 miles from Omaha. In 1858, attracted by the reports of gold discoveries in Colorado, he traded his farm for a yoke of oxen with which he crossed the plains to Denver. Here he sold his team and opened the first bakery in Colorado with which he made \$3500 in 8 months.

He then began mining in Nevada Gulch, which he continued a few months and then returned to Nebraska, was married and immediately returned with his wife to Denver.

Henry Reitze [of] Omaha and E. Karcyensky [sic] from Charelton [sic], Iowa, opened the first bakery in January 1859. The name and style of the firm was E. Karczewsky [sic] and Co. Their first establishment was in a little log structure about 16 feet square. A new building was later erected on Ferry Street.

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JOSEPH C. REMINGTON (1859)

Joseph C. Remington was born in Connorsville, Fayette County, Indiana, April 7, 1831. He began learning the blacksmith trade at the age of 12 in his father's shop and attending school until his 21st year. He then went to Quincy, Illinois, and worked at his trade. Thence to Burlington, Iowa, and engaged at the same occupation.

In 1854 he went to California via New York City and the Isthmus [of Panama] route and carried on blacksmithing for 2 years. He then returned by the Overland route to Warsaw, Illinois, and engaged at his trade. In the spring of 1857 he went to St. Louis, thence to Louisian [Louisiana?], Missouri, then to Bowling Green, Missouri, and engaged in the mercantile business.

In the spring of 1859 he came to Colorado and worked at his trade in Golden until the following fall and then returned to Bowling Green and settled up his business and in the spring of 1860 again came to Golden and engaged at his trade. The following fall he joined Baker's party and prospected through southern Colorado and New Mexico, returning in the spring he again engaged at his trade.

In the spring of 1862 he went to Montana and on the way at Salt Lake City witnessed the Mormonite and Morrisite war, resulting in the death of Joseph Morris. He prospected there 6 months; then returned to Salt Lake City, remaining 6 weeks. Thence to Fort Bridger, Utah. He then accepted a situation as local agent for Ben Holliday's overland stage line, remaining a short time. Then he returned to Golden.

In the fall of 1861 he was elected first sheriff of Jefferson County under the United States Government.

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EVAN EVANS RENO (1860)

Evan Evans Reno was born in Rochester, Pennsylvania, August 26, 1846. He was the son of Thomas and Mary Ann Reno. In 1860 his father, a judge, came to Colorado, making the long cross-country trip in an ox wagon. A sister, now, Mrs. Mariam Allen, Arvada, was kidnapped by Indians on the journey and later redeemed by the payment of some beads and a blanket. Mr. Reno settled with his parents in Arvada where he lived alternately with his residence in Denver until recent years. In 1880 he married Miss Elma Hoops, one of Arvada's early school teachers. She died 3 years later and in 1889 Mr. Reno married Miss Mary Jane Power, also a native of Rochester. Mr. Reno engaged in the real estate business and maintained offices in the Mining Exchange Building.

Mr. Reno died at his home, 617 Gaylord, Denver, after an illness of more than 2 years, June 1, 1930, and is buried at Arvada Cemetery. He is survived by his widow; a daughter, Mrs. David Surie Gold, which whom he made his home; a son, Evan Evans Reno, Jr.; two sisters, Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Blanche Doane, both of Arvada and two grandsons.

Mrs. Mary Powers Reno died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. David S. Gold, 617 Gaylord, February 14, 1931. She had been an invalid 6 years. She was buried in Arvada Cemetery.

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EDWARD A. RESER (1860)

Edward A. Reser was born in Elmira, New York, and came to Wisconsin when a small boy.

In the spring of 1860 he crossed the plains with an ox team and settled in Denver. He built the first toll road up Mt. Vernon [Canyon], now Lookout Mountain, and was also interested in mining in Boulder and Gilpin Counties.

Mr. Reser was married in 1871 to Miss Georgianna Hart. Mrs. Harper Orahoad is a daughter of this union. Mr. Reser died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Clara Hill of Belort [Beloit?], Wisconsin, on January 27, 1920, at the age of 81 years. His wife and daughter survive him.

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ALBERT E. REYNOLDS (1860)

Albert E. Reynolds was born in New York State early in 1840 and grew up in Niagara County where his father was a merchant. Coming to Colorado in 1860, he settled near Fort Lyons.\*

He was a pioneer mining man, cattle man, Indian trader, and trustee of the The Denver University.

Mr. Reynolds died March 29, 1921, at Nashville, Tennessee, at the age of 81 years.

\*Fort Lyon is in Bent County. The town of Lyons is in Boulder County. See, Benson, Maxine, 1994, 1001 Colorado Place Names, p. 73 and 128.

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ALONZO G. RHOADS (1860)

Alonzo G. Rhoads was born in Pierpont, Ashtabula County, Ohio, December 10, 1836. When 20 years old, fascinated by what he heard of the West, he attempted to make the trip across the plains but, meeting much discouragement, turned back and waited 3 years before attempting the journey again. When about 23 years of age he crossed the plains with a team of oxen, arriving in Colorado in July 1860. He located in Russell Gulch, Gilpin County. He engaged in blacksmithing with D. L. Southworth and in 1863 moved to the town of Nevadaville near Central City.

In 1869 he purchased an interest in the Black Hawk Cracker Factory, and in 1879 he opened a cracker factory on the corner of 15th and Stout Streets, Denver. Later he removed to the Hallack Building at 18th and Market Streets where he remained until he disposed of the business to the American Cracker Company in 1890, when he retired from active business life.

He was married to Miss Thalia A. Palmer at Elkader, Iowa, who was born in August 1843 in Ohio.

In 1864 Mr. Rhoads joined Company M., 3rd Colorado Cavalry, and was a member of A. Lincoln, Post No. 4, G.A.R. [Grand Army of the Republic]. He served a 3-year term on the school board and was president of the Colorado Pioneer's Association for two terms. At the time of his death he was treasurer of the Colorado Humane Society and had been director of the Associated Charities. His death occurred at the family home 1919 Grant Street on September 4, 1906.

Mrs. Thalia Rhoads in the early days served as superintendent of schools of Arapahoe County and was president of The Pioneer Ladies Aid Society for the

year 1905. She passed away at her home in Denver December 25, 1923, at the age of 90 years.

The brothers and sisters of Mr. Rhoads were Justus M., deceased; Theresa S., deceased; Ralph W.; Halsey M., deceased; Mrs. Laura A. Berry, deceased; and Mrs. M. Anson.

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JOHN J. RICE (1860)

John J. Rice was born November 18, 1837, in Worcester, Massachusetts, a son of Comfort and Lucinda Rice. In 1855 J. J. Rice left home. For 2 years he worked as a farm hand in Bureau County, Illinois. Thence he went to Kansas and Missouri. After passing 18 months in Caldwell County, Missouri, he and a partner started for Pikes Peak with a team of mules and camping outfit. They arrived in Breckenridge in June 1860 and prospected until the following spring when, as their provisions were growing short, the partner started back for new supplies. On the way he was captured by the Confederates and nothing was ever learned of his fate or of the disposition of the teams and wagons. John J. entered the employ of a man in French Gulch that summer and worked steadily for several months and, as he was not in need of spending his wages, he left it in the hands of his employer. That worthy went to Denver ostensibly to purchase provisions but when he had been gone 6 weeks, and the scanty supplies he had left had become exhausted, Mr. Rice shouldered his blankets and set out for Denver.

Arriving in that city, he found upon inquiry at the old Cherokee Hotel in which his employer had had an interest that the gentleman in question had sold his share in the hostelry and had returned to the East. On his journey from the mines to Denver he had an unusual experience. He had reached a point between Colorado City and Park City, near the foot of Pikes Peak and, upon coming around some rocks, found himself in the midst of a camp of Arapahoe Indians. With rare presence of mind he went bravely forward to the tent of the chief and, throwing down his weapons, told the red man that he was lost and hungry. The chief gave him food and learning where he wished to go cautioned him to beware of some Ute Indians who were encamped below them in the canyon and, putting him upon a horse, escorted him beyond the danger line.

From Denver he went to Boulder Valley to visit his brother, Rufus, but after a few weeks he again took the trail to Black Hawk and Central City and mined until the autumn when he returned and helped his relative in putting up hay.

When the brother enlisted in the Union Army, he remained on his ranch and attended to affairs there. The life became intolerably monotonous to him after two winters and a summer and in the spring of 1864 he returned to the mines and continued his labors there for a year or more.

In 1865 he went to Denver and contracted to drive ox trains across the plains for 2 years. He was to receive \$75 a month and, as he was assistant wagon master and night herder, he was paid \$150 a month for this duty. Later he and two others, boys of the train, bought the whole outfit and, not having ready money, Wells Fargo and Co. took their note for the amount of \$16,500. From that time until the Union Pacific was put through to Ogden [Utah] Mr. Rice carried freight for the express company to different forts and other points.

Next he transported a quantity of goods to Boise City {Idaho} for a few merchants and then sold his train.

Anxious to see old friends and scenes of his youth, he spent the winter of 1870 in the East. Returning in the spring he engaged in the cattle business and took up a claim of 160 acres in the bottoms, 2 miles east of Burlington (as Longmont\* was then called). Building a hut, he persistently toiled at farming and raising cattle for many years, becoming well-to-do and thoroughly respected in the county.

On Christmas Eve 1871, Mr. Rice married Miss Georgiana Simons, a native of Kingsville, Ontario, Canada. To them were born a daughter and two sons, namely Georgiana, wife of H. C. Rundle, a farmer of Boulder County; Harry L. and William J. The sons are both at home and are now managing the ranch.

When his children were grown and the boys were capable of running the homestead, the old love for mining took possession of Mr. Rice and in June 1896 he started for his old mountain haunts. Since that time he has spent his time in prospecting and today has some of the most promising property in Gilpin County. Some of his samples of ore assay as high as \$100 to the ton.

\*See, Benson, Maxine, 1994, 1001 Colorado Place Names, p. 126.

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RUFUS RICE (1860)

Rufus Rice was born in Auburn, Worcester County, Massachusetts, February 26, 1836. He was a son of Comfort and Lucinda (Wood) Rice and was one of nine children. His educational advantages were not such as are commonly afforded the children of this period but he made the best of his limited opportunities and became well posted on general affairs. Soon after attaining his majority he started for the West. Arriving in Illinois, he found employment with a farmer in Bureau County, making double the wages paid men in his former home. He was well pleased. From there he went to Caldwell, Missouri, where he spent 2 years, and in 1860 he set out for Colorado.

He paid \$25 to an emigrant who agreed to take him, his provisions, and supplies through to Colorado. They reached Boulder in June and Mr. Rice, leaving his provisions and supplies with his companion, went into the Gold Hill district to prospect. Returning after a week he found the emigrant had disappeared and had sold his stores, with the explanation that he had become homesick and had started East. Then he was left in a new country with little money and no provisions. He returned to Gold Hill and secured work as an experience blaster. He then went to Boulder Valley and took up a claim a mile and a half east of Burlington. He engaged in cutting hay and marketing it in the mountains, often obtaining \$60 a ton. Then the war broke out and he enlisted in Co. 1 [L?] Second Colorado Cavalry and continued in the Union Army from the fall of 1862 to 1865.

In the spring of 1863, to St. Louis he was sent from Denver--from St. Louis to the front. At Pilot Knob [Missouri?] he and his companions built a fort after which they were sent to the western part of Missouri and met Price who was on his raid through that section. After defeating him in the battle of Shilop [Shiloh? in southwestern Tennessee], where General Marmaduke was captured, they

went to the Kansas frontier where skirmishes with the enemy were a daily occurrence. Later they had several encounters with the Indians along the Arkansas River and in the fall of 1865 they were mustered out of service at Leavenworth. Returning to Colorado Mr. Rice preempted a claim, and after 6 years he homesteaded a quarter section of land adjoining his other property on the south. At that time ditches were made through the upland and, by a system of irrigation, land was increased ten-fold in value. On account of the better location he removed his home to the piece of property last taken up by him and has since resided there.

On July 6, 1877, the marriage of Rufus Rice and Miss Kate Rowe [sic] was solemnized in Denver. Mrs. Rice is a daughter of Appleton and Rosella (Field) Roe [sic]. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Rice, Mamie B. and Maud A., were educated in the Longmont High School and academy and are accomplished young ladies.

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S. A. RICE (1860)

S. A. Rice was born in Wayne County, New York, June 1, 1837. In 1859 he started for Pikes Peak but abandoned the journey when he had reached Lancaster, Kansas, and practiced medicine there one year. In the spring of 1860 he resumed his journey across the plains and after a tedious journey arrived in Denver where for about a year he clerked for his father-in-law, J. W. Smith. After which he went into a general mercantile business for himself in the old Filmore Block.

He lost his entire stock in the fire of 1863.

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MRS. LORETTA H. RICH (1859)

Mrs. Rich had come with her parents, two younger brothers, and three younger sisters to Colorado in 1859.

Locating at Central City, [they] later found them[selves] in a mining camp on the Arkansas River between where the towns of Buena Vista and Salida now stand. Loretta, as the oldest child, helped her father in his mining operations. She liked the work for it kept her in the open. She also enjoyed the companionship with her father, for the two were great pals.

Their diggings were about a mile from the log shack in which they lived. Prospects for Christmas were depressing (1863) and they were all quite discouraged; however, on Christmas morning Loretta did get an inspiration. With the help of her brothers and sisters she brought out linen and china that had come across the plains from their Nebraska home and served a dinner in the open. Mock Turkey and dressing, concocted from beef, black bread and gravy made with shorts, all without salt; beans and substitute coffee made from browned bran, were served. Two miner neighbors were invited to the feast and the parents were the guests of honor. The next day, knowing no fear, Loretta inveigled her younger sister into going with her to the working ground. They

carried several torches of pitch pine; one of these was thrown into the waiting pile of brush and as it blazed up they were startled by a weird howl. There in the circle of light sat a huge gray wolf, his howl was answered by his mate. Using the torches to ward off the wolf they succeeded in getting to their cabin.

Mrs. Rich says that she truly found the spirit of Christmas that day. Mrs. Rich is now nearly 80 years old.

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NATHANIEL A. RICH (1860)

Nathaniel A. Rich was born in Cartersville, Bartow County, Georgia, February 27, 1840, a son of J. W. and Charlotte Rich. His father, a native of Habersham County, Georgia, was born about 1798 and was a descendant of an old family of South Carolina and married Charlotte Wofford, a descendant of one of the F.F.V's [First Families of Virginia?]. The Wofford family furnished many patriots during the Revolutionary struggle.

In the fall of 1859 Nathaniel A. started for Colorado. Reaching Leavenworth, Kansas, he spent the winter there. In the spring he and 15 others hired their passage and crossed the plains, making the journey with ox teams, arriving in Denver April 4, 1860. From there he proceeded to Leavenworth [sic] Gulch where he engaged in mining. On the 15th of July he went to California Gulch. He was the first white man in Pleasant Valley to which he gave the name. He also named Badger Creek, Texas Creek, and Squaw Creek, the name of each being suggested by some incident connected therewith.

In 1862-65 he engaged in the mercantile business at Canon City and on Cash Creek, while the winter months were spent in trading with the Indians.

He took up and located the first ranch in South Arkansas Valley where he arrived on his wedding trip in a wagon that had but three wheels and was drawn by one ox. The place which was situated near Salida, was afterward know as Punchõs Springs Ranch. He remained there for 2 years and left in 1867, going to Twelve Mile Park in Fremont County, where he traded with the Utes. He gained the confidence of this tribe of Indians, possibly to a greater degree than any other white man ever possessed, and frequently he used his influence for the protection of his white brethern.

In the summers of 1868 and 1869 he had charge of a mine at Washington Gulch. In 1870 he contracted and built the river road leading from Pine Creek. In the fall of 1871 he finished the section of the river road from Granite to Lake City; afterward he went to California Gulch and worked in the Printer Boy mine.

In the spring of 1872 he went down to near Salida where 10 years before he had discovered a copper mine and there for 18 months he worked the mine.

In the fall of 1873 he returned to Cash Creek and took charge of the night shift on the placer mine while his wife carried on a dairy. Here he spent the summers until 1877. In 1877 he and his wife went to the Black Hills, starting in March and returning in July \$140 in debt. From August until October he was employed on the Western Pass toll road, and then came down to the mouth of the pass and began gathering logs for the building known as Platte station, in the

employ of the St. Louis Co. In 1878-1880 he had charge of the toll road and transfer business and carried on the stage hotel. In 1880 the toll road was abandoned.

He purchased 320 acres of land and all the buildings and soon afterward purchased 468 head of cattle with which he engaged in the cattle business. Later he homesteaded 160 acres and preempted 160 acres, making his ranch a section in extent.

On January 2, 1865, Mr. Rich married Loretta Shields, a native of Davenport, Iowa, and a daughter of Richard and Nancy (McGuire) Shields, who arrived in Denver in 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Rich were the parents of two children: Nathaniel A., born October 18, 1865, died in January 1883; and James W. born September 19, 1867, married Anna Dixon [handwritten and illegible, possibly Dison, Dion] and they were the parents of one daughter Ferne, who married John W. Lord December 24, 1913. To this union were born three children: Eileen Louise born September 3, 1915; Floyd Albert born June 23, 1918; and Elsie Marie born February 5, 1921. Eileen Louise married Herbert Perry and they have a baby born May 9, 1933.

James W. Rich died in 1933 survived by his mother, wife, and the above descendants.

Mrs. Loretta Rich is an honorary member of the Pioneer Women of Colorado.

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JAMES W. RICHARDS (1859)

James W. Richards was born in Roachester, Columbiana County, Ohio, March 4, 1839. When he was 6 weeks old the family moved to Wayne County, Illinois. There he remained until about 20 years of age, then he crossed the plains to Pikes Peak. He arrived a few days after the discovery of gold in Gilpin County. Leaving his companions, he went on foot alone into the mountains, arriving at Russell Gulch penniless. Returning to Denver in company with Hugh Campbell, they built a stable for livery purposes on the corner of Blake and 15th Streets. Here he was joined by his brother, David, and L. K. Crane. Selling his interest in the stable, the three turned their attention to mining. Mr. Crane went to the [Civil] War, and when he returned unscathed he found the two brothers in possession of one of the largest book stores in Colorado.

Then in Central City was the largest book stores which were owned by Mr. Crane's two brothers and they were also in possession of one of the largest book and other property of considerable value which was shared by Mr. Crane. [This paragraph is a true copy.]

Mr. Richards died in May 1883, possessed of a handsome competency. On October 9, 1930, Miss Effie L. Richards, employed at the American National Bank, gave the writer the names of Mr. Richard's children: they were Effie L., Lawrence A., Clarence Me., and Chareles [sic; Charles in the index] W. Richards.

Mrs. Minnie Blanc is the daughter of David Richards.

John T. Richards, also a '59er, brother of the above, [had a] son and daughter, Fred Richards and Ada R. Allen, Loveland.



WILLIAM H. RICKER (1860)

William H. Ricker was born in Peru, Maine, in August 1843, a son of William Ricker, a soldier in the War of 1812. While crossing the Fountain River in Colorado [the father?] was drowned in 1867.

When 17 years of age the family removed to Lawrence, Kansas. He spent some years in Lawrence and was there at the time the town was destroyed prior to the war. In 1860 he came to Colorado, settling in Pueblo, then a small trading point. He assisted in building one of the first houses in the town. There are few now living who remember Pueblo as it was in 1860. Many have the impression that it was a Mexican town, but the real facts are that the word "pueblo" is indicative of a half-civilized Indian tribe from Mexico, and the city was at one time an Indian village inhabited by those Pueblos.

For 2 years the Mormons also made it their headquarters, but finally went farther west to Utah. At the time Mr. Ricker came to Pueblo, the channel of the Arkansas River was different from what it is now. Then it was very crooked, and one bend ran up to what is now First Street, while another part ran near the present site of the Union Depot, and in other places it has also been greatly changed. Mr. Ricker and his party laid out the town. There being no surveyor among them, they sent to Denver for one, and as there were no government field Notes the town was laid out by the compass, which accounts for the fact that the streets do not run directly north and south.

After one year in Pueblo he went to the mountains. In the fall of 1861 he first saw Denver, then a mere village. There he enlisted in Company B, First Colorado Infantry and was assigned to duty on the frontier of New Mexico.\* For 2 years he engaged in guarding property and fighting Indians and was stationed at Fort Riley [Kansas?, near the Kansas River] and other forts on the Arkansas. During one winter provisions were so scarce that the allowance was limited to 4 ounces of flour a day, which, with a small amount of coffee, composed the rations.

One of the most desperate struggles in which he took part was that at Pigeon Ranch, where his regiment, though small in numbers, held the Texans back for the entire day. Many of the important battles of the regiment have never been mentioned in history, and there are comparatively few who are aware of the extent of service rendered by the First.

Upon his discharge from the Army he settled on the Solomon River near Minneapolis, Kansas, where he remained for 5 years. In the fall of 1870 he returned to Pueblo where he made his home, engaging in the stock business and for some years he had the leading livery.

He owns property on West 12th Street and on the mesa, which he rents. He also owns the residence at 605 West 12th Street, which he occupied.

In 1891 Mr. Ricker married Mrs. Martha J. (Reynolds) Hall, a daughter of Patrick H. Reynolds, a farmer of Ohio.

\*New Mexico was admitted to the Union in 1912.

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LYDIA MARIA RING (1860)

Miss Ring's advent to Denver spells the life of the typical pioneer. She had already known pioneering in Kansas when she came father West. She came from Leavenworth, Kansas, in a prairie schooner, driven by 12 yoke of oxen, a trip that took 42 days.

Miss Ring opened the first school in Denver in May 1860 and remained in the frontier town at her post until 1864, through a period of Indian massacres, cyclones, and floods. The first school was a log cabin with a "store front," typical of the frontier school located at about 16th and Market. The hand bell used at this school is now in the State Museum, having been presented by the Territorial Daughters of Colorado to the State Historical Society on May 25, 1928.

Miss Ring left here for Valley Falls, Kansas. She left the bell with a pioneer family. It later came into possession of the Territorial Daughters.

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JOHN W. RITCHIE (1860)

John W. Ritchie came to Denver in 1860 by wagon train from Iowa. He joined the 3rd Regiment Co. B. Colorado Cavalry in 1864 and took part in the Black Hawk Indian troubles. He was shot during the battle of Sand Creek and never entirely recovered from his wounds.

He later became a builder and contractor. He was postmaster from 1862 to 1870 at Valmont, an early settlement in Boulder County. He built a portion of the South Park railway.

Mr. Ritchie died following an operation at St. Joseph's Hospital on October 17, 1912. He was a charter member of the Black Hawk Masonic Lodge No. 11 A.F. & A. M. The family home is at 4965 Meade Street, where Mr. Ritchie lived with an only surviving daughter, Mrs. B. F. Lewis.

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JOHN W. ROBB (1860)

John W. Robb was born at Vernon, Jennings County, Indiana, of Scottish parentage, on the 15th of July 1838.

The public schools afforded him his educational opportunities and in his youthful days he worked in his father's woolen factory until he reached the age of 15. In 1855 the family moved to Washville [Walshville?], Montgomery County, Illinois, after which he left home at the age of 21 years and traveled through Missouri and Kansas. In April 1860, accompanied by two of his brothers, he started for Pikes Peak and on the 15th day of May arrived in Denver from which point he proceeded to Central City. He engaged in prospecting and mining and

later he assisted in building a ditch from the Fall River to Nevada City [Nevadaville?]. In September 1861 he enlisted in Company K of the First Colorado Cavalry, serving 4 months. At the Battle of Franklin on Dick River, in 1864, and while on picket duty at night, Mr. Robb was captured, stripped of his uniform, and marched to the Fort Columbia stockade in Tennessee, transferred to several points, having marched 700 miles barefooted and suffering all the miseries and tortures of prison life. On the approach of Union forces he was paroled and returned to his command at Nashville, Tennessee. With the close of the war, Mr. Robb returned to Colorado to find that his agent, in whose care he had placed his interests, had made his escape, and his property, amounting to \$38,000 had been sold, regardless of the act of Congress, giving a soldier a year to return to his mines. It was then Mr. Robb purchased 160 acres of land 4 miles west of Denver on the West Colfax Road, in Jefferson County. During the intervening years he has sold all but 10 acres, which now constitute his home place where he lives with his daughter Martha, his wife having passed away.

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THOMAS H. ROBBINS (1860)

Thomas H. Robbins was born in Parke County, Indiana, July 6, 1832, one of eight children born to Isaac and Nancy (Kirby) Robbins.

Shortly after he was 21 years of age Thomas married Miss Elizabeth Fisher, a native of Edgar County, Illinois, their marriage being solemnized on October 2, 1853. Afterward he settled upon a farm in Dallas County, Iowa, and there remained until 1860, when, with two others he outfitted for the West, and with a team of mules started for Colorado. On May 19th of that year he reached Denver, then a small hamlet with a few cabins. Going to Gilpin County with his companions, he spent 3 months in mining and then with them took a contract to improve a ranch in Arapahoe County, 6 miles below Denver. There he remained for one year after which he went to Idaho Springs and engaged in mining.

On March 1, 1863, he returned to Iowa for his family and on the 4th of July, accompanied by them and also bringing some 13 head of cattle, he arrived in Denver. From there he proceeded to the head of Bear Creek and settled down to ranch life. In 1867 he removed from there to a ranch he purchased near Colorado Springs and which is now in the limits of the city. Then he located 2 1/2 miles southeast of Howbert in Park County, where he carried on a large cattle business. In 1893, disposing of his cattle, he devoted his attention to the raising of sheep.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Robbins consisted of 15 children, six of whom are deceased. Living are Nancy, wife of Michael Foster, living near Durango; Sarah, Mrs. William Vermillion of Park County; Edward of Park County; Lewis and Asa who are ranching in Park County; Lillie at home; Emma, wife of John Wilson of El Paso County; Chattie and James at home.

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S.K. ROBERTS (1859)

Judge S. K. Roberts was born in Sterling, Kentucky. He came to Colorado in 1859, settling at Colorado City, going from there to Olathe and finally to Fountain.

During his residence in Colorado he was always engaged in mining. Judge Roberts died at his home at Fountain January 29, 1908, at the age of 90 years. He is survived by seven children, 19 grandchildren. Four reside in Denver: Margaret and James Boutwell; Arthur and Charlotte Clark. Three grandchildren, Mrs. Dollie Boutwell, Arthur B. Clark, and Mrs. Clara Reese.

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GEORGE ROBERTSON (1859)

George Robertson was born at Medina, New York, June 12, 1826, a son of John and Frances (Westerdale) Robertson, natives of England. When a boy, George was apprenticed to a miller at Lockport, New York, a town that then had no railroads, but was reached by steam packets running on the canal.

After 3 years he went to Buffalo and secured employment with John T. Noye in whose machine factory he remained for 2 years. Afterward going to Cleveland, Ohio, he engaged in milling there for 5 years. His next location was in Canada where he milled in various places, principally Chatham and London. Later he went to Detroit and remained there until the "boom" started in Chicago when he went to that place, securing work at \$7 a day.

When the first reports came of the discovery of gold in the mountains of Colorado he determined to seek his fortune in the West. He left St. Joseph with an ox team and arrived in Denver June 13, 1859. That now great city was then a mere mining camp, destitute of houses or improvements of any kind. In the fall of the same year he went to Gregory Gulch and in the spring of 1860 proceeded to Russell Gulch, but soon sold his claims and returned to Denver.

In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in Company A, First Colorado Cavalry, which saw considerable service on the borders of Old Mexico. At Pigeon's Ranch he assisted in rescuing the train from Colonel Sibley, who was in command of the Texans. He also participated in other small engagements and did considerable escort duty. One week before Christmas in 1864 he was honorably discharged. Going to Pueblo Mr. Robertson embarked in the cattle business. He started milling for Baxter Thatcher in 1866 and for 21 years was interested in the same mill, which was the first built there. In 1865 he had come through this valley on a hunting tour, and assisted in putting up the first log building erected on Kirber Creek.

When he left the old Pueblo mill in 1887 he went to Saguache County and bought the mill west of town, which he operated. In 1890 he remodeled it thoroughly and put in the roller process, increasing the capacity to 35 barrels. The management of the mill is now in the hands of his son, while he is living retired.

In 1868 he married Sarah Humble, a native of Iowa, but who at the time of her marriage resided in Pueblo. They became the parents of three children: Minnie, wife of T. J. Dofflemeyer of San Bernardino, California; George H., who is manager of his father's mill; and Annie May, who married Charles W. McDonald and resides in Victor, Colorado.

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#### SOLOMON ROBESON (1859)

Solomon Robeson was a native of Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, a son of Joseph and Sarah E. (Roof) Robeson, the latter a native of Pennsylvania of German descent. He was one of a family of seven sons and four daughters.

In 1856 he moved to Astoria, Illinois, where he engaged in farming. In 1859 he crossed the plains by ox train from Fort Leavenworth over the Smoky Hill route to Denver, where he arrived May 15, 1859. On the way he met discouraged people returning, believing that nothing but starvation availed a prospector in Colorado. While they were in Denver resting from their long journey, news came of the discovery of gold at Gregory's camp. Mr. Robeson hastened to Central City, where he engaged in prospecting and mining.

Returning East in the spring of 1860, he came to Colorado a second time and resumed prospecting at Central City. In the fall of 1860 he again went back, remaining until the spring of 1862, when he came with his brother and others and went over the range from Gunnison, where he engaged in gulch mining. He went from there to Black Hawk, where he worked on for a time. On March 14, 1863, he started for Montana,\* driving 12 miles and engaging in gulch mining on his arrival at the gold diggings. While there he discovered Colorado Gulch. When fall came he returned to Illinois, where he spent the winter and in the spring again came to the mountains; his brother Thomas, who was in charge of the mines, having died during his absence. After having remained in Gilpin County until 1867, he located in Georgetown where he made his home. Among the mines he discovered are the Ruby lode, Great Western, Charter Oak, Fish, Illinois, Central, Louisa, Rosa, Robbie, Horace, Morrison, Crystal, etc., some of which have been good producers.

In Newcastle, Ohio, he was married to Miss Louisa Zimmerman, who was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, a daughter of David and Rebecca (Giffin) Zimmerman. Mr. and Mrs. Robeson were the parents of three children: David, Sarah Ellen, and Jacob. Solomon Robeson was a member of the Colorado Pioneers' Association.

Jacob H. Robeson, son of Solomon and Louisa Robeson, was born near Astoria, Illinois, August 15, 1861, coming to Colorado with his parents in 1871. He followed mining. He was superintendent of the Mayflower mine in Idaho Springs in 1887, later becoming superintendent of the Dives Pelican mine, of which the underground workings extend over 20 miles, being the largest of any mine in Colorado. It is a remarkable fact that the Dives Pelican mines paid more taxes in 1897 on gross output than all the mining interests of Clear Creek County. On April 4, 1898, he was elected mayor of Georgetown.

He was married in Idaho Springs to Miss Nellie Rose Smith Williams who was born in Warsaw, Indiana. They have two\*\* children, Chester Woodson and Lawrence Jerome, but the older of these sons died at 4 months.

Mrs. Louise Robeson came to Colorado in 1860, settling in Georgetown where she remained until the time of her death, which occurred May 5, 1920, at the age of 83 years. She is survived by one son, J. H. Robeson and one\*\* daughter, Mrs. Ella Adams, former superintendent of schools of Clear Creek County.

\*"Montana" may not refer to the State. See Benson, Maxine, 1994, 1001 Colorado Place Names, p. 140. Montana City was an early name for Denver.

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#### CAPTAIN NELSON C. ROE (1860)

Nelson C. Roe was born in Cortland County, New York, June 19, 1825, a son of Sylvester M. and Mary (Chatterton) Roe. He pursued his studies in the schools of his native county until 17 years of age, when he went to Elmira and engaged in clerking for a time. On his return to Cortland County, he embarked in business for himself but in 1852 came West, stopping first at Chicago from which place he shipped produce to New York.

Later he went to San Francisco by way of Cape Horn [southern end of South America], and in 1855 located in Iowa, where he was first engaged in buying grain. For 2 years he was also captain of a steamboat on the Mississippi River, running from St. Louis to St. Paul. He then settled in Lyons [Lyon County?], Iowa, where he engaged in buying and shipping grain. In 1860 he had crossed the plains to Denver where he spent the summer but was not enough impressed by the country to stay.

By the urgent request of Governor Kirkwood of Iowa and his Adjutant General Baker, Captain Roe formed a company during the Civil War, raising 80 men and marching them into camp within two days. Upon his arrival the governor commissioned him captain of Co. K, 26th Iowa Infantry.

They participated in many important battles. Having served 2 years and 14 days, and through the personal effort of General Logan, he received his honorable discharge. In the spring of 1872 he returned to Colorado locating at Evans, Colorado, which at that time was three times as large as Greeley. He was clerk of the school board when they built the large school house.

He was interested in business there until 1879. In 1880 he removed to Greeley and from that time to 1894 engaged in farming, but ill health compelled him to retire from active work in the latter year and he located in the city. In the fall of 1894 he was elected justice of the peace without a single dissenting vote.

On the first of October 1846 Captain Roe was united in marriage with Miss Katherine L. Tupper, a stepdaughter of the well-known Brick Pomeroy. They have one son, Rorbert [Robert?] S., who is engaged in mining near Gunnison and is the principal owner and manager of the Courtland Gold and Silver Mining Company.

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ROBERT S. ROE (1859)

Robert S. Roe was born at Clapham, Common, near London, England, October 8, 1839. When 11 years of age, he came to America with his parents and was educated in the higher mathematics and languages in the public schools of Belvidere, Illinois. In the spring of 1859, he came to Colorado, arriving June 22nd, and began mining in Russell Gulch, Gilpin County.

In 1862 he was appointed 2nd lieutenant of the 2nd Colorado Infantry by Colonel J. H. Leavenworth. Mr. Roe has been actively identified with the up building and growth of the Baptist Church and especially useful in forwarding of the development of the Railroad Union mission.

His wife was the daughter of Rev. Dr. Steadman, president of the Baptist College in Yorkshire, England.

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HON. MERRICK A. ROGERS [sic] (1860)

Merrick A. Roger [sic] was born in Dexter at the Falls of the Black River near Watertown, Jefferson County, New York, December 28, 1838. At 19 years of age he entered a law office in Freeport, Illinois.

In the spring of 1860 he decided to try his fortune in the mining districts of the Rocky Mountains and started at once, arriving in Denver June 3, 1860. Mr. Rogers was married in May 1867 to Miss Ellen A. Bedford of Jo Daviess County, Illinois, and has two daughters.

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JOHN Q. A. ROLLINS [no date]

John Q. A. Rollins was born in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, the 16th of June 1816. His father was a Baptist preacher and his mother a Christian woman of much strength of character and the son consequently received the strict religious training of the time. He was also favored by a good common school education, adapted to the active business life which he has since led.

Mr. Rollins left his home in Moultonborough, New Hampshire, at the age of 18 to try his independent fortune, and arrived in Boston in 1834 and found employment with Curtis Guild wholesale grocer, No. 28 Merchants Row, near old Faninie [Faneuil?] Hall. In 1835 he determined to go West and with carpet bag in hand took a boat to New York and Albany, thence went by rail to Schenectady, over the first railroad westward. Thence by canal part of the way, working his passage on the "tow-path" to Buffalo. Thence to Detroit by steamer and thence to Chicago on foot, making 45 miles a day and glorying in beating the stages and boats into the young city.

His first experience there was an attack of the measles, so severe that he came near dying and would have died but for--as he expressed it--a cast-iron will and constitution to match. His next experience was being robbed of \$60 and an old watch, all his earthly possessions. But nothing daunted, he got possession of the ground between Black and Randolph Street bridges by the river bank, 400 feet for \$200 and soon after sold out to Dyer and Chapin for \$400 quick sale and large profits, now the property is worth millions. He took up a quarter section of land on the west side of the North Branch of the Chicago River on which land he cut 200 tons of hay the first year and sold the same and a part of the land to Mr. Clybourn for \$2000 and abandoned the rest of the land as it was then nothing but a mud hole and thought to be worthless, though now all built over with the most costly buildings of Chicago and worth millions. In company with Mr. Dyer, at one time mayor of Chicago, he again invested in land. Selling at a profit, Mr. Rollins went to Belvedere, where, in company with R. S. Maloney, ex-member of Congress, and his brothers, R. S. and Plummer, took up about 2000 acres of the best land in Illinois. This fine estate was put in the control of Mr. Rollins, the whole of which was fenced and 500 acres broken and put into crops in the spring of 1836.

Here he concluded to make a home and in April of that year was married to a lady whom he represents as one of the purest Christian woman that ever lived and this testimony to her character and worth is borne out by all who ever knew her. She died at Rollinsville, Colorado, March 6, 1880, having been for nearly 50 years a member of the Presbyterian Church and having performed all life's duties, making a happy life for her husband and family.

Mr. Rollins divided the big farm with the Maloneys. In the meantime he engaged various forms of trading and travel. Not only has he been a pioneer and explorer in the States but in 1865 took a hundred Mormons to Utah and a train of 39 teams loaded with goods for the Salt Lake merchants.

In the spring of 1860 he caught the Pikes Peak fever and outfitting at his Belvidere farm with 19 teams started for Colorado in company with Col. James McNassor, now of Denver. From Omaha, with machinery and supplies added, they rolled out with 40 teams about the middle of July, bound for the land of gold; silver was not thought of then. Arriving at Denver late in the season, the partners divided their goods and Mr. Rollins sent part of his to a new town--which he and others had started at the junction of the Platte and Cache la Poudre Rivers--and part to Gold Dirt in Gilpin County, where he set up a [gold-]quartz mill in the winter of 1860-61. This was a six stamper, completed in February, and the first week's run resulted in a clean up of \$1,475 from six cords\* of ore, taken from his own claim on the famous Gold Dirt lode. This encouraged him to enlarge his mill to 16 stamps and to buy all the claims he could get hold of on the Gold Dirt. Here he continued to mine and mill the ores and trade in mines and mills until 1864, when he went to New York, and was there one of the moving spirits in the organization of the Hope, Eagle, Perigo and Rollins Mining Companies, in each of which he had large stock interests.

Knowing better than any other living man the intrinsic value of the Gold Dirt mine, Mr. Rollins never lost sight of the district but watched, and as fast mining companies or discouraged individuals abandoned their claims he relocated them under the [Mining] Law of 1872, which required a certain amount of annual work or for future of right [sic, this rather strange statement: "...or for ..."]. He states that he has expended above \$300,000 of his own money in the purchase, relocation and improvement of mining property in the district, so that in 1879 he became the owner of 20,000 lineal feet of gold-bearing veins, 300 acres of placer gold mining claims and 2000 acres of the best farming and



timber land in the State, all in and around old Gold Dirt and his residence at Rollinsville where he cultivates his large mountain farm, the value of which crop is about \$8000 annually.

Since his arrival in Colorado, Mr. Rollins has been engaged in a number of important enterprises. He was at one time the partner of D. A. Butterfield of early overland stage and freight line fame. He put \$74,000 into the business of the firm of Butterfield and Rollins of Denver, most of which was lost. He also put \$60,000 into the Salt Works in South Park and into mines in Park County, Colorado. He and his son, John A. Rollins, of Belvidere, Illinois, are yet the owners of the South Park Salt Works and also of the principal part of the famous Phillips lode at Buckskin Joe or Laurette\*\* in Park County, out of which in the early day, over \$400,000 was taken by its then owners--Stancel, Harris and Bond. He was also one of the firm of the Rollins, Lane and Hall Salt Works Company in South Park, putting about \$40,000 cash in this enterprise.

Mr. Rollins was the projector and constructor of the wagon road from Rollinsville over the Snoway [Snowy Range, southeastern Wyoming?] Range to Hot Sulphur Springs in the Middle Park when he built a bridge across Grand River that has been in use for 6 years, most of the time free. This road is 40 miles long and cost Mr. Rollins \$20,000. He was also at one time half owner and kept in repair the old toll road from Denver by way of Golden to Black Hawk and Central City in Gilpin County. Besides this he has expended about \$20,000 in building free roads in and about Gilpin County for the benefit of the country.

During the excitement on building up of the city of Cheyenne in Wyoming, he took advantage of it and built a \$30,000 hotel there. This enterprise was intended for the benefit of a brother but was not fortunate, owing to the removal of the machine shops of the Union Pacific Railroad to Laramie City.

Mr. Rollins' long experience on the frontiers of the Far West has given him an intimate knowledge of the Indian character and has often brought him and his men into conflict with the "red devils," as he calls them, who always came out second best in any contest with him. He was in the neighborhood at the time of the massacre on the Little Blue in 1865 when the savages killed and mutilated in the most shocking manner about 40 white men, women, and children, and there helped to bury some of the poor, unfortunate settlers. The next spring, when the Indian war had spread over all the plains and into Montana and Utah, Mr. Rollins was called to Salt Lake to look after a train of 39 wagons he had sent after a train of wagons laden with goods for the Mormon merchants and, during this perilous journey, had some contests with Indians and many narrow escapes and was a witness to the falling of many a soldier and settler before the merciless savages.

As an instance of their barbarous cruelty, he mentions seeing two teamsters or emigrants tied to their wagons, and all the goods the fiends did not want to carry off were piled about their victims and set on fire, burning the two men at the stake. A little further on were found an old woman and child bound up in a feather bed which was on fire and the woman and child were burned to death. After the settlement of his business in Salt lake City he found that all travel and communication eastward had been cut off by the Indian war but, determined to return, he started on foot for Denver across the wide unsettled country with only one man for a companion, and he feels that only a protecting Providence preserving his life for some good purpose kept him to his journey's end.

In 1865 when he had plenty of money he visited his old home in Moultonborough, New Hampshire, where he bought an old favorite farm of 240 acres for his aged parents, thus securing for them a loved and beautiful home.

\*"Cord" is not the usual measurement employed by the mining industry. As a measurement, it is 128 cubic feet of material.

\*\*Buckskin Joe or Laurette, see: Benson, Maxine, 1994, 1001 Colorado Place Names, p. 27.

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MARTIN B. ROLLINS (1860)

Martin B. Rollins and his wife, Sophia, were natives of Illinois. They arrived in Denver August 1, 1860. They were the parents of two children: Mrs. M. H. Wilbur of Colorado Springs and Mrs. Lawrence E. Greenleaf of 10322 So. Wood Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Mrs. Rollins passed away in 1907.

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OSCAR ROOP (1860)

Oscar Roop was born and raised in Toledo\* and came to Colorado in 1860. By hiring out as a driver of an ox train from Leavenworth to Denver, his long journey across the plains was attended with profit rather than expense. After a brief rest in Denver, he with his companions went to Russell Gulch where he mined for a short time and then went to Idaho Springs, returning to Denver in the fall of 1861.

He was married in 1864 to Miss Cedelia Church of Oshaloosa\* and had two children.

\*Toledo and Oskaloosa (not Oshaloosa) are towns in Iowa.

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MANSEL H. ROOT (1860)

Mansel H. Root was born in Stratford [Strafford?], Orange County, Vermont, August 28, 1818. At the age of 20 he served an apprenticeship at the mason's trade. In his 23rd year he was employed as foreman in the construction of the Indian Orchard, Holyoke and a number of other dams, and in bridge [and] pier building for various incorporated companies in Massachusetts, which position he held during the succeeding 6 years. After which, from 1847 to 1852, he was outside superintendent for the Glasgow Gingham Manufacturing Co., at South Hadley Falls, Massachusetts. He had charge of the receiving and shipping of goods and the oversight of a large number of men variously employed round the mills. He then went to Richmond, Virginia. In 1854 he returned to Massachusetts and superintended the building of the Goshen Reservoir Dam at the

town of Goshen, 9 miles north of Northampton. In the spring of 1855 he moved to Westfield, Iowa, where he engaged in contracting.

He erected the Northern Iowa University and a number of mills, and various other public and private buildings. In the spring of 1860 he crossed the plains to the Pikes Peak country and located in Lake Gulch in what is now Gilpin County and engaged in taking contracts for stripping placer mines (removing the surface dirt from off the pay dirt) and for building wagon roads. The following fall he was employed by Smith and Chaffee to superintend the Bob Tail and Kent County mines. In the fall of 1862 he returned to Iowa.

In the spring of 1864 he again came to Colorado, locating in Central City and engaged in contracting and the superintending of various kinds of work. He owns 800 acres of patented lands in Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties.

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WILLIAM N. ROOT (1860)

"How times have changed" and they really have when Wm. Root compares today, October 8, 1928, with the days of 1860, the year he first came to Denver. On that first memorable trip West the excited Wm. spurred his father and mother on to the glory of the mountains as they had heard them described. As he talked, the picture arose of the happy family of three, mother, father and son crossing the plains inhabited only by Indians, "But they were friendly that year."

The cart was drawn by oxen and the wealth of the family was represented by the two cows that followed close on the wheels of the covered wagon. After a month's travel from Fayette, Iowa, Root and his father and mother landed on the banks of Cherry Creek. They had reached Denver and their happiness was complete. "But we hadn't foreseen that hardships that naturally come with winter in a strange place where the facilities for keeping warm and furnishing food run low." The family remained and later went to Cripple Creek\* and engaged in mining. In the summer of 1862, the family returned to Fayette, Iowa, but the blood of the West had become deeply embedded in their veins and they left the following summer for Cripple Creek. From C. C. they moved to Central City and while there Wm. joined the Third Colorado Cavalry. Since then his life has been a series of mining positions and newspaper jobs, living in whatever State he and his wife "hung their hats," until they definitely established their home in Oakland, California, a few years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Root have been visiting relatives in Denver and will return to their home on the Pacific Coast.

\*Cripple Creek did not become an active mining community until 1891. Koschmann and Bergendahl, 1968, Principal Gold-Producing Districts of the United States, U. S. Geological Survey Prof. Paper 610, p. 117-118.

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JOHN ROSS [no date]

John Ross was born in Jackson County, Ohio, in 1838, one of six children born to John and Mary (Evans) Ross. The father was born in Wales of Scotch

parentage and on coming to this country settled in Ohio at an early day. His mother, Mary Evans, was a native of Wales.

John Jr. was educated in the district schools of his native State. At the age of 20 he started out to make his own way in the world, first going to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he spent one year.

In 1860 he came to Colorado and after spending a year in traveling over the State he located in Pueblo County when it contained no towns or railroads. His ranch, which he located in 1863 along the Arkansas River, is improved with a fine residence, good barns and outbuildings and is watered by his own private ditch. He also has a fine orchard and apiary, and is engaged in both farming and stock raising. He has been remarkably successful in his undertakings and is one of the most prosperous and substantial citizens of his community.

In 1872 Mr. Ross was united in marriage with Miss Lavada E. Wiggins, a native of North Carolina and a daughter of W. A. Wiggins, who was a Confederate soldier of the Civil War and participated in the Battles of Fredericksburg, Antietam, and Gettysburg. Mr. Wiggins makes his home with Mr. and Mrs. Ross.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross became the parents of four children: Mary, wife of W. L. Russell, who lives near Boone, Colorado; William Buford, Maud, and Walter, all at home.

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#### JOHN RAMSEY ROTHROCK (1858)

John Ramsey Rothrock was born in Belleforte [Bellefonte?], Center [Centre] County, Pennsylvania, on the 3rd of April 1834. His youthful training was that which is generally received by the farm bred boy, and his educational opportunities were those accorded by the public schools near his father's home. When he attained his majority he made his way to Nebraska as a member of a surveying party. In 1858 he became one of a company of 32 who traveled over the country with ox and horse teams to Colorado. They arrived in Boulder County in November of that year and made their way to the site of the present city of Boulder. Nineteen out of the 32 returned Eastward that fall, but 13 remained to spend the winter in little pioneer cabins which they built back of the rocks at a point sometimes known as "The Needles." Mr. Rothrock was the last survivor of the original 13. Associated with John Hall, he surveyed the public square and the first 100 lots in Boulder.

In the spring of 1859 he engaged in gulch mining on Gold Run near Gold Hill and subsequently went with the John Gregory party on a prospecting trip in North Park. Upon his return he was associated with George Williamson in the purchase of several placer claims in Spring Gulch in Gilpin County and in 1860 he made his way to California Gulch near Leadville. In the fall of that year he returned to Longmont and took up the business of stock raising and ranching.

On January 2, 1867, Mr. Rothrock was married to Miss Eliza C. Buford, a daughter of Wm. and Mary A. (Jones) Buford and to them were born two sons: Wm. H., now living in Longmont, and John E., who is interested in the Howe Allen Mercantile Co., Denver. Mr. Rothrock died April 23, 1915, at the age of 81 years and 20 days.

WILLIAM M. ROWORTH (1860)

William M. Roworth was born in Livingston County, New York, in 1831. In the spring of 1860, he started from St. Joseph, Missouri, and crossed the plains to Colorado and located in Central [City] the 24th of May 1860 and immediately opened a bakery and from that worked into groceries. In 1864 he added hardware and general merchandise, with good success.

He was chosen mayor in 1866 and twice reelected. In 1869 he was elected to the legislature, was one of the directors of the Rocky Mountain Bank of Central [City?] for a number of years. In 1872 he purchased a house in Denver, where his family resided. Mr. Roworth passed through the great fire of 1874 without serious loss, his being the only store left standing on Main Street, and the day after the fire he sold out the grocery department and since then has dealt exclusively in hardware.

For 8 years he engaged in stock raising. In 1878 he became a stockholder and director in the Colorado National Bank of Denver. During these years he has been variously associated in business. The original firm was Roworth and Cannon, then W. M. Roworth, then Roworth and Brothers, then W. M. Roworth and Co., then Roworth and Lake, and for more than 3 years, W. M. Roworth. He occupied two stores on Main Street, Central [City?] and besides magazines, he carries an immense stock of hardware and miners' supplies. He is agent for the Hazard Powder Co, and is doing an annual business of \$100,000.

Mr. Roworth was married in 1867.

ANSON RUDD (1860)

Anson Rudd was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, in 1819 and in boyhood became familiar with farm work. But after going to Columbus, Ohio, he was for 3 years employed in the newspaper business by his grandfather Jarvis Pike, a cousin of Capt. Zebulon Pike, for whom Pikes Peak was named. In the winter of 1836-37, he settled in Pike County, Illinois, where he learned the blacksmith trade.

When the Mexican War broke out he enlisted and served with the First Illinois Infantry, Second Registration, remaining in the service until the close of the war when he received an honorable discharge at Santa Fe. Instead of returning to Illinois he went to California where he engaged in mining until 1854 and then returned East via Central America, and then to New Orleans and Pittsfield, Illinois.

In 1857 he became one of the pioneers to Kansas. In 1860 he came by ox and mule team to Denver and from there crossed the mountains to the Arkansas Valley. He was the commissioner to lay out the county and was elected the first lieutenant governor of the State, but did not serve owing to the fact that the election was set aside. He was also the first sheriff of the county and served for two terms as commissioner. His connection with the official life of the county has been varied--he served as provost marshal, oil inspector, postmaster, and clerk of the People's court. He was one of the

locators of the wagon roads to the Wet Mountains Valley and the river road to the upper Arkansas region, as well as the road to Currant Creek and South Park. In 1870 he acted as guide to the German colony that settled in the Wet Mountains Valley. For several years he was president of the Ca-on City Ditch Company.

He was the first warden of the penitentiary under State organization and one of the commissioners to locate that institution.

In 1855 he married Harriett Spencer, a descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins\* of Puritan fame. They became the parents of two children: Anson S., of Canon City, and a daughter, deceased.

In 1860 he built a log house which is till standing in his yard and which was the first house in the place that had a floor. In 1881 it was replaced by a fine residence that is constructed of stone with walls 2 1/2 feet thick.

Anson Spencer Rudd was born June 23, 1861. They were at one time, in 1862, the only white folk in the entire region. The other settlers had left because of the war. For years the cabin was the center of social activity in the section. [Territorial] Gov. John Evans, Gov. S. F. Elbert, Judge Moses Hallett, L. B. France, and many other noted men of the time made it their stopping place when in Canon City. Ute Indian Chiefs Ouray, Washington, Colorow, and Shavano also made the cabin their point of contact with the whites while traveling through. The cabin, despite its 71 years of weathering, is in remarkably good condition. Through the efforts of the Canon City Chamber of Commerce it will be renovated and restored to virtually its original appearance and opened to visitors as a unique memorial to the pioneers of that region. Anson Spencer Rudd will live in the cabin. (May 25, 1931)

\*Plymouth Colony, Its History & People, 1620-1691, by E. A. Stratton, p. 409.

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CHARLOTTE MCKEE RUDD (Daughter of Pioneer-1860)  
JAMES C. MCKEE (1860)

James C. McKee was a native of Ireland, coming to Denver in July 1860. He was owner of an Indian trading post, with his wife, Charlotte M. They came by ox team in 1860, less than a year after the first settlement was made at the Cherry Creek diggings. A daughter, Charlotte, was born soon afterward. With the exception of an interval when he went to the Klondike [Yukon Territory, Canada] during the gold rush there, the family lived in Denver continuously. The Cherry Creek flood of 1864 almost wiped out the McKee family. Their family home was on the banks of the stream and the waters washed it from its foundation. Mr. McKee waded into the stream and rescued his wife and daughter when the house caught upon an overturned wagon.

Charlotte married George T. Rudd. Five children were the result of this union. Mr. Rudd died at her [sic] home--also Mrs. Rudd died there. Mr. Rudd died in 1915. Their home was at 3340 Josephine Street, Denver, Colorado.

Surviving are five children: Mrs. George A. Boyes, Denver; James N. Rudd, Cleveland; Phillips M. and Frank M. Rudd, Pittsburg [Pittsburgh?], and E. M.

Rudd of Long Beach, California. Mrs. Rudd was a member of the Territorial Daughters of Colorado.

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JOHN C. RUFFNER (1860)

John C. Ruffner arrived in Colorado Territory from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in April 1860. In that year he went to Ora Gulch and for many years thereafter he was closely associated with the pioneer development and progress of the State.\* He owned and made a present of So. Pueblo to George M. Chilcott. He wedded Miss Mary Jane Estes, who arrived with her parents in Colorado Territory May 5, 1859, being the first unmarried white woman within the borders of the State.\* They were married at Fort Lupton, Colorado, in April 1861.

Harry Ruffner, son of John C. and Mary Jane Ruffner was born in Denver March 14, 1863. H pursued his early education in the Denver school at the corner of 14th and Arapahoe Streets in the years 1868-70. In the following year he became a student within the high school at Del Norte, Colorado, where he continued his studies until 1875. Taking up newspaper work, he became the first "devil" on the San Juan Prospector, published at Del Norte, and was the first newsboy on the streets of Leadville on the 1st of April 1878.

He founded the Sons of Colorado Society and is the father of Colorado Day. By a first marriage, Mr. Ruffner has a son, Ralph Rockafellow, born in Gunnison, Colorado, who is Colorado's second grandson or representative of the 2nd generation of Colorado-born Ruffners.

On July 27, 1893, in Boulder, Colorado, Mr. Ruffner was married to Miss Mary Theodora Grissom, a daughter of Dr. Eugene Grissom of Raleigh, North Carolina, and a direct descendant of Oliver Wolcott, signer of the Declaration of Independence. To Mr. and Mrs. Ruffner have been born a son and a daughter: Eugene Grissom, who married Miss Violet Dameron, and Lillian Grissom, who married Hubert R. Parson. Both she and her husband died in Aspen, Colorado, on October 23, 1918.

\*Colorado was admitted to the Union August 1, 1876.

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THE GREEN RUSSELL PARTY (1858)

William Green Russell, Dr. L. J. Russell, Joseph C. Russell (three brothers); James H. Pierce and R. J. Pierce, cousins to each other, and cousins to the Russell brothers; Solomon Rowe, brother to Dr. Russell's wife; and Samuel Bates, no connection to any of the above, but the little party all came from Georgia. They were joined in Kansas by W. A. McPhadden, William McKimmons, Theodore Herring, Lute Tierney, J. L. Masterson, and Valcarias Young.

JOHN JOSEPH RYAN (1860)

John J. Ryan was born May 14, 1837, in Roscrea, county Tipperary, Ireland, son of John and Ann (Meacher) Ryan, natives of the same county. He came with his parents to the United States and settled near St. Louis, Missouri, in the early '40s. He attended the public schools of St. Louis and obtained the rudiments of a thoroughly practical education, afterwards taking a course in the first commercial college established in that city. When 18 years of age he went to Davenport, Iowa, to take the position of bookkeeper for a lumber firm in that city.

On the 20th of October 1859 he was united in marriage with Miss Pelagia J. Leonard, daughter of Harvey Leonard, who was a pioneer of Scott County, Iowa, and for 20 years its honored sheriff. After his marriage he started for Colorado with five adventure-loving companions. He went to what is now Kansas City and outfitted with ox teams and train and a year's supplies. They crossed the plains via the old Santa Fe Trail to the Arkansas River, thence up the stream to Pueblo and from there to Denver, where he arrived in April 1860. From there he went to Central City and, buying a gulch claim, engaged in mining. He was unfortunate in his mining ventures and, leaving the mountains, went down to the Big Thompson Valley, where he hoped he might earn money enough to enable him to return to civilization.

In June 1860 he and a Mr. Spencer bought a claim of William C. Stover situated a short distance south of the present city of Loveland and which is still a part of the Ryan estate. Mr. Spencer returned to Iowa later that season, but Mr. Ryan concluded to remain. With the help of a German, he put up more than 50 tons of hay, which he hauled with ox teams to Golden and sold.

He had purchased from a Mr. Tucker of Golden two ox teams and a wagon, agreeing to pay for them when he sold his hay. He kept his engagement promptly and also had money enough left to buy a year's supply of provisions. In the spring of 1861 he sold the remainder of his hay in the stack at \$30 per ton and from that time on to the day of his death he never knew the want of a dollar.

In the fall of 1862 he took a load of vegetables raised on his farm to Fort Halleck, which was then being built by the government, and sold them to the troops stationed there. Teams and teamsters, being scarce in those days, he was employed to haul logs for and help in the construction of the fort buildings. Here he again met Wm. C. Stover who was returning from the Sweetwater County [Wyoming?] and who came down from Fort Halleck to the Big Thompson with Mr. Ryan. In 1863 he with other settlers built the Big Thompson Irrigation and Manufacturing Company's ditch, one of the first irrigating ditches constructed in the Big Thompson Valley.

Mr. Ryan was one of the incorporators and directors of the company. His associates in this enterprise were W. H. Bacon, W. B. Osborn, Joseph Markley, George B. Luce, Thomas Cross, H. B. Chubbuck [Chubbock in index], James M. Smith, Jr., J. D. Bartholf, J. M. Lopen, and John E. Washburn. Mr. Ryan kept the Overland stage station at Namaqua\* [Larimer County] for nearly a year.

In the fall of 1863 he returned to Iowa with a spring wagon with which he brought his family to Colorado in the spring of 1864. The family lived in a small log home for several years. Mr. Ryan in the meantime carrying on his



farm operations with unvarying success. He gave liberally of his means to all worthy objects and was generous in his charities.

During the early days prior to the organization of the county for judicial purposes, justice was administered by a Claim Club, of which he was secretary. Robert Hereford, president, and Jesse M. Sherwood, judge. A short but stringent code of laws was adopted by the club, according to which justice was meted out to those who violated its provisions, either in the Cache la Poudre or Big Thompson Valley. Those who lived under and were governed by this code declare that never was more exact justice administered than by this crude organization of pioneer settlers. The association commanded the respect of all and even those who were unruly elsewhere, here tried to keep within the bounds of the Claim Club's code.

Swift punishment followed a conviction of guilt but it can be said to the honor of the club and to the credit of the two communities that not once during the period of its usefulness was it found necessary to sentence a man to be hanged. Fines and banishment from the country were the usual sentences of the club.

Mr. Ryan died at Fort Collins May 26, 1899, survived by his wife and five children: John M. [illegible] of Salt Lake; George L. of Loveland; Mrs. Harriet Galligan, wife of ex-State treasurer; and Charles and William L. Ryan. The wife and two younger sons being then residents of Fort Collins.

He was a member of the Association of Colorado Pioneers.

\*Benson, Maxine, 1994, 1001 Colorado Place Names, p. 152.

#### MARION MUIR RICHARDSON RYAN (1860)

Marion Muir was born in Chicago February 13, 1857. When a girl of 3 years old, her father, William T. Muir, a native of Scotland, crossed the plains in an emigrant wagon and after a short stay in Denver hit the trail for the mines of Gilpin County. He lived several years in or near Black Hawk and Central City, being at one time judge of the miner's court. He died in 1867. In 1870 the family settled at Morrison.

When a young woman, Marion Muir studied art and did some creditable literary work, her stories and poems appearing in the Century and other magazines. She occasionally contributed to the Rocky Mountain News and the Great Divide. After her marriage in 1886 to Sylvester Richardson, who died May 8, 1902, she moved to southern Utah. Returning long afterwards, Mrs. Richardson painted water colors and did some magazine work in intervals. The volume "Border Memories" saw and felt in early day Colorado. Some of the sonnets of hers reached a high level of poetic merit. "Shadows of the Sunset" and other poems appeared in 1918.

In 1916 she was married to Michael F. Ryan. To none of the feminine minstrels living in the Queen City [Denver is known as The Queen City of the Plains] has been given more of skill as a word painter than to Marion Muir, who is an ardent admirer of the magnificence of the Rockies. This sensitive woman has realized more than some other Coloradans the mighty power of song.

If one knew not the sex of the writer he would perhaps call the author of Border Memories (1903) the Joaquin Miller of Colorado. The little volume is full of surprises and felicities. She penned many a mat [sic]. One cannot

help praising the charm and virile strength of such pieces as "The Eastern Plain," "East and West," and "The Shadow of the Sunset." Here is a woman with a wide outlook. The sonnet "On the Overland Route" reveals her surpassing art as a colorist. In the year 1934 Marian [sic] Muir Ryan is still living--happily with her husband in the memories of the past on her homestead near Arvada, Colorado.

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BENJAMIN SAFELY (1860)

Ben Safely's parents were English folk who came to Galena, Illinois, from Great Britain shortly after their marriage.

He grew up along with Denver. When he first crossed the prairie, Mr. Safely was only 5 years old. John Safely, his father, was the first jeweler in the town. The rough life and lack of schools led his mother and two elder sisters to return to the East several years later, taking Ben with them. When he was 8 years old, however, he and his mother made a third trip in a prairie schooner to rejoin his father. He had reason to remember that journey. The party was attacked by Indians. Although young, he rode beside the schooner on his own horse, instead of inside with the women. He carried a gun of which he was extremely proud and he had plenty of chance to use it before the attack was repulsed.

During his active years he watched the development of mining in the State and aided in its growth as lawyer for mining companies. He was largely responsible for the establishment of the town of Kokomo [Benson, Maxine, 1994, 1001 Colorado Place Names p. 114-115] and for the building of a tourist resort at Twin Lakes.

The family home stood on the site where the American Express Co. office now is: 17th and Stout Streets. Mr. Safely died at his home, 1060 Humboldt St., August 18, 1929, at the age of 74 years. His closest surviving relative is a stepson, C. E. Tasher, with whom he made his home. There are three grandchildren: Margaret, Virginia, and Nell Tasher, all of Denver. Interment was at Fairmount Cemetery beside his wife who died 6 years ago.

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ANDREW SAGENDORF (1858)

There may occasionally be found, among the residents of Denver, one who remembers it as it was in 1859. But almost none now living saw it as did Mr. Sagendorf, the present site of the city at a period earlier than that. He came across the plains in 1858 with a party of 46, the trip, which was made with oxen, taking 63 days and coming to an end November 6. Of that large party all were hale, robust men except Mr. Sagendorf, who was an invalid seeking the Far West in the hope that the climate might benefit his health, yet of all that party so far as he knows only six are now living and four of these are in Colorado, namely, Richard Blare, John Sanderson, Mathew L. McCasin of Longmont, and himself.

Denver in 1858 did not present a promising appearance and even the most cheerful optimist could have found little upon which to build theories for future greatness. The scenery, then as now, was charming. To the south and west spread the beautiful mountains, snowcapped during much of the year and containing, so rumor said, countless stores of gold. Along the banks of the Platte River grew tall cottonwood trees, and some outlined the course of Cherry Creek. Houses then were none, nor any sign of human habitation save tents and Indians wigwams. Where now stands west Denver, on the west bank of Cherry Creek, was Denver's rival Auraria, which was laid out in October 1858 and was the more important town up to the time of the flood in 1864. It was given its name by Green Russell, who migrated from Auraria, Georgia.\*

The first houses were constructed of cottonwood logs. For a time, Auraria prospered more than Denver. During the winter of 1858-59 it is said that 125 houses were built there, but these were of a most primitive character, destitute of board floors, nails and glass. Meantime, Denver was given its present name in honor of the then governor of Kansas, General J. W. Denver\*\* of Leavenworth. Houses were built of heaved logs, a saw mill was built in March 1859, and in April Wm. N. Byers arrived here and established the first newspaper, called the Rocky Mountain News. There were a few Free Masons in the place and in December of 1858 they met socially in Dr. Russell's cabin on what is now 10th Street and later organized Auraria Lodge. Among these men was Mr. Sagendorf, who had been made a Mason in December 1856 when he united with Allen Lodge No. 13 at Hudson, New York. Afterward he affiliated with Bellevue Lodge in Nebraska. Auraria Lodge was instituted in Denver in January 1859, working under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Kansas. Henry Allen was worshipful master and Judge Smith [was] secretary. The organization was maintained and presently secured a charter, by which it became independent of Kansas jurisdiction and united with the Grand Lodge of Colorado as Denver Lodge No. 5. Mr. Sagendorf attended the meetings of the lodge regularly and was its postmaster in 1864.

His interest in Masonry led him to identify himself later with Denver Chapter No. 2 R. A. M. and Denver Commandery No. 1 Knights Templars. In 1874 he assisted in the organization of a chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Colorado Springs and was its first high priest, holding the office for 2 years. Afterward he assisted in organizing Pike's Peak Commandery No. 6, of which he was the first commander, holding that position for 3 years. For one term he was master of El Paso Lodge No. 13, and in 1884 he was grand master of the grand lodge of Colorado. He was also deputy grand high priest of the grand chapter of Colorado. He still belongs to the Colorado Springs Lodge and is a member of El Jebel Temple of Denver.

His close connection with the early history of Denver and the fact that he is still one of the most honored citizens (1898) will make his biography of interest to the people of this State. Many years ago the Sagendorf family emigrated from Germany to America and settled 4 miles east of the Hudson [River] where some of their grant of land is still held by their descendants. Harmon Sagendorf, who was born in Columbia County, New York, was one of seven brothers and had seven sons to each of whom he gave land adjoining the home place. Of his sons, Andrew, the father of this Andrew, whose biography this is, was a captain in the War of 1812. He died in 1855 at the age of 60 years. His wife and mother of Andrew was Maria Whitbeck [sic], a daughter of John Witbeck [sic], a major of the War of 1812. She died when 74 years of age. Eight children were born of this union. Andrew was the next to the youngest.

Andrew Sagendorf was born near the Hudson in Columbia County, New York, and grew to manhood on the farm, receiving the advantages afforded by public schools and Hudson Academy. For a time he taught school in his native county but ill health forced him to discontinue the work and seek a change of climate. In 1856 he started West, going from Iowa City by stage coach to Omaha and then locating near Bellevue, Sarpy County, Nebraska. Subsequently, he located and entered 320 acres on which later the town of Papillion on the Union Pacific was built. He remained there until 1858. Meanwhile a rumor had been heard of the discovery of gold in Colorado and people were preparing to seek their fortunes in the Rocky Mountains. Among these adventurous pioneers was Mr. Sagendorf, who started West intending to go o Salt Lake but, changing his plans, came to what is now Denver instead.

He engaged in prospecting and mining in this vicinity with varying success. On May 9, 1859, he went to the Jackson Bar and a few days after his arrival he and Ransom Smith discovered the Spanish Bar above Idaho Springs, one of the richest bars in Clear Creek County. He was taken ill and was obliged to return to Denver, leaving matters in charge of his partner who sold the bar.

For some years he was secretary of the Auraria Town Company on the west side. Upon the establishment of the United States Government Mint in Denver, he was given a position as weigher. Later he was private secretary to [Territorial] Governor Evans. On resigning that position he established a wholesale and retail grocery on 15th Street near Blake Street, which he later sold. In November 1865 he was appointed postmaster by President Andrew Johnson and had charge of the office then located on Larimer Street between 14th and 15th Streets. The work, however, was too confining and in the spring of 1869 he resigned. Shortly afterward he went to the White River to superintend the building of the first Ute Indian Agency, for which [Territorial] Governor A. C. Hunt had the contract and he remained there from July 1869 until August 1870. For 4 years Mr. Sagendorf engaged in stock raising on his ranch in Douglas county from which place he went to Colorado Springs and engaged in the drug business for 8 years, then sold out and came back to Denver. For one year he was deputy assessor of internal revenue under Revenue Collector J. S. Wolfe.

In February 1883 he was appointed registrar of the State Board of Land Commissioners and served until April 15, 1891. He is now secretary and treasurer of the Tenderfoot,--Leasing and Mining Co., and is interested in Cripple Creek mines. He is or was among the first citizens of Denver who built south of Cherry Creek, his comfortable home at 133 West 4th Ave., having been built in 1889.

In 1862 in Denver he married Mrs. Eliza D. McCook, whose first husband was a brother of General McCook. She was a daughter of Lazarus McLain of New Lisbon, Ohio, and came to Colorado in June 1860 with two brothers, one of whom was assistant surgeon in the United States Army and a member of the first legislature of Colorado. The other, William D., was captain of the First Colorado Light Battery during the war.

Mrs. Sagendorf died in 1894. She was a member of the Society of Knights Templars Wives, the Pioneer Ladies Aid Society, and the First Congregational Church. She left two sons, but one, William L., died in 1897 at the age of 32. The other, Andrew H., is an engineer and machinist at Cripple Creek, Colorado.

\*Benson, Maxine, 1994, 1001 Colorado Place Names, p. 12.

\*\*Benson, Maxine, 1994, 1001 Colorado Place Names, p. 55.

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ALEXANDER ST. CLAIR (1858)

Alexander St. Clair of Pennsylvania came to Colorado in 1858 and assisted in the building of the San Luis Mill, the first mill of its kind built in the State.

A daughter, Mary St. Clair, born in San Luis Valley, was married October 19, 1887, to Armand Chonry, treasurer of Costilla County and postmaster of San Luis.

Mr. and Mrs. Chonry are the parents of seven children.

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ANTONIO ARCADIA SALAZAR (1859)

Antonio Arcadia Salazar was born in Abiguin [Abiquiu?], New Mexico\* in 1848, a son of Juan Manuel Salazar. When 2 years of age he was left fatherless. His father, a stock man, having been killed by the Ute Indians January 1, 1850, at the same time that 13 others were murdered in retaliation for the murder of an Indian by a charcoal manufacturer named Bocado [illegible].

From the time he was 8 years of age he was practically self supporting. His first employment was at sheep herding. When he was 11 he came to Colorado in 1859 and made his home in the southern part of the State.\* From 1860 to 1862 he was in La Veta, then a small station without settlers, while in the entire surrounding country there were no people except at the Mexican town of Badito. In 1863 he went to Cold Curbut Creek where he engaged in ranching. On November 4, 1864, he began to work for H. E. Easterday of San Luis, who owned a store and also built a mill that is still standing. At that time he could neither read nor write but seeing the necessity of mastering these elementary studies, he set himself diligently to work and in 30 days had mastered them sufficiently to enable him to transact the business. He continued with Mr. Easterday until February 1867 when he began to farm 6 miles west of San Luis, but after one season he removed to Red Rock near Fort Lyon.\*\*

On June 1, 1868, he returned to San Luis and for 6 years was employed in a store, after which, in 1874, he established a mercantile business. In 1895 his store and stock were burned by an incendiary, with a loss of \$15,000. Immediately afterward he built another store with a frontage of 115 feet and here he had one of the largest stores in that part of the State. He also owns several thousand acres of grazing and farming land and has on the range about 400 head of cattle.

Various public offices have been filled by Mr. Salazar. In 1874 he was elected school superintendent of the county and the following year he was chosen county judge. In 1880 he was elected to the legislature where he served for one term. During that time he was the father of the bill to destroy the loco weed, which bill was passed. In 1882 he was chosen to represent the 19th senatorial district in the State senate. He was returned to the State legislature in 1894 and 1896, and took part in various measures pertaining to the welfare of his

section of the State and his countrymen. He has assisted in the building of school houses and churches and has contributed to other public projects.

On February 26, 1874, Mr. Salazar married Genoveva Gallegos, daughter of Jose Dario Gallegos. They became the parents of eight children, all of whom have been given collegiate advantages. They are: Rebecca, the wife of F. G. Lopez of New Mexico; Juan M., named for his grandfather; Odila, wife of E. I. Gonzales, who lives in New Mexico within 100 yards of the birthplace of Mr. Salazar; Delfino; Cedralia; Eliza; Margarita; and Casilda. The family have an elegant home and are surrounded by every comfort that ample means can provide.

\*New Mexico was admitted to the Union in 1912. Colorado was admitted to the Union in 1876.

\*\*Benson, Maxine, 1994, 1001 Colorado Place Names, p. 73.

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GEORGE L. SANBORN (1859)

George L. Sanborn was born in Salem, Massachusetts, November 16, 1831. In 1837 the family moved to Newark, Ohio, where he began his apprenticeship in a printing office, completing it in Columbus and Cleveland. In 1849 he went to Chicago where he joined the Light Guard Cadets, having been previously in the Cleveland Grays, and was elected a lieutenant and, subsequently, captain.

In 1859, having assisted in electing Col. E. E. Ellsworth to the command of his company, Captain Sanborn started for the Pikes Peak region. Arriving in Denver, he took a position on the Rocky Mountain News, then published in a log cabin across Cherry Creek in Auraria. [He also] occasionally engaged in mining.

In 1861 he brought [sic, bought?] out several [gold-] quartz mills, which were operated in Central City. When the 1st Regiment of Colorado Volunteers was organized he was appointed captain of Company H. by [Territorial] Gov. William Gilpin and accompanied the regiment in all its campaigns. In 1862 he was detailed to escort a delegation of Ute Indians to the Missouri River for the purpose of making a treaty at Washington for the relinquishment of their lands in western Colorado. Captain Bonesteel with Company E. was also detailed on the same expedition. They crossed the plains in the winter of 1862-63 to the Missouri River, where they were held 4 months, most of the time employed in hunting down bushwhackers, and returned to Colorado in the spring of 1863. When the Arapahoe and Cheyenne took the warpath in 1863-64 he scouted the country east of Denver until the close of the rebellion; then retired from the service and settled at Living Springs where he remained until 1879. He then located in Denver, embarking in mercantile business.

In 1885 he went to Aspen where he resided and carried on the grocery trade.

He was known as the most accomplished volunteer officer and drill master of the frontier. The company he commanded in Chicago, afterward known as "Ellsworth's Zouaves," was unquestionably the most famous of its class in the United States.

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BYRON N. SANFORD (1860)

A native of Albion, New York, Byron N. Sanford, at the age of 18 left for Terre Haute, Indiana. Later he moved to Nebraska City, then started for the Rocky Mountains in an ox train with his bride of a few months.

He was commissioned by Colorado's first [Territorial] governor, William Gilpin, as 2nd lieutenant, 1st Colorado Volunteers. He fought against Col. Sibley's Texas Rangers and was later appointed forage master at Camp Weld. After taking and working a homestead 9 miles from Denver, he entered the United States Mint, remaining there 40 years.

He built one of the first stamp mills of the State near Gold Hill, Boulder County, Colorado. He was the first to discover tellurium in Colorado ores. He was also engaged in several mining enterprises in Gunnison and Ouray Counties.

Mr. Sanford died at his home, 39 E. 2nd Ave., Thanksgiving Day 1914. Survived by his widow, a son, Albert, and a daughter, Mrs. A. H. Williams.

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WM. M. B. SARELL (1860)

Wm. M. B. Sarell was born in England and arrived in Colorado in May 1860.

During the early days he was engaged in the tinsmith business in Central City and, among his other transactions, was the making of the canteens for 1st Regiment of Colorado Volunteers in the Civil War.

He was noted as an earned [a learned?] advocate of the cause of temperance and gave his time and means freely in its propagation. So earnest was he in this and in the cause of the pioneers that he would walk from Golden to Denver to attend meetings.

He was a kind-hearted, affable man, a good father, and a patriotic citizen of his adopted country. Mr. Sarell died May 22, 1908, at the ripe age of nearly 88 years. He was the oldest member of the Society of Colorado Pioneers.

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NELSON SARGENT (1859)

Nelson Sargent was born in Brattleboro, Vermont, November 5, 1811, son of Calvin Sargent of English ancestry. He was the youngest of 11 children. His father was a farmer by occupation, and Nelson remained on the farm until reaching the age of manhood. He received a liberal education in the public schools. In 1837 he established a stage line between Brattleboro and Boston, a distance of 100 miles, and continued the same for 3 years. Later he organized the Boston and Fitchburg Stage Company until 1843 when that line was also superseded by a railroad. Moving to Boston, he embarked in the hotel business

and conducted the Pemberton, Hanover, and Adams Hotels consecutively until 1846. From that time until 1854 he was engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Boston.

In 1854 he moved to Iowa, was superintendent in charge of the Western Stage Company for the State of Iowa. Thence he moved to Chicago and became associated with the Northwestern Land Company of Chicago. In 1858 he established a shingle manufactory in Chicago, and operated the same until the spring of 1859. On March 9, 1859, he left Chicago for Leavenworth, Kansas, to take charge of the Leavenworth and Pike's Peak Express Company's line. He started March 25 and carried the first United States mail through via Republican [River?] route to Denver. The company's equipment consisted of 1,100 mules and 100 coaches. Shortly after, on account of the hostility of the Indians, they were compelled to move their stock and line over to the Platte River and Fort Kearney Route. In the fall of 1859 he resigned his position and returned to Chicago.

In April 1860 he came to Colorado as superintendent of the American Mining Company, having brought with him the second [gold-] quartz mill ever in the territory, and set up the same on the Gregory lode in Mountain City, now Black Hawk. He operated this mill and was owner of a portion of the Gregory mine until July 1860. He then sold out and moved to Denver where he built the Tremont House and established himself in the hotel business in October 1860. In 1865 he leased out his hotel and moved to New York City where he conducted a paint manufacturing business in the style of N. Sargent and Co., and at the end of one year closed out and returned to Colorado, where he gave his attention to the lumber business.

He built and operated a saw and planing mill on Four Mile Creek, Boulder County, under the firm name of Wood and Sargent until 1871. In 1869 he leased the American Hotel at Denver but at the end of 6 months retired from that business. In 1871 he again entered the hotel business, leasing the Sargent Hotel on Larimer Street and afterward leased what is now the Alvord House. In 1876 he went to the Black Hills, Dakota Territory, and was there engaged in mining until 1880, and is the owner of valuable mining property at that place, among which are the Tunnel lodes Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Moose lode No. 2, and Ocean Wave.

Since April 1, 1880, he has been engaged extensively in mining in Gilpin County, Colorado, where he has secured large mining interests.

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MRS. DANIEL SAYER (1860)

Mrs. Daniel Sayer, widow of Col. Daniel Sayer, came to Colorado in 1860, settling in Leadville, Colorado. Later she moved to Denver and remained in this city until the time of her husband's death in 1912.

Mrs. Sayer died April 30, 1920, at Mamaroneck, New York. She is survived by one son, Eugene Sayer.



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ALFRED SAYRE (1860)

Alfred Sayre was born in Dickertown [sic], Success [sic] County, New York, March 10, 1834. He was reared on a farm. He entered a law office in Canandaigua, Ontario County.

In 1857 he came to Omaha, Nebraska. In the winter of 1859-60 he started across the plains on foot for the new El Dorado. He walked the entire distance and arrived in Denver on the 24th of March 1860. He formed a partnership with others and went to California Gulch where they mined. Leaving California Gulch in September, [they] returned to Denver and found the people excited over the reported discovery of placer diggings in the San Juan Mountain by one Captain Baker. Disappointed, the trip one of hardship, they had to pass through a portion of the Navajo country, the tribe hostile to the whites.

He enlisted as a private in the 3rd Regiment of Colorado Cavalry, coming out of the service as captain.

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O. W. SCHACKELTON [sic] (1860)

O. W. Shackelton [sic] came to Colorado in 1860 and operated one of the first flour mills in this region.

Mrs. Jennie T. Shackelton, widow of O. W. Shackelton, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. W. Brinker, in Fort Collins. The body was brought to Denver and was laid to rest beside her husband in Riverside Cemetery. Survived by her daughter, Mrs. Brinker, and a sister [sic], Miss Mary Brinker of Princeton, Illinois.

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JOHN L. SCHELLENDER (1860)

John L. Schellender was born in Lafayette County, Wisconsin, October 25, 1825. He remained upon the home farm until he attained the age of manhood, then entered the Platteville Academy at Platteville, Wisconsin. After a year and a half, he left school and began teaching at Sioux City, Iowa. In the spring of 1860 he emigrated to Colorado and was engaged in mining at Russell Gulch, Gilpin County, and also in Clear Creek County until 1862. He then located at Black Hawk near Central City where during the years 1863-64 he was interested in a machine shop. From that time until 1870 he was engaged in mining and teaching in Black Hawk and Central City. He was elected a member of the school board during those early days, the schools were affected by political differences, and became divided into two factions, one the Republican and the other the Democratic school. Mr. Schellender was in charge of the latter, and Mr. Hale of the former.

This state of affairs existed a sufficient length of time to injure and retard the growth and prosperity of the public schools.

From 1864 to 1868, Mr. Schellender held the office of deputy county treasurer of Gilpin County under Mr. Nichols and served as deputy sheriff from 1870 to 1872. He moved to Denver where he remained in the grocery business until 1875. He resided one year in Golden, then removed to Magnolia, Boulder County, where he spent 2 years in mining and also held the office of justice of peace. He then returned to Gilpin County and has since resided in Hughesville, where he has acquired valuable mining interests.

He was married in July 1865 to Miss Carrie M. Miller, daughter of Anthony Miller of Galena, Illinois.

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ANTON SCHENDELHOLZ (1860)

Anton Schendelholz was born in Lucerne, Switzerland, in 1832. He came to Colorado in 1860, purchasing a ranch, which he stocked with cattle.

He was married in Elbert County, Colorado, in 1868 to Miss Mary Dietermann by whom he has had several children. His wife was also one of the early settlers of this territory and experienced all the dangers and hardships of a frontier life.

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JACOB SCHERRER [sic] (July 11, 1859)

Jacob Scherrer was born in Paris, France, February 8, 1858 [sic, 1838?]. In 1847 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Washington County, Iowa. In the spring of 1859 he engaged in freighting from the Missouri River to Colorado, Utah, and Montana Territory, making his headquarters at Boulder City Colorado, near which place he owned a ranch. His attention was directed chiefly to raising cattle and improving his herds.

Mr. Sherrer {sic} was married in Denver January 19, 1871, to Leontine Louise, the daughter of Joseph Marion of Denver, and has a family of 10 children.

Leo J., living in St. Louis, married Katherine Wall and has one son, Leo Antonio. Dr. E. A. Sherrer of Denver married Miss Ritysons of New York City, by whom he has two children, Henry and Marion. Charles W., who is in the government service, married Miss Greydonia Robinson of Alabama and has a son Charles. Marie is the widow of P. P. Vanderverter, deceased. Stella married Horace McDowell of Chicago, by who she has three children, Sherrer, Stella, and Frederick. Garfield married Annette Monihan and they have four children, J. Garfield, Annette, Louis, and Elmer, the family making their home on a ranch originally owned by his father. William, who is living on a ranch, part of which was his father's property, married Barbara Hoflander of New York, by whom he has three children, Rob't, William, and Phillip--twins. Fredericka, deceased. Leontine lives in Denver. Jacques S., deceased.

Mr. Sherrer was a devout Catholic. He had part in the construction of the first parochial school. He was president of the first parish school in Denver. He was one of 10 men who gave \$1000 each to make possible the erection of Mercy Hospital. His death at the age of 80 years was not only a shock to his family but was the occasion of general widespread regret throughout the State. He died January 17, 1918.

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HON. ADOLPH SCHINNER (1860)

Adolph Schinner was born in Prussia, April 17, 1831. At 14 he was apprenticed to learn the printer's trade, and came to the United States in 1854. Arriving in Baltimore, he was employed as a journeyman printer on the Baltimore Correspondent. Upon going to Chicago, in the spring of 1857, he became a part of group of 16 young men who went to Kansas and laid out the town of Eudora on the Shawnee land on the Kansas River. He came to Colorado on horseback with four others in the spring of 1860. He engaged in prospecting with indifferent success.

Mr. Schinner was married in 1862 to a daughter of Joseph Rinot of Lawrence, Kansas.

Miss Augustine Schinner, a daughter, was born April 8, 1866. She was married to Rudoulph [sic] J. Walter in May 1887 and by her marriage has become the mother of seven children: Adolph S.; Ernest R., who was born in Berlin, Germany, while his parents were visiting there; Frederick J.; Augustine, who married Milton Carlton of Masters [Weld County], Colorado; Emily, the wife of Harold Allen of Denver; Rudolph J.; and Carl L.

Mrs. Augustine S. Walter (R. J.) is now treasurer of the Pioneer Ladies Aid Society of Colorado.

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GEORGE C. SCHLEIER (1858)

George C. Schleier was born in Baden, Germany, January 4, 1827. His parents emigrated to the United States when he was 6 years of age and settled at Zanesville, Ohio, where young Schleier received a good common school education. In 1850 he went to New York City where he worked about one year in a silk hat manufactory, after which he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, remaining there until 1857. In 1858 he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, from which place he started with a party for Pikes Peak. At Council Grove [Kansas] the party was increased to 30, among whom were D. C. Collier, Frank Norris, George LeBaum, Cyrus Smith, and others.

The party came by way of the Arkansas route, and on the 1st of December arrived at the barren spot where now stands Denver.

In June 1859 Mr. Schleier started for the diggings but when they reached Clear Creek where Golden now stands, owing to high water, could not proceed. Messrs. Schleier, Fox Deffendorf, Farrell and Beebe erected a bridge at a cost of \$600.

Mrs. Rachel Filbeck Schleier, widow of George C., died at Mercy Hospital September 28, 1930, at the age of 75 years. She was honorary president of the Pioneer Ladies Aid Society of Colorado. Her home was at 1665 Grant Street.

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CONRAD SCHNEIDER (1858)

Conrad Schneider came to Colorado in 1858 with a prospecting party of which he was the baker. Going to Central City, where he later opened the first bakery in the State, he remained there until 1874 when he came to Denver and entered the hotel business.

For 30 years he was the proprietor of the Western Hotel at 12th and Larimer, retiring in December 1909 on account of ill health. After taking a trip to California he returned to Denver taking up his residence at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Justina Pille. Mrs. Pille died in July 1910.

Conrad Schneider died August 1910, at Mercy Hospital at the age of 80 years. Funeral services were held from the home of his late daughter, 1032 9th Street, Denver, Colorado. Survivors are his wife and nine grandchildren.

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BENEDICT SCHUTZ [sic] (1859)

Benedict Schutz was born in Muelenberg, Canton Bern, Switzerland, April 21, 1839, and at the age of 14 years accompanied his parents, Jacob and Mary (Palmer) Schurtz [sic], to America.

The voyage on a sailing vessel consumed about 60 days and was extremely rough, the passengers more than once in time of storm, feared the ship, which was an old one, would go down. Landing in New York in January 1854, the family proceeded directly to Chicago, where they expected to find relatives, but learned on arrival that they had moved to Michigan. The father took the family about 30 miles from Chicago and settled in a small place. He had but limited means and soon afterward was paralyzed and, after some months of suffering, died. The widowed mother was left with five children, two of whom were younger than Benedict. The latter secured employment on a farm and thus assisted in the support of the family. His opportunities for securing an education were meager, but he attended school whenever it was possible to do so. In 1859, with his older brother Jacob, and a brother-in-law, Mr. Schurtz started for Kansas, making the trip with a wagon and two yoke of oxen. For a short time they squatted on government land on the Whitewater River, after which they joined a company and proceeded to Colorado, arriving in August 1859, on the present site of Denver. Soon Mr. Schutz came back up Cherry Creek to a sawmill near where Russellville now stands and there he secured work.

For some years he engaged in hauling lumber to Denver. In 1862 he took a squatters claim on Russell Gulch, which he sold 2 years later and invested the money in stock. He already had 10 cows and the purchase of 53 calves gave him a good start. He continued successfully engaged in the cattle business until 1881 when he sold out for \$6,000 and the following year embarked in the

mercantile business. For a few years he was in partnership with another man, whom he later bought out, and has since continued the business alone.

During the early years of his residency in this State in 1864 he enlisted for 100 days in Company M. Third Colorado Cavalry and was stationed at Camp Wheeler, during the larger part of his time.

In 1898 he was postmaster and general merchant of Franktown, a village in the Cherry Creek Valley, 33 miles southeast of Denver and 10 miles from Parker, the nearest railroad point.

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JACOB SCHUTZ (1859)

Jacob Schutz was born in Muelenberg, Canton Bern, Switzerland, about 12 miles west of the city of Bern. He was reared on the farm owned by his parents, Jacob and Mary (Palmer) Schutz, and received a fair education. In November 1853 the family came to America, arriving in New York January 16, 1854, from there they proceeded to Will County, Illinois. Three weeks after their arrival the father died, leaving his widow and five children with only \$30 in money. Jacob secured employment at \$25 a year. After one year, when he came to realize what his services were worth and demanded fair pay, he was given \$18 a month. In 1855 he went to Minnesota and for three summers worked by the month sending his money home to aid in supporting his mother. In the fall of 1857 he worked on a farm in Kankakee County, Illinois. The next year he and his brother, together with a brother-in-law, started with two yoke of cattle and a wagon for southern Kansas and, on arriving in Butler County, took up land. After 3 weeks they decided to leave.

They had but \$30 in cash and had hoped to secure employment that would afford them a livelihood while improving their land; however, they found everyone in the same condition as themselves and thought it wisest to leave. They met three men who were taking a herd of cattle to California and joined them, assisting in driving the cattle in return for which they were given their board on the way. They parted from the drovers at Bent's Fort on the Arkansas and came on to Douglas County where they arrived in July 1859. During the winter that followed, he secured employment in a sawmill May 19, 1860. He squatted on his present location of about 2500 acres of land 3 miles from Franktown and 7 miles from Elizabeth in Douglas County, engaged in raising thoroughbred shorthorn and grade cattle, in which department of agriculture he has met with success.

In 1864 he enlisted in Company M. Third Colorado Cavalry and served for 100 days, being stationed in the vicinity of Camp Wheeler as protection against the Indians. Returning to Illinois in 1868, Mr. Schutz there married Miss Caroline Schumaker who was born in Hanover [Illinois?], but resided in Will County for some years prior to her marriage. They became the parents of three children but lost two. Their only living child, Rosa B., is the wife of John R. Campbell, by whom she has five [sic] children: Albert, Peter, Emma E., Isaac J., Dora A., and Edith M.

Jacob Schutz was county commissioner by appointment from [Territorial] Governor John Evans for one year and by election for a term of three years. He also has served as assessor for the county for a year and for 12 years was a member of

the school board, during which time he aided much in advancing the interests of the local school.

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BENJAMIN SCHWANDER (1860)

Benjamin Schwander was a native of Germany. He left his native land in 1848 and emigrated to America, first going to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Later he lived in Illinois, Nebraska, and Kansas.

In 1860 he crossed the plains, arriving in Colorado and may, therefore, be classed as one of the early pioneers of the State. He went to Summit and Park Counties,\* and in 1864 moved onto a ranch, where he engaged in farming. He assisted in discovering the Orphan Boy and Eagle mines.

During 1865 vegetables were very high [priced] in Colorado and he sold what he raised at 25 cents a pound, or at \$15 a bushel.

\*Summit and Park were two of the original 17 counties established in Colorado on November 1, 1861. Noel and others, 1994, section 15, The Seventeen Original Counties.

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BARNARD SCHWARTZ (1860)

Barnard Schwartz was born in Germany September 10, 1835. He received a good common school education and at an early age learned the baker's trade. In 1855 he came to America and, after a few months stay in Trenton, New Jersey, he went to Lehigh, Pennsylvania, where he remained until the fall of 1856. He then went to Baltimore, Maryland, where he worked at his trade until the spring of 1860 when he fell in with the flow of emigration to Pikes Peak and located near Black Hawk. There he opened a bakery which he ran until the spring of 1861.

He then sold out and moved to Idaho Springs where for about 17 years he was engaged in the grocery and bakery business. In the mountains he developed some very good mines.

In 1878 he sold out his grocery and engaged in mining and has some fine mining property on Chicago Creek. He was married in 1860 to Miss Laura Witney of Minnesota.

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HIRAM SCOTT (1860)

Hiram Scott, a resident of Fort Collins, Colorado, died on March 6, 1911, following an attack of the grippe. He was 74 years old.

He came to Colorado in 1860 and is listed in the First Roster of the Colorado Pioneers as arriving May 15, 1860.

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NATHAN B. SCOTT (1859)

Nathan B. Scott was born in Ohio in 1842. His first employment being in a country grocery kept by an old Quaker, when 9 years of age, and he remained until past 17. For his labor he was to receive 4 months schooling each year and \$180 in money for the entire period, which he received together with a 25 cent jack knife and good advice. Later he found the treasured advice a very dependable mite of life.

When a boy of 17 he was among the early arrivals [in Colorado] in the spring, May 8, 1859. He claims the distinction of opening up the first road where Central City now stands. He remained for 2 years or more, but he did not remain long enough to identify himself with the community. It is pleasant to related, however, that he afterward returned and became interested in one of the rich mines of Cripple Creek,\* from which he is reputed to have taken a great fortune.

He became commissioner of internal revenue under President William McKinley's administration [1897-1901], and was elected to the Senate in 1899. He is now a resident of Washington, D. C. (April 1919) where, at 77 years of age, he is the active head of an important trust company.

\*Cripple Creek ores were overlooked by early prospectors in 1859. In 1891 W. S. Stratton located the Washington and Independence claims on a barren, granitic-appearing outcrop that proved to be gold ore worth \$380 per ton. Koschmann and Bergendahl, 1968, Principal Gold-Producing Districts of the United States. U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 610, p. 117-118.

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JASPER P. SEARS, SR. (1860)

Jasper P. Sears was born in Ontario County, New York, in 1808. At the age of 18 he went to Sandusky County, Ohio.

He followed farming until 1860 when he came to Denver, engaging in the grocery business. He was married January 12, 1830.

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JASPER P. SEARS, JR. (1860)

Jasper P. Sears was born in Marion County, Ohio, in 1838. In 1858 he started westward, wintering in Leavenworth, Kansas, and the following spring started with a train of 10 ox teams loaded with a general stock of merchandise for

Pikes Peak. After much trouble with the Indians, and a great deal of sickness in the party, they arrived in Denver in September 1859.

Mr. Sears, in company with Mr. C. A. Cook, at once opened a general store at the site where 15th and Larimer Streets now is, under the firm name of C. A. Cook and Co.

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MASON M. SEAVEY (1860)

Mason M. Seavey was born in Oxford County, Maine, in 1839. When only seven, his mother died and he lived with one of the neighbors, working on a farm in summer and going to school in winter. Later, he acquired a thorough knowledge of pharmacy.

In 1859 he started across the plains; upon reaching Fort Kearney, the expedition disbanded. Mr. Seavey returned to Joliet [Illinois?] and went to farming until the spring when he started a second time for the Rocky Mountains, reaching Golden. He immediately secured employment with D. K. Wall. In about a year he owned a grocery store and was doing a good business. His wagon train with a consignment of goods was attacked by Indians when within 85 miles of Denver, killing two of his teamsters, driving off with his stock, and destroying what they could not carry.

Mr. Seavey was married in 1872 to Miss Ella M. Davis of Ralston Creek and has an interesting family.

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WILLIAM W. SECOR (1859)

William W. Secor was a son of Gordon Secor who was born in the vicinity of Albany, New York, and died in Longmont, Colorado, in his 77th year. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Stuart, was of Scotch descent and was a native of New York. She died in Wisconsin in 1867 at the age of 52. They were the parents of nine children.

William W. was the eldest of three sons and was reared in New York State and Wisconsin and about 1859 came to Colorado at the time of the Pikes Peak excitement. Subsequently, he made four trips across the plains. He came through Boulder County as early as 1860.

He engaged in mining and for a time drove a stage. About 1866 he went to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and for some time afterward carried mail and engaged in freighting. In 1869 he settled in Boulder County near what is now Idaho station, where he engaged in farming and the stock business. In 1870 he homesteaded 160 acres, and by the Colorado Central Railroad (now Union Pacific) land grant, 80 acres was taken from him by the railroad. He bought of the Jacob Coffman estate 160 acres and to this he added until he had 480 acres, which the family owns. In 1872, with Mr. Buckingham on Main Street, Longmont, Mr. Secor embarked in the livery business, which he continued until 1876 and then sold. He built a brick store on Kimbark Street where he carried on an



implement and lumber business, continuing thus engaged until his death October 19, 1888 [illegible, 1886?]. Meantime, he also engaged in stock raising and the cattle business on his several ranches.

William W. Secor married Helen M. Coffman who was a sister of Hon. E. J. Coffman of Longmont; they were the parents of five children: Milo Gordon, the eldest, was born in Cheyenne, Wyoming, June 5, 1858 [illegible; and improbable]. His boyhood days were spent in Boulder County. He attended the grammar and high school of Longmont and at an early age began to assist his father in the care of the cattle. On the death of his father he succeeded to the management of the estate, which is under high cultivation and is improved with ditches and fences.

In Galena, Illinois, Milo G. married Alice M. Fiddick, who was born in that city and attended the high school there, a daughter of R. H. Fiddick, a dry goods merchant of Galena. Mr. Secor owns a ranch adjoining Estes Park at Muggins [illegible] Gulch, where he has nearly 500 acres all fenced. Judge Frank P. Secor was a brother of William W. Secor.

In 1881 he came West, the same fall he took up the study of law with Attorney General Carr and was admitted to the bar in 1883. For several years Judge Secor has made his home in Longmont and has been secretary of the school board and attorney for the town. In February 1884 Judge Secor married Miss Sarah Ross of Longmont, she is the daughter of Jonathan Ross who died in Longmont when three score and ten years old. Mr. Secor is a native of Pittsburg [Pittsburgh?]. To Judge and Mrs. Secor were born two children: Gray and Harriett.

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J. W. SEIP (1859)

J. W. Seip, 80, Civil War Veteran, died Sunday night after a brief illness. He suffered a second stroke of paralysis on Friday. Known as "Dad" by nearly everyone in the community, Seip was credited with a larger personal acquaintanceship than the mayor. Seip knew the early West intimately, making his first trip to Denver by bull train in 1859. He became a bull whacker and made several trips between Denver and Kansas points. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1847. He joined the 1st Colorado Regiment in the late days of the Civil War, while yet underage, and was in several lively skirmishes.

The Seip family, of which the surviving members are the wife and several children, lived in Florence 20 years ago and moved to Ca-on City about 15 years ago. Date of death: April 29, 1928. He was buried in the G.A.R. [Grand Army of the Republic] plot in Lakeside Cemetery, Canon City, Colorado.

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CHARLES and JULIA SEMPER (1859)

An honored member of the Pioneer Ladies Aid Society of Colorado and a well-known early-day resident of Colorado passed away on October 13, 1916, at San

Diego, California, where she had gone 3 months before in the hope of regaining her strength.

Charles Semper, the husband, 84 years of age, is the pioneer printer of Colorado--coming to Denver in April 1859--having set type on the first newspaper printed in Denver. Forty years ago (now 1916) he located the land on which the town of Semper, Colorado, was laid out and he and his wife had since resided there.

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ANTHONY SHABLE (1860)

Anthony Shable was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, January 8, 1831, one of nine children born to Xafera and Barbara (Burnhset) Shable. They were well-to-do farmers, owning their own well-improved homestead. Anthony was the only one of the family who came to America. Until he was 20 years of age he remained on the old homestead working at farming, and in a brewery, not far distant, at intervals. Determined to seek his living in the United States, he finally sailed and reached New York City August 26, 1852. Within a few days he went to Philadelphia and, going into the country, found employment with a farmer for a couple of years.

Afterward he worked for another man during a year and in this period saved about \$100 from his wages. In 1856 he went to Iowa and there rented land. In the spring of 1860 he crossed the plains reaching Gregory Point and California Gulch where he engaged in mining, but was not very successful.

In the autumn of 1860 he went to the Big Thompson and put up some hay, but, unfortunately, this was destroyed by fire. The next 3 years he industriously labored at mining, being chiefly in California Gulch. In 1863 he abandoned that business and bought 160 acres of land from a man in whose employ he was at the time. He had become responsible for a herd of 200 cattle, finding pasturage for them and taking as his payment a share in them. For his newly acquired property, laying in the Thompson Valley, he paid \$300. This land he sold in 1866 [illegible] and homesteaded 160 acres of another farm, since adding 40 acres to the original amount. It is watered by the Big Thompson and Platte River ditch.

This company was actively supported by Mr. Shable in the beginning of the enterprise and he has served for the past 4 years as its president. In the organization of the Little Thompson ditch he was one of the prime movers.

Mr. Shable married Miss Mary E. Kempsey in Colorado November 9, 1876. She is a daughter of David and Sarah (Woodsides) Kempsey, natives of Kentucky, who was born in Perry County, Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Shable were the parents of a son and daughter. Jennie, the daughter, died April 24, 1894, aged 17 years and 6 months. The son, William A., is a promising young man and is of great assistance to his father in the work of the farm.

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JOHN B. SHAFER (1859)

John B. Shafer was born in Columbus, Ohio, September 1835. He arrived in Brush, Colorado, with an emigrant train on April 11, 1859. At Brush he purchased a third interest in a push cart and completed his journey to Denver on foot. Upon arrival his sole fortune consisted of seven 10-cent pieces and coffee enough for a single meal.

Mr. Shafer succeeded well enough as prospector and miner to return to the East for his sweetheart, whom he married and brought to Colorado. Settling in Central City, Mr. Shafer remained until 1906 prospecting and mining. He was at one time county assessor there. In 1906 he came to Denver where he lived with his wife until her death in 1909.

Mr. Shafer died at the home of his niece, Mrs. Mary Jackson, Biggsville, Illinois, at the age of 83 years.

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ALEXANDER SHAW, M.D. (1860)

Dr. Alex Shaw was born in Camden, Kentucky Co. [Preceding geographic sites are not comprehensible.] He began the study of medicine in June 1835. He married Miss Hulda Holland of Woodsfield [Ohio?] June 4, 1838, and removed to Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, where he began the practice of medicine.

Moving to Des Moines, Iowa, in 1853, he engaged in practicing medicine and selling drugs until the spring of 1860 when he came to Colorado and spent most of the summer in placer and lead [sic. lode?] mining in Leavenworth, Gulch, Gilpin County.

He assisted in raising the 1st Colorado Regiment.

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ALSTON KNOX SHAW (1860)

Alston Knox Shaw was born February 11, 1833, at Townson, Norfolk County, in Canada West. A Canadian by birth he is really a Holland Yankee. His paternal grandfather coming over in the Mayflower, while his mother's people belonged to the oldest colony in the New England States.

The first 15 years of his life were spent on his father's ranch in Canada, with his nine sisters and six brothers.

He went to Chicago, Illinois, then to Rock Island. He lived at Union Grove 2 years, then in 1859 he started for Pikes Peak, but only got to Fort Kearney, Nebraska, when things began to go wrong. He worked his way back to Union Grove. In the spring of 1860 he again pulled out for Pikes Peak, arriving in Denver in the fall. Going to Central City, he worked in the mines all winter.

In 1873 he married and moved to Saguache, Colorado, where he went into the livery business. He had two children, a boy and a girl--both died in their childhood.

He enlisted when the call for volunteers was given in 1864.

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MRS. DORA E. (KLINE) SHAW (1859)

Dora E. (Kline) Shaw was born in Indiana and came to Colorado with her parents in 1859, when she was but a child. The family settled in South Park and Mr. Kline served as sheriff of Park County when the district was filled with roving bands of Indians. In 1888 Miss Kline was married to Robert Shaw, prominent merchant of Aspen, where they made their home.

Mrs. Shaw died at St. Joseph Hospital, Denver, April 10, 1927. Surviving are her husband and a son, William, a practicing attorney at Aspen.

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JOHN W. SHAW (1859)

John W. Shaw came to Colorado in 1859 and in 1863 brought his family from Iowa. He first settled at Georgetown and later moved to Pueblo and finally located in Durango where he was buried in 1919.

The above subject was the grandfather of Miss Luella Shaw born in Durango in the year 1886.

GEORGE R. MOCK also came to Colorado in 1859 from Missouri, his original home having been in Kentucky. He located at Georgetown, Colorado, and later moved and settled near where Nepesta [Pueblo County] now is. Two sons, James Mock of Ordway, Colorado, and Will Mock of Fowler, Colorado, were volunteers at the Sand Creek fight.

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JOSEPH H. SHAY (1860)

Joseph H. Shay was born in Tyrol [Tirol], Austria, February 6, 1839, a son of Michael and Catherine (Evanhohe) Shay. He was one of 11 children, all of whom are dead but himself and his brother Gebhart, a farmer in Wapello County, Iowa.

The father and oldest brother came to America in 1847. The father, falling victim to the yellow fever, died in New Orleans in the summer of 1849. Joseph H. and his mother crossed the ocean, landing in New York about November 1, 1856, after a very rough voyage during which 42 persons died. He had letters of introduction and by presenting these secured a position in a drug store. He did not feel satisfied there for he wanted to join a brother in California but did not have enough money. Thinking to gradually work his way around by water,

he shipped on board a vessel. He was on the ocean only 6 months, but that period was eventful. Twice the ship was wrecked, but fortunately he escaped both times. He returned to New York and was soon joined by his brother from California, who was en route to Europe on a visit.

Through his advice Joseph went to Franklin County, Ohio, and secured employment as a farm laborer working for one year. In Iowa joined his brother, who had returned to America, and settled there. In January 1858 he settled in Blakesburg, Iowa, where he worked on a farm until the spring of 1860. He then came West and has since made his home in Colorado. Reaching Denver he secured employment in a lumber yard and in the fall, with the money he had saved during the summer, he started for the Central [City?] district where he prospected and mined with little success. In the spring of 1861 he worked in the [gold-] quartz lode mines and in the summer secured employment in gulch mining in Peck Gulch. When the war excitement ran high in the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Company L. First Colorado Cavalry, serving for 4 years and 2 months. The most of his service was among the Indians. He was at Pawnee Fork in 1864 when General Blunt with 400 men and four pieces of artillery were in pursuit of the Cheyenne Indians. Learning that they were camped on Pawnee Fork, the company rode all night but on arriving at that place they found the Indians had fled. The company was sent on a scouting expedition and on coming up with the Indians, a running fight was kept up.

In August 1863, while about 60 of the boys of Co. L. were stationed at Fort Union, New Mexico,\* the Indians stole a whole train of some 100 mules from Mexican freighters en route from Kansas City to Santa Fe, and 40 of the soldiers, including Joseph Shay, were ordered to regain the mules. The lieutenant in command was George Shoup who later became senator. They left Fort Union August 10 and with a month's rations and 18 mules started on their quest. They returned October 10 with 98 mules. During the Battle of Sand Creek he was detailed with two others to burn up wigwams of the Indians. He was mustered out of the service in Leavenworth November 18, 1865.

With the intention of settling in Iowa, he went there. The winter of 1865-66 was so cold and wet that he returned to Colorado. In April 1866 he left Iowa and on May 10 arrived in Colorado, going at once to the mines. In the spring of 1868 he began to farm on Boulder Creek and in 1871 he began [sic] to farm on Boulder Creek and also purchased 80 acres to which he added by purchase in 1876 another 80 acres, and by purchase in 1890 a pasture land of 160 acres in the foothills.

On February 17, 1871, he married Miss Lucinda Tinsley. They are the parents of three children: Gertrude, the wife of Harry Mayhan, Herman C., and Roy J., both at home on the farm.

\*New Mexico was admitted to the Union in 1912.

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HON. ALBINUS Z. SHELDON (1860)

Albinus Z. Sheldon was born July 28, 1833, one of five children born to Rev'd. Chester and Charlotte (Moore) Sheldon, natives of Massachusetts.

Albinus was educated in Willeston Seminary and Amherst College, where he spent 2 years in the civil engineering course. In 1855 he went to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and in 1856 made the preliminary survey on the Vicksbury and Shreveport Railroad.

In 1857 he went to Kansas where he remained during most of the Free State strife. He laid out towns on the Leavenworth, Fort Gibson Railroad, among them Burlington, De Soto, Poland, and part of Lawrence. When the legislature passed an act providing for a relocation of the old Santa Fe trail he was appointed to survey it and find a shorter route.

When a stagnation in business came in 1860 he assisted in organizing the first Lawrence party that came to Colorado. Just before the party started he was notified that he had received the contract for surveying the Indian lands in the Ottawa Reservation. He soon completed the survey and then outfitted an ox train and came to Colorado via the Arkansas route with Benjamin F. Crowell, Fred Spencer, and Jim Tappan. He arrived in Colorado City June 29, 1860, and spent the summer on the Divide, during which time he discovered Palmer Lake. With his friends he built a cabin on the Divide, which was named "Ivencracken." During the summer he engaged in hunting and in the fall returned to town.

In 1861 he went to the mines in Breckenridge, Hamilton, Fairplay, and Little French Gulch and, at the last named place, fitted up hydraulic works in order to secure water.

Returning to Colorado City in the fall of 1861 Mr. Sheldon began surveying and made the connection with the fifth standard meridian, surveying the entire valley. In 1863 he was given the contract to survey portions of Pueblo, Douglas, Fremont, El Paso, and Arapahoe Counties. Afterward, until 1877, he engaged in government surveys and since then has been retired. He made the first government survey of the San Luis Valley, establishing the 38th parallel of latitude.

Since the organization of the Colorado City and Manitou Mining Company he has been its president, and under his supervision have been developed 12 claims on Bull Hill on the ridge between Poverty and Grassy Gulches, Cripple Creek, and on Galena Hill. At one time he was president and at another time secretary of the Colorado City Town County, which was an important organization for 20 years.

In the early days of El Paso County\* he served as a justice of the peace for several terms and since then he has been known as "Judge." He was the first county surveyor of El Paso County and held the office for years. In 1864 he was elected to the territorial legislature and served as a member of the second and last sessions, when he was chairman of the committee on ways and means.

In 1864 [Territorial] Governor John Evans appointed him one of the first three brigadier generals of Colorado, his duty being to organize militia in the different counties and establish defenses for the people.

He was one of the first commissioners of the Deaf Mute School and served one term during the inception of the charity. As a member of the school board he assisted in building some of the first school houses in the county. He was vice president of the El Paso County Pioneer Society.

Mr. Sheldon was married in Colorado City to Miss Calanthe Everhart, born in Ohio, a daughter of Andrew and Rebecca Everhart. To Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon were

born three children: Flora, Mrs. J. T. Janes, of Cripple Creek, Herbert, who died young, and Edgar.

The family home is located in Colorado Springs.

\*El Paso County was one of the 17 original counties, established November 1, 1861. Noel and others, 1994, section 15, The Seventeen Original Counties.

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HENRY A. SHERRILL (1859)

Henry A. Sherrill came to Denver in 1859 when Denver was a mere settlement. He was first engaged in freighting for the Government and on the last trip he made in 1860 his entire outfit was stampeded by the Indians and he lost 40 head of cattle, his horses and wagons.

He was for many years engaged in active mining at Breckenridge and Central City. Mr. Sherrill died October 22, 1908, at his residence, 77 South Sherman Street. A widow survives him, also a sister in New York State.

The remains were taken to Haverstraw, New York, for interment.

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FREDERICK W. SHERWOOD (1860)

Frederick W. Sherwood was born in December 1831 in Oswego, New York. His early life was spent in his native city, where he attended the public schools.

In 1858 he went to Manitowoc, Wisconsin, and engaged in the lumber business with his brother, Jesse M. Sherwood. Two years later in the spring of 1860 the brothers, Jesse M. and F. W., fitted themselves out with ox teams, wagons and provisions for a trip across the plains to Colorado.

They arrived at Denver the following summer and, after spending a few months in the mines at Russell Gulch, went to the Cache la Poudre Valley, arriving the latter part of December 1860. They located on a fine tract of river bottom meadow land situated about 4 1/2 miles southeast of the present city of Fort Collins.

That winter they hauled logs from the mountains and erected a comfortable house, which is still standing in a fairly good state of preservation. There were few people living in the valley below Laporte then and neighbors were scattered and long distances apart. The Sherwoods early began the raising, buying, and selling of horses and cattle, developing their farm at the same time and raising hay, grain, and vegetable on quite an extensive scale, in which they were remarkably successful.

In 1864 the Sherwood ranch was an Overland stage station for a few months and soon became known far and wide for the warm welcome and generous hospitality extended to travelers and visitors. Chief Friday's band of Arapahoe Indians were camped on the Sherwood ranch in 1865-66 and F. W. Sherwood was appointed

an agent by the Government to supply them with food and to look after their welfare. One of the treasures in later life of F. W. Sherwood was the commission issued to him and signed by President Abraham Lincoln. In 1875 after adding to their land holdings, and fortune having generally favored them, the brothers divided up the property, leaving Fred W. in possession of perhaps the finest and best improved farm of about 1,000 acres there was in the valley. He continued to carry on the farm until 1894 when he exchanged it for an improved stock ranch on the Laramie River, securing in addition a good cheerful sum of money. Here for 8 years Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood lived in a handsomely furnished log house. Their latch string always on the outside and genuine hospitality and good cheer reigned within.

In 1861, after the territorial legislature had set off and created Larimer County, Governor William Gilpin appointed Mr. F. W. Sherwood a member of the first board of county commissioners. His colleagues appointed at the same time were Alfred F. Howes and John J. Ryan. This board, however, failed to perfect an organization and never received official recognition. In 1871 Mr. Sherwood was elected county commissioner, serving his term with signal ability and fidelity. He was again elected commissioner of the first district in 1897 and was chairman of the board the last year of his term.

Mr. Sherwood disposed of the ranch and stock in 1902 to A. de V. Baldwin and moved back to Fort Collins.

In 1874 Mr. Sherwood married Mary Morelton who taught the first school in what is now known as the Timnath district. Mrs. Sherwood came from Illinois to Laramie County in 1869 and followed teaching until she married.

Mr. F. W. Sherwood died in Fort Collins February 10, 1906, survived by his wife. There were no children.

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#### JUDGE JESSE M. SHERWOOD (1860)

Jesse M. Sherwood was born in Oswego County, New York, and emigrated to Wisconsin in 1834. Soon after that he located in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, where he lived several years, engaged in lumbering in Manitowoc and Calumet Counties. In 1854 a township in Calumet County was named for him. He always took a prominent part in public affairs of northern Wisconsin and represented Manitowoc County in the State legislature in the early years of that county and also held other important positions of public trust.

Judge Sherwood left Manitowoc for the West in the spring of 1860 and crossed the plains with an ox team in company with his brother F. W. Sherwood. They arrived in the Cache la Poudre Valley in December 1860, both [of them] locating on the place where he died. The brothers engaged in farming and stock raising and were very successful.

Judge Sherwood was twice elected probate judge of Laramie County and once a member of the territorial council. In 1875-76 he became interested in mines and mining property at Caribou, Boulder County, where he lived until the beginning of his last sickness, when he was brought to his former home by his brother.



Judge Sherwood died at the home of his brother, F. W. Sherwood, 4 1/2 miles from Fort Collins November 30, 1879, from Bright's disease of the kidneys. He was about 65 years of age.

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RICHARD and NANCY SHIELDS (1859)

Richard Shields was a native of county Tipperary, Ireland, and came to this country in time to vote [1828] for President Andrew Jackson. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk War.

In 1859 he crossed the plains with ox teams, accompanied by his wife Nancy, four daughters and two sons. In his company were Dave and Will Stout, brothers of Pink Stout, one of the founders of Denver, and for whom Stout Street was named.

Nancy Shields was born in Nova Scotia of Scotch parentage, and, on account of her discovery of gold in Nevada Gulch, was the only woman awarded the privilege of voting in the mining camps of those early days. Mr. Shields was one of the typical pioneer miners of Colorado. He owned the richest claim in Nevada Gulch and his wife panned the first gold ever taken out of this gulch.

During the summer of the discovery he took out \$30,000 in gold. He had valuable mining property in Gilpin County. While he made much money from mines he devoted it to the development of other mining property and in that way assisted largely in the development of the State's mineral resources.

During the Civil War he enlisted at Central City and for a short time served as recruiting officer, after which he was honorably discharged. His death occurred in Leadville in 1893 when he was 95 years of age. This is especially remarkable when it is considered that on starting for Colorado he was so ill that he had to be carried to the wagon and it was supposed by everyone that consumption would soon end his life.

He was survived by his wife who afterward made her home with a daughter, Mrs. Kate Shields Caddon, in Cripple Creek. Mrs. Caddon relates one of their experiences when crossing the plains as "Thanks to the cow that father brought along with us" to have milk for the baby. One of the oxen became sick and died. We children all cried about the ox. Father told us to stop crying. I remember him standing over the dead ox, scratching his head and saying "This sure is bad luck way out here on the prairie and no way to get another ox. Then he seemed to think the only way out of this trouble was to try the cow with old Dan the ox. So father yoked up old Bossie the cow; to our surprise she walked right along with the ox for 50 miles and brought us to Denver and gave us milk every evening."

At the present writing, March 1934, but two sisters of this family are living: Mrs. Kate Caddon and Mrs. Loretta Rich, who is the widow of Nathaniel A. Rich, to whom she was married January 2, 1865.

Mrs. Kate Shields Caddon is an honorary member of the Pioneer Women of Colorado.

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WILLIAM THOMAS SHORTRIDGE (1860)

Wm. Thos. Shortridge was born in Lexington April 3, 1831. He was an old Plainsman who drove an ox team to Salt Lake for Ben Holladay in the summer of 1852 and was wagon master later on for Major Russell and Waddell.

He located in Denver in 1860. He filled many political positions, a faithful and trusted public servant. A deputy U.S. marshal and deputy sheriff in Denver; city marshal and deputy sheriff under Sheriff W. T. Branson in 1894.

Mr. Shortridge was married in Independence, Missouri, to Miss Polly A. Kelly on December 19, 1854. To this union was born one child, Mrs. Lou Wallace, a resident of Fort Collins. Mr. Shortridge died at his home in Fort Collins, May 15, 1905.

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JAMES A. SHREVE (1860)

James A. Shreve was born in Lawrenceville, New Jersey, April 6, 1835. His early life was spent upon a farm, and at 17 he entered the Polytechnic College of Philadelphia to learn civil engineering.

In 1860 he joined a crowd of Pikes Peak gold seekers and came to Colorado. He outfitted near Burlington, Iowa, the party consisting of five with four horse teams and an extra horse. The journey of 900 miles occupied but 5 weeks, arriving in Denver June 5, 1860.

He went at once to the mountains, engaged in mining in the Hawkeye district near Central [City?]. He was married in Denver in October 1861 to Miss Susan Home and has six sons.

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THOMAS P. and JOHN W. SHROCK [sic] (1860)

Thomas P. Shrock was born in Lexington, Kentucky, Mary 28, 1816. He spent his early life there until 20 years of age, when he was married to Miss Rebecca W. Ford of Georgetown, Kentucky. In 1841 he moved with his family of one child, 3 years old (John W. Shrock who is now a resident of Denver), to Independence, Missouri. In 1849 they left Independence, Missouri. The first Indians they met on the way were the Pawnee. Passing them in safety, they came to the Arapahoe and Apache, who were quite bold and threatening, but they passed without serious trouble. Then through the Cheyenne, Shoshone, Crow, Root Diggers, and others to Fort Bugger [Fort Bridger? Wyoming?], thence to Salt Lake.

The Mormons were very bold and insulting. In 1861 when he concluded to accompany his son to Colorado, who had made the trip the year before to the

mountains. His son, John W. Schrock [sic], was a member of Captain C. M. Taylor's Indian vanguard.

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JAMES H. SHUMATE (1860)

James H. Shumate was born in Monroe County, West Virginia,\* May 19, 1841, a son of George W. and Nancy A. (Martin) Shumate. When he was 13 years of age his parents sold out, and in 1854 removed to Ray County, Missouri. But before they were settled in their new home, both died of cholera within 6 days of each other. They left six children, the eldest of whom was 15 and the youngest, three. It was impossible to keep the family together and the children were soon scattered. Three boys were taken into the home of an uncle, while the three girls were taken by another uncle. James, being next to the eldest of the family, soon began to work out, and with the wages he received, assisted in the support of his sisters.

He had few opportunities to attend school, but learned to read, write, and cipher. In 1860, at the time of the Pikes Peak excitement, James came to Colorado, driving a team of six yoke of cattle and spending 6 weeks on the road.

While at the Little Blue River in Nebraska, he witnessed a battle between two tribes of Indians, remaining the entire day to witness the conflict and giving shelter to an Indian who claimed to be a doctor.

In the fall he reached Denver, but after 6 days started back East. The following year he made two trips, taking the route along the Arkansas River by Fort Lyon [Bent County].

In Andrew [County], Missouri, on September 22, 1863, Mr. Shumate married Miss Margaret E. McElroy, with whom he had become acquainted in 1860. She was born in Lafayette County, Missouri, a daughter of David b. and Gula E. (Howell) McElroy, who were born and reared in Tennessee, but eloped and were married in Missouri.

In the spring of 1864 Mr. Shumate and his wife crossed the plains with a horse team, spending 5 weeks on the way. They spent one year in Central City and then he rented a ranch 4 miles north of Denver where he raised potatoes. These he sold in Central City for 50 cents a pound, his crop bringing him \$3,200 the first year.

In the fall of 1865, owing to the death of his wife's sister, and the poor health of her father, they drove back to Missouri. It was their intention to return in the spring of 1866 with cows, but they were persuaded to remain in Missouri, where they remained until 1873, engaged in farming. Not content there, in 1873 he drove a bunch of cattle across the plains, homesteaded and purchased land in El Paso County, in section 13, Township 12, Range 67 West, near the village of Husted, accumulating 1400 acres, some of which he has since traded for Denver property.

He and his wife have no children of their own, but adopted a son of Mrs. Shumate's brother. This boy, Valdimir Shumate, was born in El Paso County, November 7, 1883, a son of William and Susan (Shelly) McElroy. His mother died

when he was a few days old and his father [died] when he was 13 years of age, after which he was adopted by Mr. Shumate, with whom he had been since infancy.

When Mr. Shumate homesteaded his property it was wild land. He built a log room 14 X 16 where he lived for a year, and then put up another room. He carried on a dairy and for 5 years supplied the hotel at Manitou with butter. In 1879 he started a store at what is now Husted, where he built a good house and lived for a few years. In the summers of 1881 and 1882 he sold \$70,000 worth of goods and at the same time acted as postmaster, filling that position for 6 years. In the winter of 1885-86 he bought property in Colorado Springs where he resided for 2 years, returning from there to his ranch where he afterward resided.

\*West Virginia was admitted to the Union in 1863.

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MRS. H. F. SHY (1859)

Following a stroke of paralysis and a short succeeding illness, Mrs. Shy died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Frank K. Watkins, at Los Angeles on March 6, 1912 [sic].

Prior to her going to California 3 years ago (1919) [sic], Mrs. Shy had resided in Denver for 50 [sic] years. The remains were brought to Denver, and the funeral was held from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Hodge, at 463 Corona Street, Denver.

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MORITZ SIGI (1860)

Moritz Sigi was born in Germany in 1828. He married Margaret Koch, who also was born in Germany in the year 1830. Arriving in Denver in 1860, Mr. Sigi was our pioneer brewery man. He went into the brewery business, known as the Sigi Brewery and later called the West Denver Brewery, at 10th and Larimer Streets, where he was in business until his death in the year 1875. His death was the result of injury received when his team of fancy driving horses were frightened by his coach dogs and ran away.

There were six children born to Margaret and Moritz Sigi, three dying in infancy. John William was born in 1859 in Michigan. He married Mary Presseler, living in Central City, Colorado, until his death in 1918. Louise Willhimi was born in 1864, in Denver, Colorado. She received her schooling in the first public school, called Washington School, at Ferry Street and Lawrence Street. She later married Joseph Powell of Aspen, Colorado. Amelia Rosina was born on April 1, 1866, in Denver, Colorado, and later married Thomas King Warwick, in Central City, Colorado.

Mrs. Sigi in later years married August Devichy in Central City, Colorado, and remained there until her death on March 28, 1890.

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FERDINAND SIGLE (1859)

A Civil War veteran and resident of Denver for 62 years, Ferdinand Sigle died on November 5, 1921, at his late residence, 324 Josephine Street, at the age of 86 years.

He is survived by three sons: Carl, Ferdinand, and Herman Sigle, and two daughters: Mrs. Louise Vergin and Mrs. Marie Brockway.

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MARSHALL SILVERTHORNE\* [no date]

Marshall Silverthorne was born in N. J. [New Jersey] September 14, 1811. Deciding to come to Colorado for his health, he arrived May 17, 1859. Improving rapidly, he went back to Pennsylvania for his family. With his wife and three children he started for Denver early in March 1860, coming by train to St. Louis, then by boat to Omaha. They were two weeks on the plains, they did not travel on Sundays, but devoted the day to washing, cooking, and baking for the following week. Twice during the trip the Indians were determined that the father should trade the mother for some of their ponies.

They arrived in Denver May 18, 1860, rented a house of four rooms situated at 14th and Lawrence Streets. This house was built of rough boards with no paint and with most of the windows covered with white muslin. It was called "The Denver House," after General James William Denver. The house was owned by Sam Dolman who went back to Kansas with his family. They paid \$85 a month rent.

George Clark of Clark & Gruber, Major Filmore, Judge Hallett and others boarded with Mrs. Silverthorne. With so many, she had more than she could do and hired a daughter of Old Left Hand, an Indian chief of the Arapahoe. Martha, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Silverthorne, went to school in 1860 in a little log one-room school building, which stood on McGaa Street on the banks of Cherry Creek. Miss Helen Ring was the teacher. In the latter part of May 1861 they started for Georgia Gulch, but stopped at Breckenridge. Here they rented a house that had been a store owned by O. A. Wittemore and C. P. Elder. There was one very large front room and a smaller room in the back that was used as a bedroom and kitchen. The floor of the kitchen was made of very old sluice boxes that had been worn until the knots stood out, caused by constant washing of water and gravel. As a rule, these boxes were burned and the ashes panned for the gold that would collect in the knots and crevices. The front room had a dirt floor; shelves and a counter ran along one side.

Mr. Silverthorne hauled saw dust from an old saw mill above town and covered his dirt floor to the depth of 6 inches. Mrs. Silverthorne sewed burlap sacks together and made a carpet. In this room were made three beds, end to end, on the floor by placing two legs one on top of the other. The enclosure was filled with hay; then feather beds that had been brought from Pennsylvania were placed on this. This room was a dining room during the day to accommodate those who came to Breckenridge and had no place to go.

The post office was in the front part of this room and a pigeon-hole box, about three by five feet, held all the mail. Saturday was the general Eastern mail day and the miners all came down to get their mail. There were two other arrivals of mail during the week, but Saturday's mail was the principal one. The letters were distributed by called out the names, the men answered "here" and the letters were tossed to them.

Mrs. Silverthorne baked pies to sell the day the men came down for the mail, and on Saturday morning she would bake between 40 and 50 pies. They were sold with a quart of milk and paid for in gold dust, which Martha weighed out, taking in between \$30 and \$40.

In the spring of 1862, they bought another house and moved into it. In the fall of 1863 they moved to Denver to give the two daughters the advantages of good schooling, buying a home on Arapahoe Street, just where the tramway cars now come out of the loop. This property was sold to the Tramway Company in 1892. The girls attended a private school in the rectory of old St. John's Church on 14th and Arapahoe Streets, taught by Miss Irene Sopris, who later married Mr. J. S. Brown of Brown Bros. Mercantile Company. Each year early in June they would drive to Breckenridge, taking about 4 days for the trip. All provisions had to be hauled from Denver, continuing their journey over Bovas [Boreas?] Pass, leaving Hamilton about 11:00 or 12:00 o'clock at night when it was very frosty, in order to walk on the crust of the snow.

In January 1873 Martha Silverthorne was married to Chas. A. Finding and the next year was the last they ever were compelled to walk over the range. Mr. Finding carried their little baby in his arms a distance of 15 miles. In 1879 the sister married J. C. Wilson, a well-known resident of Colorado.

Mr. Silverthorne died in Denver September 14, 1887.

Mrs. Martha Silverthorne Finding died in Breckenridge at the home of her daughter Mrs. D. A. Miner on March 13, 1931, at the age of 77 years.

Her husband, Chas. A. Finding, passed away in Denver February 5, 1927.

Mrs. Martha S. Finding was a member of the Pioneer Ladies Aid Society of Colorado.

\*Benson, Maxine, 1994, 1001 Colorado Place Names, p.194.

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#### JOHN SILVERTOOTH (1860)

John Silvertooth was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, June 9, 1821. He received a good common school education. He remained at home upon his father's farm until 1850 and then moved to Platte County, Missouri, and followed farming until 1860; in the same spring he came to Colorado and located at Idaho Springs where for 2 years in partnership with Mr. Floyd he ran a general merchandise store.

He then began mining and continued the business at intervals for 18 years with varied success. Mr. Silvertooth has never aspired to any high office, but was deputy sheriff under W. L. Campbell and has been constable for 4 or 5 years

in the Idaho district. Mr. Silvertooth owns a fine ranch on Bear Creek and also owns considerable mining property and has some property in Idaho [Springs?].

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PHILANDER SIMMONS (1842)

Philander Simmons was born in 1821. His advent in the Rocky Mountain region did not occur until about 1836, when he left St. Louis bound for Mexico.

His first visit to Colorado, except as he came through the southern portion of the territory on the Santa Fe trail, was in 1842, when he came from New Mexico\* and stopped at the trader's fort on the present site of Pueblo.

In 1844 he went up the Arkansas River as far as the present site of Canon City, and in the later years of his life he made his home for a time at that place.

Philander Simmons was one of the traders guiding the Green Russell party in Colorado.

\*New Mexico was admitted to the Union in 1912.

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THOMAS H. SIMONTON (1859)

Thomas H. Simonton was born at Franktown, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1827. In 1835 he accompanied his parents to Indiana where his father had a contract to build the locks of the Wabash Canal. There he met Miss Frances M. Reid whom he married April 24, 1857. Coming to this State in 1859, he located a ranch on what is now the site of Fort Logan, where he lived with his family until 1864. He then removed to Denver, because of the hospitality [sic] of the Indians. His ranch was sold in 1879 to Col. D. C. Dodge, who still owns a part of the original track [tract?]. He took part under Col. Chivington in the Indian troubles in 1864. He established a freighting business between Denver and the Missouri River. He also freighted between Denver and Georgetown, Idaho Springs and Leadville and with his sons carried on a mercantile business at Red Cliff and Leadville.

Mr. Simonton died at his home, 1739 Humboldt Street, Denver, on November 25, 1912, at the age of 85 years. He was survived by his widow, two sons, George E. Simonton, Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Colorado and Frank E. of Victor; and two daughters, Clara M. Simonton of Denver and Mrs. I. N. Riley of Victor.

Mr. Simonton was president of the Colorado Pioneers in 1910, completing the unexpired term of George E. Schleier who died in office.

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AARON and MARY (RICHER) SIMS (1860)

Aaron Sims was born in Boston, his wife Mary (Richer) Sims was born in Portland, Maine. They crossed the plains to Colorado in 1860. They established their home in Arapahoe County. A daughter, Rosa, was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, January 19, 1859, and with her parents crossed the plains when but one year old.

Rosa Sims was married September 18, 1874, to Benjamin DeSpain who crossed the plains in 1863. He actively and successfully carried on farming near Westminster, Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. DeSpain became the parents of three children: Frank, who died in childhood; William, who died in San Diego, California, leaving a son, Benjamin B.; and Mary, the wife of Dallas Mulford.

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HARRY E. SIMS [no date]

Harry E. Sims was born in Pueblo, Colorado [Territory], April 26, 1861, and enjoys the distinction of being the first child born in that city. The scene of his birth was near the famous "Old Cottonwood Tree," so well remembered by all the early settlers in that section.

After living in Pueblo 5 years, the family removed to Summit County and remained there 2 years. From there to Colorado City, then to Denver where after 2 years they again returned to Colorado City. One year later Denver became his permanent home, and after the completion of his education at the University of Denver [established in 1864], he engaged in farming and continued the same for 2 or 3 years, when he removed to Gunnison County and engaged in the stock business. Returning to Denver, he again engaged in farming and the dairy business until the fall of 1892, when he was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives on the Republican ticket.

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JOHN SISLER (1859)

John Sisler was born in Centre County, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1819, a son of Michael and Mary (Butts) Sisler. Michael was the owner of a line of packet boats on the canal and the builder of the first canal over the Allegheny Mountains where he ran his first line of packet boats.

In 1852 he removed to Iowa where he died in 1879. For many years his son John was identified with him in business, but when the father removed to Iowa, he, with his brother-in-law George Pankhurst, settled in Illinois, engaging there in the manufacture of plows. After 2 years the business was removed to Iowa and continued in Jackson County for 2 years. Later the partners engaged in the saw mill business.



In the spring of 1859 Mr. Sisler came to Colorado and engaged in mining in Breckenridge where he continued to operate valuable placer property until his death November 8, 1883.

On February 19, 1865, he was united in marriage to Catherine, a daughter of Christian and Emeline (Mouse) Rhodes, born in Blair County, Pennsylvania, on June 27, 1843. To Mr. and Mrs. Sisler were born five children: Mary A., wife of Harry W. Unsworth, a mine operator in Big Horn, Montana, but a resident of Ca-on City, Colorado; Ada E., whose husband, Christ Olsen, is engaged in mining at La Belle, New Mexico; Charles H., at home; and Henrietta E., wife of Robert C. Duncan, a mine operator at Breckenridge.

After the death of Mr. Sisler, his widow became the wife of John Nolan on November 9, 1886, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1836.

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WILLIAM B. O. SKELTON (1860)

William B. O. Skelton was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1813. When about 12 years old he was placed at the carpenter's bench to learn the trade, being then so small that it was necessary for him to stand on a block to perform his work. He followed this work up to 1849 when on the discovery of gold in California he, in company with a party of 300, chartered a steamboat in which they descended the Ohio River and ascended the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers to St. Joseph, Missouri, from which place they started across the continent for California.

He followed his trade there about 2 years when he returned to Pittsburgh. In 1852 he came West to Davenport, Iowa. He was one of the seven original preemptors of Rock Island in the Mississippi River, opposite the city of that name. He resided in Davenport and Rock Island contracting and building and running the Union House until 1860. He spent the summers of 1860 and 1861 in Colorado and in the spring of 1862 came with his family as a permanent settler. In the fall of 1862 he purchased a claim to 160 acres of land on the Platte about 9 miles from Denver and near Littleton, on which he erected near the bank of the river a small cabin of hewn logs which he hauled from the divide. During the great flood of 1864 the river overflowed its banks for a quarter of a mile beyond the cabin and, not relishing a second like experience, he moved it to a more elevated location when [sic, where?] it forms a part adjoining, giving him a farm of 320 acres on which in one year he raised not less than 200 tons of hay, 25 acres of corn and 3700 bushels of small grain.

Mr. Skelton was married May 10, 1845, to Miss Katherine Kennedy of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and has three sons and one daughter. He has devoted his attention, in addition to his farming and mining interests, more or less to stock raising, having a herd of 100 head on the South Park. His efforts for the improvement of the breeds of horses have resulted beneficially. He owned two of the finest horses in the State, one of pure Norman Percheron blood, imported from France, and the other a thoroughbred Kentucky horse of finest mold and great speed.

THOMAS SKERRITT (1859)

Thomas Skerritt was born in Kings County [former name of county Offaly, Eire], Ireland, August 16, 1828, where he remained until his 20th year when he came to America in company with his uncle, going at once to his father's home in Michigan. His father had emigrated several years before, leaving him then a lad of 7 years in the care of his uncle in Ireland. While in Michigan he was married to Miss Mary E. Skerritt and at present has a family of eight children all born in Colorado.

In September 1858 he started West traveling across the country in a wagon, stopping at Leavenworth, Kansas, where he remained until April 1859 and thence in company with his wife came to Pikes Peak. Arriving in June 1859, he went to Central City, his wife being the second white woman in that place.

In the fall of 1859 he returned to the Platte River and preempted a claim, the present site of the Harvest Queen Mill.

Joseph A. Skerritt was the first white child born in the territory now comprising Arapahoe County. He died Wednesday in the old two-story frame house at 3560 South Bannock Street, Englewood, where he first saw the light of day 67 years ago, and where he lived all his life. He was the second son of Thomas and Mary Skerritt who homesteaded the land on which the old Skerritt home stands. At one time it is said the Skerritts owned all of the land now known as Englewood. For many years Skerritt was a leading figure in county politics. He was elected two successive terms as county assessor and as county commissioner. For the last 8 years he was a member of the highway department and worked in that capacity until last October.

He died November 20, 1929, survived by his widow and two children: Millicent and Tommy; a sister, Mary E., and two brothers, George and Charles Skerritt, all of Englewood. He was buried in Fairmount Cemetery.

ALFRED SLADE (1860)

In the fall of 1860 is memorable time as the time that the noted Alfred Slade came into the country as division superintendent of Mail Lines, his division extending from Julesburg to Salt Lake. During the winter he began to evince the demoniacal disposition that finally brought him to the gallows. The first display of it was the murder of a teamster who refused to obey an order he was given. A desperate affair occurred that winter at Slade's instigation. A Mexican and an American, who were in the employ of the U. S. Mail Service, had a quarrel at La Bonta's ranch, the Mexican killed the American and then escaped to the road ranch of John Sarah, located on the Bitter Cottonwood. Slade sent word to Sarah to order the Mexican away. Sarah replied that he was keeping a road ranch and did not propose to send any person away who paid for his entertainment. Later, a coach load of mail agents drove up to Sarah's door. They began shooting, killed Sarah, his wife (an Indian woman), and an old ranchman by the name of Lonnel.

A man named Winters who was a guest, made his escape, ran all the way to Fort Larimer, a distance of 25 miles, and reported the story of the massacre to the military authorities. Sarah's family consisted of four children, ages 12, 8, and 5, and a baby a few months old. They climbed out of a rear window, escaping to the prairie, where they were found a few weeks later, where they had died of exposure. The boy, who got separated from his sisters, was found by the men in the coach and taken to the stage station. He was finally adopted by Slade and was taken with him when he left the country. After Slade was hanged in Virginia City, Montana, Mrs. Slade brought the boy, who was about 13 years old, to Denver, the last heard of him.

Alfred Slade was one of the most desperate men of that or any other time.

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ANDREW SLANE (1858)

Andrew Slane, a native of Indiana, where he was engaged in farming [and also] in Nebraska. In 1858 he came to Colorado and the next year brought his family here, crossing by ox team from Omaha.

He operated the first dairy in Denver and there started in the stock business, meeting with success in his ventures and continuing in business until 1893, when he retired.

He made two trips to Montana, crossing first by ox team and second by horses. In 1870 he removed to 160 acres south of Saguache Creek, above the town.

By his marriage to Lorena Joy of Indiana he had four sons and three daughters: Samuel J., a resident of Oklahoma; Jennie, who married Christopher Hearn and resides in New Mexico; Ella, wife of Irvin Jay of Oregon; Andrew B., in Saguache; Rachel, Mrs. Edward Michod of Petersburg, Virginia; James and Daniel, residing in Saguache.

James Slane was born May 21, 1861, in what was then Auraria, now West Denver. His education was mostly acquired in Saguache. When 21 years of age he started out for himself and, with two of his brothers, leased his father's herd of cattle, which was then the largest herd in the county. With them he carried on business until 1880 when the entire herd was sold and each brother started out for himself.

He then engaged in merchandising with his father, opening a store at Portland, 4 miles south of Ouray on the Uncompahgre River. When the freighter Jackson, who was hauling goods for him, was surrounded by Ute Indians at Cimarron, he went after the goods himself and was permitted to remove them as in all his dealings with the Indians, he had been so honest and kind that he had won their friendship.

On selling out his interest in the store to his father, James took up 160 acres on Saguache Creek, 18 miles west of town, and there he engaged in the cattle business. In 1892 he sold that ranch and bought another one comprising one-half section of land [320 acres, usually. Lahee, F. H., 1941. Field Geology, p. 796-797.] While much of his time is spent on his ranch, he has a home in Saguache in order that his children may attend the schools there. He has been quite heavily interested in developing the mining interest of the county.

In 1884 he married Alice Myers of Indiana and they have five children: Raymond, Walter, Emma, Florence, and Ruth.

In 1891 he was elected sheriff of Saguache County and 2 years later was re-elected. On one occasion in pursuing a criminal he made a trip of 900 miles into Texas where he caught his man on horseback. As sheriff he was efficient, thorough, and fearless.

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ABRAHAM SLATER (1859)

Abraham Slater was born March 27, 1828, a son of Benjamin and Maria (Johnson) Slater.

He was one of 10 children, six of whom are living (1898): Isaac, William, Samuel, Lydia, Abraham, and Mary. In 1849 he came to the States and for 7 years made his home near Polo, Illinois, where he rented a farm. In 1856 he went to Iowa and located in Chickasaw County where he farmed and worked for others until 1859. At the time of the discovery of gold in Pikes Peak he determined to go West to the mountains and with an ox team he started across the plains, leaving Iowa on the 28th [illegible] of March 1859, and arriving in Denver on the 14th of June following. After a few days in Denver and Golden he went to Central City and until November of the same year worked in the mines. In the fall he returned to the valley where he spent the winter. In the spring of 1860 he went back to the mines, working at California Gulch until the fall. He again came back to the valley and again in the spring went to Central City where he followed various occupations. On his return in the autumn he settled on Clear Creek and engaged in farming on a quarter section [160 acres] of land, taken up by himself and a partner. After one year he sold out and bought 160 acres in the same neighborhood where he carried on farm pursuits.

In 1889 he moved from that place, which was situated 3 miles west of Arvada, to his present property on Prospect Avenue, one and a quarter miles from the county line.

In 1868 Mr. Slater married Miss Mary Moon and they have three children: Edgar W., who cultivates the home farm; Nettie, who is at home; and Nora, deceased.

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WILLIAM M. SLAUGHTER (1858)

William M. Slaughter came from Plattsmouth, Nebraska, with the very earliest of the pioneers and at once took a prominent part in directing public affairs. At that time no legal authority had been asserted for the protection of life and property and, to preserve law and order, a provisional court was established with three associate justices, Mr. Slaughter being name chief justice. Before this tribunal persons charged with crimes against persons or property were given a trial and, if found guilty of theft, the sentence was banishment from the country [sic]. Murderers were sentenced to immediate execution.

While a member of this court, Judge Slaughter illustrated his unswerving fidelity to duty by condemning his friend, James Gordon, to death for shooting and killing while drunk an inoffensive German farmer. After pronouncing sentence, the judge gave him a respite of one week in order that the murderer might settle up his earthly affairs and assisted him in closing his business matters. Gordon was duly executed on the day fixed by the judge.

In 1862, Judge Slaughter moved to Central City and in 1863 he was elected mayor of that town. At that time Central City was the leading town of the territory, a booming mining camp of perhaps 10,000 people. It never was "a man for breakfast" camp, for the reason that murderers were sure of swift punishment. But two murders were committed there while Judge Slaughter was mayor. One of them expiated his crime on the gallows and the other, Charles Hanicon, a theatrical manager who killed Dan Spitz, a prize fighter, escaped to the south and joined the Confederate Army. He was later killed in battle.

Judge Slaughter served two terms in the territorial legislature and had a conspicuous part in shaping the legislature of the period for Colorado. He went to Larimer County in 1872, settling on a farm in the Big Thompson Valley, about 4 miles west of the present city of Loveland, and became one of the pioneer fruit growers of the county.

Judge Slaughter was one of the prime movers in organizing and establishing the Pioneer Society of Colorado and numbered among his friends nearly every Coloradan who came to Pikes Peak in the great gold rush of 1858, '59, and '60.

He practiced law in the courts of the county and State for several years before his death, which occurred from pneumonia after a very short illness on Friday, November 19, 1897, at his home in Loveland.

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BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SLOCUM (1858)

Benjamin Franklin Slocum came to Colorado in the year of 1858 with his father, Thomas Truxton Slocum, who was one of the pioneer families of Slocum Hollow, which later became Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Benjamin Slocum's mother was Ann Fell Dennis, who was a granddaughter of Judge Jesse Fell. Judge Fell was the discoverer of coal [unexplained claim!]. Benjamin's father was the first anti-free slave mayor of Leavenworth, Kansas. After coming to Colorado, Benjamin began mining in Central City where he met Lenora C. Sterling and to whom he was later married at Central City in 1868 by the Reverend Francis Byrne, pioneer Episcopal minister.

His wife, Lenora Slocum, came across the plains by ox team with her parents from La Crosse, Wisconsin, in 1865. From Central City, Benjamin and his wife homesteaded the well-known Slocum Ranch at Platte Canyon in 1868. At this time the homestead was the hunting grounds of Chief Colorow who had many friendly visits with them.

Born to the Benjamin Slocums were five children: Abi, married Thomas Holland, whose two children, Thomas and Davis, are both dead; Helen married Grant Oyler, whose child Albert resides in Denver; Mary married William Slimmer, whose seven children--Hugh, Helen, Mildred, George, Kenneth, Goldie, and Myrtle--are all

living; James Sterling married Anna Marzick, now deceased. Surviving this union is Helen Slocum Lewis; James remarried Katherine Simpson, whose children are--Abi, Catherine, Benjamin, Thomas, and Mary--all living at Platte Canyon. Margaret Frances married William H. Brown, whose children, Lenore and William Carlton, both reside with their parents in Denver.

Benjamin Franklin Slocum served with the Third Colorado Cavalry Company C. through the Civil War.

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JAMES E. SMALLWOOD [no date]

James E. Smallwood was born at Harpers Ferry, Virginia [now, in West Virginia]. February 22, 1822. His ancestors were English and date back to the year 1630 when they landed in Virginia. At the age of 8 years, he moved with his parents to Belmont County, Ohio. At 13 years of age he was apprenticed to John Armstrong at Steubenville, Ohio, to learn the tailor's trade. This apprenticeship terminated when he was 21 years of age. For this eight years of service he received his board and clothes and at the completion of his apprenticeship a new suit of clothes and \$100 in money. Being a journeyman tailor, he struck out for himself, going to New Orleans, working his way on flat boats. After a lapse of 2 years he went to Paducah, Kentucky. He went into business in that city and married Miss Julia Fowler.

In 1849 when the California gold excitement was rampant throughout the country, with his brother-in-law, Dr. William Smelling (who had married Mr. Smallwood's wife's sister) he outfitted two teams and started for the Pacific Coast. At Independence, Missouri, Mr. Smallwood's wife died, leaving him with a 3-year-old daughter and a newly born infant. He placed his children in the care of a respectable family for a term of 4 years and again started the long trail to the coast. Independence, at the time, was the last outpost of civilization--the last point to obtain supplies for the long journey to the Pacific Coast and Santa Fe, New Mexico, and afterwards for those who came to Colorado in 1859. Mr. Smallwood arrived in Auraria (Denver) April 23, 1859.

Returning to Independence from California in 1854, Mr. Smallwood went into business there. In 1855 he married his second wife, Miss Mary H. Sheldon. In the fall of 1859, Mr. Smallwood returned to Independence and immediately began making preparations for a return to Colorado. In the spring of 1860 he was on his way and this time to Gregory Gulch (now Central City and Black Hawk) Mr. Smallwood's outfit consisted of two four-mule teams loaded with such goods as miners required, Mr. Smallwood acted as guide. Riding horseback, he scouted ahead, on the lookout for Indians and camping places. The teams were driven by Joseph A. Thatcher, whose memory is perpetuated by the Thatcher monument in City Park, Chester Wentworth, Lige Wentworth, a former slave of Chet Wentworth's father and who became quite a charter [character?] in Denver, was the cook for the outfit. These goods were sold from a log cabin erected by Mr. Smallwood at the head of Eureka Gulch.

In 1860\* the Civil War broke out. Mr. Smallwood returned to Independence to look after his family. After the close of the war he returned to Colorado and located in business. His first location in Denver was on Holiday (now Market) Street, two doors east of F (now 15th) Street. His secured [second?] location was on G (now 11th) Street, where now stands the McClintock Building. The

third and last location was on Lawrence Street. The Golden Eagle now occupies the site. He entered [sic] the growth of Denver from a village to its present magnificence. He passed away June 24, 1903, and is buried in Riverside Cemetery.

Of the two children by his first wife, Mrs. Rore V. Marshall is buried in Fairmount; Mrs. Julia Kiron lives in Topeka, Kansas. The children of the second wife are Oscar L. Smallwood, Denver; James E. Smallwood, Jr., buried in Riverside; Wm. F., buried in Independence; Mrs. Geo. W. Purnam, Glendora, California; Louis L., Hollywood [California]; Mrs. J. J. Harris, Los Angeles [California]; Wm. S., San Francisco [California]. Grandchildren surviving are: E. P. Smallwood, Geo. Marshall, J. J. Harris, Jr., [all of?] Denver; John Marshall, Lincoln, Nebraska; Mary Harris, Los Angeles; Gladys Smallwood, Hollywood, California.

\*Fort Sumter, in Charleston, South Carolina, harbor, was fired on by the Confederates on April 12-13, 1861, which began the Civil War.

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ROBERT SMOCK (1859)

Robert Smock, a native of Ellis County, Texas,\* was a local Methodist preacher. After his wife's death he left Texas leaving eight children. His whereabouts were not known to his family until the year 1864 when his son John Dunnison [sic] Smock at the age of 17 [born in 1847?] arrived in Colorado and, learning that a man by the name of Smock was living at Central City, went there and found the man to be his father. Robert Smock married Miss Mary Singleton.

Mrs. Robert Smock, the second wife of Robert Smock, an old and esteemed resident of Gilpin County died a few months after her husband, his passing away preyed upon the mind of the old lady. She was stricken with pneumonia and failed to rally.

John Dennison [sic] Smock was born in Ellis County, Texas, February 14, 1851 [see first paragraph]. In 1864 he came to Denver bringing 2600 head of cattle into Golden. On June 19, 1872, at their residence on Gregory Street, Central City John D. and Miss Ella Francis Spencer of Beddford County, Maine,\*\* were united in marriage by the Rev. S. D. Bowker. Thirteen children were born to this union, six of whom are still living (1934), together with the mother, age 81, at 1834 East 33rd Avenue, Denver.

Mr. Smock was engaged in mining. He owned a half interest in the National mine and a few other claims. He died in Denver at the age of 69 years.

\*Texas was admitted to the Union in 1845.

\*\*There is no Beddford County in Maine; there are Bedford Counties in Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Virginia.

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A. H. SMITH (1860)

A. H. Smith was born in county Cavan, Ireland, May 14, 1843. He came to America in 1847 and located in Franklin County, New York, where he remained until 1855. He then went to Madison, Wisconsin, where he was educated in the State university. He moved to Colorado in 1860 and engaged in the cattle business with his brother. He built about 30 miles of the Denver Pacific Railroad. In 1863 he speculated in real estate in Montana and was also engaged in freighting for a short time. He conducted a cattle ranch near Evans, Colorado. In 1877 he came to Denver and began purchasing and shipping cattle and hogs, continuing until 1889. His ventures in business proving remunerative, he purchased much valuable property in the city of Denver.

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ALONZO SMITH (1860)

Alonzo Smith was born in Bennington, Vermont, March 28, 1833, where he passed his younger days. When quite young he moved to Barre Center, New York, then returned to Bennington on the death of his father. Later he went to Utica, New York, where he learned the trade of machinist. After learning his trade he went to Detroit, Michigan, where he remained 3 years. Then staying a short time in Chicago, then to Rock Island, Illinois, where he stopped about 4 years, following his trade all of this time. At this time he made an engagement with the original Black Hawk Co. and started for Colorado. They brought out with them one of the first iron stamp mills that came to Gilpin County. He crossed the Missouri River on the 22nd of February, on ice, the teams accompanying him being very heavily loaded, and arrived in Black Hawk May 5, 1860. He stayed with the Black Hawk Co. as long as it existed, which was 16 years, having charge during that time of the mechanical part of the business.

He was also foreman of the Black Hawk Foundry and Machine shops.

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ANDREW and LAURA A. SMITH (1860)

Andrew Smith arrived in Denver from the East in 1860 and was growing with the Western country when he married Miss Laura Lemmon who had come with her parents, a sister, and two brothers from Knoxville, Illinois, in 1866. She became one of the first school teachers in Colorado.

They were married in 1869, going to Smith's ranch to live. The ranch later became the town site of Greeley, Colorado. In 1882 they moved to Denver when [where?] Mr. Smith died in 1923.

Since the death of her mate, Mrs. Smith's health failed and she [had been] confined to her bed for several months, when she died at her home, 1331 Logan Street, April 17, 1928. She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Alice A. Keefe; two grandchildren, Rosemary and Colin Keefe, of Denver; a brother, Frank E.



Lemmon, Kimball, Nebraska, the only surviving member of the family [that had arrived] in the covered wagon; and the following nieces and nephews: Mrs. W. C. Shepherd; Evan and Eugene Lemmon of Denver; Mrs. Alpharetta Summerville, Fort Collins; Mrs. Ralph Sturtevant and Theodore; Paul and Edith Higley of California. Mrs. Smith was 79 years old.

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AZOR A. SMITH (1869)

Azor A. Smith of Nederland, Colorado, was born in Gratiot, Licking County, Ohio, August 25, 1829. He was educated in Aurora, Illinois, graduating from Rush Medical College in Chicago in the year 1857. He came to Black Hawk, Colorado, in 1859. In 1861 he was appointed assistant surgeon in the First Colorado Infantry and at the close of the war was mustered out of service as surgeon. He located in Lynn County, Kansas, and represented that county in the legislature of 1867-68.

He later practiced medicine in Kansas City, Missouri, and in 1870 returned to Colorado and engaged in mining in Gilpin and Boulder Counties. He was appointed physician for the Nederland Mining Company, and also was assayer and superintendent of the Nederland Mill. In 1874 he was Republican candidate for the Legislature but was defeated. In October 1876 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the First General Assembly, receiving 1529 votes against 1067 for James Stevens, Democrat.

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E. B. SMITH, VANA SMITH (1859)

E. B. Smith came to Colorado with his family in 1859 and lived for several years in Empire, Black Hawk, and Denver. With his brother, N. K. Smith, he built the first wagon road from Golden to Black Hawk. The family moved to Boulder in the '1870s.

Vana Smith, daughter of E. B. Smith, was born in Clarksville, Texas, March 1, 1839, and came with her father to Colorado at the age of 20. She was married in Black Hawk to Dr. Dean W. King, who had served as an Army surgeon during the Civil War.

They had three sons, George H. King, who is now with the Denver National Bank; Dean W. K. King of Denver; and Dana W. King of Tacoma, Washington. Dr. King died in 1907.

Mrs. King died at her residence, 1840 Marion Street, Boulder, Colorado, November 22, 1914, in her 76th year. Mrs. King is survived by three sisters: Mrs. Susan Adair of Erie; Mrs. Mary Jones of Golden; and Mrs. Sarah Bartholomew of Denver; also, two brothers, Manuell [illegible] Smith of Golden and Amos Smith of Kansas City.

ENSIGN B. SMITH (1859)

Ensign B. Smith, a descendent of the Purdy family of New England, was born in North Norwich, New York, February 21, 1807, and lived with his grandfather, James Purdy, and worked on his farm until his 18th year, receiving a common school education. In 1825 he went to Huron County, Ohio, where his parents had moved and worked on a farm 3 years, then returned to North Norwich and served an apprenticeship to the boot and shoe trade.

In 1829 he went to Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania. In 1833 he started down the Ohio River for New Orleans, intending to go to South America but being within 150 miles of home decided to stop and see his parents. He next located at the La Porte [County?] Prairie [Creek?], Indiana. Then, with a party of four, including his two brothers, he started in a skiff from Lafayette, Indiana, for Texas, passing down the Wabash River to the Ohio, then to Cairo and there abandoned the trip to Texas. He took passage on a steamer for St. Louis and there he engaged with Captain Bent, Dr. Waldo and Savary who were making up an ox train destined to Bents Fort and Santa Fe to drive a team but on the way was taken sick. His employers, thinking there was nothing the matter with him and that he simply wished to evade work, discharged him and ordered him to leave the train. But being in a wild country filled with Indians, he refused to do so and followed after the train afoot until he became utterly exhausted and lay down by the roadside. Fortunately, two men who were in the rear on horseback picked him up and carried him on until they overtook one of his brothers who was not aware of his condition and who was driving a team for a man by the name of McCormick. After remaining in his brother's wagon for a few days, his former employers discovered that he really was sick and prepared quarters for him and upon his recovery gave him a team to drive again until they reach Bents Fort, the destination of a part of the train, his team being one that stopped. From there he went on with the remainder of the train and aided in cutting a road over the Trinidad mountains, that being the first train that crossed the range. On the way, they were out of provisions [for] one week and he became so reduced from hunger that he stood on his knees to cut timber out of the road, for want of strength to enable him to stand on his feet. During the time they were out of provisions he succeeded in killing a squirrel, with which he made soup, dividing it among his companions who considered it a grand treat.

He arrived at Santa Fe September 16, 1835, and engaged at his trade. He was married February 4, 1836. In 1837, in company with a party, he made a trip West among the Zuni Indians trading axes, hoes, knives, and such articles as were in demand for furs, dressed deer skins, and ponies. He then returned to Santa Fe and formed a partnership with a blacksmith by the name of G. W. Lewis and began learning the trade.

In 1838 he moved to Independence, Missouri, and from there to Red River County, Texas, and engaged in farming one year. He was attacked by Indians while in camp on Hart's Creek in January 1840, receiving three rifle and three arrow shots, making in all eight [sic] wounds, none serious but very painful. Fortunately, his family and hired man escaped unhurt. He was taken to the nearest settlement 30 miles distant where he remained until the latter part of March. His brother then moved him to Tibus Co. [Titus County?], and on his recovery he engaged in farming and milling.

In 1851 he moved to Porter County, Indiana, and the following 3 years engaged in farming. In the fall of 1854 he, with his brother and their families, started for California and wintered at Brush Fork, Iowa. In the spring, owing to the outbreak of the different tribes of Western Indians, they abandoned their trip and went to Panora, Iowa, and there he engaged in hotel keeping. The following fall he moved to Faribault, Minnesota, and followed the same occupation 2 years and then started on a trip through Iowa and Kansas, thence to Westport, Missouri. In 1859 he, with his family, crossed the plains to Colorado and camped a short time two and a half miles north of Golden, then moved to Golden and built the second house that was put up in the town and began hotel keeping. In the spring of 1860 he rented out the hotel and moved to Black Hawk and erected a [gold-] quartz mill of six stamps. Later he sold out and moved to Buckskin Joe and erected another quartz mill of six stamps, which he ran for 5 months; abandoning it, he returned to Golden in the fall of 1861 and engaged in keeping the hotel know as the Railroad House until 1865, then again rented it.

In 1862 he was appointed probate judge to fill a vacancy and in 1863, in connection with his brother and W. A. H. Loveland, built the Clear Creek wagon road that runs from Golden up Clear Creek to the Golden Gate road.

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E. TINSLEY SMITH [no date]

E. Tinsley Smith, 92 years old, a resident of Colorado 75 years, died early Wednesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Belle March [sic], 1623 Washington, Denver, after a short illness.

Mr. Smith, who lived in Denver almost 50 years, was born in New York. He established the first paper factory in Colorado in Golden more than 50 years ago.

He was for many years in the shoe business, owning a shoe store in Denver at one time. His wife died 20 years ago. He is survived by a son, Sherman Smith, of Denver, and a daughter, Mrs. Ella K. Carmichael of Huntington Park, California, besides Mrs. Marsh [sic].

Funeral services will be held at the Moore Mortuary Friday at 2:30 p.m. Interment will be at Fairmount Cemetery.

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JAMES E. SMITH (1860)

James E. Smith was born in Montgomery County, Virginia, in 1834. His education was obtained in the common schools. Learning the blacksmith's trade, he began the battle of life working at the trade at 18, which he later followed in Virginia, Kentucky, and Richardson County, Nebraska, for 2 years.

In 1860 he came to Colorado, which was then still called Jefferson Territory.\* At the time he crossed the plains and subsequently, when engaged in mining in the mountains, the Indians were very troublesome and at times exceedingly

dangerous. The pioneers of those days were ever on the alert for their treacherous foes. The party accompanying Mr. Smith across the plains consisted of 10 persons. On arriving July 4, 1860, at California Gulch, near where Leadville now stands, he and five others formed a party for the purpose of hunting gold. They started off full of hope and expectations. They were actually with the party that discovered the Putnam lode and others, but he never realized the expectations with which he started, and was not sorry eventually to return to the comforts of home and the plains.

After spending some time in placer mining and prospecting near Leadville, he went to Canon City and prospected in the mountains for a year. In 1863 he settled at Pueblo, which then had only about 10 houses, and they were small shanties. He opened a blacksmith shop, the second in the place. There he carried on a business for 8 years. In 1871 he removed to a ranch 15 miles southeast of Pueblo. The ranch comprises 480 acres, through which the railroad now runs.

In 1863 Mr. Smith married Miss Catherine Howe, a native of Iowa, daughter of Adam and Catherine (Miller) Rowe, both natives of Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born six children, four sons and two daughters: Adam Rayburn; Hugh M., who is married and lives in Pueblo, Colorado; James E., Jr.; Charles Franklin; Clara Ellen, wife of Frank Conway of Pueblo; and Dora J., wife of Edward Mitchell, also of Pueblo.

He served on the school board and as justice of the peace for many years and assisted in building many school houses in his locality.

\*"...frontiersmen met in Uncle Dick Wootton's Tavern on Cherry Creek on April 15, 1859, to form Jefferson Territory...Although Jefferson Territory was never recognized by the Federal Government and remained extralegal, factious, and semieffective, its existence helped pave the way for Colorado Territory, which was created by Congress and approved by President James Buchanan on February 28, 1861." Noel and others, 1994, section 14, Colorado as Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Utah.

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JESSE B. SMITH (1860)

Jesse B. Smith came to Colorado in a covered wagon in 1860 and homesteaded near Hygiene. Mr. Smith was one of the three white residents of Boulder County. He spent a few years prospecting at Black Hawk and Central City and then went into the cattle business. His herds at one time grazed over the ground where the State University campus is located.

Mr. Smith died July 1926 at a Longmont hospital at the age of 89 years. He was survived by four children: James Smith, Ordway, Colorado; Louis Smith, Cortez, Colorado; Mrs. Addie Ransom of Nevada; and W. J. Smith of Hygiene.

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JOHN THOMAS SMITH (son of pioneer) [no date]

John T. Smith was born on Christmas Day 1865 in the house where he died November 7, 1929, which stands on a lot that was originally granted to his mother. Never in his life was he out of the State of Colorado.

He was the son of John Smith, a trader who more than occasionally lost supplies to marauding Indians. At one time the red men pilfered the elder Smith's entire stock of onion. Another time, Smith told his daughter, he rose in the morning to see three men, who had been arrested by vigilantes for stealing horses, hanging to a tree scarcely a block from where he lived.

When his parents first came to Denver from Omaha, Nebraska, he said his mother attended services at the first Catholic Cathedral, which was on Stout Street. For three Sundays she was the only woman present. On the fourth, another woman, whose name also was Smith appeared. Both of them were then living in wagons parked in the river bed.

Smith was long associated with his brothers in the packing business. For several years he had been retired; however, he managed the parking lot, as an accommodation to his sister-in-law, at 1234 Curtis Street when the attack of heart trouble came. He died at 1254 Curtis Street, November 6, 1929; his wife had died 9 weeks previously. Surviving are a daughter, Miss Marie Katherine Smith, who is a janitor at the University of Denver, and two brothers: Christopher and William P. Smith, both of Baker, Oregon, who will be here for the funeral. Interment will be at Mount Olivet.

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JOHN W. SMITH (1860)

John W. Smith was born in Pennsylvania September 24, 1815. With his wife and children he moved to Lancaster, Kansas, a small town 8 miles from Atchison in 1858. For 2 years he conducted a general mercantile business at this point. In 1860, with a wagon train loaded with merchandise for a general store and machinery for a planning mill, a flour mill, and a [gold-] quartz mill, he crossed the plains, reaching Denver on June 3. He also brought with him a cash capital of about \$20,000.

The quartz mill was set up on Left Hand Creek in Boulder County, the planning mill, which was the first ever brought within the boundaries of the present State of Colorado, was established in Denver. The flour mill, which was a small French portable burr grist mill, he set up in Denver and ground therein the first corn and wheat ever milled in this region. The American House he erected in 1868 was for 10 years the largest and best hotel in Colorado. John W. Smith, not content with but one line of activity, was at different times in his career, merchant, miller manufacturer, miner, irrigationist, hotel proprietor, banker, and railroad builder. He enjoyed equal success in whatsoever pursuit he followed.

In 1883 he became ill, and his physicians advised a change of altitude. He left Denver for Oakland, California, where he resided up to the day of his death on November 16, 1895, at over 80 years of age.

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JOSIAH F. SMITH (1858)

Josiah F. Smith was born in Dayton, Ohio, September 3, 1829, a son of Oliver Smith, a native of Vermont. There were 10 sons in the family. All attained years of maturity, and each gained prominence in his own community.

Coming West, Josiah F. spent one winter at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, where he engaged in trapping and hunting. From there he went to California over the old Spanish trail and engaged in mining at Sherlock's Gulch and Mariposa for a year. Next, he engaged in trapping and trading among the Indians in Washington Territory.\* In the spring of 1858 he went down the Missouri River in a small boat, traveling 3500 miles [sic] to St. Louis. From there he proceeded to Colorado and established a trading post where east Pueblo now stands.

In 1859 there was a large influx of immigration to this locality and in the fall of that year he sold his trading post and returned East.

After his marriage in the spring of 1860 to Annie Badgley of Piqua, Miami County, Ohio, he again came West. This time joining the miners at California Gulch (now Leadville) where he spent the summer in mining on Cash Creek. Returning to Pueblo County, he preempted 160 acres, which now forms part of the city of Pueblo. Here for two seasons he farmed, hunted, and sold game.

In 1863 he was appointed deputy United States marshal under A. C. Hunt, who was U. S. Marshal, and this position he filled for 4 years.

During 4 months of 1865 he had charge of the United States prison at Denver. During almost the entire time since the spring of 1859 he served as justice of the peace, and from 1880 to 1886 he was police judge, it being the law at that time that a police judge must also be a justice of the peace.

When not occupied with official duties he engaged in mining and prospecting in the mountains where he owned some good claims.

In 1865 he was elected sheriff of Pueblo County but resigned one year later in order to accept the position of foreman of a large ranch where Mexican help was employed.

In the spring of 1898 he retired from the office of justice of the peace and since then he has had no business cares except those connected with the management of his property. Unfortunately he lost a large part of his money through the endorsement of notes for friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith became the parents of four [sic] children: Hattie F., wife of A. R. Bartholomew of Pueblo; Lois, who became the wife of E. A. Bartholomew, but died at 30 years of age, leaving two daughters who made their home with grandparents Smith; [and] Frank, who was a member of the 1st Colorado Regiment, serving in Manilla [Manila?] and Solomon P. [sic].

\*The present region called the State of Washington was organized as Washington Territory in 1853.

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JULIAN SMITH (1858)

Julian Smith, a well-known citizen and pioneer of Butte, Montana, died in that city on February 14, 1911, after a brief illness, at the age of 75 years. He was born in Glasgow, Kentucky, went to Colorado in 1858, and erected the first log cabin in Colorado Springs.

In Virginia City, Nevada, he met Marcus Daly, the late copper king, and they became fast friends. Mr. Smith went to Butte when it consisted of a few cabins. He built the old Alice Mill, the Colorado Smelter, and the smelter in Meadowville. He was the last survivor of the party of five that formally named the Garden of the Gods near Manitou, Colorado.

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JUSTICE B. SMITH (1860)

Justice B. Smith was born in Michigan June 13, 1837, a son of Azial and Elizabeth (Lowe) Smith. He was reared and educated in Illinois but also attended school in Iowa for two terms. He took up farming, which he followed in Iowa for one year. In 1860 he decided to take advantage of the more inviting conditions prevailing in a newer country and therefore came to Colorado, locating in Black Hawk, where for 2 years he worked out by the month. He then went down to the plains and freighted from Omaha to Denver with ox teams until 1866.

In March 1859 Justice B. Smith was wedded to Miss Mary Jane Harris, a native of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Smith became the parents of five children: Lewis Benjamin, a farmer located in the southwestern part of the State; James M., near Ordway, Colorado; Addie S., the widow of Albert Ramson, who died in July 1903; John A., who died in November 1877 at the age of 14 years; and William J., now assisting his father on the home property.

Mrs. Smith died after an illness of 2 months on July 25, 1902, after 43 years of married life. Mr. Smith's farm property is located in section 24 in Boulder County, about 7 miles northwest of Longmont.

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MARINUS G. SMITH (1859)

Marinus G. Smith was born in Oneida County, New York, May 6, 1819, remaining at home on the farm until 15 years of age. Meanwhile, he attended school as opportunity was afforded from his farm duties. Going to Pulaski, Oswego County, he entered an apprenticeship to the tinner's trade, remaining until 1838 when he emigrated to Knox County, Illinois, to pursue his trade.

In 1840 he moved to Warren County and established himself in the stove and tin ware business. Three years later he changed his business to that of running a mail and stage line.

During 1846-47 he served in the Mexican War as orderly sergeant under General Wool, after which he emigrated overland to California, taking with him five yoke of cattle. After a toilsome journey of 5 months he reached his destination.

He remained there one year, during the first part of which he made \$8000 in the stock business and then was engaged in mining until his return to Illinois in the spring of 1851, going by way of the Isthmus [of Panama]. He then purchased a farm and was engaged in agricultural pursuits during the next 6 years. He then carried on a grain and commission business until April 1859, when he turned his attention to the gold mining excitement in the Rocky Mountains, of which Pikes Peak\* was the central attraction.

He crossed the plains with two teams and arrived in Boulder, then a small hamlet, in June of that year, but his previous experience in California mining led him to engage in a business other than that of mining. He established an express and mail line between Denver and Boulder and the mountain towns, and conducted the same until 1871. Meanwhile, he became interested in various business enterprises in Boulder, having secured a ranch of 220 acres adjoining the town, a portion of which he subsequently platted as an addition to Boulder.

In 1871, his son, Walter H. Smith, succeeded him in the express business, since which time he has devoted his entire attention to his ranch and real estate interests.

During the Indian troubles in 1863-64, he was commissioned by [Territorial] Governor John Evans to organize a home guard for the protection of Boulder County, and was made captain with A. A. Brookfield and F. A. Squires as lieutenants.

Mr. Smith has always taken a lively interest in the affairs of Boulder and was active in securing the establishment of the State University at Boulder and contributed liberally toward its support. He has served as town trustee and county commissioner.

He was married in Mercer County, Illinois, in 1841 to Miss Anna M. Woodruff who died in 1873, and has a family of eight children living, and 19 grandchildren.

\*Cripple Creek, about 10 miles southwest of Pikes Peak, became an active mining community in 1891. Koschmann and Bergendahl, 1968, Principal Gold-Producing Districts of the United States, U. S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 610, p. 117-118.

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N. K. and HELEN (CAMPBELL) SMITH (1860)

N. K. Smith was born in Jefferson County [Wisconsin?] in 1810; he grew to manhood in the home farm. Helen Campbell, whom he married, was the first white woman in Vernon [sic], Waukesha County, Wisconsin.



They were the parents of seven children, who were named as follows: Emma S., now the widow of C. M. Tyler; Francelia O., wife of Senator J. P. Maxwell; Nina F., Mrs. E. J. Temple; Dora O., who married D. D. Leach; Jennie\* S., widow of Dr. G. A. Clark; L. K.; and Rodolphus N.

The father fitted himself for a civil engineer and divided his time between school teaching and engineering. When about 21 he went to Canada, 3 years later he moved with his family to Ohio, thence to Indiana and to Wisconsin. In 1849 he left his family on their farm in Waukesha County and crossed the plains to California where he spent 3 years in the mining regions, returning home in 1852. The next year he and his family started by wagon for California, he driving a herd of cattle, but when he reached Iowa, the Indian deprecations were so numerous that he abandoned the proposed trip and spent the next 2 years in Iowa. Moving in 1855 to Baraboo, Wisconsin, he embarked in the hardware business, but after some years sold his stock and opened a grocery, conducting the latter until 1860. Then, with his family, he again started for the West, bringing with him across the plains one of the first [gold-] quartz mills erected in Black Hawk.

Arriving in Colorado in the spring of 1860, he and a brother constructed the Smith toll road from the end of the old Golden Gate road up to Central [City] and Black Hawk, which proved a most profitable undertaking. In the spring of 1861, with C. M. Tyler, he embarked in the lumber business in Black Hawk, having extensive saw mill interests near that town, and for 3 years they had a business that averaged \$1500 per day.

In 1877 he sold his many and valuable interests in the mountains and moved to Boulder, where he erected a handsome residence and settled down to enjoy the fruits of his labor. His death occurred December 26, 1894.

For 6 years he served as commissioner of Gilpin County and was recognized as one of the best commissioners the county ever had. For a number of years he held office as assessor.

\*Called "Jessie" in the biographical sketch of Rodolphus N. Smith, p. 297.

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RODOLPHUS N. SMITH (1860)

Rodolphus N. Smith was born in Waukesha County, Wisconsin,\* February 20, 1844, a son of N. K. and Helen M. (Campbell) Smith. He was one of seven children who were named as follows: Emma S., now the widow of C. M. Tyler; Francelia O., wife of Senator J. P. Maxwell; Nina F., Mrs. E. J. Temple; Dora O., who married D. D. Leach; Jessie\*\* S., widow of Dr. G. A. Clark; L. K.; and Rodolphus N.

He, with his father and family, arrived in Denver in the spring of 1860. The next year he and two sisters returned to Wisconsin to finish their educations, and for one year they attended a seminary at Baraboo, after which they were in the Mezomanie high school for one term. While there he wrote his parents that he wanted to enlist in the Army. His father replied that there were prospects of trouble in Colorado with the Texas rangers and if he wished to fight to come home and enlist, where his fighting would not only serve the government, but assist in protecting his home folk as well. He accepted the advice, returned

home and engaged in freighting on the plains, but the need of his services as a soldier did not arise, so he continued teaming until 1866.

While near Alkali Station in Nebraska, in 1865, he and the train of 60 wagons, of which he was captain, were attacked by 500 or 600 Indians. They at once corralled their stock and prepared to meet their savage foes. After one or two volleys the Indians retreated and the train resumed the journey to Omaha.

In 1866 Mr. Smith came to his present farm of 320 acres, 6 miles southeast of Longmont where he embarked in the stock business. He has since given his attention to general agriculture.

He was elected county commissioner in 1884 and reelected, serving nine consecutive years. For 27 years he held the office of treasurer of the school board.

In 1865 Mr. Smith married Miss Josie Pendleton, a native of Cook County, Illinois. Six children were born to this union. The oldest son, Fred N., has charge of the home farm. The second son, Frank M., is engaged in the transfer business at Longmont. The third son, Dolph E., is with his parents. Florence H., the fourth child is deceased. Alice D. is the wife of Lowell S. Smith of Longmont, and Jeanette H. is at home.

Rodolphus N. Smith's home is 6 miles southeast of Longmont, Colorado.

\* Wisconsin was admitted to the Union in 1848.

\*\*Called "Jennie" in the biographical sketch of N. K. Smith, p. 295.

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WALTER H. SMITH (1860)

Walter H. Smith, son of Marinus G. Smith, was born in Warren County, Illinois, in 1843.

In 1860 he emigrated to Colorado to join his father who had emigrated hither one year previously and settled in Boulder County. He was engaged in the express business with his father until 1871 when he purchased his father's interest and continued the business until 1878. He then took charge of the mail and express line between Silver Cliff and Canon City, in which he has since continued.

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MAJOR WILLIAM A. SMITH (1860) [See William A. Smith, p. 302]

William A. Smith was born in London, England, November 1, 1840, a son of William Andrew and Ann (Curtis) Smith. In 1845 the family came to New York City where the father engaged in building contracting and in 1860 came to Colorado, later returning to New York and there died.

William A. attended the public schools in New York City and Brooklyn and in 1860 came to Denver, then went to Central City where he was employed in the

mines, later going to Empire, where he assisted in erecting the first [gold-] quartz mill and opening up the camp, consisting of an eight-stamp mill. This was when all was wild and unexplored except by but a few men of the John C. Fremont and Kit Carson type, and "city of the plains" had not taken on much of size or commercial importance. In October 1861, the first year of the great Civil War, he enlisted as a member of the 1st Colorado Regiment, Captain Sopris Co., and served 3 years and 5 months, being mustered out in 1865. He served through the New Mexico campaigns and in the Apache Canon and Pigeon Ranch. He also took part in the Indian wars of Colorado.

From 1867 to 1868 he was a member of the Denver police force and operated the old Wisconsin ranch on the Platte River in the Indian country from 1865 to 1866, then spent a year in Arizona and New Mexico and served as deputy sheriff until 1879, and was under sheriff to D. J. Cook from 1869 to 1872. In 1873 he was elected chief of police in Denver and served two years; from 1875 to 1879 he was under sheriff. In 1883 he was appointed chief of police, serving three years. From 1879 to 1883 he was also in the coal mining business. Way back in 1870 he took up a homestead of a quarter section [160 acres] of Argo,\* which place he operated 14 years and there made his home.

In 1890 he was appointed warden of the State penitentiary at Canon City, Fremont County, and established the reformatory at Buena Vista, also at Bull Hill, where he served as commissary. He served in the great riots at Leadville and was marshal general of the entire district. He was appointed by Governor Alva Adams\*\* on the Board of Control for Boys, which he reorganized and placed on an efficient basis.

He was elected to the 15th General Assembly in 1905, representing Adams, Arapahoe, and Denver Counties. He was reelected to the 16th General Assembly in 1907, representing the same counties.

In 1868 he joined the State Militia and was a member of the old Denver Scout. Under Governor Frederick W. Pitkin,\*\*\* he was appointed major on the staff of the governor. He was a member of the Association of the Colorado Pioneers.

Mr. Smith was married in 1864 to Kate Kelly of St. Louis. To this union were born two children: Edward A. and William C.

Edward A. was born in Denver October 21, 1869, educated in the public schools, including the high school, from which he graduated in 1889. From 1893 to 1898 he was with the Board of Public Works. He studied law at night time and was admitted to the bar May 8, 1898, since which time he has practiced in a successful manner. From February 15 to November 23 Mr. Smith was superintendent of construction on the Denver Auditorium.\*\*\*\*

He was married November 16, 1898, to Sarah H. Comstock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Comstock of Pueblo, Colorado.

\*Once separately incorporated, Argo became part of the City and County of Denver in 1902. Benson, Maxine, 1994, 1001 Colorado Place Names, p. 9.  
\*\*Alva Adams served as governor of Colorado two terms: 1887-89 and 1897-99. Benson, Maxine, 1994, 1001 Colorado Place Names, p. 3.  
\*\*\*Frederick W. Pitkin served as governor of Colorado from 1879 to 1883. Benson, Maxine, 1994, 1001 Colorado Place Names, p. 169.  
\*\*\*\*The Denver Auditorium facade bears the date MCMVII (1907).

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WILLIAM A. SMITH (1860) [See Major William A. Smith, p. 300]

Wm. A. Smith was born in England November 5, 1840. Coming with his parents to the U. S., they located in Brooklyn, New York, in the year 1850. In 1851 his mother died. Under his father's direction he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1857 he went to Kansas City, then moved to Mound City, Missouri. In February 1860 he came to Colorado and located at Black Hawk. With his father he constructed a [gold-] quartz mill, which did not prove a success.

At the opening of the [Civil] war, he enlisted in Co. C. 1st. Colorado Infantry under Captain Richard Sopris.

In 1876 he was appointed under sheriff by David J. Cook, sheriff of Arapahoe County. Mr. Smith was warden of the State penitentiary, appointed by Governor John L. Routt.\*

He was married in 1865 to Miss Katherine Kelley of St. Louis, who died in 1903.

Mr. Smith died November 4, 1911, at the home of his son, Wm. C., 1131 East 17th Ave. Survived by two sons, E. A. Smith, a Denver attorney, and Wm. C. Smith, who is connected with the Cudahy Packing Co. Mr. Smith was a member of the Odd Fellows, Pioneer Society, and G. A. R. [Grand Army of the Republic].

\*Benson, Maxine, 1994, 1001 Colorado Place Names, p. 184.

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WINTON SMITH (1859)

Mr. Smith was born in Sandgate, Virginia, in 1831. He came to Colorado during the mining boom of 1859 and settled in Longmont.

Mr. Smith had been in poor health for years, but had been confined to his bed for only a week. He was found dead in bed at his home at Boulder, Colorado, on September 21, 1911. Death was caused by atheroma of blood vessels, at the age of 80 years. He was survived by a wife and one son.

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GEORGE W. SNELL (1859)

George W. Snell was 80 years old and one of the oldest members of the Colorado Pioneers Association, when he died June 19, 1909, in St. Luke's Hospital, from uraemic [uremic] poisoning following an attack of pneumonia.

Mr. Snell was the father of Frank Snell the well-known architect. His history is one of interest even to the pioneers who saw things in the way of adventure, which are hard to eclipse.

It was 50 years ago that Mr. Snell reached Denver. The trip was made in an ox train and was replete with excitement and adventure. Several times on the way Indians attacked the train and killed some of the oxen. Upon one occasion, rather than risk a slow trip, the party abandoned several wagons, doubled up the remaining ones and proceeded as fast as the plodding beast would go.

After living in Denver until it had reached considerable proportions, Mr. Snell went into the moving business. He first introduced into this city the covered moving van, similar to those now used on the streets of Denver. His son believes these were the first ever used in the world, for since being introduced here, they have been copied until now all parts of the world are familiar with them. The prairie schooner with its covered top, a strangely American contrivance, is believed to have given Mr. Snell his idea of adapting such a vehicle to city use--and so another poetic ideal was domesticated.

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FREDERICK J. SNYDER (1860)

Frederick J. Snyder was one of the real pioneers of Colorado and a very early settler in Larimer County, locating on a farm near the present town of Timnath in 1865.

He walked the entire distance from Chicago to Denver in 1860, making the trip in 271 days. He came alone carrying his bedding provisions, excepting what he killed on the road, on his back. He was a good citizen, a kind and obliging neighbor.

He died at his farm home on November 23, 1892, age 72 years. Two sons, William and Lincoln Snyder, survive him.

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MICHAEL SODEN (1859)

Michael Soden was born in Ireland. He came to Colorado along with other adventurous spirits in the fall of 1859. For years he prospected through the hills around Central City and California Gulch. His native wit and lightheartedness made him a favorite with those with whom he came in contact. Fortune was fickle with "Mike" Soden, at times he was worth much, and at others he lost heavily in new mining ventures.

He earned enough out of the ore-producing industry to help him in comfort ever since he removed to Denver, more than a score of years ago, and retired from active work.

Mr. Soden died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Kenney, 31 Sherman Street, Denver, January 1, 1916, at the age of 96 years.

Survived by five children, two sons and three daughters: James and John Soden; Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Mary Gurther, all of Denver, and Mrs. Anna Ennis of Kremmling, Colorado.

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FREDERICK W. SONGER (1859)

Frederick W. Songer came to Colorado on June 6, 1859.

When he was struck by a Golden interurban car at Brown's station near West 44th Ave., Frederick W. Songer was 92 years old. The Pioneer Coloradan and Civil War veteran was killed and his body dragged 100 feet. The aged man was waiting to take the car to Denver. Deafness prevented him from hearing its approach as he stopped on the track. He lived in Wheat Ridge with his daughter, Mrs. Frank Bond. Six children as well as several brothers and sisters survive him. He died November 12, 1928, and was buried at Golden Cemetery.

Miss Myrtle Songer, daughter of Fred. Songer, a director of the third and fourth grades in the college training school of Chadron, Nebraska, State Normal School and a former Colorado teacher died in Alliance, Nebraska, following an operation July 20, 1931. Survived by a sister, Mrs. Frank Bond of Wheat Ridge, Colorado, and three brothers, Fred of Los Angeles; Homer, Steamboat Springs, Colorado; and Paul of Briggsdale, Colorado.

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ELBRIDGE B. SOPRIS (1859)

E. B. Sopsis is Colorado's oldest living soldier. He enlisted in the 1st Colorado Regiment in 1862 and helped turn back the Texans in the Battle of Glorieta Pass [north-central New Mexico]. He is the last member of the original regiment. In 1864 he reenlisted joining the 3rd Colorado Regiment and served through many Indian engagements, including Sand Creek. Again he is the sole survivor of that regiment.

Mr. Sopsis has very distinct remembrances of Colorado and Denver in 1859 and 1860. For nearly 50 years he has been active member of Lincoln Post No. 4 G.R.A. [possibly, G.A.R., Grand Army of the Republic] of which he was twice commander. In 1883 when the Grand Army met in Denver for the first time, he raised \$28,000 for entertainment of the veterans. He was active again in the grand encampment here in 1905 and the last time in 1928.

General Sopsis gained his military title through years of service with the Colorado Militia in early days. He is the sole survivor of a family of 10 children. He appeared in the Memorial Day parade Thursday, May 30, 1929. He is 86 years old. He says, "Never rode in a parade yet--never will; when I can't march, I'll stay home." He is the son of Richard and Elizabeth Sopsis.

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MRS. ELIZABETH SOPRIS (1860)

Mrs. Elizabeth Lloyd Allen Sopsis was born in Trenton, New Jersey, February 15, 1815. On June 5, 1836, she was married to Richard Sopsis and the same year moved to Indiana. There, eight children were born and in 1860 the family

migrated to Colorado in a covered wagon. In those days the railroads did not extend further west than Atchison, Kansas. They took advantage of modern traveling facilities until they reached Atchison. There they fitted out with a trusty team and a heavy wagon and drove across the prairies. Although Indians were numerous, their trip was unmolested. They took a homestead where their present residence is located and since then Mrs. Sopris has lived in but two houses both located in that block--1337 [1357?] Stout Street.

Mrs. Sopris was a descendent of Ethan Allen. She was proud of that fact, but delighted more in telling of the exploits of her husband in pioneer days. For years, Mrs. Sopris has been known as the "Grand Old Woman of the Pioneer Ladies Aid Society of Colorado." In her younger days she was honorary president of the organization (1907) and was one of the most active workers.

Since early married life she had been identified with the Congregational Church and was an active worker in religious circles since Denver was a village. Indiana and Irene, two daughters, always assisted their mother in church duties.

Mrs. Sopris died December 18, 1911, of bronchial trouble. Had she lived until February, she would have been 97 years old. Survived by five children, 12 grandchildren, 18 great grandchildren and two great great grandchildren. The five surviving children are George; Simpson T. of Denver; E. B. Sopris at Trinidad; L. S. Sopris of Paris, Texas; and Mrs. Samuel Cushman of Denver.

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MRS. ELLEN W. SOPRIS [no date]

Mrs. Ellen W. Sopris, widow of Allen B. Sopris and a resident of Denver since 1867, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Fred Arnold, 3107 West 23rd Ave., April 12, 1921. She was the daughter of Thomas Jernegan, one of the leading editors and newspaper owners of Indiana, and was born in Michigan City, Indiana, in 1841.

In 1867 she married Allen Sopris, eldest son of Richard and Elizabeth Sopris and [?who] came to Colorado in 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Allen Sopris came to Colorado by stage coach the same year (1867).

Mr. Sopris was a member of the pioneer party which, 40 years ago, prospected the San Juan Country near Baker's Park, now known as Silverton.\*

Mr. Allen Sopris died in Denver in 1897. His age was 60 years.

\*Benson, Maxine, 1994, 1001 Colorado Place Names, p. 194.

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GEORGE L. SOPRIS (1860)

Judge George L. Sopris was born in Michigan City, Indiana, in 1853. In 1860 he came to Denver with his father, Richard Sopris, and a brother, Simpson. He was educated in Denver public schools and was graduated from the law school of the

University of Denver. When he was 18, he was admitted to the bar. In 1876 he cast his first vote for President Rutherford Birchard Hayes. From 1880 to 1888 Judge Sopris was a justice of the peace in Denver, and in 1890 he was appointed supervisor of the census by President Benjamin Harrison. He was police magistrate [,] county commissioner, and a public trustee of Denver. In 1919 he was elected a member of the election commission and in 1925 he was reelected. On June 1, 1927, he was elected president of the commission to serve for the ensuing year.

Judge Sopris was a bachelor. He died at his home, 1337 Stout Street, Denver, on January 13, 1929, at the age of 75 years. Survived by a brother, E. B. Sopris; a nephew, Allen J. Sopris, Denver; and three nieces, Mrs. Frances Sopris Arnold, Denver; Mrs. Belle Felix and Mrs. Charlotte S. Reed, Washington, D. C. Mr. Sopris was a past president of the Society of Colorado Pioneers and a member of the Colorado and Denver Bar Associations. His body was cremated and the ashes interred in the family lot at Riverside Cemetery.

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#### RICHARD SOPRIS (1858)

Richard Sopris was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1813. He learned the trade of house carpenter. In 1858 he started West, going by stage as far as Omaha and then outfitted for the trip across the plains. He arrived in time to become one of the original shareholders of the town of Auraria. He spent the winter and spring prospecting. In April 1859 he located a claim and began mining on the newly discovered Gregory and Bates lode.

He was married June 3, 1836, near Philadelphia to Miss Elizabeth Allen of Trenton, New Jersey. In the spring of 1860 he returned to Indiana for the purpose of bringing his family, consisting of a wife and eight children, to Denver.

He was captain of Co. C. 1st Colorado Infantry. He was twice mayor of Denver. He represented Colorado in the first territorial legislature and helped draft some mining laws for the new Western settlements. He helped organize the 1st Regiment of Colorado Volunteers and fought with the regiment against the Indians at Glorieta Pass [north-central New Mexico], and attained the rank of captain. He also fought against the slender Confederate forces in Arizona and New Mexico.

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#### SIMPSON T. SOPRIS (1860)

Simpson T. Sopris, donor to Denver of the Sopris Gates and the Sopris fountain in the Rose Gardens at City Park, joined the great majority of his pioneer comrades, who have gone beyond the Great Divide, when he died at his home, 1337 Stout Street, Friday morning, August 9, 1928, following a month's illness.

The last appearance made by Mr. Sopris was in June at the annual picnic of pioneers at Elitch Gardens. There he met the small company of men and women who may be truly called pioneers, talked with them, lunched with them under the



trees, enjoyed the old-fashioned dancing and music, and returned home to face toward death.

Born in Aurora, Indiana, December 3, 1845, he came overland in a covered wagon with his father, the late Captain Richard Sopris, his mother, brothers and sisters, arriving in Denver April 23, 1860. With his brothers, George and Elbridge, the lad kept the home fires burning in the new settlement while his father, answering the summons of President Abraham Lincoln, went to war with the Federal Army. Unlike most of the restless youths of that day, he elected to remain in Denver, rather than roam the mountains in search of gold. Accepting an offer of a job in a newspaper office, young Sopris thought for a while to follow journalism but later took up a commercial career, joining the J. S. Brown Mercantile Co., when his sister, the late Irene Sopris, married young Brown. Sopris donated the Sopris Gates at the south entrance of City Park in memory of his father, and later added the fountain in the rose garden as a memorial to his mother Elizabeth Sopris. Surviving are his brothers, George L., with whom he lived, and Elbridge B. Sopris, four nieces and four nephews, all of Denver.

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THOMAS P. SOUTHWORTH (1859)

Thomas P. Southworth came to Colorado in 1859. The greater part of his life was associated with the National Biscuit co.; later he was in the real estate business. Mr. Southworth died at this home, 2746 Curtis Street, May 1908. He is survived by his widow, a son, Blaine, a train dispatcher at Fort Lupton, and his mother, Mrs. Lucy R. Southworth.

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A. H. SPECKERMAN (1859)

A. H. Speckerman and his wife, Fannie Wyler Speckerman, came to Colorado in 1859, locating on a farm in Jefferson County, which is now occupied by their daughter, Annie and her husband.

Miss Annie S. was united in marriage in 1893 to John E. Bailey. Her father, A. H. Speckerman, settled upon the ranch now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Bailey in the year 1859 and he and his wife continued to make their home thereon until called to their final rest.

Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have become the parents of seven children: Andrew, Francis, John, Anna, Joseph, Bryan, and Jane.

The parents are members of the Episcopal Church.

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MRS. MARTHA A. SPEER (1860)

A resident of Denver since 1860 and for more than 40 years a resident in her home at 2051 Stout Street, Martha A. Speer died on February 10, 1919. Mrs. Speer was a member of the Pioneer Ladies Aid Society and the Daughters of the G. A. R. [Grand Army of the Republic], and one of the few surviving members of the original First Baptist Church of Denver.

Her husband died about 35 years ago. She is survived by one sister, Mrs. Mary F. Hermer, 1158 California Street.

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BENJAMIN F. SPINNEY (1860)

Benjamin F. Spinney was born in Freedom, Waldo County, Maine, July 19, 1838, a son of William and Marjory (Oliver) Spinney. He was one of six children.

Benjamin acquired his education in the public schools and academy of Freedom. In the spring of 1857 he left home and went to Illinois, where he bought a farm in Stark County. In the spring of 1859, with a team of oxen, he left Illinois and proceeded west to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he sold the team and remained for a year. He then engaged to drive an ox team to Denver and walked the entire distance across the plains by the side of his team from Atchison to Denver. Wearing by the hard trip, he reached Denver on the 20th of August 1860. From there he drove the team to Central City, the objective point. From that place he went back to Denver where he met a brother and began contracting with him for a partner, their special business being to furnish logs for a saw mill.

In the fall of 1863 he went to Colorado City. Soon afterward, upon the organization of the town company, he became one of the founders of the city.

The year 1864 was spent almost entirely in fighting the Indians. He was a member of an independent company that was furnished arms by the government and with his company he engaged in active service on the frontier, participating in many thrilling incidents during the border warfare.

While in Colorado City he embarked in the cattle business, which he conducted upon a constantly increasing scale. In 1868 he acquired saw mill interests, which he retained for 5 years, until the year of his removal to Park County in 1873.

In 1875 he was elected county commissioner, serving 3 years. On August 15, 1875, Mr. Spinney married Miss Mary A. Rose, a native of Freemont [sic] County, Illinois. Four children were born to this union: Anson, B. R., Jean V., and Fayette A.

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ROBERT J. SPOTSWOOD (1858) (1860)

Robert J. Spotswood was born in Culpeper, Virginia, October 25, 1839, where he resided until 19 years of age.

He came to Denver in 1858 and remained in Colorado about a year, when he returned East. In the spring of 1860 he again came to the Rocky Mountains and since that time has made it his permanent home. In 1861 he was appointed a messenger between Atchison, Kansas, and Denver on the Overland Stage line, and after 2 years became division superintendent at Julesburg. During his employment in these capacities, he experienced many thrilling adventures with hostile Indians and white desperadoes. In 1887 he purchased 160 acres of farm land near Littleton as grazing land for cattle and horses.

Bob Spotswood was one of the most noted men on the Western Frontier, a brave and gallant officer whom everyone knew and esteemed for his manly courage and genial disposition.

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WILLIAM SPRUANCE (1860)

William Spruance was born in Clarksville, Greene County, Pennsylvania, in 1828. His parents moved West in 1831 and settled in Greene County, Illinois. There young Spruance spent his early life until 1847. In the summer of that year he enlisted in a mounted company going to the Mexican War. He served one year and returned home in the summer of 1848.

In 1850 he crossed the plains and went to California where he lived about 9 years. He came to Colorado in the spring of 1860 and settled in Idaho [Springs] where he engaged in the mercantile business. Then he engaged in mining 2 years, after which he resumed merchandising and continued in the business 5 years.

In the summer of 1868 he moved to Georgetown and engaged in merchandising. He was clerk of Clear Creek County from 1865 to 1873. He was a member of the board of councilmen of Georgetown two terms. He was in partnership with Wm. N. Hutchinson in the general family grocery business and has an extensive trade and a profitable business.

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FRED A. SQUIRES (1860)

Frederick A. Squires was born in Granville, Hampden County, Massachusetts, May 19, 1819. Until the age of 16 he remained at home and was educated in the public schools. He learned the tinner's trade and followed the same until 1838. In 1840 he moved to Chepachet, Rhode Island, and continued business until the breaking out of the Dorr War,\* which necessitated his removal to Sag Harbor, Long Island. In 1856 he sold out his business and turned his steps westward,

locating at Genesee [Geneseo?], Illinois. In 1860 he moved to Boulder, Colorado, where he was engaged in the hotel business with Jonathan A. Tourtellote until 1865 then sold out and again started business in 1866, continuing from that time until 1871 in the lumber, mercantile and mining business. After the death of Mr. Tourtellote in 1871, he discontinued the lumber business, and sold his saw mill to devote his time to mercantile pursuits.

Coming as a pioneer, accompanied by his wife, who was also one of the early settlers of Boulder County, he was made the first president out [sic] of the town board of trustees.

His mining operations were chiefly carried on at Gold Hill where, for many years, he was connected with the Corning Tunnel company as president.

He was married in Chepachet, Rhode Island, in 1841 to Miss Marinda Wade, daughter of James Wade. They have one son, George C. Squires, who is associated with his father in business. Mrs. Squires is a sister of Mrs. Tourtellote, both of whom are highly esteemed ladies in Boulder society and were among the first women to settle in Boulder City.

\*Possibly a reference to Dorr's Rebellion, lead by American lawyer Thomas Wilson Dorr, 1805-1854, born in Providence, Rhode Island.

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GERTRUDE NANCY STANTON (1859)

Gertrude Nancy Stanton died in Boston at the home of her granddaughter on August 21, 1910. She was the widow of John W. Stanton who brought a saw mill to Colorado in 1859 and located at Eureka Gulch near Central City. Mrs. Stanton was born in Ohio May 29, 1832.

Aunt Nancy, as she was familiarly called, was well known in Georgetown and Idaho Springs as well as in Denver, as she was the genial hostess of the Stanton House and Barton House in Georgetown and the Spa Hotel at Idaho Springs and the Glenarm Hotel at Denver.

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COL. IRVING W. STANTON (1860)

Col. Irving W. Stanton was born in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1835. He arrived at the mouth of Cherry Creek in the spring of 1860 and joined the throng of gold seekers in the mountains. After a year or so in the mining camps, he returned to Denver where he became deputy postmaster.

In 1862 he responded to the call for the organization of the 3rd Colorado Infantry and became a 2nd lieutenant and assistant adjutant general in that command. He remained in the service until the end of the war. After peace was declared, he spent a brief period in the General Land Office in Washington, D. C., and in 1866 he returned to Colorado as register of the newly created land office at Central City. In 1871 he was transferred to Pueblo, where another

land office had been set up. In 1883, Governor Frederick W. Pitkin appointed him to represent Colorado at the celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown. With Col. M. H. Fitch and H. M. Morse, Col. Stanton organized Pueblo Commandary No. 3, Knights Templars, of which he was eminent commander for six years.

In Central City in 1869 he established the first Grand Army [of the Republic] post in the State and was its first commander. He held a position on the staff of General John A. Logan when he was commander in chief of G. A. R. and to this connection owed his title of colonel.

Col. Stanton was married to Mary A. Singer in Potosi, Missouri, January 1, 1867. Mrs. Stanton died October 19, 1894. Col. Stanton died at Ithaca, New York, on the 18th of October 1921, where he had gone to spend the summer. Mrs. Harlan J. Smith of Pueblo, who is his only surviving near relative, except for her children, was with him at the end.

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AMOS STECK [no date]

Amos Steck was born January 8, 1822, in Lancaster, Ohio, of Pennsylvania parents, the Rev. Michael John and Catherine Cope Steck. At the age of 7 years he moved with his family to their native home town, Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. When 14 years old he was sent to school at Bristol near Philadelphia; he later attended Jefferson College. He studied law under Judge Richard Coulter, eminent jurist of western Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in 1843.

He went West to Watertown, Wisconsin, in 1846 where he taught school and practiced his profession. In 1849, with several other young men, he left Wisconsin for California by way of St. Louis where supplies were bought for the long journey across the continent. In May the caravan left Independence, Missouri, and after a wearisome trip arrived at Sacramento, California, in October, where he lived for 4 years, during part of the time being assistant postmaster.

In 1853 Mr. Steck returned to Pennsylvania by water and married Miss Sarah Hays McLaughlin at Greensburg, November 29 of that year. The couple went to Watertown, Wisconsin, and made their home there where two children were born, Isabella and James. Having engaged in the dry goods business with two other men, the panic of 1857 ruined them. He practiced law as usual but the Pikes Peak excitement lured him to the far West and he left for the mines in 1859 and arrived in what is now Denver, May 29th of that year.

Mr. Steck was a useful member of the community, his experience in California being of much value in the new territory. He was elected to the 2nd, 7th, and 8th Territorial Assemblies (now State Legislatures), being a member of the upper body called Council. He was mayor of Denver in 1863. He was probate judge in 1875, reelected, but resigned before his second term expired. He was U. S. Receiver of [the General?] Land Office. In 1861 he was admitted to the bar of the Territory of Colorado at the first session of the Supreme Court, July 11, by Chief Justice B. G. Hall, assisted by Associate Justice S. Newton Pettus.

Mr. Steck was elected to the State Legislature in 1890 and served as senator at the sessions of 1891-93. He received the highest number of votes cast for any one in his district. He took a great interest in early days in education, being a member and secretary of the school board for years.

He was the father of four children: Isabella; James; George, who was accidentally killed when hunting; and Harry. He died November 17, 1908, of acute bronchitis and asthma, leaving his widow and three children.

Mr. Steck came from German and English stock. His paternal ancestors came from Germany in 1767 following a persecution. On his mother's side his ancestors were Quakers who arrived with Wm. Penn in 1683.

Mrs. Amos Steck--Sarah Hays McLaughlin, daughter of Randall and Margaret Montgomery McLaughlin--was born at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1824, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Her parents were born in Pennsylvania, one in the eastern, the other in the western part.

She was married to Amos Steck November 29, 1853, and accompanied him to Watertown, Wisconsin, living there until the summer of 1860 when she with their two children left for Colorado where her husband had gone in 1859, following the panic of 1857. They arrived in Denver August 29, 1860, by stage coach from Atchison, Kansas.

Mrs. Steck was a pretty woman, very lively and amiable and made many friends. She took an interest in church and charitable affairs and her home was often open for informal parties for her friends. Many mite societies were held there by St. John's Episcopal Church, to which she belonged, and more mites (money) were usually donated than at any other residence. She was at one time president of an auxiliary to the Y.M.C.A. [Young Men's Christian Association], then in its infancy. In later years a broken hip prevented activities which were so interesting to her in younger days.

She always was ready to listen to the woes of others, giving comfort and often help to them gladly. One old lady said, "she is pure china," which really expressed the gentlewoman she was. She passed away September 15, 1912, survived by her daughter, Isabella M. Steck and sons, James and Harry Steck.

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#### ISABELLA M. STECK (1860)

Isabella M. Steck, daughter of Amos and Sarah H. Steck, was born in Watertown, Wisconsin, January 26, 1855. At the age of five and a half years, she accompanied her mother and younger brother, James, across the plains to Denver, Colorado, then Kansas Territory. The journey from Atchison, Kansas, was made by stage coach, which, drawn by four mules, was six days and nights on the way. The family arrived at their destination August 29, 1860, and took possession of their new home on Curtis and H. Streets, now Curtis and 17th Streets, built by Mr. Steck and which they occupied for 26 years.

Isabella received her education in Denver. Miss Maria Ring was her first teacher. She also attended school conducted by Mesdames [sic] William and Edward Collins and another private school taught by Miss Potter, a sister of the Baptist minister, and her cousin Miss Beecher. She was for a short period

in the public school, then for a year or more at St. Mary's Academy, followed by several years at Wolfe Hall, the Episcopal School for girls established by Bishop George M. Randall on Champa Street near 17th.

Miss Steck took an interest in political affairs and became a member of the Civic Federation, a nonpartisan organization of women banded together to work for good government in municipal and county affairs. She was connected with this body for a long time, serving as secretary for many years previous to its disbandment. After the death of her father in 1908, her friends secured for her the office of assistant State librarian, which she filled for 2 years. The following 2 years she was employed in the State Land Office. She also served as clerk in the City Engineer's Office under Mr. John B. Hunter for a similar length of time. The care of aged members of the family followed her public employment for several years; since their deaths her time has been given to pioneer affairs, an interest in church work, and her household duties. She was auditor for the Pioneer Ladies Aid Society for 10 years and now, 1934, is honorary president of the Pioneer Women of Colorado, successors of the Pioneer Ladies Aid Society of Colorado.

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JAMES M. STECK (1860)

James M. Steck, eldest son of Amos and Sarah H. Steck, was born in Watertown, Wisconsin, December 31, 1857. He was brought by his mother and his older sister across the plains to Denver when he was two and a half years of age to join his father who had preceded the family the previous year--1859. Journeying by stage coach from Atchison, Kansas, after six days and nights they reached their destination. James (Jimmy) attended private and public schools until his father, then probate judge, gave him a clerkship in his office. In 1879 he, with several other young men, went to Leadville, where he engaged in mining. Returning to Denver for a visit he was married to Mary O'Neil in 1880, by whom he had a son, George, born in 1882.

He worked for the Rio Grande R. R. a short time, but following the death of his wife in the summer of 1882 he took up farming at what is now South University Boulevard and East Hampden Avenue, where he lived for almost 40 years.

Mr. Steck was married to Miss Hannah Anderson in 1887. Two children, Amos and Annie, were born of this union. He sold the farm and built a house in Englewood in 1922 in which he lived until his death September 7, 1933, following a year's illness.

As a boy, Jimmy was a very active athlete. People may remember seeing him riding through the town standing on the back of his pony with only a bridle for equipment. This feat was learned after a circus had been in Denver. Connected with the Denver Volunteer Fire Department, he was a member of the Woodie Fisher Hose Company for many years. He is survived by his widow and three children.

GOVERNOR ROBERT W. STEEL (1859)

Robert W. Steel was born near Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio, January 14, 1820. The days of his youth were spent on a farm. In the fall of 1846 he went to Fairfield, Iowa, where he studied law.

He was married in Hillsboro, Ohio, September 6, 1848, to Miss Susan Nevin. He afterward attended the Law School of Cincinnati and graduated in 1852. Immediately after finishing his law course, he located at Indianola, Warren County, Iowa. In the fall of 1855 he moved with his family to Omaha, Nebraska, and there engaged in the real estate business. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature of Nebraska during the session of 1858-59. On the 25th of March 1859 Robert W. Steel started for Colorado and arrived at Denver May 4, 1859. At that time Denver consisted of a few log houses. From there he went to Central City about the 20th of June 1859. This was just after the famous discovery of the Gregory lode, the first gold lode found in Colorado. At Central [City] he gave his attention to mining.

He was for a time president of the Consolidated Ditch Company. On the 1st of October 1859 a convention of the people was called to establish a provisional government. State officers were nominated and Robert W. Steel was the convention's nominee for governor. The election took place on the 19th of October and Steel defeated his competitor St. [sic] Matthew with an overwhelming majority. The legislature met in December following and Robert W. Steel took his seat as governor. He remained in office until June 1861 when the regularly appointed officers arrived and the executive authority was turned over to Territorial Governor Wm. Gilpin.

It is said that a committee of Republicans called upon Governor Steel and requested him to accept the new governorship under President Abraham Lincoln's administration, but Governor Steel was firm in his principles of Democracy and promptly declined. In the spring of 1860 Governor Steel returned to Omaha and brought out his family and settled them at Golden, where they remained until July 1862 when the governor moved to Empire. In September 1864 Governor Steel went to what is now the Argentine [mining] district and he was one of the party that discovered the Belmont lode, the first paying silver lode found in Colorado.

This discovery created great excitement and brought in scores of prospectors from every direction.

The Belmont lode proved to be very valuable and was once sold for \$100,000. It received its name for August Belmont of New York, but it has changed hands a number of times and is now known as the Johnson mine and is owned by parties in Georgetown.

In October 1865 Governor Steel returned with his family to Iowa for the purpose of educating his children. He spent some time in New York City and returned himself to Colorado in the spring of 1867, he then located permanently in Georgetown. His family, after remaining in Iowa a considerable time, joined him at Georgetown, where they have since resided.

In appearance, Governor Steel is tall and venerable. Upon his head are traced the silver hues of accumulating years, but still he is agile and energetic and



is constantly devoting himself to various mining interests, although he is not favored with the fortune of many of the old citizens, yet he has promising property in different sections. His claims are largely in the vicinity of Empire, and Governor Steel, like many others, is exceedingly hopeful of the future wealth of that old and undeveloped district.

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EDWARD P. and PHOEBE A. STEELE (1859)

Edward P. Steele was born in New York, his wife Phoebe A. (Evans) Steele was born in Pennsylvania. In the year of the great rush to Pikes Peak, 1859, they came to Colorado and took up a homestead in Boulder County, wherein he built a log cabin. They resided there until 1864. After improving his place, he returned to Wisconsin in order to bring his family to the Western Frontier. The return trip in this State across the plains was made by ox teams, and 4 months were consumed in making the journey. Three weeks after he and his family arrived here, Mr. Steele suddenly died. They became the parents of three children.

John D. Steele, son of Edward P. and Phoebe A., was born shortly before the Western trip was undertaken. He was reared and educated in Colorado. In 1887 at the age of 22 years, Mr. Steele was united in marriage to Miss Blanche E. Bliven, a native daughter of Colorado. To Mr. and Mrs. Steele were born eight children: Merle, the first son, is deceased; the others are: Phoebe, the wife of Roy Green; Andrew; Douglas; Evert; Alice; Ray; and Jessie. Newot [Niwot?], Boulder County, is the home of the Steele family.

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HANNIBAL R. STEELE (1859)

Hannibal R. Steele was born in Fayette County, Arkansas, December 24, 1843. He came with his father's family to Colorado 16 years later and settled on Cherry Creek near Denver. Three years later they moved to Pueblo where he died on November 8, 1925.

He was known to his friends as "Mass" [illegible]. He had been a member of Lodge No. 17 A. F. and A. M. for 51 years.

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HUGH R. STEELE (1860)

It was on May 24, 1860, that Hugh A. Steele first looked on Denver, the village, which was to become his home, and which was to grow into the city where he would breathe his last.

His father, R. W. Steele, who later became the first governor of the Jefferson Territory,\* his mother, and the four Steele children had crossed the plains, in a prairie schooner drawn by an ox team, from the Missouri River. With them

they brought the family cow, led behind the wagon, a hen, and six chicks. They had camped alongside Indian villages, had been compelled to force their way through great herds of buffalo and had survived all the hardships and dangers attendant upon an excursion into the trackless West.

In Denver the Steele family pitched camp in a grove of cottonwood trees, where the Colorado and S. shops now stand. They had heard the West was wild and woolly. The morning after their arrival they were convinced of its wildness when they saw, only a few feet from their camp, the lifeless body of a man dangling in the breeze at the end of a giant cottonwood. While they slept, vigilantes had administered frontier justice. A horse thief had been punished for his infraction of the "Thou shalt not steal" commandment.

After 10 days in Denver the Steele family moved on into the Clear Creek district and for several years lived near Golden. Hugh R. Steele returned to the Middle West and entered the University of Iowa, from which institution he was graduated.

He then came back to Colorado, a full-fledged mining engineer. For a number of years he was engaged in various surveying expeditions. Then he went to Cripple Creek, where his fellow townsmen honored him by electing him mayor.

In Cripple Creek Mr. Steele met Winfield Scott Stratton and for some time he was private secretary to the Colorado Springs multimillionaire. Mr. Steel died at the home of his sister, Miss Mary Steele, 2700 Umatilla Street, and was buried in the Steele family burial plot at Colorado Springs.

\*On April 15, 1859, frontiersmen met in Uncle Dick Wootton's Tavern on Cherry Creek to form Jefferson Territory...but it was never recognized by the Federal Government... Noel and others, 1994, section 14, Colorado as Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Utah.

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MARY ELIZABETH STEELE (1859)

Mary E. Steele was born in Indianola, Iowa, February 10, 1854. At the age of six she came with her parents to the growing hamlet of Golden, then called Golden City in 1859.

Her father, Robert W. Steele, had the honor of being elected first governor of the provisional government started by the miners of the Pikes Peak region in the fall of 1859.

Miss Steele grew up in Golden and Empire. From 1894 to 1907 she made her home in Colorado Springs. She did newspaper work, writing in both prose and verse. Now and then she contributed articles to magazines. One article published [was called] "Could Colorado be more beautiful?" Another, "Stray bits of song" in prose and verse, was dedicated to her mother.

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THOMAS JEFFERSON STEELE (1859)

Thomas Jefferson Steele, 83 years old, cattleman and pioneer, who came to Colorado in 1859, died at Nucla, Colorado, June 19, 1931. Steele, who had been a member of the Masonic Order for 62 years, traveled to a point near the present site of Denver with a train of 117 wagons. He brought one of the first herds of cattle to the State. His first home was on Cherry Creek, some distance from the settlement that later became Denver.

Later during Indian troubles, neighbors moved to Denver but Steele built a picket fort around his home for protection. In 1863 Steele moved to the Fountain region section and was in the cattle business there until 1908, then becoming a turnkey in the Pueblo jail, where he worked for 9 years. Once he was attacked by a prisoner and seriously injured. Steele moved to Norwood in 1910, and had lived on the Western Slope since.

He saw first survey stakes driven in the present site of Colorado Springs.

Mr. Steele is survived by his widow and nine children, 17 grandchildren and four great grandchildren.

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WILLIAM L. STEPP (1860)

William L. Stepp was born near Terre Haute, Indiana, January 13, 1837, a son of Joshua and Rebecca Owen Stepp. He was educated in the public schools of Indiana, early becoming familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. At a later period he went to Mercer County, Missouri, where he learned the carpenter trade.

In 1860 he crossed the plains and in the early days he was connected with mining and building interests. On July 27, 1861, he took up his abode in Denver where he worked at carpentering until 1864.

Mr. Stepp was married to Miss Missouri A. E. Belcher, April 18, 1858. They became the parents of the following children: Benjamin Franklin and Mary Ann who have passed away; Rebecca M., the wife of Frank Daley; Marisco, who married Benjamin Ballinger of Longmont, Colorado; Wm. G.; Charlotte, who became the wife of James Boddin of Mead, Colorado; Lincoln, who married Naomi Harrington; Olive, the wife of Benjamin Parks; Susan, the wife of Frank Cherry Holmes; Andrew Jackson, who married Ida Lloyd; Lora, who married Ulysses Harrington; Charles, who wed May Dicks; Alvin, who married Edna Ward; and Lula, the wife of Leander Newcomb.

Mr. and Mrs. Stepp were worthy pioneers of this State. Mrs. Stepp set out the first tree on the present homestead ranch, and carried it to the place from Leyden. Wm. G., who is now managing the estate, was born at Rebecca Crossing, Colorado, December 5, 1864. Mr. Stepp died February 14, 1913.

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ASA STERLING (1860)

Asa Sterling came to Colorado in 1860 and settled in Greeley.\* He followed the cattle business for many years, at which he amassed a good-sized fortune.

Mr. Sterling had been a director of the First National Bank of Greeley and president of the bank since 1894.

Mr. Sterling died at his home in Greeley April 6, 1919, of paralysis. He leaves a sister, Mrs. Mary E. Williams.

Benson, Maxine, 1994, 1001 Colorado Place Names, p. 89. The first families arrived in Greeley in April and May 1870.

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JAY STERNBERG (1859)

Jay Sternberg was born in Herkimer County, New York, September 12, 1835. Of German descent, he stayed on a farm and attended district school until his twentieth year. In 1855 he went to Sioux City, Iowa, where he engaged in the real estate business.

In the spring of 1859 he came to Colorado and during the succeeding two years, traveled over this State, New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona,\* after which he returned to Iowa and engaged in running a flour mill. In 1872 he again came to Colorado and, after spending a short time in Denver, moved to Boulder City. The following spring he purchased a mill site and erected the Boulder City Flouring mill.

Mr. Sternberg was married in 1865 to Miss Sarah E. Harris of Hamilton County, Iowa.

\*Only Texas had been admitted to the Union by 1861; Colorado was admitted in 1876, and New Mexico and Arizona in 1912.

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JAMES STEVENS (1860)

James Stevens was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1816, and is descended from the old Revolutionary stock. At the age of 14 he was first employed upon the steamboats on the Ohio River and afterward continued largely interested in that business until 30 years of age. He then moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where for 10 years he was engaged in the steamboat supply business under the firm name of Stevens and McCammon. After which he moved to St. Louis and was engaged in contracting on the Iron Mountain Railroad, during its construction, thence moved to Burlington, Iowa, where he carried on a wholesale and retail grocery business under the firm name of Stevens and Kidding, from 1856 to 1860.

In the spring of 1860 he moved to Colorado and located at Central City, Gilpin County. He was there the owner and engaged in working No. 2 on the Gunnell mine, which he sold in 1864. He was afterward one-fourth owner of the Cincinnati mine, which he was engaged in working from 1872 to 1874. He then moved to Sunshine, Boulder County, where he became the owner of several valuable mines, which he has since sold. He is still largely interested in mining property in Boulder and Gilpin Counties. For several years he has resided in Boulder.

He was married in 1843 to Miss Sarah M. Redding of Burlington, Iowa, and has a family of four children living.

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ALEXANDER STEVENSON (1859)

Alexander Stevenson was born in Ireland. He came to Colorado in 1859. He was the pioneer stone mason and has helped to build most of the stone mills and buildings in the vicinity of Black Hawk.

He owned one of the first brickyards in the State, located west of Black Hawk. Mr. Stevenson died March 4, 1910, at Black Hawk, Colorado, of Brights disease at the age of 74. No known relatives in this county.

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HARVEY STEWART (1859)

Harvey Steward was born in Macoupin County, Illinois, December 31, 1835, his parents being Charles and Mary Stewart, natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively.

During his infancy he was taken by his parents from Illinois to Missouri where he lived for 23 years. He came to Colorado in 1859 and made his way into the mining camps above Denver, arriving in that locality on the 28th of April.

He purchased the second copy of the Rocky Mountain News, obtaining the paper while it was still wet from the press. Mr. Stewart then went to Central City and over to Spanish Bar. On the first of December 1867 Mr. Stewart was united in marriage with Miss Mary Patrick.

To Mr. and Mrs. Stewart were born two daughters, Minnie Agnes, born January 28, 1869. She is the wife of Alexander Ritchie and they have a daughter, Lois Minnie. The second daughter, Sarah Gertrude was born February 6, 1871, and died July 6, 1909.

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JAMES STICKLE (1860)

James Stickle was born at York, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1835, and came to Colorado in 1860, his home being opposite Elitch Gardens.\*

Later he made his home at Golden, living there for 8 years, then returning to Denver in 1880. He was employed by the Denver and Rio Grande R. R. Co. as an engineer between Denver and Pueblo for 7 years. Later, he lived on a farm near Arvada. In January 1906 he moved to Miami, Florida, where he lived until the latter part of June 1913, when he moved to Chattanooga to make his home with his daughter, who is the wife of Francis Lynde, an author.

Mr. Stickle was married to Matilda E. Davis at Decatur, Illinois, in April 1860, coming to Colorado on his wedding trip. Mrs. James Stickle died in November 1878. Mr. Stickle died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Lynde, Chattanooga, Tennessee, September 28, 1913, after an illness of 2 months. He was survived by two daughters, Mrs. Harris Akin of Fort Collins and Mrs. Francis Lynde; also a son, Charles A. Stickle, cashier of the E. L. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Co., Denver.

\*Before its move to the Platte Valley in downtown Denver, and its opening on May 27, 1995, the original locale of Elitch Gardens was in the southwest quadrant of the intersection of West 38th Avenue and Tennyson Street.

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MORRIS and HANNAH STOLL (1858)

Moritz or Morris Stoll crossed the ocean to America with his parents at the age of eight, the family locating in Minnesota. He was reared and educated in that State and, upon attaining his majority, moved to Denver where he arrived in 1858 and engaged in contracting. He continued in that line of business for many years.

Mr. and Mrs. Stoll were the parents of six children: Frank M. Stoll is the second in order of birth, born in Denver June 8, 1882. His mother, Hannah (Deckhut) Stoll, is also a native of Denver. He attended the public schools and the Denver Business College. He organized the Queen City Iron and Wire Works of which he has been the head.

He is the patentor of what is known as the Auto bed and tent for camping and outdoor life.

In 1907 in Denver Mr. Stoll was married to Miss Inna Schiller and to them have been born two sons, Paul, born in Denver in 1907, and Frank, also born in Denver, in 1908.

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HON. WILBUR F. STONE (1860)

Wilbur F. Stone was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1833. (Colorado Pioneer Association record gives date of birth as December 28, 1836.)

In 1859 he went to Omaha, Nebraska, became assistant postmaster and also editor of the Omaha Nebraskan. Early in the spring of 1860 he crossed plains and from the Cherry Creek settlement he made his way by foot through the mountains to the Tarryall mines of South Park. He wintered at Canon City, where, with the

late [Territorial Lieutenant] Governor George A. Hinsdale,\* helped to build that town [Hinsdale].

In the winter of 1866 he returned to the States and married Miss Minnie Sadler of Bloomington, Indiana, and, returning, settled at Pueblo, Colorado. In 1887 he was appointed judge of the Denver Criminal Court. After the court was abolished and until 1891 he engaged in the practice of law in Denver. He spent many years in compiling a history of Colorado, which was published in four volumes. It was dedicated to the pioneers of the State. He was an active member of the State Pioneer Society.

Judge Stone died at his residence in Denver December 27, 1919, only one day before the 87th\*\* anniversary of his birth. He is survived by two sons, Wilbur F. Stone of Chicago and Sidney E. Stone of Denver.

\* Benson, Maxine, 1994, 1001 Colorado Place Names, p. 101.

\*\*Making his birth year 1832, rather than either 1833 or 1836.

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ISRAEL STOTTS (1860)

Israel Stotts was born in Zanesville, Ohio, September 15, 1833. He was reared on a farm. He received but little education while at home.

In 1853 he went to Fulton County, Illinois, where he remained about a year. In 1854 he traveled across the range into Oregon where he followed mining for about 3 years.

In 1857 he returned to Ohio where he spent a few months with his friends, then returned to Fulton County, Illinois, where he married Miss Ellen Smith February 1859. He then moved to Iowa where he lived until the spring of 1860 when he came to Colorado and located at Idaho Springs, where he followed gulch mining until May 1861. He then moved his family to Freeland where he spent most of his time on the Freeland mine.\* In 1876 he sold half of the mine to J. M. Dumont for \$10,000. Shortly afterward he sold the remaining half to Major Platt of Denver for \$25,000 and began work on the Gum Tree lode and has a tunnel of 755 feet and a good ore house. Mr. Stotts has a good mine and has refused the offer of \$1000,000 [sic] for it.

\*Freeland mine was in Clear Creek County, about 3 miles west of Idaho Springs. Koschmann and Bergendahl, 1968, Principal Gold-Producing Districts of the United States, U. S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 610, p. 95.

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WILLIAM C. STOVER (1860)

William C. Stover came to Colorado in 1860, a mere boy, scarcely 19 years of age. When he left home in the spring of that year, his father fitted him out with a span of good horses, wagon, clothing, blankets and supply of provisions. He came directly to the Big Thompson Valley and traded his horses and wagon for

a squatter's claim, situated about a mile south of the present city of Loveland.

In the spring of 1861 he planted a portion of this claim to potatoes, paying an enormous price for the seed, for potatoes were potatoes in those days. This exhausted his supply of ready money. He managed in some way to exist, was almost destitute of clothing, his raiment consisting mainly of a pair of blue denim overalls that had been patched until there was hardly a scrap left of the original garment. His feet were clad in moccasins made of old gunny sacks. In this condition he appeared one day at the cabin of J. N. Hollowell, a former school mate in Indiana. Mr. Hollowell went to Boulder, borrowed the money, bought a pair of stogy boots, paying \$8 for them and brought them to Stover. When he returned, Mr. Stover said he had no trousers. Mr. Hollowell looked up some grain sacks that Mr. Osborn had brought from the East filled with dried fruit, and from these Mr. Stover made himself a pair of trousers, using his old overalls for a pattern. He wore there trousers and boots all winter.

During the season of 1862 he managed by working around at odd jobs to make a living and in the fall he put up a lot of hay, which brought him a good snug sum of money, out of which he paid Mr. Hollowell for the boots. In 1863 Mr. Stover sold his claim to the late John J. Ryan and in 1864 went to Virginia City, Montana. He made several trips across the plains to Montana between 1865 and 1867, clearing a nice sum of money, after paying back all the money he had borrowed and selling his outfit, he returned to the Big Thomson in 1868 and bought an interest in the late A. K. Yount's store, continuing in trade there until 1870. He then moved to Fort Collins and, in company with the late John C. Mathews, bought the Mason [illegible] and Allen stock of goods, which was then kept in the Old Grout building.

In 1873 the firm erected a two-story brick building at the corner of Jefferson and Linden Streets, recently torn down, to make room for the U. P. Railroad into which they moved their stock.

William C. Stover of Fort Collins, former member of the Territorial legislature, a member of the Constitutional convention, who helped to draft the present Constitution of Colorado, a successful merchant and president of the Poudre Valley Bank, had his trials and tribulations in the pioneer days. Though often hungry and poorly clad, he persevered and at last reached the top of the ladder, which led up to success in life in all the term implies. Mr. W. C. Stover died at the home of his son, Dr. Geo. H. Stover of Denver at 1:30 a.m., October 8.

Mr. Stover was three times married. His first wife, Jane M. White, whom he married February 16, 1869, and who was the mother of his three children, died February 27, 1879. His second wife, a relative of his first wife, he married in 1882. She died in November 1904. His third wife, Emily Putman, he married in Iowa in 1907.

Dr. Geo. H. Stover of Denver, Mrs. Emma Putman of Los Angeles, and Judge F. W. Stover of Fort Collins, survive him.



GEORGE ROBERT STRAUSS (1860)

George R. Strauss was born November 20, 1831, in Columbia, South Carolina. At the age of 15 he left his native State and went to Kentucky where he spent 7 years of his life going thereafter to Indiana. A little later we find him moving westward to Missouri where he remained 3 years. He was in Kansas during the excited times of the border ruffian war.

In 1858 he entered government employ and started from Fort Leavenworth with an ox train loaded with supplies for General Albert Sidney Johnston's soldiers then located at Camp Floyd near Salt Lake, Utah. Shortly after arriving at his destination in the summer of 1858, Mr. Strauss purchased a team of horses and wagon and with three or four companions started for California. He had not proceeded far on the journey before he was taken sick with pneumonia. While wrestling with the disease, a party of Mormons passed by and espying his team and outfit promptly appropriated them to their own use, leaving him without means to continue his journey. On recovering from his illness, his sole worldly possessions consisted of \$10 in money and the clothes he had on his back.

He gave a returning emigrant a dollar to take him back to Provo, Utah, where he spent the winter of 1858 and the following summer--1859--doing such odd jobs as fell to his hand. During the winter of 1859-60, he herded cattle for some drovers from the Indian Territory. About the first of April 1860, accompanied by Robert Lawrence, he turned his footsteps Eastward. He had noted the beauty and character of the Cache la Poudre Valley on his outward journey in 1858 and he decided to come back and set his stakes for a home. The travelers had one pony and on his back were packed bedding, extra clothing, cooking utensils, and provisions. The entire journey from Camp Floyd to the Cache la Poudre Valley was made on foot and they were six weeks on the road. The weary footsore travelers reached a point on the bank of the river about a mile east of Fort Collins on the evening of May 15, 1860, and spent the night there. They were without a cent of money, but as game was plentiful, there was no danger of starving. The next day they began prospecting their surroundings and looking for something to do. Aside from the collection of log cabins at Laporte, only a few of which were occupied, there were but four human habitations on the river from the canyon to the point where the stream empties into the Platte River. One of these stood on the farm now owned by M. L. Landes near Laporte [it was?] Todd Randall's cabin on what is now the Slockett farm, two and a half miles southeast of Fort Collins; and Robert Boyd lived in the fourth, located a short distance west of the present city of Greeley.

Other than these there was not another building of any kind in the valley. The first summer he eked out a bare existence by doing odd jobs here and there as he could get them to do. In the fall of 1860 he joined a band of hunters and spent the following winter killing game in the mountains and marketing it in Denver. The summer of 1861 he started out in business for himself and planted a garden which yielded him good returns, his vegetables finding a ready sale to emigrant teams moving through the country.

George R. Strauss was born November 20, 1831, in Columbia, South Carolina. Thus from a pioneer settler without a penny, by industry, perseverance, and the exercise of good judgment, he amassed a handsome property. Whenever he had a few dollars to spare he invested them in Cattle and these grew into large

herds. The homestead he located on in 1860 is situated on the bottom lands about a mile up the river from Timnath and here he lived a single man for 44 years, dying from exposure during the flood of May 20, 1904. The circumstances surrounding the death of this estimable man and pioneer is indeed sad. Along in the evening of the day of the flood, the water was rushing through his home, admonishing him to seek safety in flight to a neighbor's. He left the house and started for the house of James Strang, his nearest neighbor, but being old and feeble he could not withstand the force of the rushing water and was carried to a wire fence at which he managed to gain standing position and maintain it by holding onto the top wire. He called for help but the noise of the rushing water drowned his voice and he was not heard. At daylight the following morning he was discovered by Mr. Strang and rescued from the perilous position and taken to Mr. Strang's house. He had been standing all night in cold water and became so chilled by exposure that he lived but a few hours after reaching a place of safety. He was buried with Masonic honors May 25, 1904, at the age of 73 years.

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DAVID D. STROCK (1859)

David D. Strock was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, December 26, 1832. His early life was spent on a farm and in attending district school. In his nineteenth year he attended the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute\* at Hiram, Ohio, 2 years. James A. Garfield was one of his instructors. After that he engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1858 he moved to Wyandotte County, Kansas, and the following spring crossed the plains to what was then known as Pikes Peak country, arriving at Gregory Point June 2. He engaged in mining during the summer and the following fall returned to Kansas. In the spring of 1863, he again came to Colorado and located in Black Hawk where he has since resided engaged in working at the carpenter's and millwright's trades.

Mr. Strock owns 50 feet on the Gunnell lode, near Central City, known as the Discovery claim, which is at present leased to the Gunnell Mining Company.

\*Barron's Profiles of American Colleges, 17th edition, 1990, lists a Case Western Reserve University, founded in 1826, in Cleveland, and a Hiram College, founded in 1850, in Hiram.

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MRS. PHOEBE A. STRONG (1860)

[Denver] Post of February 15, 1929.

One hundred pink candles burned in shiny silver candlesticks atop a big birthday cake in Corringham, Lincolnshire, England, February 4, and at the same time another 100 pink candles flickered above a similar cake in San Diego, California. It was the one hundredth birthday of a former Denver woman, Mrs. Phoebe A. Strong, who lived here from 1860 until a few years ago, when she went to San Diego to live with a daughter, Mrs. E. A. McClellan, also a former Denver resident.

In the English city, numerous nieces, nephews, and grandnieces and grandnephews were celebrating the former Denver woman's birthday. Just as enthusiastically as it was celebrated in her own home, a letter from England relates.

A granddaughter of Mrs. Strong, Mrs. George Gallup lives in Denver now. William Strong, husband of the centenarian, died here 18 years ago. A son, Charles died 5 years ago at his ranch near Petersburg, Colorado. The Strong home originally was at the mouth of Platte Canyon. Strong sold the home when Denver's first water supply necessitated the use of the canyon mouth, late in the 80's.

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GEORGE L. STROPE (FRAY) (1860)

George L. Strope and his wife Sarah J. came to Colorado by ox team in the spring of 1860, settling on a homestead on Ralston Creek, Jefferson County, which was the home for 40 years.

Mr. Strope died on July 16, 1865, leaving his widow and four children. On June 7, 1867, Mrs. Strope was married to Mr. Oliver Fray, who died May 2, 1899, leaving his wife and one daughter.

On March 21, 1920, after a brief illness, Mrs. Strope Fray passed away leaving one sister, three daughters, one son, eight grandchildren, and 10 great grandchildren.

Mrs. Sarah J. Strope Fray was born July 8, 1826, in Exeter township, Luzerne County, P. A. [Pennsylvania?], the eldest daughter of Mary Keeler and Andrew Mantanye, Jr.

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MORRIS STROUSE (1859)

Morris Strouse, born in Germany in 1835, came to America when 18 years old. After some time spent in New York City, he went to Florida and soon left there for Chicago, where he established himself in the retail shoe business. Later he traded for furs with the Indians and trappers of the then wilderness of Iowa and Nebraska. Later still, he engaged in the manufacturing of gloves and mittens in Sterling, Illinois.

The gold rush drew him to Colorado in 1860 and he settled at Ca-on City, where he remained until 1882 when he drove a prairie schooner across the Continental Divide to the junction of the Gunnison and Colorado Rivers, the present site of Grand Junction. He established a fur trading business there buying deer and bear hides by the wagon loads.

He became a close personal friend of the famous Ouray, chief of the Utes, and of his Squaw, Chipita. He was also a friend of U. S. Marshal, Sam Atchee of pioneer fame, Cactus Pete, Buckskin Charley and other well-known frontier characters.

He died at Grand Junction, the last week in October 1928, at the age of 93 years. He is survived by a son, Samuel Strouse, of Denver, and two grandchildren, Percy S. Morris and Jessie R. Morris, and a sister, Mrs. Hannah Wolf of Chicago.

He was know to his Indian friends as "Heap Big Little Man."

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JAMES SULLIVAN (1859)

James Sullivan was born in Union [sic], Virginia, November 28, 1832, where he grew to manhood. In 1849 he moved to Vinton, Benton County, Iowa, where he resided until 1859 when he came to Colorado. He returned to Iowa in the fall of that year and, in the spring of 1862, started west again with his family, locating this time on Bear Creek south of Denver. There he lived until the spring of 1869, when he moved to the Big Thompson Valley and engaged in farming and stock raising, in which he met with excellent success.

He was elected county commissioner in 1873. He was his party's candidate for representative in the State legislature in 1876, and again in 1886, leading his ticket both times by a good many votes. He also made the race for county commissioner in 1882, but was defeated by J. B. Harbaugh.

He died at the family home in Loveland on Monday, July 23, 1888.

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JAMES W. SULLIVAN (1860)

James W. Sullivan was born in Washtenaw County, Michigan, May 20, 1838. He was raised on a farm. In 1859 he became a locomotive engineer on the Michigan Central Railroad Co.

In 1860 he started across the plains driving three yoke of oxen. He arrived at Denver May 1, 1860, and soon went over into the South Park and began mining in the Tarryall district. After a short time he returned East. In 1874 he came permanently to Colorado.

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Mrs. Mary Sullivan (1860)

Mrs. Mary Sullivan, mother of Sheriff Daniel Sullivan, died at the residence of the latter on October 27, 1912, at the age of 76 years.

Mrs. Sullivan was the widow of William Sullivan, one of the pioneers of the State. (1860)

She leaves four children, James and Daniel Sullivan of Denver, Mrs. Mary Verhotsted of Delta, and Mrs. Catherine Foy of Denver.

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EDWARD C. SUMNER (1859)

Edward C. Sumner was born September 7, 1837, near Lafayette, Indiana, and, when 18 months of age, was crippled for life by an accidental fall.

He attended the public schools in Muscatine, Iowa, then entered Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa, and had completed the junior year of the scientific course in this institution when the Pikes Peak excitement of 1859 occurred. He crossed the plains, but upon his arrival he, with many others, found more disappointment than gold. He returned to Iowa.

In 1864 he again returned to Colorado and secured a clerkship in the post office. On January 18, 1876, he was appointed postmaster at Denver by President Ulysses Grant, serving 3 years and resigning in favor of William N. Byers.

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JOHN B. SUTTON (1858)

Near Baltimore, Maryland, in the year of 1829 was born a baby boy who was to take an active part in the history of Colorado. This boy, John Bennett Sutton, received his schooling in the country schools of Baltimore County, Maryland. His ancestors had lived there even before the Revolution.

In 1856 he came to Omaha, Nebraska, where he became a contractor and builder, being associated with Edward and John Creighton who were well-known men of Omaha. When the Pikes Peak gold excitement broke out in 1858, Mr. Sutton joined a company and started West by ox team. They traveled to Fort Kearney and across the plains to a settlement on Cherry Creek, where Denver now stands. This settlement was called Auraria.

That summer he helped build some of the first log houses in what is now Denver. The old broad ax that he then used is still a treasured souvenir of the family. Some prospecting was done on the streams nearby during the summer. In the fall, Mr. Sutton returned to Omaha. The next spring in 1859 he organized a company, among them being a young man named Arthur E. Pearce who is well known among the pioneers of Colorado. They came West, but did not stay in Auraria. They pushed on up into the mountains, blazing the trail as they went.

About 40 miles west of Auraria up in the mountains they struck gold in paying quantities. The Green Russell party arrived here at this time also. This spot is now known as central City. About a month after Sutton's party arrived, Gregory discovered the well-known Gregory Diggins, one of the richest mines in the State. Rich mines were found in Russell Gulch and various other places during the summer, which caused great excitement and a great rush of gold seekers. The fascination for gold mining grew upon Mr. Sutton, as it did with many others, and here he spent most of the remainder of his life.

Mr. Sutton helped the sheriff to bring in the first horse thief caught in Colorado. Here is a little story that shows the character of the pioneers: Mr. John Creighton of Omaha wished to send \$1000 to his brother, Edward, who

was freighting between Omaha and Montana. He asked Mr. Sutton if he would hand it to him, when he met Edward on the road. Sutton did not meet Edward, but left the money with the station agent at the fork of the road for him. The money was duly delivered to Edward by the station agent.

In 1863, Mr. Sutton married Miss Catherine Garetty, a sister of Mrs. J. B. Fitzpatrick of Black Hawk, Colorado. This girl had come out from Des Moines, Iowa, by ox team to visit her sister. They settled in Central City. Three children came to bless their union, two boys and a girl.

The Indians were peaceable about the time of the settlement of Colorado so these people were not troubled much in this way. However, Mrs. Sutton traveled in a coach, which was guarded, from Cheyenne to New Mexico, and the Indians would ride up and peek in the window to see the "White Squaw." This was about the year of 1868.

Mr. Sutton died February 12, 1900, and Mrs. Sutton died November 13,\* 1912, both at central City. Mrs. J. B. Sutton, a pioneer of 1860 died at Central City, Colorado, November 17,\* 1912, from the result of a fall two weeks previously. She was the widow of the late Jno. B. Sutton and was survived by a son and daughter. The daughter, Mrs. Kate E. Leahy at Mt. Morrison, Colorado, and a granddaughter, Katherine Leahy, a student at the Greeley Teacher's College, are the only survivors.

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GEORGE C. SWADLEY (1859)

In the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, George C. Swadley was born September 26, 1837, a son of William and Margaret (Pence) Swadley. He was one of eight children. At the age of 15 he went to Bridgewater, Rockingham County, where he remained 3 years as an apprentice to the carpenter's trade. From there he went to Cedar County, Iowa, in 1856 (illegible) and began in business as a carpenter. During the winter months when trade was slow, he attended school. The Rock Island Railroad had been completed to Iowa City, which was farther west than any other railroad had been built.

When the panic of 1859 came, business was dull and he was, therefore, eager to join the gold seekers in their journey across the plains. His company composed of 15 men in a train of four wagons, three of which were drawn by 10 yoke of oxen, while the remaining one was drawn by a mule team. While en route they stopped for one week and enjoyed a buffalo hunt, thus laying in a large supply of meat, besides having the unusual sport of hunting buffalo. After 6 weeks from the time they started, the wagons came to a halt in Boulder. It was then about July 1. Leaving their wagons in Boulder, and with packs on their backs, started for the mountains. After a tour of inspection, they learned of a toll road leading up into the mountains and three of the party decided to take that road. One of these men was Mr. Swadley. They took up a claim, which he and one man left for the third partner to hold and to clear of the timber, while they returned to get their wagons and supplies.

On their return to the claim they found their partner had sold out their rights and had decamped for parts unknown. This was somewhat discouraging but they were hardy, vigorous, and determined and did not allow themselves to become disheartened. They located claims that paid \$20 a day. Winter coming on, they

deemed it best to look for something else to do. They came to Arvada and that winter found them mining below the town. In the spring of the year he turned his attention to a very different line of work--he planted a crop of onions, which he found to be a profitable investment. During the winter he and two others hired a man to go to Mexico for onion seed. After 3 months the man returned bringing 4 pounds of seed, the cost of which was \$60 per pound (counting the expense of the trip) but some of the seed was sold at \$16 per ounce. The following summer others planted their seed and harvested a crop that sold at from 15 cents to 25 cents per pound. Mr. Swadley sold all the marketable onions, the scallions, or unsalable ones, he left in the ground and harvested them in the spring of the following year, selling the crop for \$1000. In the fall of 1860 he moved to his present farm, which he had taken up under the Land Claim Club in May 1860.

Here he put in his first crop in the spring of 1861 and his success was especially encouraging because his was the first farm in Colorado that was farmed on upland. In 1863 he began the raising of wheat and that year harvested as high as 53 bushels to the acre, which paid him \$7.50 per bushel. During all this time he lived in a cabin that had been the stopping place of Horace Greeley when that illustrious statesman visited Denver. He had bought the house in that city and from there moved it to his place, making it his home until he had the means to build a better house. In 1865 he erected a substantial frame residence, which stood as a mark of his increased prosperity.

In 1894 he built a palatial brick residence and became the owner of 400 acres of land. In 1866 Mr. Swadley was married to Mary E. Pollock of Missouri, whose father John Pollock came to Colorado from Hot [Holt?] County, Missouri, in 1864. They were the parents of five children: Clara, the eldest, is her father's housekeeper and affectionately ministers to his comfort. William Robert married Josephine Bright and is engaged in cultivating a part of the home farm. John Ira was born November 27, 1870, and died May 1, 1871. The two youngest of the family are daughters, Laura and Sarah, both accomplished and popular young ladies. Mrs. Swadley died October 21, 1896.

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WILLIAM SWEETZER (1859)

William Sweetzer came West in 1859 and freighted into the mountains for several years.

He was at one time commissioner of Jefferson County. He was treasurer of Golden, Colorado, and a member of the Board of Control of the State Industrial School.

Mr. Sweetzer died from a stroke of paralysis at the County Hospital on February 29, 1912. He was stricken on 16th Street a week previous.

He is survived by one son, Walter, who resides in Golden, Colorado.

JAMES TRUXTON SWENA (1860)

James Truxton Swena was born February 2, 1851, in the city of Polo, Illinois, a son of Truxton and Jane Emeline Swena. The family, consisting of the parents and eight children, removed from Polo to Nebraska where they remained for some time engaged in farming.

When young James was 9 years of age they left for Colorado to try their luck in the new discovery of gold, arriving in what is now Denver on June 22, 1860. Leaving Denver for Central City a short time later, the father and a brother, Benjamin, contracted what was then known as mountain fever. Both died and were buried near Missouri Gulch. After the death of father and son, Mrs. Swena was left with the two youngest children, Elizabeth and James; they returned to Denver. The older daughters had married. Mary Ann became the wife of George Bates; Aruthusa, Mrs. McBay, later Baldwin; Jeanette married Lafayette Washington Bacon; Minerva or Minnie married George Aux; Helen became the wife of Douglas Thomas; Elizabeth became the wife of Judge Geo. Fahrion of Elbert County.

James Truxton Swena attended the Miss Indiana Sopris School and later the Colorado Seminary. Among his friends here were the Sopris family; John and George Twombly; Fred Reithmann; Frank Byers; Hugh Steele. After finishing school he lived quite close to Camp Wald [sic], where, at one time the officer in command of the troop had to send a soldier to keep these boys, among whom was young James and other small boys, at camp Weld [sic] until the Indians were turned back. Col. Slough was appointed his guardian and gave strict orders that he was to stay inside the camp, but even then his greatest delight was to sneak out with the Indian scouts. On account of his youth he was unable to enlist as a scout.

He entered the hospital at Fort Garland and studied medicine under Dr. Vance but never practiced. He engaged in mining, prospecting for himself; also hunting.

His first big position was with the St. Louis Mining, Milling and Production Company where he did prospecting and helped to provide meat for the company by shooting buffalo, etc., remaining in this service for a number of years.

Later he was associated with H. A. W. Tabor as a stationery engineer until after Tabor's second marriage and the birth of Silver Echo, as she was first called. After leaving Tabor he was engaged in various occupations. In 1891 he suffered a severe attack of la grippe from which he never fully recovered.

In 1893 he went up to South Platte with Harry Wood and a Mr. McKenzie, engaged in mining about a mile from a large cattle ranch owned and operated by the late Gov. E. M. Ammons, which was close to West Creek. Returning to Denver, he was employed for a short time on the Denver Tramway.

Mr. Swena was first married to Miss Sarah Aflack. To this union were born two children: Mrs. Myrtle Swena Brackett of Englewood and Marvin B. Swena of Golden, Colorado.

His second marriage was to Lizzie B. Fowler of Warrensburg, Missouri. To them was born a daughter, Reona, a resident of Denver.



Mr. Swena was practically an invalid for the past 15 years of his life and passed away at his home on June 22, 1930, exactly 70 years to the day of his arrival in Denver. Mr. Swena was a member of the Colorado Pioneer Association.

Mrs. James Truxton Swena and Miss Reona Swena are members of the Pioneer Women of Colorado.

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PHILLIP SWERDFERGER (1860)

Phillip Swerdfenger was born in Canada and came to this country with his parents when he was 2 years old, settling in Wisconsin. Later he moved to Kansas when he left with his ox team to cross the plains in 1860, living in Denver from 1860 to 1862. He was in the employ of the Government there.

Mr. Swerdfenger died at Glendora, California, February 25, 1916, at the age of 70 years. He was the father of Dr. Elbert B. Swerdfenger, 3159 West 38th Ave., Denver.

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HORACE A. W. TABOR (1859)

H. A. W. Tabor was born in Orleans County, Vermont, November 26, 1830. In 1855 he emigrated to Kansas and engaged in farming. In 1859 he came to Colorado, arriving in April and went at once to Clear Creek County, spending the following winter in Denver. He located the next spring in California Gulch, where he was exclusively engaged in mining up to 1865.

When he came to Colorado, he was accompanied by his wife and baby son. N. Maxcy Tabor was making the trip in a prairie schooner, drawn by oxen after 6 weeks of travel, reached their destination in April, and at once began prospecting and mining. [Preceding two sentences are true copies.] The mining camp was then in the zenith of its prosperity and when the season was over he had \$5000, a fair fortune as it seemed to him then. When cold weather rendered mining impossible he opened a grocery store, but in the spring resumed mining, and at the end of his second season he had a total sum of \$15,000. In 1865 he sold out his mine and moved to the Buckskin Joe district in Park County where was then a booming camp, but is now a wilderness. He opened a store there and also served as postmaster.

When the Printer Boy mine was discovered in California Gulch in 1868 he moved back there and opened a store at Ore City, where he was also postmaster. For a time his life was only ordinarily successful, but in the spring of 1879 the tide of fortune changed.

In Fairplay, Park County, were two shoemakers, August Rische and George T. Hook, who, being poor, applied to Mr. Tabor for assistance in their search for carbonates. Always kind and accommodating as many a poor miner knew, he generously aided these two men. Late in April they began digging on Fryer Hill, many laughed at their faith in believing that there was hidden wealth there, but they persevered unmindful of the ridicule or sneers. Early in May

at a depth of 26 feet they struck a vein and discovered what has since been famous as the Little Pittsburg mine. During the first half of July the yield from the mine was \$8000 a week and soon the mine was producing 75 to 100 tons of ore daily.

The three partners purchased neighboring claims. Mr. Hook sold his interests to his associates for \$90,000 and soon Mr. Rische disposed of his interest to J. B. Chaffee and David H. Moffatt for \$262,500. In November the New Discovery, Little Pittsburg Dives and Winnemue properties were merged into the Little Pittsburg Consolidated Company with a capital of \$20,000,000, and the production of the mines for the spring of 1878 until April 1, 1880, was \$2,697,543.91 for receipts of ore sold and \$4,246,239.81 actual yield. Afterward Mr. Tabor sold his interests to his partners for \$1,000,000.

Meanwhile other interests of Mr. Tabor became important and extensive. He bought about one-half of the stock of the First National Bank of Denver, purchased the Matchless Mine at Leadville--one fourth interest in the mines of Borden Tabor and Co., the receipts from which were \$100,000 a month. In company with Marshall Field of Chicago, he acquired possessions that yielded millions. The Matchless, which he bought for \$117,000, yielded him a net income of \$2000 a day and for a time its returns amounted to \$100,000 a month. He owned the Alaska Adelphi, Acapulco, and Victory mines in the San Juan country and was the sole owner of the Red Rogers and the Saxon. He bought interests in mines in Arizona, New and Old Mexico and became the wealthiest man in the State.

It has been said that no man in the State made money so rapidly as Mr. Tabor. With equal truth it may be said that no man did more for the up building of the State. He did not remove to foreign lands, there to dazzle and thrill nobles with his wealth, but devoted it to the advancement of his State. He was especially interested in the growth of Denver. On February 1, 1879, he purchased the Broadwell Corner on 16th and Larimer Streets for \$30,000 and at the same time paid \$40,000 for a block of ground and a residence on Broadway.

In the spring of 1880 he built the Tabor block of sandstone cut at Clough's quarries in Ohio. On March 8, 1880, he bought the corner of 16th and Curtis Streets and at once made preparations for the building of an opera house to equal or surpass the finest in the country. A Chicago firm was employed to draw the plans, with instructions to visit the best theaters in America and Europe and erect a theater that would be above criticism in every respect. How well they succeeded all residents of Denver know.

On September 5, 1881, the house was formally opened to the public by Emma Abbott's Opera Co. He purchased the corner of Arapahoe and 16th Streets and offered it to the government as a site for a post office, which was afterward erected there. Other lots he also bought and improved, thus adding to the prosperity of Denver.

He was also interested in Leadville of which he was the first and second mayor. He built an opera house there, aided in securing the water works and gas works, and was a factor in the securing of the fire department. In 1878 Mr. Tabor was elected lieutenant governor of the State.

When Henry M. Teller became a member of President Chester Alan Arthur's cabinet, Mr. Tabor was chosen to fill his unexpired term of 30 days as United States Senator. He was a candidate for the election to the office but his

opponent, Judge Bowen, was elected by a majority of one vote. He was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in 1886.

In 1891 he was president of the Denver Chamber of Commerce and of the Board of Trade. He was postmaster of Denver in 1898. Unfortunate investments, most of them in other States, have deprived Mr. Tabor of almost his entire property, but it has not robbed him of the esteem of the people, among whom he has lived for so many years.

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WALTER De W. TAFT (1860)

Walter De W. Taft was born May 20, 1832, near Oneida Lake in the State of New York where his parents, both natives of New Hampshire, spent about a year, returning to their home in New England shortly after the birth of their third child, who was Walter.

Walter was educated at Swanzey, New Hampshire, and there learned the trade of making wooden bowls. His parents moved to Ludlow, Vermont, in 1850 and there the father and son engaged quite extensively in the manufacture of wooden bowls until 1860 when Walter migrated to Denver. He crossed the plains with an ox team and for 2 years followed freighting from the Missouri River to Colorado, making two trips back and forth each year.

His brother and he went to Virginia City, Montana, in 1863, returning to Laporte, Colorado, in 1864. While in Montana he paid \$40 for a hundred pounds of flour and \$2.50 per pound for butter. In the spring of 1865 the brothers went to Iowa and bought a bunch of cattle which they drove across the plains and pastured 2 years in the Box Elder Valley and then sold them. In 1868 he went to Georgetown and worked in the Comet mine a couple of years.

He was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Frazer on September 1, 1870, and in 1872 returned to the Cache la Poudre Valley which has since been his home. For 4 years he lived on what is now the Falloon place in Pleasant Valley and while there sawed rails enough in Obenichain's mill for 4 miles of fence. He moved into the farm he and his brother, Louis, own and occupy, in 1876.

Mr. Taft was president of the Farmers' Protective Association from 1888 to 1893 and has served one term as president of the Fort Collins Pioneer Association. Mrs. Caroline DeWitt Taft is a member of the Pioneer Women of Colorado, successors to the Pioneer Ladies Aid Society of Colorado, February 1934. The Tafts are distantly related to President William H. Taft.

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JOHN M. TALLMAN (1869) [sic]

John M. Tallman came to Colorado as a lad of 22 and settled on the banks of Cherry Creek in March 1859. He established his ranch there and became prominent. He helped build the first shingled house erected in Denver and for years owned property located at what is now 15th and California Streets. Later he moved to Russellville near Parker\* where he was married in 1865. In that

vicinity he engaged in many Indian fights. In one of them his brother Jonathan was murdered and scalped by the Indians.

Most of his years were spent at Parker. For a short time he lived in Kansas City then moved to Colorado Springs in 1918, which has since been his home. On December 1, 1925,\*\* Mr. Tallman and his wife Elizabeth celebrated their sixteenth [sic, 60th?] wedding anniversary with an open house at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Mamie Tallman Kracaw, 1458 Roslyn Street, Denver.

John Tallman is the oldest member of Masonic Lodge No. 5 and was honored by the grand master of the lodge at the reception.

John M. Tallman died at his home at Colorado Springs December 1, 1925,\*\* at the age of 88 years.

\*Benson, Maxine, 1994, 1001 Colorado Place Names, p. 165.

\*\*Seems he died on his wedding anniversary.

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LEWIS N. TAPPAN (1859)

Lewis N. Tappan was born at Manchester, Massachusetts, June 25, 1831, and belonged to the fourth generation of Tappans living in that town. In 1857 he went to Kansas and established a general store at Lawrence, which became one of the best recognized headquarters of the free state men in that territory. In 1859 he came to Denver in the triple role of capitalist, philanthropist and special correspondent of the New York Tribune. He brought with him "his Puritan principles, temperate habits and his Bible." He was recognized as the leading pioneer merchant of Colorado. Together with his brother, Wm. H. Tappan, he established general stores in Denver, Golden, and Central City, making a specialty of hardware and miners' supplies. He also went to Colorado City when the rush first set in to that point.

In the fall of '59 he also went with the crowd to the Gregory diggings in Gilpin County and built the first reduction works in this State at the point where Central City now is located. He built the Tappan Block in 1868 at a cost of \$43,000; it was the first full three-story brick building erected in Colorado. In '67 he was one of the incorporators of "The Denver Horse Railway Co.," which was the first corporation to secure a street railway franchise in Colorado. Among others interested with him in this franchise were Judge Moses Hallett, Judge Amos Steck, Freeman B. Crocker, and Luther Kountze. He organized the first Sunday school with O. J. Goldrick. In 1869 Mr. Tappan returned to Boston, where he married in 1866 and engaged in business. He paid frequent visits to Denver and Golden. He invested \$28,000 in mining claims on Fryer Hill and became general manager of the Fryer Hill Mining Co. He witnessed the tragic death of his friend Col. D. W. Fuller in the Deer Lodge mine. The shock to his nervous system weakened him and pneumonia set in. he died at the residence of Henry C. Dillon, February 25, 1880, survived by a wife and three children.

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DANIEL L. TAYLOR (1859)

Daniel L. Taylor of Trinidad, Colorado, was born in Cattaraugus, Cattaraugus County, New York, April 5, 1838. He received a common school education and is by occupation a stock raiser.

He came to Colorado May 20, 1859. He was justice of the peace in Las Animas County for 6 years and probate judge for one term. In 1874 he represented Las Animas County with Territorial Council, and in October 1876 he was elected to the Senate of the First State Legislature, receiving 969 votes against 695 for Antonio Gutierrez, Republican.

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JOHN H. TAYLOR (1860)

John H. Taylor was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1821. At the age of 13 years he moved with his father to Elkton, Maryland, where he spent 9 years working on his father's farm. He received a common school education.

At the age of 22 years he concluded to take Horace Greeley's advice and "Go West and grow up with the country." He came as far as Davenport, Iowa, where he married a Miss Cook, a daughter of Judge William L. Cook of Scott County.

Mr. Taylor was sheriff of Scott County, Iowa, in 1851 and 1852, but in 1860 he wished to see the gold field and, like many others, he traveled across the plains several times. But in 1862 he succeeded in bringing his family with him. He located at Breckenridge, but in the autumn of 1862 he came to Idaho Springs, where he ran the Rockland Hotel, now called the Springs House.

Mr. Taylor held the position of county commissioner in 1865 and also was deputy sheriff from 1872 to 1878.

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ROBERT W. TAYLOR (1860)

Robert W. Taylor arrived in Denver in 1860 with a party of prospectors who first discovered silver in this State. For several years he engaged in mining in Clear Creek, Gilpin, and Summit Counties. In the early 1870s he settled on a ranch near Morrison where he engaged in farming and cattle raising. In 1900 he went to Littleton and later to Loveland.

Mr. Taylor died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. B. Page, in Littleton, on September 19, 1910. He was survived by two daughters, Mrs. Page and Mrs. Katheine [sic] Spencer of Loveland; also one son, W. F. Taylor of Loveland and two brothers who live in Ohio.

Mr. Taylor was 75 years of age.

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EUGENE H. TEATS (1859)

Eugene H. Teats was born in Mt. Clemens, Michigan, in 1848 and came to Denver with his father, Robert H. Teats, in a prairie schooner in 1859. His father engaged in mining in the boom camps and the son followed in his footsteps. At one time or another, Mr. Teats had interests in virtually every mining field in the State, and for the last 25 years (1930) has held extensive interest in South American mining. He was affiliated with the Schwab and Guggenheim companies in South America.

Surviving him are two daughters, Miss Helen Teats, prominent in Denver musical circles, and Mrs. Guy Ferrel, Denver; a brother, Frank H. Teats, Littleton, and two granddaughters, Mrs. Robert Wynkoop, Denver, and Mrs. Richard Upton, New York.

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FRANK TEATS (1860)

Frank Teats, son of Robert H. Teats, a pioneer of 1860, and brother of Eugene Teats, died at his home in Littleton October 3, 1930, after an illness of 6 years.

In 1870 he was the organizer, captain, and first base man of the first baseball team in Colorado, the Star Baseball Club of Central City, Colorado, which was the pride of the mountain city. The city had already gained fame for having the first theater and the first Masonic Lodge in the State. Eugene Teats played on the Star team as shortstop. The first game was played in Denver.

When living in Central City he served several times as alderman, and was a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge.

Mr. Teats is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary Teats, Littleton, a daughter, Mrs. L. A. Parenteau, Littleton, and a son, Arthur Teats, Denver, an employee at the State Capitol. Interment was at Riverside Cemetery.

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JOSEPH A. THATCHER (1860)

Joseph A. Thatcher was born in Shelbyville, Kentucky, July 31, 1838. He came to Colorado from Kansas City, Missouri, in July 1860 and located in Central City, where he engaged in merchandising.

In 1863 he accepted a position in the banking house of Warren, Hussey and Co. as manager of the bank, which position he held during the succeeding 7 years.

In 1870, in company with Joseph Standley, he purchased the bank and business of Hussey and Co. and continued a private banking business successfully under the style and firm name of Thatcher, Standley. F. C. Young, Otto Sauce, and others

organized in 1864 the First National Bank of Central City, establishing one of the most successful banking institutions in the State.

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JOHN THAYER\* (1860)

John M. Thayer crossed the plains from Omaha, Nebraska, in 1860.

In company with Alvin Marsh, the journey was made in a freight wagon. They arrived in Denver in May 1860 and soon after made their way to the Gregory diggings, Gilpin County, where they engaged in placer mining.

Returning East, Mr. Thayer was later governor of Nebraska and United States senator.

\*John Milton Thayer, 1820-1906; one of the first U. S. senators from the State of Nebraska (1867-71); governor of the Territory of Wyoming (1875-79); governor of Nebraska (1887-91).

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PETER THEOBALD (1859)

Peter Theobald is a native of Germany, born April 8, 1830, in the town of Haschback, Bavaria. His father, Jacob, was born in the same town and there passed his entire life, dying at the age of 86 years. He was a farmer and a weaver and dealer in hemp as well, running two looms. The mother, whose maiden name was Maria Knoll, was born in Sweibryggen, Bavaria, and lived to be 93 years. Of their seven children, four are in America--two in Pennsylvania and one Daniel and Peter in Colorado.

Peter, after leaving the public schools at the age of 14, learned his father's trade and became a good weaver. In the spring of 1852 he sailed from Le Havre, France, in the three-masted ship, "Ontario," and after a 40-day voyage landed in New York City. His brother Charles was then a resident of the Empire State and his Uncle Peter Theobald also lived in the States. At first he hired out to a farmer at \$3 a month but soon found a place in a tannery in Parksville, New York, there receiving \$8 per month and board. Six weeks later he was given \$10 and within the year \$13 a month by the same employer. At length he drifted to Cherry Ridge, Pennsylvania, a place about 7 miles from Honesdale, where the tannery of Roberts and Gale, then one of the largest in the United States, was situated.

Here he received \$14 and then \$15 per month and board. In 1856 he went to Iowa where he worked at various kinds of employment in saw mills, foundries, etc. The Pikes Peak excitement of 1859 carried him with the tide and in company with a Mr. Scott (who died at Fort Kearney), Mr. Clark, and Mr. Stanton, he invested in a saw mill and started for Golden City. The trip took from May 15 to July 4, and after assisting in the erection of the mill, charging nothing for his work, Mr. Theobald was offered \$1 a day and continued at this rate until the following April, erecting two houses in Golden in the meantime.

Refusing then \$2.50 a day, he went to Central City, bought a placer mine and began business on his own account. He did not meet with very much success for some time but he persisted and on May 15, 1860, went to Idaho Springs. There he bought three placer mines near the mouth of Chicago Creek, paying for them on installments. During the next 3 years he and his fellow workers made as high as \$70 a piece per day. Before he had seen any such returns he had purchased an interest in a general store with Mr. Kenyon and P. P. Shafter and he retained his share in the enterprise up to 1872 when he sold out.

In the meantime Mr. Kenyon retired from the firm and a Mr. Jones came in and he in turn was bought out. For years Peter T. was the sole proprietor. He built the first two-story frame house in Idaho Springs and had his store in it. He now owns about a dozen houses here, property in Freeland and other places, and is very well to do. Years ago he bought 800 acres of land on Bear Creek Road at Soda Creek and putting up a saw mill manufactured lumber for 4 years. Later he carried on farming to some extent and his brother now manages the place. He not only improved the ranch but developed from the rough boulder land the fine resident property where his home now stands.

He is the owner of the Peter Theobald mine and the Peter mine in Jackson district, both being now operated on lease (1898). He also owned other mines, the fortune and the General Custer among them; both of these he discovered and developed; and formerly he owned the Shafter, which he sold.

He was one of the founders and [worked] on the first survey of Idaho Springs, and for 8 or 10 years was numbered among the early trustees of the place. He has given two school building sites in different parts of his ranch and is in favor of good schools for the rising generation. He was one of the organizers of the Bank of Idaho Springs and was a director in the same from the start until he saw fit to sell out.

He was married in Idaho Springs to Miss Jane F. Leibring who was born in Germany and came to this State with her parents. She died at her pleasant home in Idaho Springs March 19, 1895.

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FRANCES and ELIZABETH (MEYERS) THOMAS (1860)

The Thomas family was early established in Indiana, where Frances Thomas was born, while his wife Elizabeth was descended from an old Virginia family. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas subsequently removed to Missouri. Later the family went to Kansas where Mr. Thomas became owner of two fine ranches.

In the spring of 1860 they again took up their course toward the West, starting for Colorado with ox teams, the father and mother and six children riding in a light wagon or buckboard. They were one month in making the 500 miles to Pikes Peak, which was the slogan, as the name of Colorado was hardly known.

The Thomas family located in Globeville, now a part of Denver, where Mr. Thomas acquired land. They were the parents of nine children, of whom four daughters survive: Mrs. David Brothers, Mrs. Anna Manhart, Mrs. Laura Ramsey, and Mrs. Emma Corfman, all residents of Denver.



JAMES THOMAS (1860)

James Thomas, better known as "Buckskin Jimmey," a State-wide character, died at the State Insane Asylum in Pueblo on October 28, 1911, at the age of 82 years. Mr. Thomas had been an inmate of the asylum for 6 or 7 years. He located in Denver in 1860 and amassed a fortune trading with the Indians. Later he lost much money through the dishonesty of one of his employees, but recovered part of it. Unfortunate investments gradually dissipated his wealth and he died in poverty.

Mr. Thomas lived in Denver from the time he came to the territory in 1860 until he was taken to Pueblo to end his days in the asylum.

JOHN J. THOMAS (1859)

John J. Thomas was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1837, a son of Elijah Thomas, who followed agricultural pursuits both in Ohio and Illinois. At the opening of the [Civil] war his three sons took up arms in defense of the Union: Elijah and Jerdmiah, who were members of Illinois regiments, and John J., who enlisted from Colorado.

From early boyhood John J. was familiar with scenes of pioneer life. He had the advantages of a good common school education. In 1857, with a desire to see something of the West, he went from Atchison County, Missouri, where he lived, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. From which latter place he accompanied two regiments and two batteries of the United States troops to Salt Lake City, Utah, making the trip across the plains, driving one of the mule teams. Returning to Fort Leavenworth he was there for a time; then he outfitted a train and, as wagon master, returned to Colorado and the West with supplies for the overland mail line.

His trip to the mountain regions had inspired him with a desire to try life in the West and in 1859 he again came to Colorado, arriving in Denver, then a small hamlet. He spent the winter of 1860 -1861 in the mines of Summit County\* at Breckenridge.

In October 1861 he enlisted as a member of the First Colorado Cavalry and remained in the service until the close of the war. He took part in a number of engagements with the red men and won recognition for his meritorious service in the Army. Being honorably discharged, he went to Pueblo, then a small trading hamlet with a few buildings. He opened a hotel where he entertained people who were crossing the plains. After a time he turned his attention to the cattle business in which he engaged successfully for 10 years; at the same time he was interested in the grocery business.

In the summer of 1888 he went to the Gunnison country to engage in mining. While there he was appointed register of the land office, which had just been established. He served for 2 years under President Grover Cleveland. On returning to Pueblo, Mr. Thomas turned his attention to the management of his real estate interests. After 3 years he formed a company of which he was

general manager for 2 years. The object of which [company] was to build an artificial ice plant. Owing to unforeseen circumstances the enterprise was a failure and entailed upon him a heavy financial loss.

His next venture, which proved very profitable, was the establishment of the Thomas market gardens, of which he was the manager. In spite of frequent reverses and many obstacles he finally won a large degree of success.

He has made his own way in the world since age 14, when he left home, and, although he had no capital with which to begin, he, with determination, pursued his way until he attained prosperity.

In 1867 he was elected county treasurer. Afterward he served as a member of the city council, was elected to the legislature in 1879, and in 1891 was chosen a member of the board of county commissioners of which he became chairman.

In 1871 he was married to Amelia D. Edwards of Pennsylvania. They are the parents of three children: Samuel E., who was a lieutenant in the first Colorado Regiment serving in Manila; Mary C.; and Sophia C., who was assistant librarian in the Pueblo Public Library.

\*Summit County was one of the original 17 counties of Colorado that were established November 1, 1861. Noel and others, 1994, section 15, The Seventeen Original Counties.

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JOHN J. THOMAS (1860) [See also preceding John J. Thomas (1859)]

John J. Thomas was born in Columbus, Ohio, February 27, 1837, and was educated in the schools of that city. In May 1857 we find him at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, enlisted in the quartermasters service of the U. S. Army as a teamster. The Floyd campaign against the Mormons was made that year and when General Albert Sidney Johnston was ordered to proceed from Leavenworth with his command young Thomas drove one of the baggage wagons, that of the officers on the march to Salt Lake. When the campaign was ended in 1857 he was discharged from the service, returned to Leavenworth and engaged in the business of freighting for the Overland Mail Co. Later he entered the service of that company and assisted to build the stations along the line. When the Overland Pony Express was organized and started, he rode the first trip E [east?] from Box Elder Station. He left the service of the Overland Co. at Cottonwood station with two companies for Denver, arriving April 21, 1860. [Preceding sentence is a true copy.]

In May he went to the mountains, prospected in the Tarryall diggings for a time--later at Breckenridge. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. L. First Colorado Volunteers, serving more than 4 years. In the spring of 1865 he settled in Pueblo, engaged in the grocery business with Charles Honkel, and was postmaster of Pueblo from 1866 to 1870. Later he located at White Pine, Colorado, and Gunnison, Colorado. He then returned to Pueblo and soon thereafter was elected to the office of county commissioner. He also served one term in the legislature.

Mr. Thomas died at his home in Pueblo, Colorado, on March 8, 1911, of cancer of the liver. He was survived by a wife and one son.

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MORRIS and HANNAH THOMAS (1859)

Morris Thomas was born in Glamorganshire, southeast Wales, in 1829. He came to the United States in 1855 and located in Chicago and Rock Island, Illinois. He came to what is now Central City, Colorado, in 1859, and engaged in the feed and stable business for several years.

Later he followed his trade as stone cutter and brick mason and the contracting business for several years, having had a part in the erection of all the best structures of Central City and Black Hawk. Later in life he engaged in the mercantile business and in placer mining on north Clear Creek below Black Hawk.

Hannah Prosser Thomas was born in Beaufort, Wales, in 1841. She came to the United States and settled in Dodgeville, Wisconsin, in 1859. She came to Central City, Colorado, in 1862. They were married in Central City on September 17, 1865, by that fine old pioneer preacher, B. T. Vincent. Of this union three sons were born: Benjamin Prosser in 1866; Frank D., 1869, who died in 1915; and Luther Baxter, 1876, who died in 1927.

Benjamin Prosser married Marcia L. Billings, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George N. Billings, in January 1895. Frank married Allie E. Andrew, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Andrew. Luther B. never married.

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JOHN THOMPSON (1859)

John Thompson was a resident of Buena Vista, Colorado, for 61 years and died in that city November 1920.

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WILLIAM F. THOMPSON (1860)

William F. Thompson was born in Westchester County, New York, in 1838, and grew to manhood in Beloit, Wisconsin. His father was a Presbyterian minister. In 1860 the trip was made with a number of other young men across the plains. After a short rest at Denver, they proceeded to the mountains, mined and prospected first at Spring Gulch, then Russell Gulch, and then over at the far famed Spanish Bar, where he assisted in the building of the first stamp mill.

Mr. Thompson was married in Illinois to Miss Emma Hawes, during a visit to that State in 1868.

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C. R. THORNE (1859)

C. R. Thorne was the manager of the first troupe appearing in the Apollo Hall in the fall of 1859.

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THEODORE D. TIPTON (1859)

Theodore D. Tipton was born October 1, 1841, and was married in Chicago, Illinois, in 1873 to Miss S. E. Strayer, who was born in Ohio October 8, 1852.

In 1859 Mr. Tipton made his first trip to Colorado. During the following years he made several other trips from Nebraska west. On July 4, 1862, he left Central City to join the army and served in the Union cause for 14 months and 14 days.

Returning to Colorado in 1864 he went on to Montana. Indians were numerous and hostile. In his charge he had the wife and daughter of Judge Brown of Nebraska City. When they reached Soda Springs, the party with whom he traveled determined to go to Boise City, Montana [sic], which left him and the two women to make their way as best they could in the midst of many daggers. Highway robbers attempted to capture the women and rob Mr. Tipton, but he succeeded in saving the women after they had made full preparations for committing suicide, believing this preferable to falling alive into the hands of their captors.

They finally arrived in Virginia City, Montana, after 6 months and 19 days of exhausting and dangerous travel. In that place Mr. Tipton kept a livery for 6 months, after which he went to Butler\* and built the second house in that town.

He was in British America [Canada] in 1866 and in 1867 mined at Unionville in Oraphena Gulch, 3 miles from Helena [Montana], but lost his mining interest through fraud. Going to Red Mountain City in 1868 he located a number of mines and later located mines at Butte. In 1870 he started for California, but, while spending he winter at Salt Lake City, was accidentally crippled and then went back to Colorado and then to Glenwood, Iowa.

During 1871-72 he had a store at Nebraska City, Nebraska. On selling out he went to Lincoln, Nebraska, and engaged in the real estate business. In 1873 he came to Colorado and mined in Sherman mountains\*\* and at other times visited this State.

In 1886 he located southwest of Holyoke [Phillips County]. When the town was first started he moved into it, afterward making his home there [and] engaged in the stock business until July 18, 1894. He then moved to Lebanon, Missouri.

A daughter, Emma M. Tipton, who was born in Glenwood, Iowa, August 20, 1874, was united in marriage at Holyoke, Colorado, on December 14, 1893, to Frank H. Whitman; [they] engaged in a general mercantile and hardware business at Holyoke.

One child has blessed the union, Strayer Earl Whitham, born December 3, 1894.

\*Butler? Possibly Butte was meant as it was founded in 1864.

\*\*The name Sherman has been applied to locales in the Leadville and Lake City areas. See Ormes, 1970, Guide to the Colorado Mountains, 6th edition, p. 88 and 245.

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CLINTON TITUS (1858)

Clinton Titus was born in Michigan. He came with his father and brother to Colorado in 1858. In the spring of 1859 he returned to Michigan and returned to Colorado with his family in the spring of 1860. Freighting with ox trains from Cheyenne to Denver and from Denver to Idaho Springs, Black Hawk, and Silver Plume, at that time receiving his pay in gold dust.

In 1868 he married Rachel Brinkerhuff. They moved to Erie, Colorado, Coal Mine Camp, where he opened up a small grocery and meat market. At the time of the coal mine strike in 1873 he sold out and started a meat wagon around among the farmers. He then purchased a small ranch known as the Moon Ranch, about 3 miles northeast of Mr. Stick's place, in 1875. He then started contracting on railroad jobs. Camping on Broadway and Colfax, he excavated ground for the State Capitol and helped haul all rock in this in 1889.\* He had the contract to haul the material for the cable line, his contract ran out 7th Street. Then he took it by day wages to Sloan Lake, receiving \$4.00 a day, at that time. He owned 25 teams.

In 1893 the mother died. Then Mr. Titus sold all his teams, giving three to his son, Albert Titus. Leaving for Los Angeles, California, to live with a daughter when he died December 21, 1932, at the age of 87.

They were the parents of five children, three boys and two girls, Albert, living in Denver; Isabelle, a resident of Los Angeles, California; Samuel, Mattie; and Tom, in Idaho. Albert married Mildred Seeley and they were the parents of a girl, Gertrude, and a boy, Alfred. By a previous marriage he [Clinton?] had a son, Austin, now living at Lafayette, Colorado.

\*The cornerstone for the Colorado State Capitol Building was laid in 1890. Morris, 1979, Denver Landmarks, p. 190-191.

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JOHN H. TITUS (1859)

John H. Titus was a native of Trenton, New Jersey. He joined the ranks of the California gold seekers in 1849 and, after a short time in California, he left with a party of prospectors on a trip to Central America and thence to Peru, Bolivia, and Chile, returning around the horn to the United States. After a short time spent at his former home, he went to Illinois and settled, but the western fever overcame him and in 1859 he came to Colorado. He engaged in business as placer mining with considerable success in the Russell Gulch district and in 1863 went to Golden and engaged in business. [Preceding sentence is a true copy.]

In 1876 at the time of the gold excitement in the Black Hills [South Dakota], Mr. Titus, in company with Robert Hall and Cy Ayres, drove to the new diggings. They were driven out by the Indians and barely escaped with their lives. One of the horses was killed and the hardy pioneers took turns working the traces with their animal, while the other two pushed the wagon. They had nothing much left except flour and this they cooked into loaves and fed to the horse, finally escaping but well nigh starved. On one occasion in Wyoming, Mr. Titus and other members of a prospecting party discovered the remains of a wagon train and bodies of an entire party that had been massacred by Indians. They stopped and buried the remains, gathering what means of identification they could. After the terrifying experience incident to the Black Hills journey, Mr. Titus secured a farm on Clear Creek, but in 1877 went to the mines in Lake City where he was successful, erecting and operating a sampling works. He was treasurer of Jefferson County 4 years and served one term as city clerk.

Mr. Titus suffered a stroke of paralysis while visiting in Denver and 3 days later died at his home in Golden February 1911, age 79 years and 4 months. He was survived by a widow and two sons, Clyde L. Titus, Denver, and Courtland Titus of Helena, Montana. Mrs. Malvina Titus, widow of John H., died March 9, 1915, at the age of 71 years.

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LARKIN C. TOLLES, M.D. (1860)

Larkin C. Tolles was born in Weathersfield [Westersfield Bow?], Windsor County, Vermont, September 9, 1827. His father was a well-to-do farmer. He spent his early life on the farm and in attending school, receiving a liberal education at the academies in Westersfield and adjoining towns. He taught school until his 21st year, then took a preparatory course in the Kimball Union Academy to fit himself to enter Dartmouth College at Hanover, New Hampshire. But he decided to adopt the profession of medicine. He attended two courses of medical lectures at that institution. He graduated from the Vermont Medical College at Woodstock, Vermont, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in June 1854. In the spring of 1855 he removed to Lawrence, Kansas, where he practiced medicine 5 years.

In 1860 he came to Colorado and again resumed the practice of his profession. In 1861 he was appointed surgeon of the First Colorado Volunteers and served 4 years, holding the office of medicine director a portion of the time. He then returned to his home in Central City, and continued the practice of his profession.

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HENRY TOURTELLOT [sic] (1860)

On Saturday night, September 15, 1860, Henry Tourtellot, familiarly known as "Big Doc," was shot and killed by J. B. Ross, a soldier in the Second Regiment.

The deceased had retired to bed in his house on Ferry Street when Ross called and endeavored to break into the room but was prevented by the deceased, during which time a scuffle ensued and Ross got knocked down but soon, recovering his

feet, drew a revolver and shot Tourtellott [sic] three or four times, killing him immediately. Ross was transferred to jail to await the action of the law.

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JONATHAN A. TOURTELLOT (1860)

Jonathan A. Tourtellot was born in 1812, son of Jesse Tourtellot, native of Rhode Island. In 1853 he moved to the western part of Connecticut and there remained until 1855, when he returned to Rhode Island. The following year he came to Geneseo, Henry County, Illinois, where he lived until 1860. In 1860 he formed one of the Colorado pioneers coming to Boulder where he opened a hotel and general store and became interested in mining. He was one of the active business men of the city until his death, which occurred in 1870 on January 27, at the age of 58 years.

James B. Tourtellot was born in Rhode Island February 26, 1841, one of four children born to Jonathan A. and Maria (Wade) Tourtellot. In 1859 he went to California, returning a few years later to New York, then drove a four-mule team to one of a train of freighters wagons bound for Denver. From Denver he went to Boulder, where he engaged in he cattle business.

He was married to Miss Sarah Smith, daughter of Marinus G. [C.?] Smith, a pioneer of 1858, on April 8, 1866. Eleven children were born of this union: Charles, who is a farmer in Arizona; James, of Leadville; Maria, wife of Arthur H. Allen a druggist of Denver; Albert; Louise, deceased; Ralph, who lives in Leadville; Amy, a graduate of the preparatory school in Boulder, and later a teacher in the District School; Jo, also a graduate of the preparatory school; Curtis, who is engaged in farming in Boulder County; Frank; and Walter.

In 1866, being the lowest bidder, Mr. James B. Tourtellot was appointed to assess Boulder County.

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SABATINO TOVANI [no date]

Peter Fischer, born in Germany, came to America in 1848 and to Denver in 1859. Katharina Lichtenberger, born in Germany, came to America in 1849 and to Denver in 1860. They were married May 1, 1856. There were eight children born to them. All died but one, Clara M. Fischer, who married Sabatino Tovani, born in Italy on August 22, 1886. There were eight children born to them and two died. Esther, born in Morrison, Colorado, August 31, 1887, married Anelo De Moof, born in Italy, November 1, 1902.

Teresa was born September 22, 1889. She married July 12, 1912, Albino Marchi, born in Austria. There were two children, both died.

Pro Ernest Peter Tovani, born in January 1893 in Denver, Colorado, was married to Miss Mary Connell September 18, 1920. They have one child, Margaret Tovani, born December 31, 1894, in Denver. She married John J. Mellun, October 4, 1917. There were six children born to them. One died, Olympia Tovani, born August 2, 1898.

Lydia Tovani, [born] December 7, 1899, married Dewey Holmberg, [who was] born in Sweden, November 12, 1920. They had one son, Dewey Holmberg, Jr.

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CONRAD TRANKLE (1860)

Conrad Trankle was born in Baden, Germany, in 1816 where he lived until about 30 years of age. He came to America during the progress of the war between the United States and Mexico and enlisted as a soldier in that war when at Belleville, Illinois.

He went immediately into active service and was wounded at the Battle of Buena Vista\* on February 22, 1847. This resulted in his being honorably discharged. He returned to Belleville, Illinois, and remained there for 9 years.

In 1848 he married Justina Spitz who was also a native of Baden and who came to America in 1847. During their residence in Belleville they followed the hotel business until 1860 when they moved to Denver. Here they continued in the same line until the death of Mr. Trankle, Sr., which occurred November 12, 1887.

They constructed the Washington Hotel on 15th Street and opened it to the public in June 1866. Mrs. Trankle, in connection with her son conducted the hotel and in 1880 she spent considerable money in rebuilding and repairs. She has succeeded in business and has reared her family of children, each of whom has acquired some wealth.

\*Buena Vista Battlefield was near Saltillo, Coahuila State, northeastern Mexico. The defeat of Santa Anna by U.S. forces under Zachary Taylor in February 1847 ended the northern campaign in the Mexican War.

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GEORGE TRITCH (1860)

George Tritch was born in Baden, Germany, April 26, 1829, his parents emigrating to America the same year. Arriving at New York, they made their way by lake and canal to Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio. In 1844 he went to Cincinnati to learn the tinner's trade, leaving that city in 1847 for Pittsburgh where he was married in 1849. He was engaged in business in Tipton, Iowa, until 1860. In March 1860 he started for Pikes Peak, going first to Omaha, leaving there April 15 with a small supply of tinner's stock and a set of tools in a two-horse wagon. Landing in Denver on the 27th of May, Mr. Tritch opened up for business on Blake Street.

Mrs. Merritt Gano is a daughter of Geo. Tritch.



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CHARLES C. TRUE (1860)

Charles C. True was born in Caledonia County, Vermont, August 11, 1833. In his 13th year he served an apprenticeship at the shoemaker's trade at which he worked until 1853. He then went to Boston and clerked in a store for 8 months, after which he returned to Vermont and clerked in the post office at Derby Centre one year.

In the spring of 1855 he went to Marion County, Iowa, and during the season worked in a steam saw mill, after which he clerked in a store 3 years.

In the spring of 1860 he came to Colorado and followed mining and prospecting in the vicinity of Black Hawk, Gilpin County, until the following spring. Then he, in connection with George W. Webster, purchased a claim for 160 acres of land on St. Vrain Creek 6 miles west of Longmont on which he engaged in farming and stock raising.

In October 1862 he enlisted in Company B., Third Colorado V. I. [Volunteer Infantry?], which in October 1863 was consolidated with the Second V. I. and formed Company I of the Second Colorado V. C. [Volunteer Cavalry?]. He remained with his company through its various engagements until the close of the [Civil] war and was honorably mustered out of service in October 1865. He then returned to Colorado, and the partnership existing between him and G. W. Webster was dissolved and the land and stock divided.

Mr. True was married February 15, 1867, to Miss Lydia A. Davis and has a family of three children, two sons and a daughter.

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ALFRED TUCKER (1860)

Alfred Tucker was born in Tennessee November 30, 1820. When 13 years of age he moved to Illinois. In 1842 he went to California and engaged in mining for about 2 years. Then he returned to Illinois by way of the Isthmus of Panama and engaged in farming and stock raising until 1859, when he came to Colorado.

Soon after his arrival he mined for a short time near Central City and Black Hawk. In 1860 he located on a ranch on Ralston Creek where he resided until his death on June 15, 1880.

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ANTHONY W. TUCKER (1860) [sic]

Anthony W. Tucker was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1837. His parents moved to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, when he was but a boy and located on a farm. He was educated in the common schools until 19 years of age, when he served an apprenticeship to the machinist trade. In the spring of 1859, when the news of the discovery of gold was heralded throughout the East, he

joined the tide of emigration West and arrived in Auraria (now Denver) June 1, 1859 [sic]. Shortly after he proceeded to the mountains and located at the Gregory diggings in Gilpin County. But soon after went to Russell Gulch [and], in company with others, purchased a number of placer claims, which he continued to work until August.

He was then employed by Bentley and Bayard of Central City as engineer in their saw mill, that being the first engine set up and operated in Colorado. In 1862 he worked on a [gold-] quartz mill at Nevadaville, owned by J. L. Pritchard, and one year later became superintendent of P. D. Casey's quartz mill in Chase Gulch. He was superintendent of several mills up to the year 1877.

He was married September 10, 1870, to Miss A. R. Brown, daughter of Alexander Brown of New Philadelphia [Ohio].

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TITUS TURCK (1836-1914) [no arrival date]  
EUGENIA [sic] (BELOT) TURCK (1841-1914 [sic])

Titus Turck was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1836 and died in Denver in 1914. Wishing adventure, he decided to leave the comforts of his home and his aristocratic family and adopt the hardships of travel in a covered wagon, and in this way reach the land of the gold rush in the Rocky Mountains. So he left in the spring of 1860, the agent of an explosive powder company. He arrived in Central City in the late summer, the hardships not having cooled his adventurous spirits in the least. His new surroundings lived up to his expectations in every way and it was only with reluctance that he was brought to return to Baltimore for a short stay later.

Shortly after he came to Central City he met Eugenia BELOT, with whom he fell in love, and they were married in 1862. He was very successful in his work, having besides his business ability a fine sense of humor and optimism. His business called him to Baltimore for a few years, and when they returned to Colorado they settled in Denver, buying a home at 1767 Vine Street. Their three children died young, so they spent the remainder of their days helping and watching Denver, their city by adoption, grow.

Eugenie [sic] BELOT was born in Belfort, France, in 1841 and died in Denver in 1908 [sic]. She came to America in 1862, being educated in Fairfield, Iowa, and Baltimore, Maryland.

In 1861 she braved the plains and wilderness in a covered wagon, accompanying her sister and brother-in-law, the Sylvester Monnies (who were also pioneers of Colorado, remaining first in Central City, and completing their lives in Westminster, outside of Denver). The covered wagon train started the latter part of May, reaching the site where Denver now is the first part of August. En route they encountered and had many interesting experiences, not the least of these being had by Eugenia herself who was rather dark and had long black curls. Perhaps for this reason she was quite a favorite among the friendly Indians, and the other members of the train often feared that she would be kidnapped because of her boldness. They stopped only a short time in Denver, traveling on to Central City, which was the boom city at that time. It was there that she met Titus Turck and they were married in 1862. Business called her husband, who was a native of Maryland (Baltimore), to Baltimore for a

while, and on their return they settled in Denver. Their home was located at 1767 Vine Street. They were blessed with three children who all died before the age of 10 years. The first two, two years apart, died within 6 months of each other with scarlet fever at the ages of five and seven. Two months later, the third child, a boy, was born. He was taken at the age of 9 years, however, with appendicitis.

The remainder of their lives was spent in Denver.

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GEORGE E. and HANNAH TURNER (1860)

George E. and Hannah Turner crossed the plains with an ox team and prairie schooner, locating in Denver in 1860 and continued residents of Colorado until called to their final home.

Geo. E. Turner, son of George and Hannah Turner (also a daughter who is now Mrs. Judson Rohrbough of Butte, Montana), came with his parents in 1860. Geo. E. was born in Davenport, Iowa. He attended the first school established in Denver and was one of its first students.

He married Nellie McCarthy, a native of Kansas. After attaining his majority, he engaged in the moving business and later in the storage and transfer business.

To Mr. and Mrs. Turner were born two children, Miss Blanch Turner, who has passed away, and Merle E. born in Denver April 7, 1891. After attending the public schools he entered the Western Military Academy at Alton, Illinois, graduating with the class of 1909. Returning, he entered into business with his father. On June 26, 1912, he was married to Miss Daisy Marie Cooper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cooper. A daughter, Blanch Eleanor, died in 1914 at the age of 14 months.

Mrs. Hannah Turner, mother of George E. Turner, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Judson Rohrbough, in Los Angeles, California, and was buried in Crown Hill Cemetery [Lakewood, Colorado?] May 28, 1928.

The family first lived in Central City and then moved to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where they lived until 1869 when they moved to Denver.\*

Mr. Geo. E. Turner, Sr., died in 1904.

\*This statement does not seem to apply to George E. and Hannah, as they both, according to the first paragraph, had been all-time residents of Colorado when they died.

HIRAM B. and HANNAH (SMITH) TURNER (1859)  
ALFRED S. TURNER (1860)

Hiram B. Turner was born in Maine March 15, 1815, and was a child of 4 years when his parents removed to Canada. There he learned the tanner's trade. At the age of 21 he went to Lowell, Massachusetts, in search of work. Not successful, he went to Boston. Being unable to secure work at his trade, he accompanied some stone cutters to the stone yards at Milton and there he made an agreement to work for a year at \$11 per month in order to learn the trade. He became an expert stone cutter. After a short time in Boston he returned to the yards and worked as a journeyman for 4 years. He took a contract to cut the stone for the locks on the canal at Tribes Hill, Montgomery County, New York. From there he went to Utica.

Going to Fort Plain [New York] he took a contract from the State to build all the bridges cross the Erie Canal between Mohawk and Schenectady. Some 6 months later the State stopped the work.

In 1837 he was one of the contractors in the erection of the Bunker Hill Monument [Charlestown, Massachusetts] and built many feet of this famous structure. In 1854 he went to Iowa. The following year he went to Nebraska and staked a claim. Buying the necessary seed in Missouri and also two yoke of oxen, he settled down to farming. His first crop he lost through the grasshoppers, but afterward he prospered.

In 1859 he started for Pikes Peak. After forming a company of 44 men, the journey was made via Fort Randall and Fort Laramie and Boulder was reached on the 17th of June 1859. Going to Gold Hill he secured a claim on Little Gold Run and began mining. After a short time he went to Tarryall, thence over the range to Blue River, locating where Breckenridge now stands. At that time there were but four men in the camp. During the same year (1859) he and his partner, a Frenchman,\* discovered French Gulch and built a fort there. In the fall of that year he returned East for his family and spent the winter in Omaha, in the spring of 1860 returning to Colorado, where he settled his family at Breckenridge.

His wife was the second white woman in the county. After having mined for a short time on Blue River, Mr. Turner went to Georgia Gulch and bought a half interest in a claim, which he worked during the summer. In the fall he returned with his family to Omaha where he wintered. In the spring of 1861 he again came to the mountains. He took a contract to dig a ditch into Georgia Gulch and later bought a claim in Galena Gulch, spending he winter there. In the spring he bought 1000 feet more of the gulch. As he prospered, he added to his property for 12 years, continuing to take out gold.

In 1882 he sold his mining properties and his ranch in Park County and retired from active life. Since his retirement he has made his home during the summer months with his children in Park County, while his winters are spent in Denver.

Alfred S. Turner was born in Fort Plain, Montgomery County, New York, February 8, 1849, a son of Hiram B. and Hannah (Smith) Turner. His education was limited. When a boy he worked in the mines and recalls, in fact, that he often made as much as \$5 and even \$10 a day doing odd jobs for the miners.

As he approached manhood he learned the trade of a stone mason and this he followed for about 6 years in Golden. About 1870 he began freighting to Leadville, where he often made \$25 a day with his teams. In 1882 he removed to his ranch on Tarryall Creek, east of Como, which he had acquired while freighting in 1874. Here he began ranching. After a short time he sold the land and cattle and turned his attention to mining at Tarryall and San Miguel, where he held mining interests.

In 1886 he came to Garo\* and bought a ranch 4 miles southeast of the village where he engaged in raising cattle and also raised grain for feed. In 1896 he established himself in the village where, on July 1st, he was appointed postmaster and, in addition to this office, carried on a general store.

On April 23, 1885, Mr. Turner married Miss Lina Bunce, a native of Crawford County, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Valentine M. and Cynthia A. (Peabody) Bunce. To this union were born five children: Alfred P., Frank C., Clara E., and two who are deceased.

\*Garo was in Park County. Benson, Maxine, 1994, 1001 Colorado Place Names, p. 81. It took its name from French-born Adolph Guirard, an early South Park rancher.

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#### LAFAYETTE TWITCHELL (1859)

LaFayette Twitchell was born and reared in Illinois. At the time of the discovery of gold in California he went there and engaged in placer-gold mining and was connected with transportation interests of those early days. In 1859 he came to Colorado and engaged in mining until 1862, when he responded to the call of his country, enlisting in Illinois in 1862. He served with the rank of first adjutant and as lieutenant and later he was made captain.

He wedded Harriet A. Steele who was born in Hudson County, Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell were born four children: Robert A. who is a practicing physician of East Street; Louis, Benjamin E., and James W., who are practicing physicians of Belleville, Illinois; and LaFayette, a well-known attorney of Denver who was born in Harden County, Illinois, December 22, 1859. In 1883 he became a resident of Colorado. In 1882 Mr. Twitchell was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ledbetter of Elizabethtown, Illinois, and to them have been born four children, only one of whom is now living.

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#### GEORGE W. KITRIDGE TWOMBLY (1860)

George W. Kittridge Twombly was a native of Dover, New Hampshire. He was married to Mary Ann Langley, also a native of the same State. He followed the occupation of brick mason and contractor and also engaged in farming.

Mary Ann Langley Twombly died in 1855, leaving three children: George, Hurd [sic] Warren, and John C. John C. died in 1921 and is buried at Fairmount Cemetery, Denver. When about 40 years of age he removed to Kansas in 1856. In

1859, George W. K. married Louise, widow of Jerry Twombly, in Kansas. She was the mother of four children, of whom were Benjamin Twombly; Mary, deceased\*; Katie; and Sarah, deceased. George W. K. and Louise Twombly became the parents of two children: William and Helen, both died in Denver in 1871.

He came to Colorado, arriving in Golden in June 1860, where he lived for about a year, when he removed to Fort Lupton, where he purchased land, and also engaged in freighting. In 1866 he removed to Denver, where he conducted a feed and livery stable and also manufactured brick. He was accidentally killed by being run over by a locomotive in the spring of 1872. Mrs. Louis Twombly died in Montana at the home of her daughter, Mary.\* Her remains were interred at Riverside Cemetery, Denver [Commerce City].

Hugh [sic] Warren Twombly was born in Dover, New Hampshire, September 22, 1851, coming with his father to Colorado in 1860. He attended school in the East and in Denver and has been in business for himself since 19 years of age. He turned his attention to farming, stock raising, and freighting and also successfully handled hay, making his headquarters at Fort Lupton, and shipping his hay from Orchard [Morgan County] to Denver. In 1871 he engaged successfully in the stock business.

In the fall of 1877, he was elected sheriff of Weld County, and removed to Greeley. Weld County at that time comprised [what became] Morgan, Logan, Sedgwick, Phillips, Washington, and Yuma Counties, but has since been cut up into seven counties.\*\*

How important the agricultural interests of Mr. Twombly are is indicated by the fact that he personally owns about 2000 acres of land in Morgan County and is also connected with a number of other business enterprises, among them The Farmers' State Bank of Brush, Colorado, of which he is vice president.

On Christmas Day 1877 Mr. Twombly was united in marriage to Miss Katie A. Ewing and to them were born three children: Bert W., who is connected with the county clerk's office at Fort Morgan; M. Grace, the wife of W. O. Miller and a resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and George C., deputy district attorney at Fort Morgan.

George C., son of Hurd [sic] W. and Katie Twombly was born at Brush, Colorado, December 28, 1889. He was reared and educated at Brush, acquiring his common and high school education there and was graduated from the high school with the class of 1908. He studied one year at the University of Denver and then entered the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. Returning to Denver, he entered the Denver Law School and was graduated with the class of 1913.

On the 21st of August 1917 Mr. Twombly married Miss Alma Melzer, a daughter of Charles and Alma (Straub) Melzer, natives of Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Twombly have been born one child, George C. Jr.

\*\*These counties were formed in the late 1880s. Noel and others, 1994, section 16, County Evolution.

CAPTAIN CLINTON M. TYLER [no date]

Clinton M. Tyler was born in Livingston County, New York, January 16, 1834. His father, George W. Tyler, was a native of Vermont and his mother, of Pennsylvania. The latter's parents, Norton by name, were early settlers of Livingston County, New York. His early life was passed upon his father's stock farm there (wages were then 12 and a half cents for one day), and afterward went to Jackson County, Michigan, where his parents had moved when he was about 11 years old. He began his education in the public schools and afterward attended Michigan Central College at Spring Arbor, which is now located at Hillsdale as Hillsdale College. Upon the attaining the age of manhood, he entered the stock business and from that time until 1858 was engaged chiefly in buying and selling cattle in Illinois and Wisconsin.

He resided in Baraboo, Sauk County, Wisconsin, from 1854 until 1860 and was there associated with Mr. N. K. Smith in the hardware business. In February 1860 he started for Colorado with nine ox teams and one team of horses, bringing with him a six-stamp [gold] quartz mill, which, upon his arrival at Black Hawk, Gilpin County, he set up and operated until late in the fall of that year. At which time he returned to his home in Iowa and again came out to Colorado in the spring of 1861 with supplies. He then purchased a saw mill at Black Hawk in partnership with Mr. N. K. Smith.

Three years later, in company with James P. Maxwell, he built a steam saw mill on South Boulder Creek and operated the same until 1867, as the firm of Tyler and Maxwell. Then he purchased his partner's interest and one year later sold out. In 1865 he built the Boulder Valley and Central City wagon roads. During the Indian outbreak in the summer of 1864 he recruited a company of "one hundred days" men, and was the first to respond to the call of [Territorial] Governor John Evans for troops, by whom he was appointed captain of his company.

From 1868 to 1874 he was engaged in transferring freight from Cheyenne to Central City, since which time he has resided at his home near the city of Boulder, having purchased the same from Judge Decker in 1875.

Captain Tyler began the stock business in Colorado in 1863 in connection with Mr. M. [sic] K. Smith, having brought out 33 merino sheep from Michigan, and for many years was thus engaged in the stock-growing business with Mr. Smith. He is now the owner of 6000 acres of land in Jefferson, Weld, and Boulder Counties, aside from a large stock-growing business. His grains and other agricultural products are among the largest in the county. His farms in one year yielded 10,364 bushels of wheat, 4000 bushels of oats, and 375 tons of hay. In the stock business, of his mules and horses all of his own raising, he has sold to the amount of \$6000 and a wool product of 20,000 pounds. The products of his farms yield him an income of \$35,000.

Captain Tyler, although a man whose tastes have confined him almost wholly to business pursuits, has exerted an influence unpretentiously in political and municipal affairs wherever he has resided. During his residence in Black Hawk in 1864 he was a member of the city government and, while absent with his company to quell the Indian outbreak, he was elected to the territorial legislature by a majority larger than has been accorded to any one man since that time.

He was married in Sauk County, Wisconsin, in 1857 to Miss Sarah M. Smith, daughter of Nelson K. Smith, now of Boulder, and has a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters.

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JAMES TYNON (1859)

James Tynon was born in the city of Alexandria, Virginia, November 2, 1835, and acquired a good common school education, having a special fondness for history. In 1858 he made his way up the Mississippi to the mouth of Swan River, being engaged in buying and selling hides and furs. In the spring of 1859 Mr. Tynon started across the plains for Pikes Peak, following the Platte River trail and proceeding as far as Beaver Creek near where the town of Fort Morgan now stands. He crossed the plains 44 times from various points on the Missouri River to Denver and had numerous skirmishes with hostile Indians.

In 1858 Mr. Tynon was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Bulmer. To Mr. and Mrs. Tynon were born three children: a daughter, Adeline, and two who died in childhood.

Mrs. Tynon passed away January 21, 1898. Mr. Tynon's death occurred on the 6th of March 1918; he was in the 83rd year of his age.

Miss Adeline Tynon is an artist. Her home is filled with examples of paintings that express her trueness of conception, her thorough appreciation of color schemes and blending.

In March 1920 Adeline Tynon was united in marriage to Orr Legge. Mr. Legge passed away in Denver in May 1929, survived by his widow who resides at the family home, 1341 Sherman Street, Denver.

Mrs. Legge is a member of The Pioneer Women of Colorado.

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MRS. E. P. UNDERHILL (1859)

Mrs. E. P. Underhill is one of the pioneer women of Denver. Her maiden name was Eugenie Charpiot. Her first husband's name was Joseph L. Putz. He was born and reared in France. He was in the Prussian Army and was chief clerk to Gen. Eau Claire in the U. S. Army.

Mrs. Underhill was married in St. Louis, Missouri, in June 1859 and came over the plains in that year, being the third white woman to cross the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Putz was stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and served in the Army during the entire Civil War.

Mrs. Putz engaged in the millinery business, continuing 11 years. She made the first costumes that were manufactured in the State.

She made some very fortunate investments in land in the town of Swansea [Massachusetts?] and in California and Lawrence Street property. She also had



land near the Westminster [sic] University. She was a member of the Pioneer Ladies' Aid Society of Colorado.

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ARCHIBALD JESSE VAN DEREN (1859)

Archibald Jesse Van Deren was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, January 15, 1831. Five years later his father moved with his family to Sangamon County, Illinois, and there died a few weeks after his arrival, leaving a widow with six children. Archibald spent his time on a farm. At the age of 22 he left the farm and entered mercantile life at Springfield, Illinois, where he remained until 1859. He sold out then and moved to Colorado, settling first in what is now Gilpin County and immediately engaged in mining. He successfully operated, at the head of Nevada Gulch, one of the first stamp mills brought into Colorado.

In 1861 he was appointed by Territorial Governor William Gilpin to be one of the three first commissioners to organize Gilpin County. In 1863 he was elected a member of the legislative council and served one term. He became prominently identified with the affairs of the county, and was a prominent member of the Masonic order, being a grand master of Masons. He was married in 1866 to Miss Mary W. Lloyd of De Kalb County, Illinois, and continued to reside in Central City until 1876, at which time having acquired valuable mining property in Boulder County, moved there with his family and devoted his time to his mining interests in Central [City?] mining districts.

He was one of the two men who first discovered the John Jay mine in 1865, which has proved to be one of the largest producers of gold bullion ["ore" is meant; bullion is a processed product] in Boulder County. The deepest shaft on the mine is 250 feet, with about 500 feet of levels at various depth.

Much if not more has Mr. Van Deren done than any other man in proving the value of tellurium mines and in successfully treating that class of ore in Boulder County.

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JOHN McCLINTOCK VAN DEREN (1859)

John McClintock Van Deren came to Colorado in 1859 and made three trips by ox team across the plains before the days of the railroads. He lived mainly in Boulder County but several years ago moved to Denver.

Mr. Van Deren died at Paonia, Colorado, April 1908 at the age of 75 years. He is survived by two sons and a daughter at Paonia and one son in Boulder.

(Daughter: Mrs. Louise Bosworth, 2005 Gaylord Street, Denver, October 9, 1930.)

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JOHN S. VANDERLIP (1860)

John S. Vanderlip was born in Bennington County, Vermont, April 5, 1835. He spent the greater part of his boyhood in Erie County, New York. At the age of 18 he went to Mississippi where he followed rafting and wood cutting for steamers for 3 years. He went to Iowa later and engaged in farming and cattle raising then went to southern Kansas.

He was married January 12, 1860, and soon began freighting to Denver, which he continued until the spring of 1863 and then settled on a farm on Sand Creek in 1864.

Mary Elizabeth Vise was born in Hannibal, Missouri, March 11, 1841, and married John S. Vanderlip January 12, 1860. Eleven children were born of this union, six boys and five girls. At this writing, July 1928, five are living. Mrs. Vanderlip died in Denver, Colorado, April 14, 1919.

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ISAAC P. VAN WORMER (1850)

Isaac P. Van Wormer, the son of Frederick D. and Ann Cooley [Van Wormer?] was born near Fonda, Montgomery County, New York, April 14, 1833, of Dutch descent. The family consisted of eight children. He attended the public schools, and devoted his time to farm work, having begun to work on farms when he was only a child of seven.

In the spring of 1855 he went to Michigan, where he drove a stage between Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo; next he went to Lafayette, Indiana, where he worked by the month. In 1857 he located in Leavenworth, Kansas, where for a short time he worked as a carpenter. His attempt at preemption of a claim at Carbondale in Kansas proving a failure, he came to Colorado, making the trip with ox teams along the Santa Fe Trail.

He camped out on Clear Creek and prospected for a month. The country was full of fortune seekers, for it was the summer of 1859. Returning to Kansas in the fall of 1859, Mr. Van Wormer settled up his business affairs there and returned to Colorado in 1860, making the trip with a horse train. He engaged in trading and made his home in Denver, but in 1862 turned his attention to the cattle business, buying cattle from Missouri and Iowa and bringing them to Colorado.

At the same time he located a ranch on Running Creek, near the line of Arapahoe and Douglas Counties.

Ruth M. Van Wormer, daughter of Isaac P. Van Wormer, married Wm. B. Miller, son the Richard D. Miller. They had one child, a son, Braxton Miller, who passed away September 26, 1898.

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MRS. MELINDA C. VEASY (JOHN M.) (1860)

Mrs. M. C. Veasy, the widow of John M. Veasy and a sister of the late David K. Wall, died at South Bend, Indiana, November 12, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Veasy settled in Golden in 1860 and moved to Denver 5 years later. The first property they purchased was on 14th and Arapahoe Streets, the present site of the George Turner Warehouse Co. and the Denver and Interurban ticket offices.

Mr. Veasy built a little cottage in the real of the land and all the rest was turned into a garden and lawn. The Veasy garden became noted all over Colorado.

He opened one of the first hardware stores in Denver. He was a man of ideas, and it was he who conceived the idea of attracting the interest of the East to Colorado's resources by making up small mineral collections and manufacturing curios out of minerals and sending them East for sale.

Mr. Veasy died in 1887 and his widow, being childless, went back to her old home at South Bend, Indiana, to live with her sisters and brothers. She was 83 years old at the time of her death.

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GEORGE VOLLMAR (1860)

George Vollmar was born April 16, 1834, in the province of Alsace, than a part of France but now in Germany.\* His boyhood days were spent in the home of his parents, Sebastian and Barbara (Ritter) Vollmar at Strassburg on the Rhine. At the age of 18 he crossed the ocean to America landing in New Orleans November 20, 1852, with only a few francs in his possession. He spent 2 weeks in New Orleans and then worked his way to St. Louis, where he engaged in carriage making, a trade that he had learned in Germany during his apprenticeship of 3 years.

His next stopping place was St. Joseph, Missouri, where he engaged for himself in wagon and plough manufacturing. In 1860 he started overland for Pikes Peak, making the trip in company with a Mr. Caverly and driving a three-yoke team of cattle. Reaching Denver, he found a mining town with only a few houses, and those insignificant in appearance. He left the team and went to the mountains where he prospected but two discouraging weeks convinced him that he knew nothing of mining and should turn his attention to something else.

He engaged in cutting hay and hauling it to mining camps--in which work he continued 2 years. In 1862 he took up land on section 25, township 3 [south], range 67 [west], where he made some improvements and remained until 1865, carrying on general farming ad stock raising. On selling his claim in 1865 he settled on a ranch where he owns 480 acres of fine land, all the improvements of which have been made by himself. Here he carries on farming, stock raising, and dairying. He is a stockholder in the Side Hill Ditch Co., which waters his land, and in the Meadow Highland Ditch Company. He was one of the organizers of the Platteville Building and Loan Association, of which he was for some time a trustee.

May 24, 1865, he married Anna, daughter of William and Ann Shortley. She died in 1878, leaving four children, the eldest, Frank, has charge of the home farm; the second, Charles L., is a dairyman of Denver and was the founder of the Platteville creamery and erected the building now occupied by it; Belle, the third child, is the wife of Michael Gottwiller; the youngest, Benjamin, is now managing the separator for the Littleton Creamery, near Colorado Springs.

In 1881 Mr. Vollmar married Lydia Shortley, widow of John Shortley, but she died a year later. In 1883 he was married to Agatha Birkle, sister of David Berkle of Platteville. She died in 1886 leaving two children, Lena and a son who died at the age of 6 months.

\*Alsace was ceded to Germany by Treaty of Frankfurt in 1871.

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EDWARD W. VOSE (1859)

Edward W. Vose was born in Robinson, Maine. He came to Colorado in 1859 and after spending less than a year in the gold camps moved to a ranch in Weld County, near the junction of the Platte and Big Thompson Rivers.

He was married to Margaret Moore in 1877. Mr. Voss died at the Greeley hospital July 12, 1921, at the age of 86 years.

He was survived by his widow and two children: W. W. Voss of Greeley and Mrs. H. L. Miles of Denver.

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BENJAMIN F. WADSWORTH (1860)

Benjamin F. Wadsworth was born at Avon, Livingston County, New York, April 7, 1827, of English parentage. His father owned and improved the noted Avon Springs, which he sold in 1836 and moved to Erie County, Ohio, where his son, Benjamin, attended school until his 20th year and then engaged in farming and running a fishery on Lake Erie.

He was married October 30, 1851, to Miss Mary A. Grove. In 1859 he moved to Missouri, then to Kansas and followed farming. But, owing to the famine and drought, moved to Colorado in the winter of 1860-61. He engaged in mining and prospecting in the mountains for 8 years.

In 1862 he bought a farm of 160 acres at Arvada, which he rented out until 1869. He then moved on the farm and has since engaged in agriculture and stock raising and has held the office of postmaster of Arvada since 1871. He has been class leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1870.

Wadsworth Avenue, a popular thoroughfare to Arvada runs through his farm and his named in his honor.

ELLIOTT C. WAGER (1859)

Elliott C. Wager was born in Norristown, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1838, a son of John and Rachel (Harrison) Wager, both natives of Pennsylvania.

At 13 years of age he began his career as a seafaring man. He stepped on board a whaler from New Bedford Sound for the Arctic regions where he remained for nearly 4 years. While away his parents died and so he had no home ties. He shipped again, going to Calcutta and various ports of South America, continuing a seafaring life until 1858.

In 1858 he began freighting from Kansas City. In the fall of the same year he returned East. During the gold excitement of 1859 in the Pikes Peak region he came West and engaged in prospecting on Cherry Creek, and also in California Gulch (Leadville).

In 1860 he engaged in freighting from Leavenworth to New Mexico,\* starting out as a driver. He was promoted to wagon boss. At this time he was known to the Indians with whom he came in contact as "The Big War Chief" or "Wow Haw."

In July 1861 he enlisted in the 10th Kansas Infantry, Company A. When his term of service expired he became a scout and followed Price\*\* in his raid through Kansas, taking part in a battle within 4 miles of Kansas City. He served as a scout for 21 days (but never received any remuneration for his services). He received several wounds during his term of service.

On September 23, 1866, at Paola, Kansas, he was married to Nancy J., a daughter of John and Sarah A. (Centry) Mondy, natives of Kentucky. In 1876 he returned to Colorado and settled on what is now know as Wager's Gulch, Hinsdale County, 12 miles from Lake City.

He made the first trail to Carson's Camp before it was located and assisted in much of the work of pioneer days. He assisted in locating the "Black Wonder" mine, also the Uncle Sam, in which he owned a one-third interest.

After 2 years at Wager's Gulch, he removed to Lake city where he established the Lake City House, afterward known as the Occidental, which was burned down in 1896.

Later he went to the mines at Rico and located the "Petsite." In 1880 he located the Black Wonder and Silver Wave. In 1892 he located the "Lydia M." The Lime Carbonate and the Lydia M. extension, all of which he and ex-Governor Alva Adams own and operate, which are larger [sic] producers of silver and lead ore. In 1897 he located the Kentucky Boy and in 1898 the Copper Coin mine.

The mother of Mr. Wager was first cousin to William Henry Harrison, president of the United States [March 4 - April 4, 1841].

\*New Mexico was admitted to the Union in 1912.

\*\*Possibly, Sterling Price, 1809-1867, a major general in the Confederate Army in the Civil War.

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HERMAN WAGNER (1859)

Herman Wagner was a native of Germany and came to America with his parents when he was 9 years of age. They settled in Tiffin, Ohio, and thence moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where he learned the trade of a shoemaker. He then located in Decatur, Illinois, where he remained until 1859 when he came to Colorado.

He pursued his occupation until the time of his death which occurred in 1872. During his residence in Denver he preempted 320 acres of land which has since his death been platted and divided into lots by his widow and made a part of the city, being known as Wagner's addition.\*

While in Decatur he married Miss Anna Raymond and to them nine children were born.

\*A penciled note: "6th and Tennyson."

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TILGHMAN WAGNER (1860)

Tilghman Wagner came from a sterling old Pennsylvania family and his birthplace was in Allentown, Lehigh County. He came as far West as Illinois in his early manhood and there married Miss Juliet Wilson, a native of Canada. After his marriage they moved to Atchison, Kansas, and in 1860 started for Colorado by team.

He engaged in brick laying and contracting, and erected many of the old time brick residences and business blocks yet standing in Boulder.

He remained but a year, returned to his old home in Atchison where he worked at his trade until 1874, when he again came to Denver, this time by rail and then by wagon to Boulder.

In 1893 he took up his residence in Aspen, Colorado, his time being devoted to the manufacture of bricks and contract work.

Tilghman and Juliet Wagner were the parents of three children: Frank K., a contractor and builder of Boulder; Charles, who is in business with his father in Aspen, Colorado; and Jessie, who is at home.

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WILLIAM WAIN (1860)

William Wain was born in Cheshire, England, June 4, 1831, and spent his youth in England, receiving his education there and learning the trade of a tin and copper smith.

He left England in 1857 and came to America settling in Linden, Iowa County, Wisconsin. Here he went to work in the lead mines of that place, remaining there until 1860. He then came to Colorado, arriving in Black Hawk in May 1860 and engaged in mining and milling most of the time.

He has been in the Empire Mill about 8 years and is one of the proprietors. The Empire Mill runs 25 stamps. He is also interested in the Wain mine.

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JOHN WALKER (1860)

John Walker was born in Franklin County, Maine, February 17, 1833. In 1856 he came West in the employ of the United States Express Co.

In 1860 he came to Colorado and entered the employ of the Central Overland, California and Pike's Peak Express Co., with his office at Central City. He was commissioned a lieutenant in the 3rd Regiment of Colorado Infantry. In 1864 he was appointed clerk of the district court in the second judicial district, residing in Central City until 1866.

He was married in 1866 and has a family of three children.

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HENRY B. and MARY P. WALKER (1860)

Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Walker came to Denver in May 1860 by ox team from Illinois. The first few months were spent in mining camps near Denver. In 1860 they moved to Monument, Colorado, where they bought a temporary dwelling. A short time later they bought a new home between Monument and Palmer Lake, which was burned down by the Indians in 1868.

The Walkers then established the old Walker ranch at Husted, where they lived until 1907. For a short time they lived at Colorado Springs and later moved to Denver. Mr. Walker died in Denver in 1914. Mrs. Walker died Christmas Day 1926 at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George Cordingly, 528 Elati Street, at the age of 88 years. She is survived by seven children, five girls and two boys.

Mrs. Minnie W. Pring was born near Colorado Springs, July 3, 1868, daughter of Henry B. and Mary P. Walker, and lived there until 1909 when she moved to Denver. Mrs. Pring died June 23, 1925, at her home, 124 Logan Street, survived by her mother, two sons and four sisters and two brothers.

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BENAIR ROBISON (CURLY) WALL (1859)

Benair Robison Wall was a native of Kentucky. He crossed the plains in an ox cart in 1859, locating in Gilpin County. Mr. Wall cut through the first road from Golden to Black Hawk, it taking 6 weeks to make the trip.

Mr. Wall died at Idaho Springs October 24, 1915, at the age of 81 years. He was survived by a widow, two sons, Robert and Albert Wall, and one daughter, Mrs. Theodosia Brennan, now living (November 1929) at 3627 Humboldt Street, Denver.

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DAVID K. WALL (1859)

David K. Wall was born in Logan County, Ohio, May 26, 1826. His father, Benjamin Wall, was a farmer. He assisted at home in the support of the large family until 1850 when he and his brother John C. made their way to the gold fields of California, returning to their home at South Bend, Indiana, in 1854 [illegible]. In 1859 he determined to cross the plains again, bringing with him a stock of garden seeds and farming implements. In the early winter of 1860 he again returned to Indiana, returning in the spring to Colorado with his brother-in-law, H. B. Hind.

He was married in September 1865 to Miss Eliza Taylor, daughter of Col. L. M. Taylor, pioneer merchant of South Bend, Indiana. David King Wall, age 83, the first man to grow vegetables in Colorado, founder of Golden, and proprietor of the first mail stage to Leadville, died yesterday, January 28, 1909.

Mrs. Eliza T. Wall, widow of David K. Wall, the founder of the town of Golden, Colorado, died at South Bend, Indiana, in March 1911.

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JOHN J. WALLACE (1860)

John J. Wallace was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, December 29, 1827, a son of Wm. and Mary (Conway) Wallace, natives of Gallatin County, Kentucky. At the age of 20 he went to Wisconsin where he attended the academy at Platteville, Grant County. On leaving school he turned his attention to farming and in one fall he broke up and put in a portion of one quarter section of the land his father had taken up. Later he went to the lumbering woods up the Wisconsin River.

In the spring he ran the first lumber from Jennie Bull to Little Bull, the former being the highest camp up the river at that time. He rafted lumber to build a slide over the falls, which he assisted in building. Returning home his father gave him a quarter section of land in Lafayette County and, with the proceeds of his winter's labor, he began farming for himself. After he had



improved his place he sold it and bought a farm in Grant County, where he remained until the spring of 1860.

The 1st of April 1860 he was elected captain of an emigrant train bound for Colorado and composed of seven wagons and many head of oxen. The weather was fine and they traveled without interruption arriving in Denver May 1st and spending some days there, thence to Boulder and then to Gold Hill where he prospected. Afterward he was joined by his partner, a cousin of his wife, who had accompanied him from Wisconsin, but had gone West to California. The two worked together in the erection of a 50-stamp [gold-] quartz mill on Horse Falls, but when the work was about completed they found they had scarcely water power enough to run a three-stamp mill. Mr. Wallace took the mill down, moved it to Left Hand Creek and set it up again. He had some cattle and a wagon, and with these he went to Gold Dirt when the excitement incident to the discovery of gold broke out.

The winter of 1860-61 was spent there. In the spring he went to what was then known as the Wanamaker ranch on Upper Boulder Creek where he prospected during the summer. About the same time he took up a ranch on a small creek, which leads up near the Caribou lode and there he hunted, fished, prospected, and cut hay. In the spring of 1862 he came to the valley and began at ditch work and gardening.

In the fall he bought some cattle and a wagon and cut hay, which he hauled to the mountains. In the spring he rented a ranch on South Boulder Creek and there farmed during the remainder of 1863. The following year he bought 160 acres of land near Valmont where he engaged in farming, at the same time superintending his rented ranch. In 1865 he moved to his Valmont ranch, where he lived, with the exception of one year in Black Hawk, until 1871. Having in the meantime become involved, he was obliged to give up his farm. In 1872 he bought back his former farm and there resided until 1876 when he took a bunch of cattle and went down the Platte, but was unfortunate in losing them. Returning to the valley he resumed farming on rented land and prospered in spite of grasshoppers and hail storms that injured his crop, and other calamities. In 1885 he purchased his present homestead of 160 acres. Wherever he has lived he has planted trees and made valuable improvements.

In October 1855 Mr. Wallace married Miss Mary A. Johnson, a native of Wisconsin. Six children blessed their union, namely Farnam J.; William, deceased; Kittie, deceased; Lew, who is engaged in railroading; John W., manager of the home ranch and also owner of 161 acres in partnership with his brother; and Lena, the youngest of the family, and wife of Marion Hudson.

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ABRAM WALROD (1858)

Abram Walrod was born in Onondaga County, New York, January 22, 1825. He was engaged in farming, assisting his father until about 18 years of age. In 1849, in company with Major D. C. Oaks, he started overland for California. After 2 years of successful mining there, he returned to Iowa, followed farming for about year then went to Glenwood, Iowa, and engaged in business until 1858. He then decided to try his fortune in the Rocky Mountains. He arrived at the present site of Denver October 10, 1858. In the spring of 1859 he brought his

family to Colorado. The winter of 1859 was spent in Denver, and in the spring of 1860 he crossed the range to California Gulch.

He was married in De Witt, Iowa, in 1852 to Miss Emily A. Cramblet of Fulton County, Illinois. His daughter, Mary D., born in Denver December 20, 1859, was the first white girl born in this city.

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WILLIAM WANKEA (1860)

William Waneka was born at New Haven, Connecticut, coming with his parents to Colorado when but 6 months old.

He lived on a ranch near Lafayette, Colorado, his entire life. Mr. Waneka died October 27, 1925, and is survived by his widow, three sons and two daughters.

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A. WANKEE (1860)

A. Wankee was a Frenchman by birth and arrived in Colorado in 1860. For 7 years he served as a soldier against the Indians of the district. He took part in 18 Indian battles. In the battle of Bear river he was wounded when the barrel of his gun deflected the course of the tomahawk that otherwise would have killed him.

He also tells of two other combats, one about 10 miles from Fort Morgan and one 20 miles from Fort Logan. Mr. Wankee was living in Eldorado Springs in his 84th year.

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J. E. WANNAMAKER (1860)

J. E. Wannamaker was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, April 30, 1830. He worked on his father's farm until 1846, then went to Grant County, Wisconsin, and engaged in farming and carpentering. In the spring of 1860, with his family and two teams, he crossed the plains and located 2 miles below Golden on Clear Creek and engaged in mining.

He afterward preempted the greater section on which he lived and began farming in the spring of 1861. He also ran a number of teams freighting between Denver and Central City. In 1864 he bought 200 acres of adjoining land and has since had the oversight of his farm and has been principally engaged in mining the greater part of his time on his farm. He also mined in the vicinity of Central [City?] and opened the first mining camp on Blue River, Breckenridge, where he spent a year in mining and prospecting.

He is the owner of quite an amount of valuable mining property at Breckenridge and is one of the most successful miners and prospectors residing in the Clear Creek Valley.

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JASPER D. WARD (1860)

Jasper D. Ward was born on the paternal homestead February 1, 1829, in Java, then Genesee County now Wyoming County, New York. In 1835 the family removed to Chicago, which was merely an Indian encampment without the prestige or hope of renown, but shortly afterward returned to New York.

He was first educated in the common schools and at Aurora and Springville academies and finally at Allegheny College in Meadville, Pennsylvania. In 1852 he went to Chicago and there began the regular practice of his law profession. In 1854 he was elected to the board of aldermen and for 2 years sat in the municipal council with Dr. John Evans, afterward [Territorial] governor of Colorado.

In 1858 he was again elected to the board of aldermen, having in the meantime been appointed assistant city attorney. In 1860 he came to the Rocky Mountains and visited the Gregory mines and those of Buckskin Joe in Park County. He was one of the locators of the Phillips lode, which gave the place its prestige in that and subsequent years. He also attended the miners meeting, which organized the district.

Returning to Chicago he at once entered the campaign for Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin. It was during this time that he attained his celebrity as an orator. In 1868 he again came to Colorado on a visit, striking the territory in the midst of an exciting political campaign. His speech at the old Denver Theatre, which stood at the corner of Lawrence and 16th Street, to a packed house, was such a burst of splendid oratory as had never been heard within those walls. It was on "The War and the Principals of the Republican Party." Mr. Ward divided his time between Chicago and Colorado.

When the bill to enable the people of Colorado to form a State Government was brought forward by Hon. Jerome B. Chaffee, Mr. Ward became a champion of that measure in the House, and helped the hosts on the floor until its final passage. The people of Colorado owe him much gratitude for his fidelity to their interest on that occasion.

In July 1877 he came to Colorado, located at Leadville and engaged in mining. In 1881 when the new judicial district for that section was created by the legislature, Governor Frederick W. Pitkin appointed him judge of that court. It was one of the more important in the State because of the frequency of mining litigation. He served until the following January, declining an election.

In 1886 he removed to Denver, forming a partnership with Mr. Oscar Reuter. He owns several large tracts of excellent farming land in Arapahoe County and several residence blocks in the city. In 1887, the first year of Mayor W. Scott Lee's administration, he was corporation counsel for the city.

In September 1854 he married Miss Emma J. Raworth of Chicago. Four daughters were born to them.

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MRS. LENA A. WARRANT (1860)

Mrs. Lena A. Warrant was born in Woodbury County, Iowa, October 8, 1854, and came with her parents to Colorado in 1860.

The family settled on Cherry Creek, 9 miles above Denver, and 2 years afterward moved to Pueblo where Mrs. Warrant received her education in the public schools.

After her marriage with John J. Warrant they resided in Colfax County, New Mexico,\* for 7 years, where he was engaged in stock raising.

Disposing of their property, they went to Minnesota in 1883 but returned to Colorado the same year.

Mr. Warrant died 4 years later, and since that time she has carried on the farm, which they had purchased and, with the help of a small pension, has supported herself and six children.

\*New Mexico was admitted to the Union in 1912.

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JUDGE JOHN E. WASHBURN (1860)

John E. Washburn was born at Litchfield, Herkimer County, New York, on August 7, 1830. On attaining his majority he went to Chicago, where, in 1853, he married. He came to Colorado in 1860.

In 1863 he went to the Big Thompson Valley engaged in farming, dairying, and fruit raising, and assisted in various ways in developing the resources of the county. He held, during his lifetime in the county, various positions of public trust, including one term as county judge of Larimer County. He was the candidate of the Greenback Party for governor of Colorado in 1884.

Judge Washburn was a man of marked ability and commanded the respect of those who disagreed with him on all subjects. His friendships were lasting.

When the grange movement started in Colorado, he was one of the first to enlist in it and he gave the cause earnest and efficient aid and encouragement. Later he was president of the Loveland Farmers' Institute and also secretary of the Northern Colorado Horticultural Society.

Judge Washburn died April 15, 1886, at his home in the Big Thompson Valley, leaving a widow and one daughter, Mrs. Winona W. Taylor of Fort Collins.

ELISHA S. WEAVER (1860)

Elisha S. Weaver was born at Painesville, Lake County, Ohio, in 1836. He received a common school education and, at about the age of 16, he left home and went to Wisconsin where he worked on a farm a year or two. Afterward he returned home, and there remained until coming to Colorado. He arrived at Denver April 1, 1869, and, after a brief stay, went to Mountain City, where he engaged in mining about a year.

In the spring of 1861 he went to Gold Run. There he mined until the fall of 1862 when he enlisted in the United States service as a soldier of the 3rd Colorado Infantry. He served through the war and upon quitting the Army in 1865 he obtained a situation as baggage master on the Oil Creek Railroad, which he held about 2 years.

In the fall of 1867 he returned to Colorado and located at Georgetown, where he has since resided. He was married at Georgetown August 1, 1875, to Miss Ella Vandusen of Ohio. In the spring of 1876 he became a partner of A. B. Clark in a general grocery store. Mr. Weaver was one of the discoverers of the well-known Kirtley [illegible] Tunnel lode and a one-fifth partner in the property. The lode has been worked about 3 years and has yielded largely and richly to its owners.

THOMAS F. WEAVER (1859)

Thomas F. Weaver crossed the plains to Colorado in 1859, and in 1861 enlisted in the 2nd Colorado Regiment of United States Cavalry, with which he fought for 3 years during the Civil War, seeing active duty in Missouri and Kansas.

He was a dispatch rider under Colonel Sigle. In 1879 he again became a resident of Colorado and purchased a relinquishment in Jefferson County near Arvada where he engaged in farming until about 1896 when he moved to San Diego, California.

John Jacob Weaver, a son of Thomas F. and Emma J. (Rooks) Weaver, was born in Labette County, Kansas, on the 20th of January 1868. On the 23rd of December 1891, in Arvada, Mr. Weaver was wedded to Miss Anna M. Allen, a native of Kansas. They became the parents of four children: Gertrude, now the deceased wife of Edward Barlow; John, Jr., deceased; Harriet, the wife of William Bueb; and Thomas F.

In 1891 Mr. Weaver took charge of the home farm of 160 acres, giving his attention to its further cultivation and development, although he has sold all but 40 acres.

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GEORGE W. WEBSTER [no date]

George W. Webster was born in Ashland County, Ohio, October 1834. He remained at home on his father's farm until his 18th year, then served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade. In 1855 he went to Mahaska County, Iowa, where he worked at his trade one year and, later, 4 years in Marion County, Iowa. In the spring of 1860 he came to Colorado and located in Central City and during that season followed mining and prospecting.

The following winter he carried on blacksmithing in Quartz Valley, north of Central City. In April 1861 he, in company with C. C. True, purchased a claim for 160 acres of land on St. Vrain Creek, 6 miles west of Longmont, which he afterward preempted, and during the succeeding years followed farming and stock raising. In 1865 the partnership was dissolved and the land and stock divided.

He has since resided on his farm principally engaged in farming and stock raising and has to some extent carried on blacksmithing and during 10 years devoted considerable attention to the nursery business.

Mr. Webster was married April 22, 1866, to Miss Mary E. Wisner and has two daughters.

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WILLIAM W. WEBSTER (1859)

William W. Webster was born in Wellington, Lorain County, Ohio, November 26, 1835. He was educated at the public schools of his native State. He is by occupation a stock raiser and miner and came to Colorado in June 1859.

He represented the County of Summit in the legislature of 1866 and was elected to the council in 1868, of which he was the presiding officer. In 1870 he was again elected to the council, and in 1872 to the House of Representatives. In 1875 he was chosen delegate to the Constitutional Convention and in October 1876 was elected to the Senate. He received 1325 votes against 1032 for David D. Belden, Democrat.

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JEROME A. WEIR (February 1861)

Jerome A. Weir was born March 4, 1840, at Wiretown, Sussex County, New Jersey, a son of Geo. and Elizabeth (Kennedy) Wire. The family name was originally Wire and has been changed to its present form within recent years. The father, who was of German descent, engaged in wagon, plow, and carriage manufacturing, and was postmaster of Wiretown, a town named in his honor.

Coming to Colorado in February 1861, Jerome A. located claim No. 28 immediately above the claim owned by H. A. W. Tabor. Securing employment for which it was agreed he was to receive \$2.50 per day, he worked for 3 weeks, but as he failed

to be paid a cent of his wages, he proceeded to Buffalo Flats, near the present site of Breckenridge and, in the fall of the same year, he returned to his old home.

It was his intention not to come back to Colorado but when he reached Moline and took his way across lots to his home, he found the lots were all fenced up and he then and there resolved to return to Colorado. In reply to his mother's inquiry if he was going back he promptly answered "yes."

In 1862 with his brother, Austin, and George Van Horn, and Geo. W. Kennedy, a cousin, he again came West, driving a two-yoke ox team and a wagon and bringing with him three yoke of cows bought in Iowa. The party proceeded up the Platte River and at Fremont's Orchard turned toward Denver. They were attacked by a party of 75 Indians and had a running fight, but when Jerome showed his intention of using his gun, the red men hastily dispersed. At that time they were within 7 miles of Denver.

He prospected in Buffalo Forks where he had a cabin above the timberline, but as it took much of his time to obtain provisions and take them to his remote home, he determined to go lower.

In January 1863 he went to the Little Buttes and obtained work as a carpenter, which trade he had learned in boyhood. Learning that a sawmill was being operated at Dead Man's Canyon on the Little Fountain, he started there. On the day before he reached that place, Espanosa, a Mexican, had killed a man at the mill and Mr. Weir was followed at some distance by men who mistook him for Espanosa, but fortunately they discovered their mistake.

During the summer he was employed at the mill, but before he had received any pay the mill burned down and he lost all that was due him. Becoming a partner of C. T. Judd and Company, they located a mill in the divide near the site of Colorado Springs, later buying the controlling interest in the mill. It was afterward known as "Weir's Mill." After the first fire in Denver he shipped lumber there for the use of rebuilding. Shingles he sold at from \$15 to \$20 per thousand and lumber at \$65. With an eight-yoke ox team hitched to a wagon he hauled \$500 worth of shingles to Denver.

Next he located a mill 16 miles below Ca-on City. In 1868 he again went to the divide, locating a mill near the east end of the pinery on Squirrel Creek. When the Indians threatened the life of the settlers in 1868, and, in fact, killed three boys and a man near his place, from 75 to 100 Indians came to the mill one day and demanded food, but he refused to permit them to enter, knowing they would destroy everything once they were permitted to enter. Undoubtedly they must have been very hungry as he saw them devouring a pigeon and a hawk raw. A party of settlers were on their trail and they soon left.

Mr. Weir furnished the lumber for the first building in Colorado City and also for the first hotel, a building afterward used as an annex to the beautiful "Antlers" [Hotel], destroyed by fire October 1, 1898.

In 1882 he removed from the divide to a point 18 miles from Montrose toward Ouray. He also purchased a mill at Gunnison and manufactured lumber for the Denver and Rio Grande R. R.

Since the burning of his mill in 1883 he has engaged in the real estate business in Colorado Springs and built the Weir block, which has a frontage of 200 feet in Bijou Avenue and is 180 feet deep.

The first wife of Mr. Weir died August 24, 1886, leaving a daughter, Mrs. Rouse of Colorado Springs.

His second marriage took place in Moline, Illinois, and united him with Miss Mary H. Huntoon, who was born in Illinois; of this union two children were born.

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#### CHARLES CLARK WELCH (1860)

Charles C. Welch was born in Pamelia, Jefferson County, New York, June 14, 1830, a son of Charles and Pamelia (LaValley) Welch. His time through the summer months was given to the work in the fields, while in the winter season he mastered the branches of learning [and] taught in the public schools.

He was ambitious and, when a youth of 15, became a student in the Academy of Watertown, New York, where he prepared himself for teaching, which he followed until 1850. In March 1850 he journeyed by the Isthmus [of Panama] route to California, reaching San Francisco the latter part of May.

In June 1852 he sailed for Australia, visiting the South Sea Islands [Oceania] en route, landing at Sydney, thus completing a voyage of 70 days. Returning by way of Cape Horn, he reached New York at the conclusion of a 90-day voyage. Mr. Welch became a resident of Chicago, but in 1860 left Chicago to cross the plains, arriving in Denver from Fort Kearney the latter part of March 1860. He took up his abode in Gilpin County where he employed a large force of men at placer mining in the Nevada and Russell Gulches.

In 1872 he was chosen a member of the territorial legislature from Jefferson County. He introduced the bill of the establishment of the State [Colorado] School of Mines at Golden and gave the ground upon which the first building of that institution was erected.

On the 22nd of May 1878 Mr. Welch was married to Miss Rebecca Jennette Darrow, a native of Michigan. To Mr. and Mrs. Welch were born a son and a daughter, Charles Clark and Jeannette, who became the wife of Dr. Henry Strong Denison.

Mr. Welch died at Jacksonville, Florida, February 1, 1908. He was survived by his wife and two children.

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#### THE WELLMAN BROTHERS (1859)

The history of the three brothers is almost parallel from the time of their coming to Colorado in 1859. Henry L. Wellman was born in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1821, Sylvanus Wellman was born there September 19, 1834, and Luther C. Wellman was born March 20, 1836.

They all remained at home on their father's farm, engaged in farming and lumbering until 1845 when Henry L. went to Hamilton, New York, where he served an apprenticeship to the tanner and currier's trade, which business he followed



there until 1851. Luther C. left the farm at the same time and was engaged in bridge building on the New York and Erie Railroad until the fall of 1847. He then moved with William, an older brother, to Towanda, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, with whom he was engaged in butchering and stock business until the spring of 1850. In 1848 Sylvanus left the home farm and joined his brothers in Bradford County.

In 1850 Luther C. Wellman went to California by way of the Isthmus [of Panama] and one year later Henry joined him there, both remaining in that State until 1856, having been engaged in mining, ranching, and stock growing. Returning to Bradford County, Pennsylvania, where they were all three engaged in the stock business until 1859. In March 1859 they left for Pikes Peak and, after outfitting at Dixon, Illinois, they started across the plains with three yoke of oxen and one wagon, loaded with provisions for one year and mining tools. They traveled to the Missouri River in company with B. F. Porter and there met hundreds of parties returning who gave such discouraging accounts of the Pikes Peak country that they resolved to go on through to California, and there threw away their mining tools. Upon their arrival at Fort Laramie, they met Horace Greeley on his way to Colorado who, after visiting and examining the mines in Colorado, advised them to locate there and prospect, which they did, accompanied by other parties among whom were G. F. Chase, Mr. Butler, Charles Gardner, Mr. Belcher, Dr. Hunt, Dr. Saville, Mr. Slade, Wm. Barney, George Savery, and Henry Ludlow. After prospecting along the foothills they arrived about August 1, 1859, at Boulder, then a town of about 20 log houses. They decided to settle here as the country presented the appearance of a fine farming country and in company with B. F. Safford took up 630 acres of land, situated two and one-half miles east of Boulder, where they made the first attempt at farming in Colorado, having sown an acres of turnips. They there built the first two log cabins outside of Boulder, for the finishing of which they purchased whipsawed lumber at \$180 per 1000 feet, the first such used in building in Colorado and the first house with doors, windows, and floors.

During the following year, they enclosed their land, then sent East and purchased seed and farming tools. In 1862 they harvested 40 acres of wheat, which averaged 60 bushels per acre, Virginia weight 63 pounds per bushel, and during those early days, in one year grew and sold hay grain and vegetables to the amount of \$20,000. In 1863 they sold hay for \$80 per ton. In 1874 Sylvanus Wellman built a stone residence on the farm and still is the owner of 240 acres of the original section.

He was married in October 1865 to Miss Romelia A. Towner, daughter of Reuben E. and Lucinda Towner of Boulder, whose family were formerly from New York State. Henry L. Wellman was married in 1864 to Miss Electa Bennett of Dixon, Lee County, Illinois, and continued to reside on the farm until 1876 when he sold his interest in the farm and moved to Jamestown, Boulder County, where he resided, engaged in stock growing and mining. Luther C. Wellman was married in 1872 to Miss Mary Hopkins, daughter of Isaac Hopkins of Valmont, Boulder County, and in 1874 built a stone residence on the farm, residing there until 1879 when he sold out to D. K. Sternberg, and has since been engaged in mining in the Gunnison country.

JOSEPH H. WELLS (1860)

Joseph H. Wells was born in Bedford, England, January 30, 1842. He emigrated to New York in 1853 and a year later to the Territory of Kansas where he remained all through the free soil and pro-slavery contest until 1860, then he came to Colorado.

He enlisted in the 2nd Regiment Colorado Cavalry and served therein until the close of the Civil War. Since that period he has been a resident of this State, much of the time engaged in mining. He was clerk of the district court for Lake County some years and, from 1875 to 1882, was clerk and recorder of that county.

For several years he was chairman of the Republican county committee.

Since 1882 he has resided on his fine ranch at Villa Grove in Saguache County, engaged in raising horses and cattle.

LEONARD W. WELLS (1860)

Leonard W. Wells was born in Ohio, September 12, 1837. He was raised on a farm and educated in the public schools of the day.

When 16 years of age he was apprenticed to the carriage maker's trade at Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio. He drove an ox team across the plains in 1860, reaching the Continental Divide in June. In 1862 he enlisted in the 3rd Colorado Regiment. After being mustered out of service, his career was somewhat varied, with mining, freighting, and working at his trade, until 1868 when he settled down to farming and stock raising in Douglas County. He was married the same year. They were the parents of three children. Only one survives, the eldest, a son.

In 1870 Mr. Wells was elected county commissioner of Douglas County. In 1880 he was elected State senator from the same county and in 1884 reelected as a float senator between Douglas and Arapahoe Counties. In 1888 he sold his farm of 2500 acres and traveled a year for the benefit of his wife's health. Returning, he settled in Highlands\* and engaged in the real estate business.

In 1892 he was elected alderman from the Third Ward and the following year was elected county commissioner for Arapahoe County. During his residence in Douglas County he was secretary of the school board for many years and filled the same office in Highlands.

\*Benson, Maxine, 1994, 1001 Colorado Place Names, p. 100. Lists "Highland" in the City and County of Denver on the South Platte River and "Highlands," also in the City and County of Denver, northwest across the South Platte River from Denver. The current town of Highlands Ranch is in Douglas County. It was established after 1976.

REUBEN G. WELLS (1859)

Reuben C. Wells was born in Moline, Rock Island county, Illinois, September 26, 1833. His parents were natives of New England, and his father, Huntington Wells, settled in Rock Island County, Illinois during its earliest pioneer settlement. He was one of the founders of the town of Moline.

Reuben C. left Illinois at the age of 17 in company with his father, going overland to California where his father died soon after. He remained until 1853 engaged in mining, then returned to Illinois and entered the employ of John Deere, a plow manufacturer, as assistant bookkeeper, which position he faithfully filled until 1859. In the spring of 1859 he left for Colorado but returned in the fall. From that time until 1869 he was engaged in various business pursuits in Illinois, after which he moved to Golden, Colorado, where he purchased the Golden Paper Mill, the first and only such mill in the State. He has continued to reside in Golden, devoting his entire attention of paper manufacturing.

In 1878 he received the nomination for the State legislature, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket.

He was married December 25, 1869, to Miss Henrietta Warner, in Moline, Illinois, and has one daughter.

LEVI & ALONZO WELTY (February 1861)

Alonzo Welty was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, May 26, 1852. His father, Levi, a native of the same county, removed from there in 1854 to Mendota, La Salle County, Illinois. After 3 years he settled in Assumption, the same State, where he was proprietor of a hotel. In February 1861 he came to Colorado and settled at Buffalo Flats, Summit County, afterward removing to the American Gulch in the same county where he engaged in mining.

During the winter of 1861-62, he was in charge of his stock on Adobe Creek, south of Ca-on City. In the spring of 1862 he rented what was known as the Hardscrable [sic] Ranch in Fremont county, where he carried on a general farm business during the summer. Returning to Summit County in the spring of 1863 he kept a boarding house and also engaged in mining. In the fall he went to Black Hawk and later settled in Denver, where he continued until the fall of 1865. Then he returned to Mendota, Illinois, in order that his children might have needed educational advantages.

In the spring of 1866 he settled on a ranch in El Paso County, Colorado, near Monument, where he engaged in ranching and the stock business. In 1871 he removed his stock to Four Mile Creek, 10 miles west of Cripple Creek. In the spring of 1872 he opened a road to Pisgah Park (now Cripple Creek), which was at that time an excellent summer range for cattle.

He [Alonzo?] and his brother George built the first house erected in the Cripple Creek\* district. After 5 years the brothers sold their ranch to Bob

and Will Womach who put the patents on the land in order to hold it for their cattle. He then removed to the ranch near Monument where he raised stock, farmed and operated a saw mill. This property is still owned (1898) by the father [Levi] who rents it and makes his home in Colorado Springs at the age of about 75 years.

In 1882 a division of property was made by the brothers, Alozo, George, and Frank Welty, who had been partners, and in this division Alonzo was given two ranches near Monument. In 1890 Alonzo sold out and spent a few months in Pueblo. On January 12, 1892, he went to Cripple Creek and for 6 months was in partnership with S. P. Faulkner, his brother-in-law, in the livery business, later buying an interest in a livery business with a Mr. Williams. Four and a half years later he purchased his partner's interest and has since managed the business.

After the great fire in which he was burned out, he built a substantial brick barn. He is interested in several mining claims--the Crescent, Bonanza Queen, etc.--owning probably three or four hundred thousand shares in different mining stocks in the district.

On July 20, 1881, he married Miss Luella Bidle of Husted, Colorado, and they have two daughters, Minnie and Lucy.

In the spring of 1872, when Alonzo and his brother George, were building their log house, the first building erected in Cripple Creek, George fell from the roof with a bundle of shingles and was injured by the fall. Two days later one of their hired men was thrown from his horse and his leg was broken. For this reason one of their workmen, Billy Gibbs, suggested calling the stream "Cripple Creek." Thus originated the name by which the most famous mining camp in the world is now known.

\*Benson, Maxine, 1994, 1001 Colorado Place Names, p. 49

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GEN. GEORGE WEST (1859)

George West was born in Claremont, New Hampshire, November 6, 1826, of English ancestry. His father, Aaron, was a native of Claremont; his death was the result of an accident and occurred when he was 50 years of age. He married Elizabeth Leslie, who was born in New Hampshire and died in Boston, Massachusetts, at the age of 85. They were the parents of 10 children, seven attained maturity, George being the only one of the family to come to Colorado.

He was reared in Claremont until 17, and in 1843 went to Boston, where he worked in the composing room of the Boston Cultivator. For 3 years previous he had served at the printer's trade on the National Eagle of Claremont. In 1853 he became one of the proprietors of the Boston Sterotype [sic] Foundry, now a large business concern in Boston. When the Pikes Peak excitement spread over the country he was among the first who determined to come West. In the spring of 1859 he organized a party of eight members, called the Boston Company, and they journeyed westward together.

Reaching St. Joe, they traveled from there with ox teams and arrived at the point where Golden now stands June 12, 1859. He is the only one of the company

left here now (1898). He assisted the others in building the first house in Golden, a log structure of two stories which, weather boarded and painted, is still a comfortable house. Soon after settling in Golden he established the Western Mountaineer here, it being the first regularly published paper in the place.

In the spring of 1860 he returned to Boston, disposed of his business interests there and bought a printing press, which he brought via mule train to Colorado. In the spring of 1861 he sold the Western Mountaineer to a gentleman who took the plant to Ca-on City. He turned his attention to freighting and made three trips between Denver and the Missouri River.

In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in the 2nd Colorado Infantry and was made captain of company H., receiving his commission from the War Department. The regiment was ordered to St. Louis where it was consolidated with the 3rd Colorado Infantry and made the 2nd Colorado Volunteer Cavalry,\* his command becoming Co. F. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged at Fort Riley, Kansas, and returned to Golden. During his period of Army service occurred one of the most important events of his life. In 1863 he was ordered to Colorado by [Brigadier] General [James G.] Blunt\* to recruit for his regiment and, after attending to these duties, he did not neglect another important, but more personal matter.

He was united in marriage with Miss Eliza M., daughter of Judge T. P. Boyd of Golden. In January 1864 his wife joined him at the front until the close of the war, being at Sedalia, Missouri, she being engaged in hospital work during much of the time.

After returning to Colorado, Captain West became city editor of the Rocky Mountain News at Denver. In November 1866 he founded the Colorado Transcript at Golden, which is still in circulation (1934). In 1887 he was appointed adjutant general of the State by Governor Alva Adams and during his term of office occurred the Ute outbreak. The National Guard were ordered to the field to quell the disturbance and, with General West at their head, drove the marauding Indians back to their reservation. The Guard spent a month in active service and their success was so marked that the Utes have since refrained from stealing and killing cattle as heretofore. He served for 2 years as adjutant general and became very popular with the Guard, whose equipment and drill he noticeably improved. Under his direction new uniforms were purchased and armories established at Denver, Leadville, and Colorado Springs. A signal corps was also instituted, which has since been made one of the permanent adjuncts of the Guard.

He is now an officer on the retired list with the rank of brigadier general. General West is commander of T. H. Dodd Post No. 3. G. A. R. [Grand Army of the Republic ?], and is past senior vice-commander of the department of Colorado. He organized the Association of Jefferson County Pioneers, of which he has been president much of the time.

Gen. and Mrs. West became the parents of three children, Marguerite, Mrs. George M. Kimball of Golden; Leslie B., who assists his father in the publication of the Transcript; and Harley D. who assists his father in the publication [and] served as a member of Company K., 1st Colorado Volunteers at Manila, P. I. [Philippine Islands]. Mrs. Elizabeth West died at her home in Golden January 19, 1920.

\*Josephy, A. M., Jr., The Civil War. War on the Frontier, The Trans-Mississippi West, 1986, p. 147 and 151.

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EUGENE WESTON (1859)

Eugene Weston was born in Bloomfield, now Skowhegan, Maine, September 24, 1835. An ancestor was Thomas Weston\* of London, England, who bought and outfitted the good ship Mayflower in 1620 at his own expense. The family organized a colony and settled in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1644. His grandfather was one of the first settlers in the wilds of Maine in 1774. The father of Eugene settled in West Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1847, but in 1850 purchased a farm near Henry, Illinois, which Eugene and his brothers tilled, attending the common school a part of each winter.

In the winter of 1857-58, Eugene taught a school. In June of the latter year he went to St. Louis. Then in August to Kansas where he clerked in a store. The following spring of 1859 he joined a party for Pikes Peak, but in due course met a big stampede of more than 3000 wagons returning from the alleged gold fields, which caused his company to turn back.

On reaching the Missouri River, Weston joined a trading outfit bound to New Mexico.\*\* In the winter of 1859-60 he taught school. In the spring of 1860 he drove an ox team to California Gulch, worked in the mines and prospected until the ensuing fall, then located in Ca-on City.

In 1861 he farmed a tract of land on the St. Charles in Pueblo County. The next year he engaged in the same pursuit near the town of Pueblo where he promoted the erection of the first flour mill built in southern Colorado, for which service he was granted an eighth individual interest in the Pueblo town site.

In the fall of 1862 he was elected constable and for nearly 2 years thereafter was the only executive officer in the county, which embraced all the territory between Beaver Creek, 22 miles west of Pueblo, to the east line of the State, including a part of Huerfano [County].

In August 1864 he enlisted in Company G., 3rd Colorado Cavalry and with it served in the battle of Sand Creek.\*\*\* He built and filled the first ice house in Pueblo. In the spring of 1865 he was appointed deputy county clerk. Then there was no court house, no county or court seals, no books of record, save a three-folio ruled daybook. The county and court records and papers were jumbled together in a candle box. He was also appointed deputy clerk of the United States Court, 3rd Judicial District and, on taking possession, found the papers of the court in the same condition.

Mr. Weston was the first notary public in all the region south of Denver. When he entered the service of Pueblo County its warrants were worth only 15 cents on the dollar, there was no money in the treasury, no county commissioners, no assessor. The public debt amounted to \$5000. No assessments had been made for 2 years. In the fall of 1865 he was elected county clerk and soon afterward drafted a bill authorizing a special assessment, which was passed by the territorial legislature with an emergency clause. In the spring of 1866 the county was assessed for a special tax. He caused the collection of a forfeited

criminal bond with the proceeds of which a building for court users was purchased.

He designed the county and court seals and secured from Philadelphia a full set of record books at a cost of \$600. He was appointed assessor and also census taker, finding in the latter capacity a total population of 800 in the county, which then embraced 40 by 100 square miles. There were only five marriageable girls, three of whom were of Mexican birth.

In the spring of 1871 he settled in Ca-on City and the ensuing fall organized Christ Church of that place. In 1876 he made a collection of the minerals of Fremont County for the Centennial Exposition, but it was not forwarded.

In 1881 he organized the Colorado Pioneers Society of Fremont County, being elected secretary thereof, which position he held continuously. In 1882 he was appointed a commissioner to collect the minerals of that county for exhibition at Denver.

On February 25, 1884, he married Miss Nellie Pearson of Manchester, New Hampshire, and has a family of two daughters and one son.

In 1891 he collected the minerals of Fremont County for the Mineral Palace of Pueblo, Colorado.

\*Stratton, E. A., 1986, Plymouth Colony, Its History & People, 1620-1691, p. 23, 32, 34, 220, 339.

\*\*New Mexico was admitted to the Union in 1912.

\*\*\*Noel and others, 1994, section 45, Native American Tribes.

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P. M. WESTON (1859)

P. M. Weston was one of the earliest pioneers in Colorado. He came to Boulder County in 1859 and courageously endured all the hardships and privations incident to life at that period on the extreme frontier of civilization.

After spending a year in Boulder County and a year in Denver he went to Colorado City where, after a brief sojourn, he moved to Park County, remaining there until 1867.

During that year he took up his residence at Twin Lakes.\* The following year he became a resident of Granite.\*\*

In 1871 he purchased a ranch on which he lived and built the first house in Granite. He spent much time in prospecting.

\* Benson, Maxine, 1994, 1001 Colorado Place Names, p. 214.

\*\*Benson, Maxine, 1994, 1001 Colorado Place Names, p. 88.

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CYNTHIA M. WESTOVER (1860)

Cynthia M. Westover came to Colorado a motherless girl with her Uncle Daniel Westover in June 1860, she being the daughter of his brother Oliver.

She has not only made herself a name in the literary world, but also in practical affairs. She was for 3 years connected with the street cleaning department of New York as Mr. Beatty's private secretary and connected with the United States custom department at New York as lady inspector.

While connected with the former she invented a dump cart which possessed sufficient merit to be generally adopted not only in this country but in European countries as well, and she received a medal from England in recognition of its merits, though the officials of that government supposed they were giving it to a man.

She was a delegate from New York to the World Biennial Convention held at Denver in June 1898. She is the author of several well-known works, her first production being "Bushy."

She is now the wife of John Alden, a well-known author of New York City.

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DANIEL WESTOVER (1860)

Daniel Westover was born in Fayette County, Indiana, January 15, 1830, a son of Hiram and Minerva (Campbell) Westover, natives of New York and Maine, respectively. He spent his boyhood and youth in Indiana, his education being obtained in the public school. At the age of 35 he moved to Marshall County, Illinois, where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1859. The following spring he started West, traveling over the plains with a cattle team and landing in Denver June 9, 1860. After a short stop there, he went to Gilpin County, then known as the Gregory mining district, where he engaged in mining and teaming and also conducted a feed stable, remaining there 7 years. Returned to Denver in 1867 he formed a partnership with his brother Oliver S. Westover and opened a specimen store on Larimer Street between 14th and 15th, dealing in rare stones, choice furs and taxidermist's supplies. He traveled all over the county, collecting curios, while his brother managed the store.

In this way they did a successful business for about 5 years and, on selling out in 1871, Mr. Westover came to the Platte bottom and purchased a claim of 17 acres, his present home. The same year he embarked in bee culture, and now has an apiary consisting of about 150 colonies, which produce several tons of honey per year.

Mr. Westover first married Miss Mary Gilmore, a cousin of John Gilmore, but she died after a short married life, leaving two children, Lee and Isabell, the latter is now deceased. On the 14th of May 1863 he wedded Miss Emma Huffsmith, a daughter of Adam Huffsmith of Iowa. There are no children by the second union.



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MRS. ALICE G. WHEELER [no date]

Mrs. Alice G. Wheeler, 80 years old, died Thursday, February 14, 1929, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Anthony C. Kalmus, 141 Vine Street, after an illness of 2 weeks.

She was the wife of the late James Franklin Wheeler who came here in 1860 and for several years later was engaged in transporting supplies across the plains from St. Joseph, Missouri, by ox teams. Besides her daughter in Denver, Mrs. Wheeler is survived by another daughter, Mrs. Dollie E. Harrington of Horton, Kansas. Funeral services were held in Horton, Kansas, on Sunday at 2:00 p.m.

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CHARLES WHEELER (1860)

Charles Wheeler was born in New York City June 29, 1833. In 1854 he turned his face Westward and, until 1860, was engaged in commercial pursuits in Dunleith, Illinois, and Dubuque, Iowa. In the spring of 1860 he came to Colorado, engaged in mining in Lake Gulch district, Gilpin County, where he remained until the fall of 1861. He then enlisted in the 1st Regiment Colorado Volunteers, then forming for service in New Mexico.\* He was assigned to Company C. He participated in all the engagements with the Texas forces and on the return of the regiment to Colorado was assigned to special duty at department headquarters in Denver. Subsequently, he was promoted to sergeant major, then to 1st lieutenant and adjutant and also A.A.A. General of this military district. He remained with the 1st during the existence as a veteran battalion and was mustered out with it in November 1865.

In 1866 he took a clerical position in the Third National bank in Chicago, Illinois, and in 1868 entered the service of the Union Pacific R. R. Company at Omaha. In 1870 he resigned and returned to Colorado where he was engaged in stock raising until 1872 when he came to Denver and, when the Denver and South Park Railway Co. was organized, became its auditor, serving in that capacity until that road passed into the hands of the Union Pacific.

In 1881 he was appointed secretary and auditor of the Denver and New Orleans Railroad Company and retained that position through the various changes that occurred. In 1889 he resigned the auditorship of the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth R. R. and assumed the duties of its local treasurer.

On April 1, 1890, the consolidation of the Fort Worth system with the Colorado Central system, comprising 11 companies in all, was effected, and the office of local treasurer was discontinued. He was then appointed assistant comptroller of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company, with headquarters at Denver.

Mr. Wheeler is regarded by railway men as one of the most accomplished, accurate, and efficient accountants in the service.

\*New Mexico was admitted to the Union in 1912.

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FRANK WHEELER (1860)

A Civil War veteran who came to Denver from Chicago in 1860 by prairie schooner died in Montrose, Colorado, on November 20, 1925.

Mr. Wheeler was alderman of Denver from 1882 to 1884 and for 10 years was a director of school district No. 2. He was foreman of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad paint department for 35 years. He moved to Montrose in 1912.

He was a member of Abraham Lincoln Post No. 4, G. A. R. [Grand Army of the Republic], and master of Denver Lodge No. 5, A. F. and A. M. [Ancient Free and Accepted Masons] in 1882.

His wife, 88 years old, survives him.

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JOHN S. WHEELER (1859)

John S. Wheeler was born in Worcester County, Massachusetts in 1834, a son of John B. and Laura J. (Graves) Wheeler, both natives of the old Bay State. His father ran away from home at the age of 17 and shipped on a whaling vessel from Boston to southern and eastern ports. For 7 years he followed the sea, being successively third and second mate.

Later he settled at Flat Hill, 7 miles from Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and there he died at 45 years of age. He and his wife were the parents of three sons, John S., Theodore F. and Albert. After Mr. Wheeler's death his widow married Lawrence Bailey and in 1844 moved to Drocden [illegible, Dresden?], Muskingum County, Ohio, where John S. grew to manhood. He engaged in the mercantile business in that town until 1859 when failing health forced him to seek another occupation. The Eastern States were at that time in a fever of excitement caused by the discovery of gold in the mountains. Hundreds were already seeking the mountain regions in the hope of finding a fortune in the mines. He followed the tide westward and arrived in Denver June 17, 1859.

From there he went to Golden, thence to Black Hawk, and engaged in mining until July 16. later he located two claims at Fairplay. Returning to Black Hawk in August, he went on to the Platte River and took up government land establishing a ranch which he made his home. He was the first man in the county to open a ranch and begin farming. Until the fall of 1878 he continued there, then went to Leadville and began mining, thence going to West Ten Miles and established the first saw mill in that place. He also founded the station and post office of Wheeler, which stands on the Denver and Rio Grande and Denver and South Park Railroads. He moved his family there and remained for 5 years, mining on Wheeler, Copper, and Sheep Mountains.\*

In 1876 he was a member of the constitutional convention and the following year was a candidate for secretary of State and a presidential elector. He has been a director in the Association of Colorado Pioneers.

In 1884 he went to Denver and from there back to Weld county where he has since engaged in farming and stock raising on his ranch of 2000 acres. Through his efforts the Lupton Bottom Ditch was constructed and for several years he served as president of the company. He also aided in the construction of Meadow Island Ditches No. 1 and No. 2 and was president of both companies.

In the Platteville Co. he was one of the charter stockholders. He was president of the Side Hill Ditch Co. and was a stock holder in the Evans and Platte Valley Ditch Company. He served 4 years as judge of the Weld Co. and during that time he began the study of law, which he has since continued, having charge of practically the entire legal business of the town. On June 27 1898, he was appointed notary public by Governor Alva Adams to hold office for 4 years.

In February 1857 Mr. Wheeler married Amelia D. Jones, daughter of Elon and Elizabeth Jones of Dresden [Dresden?], Ohio. Three children were born to this union: Frank E., Mineral County, Colorado; Theodore Elbert, who is clerk and recorder of Mineral County and lives at Creede; and Amelia D., the wife of Frank Sumerville of Fort Collins.

\*Ormes, Robert, 1971, Guide to the Colorado Mountains, 6th rev. edition.

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W. W. WHIPPLE (1859)

W. W. Whipple was born in Jackson County, Michigan, October 24, 1837.

At an early age he learned the printer's trade and followed the same as journeyman printer until the spring of 1857. Leaving his native village, he arrived in Council Bluffs, Iowa, May 1857, remaining in western Iowa and Nebraska until February 1859 when he crossed the plains and arrived at the mouth of Cherry Creek April 10, 1859.

He began his first work at the printing business upon the first number of the Rocky Mountain News, published by Wm. M. Byers, April 1859.

He was married at Jackson, Michigan, in August 1867 to the daughter of Russell Ford, a pioneer of that State.

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CLEMENT A. WHITAKER (1860)

Clement A. Whitaker, 80 years of age and pioneer printer of Denver, died at 1:15 p.m. yesterday (June 25, 1926) at his home, 1461 Logan Street, of complications incident to old age.

Mr. Whitaker worked as a printer on the Rocky Mountain News shortly after it was founded by Wm. N. Byers about 68 years ago. He returned [sic] and retired from the trade 5 years ago. At that time he was superintendent at the Smith Brooks Printing Co.

Surviving him are his wife, a daughter, Mrs. H. A. Thayer, Denver, and a son, Herbert Whitaker of Detroit.

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JONATHAN E. WHITE (1859)

Jonathan E. White was born in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, February 28, 1833, and was but 3 years old when the family moved to Ohio, settling near Mansfield. There Jonathan E. was reared and educated and in March 1859 he moved westward to Colorado, taking up his abode in the frontier village of Denver, where he spent his remaining days.

He passed away December 17, 1904, at the age of 71 years. During the greater part of his active life, he was engaged in agricultural pursuits and was quite successful. He arrived in Denver on the 31st of March 1859 and then started for Pikes Peak, where he arrived in May.

He married Alice Lutz who came to Colorado in 1870 and who in the early days taught school. They became the parents of two children, the daughter being Laura, now the widow of Charles H. Green. Walter E., the only son and the younger of the two children, was educated in the public and high schools of Denver and graduated from the University of Colorado in 1897 with the L.L.B. Degree.

On the 24th of October 1900, in Denver, Mr. White was married to Miss Edna C. Curtis, a native of this city and a daughter of Nathan E. and Anna J. Curtis. Mr. and Mrs. White have become the parents of a son, Curtis, who was born in Denver September 7, 1904.

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PERRY WHITE (1860)

Perry White was born in Gallia County, Ohio, February 22, 1820, of German ancestry. His early life, until 17 years of age, was spent on a farm, after which he followed boating on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers for 4 years. In 1841 he married Rachel Irvine and the following year moved to Wapello County, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising.

In the spring of 1860 he joined the tide of immigration then pouring into Colorado and spent the season mining at Central City, Gilpin County. The following fall, he took up 160 acres of land on St. Vrain Creek, 5 miles west of Longmont to which he subsequently added 240 acres on which he resided until the spring of 1875, engaged in farming, gardening, fruit growing, and stock raising.

In the fall of 1862 he sent a team back to Iowa and moved his family to Colorado. In the spring of 1875 he purchased a one-half interest in the J. Alden Smith mine at Springdale, Boulder County, and exchanged a portion of his farm for a residence in Boulder and sold the remainder of the farm. In July 1875 he removed to Boulder and the next 2 years engaged in mining. He then

sold his interest in the mine and has since devoted his attention to farming and gardening.

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FREDERICK S. WHITNEY (1860)

Frederick S. Whitney was born on his father's farm in Fairfield County, Connecticut, on January 22, 1830. He received a good general education in the public schools and at the age of 22 years accepted a position with the New York and Erie Railroad Company. Gradually he was promoted, being brakeman, fireman, and engineer. In 1855 he went to Chicago where he ran as fireman on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway between that city and Freeport [Illinois?]. Later he was engineer for the passenger train running from Chicago to Fulton City [Illinois?] until 1860.

That year he assumed the charge of an engine in the stamping mills in Nevadaville, Colorado. At the close of a year he engaged in teaming [sic] wood and quartz for the Black Hawk and Central City mines. In 1862 he went to the Poudre Valley and, the day before Christmas, located on a squatter's claim in 160 acres about a mile south of Windsor. The tract is now owned by ex-Governor [Benjamin H.] Eaton.

Afterwards he homesteaded a quarter section adjoining and cultivated this land for a number of years. He improved the land principally by means of an irrigation ditch from the river. There were few settlers at that early day, his nearest neighbors were the Newel Bros., "Ranger" Jones and Tom Earnest, all of whom lived a mile or a mile and a half away. He was busily occupied in farming and stock raising for about 20 years at the end of which time he rented his farm and became a resident of Greeley. After 8 years he bought 320 acres of land on section 15, township 4 [S.], range 67 West; this was wholly unimproved railroad land.

On the 10th of May 1860 Mr. Whitney married Miss Margaret Nettleton, who was born in Troy, New York. They have never had any children.

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HON. RICHARD E. WHITSETT [sic] (1858)

Richard E. Whitsitt [sic] was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, March 30, 1830. He was raised to mercantile pursuits. He was in Omaha during the Mormon exodus to Utah and saw large bodies of these people pass on their westward journey.

He was one of the early settlers of Leavenworth, Kansas. On the 3rd of October 1858, he, together with a party consisting of George Wm. Larimer, Folsom Dorsett, William Larimer, Jr., Charles A. Lawrence, and M. M. Jewitt, left Leavenworth for the Pikes Peak gold region. They arrived at what is now called Pueblo, [where] they met E. W. Wynkoop, Hickory Rogers, and Judge H. P. A. Smith, who had been commissioned by General [James William] Denver, then governor of Kansas, as county commissioners to locate the county of Arapahoe, Kansas, now Colorado. The party, thus augmented, arrived at Auraria November

12, 1858. [They] organized the Denver Town Co., and on November 16, proceeded to lay off the city of Denver.

He was appointed the first adjutant general of Colorado by [Territorial] Governor William Gilpin on the breaking out of the rebellion. He organized the first regiment of troops that left the territory.

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HON. OLIVER A. WHITTEMORE (1860)

Oliver A. Whittemore was born March 2, 1828, in Spencer, Massachusetts. He received a good common school education and in 1847 began clerking in a dry goods store. In the fall of 1858 he moved to Kansas where he was engaged in the land warrant business until the spring of 1860. He then moved to Breckenridge, Colorado, and engaged in trading and mining.

He was elected to represent Summit County in the first territorial legislature in the fall of 1861. He was also president of the First Constitutional Convention of Colorado in 1864.

In the fall of 1862, in company with E. L. Colton, he erected the flour mill at Colorado City. In 1865 he built a flour mill in Denver, which was run under the firm name of Whittemore and Co. until the spring of 1868. In the spring of 1869, he was elected city clerk; in the fall of the same year, he was appointed clerk of the district court. In 1871 he moved to Boulder and, in company with Captain Mullen, graded, bridged, and furnished ties for the Boulder Valley Railroad from Erie to Boulder. In the fall of 1872 he returned to Denver and in 1873 was elected secretary of the Colorado Industrial Association. In 1875 he was elected justice of the peace, and in the fall of 1877 was appointed police magistrate.

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JAMES W. WIER (1860)

James W. Wier was born in New Wilmington (then in) Mercer County [now, 2002, Lawrence County], Pennsylvania, January 28, 1827. He was a son of George Washinton Weir. (James W. is the only member of the family who spells his name Wier). James W. represents the third generation in descent from a Scotchman who left his native land at the time of the religious persecution and settled in Washington County, Pennsylvania, engaging in farming there. He enlisted from there to served in the Revolutionary War. His mother was Margaret Thompson, a daughter of William M. Thompson of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The Thompson's ancestors were from the north of Ireland, of the Scotch Presbyterian faith.

When a boy, James W. attended a subscription school in New Wilmington. It was like all primitive schools, held in a log building with slab benches and puncheon floors and the instruction was almost as crude as the building. For 8 years he worked with his father, learning the carpenter's trade. Then for 14 years he was successfully engaged in the livery business at New Wilmington and also during part of the time had a livery stable in New Castle, carrying on both enterprises and running hacks to Youngstown, Ohio. From 1857 to 1859 he

was engaged in taking horses to Illinois and in 1860 he, with his wife and two children, took passage at Leavenworth [Kansas] in a coach for Denver where they arrived June 28, 1860.

At once he settled on his present homestead, the family occupying a log house on the banks of the Platte River. In the fall of the same year he embarked in the dairy business on 11th Street, but afterward had his headquarters on his farm, which he proved up in 1864. He owned about 100 milch cows and engaged in dairying on an extensive scale until 1890 when he retired. All but 55 acres of his place had previously been disposed of and the remaining acres he platted into an addition that is within the city limits. Here he owns and occupies a commodious residence. He gave the site for the Sulphide Pulp mill and is interested in the Sulphide Pulp Mill Company, that used in manufacturing the white spruce timber from the Rocky Mountains. [Sentence is a true copy.]

During the early days he engaged in coal mining in Boulder for 2 years and assisted his brother-in-law in opening the first mine there.

[Territorial] Governor William Gilpin appointed him a member of the first board of commissioners of Arapahoe County, at which time the members had to give their individual notes as security for the books and records of the county.

In West Greenville, Pennsylvania, on December 25, 1857, Mr. Wier married Miss Francis Middaugh who was born in Tioga County, a daughter of William H. Middaugh. They have had five children, but only two are living: Minnie who was educated in Livingston Institute at Rochester, New York, and is now married and resides in Denver; and Lucy, Mrs. Hartman of Toledo, Ohio, who was educated in the Denver convent and university. Mr. Wier is a member of the board of trustees of the Colorado Pioneer Association.

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JOSEPH B. WIGHT (1859)

Joseph B. Wight was born in Andover, Ashtabula County, Ohio, September 17, 1832, where he remained until 23 years of age. He received a common school education and attended the Kingsville Academy three or four terms. After teaching school for a time, he moved to Lawrence, Kansas, and from there to St. Louis, Missouri, where he was employed in finishing cars at the car works. He then worked at the carpenter trade for 3 years in Wisconsin.

In 1859 he taught school in Minnesota. He then came to Colorado in 1859 and spent 3 years merchandising and working at his trade in South Park. The next 3 years following were passed in Fontaine qui Bouille,\* keeping stage station and post office. Here he lost the most of his property by the flood of 1864.

He then moved to Salt Lake City, Utah, and, in company with his brother, conducted a freight line between Salt Lake and Virginia City, M. T. [Montana?], transferring passengers and fruits. In 1867 he returned to Colorado and worked at his trade in Denver until 1872. He then moved to the farm on the South Golden Road, about 4 miles from Denver, where he is engaged in the dairy business.

He married July 4, 1859, Samantha Robinson.

\*Noel and others, 1994, section 2, Major Rivers: "Fountain Creek joins the Arkansas at Pueblo, where attempts at settlement began in 1842. Fountain Creek was originally named Fountaine-qui-bouille ("boiling spring") by French fur trappers, for the mineral hot springs around its headwaters at Manitou Springs.

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DAVID F. WILKINS (1857)

David F. Wilkins of Trinidad, Colorado, was born in Zanesville, Muskingum County, Ohio, November 12, 1837, and was educated at the Zanesville Academy. He moved to New Mexico\* where he resided 18 years. In 1857 he came to Colorado. He was married to a Spanish lady of New Mexico and is by profession a teacher of the Spanish language and reputed to be the ablest interpreter in the West. He is also a stock raiser and dealer. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1876, receiving 1147 votes against 738 for Eldridge B. Sopsis, Republican.

\*New Mexico was admitted to the Union in 1912.

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OSCAR WILKINS (1859)

Oscar Wilkins was born near Burlington, Vermont, in 1840, a son of Asa Wilkins, a native of Vermont. When he was 4 years of age the family removed to Wisconsin. In 1859 he started across the plains, with Pikes Peak for his destination. While crossing the plains the party met several disappointed gold seekers returning East and the discouraging reports of these men caused the others to change their plans as to location. He went to Gregory and Russell Gulches where he began prospecting in the mountains.

In the fall, with a party of about 20, he crossed the Arkansas River and began prospecting on the Uncompahgre River, but after a short time he began prospecting on the Arkansas, in which section he was the first prospector. During the winter he remained in Colorado City. In the summer of 1860 he prospected and mined in Colorado Gulch, where he took out a number of claims; these he sold in the fall. He then went to the San Juan country and spent the winter at El Rito, New Mexico, being dissatisfied with prospects in that section. In the spring of 1861 he went to Fort Garland. The first work secured by Mr. Wilkins was at 50 cents day in the employ of Colonel Francisco, when Judge Daigre was his foreman. He remained near the fort, employed on different ranches until the fall of 1861, after which he was employed by the quartermaster of the fort for 11 months.

In the spring of 1863 he commenced to buy beef cattle, which he drove into the mining districts and there sold. During the following winter he remained at Fort Garland and in the spring of 1864 bought some wool, which he sold in Kansas. During the summer he cut hay for the government. With two loads of wool he went to Kansas in the fall and there sold the wool and bought some cattle, which, however, on account of trouble with the Indians, he never secured.



Returning in 1865 to Colorado after a year he brought three wagon loads of freight to the San Luis Valley from Leavenworth, freighting on contract for 12.5 cents a pound. Afterward he freighted from the San Luis Valley to Denver and the mining districts.

During the fall of 1865 he bought goods in Denver, which he sold at Conejos and bought potatoes, which he disposed of in the mining districts. On returning to Fort Garland he took up land and engaged in stock raising.

In 1877 he came down on the Rio Grande and a little later bought a ranch south of Alamosa, Costilla County.\* To provide adequate irrigation for his land he built two private ditches, which he owns. In addition to these, he is interested in the Hickory Jackson Ditch Company, of which he was president. His ranch consists of 3000 acres. In addition to this property he owns 480 acres at Garland on Ute Creek. On his ranch he has 1000 head of cattle and 300 head of horses. Besides raising hay for the feeding of his own stock he usually feeds and sells about 2000 tons per annum.

In 1863 he was county commissioner during which time the courthouse and jail were built and the Costilla County bridge was built over the Rio Grande at Alamosa at a cost of \$6000. Roads were also established throughout the county on section lines, 2 miles apart in both directions.

By his marriage to Mary, daughter of Samuel Ashley, a pioneer of Saguache County, he has two daughters, Alice and Bertha.

\*Noel and others, 1994, section 15, The Seventeen Original Counties, and section 17, County Seats, Past and Present. The original Costilla County, established with 16 other Colorado counties on November 1, 1861, included the town of Alamosa. Alamosa was founded in 1878 and became the seat of Alamosa County in 1913.

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ANDREW J. WILLIAMS (1858)

Andrew J. Williams was born in Franklin County, New York, November 22, 1833, a descendant of Roger Williams, the founder of the State of Rhode Island. He was raised on a farm, receiving a common school education, continuing his studies in the Franklin Academy. In 1851 he moved to Council Bluffs, Iowa, then called Kaneshville. There he learned the printer's trade. In 1853 he became the clerk of Col. A. W. Babbitt who had been appointed secretary of Utah Territory and, with him and M. V. Brewer, left for his field of labor in Salt Lake city. He was the only one of the party who left the territory alive. Mr. Brewer being killed by the Mormons and Col. Babbitt by the Indians in 1856.

In the early fall of 1858 in company with Charles H. Blake, for whom Blake Street [in Denver?] is named, he crossed the plains with four wagons and four yoke of oxen to each wagon, bringing the first stock of merchandise ever brought to this city, arriving November 1, 1858.

He was married in Plattsmouth, Nebraska, in 1869 to Miss Ina F. Brown of Branch County, Michigan, and has two daughters.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS (1859)

John E. Williams was one of eight children born to Robert and Winifred (Edmunds) Williams, three of whom survive: Robert of Sabetha, Kansas; Hugh, who made his home in San Francisco, California; and Margaret, wife of Daniel Duff of Curran, Kansas. The parents were natives of Anglesea, Wales. They engaged in farming and gardening.

John E. immigrated to America when 20 years of age. For 3 years he was employed in coal mines in Pennsylvania, after which he spent one year in coal mines in southern Illinois. Later he was similarly engaged in Missouri for 3 years.

In 1859 he came to Colorado where for 6 months he worked in placer mines in Tarryall Gulch. Returning to Missouri he spent 6 months, after which he returned to Tarryall Gulch and for 7 years followed mining.

Seven years were then spent in Helena, Montana, as a workman in placer mines. Next, he went to New York where he spent one year in the schools and then settled in Kansas, where for 8 years he engaged in raising cattle and carrying on a farm.

In 1869 he married Mary, daughter of William and Dorothea (Zilter) Zitcher, who was born near Berlin, Germany, April 22, 1849.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams became the parents of seven [sic] children: Winnie, wife of Milford E. Derby, a ranchman of Park County; William Robert, who has charge of the home ranch; Charles E.; Albert H., who carried the mail from Jefferson to Puma City; Edmund D.; and Victor L. All the sons make their home with their mother.

John E. Williams died August 18, 1887, on his ranch 4 miles north of Puma City on Tarryall Creek, Colorado.

JOHN STRAUGHAN WILLIAMS (1860)

John Straughan Williams was born October 7, 1839, near Paris, Edgar County, Illinois, of Welch and Scotch descent, his father's parents being natives of Wales and his mother's, whose maiden name was Ailey Ann Straughan, of Scotch parentage. When 7 years of age his father moved to what is now Boone County, Iowa, the county not having been organized at that time, the Indians having been moved to their reservation only the year before.

The town his father located in being largely settled by Swedish people was for many years called Swede Point, but is now known as Madrid. His school advantages were meager in those days but he profited by such as the county afforded and became well grounded in the fundamentals of an education.

In 1860 when 21 years of age, he had an attack of the Pikes Peak gold fever and he arrived at Gold Hill, Boulder County, in June 1860. In 1865 he went back to

Iowa, returning in the fall of that year. That year the Indians were troublesome on the plains and he lost much time waiting for a wagon train large enough to defend itself against attacks of the savages.

He made another trip to Iowa in 1870 and on his return to Colorado married Caroline L. Osborn of Central City in February 1871 and she lived but a short time. He filed on a homestead near Boulder City, which is now known as the McCall farm on which fine oil wells have since been developed.

In the fall of 1872, soon after the death of his wife and twin babies, Mr. Williams went to Larimer County, locating first on Rabbit Creek, a few miles northwest of Livermore. His sister, Miss Maggie Williams, kept house for him several years. In 1884 he was married to Martha Z. Reavill of Fort Collins, and in 1890 he moved to the ranch on the Lone Pine Creek, where he continued to carry on the cattle business until January 1910, when he moved to Fort Collins where he died on April 18, 1911, his wife and three children, Frank R., Carrie, and George Williams surviving him.

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L. A. WILLIAMS (1859)

L. A. Williams was born in Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, October 4, 1834. He remained at home on the farm until 1857 and then went to Iowa and worked in a steam saw mill. In February 1859 he started across the plains with a company of men for Pikes Peak, bringing the first steam saw mill to the territory. They traveled with ox teams and reached Denver on the 28th of March.

On the 12th of April, they cut the first lumber in the territory. Five years later he purchased the farm known as the Kirby Farm, about 2 miles from Denver.

Mr. Williams was married April 9, 1872, to Miss Mary Hacker and has two children.

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MRS. MARTHA J. WILLIAMS (1859)

Mrs. Martha J. Williams came to Colorado with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Dailey, in the fall of 1859 and located at Nevadaville, at that time known as Russell Gulch.

In 1868 she was married to James Williams of Central City. For many years they lived at Caribou and Sugar Loaf, Boulder county, moving to Routt County in 1898 and settling on a ranch.

Mr. Williams was drowned in the Grand River\* in 1900. Mrs. Williams died at her ranch near Steamboat Springs January 8, 1926, aged 72 years and 10 months. Mrs. Williams is survived by two brothers and two sisters, and three children: George of 1107 Steele Street, Denver; William of Steamboat Springs; and Mrs. Mattie Bond of Steamboat Springs.

\*Benson, Maxine, 1994, 1001 Colorado Place Names, p. 41: in 1921...the legislature renamed the Grand River...the Colorado River.

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GEORGE R. WILLIAMSON (1858)

George R. Williamson was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1824. In 1855 he emigrated to Decatur County, Nebraska. In 1858 he came to Colorado and moved to Boulder.

In 1870 Mr. Williamson discovered the Yellow Pine mine at Crisman,\* which has always been one of the county's heaviest producers and for which he refused an offer of \$700,000 from an English syndicate.

On May 13, 1875, Mr. and Mrs. [Williamson] were married. Her name originally was Mrs. Eric Graves, daughter of James H. Kuester, former editor of the Pittsburg Dispatch [Pittsburg, Kansas?].

At the time of his death, which occurred January 30, 1911, from pneumonia at his home in Boulder, Colorado, he was president of the Boulder National Bank.

\*Benson, Maxine, 1994, 1001 Colorado Place Names, p. 49.

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ROBERT B. WILLIS (1858)

Robert B. Willis was born in Adams, Jefferson County, New York, in 1834, a son of Willit R. Willis. In 1853 he went West as far as Chicago, Illinois, and remained but a short time. He was engaged with the U. S. Express Company under the supervision of J. W. Parker, and worked on their route through Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas, acting as messenger until 1858.

In 1858 he came to Colorado and settled 6 miles above Denver at a place then known as Montana,\* where he camped during the winter with a party from Kansas City. In the spring of 1859 he went to Gregory (now Central City), where he began prospecting. In the fall of the same year he went to Colorado City. It was then a new town and Colorado Springs and Manitou had not been started.

For several years he remained in the same place, meantime assisting in laying the foundations of the city and doing all within his power to promote its welfare. As a merchant he established a good trade and became vividly known throughout El Paso County.

In 1861 he was a member of the territorial council from the Colorado City district and, through the influence of his friend Col. Francisco and himself, the capitol was established at Colorado City where the legislature convened in 1862. He acted as representative in the first, second, and fourth councils of the territorial legislature and wielded a potent influence in all those measures originated for the benefit of the newly organized territory.

In 1866 Mr. Willis removed to Huerfano County. In 1871 he bought a tract of land near La Veta and began to raise sheep and cattle, which he continued successfully for 15 years.

He married Mary M. Francisco, a sister of Col. Francisco, in 1867. She died January 10, 1893, leaving an only daughter, Mary, wife of Dr. A. W. Morton of San Francisco, California.

\*Benson, Maxine, 1994, 1001 Colorado Place Names, p. 140.

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EDMOND E. WILLOUGHBY (1858)

Edmond E. Willoughby was born in Groton, Tompkins County, New York, January 6, 1836, the youngest son of General Franklin Willoughby, an early pioneer of the State of New York.

He was educated at Groton Academy. Leaving home in 1857, he came West as far as Omaha. On the first reports of the gold discovery in the Rocky Mountains he started across the plains, arriving at the mouth of Cherry Creek on the 27th of October 1858. He soon began work as a builder and with Mr. M. A. Avery erected the Old Denver Hall. Mr. Willoughby was an active Mason, a member of Union Lodge No. 7 and of Colorado Commandery No. 1, Knights Templars.

He was married in 1864 to Miss Martha B. Whiting of Denver, Colorado, and has two sons. Mrs. Willoughby came to Denver in 1860 and has lived with a son in Topeka, Kansas, lately where she died of paralysis on May 23, 1921, at the age of 88 years. She was survived by her sons, Fred of Topeka, and Frank of 3043 Race Street, Denver.

Mr. Willoughby died in 1903.

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ANDREW D. WILSON (1860)

Andrew D. Wilson of Godfrey Station was born in Weston, Platte County, Missouri, July 2, 1844, received a common school education and is by occupation a farmer and stock raiser. He came to Denver, Colorado, May 22, 1860. When a boy he clerked in a store, then engaged in freighting across the plains taking up land and investing his savings in cattle. He embarked in the livestock business and in the course of a few years became a man of wealth. He was one of the two largest individual owners of real estate in Denver and did much to build up the city. When the 16th Street Viaduct was erected, connecting the business section with the north side, he gave \$10,000 to help finance the project.

He represented the counties of Elbert, Bent, and Douglas. In the last territorial legislature in October 1876 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the First General Assembly, receiving 96 votes against 88 votes for A. L. Gleason, Republican. He was a Mason of high standing and a charter member of the Colorado Pioneers.

Mr. Wilson never married, devoting himself to providing the comforts and happiness with [sic] his mother and sister. Mr. Wilson died at his home, 2227 West 35th Avenue, Denver, on November 24, 1912, at the age of 68 years.

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HENRY WILSON (1860)

Henry Wilson was born in Upper Canada September 8, 1832, of English and Scotch ancestry. At an early age he was apprenticed to learn the cabinet trade and consequently received but little education. In 1850 he came to the United States and located in St. Louis where he was employed in the Missouri and Pacific Railroad shops for about 3 years, then he moved to Iowa where he was engaged in getting out lumber until May 1860. Then he came to Colorado and located in Central City, where he followed mining for one year. He then moved to Jefferson County and bought a saw mill. He now has three saw mills individually, and has an interest in two others, one in Leadville and one in Empire. Besides, he owns considerable real estate in Idaho Springs.

He was married in 1858 to Miss Sophia Burgess of New York.

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JAMES M. WILSON (1860)

James M. Wilson was born in Fairfield County, Connecticut, September 24, 1839. When about 12 years old, he moved to Litchfield County in the same State. He followed farming until his removal to Colorado in 1860. He engaged in freighting between Omaha and Denver. After about 6 months he bought a ranch near Denver and began farming.

In 1863 he started in the cattle business with another gentleman. In 1870 with his brother, Clark H. Wilson, who had joined him in 1868, he opened a ranch on Box Elder Creek.

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MR. and MRS. LANGFORD R. WILSON (1859)

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson came to Colorado in 1859 by way of the Overland route, crossing the plains from Kansas City, Missouri, to Trinidad, Colorado. Mrs. Wilson walking behind an ox team all the way.

Mr. Wilson died at Louisville, Colorado. His widow resided with their daughter, Mary Alice Wilson, who was married to George Fruth at Louisville, Colorado, on the 23rd of December 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. Fruth have become the parents of a daughter, Josephine Juanita, who was born in Louisville, Colorado, in 1897. She is a graduate of the Wolcott School for Girls in Denver and completed a domestic science course in Dana Hall in Wellesley College, Massachusetts.

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W. H. WILSON (1859)

W. H. Wilson was born in Virginia in 1827.

In 1849 he went to St. Louis where he taught school for 2 years and then removed to Kansas. He remained in Kansas until 1857 when he returned to Missouri and 2 years later (1859) came to Colorado where he engaged in mining and as storekeeper at Hamilton,\* Park County.

He was elected probate judge and served 2 years. The next 7 years were spent in ranching.

In 1878 he returned to his native State and a year afterwards came back to Colorado and again settled in Park County, where he located a ranch of 280 acres.

\*Benson, Maxine, 1994, 1001 Colorado Place Names, p. 94.

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DANIEL WITTER (1859)

Daniel Witter was born in Franklin County, Indiana, in 1827. His family consisted of eight children. When quite young, his parents moved to St. Joseph County, Indiana.

His business career was extensive and varied. He was married in 1854 to Miss Clara V. Matthews who was a half sister of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, vice president under the administration of President Ulysses S. Grant. Five years later he started on his perilous journey across the plains, arriving in 1859. His first venture was to purchase a piece of property in the Tarryall mining district, in South Park.

In 1862 he sent for his family and made his home in Denver. Mr. Witter has been receiver in the United States Land Office of Colorado. He was the organizer originator and treasurer of the Denver Safe Deposit and Savings Bank.

Mrs. Clara Viate Witter was born March 20, 1836, in Brooklyn, New York. She was married to Daniel Witter on March 20, 1855, in Indiana, and was the mother of 11 children, seven of them born in Denver.

Mrs. Witter died in Denver December 28, 1914. Mr. Witter died in Denver June 22, 1906.

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JACOB WITTER (1859)

Jacob Witter was born in Boonesborough, Indiana, in 1847. The family later followed the government West and settled in Freeport, Illinois, where he spent

his boyhood. When 13 years old he heard a debate between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas.

J. H. Witter, a brother, now dead, came to Denver by ox team in 1858. Mr. Witter, known in the gold fields as "Jake," came out soon after. Both men were close friends of Cody, Kit Carson, Jim Bridger, Jim Baker, and other pioneers.

He is credited with being the first photographer of Denver, and was one of the three oldest photographers of the city at the time of his death. He owned mining properties at the time of his death, and as he was a bachelor, his holdings will probably go to his sisters, Mrs. D. W. Mosely, Lincoln, Nebraska, and Mrs. Ella Middlekauff, Freeport, Illinois, the family home.

Witter Peak, rising 12,856 feet\* above sea level at the head of Fall River in the Idaho Springs district, bears his name. Mr. Witter, of 1923 Inca Street, died in the Denver General Hospital from cerebral hemorrhage in 1928 at the age of 81 years. "Sure, I took a drink once in a while, but I was never drunk in my life, and I never used tobacco," he told a Denver Post reporter on September 13, 1927.

\*Ormes, Robert, 1971, Guide to the Colorado Mountains, 6th rev. ed., p. 57: Witter Peak, 12,884 feet.

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LUTHER H. WOLCOTT (1860)

Luther H. Wolcott was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, October 21, 1825. His early life until his 17th year was spent on a farm and in attending district school. After that he worked in a woolen factory 7 years in Portage County, Ohio. In 1849 he moved to Brighton, Washington County, Iowa, and engaged in the mercantile business, in which he continued until the panic of 1857, when he succumbed to the financial crisis.

In the spring of 1860, when the news of the discovery of gold at Pikes Peak was heralded throughout the East, he decided to try his fortune in the new El Dorado of the West and crossed the plains to Gregory Point, in what is now Gilpin County, and engaged in mining, milling, and prospecting.

He was one of the original members of the Congregational Church, Central City.

He was married November 14, 1850, to Miss Austa Hart of Brighton, Iowa.

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JOHN WOLFE & WM. STURM (1860)

John Wolfe was born in Harrison County, Ohio, December 22, 1832, a son of Thomas L. and Mary (Kelly) Wolfe. He received such advantages as the schools of Jefferson County, Ohio, afforded. He had also the advantage of instruction from his father who was a school teacher as well as a farmer, and trained his son carefully at home.



In Iowa, with his father and brother, he entered land, which they owned and operated in partnership. In 1860 he and a brother-in-law, William Sturm, came to Colorado, spending 2 months on the road and making the trip with ox teams. Soon after reaching Denver he was taken ill with black tongue fever\* and was confined to his bed for 3 months. His long sickness consumed all of his money and by the time he was able to resume work he had only 50 cents left. Meantime, his brother-in-law had gone to the mountains and when he returned to Denver, John, having secured employment as cook in a camp, he was not able to find him so he concluded he was dead and buried. Thinking, however, there might be a possibility of the reverse being true, he left a letter in the post office. As soon as John received the letter he immediately started for the mountains. The trip was a lonely one. All the way from Denver to the mines he met but one man. At night he slept beneath the open sky, rising in the morning to pursue his journey. When at last he reached the mines, he worked at first in a small store, it being then too cold to engage in mining.

Later he went to the camp at Breckenridge, and during he summer engaged in mining. In the winter he proceeded to Georgia Gulch, where he remained some months.

In the summer of the next year he began mining for himself. During the following winter he worked by the day and laid the foundation of the money he afterward used in the purchased of a farm. Turning his attention to farming, as prices were good, he was successful from the first.

In 1864 Mr. Wolfe enlisted in Company C [illegible, G?], 3rd Colorado Cavalry, under Colonel Shoup\*\* and was assigned to duty in the service against the Indians. He took part in the Battle of Sand Creek. Indians were at that time very hostile and he saw one savage who had the scalps of 14 white men. Mr. Wolfe terminated his wicked career by shooting him, but he could not complete the revenge by scalping him, as such methods were too barbarous to suit him.

In 1865 he returned to Iowa and spent the winter. On his return he gave his attention to farming. In 1877 he went to the Black Hills in Dakota and was not very successful, as Indians were troublesome and made it almost impossible to work. In 1878 he went to Leadville where he worked and was fairly successful. Ever since then he has been interested in mining. At one time he had 480 acres, a part of which he had bought as a squatter's claim from William Hawbut, the original settler. After working in the employ of Mr. Hawbut for a time, Mr. Wolfe bought his right to the land in the winter of 1863. He homesteaded the property and his deed bears the signature of the President of the U. S. Ulysses S. Grant. It is located one mile west of Ivywild on the Cheyenne Canyon road in El Paso County and 2 miles from the Cheyenne Mountains.

On January 16, 1894, Mr. Wolfe married Mrs. Mary Worrell, nee Harland, whom he had known for 24 years. She was born in Richland, Keokuk County, Iowa, a daughter of Carter S. and Nancy (Yates) Harland. She was 14 years of age when she accompanied her parents from Iowa to Colorado. Her first marriage, which took place in Colorado Springs in 1876, united her with W. H. Worrell who died in 1889. She taught school in Colorado for 2 years.

\*Webster's International Dictionary, 2nd edition, unabridged, 1941: Black tongue...2. Veter., (a) a form of anthrax affecting cattle and horses, characterized by dark ulcerations of the tongue. (b)...It results from certain deficiencies in the diet and has been found to be identical with pellagra in man.

\*\*The Civil War. War On The Frontier, The Trans-Mississippi West. Time-Life Books, Alexandria, Virginia, 1986, third printing, 1991. Page 127: "Learning that the Indians were preoccupied with hunting, [Colonel John] Chivington prepared his restless 3rd Colorado Cavalry for action. Cloaking his movements in secrecy, he dispatched a column commanded by an ambitious, Indian-hating politician from Denver named George L. Shoup and joined the expedition before its arrival at Fort Lyon on November 28 [1864]. His men, Chivington announced, were going to attack the unsuspecting bands at Sand Creek..."

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JOHN B. WOLFF (1860)

John B. Wolff was a native of Virginia and in early life studied dentistry, medicine, and law. He married Caroline Jane Hidges. To this union were born 10 children of whom five are living. Albert, [and?] Hiram C. are living 4 miles north of Denver. Charles H. lives in Boulder and Elvira is the wife of Rudolph A. Leimer, general agent for the Pacific Express Co. at Denver. When his son, Albert, was 2 years of age he returned to the Old Dominion from Ohio and settled in Wheeling where he operated the first steam printing press ever run in Wheeling [West Virginia since 1863].

In 1858 he moved with his family to Kansas, where he had previously sought a suitable location. However, in 1859, when the gold fever broke out in Colorado, he joined the throng of emigrants that crossed the plains to the mountain regions of the West. Some months later he returned to Kansas and made final arrangements to move to Denver where he settled in the spring of 1860. His family did not join him here until 2 years later. With the eye of a keen observer, he saw that gardening would prove profitable and decided to embark in the business. Settling 2 miles west of Arvada, he spent 2 years there and then purchased the property now owned by his son, Albert. In the years that followed he accumulated much valuable property and at the time of his death was well-to-do. At the time of his death Mr. Wolff was engaged in the practice of law in Washington, D. C. When the father left the home farm in 1868, Albert and his older brother took charge of the place, which they purchased the following year and, for 11 years, they carried on the homestead in partnership.

On dividing their interests, the brother took the property in Highlands and Albert retained the home farm. The latter, in 1894, built a beautiful and commodious residence, which, with its substantial farm buildings and neat grounds, makes one of the most attractive homes of the county.

On February 7, 1878, Mr. Albert Wolff married Mrs. Mary E. (Royce) King, daughter of Phineas W. Royce, and a native of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Wolff are the parents of two children, Chester A. and Percy H. Mr. Wolff has been identified with the Clear Creek Valley Grange, of which he has been master for 19 years.

JOHN B. WOLFF (1859)

John B. Wolff was born at Martinsburg, Virginia [West Virginia since 1863], July 7, 1816. He was the owner and editor of the Wheeling Argus prior to the Civil War, always an abolitionist, later a Republican.

John B. Wolff went to Kansas during the border ruffian troubles in 1857 in which he took an active part, helping to bring in Kansas as a free State. In August 1859 he came to Colorado, leaving his family in Kansas, but returned in the fall to join them at Leavenworth. In 1860 he moved to Colorado. In the spring of 1862 the family, consisting of the mother and eight children-- Hiram C., the oldest, then 16 years of age, with two teams of oxen--crossed the plains from Leavenworth, Kansas, to join the father on his claim on Clear Creek, near Denver, which was afterward known as the Wolff homestead near Arvada.

In 1868 the father returned to the East in an attempt to collect from the government pay for stock stolen by the Indians in their depredations of 1864, '65 and '66. This took him to Washington where he remained until his death, leaving the care and support of the family to the older boys. For 11 years the older boys worked together to accomplish this end. They sent the younger children to school, built a home for the mother, and maintained it until her death years later.

This home had the distinction of being the first house of any pretension built in what was afterward the town of Highlands.\*

Of the family of 10, only three remain: Hiram G., who resides in Denver; John, who resides in Boulder; and Mrs. Ella Leimer, who lives with her son, Walter A. in Denver. Albert, having departed this life, lived at the old homestead for 56 years.

Hiram G. Wolff, born in Vermont, October 23, 1845, attended school in Clear Creek Valley in a log school house, which he helped to construct in 1863. It was burned down after a watch meeting on the night of December 31, 1864. Mr. Wolff has had more than 50 years experience in irrigation. He helped to construct the first large ditch in Colorado--The Rocky Mountain Ditch. Mr. Wolff is said to be the best posted man in Colorado on all lines of irrigation matters.

Mr. Wolff was twice married, his first wife, Miss Sara A. Carver, a pioneer school teacher, died in 1895, and in 1897 he married Jean A. Carver, a sister of his first wife. He has a son, Frank C., born October 22, 1873, who is married and lives in Los Angeles, California, and this son has a daughter. Another son, Hiram B., born May 25, 1890, is registered in the Navy.

Mr. Hiram Wolff, Sr., has never used whiskey or tobacco in any form. His first place in Highlands is now occupied by the Mullins\*\* home for the aged.

\*Benson, Maxine, 1994, 1001 Colorado Place Names, p. 100.

\*\*Possibly, Mullen Home, now [2002] Little Sisters of the Poor, 3629 West 29th Avenue, Denver.

JOSEPH WOLFF (1860)

Joseph Wolff was born in Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, August 5, 1825, of German parentage. His parents moved to Carroll County, Ohio, where he remained until the age of 17, having the advantage of but a brief period in the district school. Then he was apprenticed for 3 years to the printing business in the office of the Steubenville Herald, Steubenville, Ohio. In March 1847 he became a partner with M. R. Hull in the publication of The Clarion of Freedom at Cambridge, Guernsey County, Ohio. The fiery indignation of Mr. Wolff at the atrocity of slavery, added to the marked ability of Mr. Hull, made the Clarion a power that attracted the attention of the pro-slavery elements of the Whig and Democratic parties to such an extent as to result in fierce and blood-thirsty mobs, which continued for 19 nights in succession almost demolishing the building in which the paper was printed; during which time both the partners were assaulted with deadly weapons, eggs, and other missiles that error hurls at truth.

Moving to Concord, Ohio, where, after a short time, it met the fate of anti-slavery publications, suffered a torturing death by starvation. Mr. Wolff next moved to Wheeling, West Virginia\* where he worked at his trade 8 years, again bringing upon his head the ire of that then pro-slavery stronghold. In 1856 he moved to Keokuk, Iowa. In 1858 he moved to the frontier in Nebraska and engaged in farming near Columbus in that State.

Here he remained for 2 years, when he was caught in the Pikes Peak tide of 1860 and landed in California Gulch, now the site of Leadville, where he gulch mined during July and August of 1860. Returning to Denver in September he took a position on the Rocky Mountain News and held it for a few months. During that time the office was an arsenal and all employees expected to shoot on occasion, which was present more than once, as the News was then engaged in a deadly struggle with gamblers, murderers, and thieves. During this time his voice, pen, and double-barreled shot gun were raised in defense of law and order.

In 1861 he moved to Boulder County and started a stone ware manufactory on Rock Creek. He next tore down his factory and opened a ranch on Coal Creek adjoining the farm of Robert Niver. Scarcity of water in that creek induced him to move again and he bought 160 acres of land adjoining the town of Boulder where he remained continuously engaged in farming, dairying, and fruit raising.

In the early history of Boulder County, when the outside world did not know of such a place, Mr. Wolff's pen contributed weekly articles to the Central City Register and Rocky Mountain News, setting forth the advantages of his county. He aided the enterprise of the advent of the first newspaper in the county, the Boulder County Pioneer [original type was "Boulder", County Pioneer], and largely aided with his pen, also with his time, money, and persistent efforts in getting the Boulder Valley Railroad extended from Erie to Boulder, and was one of a few citizens who aided in saving to the county the \$200,000 of stock held by it in the Colorado Central Road.

Politically, of course, he was an original Republican and remained such till the panic of 1873 opened his eyes to the vicious legislation of his party, when he left it and remained out in the Third, or Greenback Labor party, which result he helped to produce.

He organized the first Greenback Club in Colorado and was largely instrumental in the call of the first Greenback County Convention in the State, which met at Boulder September 18, 1877. He was at that time made chairman of the Greenback State Central Committee, which he held for a year and labored like a beaver to unite all the forces of opposition to both the old parties. In 1878 he was defeated on the ticket for the State senate but had the satisfaction of coming in ahead of his Democratic competitor.

Mr. Wolff has wielded his pen faithfully in behalf of Colorado institutions and industries or of general public interests.

\*West Virginia became a separate State in 1863.

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DAVID WOLPERT (1859)

David Wolpert was born November 23, 1833, in Ohio. On becoming of age he went to Iowa, from there to Hancock County, Illinois. In the spring of 1859, attracted by the report of gold discoveries in the Rocky Mountains, he went to New Mexico\* where he remained but a short time, and then, with his party, came to Pikes Peak. They crossed South Park and attempted to cross the mountain range, finding it a difficult undertaking, they turned back and camped near the present site of Fairplay. Mr. Wolpert, with a party of 16 men, crossed the mountains to Blue River near Breckenridge, where they began prospecting; driven out by the Indians, the entire party returned to Pikes Peak, whence he soon came to Denver.

He was married January 20, 1864, to Miss Catharine Henderson of Denver.

\*New Mexico was admitted to the Union in 1912.

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MRS. SARAH E. WOLSEY (1860)

Mrs. Sarah E. Wolsey, Colorado pioneer and mother of the first white child born in Denver, died on May 25, 1915, at Grand Junction. She was 83 years of age.

Mrs. Wolsey's eldest daughter, Mrs. Auraria Bell Barnes, wife of J. M. Barnes, lives at 3456 Madison Street. Mrs. Wolsey followed her first husband, John Atkinson, to Denver in the fall of 1860, traveling in an ox cart and, shortly after her arrival, her daughter, Mrs. Barnes, was born. As the first child born in Denver, Mrs. Barnes was presented with a pair of lots in Auraria, the town's first settlement, whose name she was given. The child's father, John Atkinson, was one of the early settlers of Aspen, Colorado.

His son, John W. Atkinson, was a sheriff in the mining camps in the early days and one of the pioneer freighters. The elder Mr. Atkinson died a number of years ago. His widow married Captain Wolsey 13 years ago. Mrs. Wolsey had been a Methodist for 66 years.

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SAMUEL R. WOMACH (1860)

Samuel R. Womach was born in Lexington, Kentucky, and when 25 years old enlisted for service in the Mexican War, serving one year.

In 1860 he came to Colorado with his wife and four children, locating at what is now Colorado Springs. Later, he began prospecting for precious metal mines and his wanderings carried him into the Idaho Springs district. It is claimed he was the discoverer of the first silver mine in Colorado and father of Robert Womach who discovered the first gold mine in the Cripple Creek district. The silver mine discovered by Samuel Womach is known as the Old Seton mine in the Idaho Springs district.

Mr. Samuel Womach died at his home in Colorado Springs June 8, 1919. He was 99 years and 7 months old.

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FRANK J. WOOD (1859)

Frank J. Wood was born in North Madison, Lake County, Ohio, July 28, 1839. He received an average education. At the age of 18 he went to McGregor, Iowa, and clerked in a store about 2 years. In the spring of 1859 he started for Pikes Peak. In the latter part of May they arrived at Fort Laramie, after a tedious journey across the plains.

At Fort Laramie, he and his brother outfitted an expedition for the Black Hills. His brother accompanied the party, Mr. Wood remained Fort Laramie until their return. They then built a boat and, upon crossing the Platte River, moved on to a point where Cheyenne [Wyoming] is now situated. Here they stayed for some days and during the time met Horace Greeley's party. Mr. Wood relates some notable experiences they had with Mr. Greeley on this occasion.

Mr. Greeley complained of the rough fare he had been getting and they in turn gave him some fresh antelope meat with some raised bread, which they had baked. Mr. Greeley expressed his appreciation in hearty terms, saying he had received nothing but saleratus [baking soda] bread at Denver and added: "I have eaten so much bacon that I am ashamed to look a decent hog in the face."

He told them of the discovery of the since-famous Gregory gold lode, and this information so excited them that they immediately started for the new discovery. Upon arriving at the place, near where Central [City] now stands, they at once began mining. Mr. Wood remained in that vicinity and continued mining for 5 years. He succeeded well and realized considerable money, but afterwards sunk his means in mining speculations. In the summer of 1864 he clerked in a store at Central continuing until the spring of 1866 when he went to empire and there engaged in merchandising about a year.

In the spring of 1867 he moved to Georgetown and opened the first drug store in the place, with E. S. Wright as partner. He sold his interest in the business to Mr. Wright and went East for some months. Returning to Georgetown, he again began mining and continued for 3 years.

In the fall of 1871 he and Alex Cree opened a book store in Georgetown, buying out Mr. Cree in 1875, he continued the business on his own account.

Mr. Wood does a general stationery, book, and news business. He keeps a supply of the leading dailies, weeklies, and magazines of the times, and anything in the stationery line can be found at his store.

He was married in Georgetown May 20, 1880, to Miss Jennie E. Elliott.

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#### BENJAMIN WOODBURY (1860)

Benjamin Woodbury was born in Bremen, Maine, July 27, 1831, a son of Simon and Hannah (Yates) Woodbury. Under his father's instruction he learned the trades of carpenter and millwright. For two seasons he worked in the ship yards at Bath, Maine, and in 1853 he determined to seek his fortunes in the West. At St. Louis he took the first steamer that went up the Missouri River that spring. Kansas had not yet been organized into a territory\* and it stretched out toward the setting sun in dreary, unbroken prairie. Some 15 or 20 families had settled at a point that was called Casawatomie, and here Mr. Woodbury located.

He built a shop and a house and then proceeded to erect numerous houses and barns for the new citizens of the little town. The place was near four Indian reservations and, as the redskins were doing considerable farming, he found his spare time well occupied in manufacturing and repairing wagons, farm implements, etc. He also entered 80 acres of land but he suffered so severely with ague that he sold out about 20 months later and returned to Chicago, where he had spent a few days when on his westward journey. In that city, destined to become a great metropolis, he worked at his trade and at building canal boats.

In 1859 he had charge of the hydraulics of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Company. In 1860 the attractions of the great and growing West again appealed to him so strongly that he came to Colorado and for a few months prospected in Gilpin County.\*\* In the autumn he went to New Mexico,\*\*\* only to return here in the spring following. That summer and fall he worked at gulch mining near Idaho Springs. In 1861 he returned to Gilpin County and for the next 3 years put up mills in Black Hawk and vicinity, often employing from 40 to 80 men, their labors extending to Clear Creek and Boulder Counties. In 1867 he built the first wing of the Ca-on City penitentiary for the government and in 1872 he built the first wing of the Laramie penitentiary, also for the government.

In 1873 Mr. Woodbury moved his family to Denver and purchased a small home in Wheat Ridge, north of Sloan Lake, his land here numbered eight acres. In 1875 he moved to Boulder and again engaged in millwrighting until he invested in his fruit farm.

He was the proprietor of the Fruitvale Nurseries near Boulder. A practical fruit grower and also a florist.

\*By the Kansas-Nebraska Act 1854, [Kansas] was organized as a territory, which was to become a free or slave State on the basis of popular sovereignty. Webster's Geographical Dictionary, 1949.

\*\*Gilpin was one of the 17 original counties in Colorado that were created on November 1, 1861.

\*\*\*New Mexico was admitted to the Union in 1912.

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JAMES C. WOODBURY (1860)

James c. Woodbury was born in Leverett, Massachusetts, December 16, 1825. He was the third of 11 children born to Isaac and Eunice (Osgood) Woodbury.

James attended the public schools. Later he was a student in the preparatory department of Amherst College. In 1844 he went to Illinois, where his father died the next year. He completed his education in Mount Palatine Academy, after which he carried on farming and also traveled as a salesman for some years. In 1855 he went to Fort Dodge, Iowa, where he engaged in the mercantile business for 5 years.

When the news reached the East that gold had been discovered in the mountains of Colorado he determined to try his fortune as a miner. He outfitted a horse and mule train at Fort Dodge and crossed the Mississippi River at Council Bluffs March 31, 1860. On April 23 he landed at Auraria (now a part of Denver). From there he went via Colorado City and Ute Pass over the base of Pikes Peak, where the roads were merged into cliffs and boulders and became almost impassable with teams. At one place the wagons were lowered over the cliff by means of ropes. On reaching California Gulch he engaged in mining and afterwards spent his winters in central City and the summer months at the gulch and Breckenridge.

In the fall of 1862 he took up a ranch at what is now Buttes\* Station, El Paso County, where he homesteaded 160 acres and embarked in farm pursuits. Later he bought additional land until he became the owner of 7000 acres in the county and here he carried on a large business as a cattle raiser.

Besides his ranch he owned land on Rush Creek and has a cattle range in Cheyenne and Kiowa Counties. Three railroads now run through the ranch: the Union Pacific Denver & Gulf, Denver & Rio Grande, and Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe. His cattle brand is O. L. on the left hip. Shipments are made to the various markets. Of recent years good prices have been received for the cattle.

In 1871 Mr. Woodbury married Miss Jane A. Sylvester, who was born in Medina County, Ohio, and came to Colorado the year preceding her marriage. They have three daughters: Agnes C., who married H. E. Benbow and lives in Colorado Springs; Elba Nell, wife of Martin Drake of Colorado City; and Jennie A.

Mr. Woodbury was a member of the first board of school directors of district No. 9 and assisted in the building of the first school house in the district. He was a member of the El Paso County Pioneers' Society and the Association of Colorado Pioneers.

\*Noel and others, 1994, section 27, Major Stagecoach Lines.



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JACOB JACKSON WOODROW (1860)

Jacob Jackson Woodrow, son of Henry and Mary Woodrow, was born November 4, 1822, at Zanesville, Ohio. He was married to Miss Esther M. Yates, daughter of Dexter and Sallie Yates, October 5, 1847, at Zanesville, Ohio.

Four children were born to this union: Lottie I., on August 17, 1848; Clara A., July 22, 1853; Ettie L., July 21, 1856; and William R., January 20, 1859.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow with their family started for the Rocky Mountains in the summer of 1859, [but] on account of Indian troubles stopped at Beatrice, Nebraska, until April 1860, when they again started out by ox teams covered wagon, arriving in Denver June 16, 1860.

Mr. Woodrow died in the fall of 1896. Mrs. Woodrow again married, E. G. Frazier, and passed away May 10, 1903.

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THOMAS WOODWARD (1860)

Thomas Woodward was born in the Vale Aovca [illegible] Co., Wicklow [County], Ireland, March 17, 1838. When eight years of age his parents came to America and settled in Highland, Iowa County, Wisconsin.

He was raised on a farm and after the age of 12 worked at farming and mining. After coming to Colorado in the early part of 1860, he engaged variously in mining and superintending mines in different district.

He returned to the States in the spring of 1864 and was married at Dodgeville, Iowa, to Miss Gussie E. Harris. This was during the great Indian troubles on the plains, and Mr. Woodward had many narrow escapes on his return. He afterward pursued mining in Nevada district until the summer of 1872 when he moved to Brownville, Clear Creek County, and was then foreman in the Baltimore Tunnel about 2 years. In 1874 he moved to Silver Plume and continued mining and contracting.

In October 1875 he was elected assessor of Clear Creek County, which office he held one year. In the fall of 1877 he was elected county treasurer. On the 9th of July 1879 he and Samuel McGuire took charge of the American House, which they have since run as partners.

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R. L. WOOTTON (1858)

R. L. Wootton was born in Taos, New Mexico,\* March 21, 1851, a son of Richens and Dolores (La Favre) Wootton. In 1858 his father came overland from Taos to Denver with five wagon loads of provisions and goods, which he intended to take to Canada and trade with the Indians for furs. But, on reaching Cherry Creek

(now Denver), he was induced by about 100 miners to locate there. Remaining in Denver until 1860, he then went down to the Fountain, and in 1863 commenced to open a toll road from Trinidad through the Raton Mountains to the Red River. This he completed and then operated until the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. was built through in 1877. Afterward, he lived in retirement in Trinidad and there he died in 1894, aged 78 years. He had lived on the frontier from 1835, having come West from Michlenburg [Mecklenburg] County, Virginia. His father, David, a native of Virginia, was a son of David Wootton, who came to this country from Glasgow, Scotland.

R. L. was one of four children. His early years were spent principally with his grandparents in Kentucky and his education was obtained in public schools. In 1866 he joined his parents in Trinidad, Colorado. For 2 years he was wagon boss for an ox train owned by Beard and Walker, who were freighting across the plains. In 1869 he clerked with Thatcher Bros. & Co., in Trinidad. During the same year he opened a general store in Trinidad. In 1870 he moved his goods across the line into N. M. [New Mexico\*]. Selling out in 1872, he returned to Trinidad with 200 head of cattle, soon becoming one of the leading stock men of his section and continuing in the business until 1885. He became interested in the real estate and insurance business under the firm name of Wootton and Brighton until 1887. Since that time he has been in business alone.

In 1886 Mr. Wootton bought a tract of land and built a fine lake, 1500 X 400 feet, which, supplied with boats, is now a delightful resort, while the surrounding park contains five species of deer (caught in the vicinity) and other attractions for pleasure seekers. From his lake he secures a fine quality of ice which he sells to the city.

In 1872 Mr. Wootton married Florence Walker of Trinidad. She died in 1877 and her children, Jerome D., Edward, and Fannie, are also deceased.

In 1879 he married Miss Lucy M. Huntley, daughter of Dr. E. D Huntley of Trinidad.

\*New Mexico was admitted to the Union in 1912.

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TRAVIS D. WORKMAN (1860)

Travis D. Workman was born in Adams County, Illinois, in 1839. When a boy he attended public schools alternately with work on the home farm. Upon attaining his majority in 1860, he came to Colorado where he engaged in mining and prospecting in Boulder County. Not meeting with special success, he turned his attention to agriculture and took up a quarter section of land upon which he made his home until 1864. Later he went to New Mexico\* where he engaged in prospecting in the mining district where he bought a tract of land and embarked in farming and stock raising.

In 1874 he sold his claim and removed to the San Luis Valley, where he preempted a homestead, and later was the owner of 480 acres of valuable land.

In 1895 Mr. Workman was united in marriage with Malinda, daughter of Jordan Dixon, and they have one child, Ethel.

He was one of the first to urge the formation of a ditch company and after the organization of the Centennial Ditch Company, he served not only in its minor offices but also as president. He assisted in the construction of the ditch, which has been much of a valuable improvement to this part of the valley.

\* New Mexico was admitted to the Union in 1912.

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HON. ALPHEUS WRIGHT (1859)

Alpheus Wright was born in Heuvelton, St. Lawrence County, New York, August 15, 1832, and is of New England parentage. He began his education in the public schools and after the death of his father, which occurred in 1846, he was left to obtain his livelihood and education by his own efforts. Until reaching the age of 18, he worked and attended school alternately, then, by teaching school, obtained sufficient means to complete his education in the Canton and Potsdam academies.

In 1853 he went to Australia during the gold excitement in that country, where he was engaged in mining until the fall of 1854. He returned to the United States and taught school during the following winter in his native State. Early in the spring he moved to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, where he prepared himself for admission to the bar, meanwhile, supporting himself by teaching. In 1856 he was elected county clerk and afterward justice of the peace. He took an active part in politics, stumping that district for Gen. [John Charles] Fremont [1813-1890]. After being admitted to the bar in 1857, he remained in the practice of law until spring of 1859 when he emigrated to Colorado and was engaged in mining in Gilpin County. He [later] moved to Boulder City and has since been identified with the mining interests of Boulder County.

In 1865 he again resumed the active practice of his profession. In 1865 he was elected to the lower house of the territorial legislature and was an ardent supporter of the bill for the admission of Colorado as a State. Although the bill was passed at that time by Congress it was vetoed by President Andrew Johnson. At the expiration of his term he was appointed county attorney for Boulder County and afterward elected to that position.

He was married in November 1857 to Miss Sarah J. Hutchinson.

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HON. CHARLES W. WRIGHT (1860)

Charles W. Wright was born in the city of Rochester, New York, December 12, 1842. Before arriving at the age of 14 he left his father's home one rainy night barefooted, penniless, and almost without clothes, and turned his face toward the West and began a weary tramp, arriving at Denver July 1860.

A venturesome lad, he traveled over nearly every State in the Union. The degree of bachelor of laws was conferred on him by the State University of Michigan. His single aim in life--to make out of himself a lawyer--how well he succeeded is acknowledged by all. In 1873 he was appointed county attorney for Arapahoe County, which position he held for 3 years.

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DAVID CROCKETT WYATT (1859)

D. D. Wyatt was born in St. Charles County, Missouri, in 1837. While still a young man he went to Paris, Texas, and began trading in horses and mules. In 1858 he returned to Missouri and early in the next year came to Denver riding one mule and packing all his worldly possessions upon the other. For some time he engaged in the freighting business between Denver and Black Hawk, later he took up and developed extensive ranches. During the later years of his life he was also engaged in irrigation projects.

At the time of his death, April 29, 1917, at his residence, 304 Lincoln Street, Denver, he was president of the Antero and Lost Park Reservoir Co. He was 80 years old.

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COL. WILLIAM H. [sic] YANKEE (1859)

Traveling by prairie schooner across the plains from Missouri in 1859, driving his ox team up Russell Gulch to what is now Central City, and then opening up the first gold mine in that district--the Gregory Bobtail--[was William H. Yankee].

He was the second miner to strike pay ore in the famous Leadville boom in 1873. All the "Yankee Hills" in Colorado are named after Wm. H. Yankee. His name is associated with those of Sam Nicholson, John Campion, and Frank Caley, famous mining men of early days.

Wm. F. [sic] Yankee was born in Sedalia, Missouri, in 1840. He first crossed the plains in 1859, bringing his wife and children. His daughter, Mrs. Harry [sic] E. Demarest, who now lives in Denver, was with him on the trip. In 1862 he returned to Missouri to join Co. A. of the 33rd Missouri Regiment of the Civil War, returning to Colorado in 1873. He settled at Empire.

He was married December 24, 1860, to Miss Sara E. Bourn of Sedalia, who died November 10, 1988 [sic], leaving three children: Elgin S. of Salt Lake; Mary Ann, the wife of Harvy [sic] E. Demarest; and Evalina, wife of Geo. B. Anderson of Lewiston, North Carolina. His second marriage was in Denver to Mrs. Mary Boyer.

Wm. H. Yankee was better known as "Billy" Yankee, and died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Harry E. Demarest, 2915 W. 27th Ave., on July 2, 1917, at the age of 77 years.

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SAMUEL FRANKLIN YATES (1858)

Samuel F. Yates--Judge Yates as he was familiarly known--came to Colorado and resided at different times at Black Hawk and Central City.

He was clerk of the first territorial legislature, which convened in Colorado City in 1859. In 1876, he was elected clerk of the first senate following the admission of Colorado into the Union. He was long the leading lawyer of the State and was associated during the early days with former Senator Henry M. Teller, ex-Governor Thomas, and T. M. Patterson, and was a close friend of D. H. Moffat. He and Senator [Henry Moore] Teller were among the first to be admitted to the State bar.

Judge Yates died on June 30, 1909, from rheumatism of the heart, age 77 years. He was survived by a widow and two sons, living in Leadville.

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MRS. MELISSA YOUNG (1860)

A resident of Denver for over 60 years, Mrs. Melissa Young died on May 16, 1921, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. Brunner, 3941 Utica Street, at the age of 80 years.

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WM. H. YOUNG (1858)

Wm. H. Young, with a number of residents of Fountain City and Pueblo, namely Josiah F. Smith and his brother, Stephen, William Kroenig, Charles D. Peck, and Robert Bercaw, being apprised of the gold discoveries in the South Park, went up the Arkansas River to a point just below the gorge and then platted the new town of Ca-on City, about the middle of October 1859.

Wm. H. Young was born in Brown County, Ohio. Mr. Young's father enlisted in the War of 1812. Wm. Young was an adventurous youngster working on steamboats plying between Cincinnati and Pittsburg [Pittsburgh?]. In 1851, taking the cholera during the summer of that year, he returned home. In July 1852 engaged in railroad grading. In 1853, in company with Joseph Evans and Wm. Godfrey he went to Sacramento, visiting a number of mining districts. Mr. Young's first venture was to purchase a river mining claim at Oroville, for which he paid \$10,000. This was as complete a fraud as was ever perpetrated, he losing all he had paid. He then engaged in the saw mill business in Placer County [California], where he made some money. Returning to St. Louis, he engaged in various enterprises. Going to Kansas where he operated a mail line between Fort Scott [Kansas?] and Kansas City. Selling his interest in the mail route, he started for Pikes Peak, arriving on the present site of Pueblo.

April 17, 1859, he began to farm in 1859 and the spring of '60 and continued until 1877 when he turned to mining with success. [Preceding sentence is a true copy.]

JASON T. YOUNKER (1858)

Jason T. Younker was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, August 28, 1833. He was reared on a farm. On coming of age, he commenced life for himself of [by?] school teaching.

In the summer of 1856 he migrated to Lawrence, Kansas. On the 16th of May 1858 he, with about 50 others, started for Pikes Peak. They fitted out with ox teams, arriving on the Fontaine qui Bouille,\* near Pikes Peak, on the 4th of July 1858.

On the journey across the plains, the stock of the party was stolen several times by Indians but recovered each time. The journey took them 6 weeks. At Cow Creek, the party decided to lay in a supply of buffalo meat and a general hunt started. Mr. Younker became separated from the party and was lost for 4 days, being without food or sufficient clothing. The weather was very rainy and cold and he suffered greatly.

After 6 weeks spent in fruitless prospecting, the entire party went to Old Fort Massachusetts in New Mexico\*\* to replenish their provisions, prospecting en route. [Upon hearing] news of the discovery of gold in Cherry Creek and South Platte, they immediately started on their return, arriving on the present site of Denver in October 1858. The following winter was spent in prospecting, killing game to subsist upon and in locating the town of Montana.\*\*\* The first town site located in the territory.

The summer of 1859 was spent in prospecting in the mountains without success on the part of Mr. Younker or his party. Returning to the valley in the fall, he located a ranch on the Platte River, 5 miles from Denver where he lived and engaged in farming and stock raising until May 1879 when he sold his ranch and made his home in Denver.

Mr. Younker was married in his native State and county in 1867 to Miss Annie H. [illegible, R.?] Thompson, to which union four children have been born.

\*Noel and others, 1994, section 2, Major Rivers: "Fountain Creek joins the Arkansas at Pueblo, where attempts at settlement began in 1842. Fountain Creek was originally named Fontaine-qui-bouille ("boiling spring") by French fur trappers, for the mineral hot springs around its headwaters at Manitou Springs.

\*\* New Mexico was admitted to the Union in 1912.

\*\*\*Noel and others, 1994, section 34, Gold Rush, 1858-1970s.

WILLIAM ZEIGLER (June 9, 1859)

Zeigler, Spain and Co., from South Bend, Indiana, have run a sluice with some interruptions for the last 3 weeks. They are four in company with one hired man.

They have taken out a little over 3000 pennyweights of gold, estimated by them as worth at least \$3000. Their first day's work produced \$21, their highest was \$495.

The above report was prepared at the diggings by Horace Greeley, A. D. Richardson, and Henry Villard, June 9, 1859.

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GEORGE ZIVICK (1859)

George Zivick and his wife, Mary (Greub/Creub?) Zivick, were natives of Prussia and Switzerland, respectively. The father came to America in early life with his parents, who settled in Floyd County, Iowa, near Charles City. In 1859 he arrived in Colorado and built the Zivick Hotel at Longmont, now known as the Imperial.

He was a partner in the Prussian mine at Gold Hill and he also bought land in Boulder County. He owned over 2000 acres of land and resided thereon to the time of his death, which occurred December 25, 1906.

Miss Augusta Zivick, a daughter of George and Mary Zivick was married to Jacob H. Welty on the 24th of September 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Welty have but one child, Ray Virgil, who was born February 13, 1896, and is now farming his father's place in Weld County, about 3 miles east and a mile north of Berthoud.

End of Volume III

THE REAL PIONEERS OF COLORADO