

# Colorado Sourcebook

Richard Knowles

Evelyn D. Scott

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# Preface

The purpose of the *Colorado Sourcebook* is to provide materials about the state useful to the youth of the state as they study Colorado history. As the authors assembled the materials, it was recognized that adults would find much of the material useful as they researched the history, peoples, and culture of the state.

The material has been assembled in loose-leaf format to provide teachers and librarians with easily copyable material for reference purposes and to allow easy insertion of ephemeral materials so often available about the state.

The authors wish to thank the many libraries consulted on the front range for their files of materials collected carefully over the years that were so helpful in assembling this publication. Noteworthy were the Denver Public Library, The Colorado Historical Library, The Douglas County Library, and the Arapahoe County Library. The reference staffs of these libraries were extremely helpful in locating and tracking many details that alluded the authors.

Users are encouraged to add tabbed dividers to each of the main sections and use the table of contents page of each section to help in the finding of desired articles and information.

The authors would appreciate corrections and additions addressed to them at the publishers.

## About the Authors

**Richard Knowles** has a degree in American History from the University of Utah and a Ph.D. in Library Science from Indiana University. He is owner of Hi Willow Research and Publishing in Castle Rock, Colorado.

**Evelyn D. Scott, M.L.S.**, is the Senior Librarian/Assistant Manager of the Denver Public Central Library Children's Department. Specializing in youth services, she has 11 years' experience in Arapahoe and Denver County libraries.



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# Colleges and Universities

## Two-Year Colleges

Aims Community College, Greeley  
 Arapahoe Community College, Littleton  
 Bel-Rea Institute of Animal Technology,  
 Denver  
 Blair Junior College, Colorado Springs  
 Colorado Institute of Art, Denver  
 Colorado Mountain College, Glenwood Springs  
 Colorado Mountain College, Alpine Campus,  
 Steamboat Springs  
 Colorado Mountain College, Timberline  
 Campus, Leadville  
 Colorado Northwestern Community College,  
 Rangely  
 Columbia College, Aurora  
 Community College of Aurora, Aurora  
 Community College of Denver, Denver  
 Denver Automotive and Diesel College,  
 Denver  
 Denver Conservative Baptist Seminary, Denver  
 Denver Institute of Technology, Denver  
 Front Range Community College, Westminster  
 ITT Technical Institute, Aurora  
 Lamar Community College, Lamar  
 Morgan Community College, Fort Morgan  
 National College, Denver  
 Northeastern Junior College, Sterling  
 Otero Junior College, La Junta  
 Pikes Peak Community College, Colorado  
 Springs  
 Pueblo Community College, Pueblo  
 Red Rocks Community College, Lakewood  
 Trinidad State Junior College, Trinidad

## Four-Year Colleges and Universities

Adams State College, Alamosa  
 Beth-El College of Nursing, Colorado Springs  
 Colorado Christian University, Lakewood  
 Colorado College, Colorado Springs  
 Colorado School of Mines, Golden  
 Colorado State University, Fort Collins

### Sources:

*Peterson's Guide to Two-Year Colleges 1994*, 24th edition. Princeton, N.J.: Peterson's Guides, 1994.

*Peterson's Four-Year Colleges, 1994*, 24th edition. Princeton, N.J.: Peterson's Guides, 1994.

*Rocky Mountain News*, Sunday, September 12, 1993, p. 24A.

Colorado Technical College, Colorado Springs  
 Denver Technical College, Denver  
 Fort Lewis College, Durango  
 Mesa State College, Grand Junction  
 Metropolitan State College of Denver, Denver  
 Naropa Institute, Boulder  
 Nazarene Bible College, Colorado Springs  
 Regis University, Denver  
 Rocky Mountain College of Art & Design,  
 Denver  
 St. Thomas Theological Seminary, Denver  
 Teikyo Loretto Heights University, Denver  
 United States Air Force Academy, Colorado  
 Springs  
 University of Colorado at Boulder, Boulder  
 University of Colorado at Colorado Springs,  
 Colorado Springs  
 University of Colorado at Denver, Denver  
 University of Colorado Health Sciences Center,  
 Denver  
 University of Denver, Denver  
 University of Northern Colorado, Greeley  
 University of Southern Colorado, Pueblo  
 Western State College of Colorado, Gunnison  
 Yeshiva Toras Chaim Talmudical Seminary,  
 Denver

## Women in Higher Education

Judith Albino, president of the University of  
 Colorado system  
 Sheila Kaplan, president of Metropolitan State  
 College of Denver  
 Linda Bunnell Jones, chancellor of the  
 University of Colorado at Colorado Springs  
 Kay Howe, president of Western State College  
 in Gunnison  
 Dorothy Horrell, president of Red Rocks  
 Community College  
 Marijane Axtell Paulsen, president of Pikes  
 Peak Community College  
 Kathryn Mohrman, president of Colorado  
 College

# Colorado Counties and County Seats

County Name, Date Created	County Seat	Significance of County Name
Adams (1902)	Brighton	Named for Governor Alva Adams.
Alamosa (1913)	Alamosa	Name means "many cottonwoods."
Arapahoe (1861)	Littleton	Named for the Arapaho Indians of eastern Colorado.
Archuleta (1885)	Pagosa Springs	Named after an early state senator, A. D. Archuleta.
Baca (1889)	Springfield	Named for the Baca family of Trinidad.
Bent (1870)	Las Animas	Named for the Bent brothers and their fort.
Boulder (1861)	Boulder	Rocky boulders of the area suggested city/county name.
Chaffee (1879)	Salida	Honors Senator Jerome B. Chaffee.
Cheyenne (1889)	Cheyenne Wells	Named for the Indian tribe of the eastern plains.
Clear Creek (1861)	Georgetown	Name taken from the creek.
Conejos (1861)	Conejos	Spanish name for "rabbits." Given first to the creek.
Costilla (1861)	San Luis	Spanish name for "rib." Given first to the creek.
Crowley (1861)	Ordway	Honors J. H. Crowley, state senator.
Custer (1877)	Westcliffe	Named after General George A. Custer.
Delta (1883)	Delta	Named for the delta of the Uncompahgre River.
Denver (1902)	Denver	Named for Kansas Governor General James W. Denver.
Dolores (1881)	Dove Creek	Spanish word meaning "sorrow." Also the name of a river.
Douglas (1861)	Castle Rock	Named for Stephen A. Douglas, who died in 1861.
Eagle (1883)	Eagle	Named for the Eagle River.
Elbert (1874)	Kiowa	Honors Governor Samuel H. Elbert.
El Paso (1861)	Colorado Springs	Spanish word meaning "pass," for Ute Pass.
Fremont (1861)	Canon City	Named for John C. Fremont, the famous explorer.
Garfield (1883)	Glenwood Springs	Honors President James A. Garfield.
Gilpin (1861)	Central City	Honors Governor William Gilpin.
Grand (1874)	Hot Sulphur Sprgs.	Named for Grand Lake and River (Colorado River).
Gunnison (1877)	Gunnison	Named for explorer John W. Gunnison.
Hinsdale (1874)	Lake City	Honors leader George A. Hinsdale, who died in 1873.
Huerfano (1861)	Walsenburg	Spanish word that means "orphan." Also a river name.
Jackson (1909)	Walden	Named for President Andrew Jackson.
Jefferson (1861)	Golden	Named for President Thomas Jefferson.
Kiowa (1889)	Eads	Named for the Kiowa Indians.
Kit Carson (1889)	Burlington	Honors the great western scout.
Lake (1861)	Leadville	Named for the Twin Lakes in the county.
La Plata (1874)	Durango	Spanish word that means "silver."
Larimer (1861)	Fort Collins	Honors Colorado pioneer William Larimer.
Las Animas (1866)	Trinidad	Spanish word meaning "soul." Also a river name.
Lincoln (1889)	Hugo	Honors President Abraham Lincoln.
Logan (1887)	Sterling	Named for General John Logan.
Mesa (1883)	Grand Junction	Spanish word for "table." Many mesas in the area.
Mineral (1893)	Creede	Named for the mineral resources of the county.
Moffat (1911)	Craig	Named for David H. Moffat, railroad builder.
Montezuma (1889)	Cortez	Named for Chief Montezuma of the Aztecs.
Montrose (1883)	Montrose	From Walter Scott's book, <i>The Legend of Montrose</i> .
Morgan (1889)	Fort Morgan	Named for the fort and for Colonel C. A. Morgan.
Otero (1889)	La Junta	Named for Spanish leader Miguel Otero.
Ouray (1877)	Ouray	Named for Chief Ouray of the Ute Tribe.
Park (1861)	Fairplay	Named for South Park.
Phillips (1889)	Holyoke	Honors R. O. Phillips, founder of towns in the area.
Pitkin (1881)	Aspen	Named for Governor Frederick W. Pitkin.
Prowers (1889)	Lamar	Honors John W. Prowers, pioneer of the area.

Pueblo (1861)	Pueblo	Spanish word for "town." From the city's name.
Rio Blanco (1889)	Meeker	Spanish word that means "white river." From the river.
Rio Grande (1874)	Del Norte	Spanish word meaning "big river." From the river.
Routt (1877)	Steamboat Springs	Honors Governor John L. Routt.
Saguache (1866)	Saguache	Ute Indian word that means "blue earth."
San Juan (1876)	Silverton	Spanish for "St. John." Also the mountain range.
San Miguel (1883)	Telluride	Spanish name meaning "St. Michael."
Sedgwick (1889)	Julesburg	Honors General John Sedgwick and the fort.
Summit (1861)	Breckenridge	Its boundary is the Continental Divide.
Teller (1899)	Cripple Creek	Honors Senator Henry M. Teller.
Washington (1899)	Akron	Named for President George Washington.
Weld (1861)	Greeley	Honors Lewis L. Weld, first Secretary of Colo Territory.
Yuma (1889)	Wray	Named for the Yuma Indians.

#### Sources:

Hafen, LeRoy R., and Ann Hafen. *Our State: Colorado: A History of Progress*. Old West Textbooks, 1975.

Midwest Research Institute and Capper Press. *The Colorado Quick-Fact Book*. Topeka, Kans.: Capper Press, 1992.

# Colorado State Facts

## Description

**Name:** Colorado. The word comes from the Spanish word *colorado*, meaning "ruddy" or "red."

**Date admitted to the Union:** August 1, 1876, as the 38th state.

**Capital city:** Denver.

**Population** (1992): 3,470,216--26th in the U.S.; (1990): 3, 294, 394.

**Industries:** Agriculture, mining, manufacturing, tourism.

**Per capita income:** (1992): \$20,124.

**Size:** 104,247 square miles (ranks 8th in the nation for size), of which 103,730 are land.

**Geographic center of the state:** 30 miles northwest of Pikes Peak in Park County.

**Average elevation:** 6,800 ft. (highest in the nation).

**Distances:** From east to west - 387 miles; from north to south - 276 miles.

**Time zone:** Mountain.

**Telephone area codes:** 303 and 719.

**Number of counties:** 63.

**Nicknames:** Centennial State, Silver State.

## City Sizes

	1990	1980	1970
Denver (Capital)	467,610	492,365	514,678
Colorado Springs	281,140	214,821	135,517
Aurora	222,103	158,588	74,974
Lakewood	126,481	113,808	92,743
Pueblo	98,640	101,686	97,774
Arvada	89,235	84,576	49,844
Boulder	83,312	76,685	66,870
Fort Collins	87,758	65,092	43,337

## Government

**General Assembly:** A Senate (35 members, 4-year terms) and a House of Representatives (65 members, 2-year terms).

**Governor:** 4-year term.

**Capitol:** Denver.

**Number of Counties:** 63

## Extremes

**World's highest automobile tunnel:** the Eisenhower Tunnel at 11,000 feet.

**Highest point in the state:** 14,433 feet (top of Mt. Elbert).

**Lowest point in the state:** 3,350 feet (where the Arkansas River leaves the state in Prowers County).

**Oldest town:** San Luis, 1851.

**First settled:** 1858. Made a Territory in 1861.

**Highest community in the state:** Climax, at 11,560 ft.

**Mountains:** Colorado has the most mountains over 14,000 feet (54) and the world's largest flat top mountain (Grand Mesa).

**Coldest temperature:** -61F degrees on February 1, 1985, at Maybell.

**Hottest temperature:** 118F degrees on July 11, 1888, at Bennett.

**Highest bridge:** The Royal Gorge Bridge is the highest bridge in the world at 1,053 feet above the water.

**Oil:** The oil shale in Colorado is said to contain five times more oil than the known reserves of the world.

## Symbols

**The Great Seal:** Adopted November 6, 1861 by the Territorial Assembly. The date "1876" was added to the seal in 1876 by the legislature when Colorado became a state.

**State flag:** Adopted June 5, 1911; it is red, white, and blue with a large C in the center that has a circle of yellow at the center of the C.

**State motto:** *Nil Sine Numine* (Nothing Without Providence) adapted from Virgil's *Aeneid* and adopted in 1861.

**State grass:** Blue grama, designated 1987.

**State fish:** Greenback Cutthroat Trout adopted May 15, 1994.

**State flower:** Colorado blue columbine, adopted 1899; officially adopted April 4, 1931.

**State mineral:** Aquamarine, adopted 1971.

**State fossil:** Stegosaurus, proclaimed April 28, 1982.

**State bird:** Lark bunting, adopted April 29, 1931.

**State animal:** Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep. Adopted 1961.

**State tree:** Colorado blue spruce, adopted 1939.

**State song** "Where the Columbines Grow," music and words by Arthur J. Fynn of Denver. Adopted 1915.

**State marching song** "Hail Colorado," words and music by Paul and Marcia Spenser of Denver. Proposed 1947.

## Natural Resources

**Minerals:** crude oil, metals, coal.

**Agriculture** corn, wheat, barley, hay, dry beans, oats, sorghum, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, milk cows, swine, cattle, sheep.

**Liveableness:** Ranked the 8th most livable state behind New Hampshire, Utah, Kansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska by the Morgan Quitno Corporation in 1993.

## Agriculture

The size of the average Colo. farm in 1992 was 1,286 acres vs. 468 for the average U.S. farm.

837 million eggs were produced in Colo. in 1992.

In 1992, Colo. farmers received \$203,234,000 from the federal government.

The farmers of Colo. sold their crops for \$1,183,185,000 in 1992.

Livestock and livestock products sold for \$2,955,204,000 in 1992.

In 1992, 5,867,000 acres were planted in crops and 5,394,000 acres were harvested.

The farmers of Colo. produced (1992):  
9,000,000 bushels of barley,  
123,580,000 bushels of corn,  
3,961,000 tons of hay,  
2,100,000 bushels of oats,  
24,120,000 100-lb. sacks of potatoes,  
72,619,000 bushels of wheat.

## Money

Each Coloradan paid \$1,740 in federal income taxes (1989) and \$931 in state income taxes (1990).

Each family spent \$18,864 in stores in 1990.

Sources: Droste, Kathleen, ed. *Gale Book of Averages*. Detroit: Gale, 1994. Hunter, Brian, ed. *The Statesman's Year-book: Statistical and Historical Annual of the States of the World for the Year 1993-1994*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1993. Midwest Research Institute and Capper Press. *The Colorado Quick-Fact Book*. Topeka, Kans.: Capper Press, 1992. *State Rankings, 1993: A Statistical View of the 50 United States*. Lawrence, Kans.: Morgan Quitno, 1993. *The World Almanac and Book of Facts 1994*. Mahwah, N.J.: World Almanac/Funk & Wagnalls, 1994. Kane, Joseph Nathan, ed. *Facts about the States*, 2nd ed. New York: H.W. Wilson, 1993.

It cost \$233 per person to provide each Coloradan with police protection in 1988.

Public library service cost each Coloradan \$20.51 in 1992.

## Environment

Each Colorado resident used 964.2 trillion BTUs of energy each year (rank 27) in 1991.

Each resident created 0.606 tons of waste in 1990 as compared to 1.4029 tons for the average American.

It cost \$88 for each Coloradan to dispose of trash and sewage in 1990.

There are 17 hazardous waste sites in Colorado; 13 are state-controlled, 3 are federal.

## Education (1991)

Number of school districts	176
Number of classroom teachers	33,093
Number of students K-12	593,030
Number of students per teacher	17.9
Average teacher salary	\$33,072
Average cost per student per year	\$5,064

30.1% of Colorado teachers are men; 69.9% are women.

## SAT Scores of Colorado Students

	1983	1990	1991	1992	1993
Verbal	469	456	453	453	454
Math	520	513	506	507	509

## People (1990)

Number of people in	3,294,394
Number of minorities	635,449
Increase in minorities since 1980 (%)	27.2
Number of people in Colo. per sq. mile (WY has 4.7; UT 21; KS 30.3; NM 12.5)	31.8
Average Colorado family size	2.51
U.S. average	2.63
Racial distribution: 88.2% White, 12.9% Hispanic, 4.0% Black	

# How Colorado Got Its Name

by Leroy R. Hafen

Ask someone why the state of Colorado was named *Colorado* and they probably will tell you the state was named after the river.

But, and this may come as a shock to many Coloradans, *there wasn't any Colorado River in Colorado when the state was named!*

Confused? Don't worry about it. Naming of the river, and the state, is loaded with confusion. But it's a fascinating story, dating back more than four centuries to the time a white man saw and named the river for the first time.

The year was 1540 and the man was Capt. Hernando Alarcon, carrying supplies for the Coronado expedition. He reached the head of the Gulf of California and wrote that, "We found a mighty river with so furious a current that we could scarcely sail against it."

It was the Colorado, all right, but Captain Alarcon named it *Buena Guia* (Unfailing Guide), from the motto on the coat of arms of his chief, the Viceroy of Mexico. It was the first of several names white men were to give the river.

This was late in August, and the captain sailed up the river to near what now is Yuma, Arizona. But he failed to connect with Coronado's expedition and turned back to Mexico.

Coronado--marching boldly northward looking for rich, golden cities to conquer--sent 25 horsemen under the command of Melchoir Diaz looking for the captain and his supplies.

The men rode about 450 miles to the great river, but missed the supply ships. Diaz did, however, see the Yuma Indians who lived along the river. He reported that, "Because of the intense cold...they carry a firebrand with which they warm their hands and body, changing it from one hand to the other from time to time as they travel along."

Thus, the river was named *Rio del Tizon*, meaning Firebrand River.

Now we move along 64 years to 1604, when the founder of New Mexico, Juan de Onate, moved up from the Rio Grande River across northern Arizona and on to the Pacific. Father Escobar of the Onate party wrote they reached the great river Dec. 18, and "We named to *Buena Esperanza* (Good Hope) because of reaching it on the day of the Expectation of Hope of the most blessed delivery of the Virgin Mary, our Lady."

It was nearly a century later before another known visit to the river was made by a white man, but it was then that the name *Colorado* first was reported.

This visit was made in 1700 by Father Kino, the missionary leader and colonizer of Arizona. He wrote that he reached the "very large volumed, populous, and fertile *Colorado River*, which without exception is the largest in all New Spain." In October, an insatiable explorer who rode a mule, Father Kino also referred to the river as the *Tizon* and told of the "natives" with their firebrands.

Just why he called the river *Colorado*, or whether he was the first to do so, isn't made clear in his journals. But the word Colorado means *red* or *reddish* in Spanish, and the word was attached to many streams in the Southwest that ran reddish-brown at flood time.

In 1771, Father Garces pushed through the region to open a land route to California. He too, called the river the *Colorado*, and soon was leading colonists across it and on to California where they founded San Francisco. Continuous contact with the river started then, and the name *Colorado* stuck with it in those lower reaches. But it was different in the high country, in what now is the state of Colorado.

Pioneering of the "interior" was the work of another Spanish missionary, Father Escalante, who worked up to a point above what now is DeBeque,

Colorado. In his diary, he wrote, "We arrived at a river which our people call *San Rafael* and which the *Yutas* (Ute Indians) call *Rio Colorado*."

Further south, near the present Utah-Arizona line, Father Escalante referred to the river both as the *Colorado* and the *Rio Grande de los Cosninas*. The latter meant *large river of the Cosninas Indians*.

Father Escalante's map labeled the river between the mouth of the *San Juan*--in what now is southern Utah--and the main forks at what now is Grand Junction, Colorado, as the *Sabuaganas*, for the *Sabuaganas* branch of the Utes. And above Grand Junction, his map called the north fork the *San Rafael*, and the south fork the *San Xavier*.

Mapmakers including Barion Von Humboldt and Zebulon Pike used Father Escalante's river names for several decades. But American trappers who moved north from New Mexico in the early 1820s started calling the two major forks of the river above Grand Junction the *Blue* and the *Grand*. At times, the name *Grand* was applied to both forks.

Then in 1836, Warren A. Ferris published a map of the area and called the south fork the *Grand* and the north fork the *Blue*.

But J. C. Fremont, who led expeditions there in 1842-44, mapped the north fork as the *Grand*. Two later mapmakers did the same. Then came Capt. J. W. Gunnison, who made an official government railroad survey through the present state of Colorado in 1853.

He used the names applied by Ferris, but he was killed by Indians Oct. 26, 1853, and the *Grand*--without any known official action--became known as the *Gunnison* and retains the name now.

The north fork, which Ferris and Gunnison mapped as the *Blue*, was called *Grand* by prospectors and settlers in 1859-60, and official maps of the next few years carried the name for it. And so it remained, flowing from Grand Lake high in the Colorado Rockies, until 1921 when the north fork, the *Grand*, officially was named the *Colorado*.

But when the area became the territory of Colorado in 1861, and then the state of Colorado in 1876, there wasn't a drop of water known as the *Colorado* inside the boundaries!

Now when gold was discovered in the Pikes Peak region--which included what now is Denver--a town company was established on the banks of Cherry Creek. Members chose town officers Nov. 6, 1858, and elected a delegate to Congress.

He was Hiram J. Graham, and he went to Washington, D.C., with plans for congressional creation of a new territory. But he found others in Washington, including Rep. Schuyler Colfax of Indiana, already working on territorial plans.

On Jan. 6, 1859, a bill to create "*Colona Territory*" to cover the Pikes Peak region was introduced by Representative Colfax. But this bill died quickly.

Graham wasn't recognized as a delegate, but he was an active lobbyist. And on Jan. 29, Sen. James S. Green of Missouri presented a Graham petition for creation of the territory. The petition was dropped, though, when the Senate Committee on Territories reported unfavorably on it.

Graham was active in the other chamber, however, and the House Committee on Territories, headed by Rep. Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, reported out a bill to create "*Jefferson Territory*."

The name, probably suggested by Stephens in honor of the founder of his political party, didn't appeal to Rep. Galusha A. Grow, a Pennsylvania Republican. He wanted to make it the "*Osage Territory*" in honor of the Indian tribe. But it didn't make any difference, because that bill died, too.

Back home, the people were holding all sorts of meetings and they formed what they called "*Jefferson Territory*" Oct. 25, 1859, elected a full slate of officers including another delegate to Congress, B. D. Williams.

Williams' petition for congressional recognition of Jefferson



Territory came before the House Feb. 15, 1860. The bill was reported out several months later, on May 10, but the name emerged there as the "Territory of *Idaho*."

Two weeks after the Williams petition went before the House, a bill was introduced in the Senate to provide a temporary government for the "Territory of *Colorado*."

This was the first use of the name *Colorado* in reference to the territory, and perhaps it developed because the described boundaries marked out a vast area including part of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

Actually, the Colorado River was known and mapped then as the Colorado only as far north as about 40 miles southwest of what now is Moab, Utah.

Other territorial names were suggested: *Yampa, Idahoe, Nemara, San Juan, Lula, Weapollao, Arapahoe, Tahosa, Lafayette, Columbus and Franklin*.

But the territorial bills were dropped in the shuffle of slavery debate that captured both houses, and weren't revived until the next session of Congress.

The House, with its "Idaho Territory," postponed action. The Senate, with its "Colorado Territory," changed the name to "Jefferson" and then to "Idaho" and twice moved the western boundary eastward until the proposed territory was completely east of the Colorado River. And then, on Feb. 4, 1861, the name for the territory was reconsidered in the Senate.

Sen. Henry Wilson of Massachusetts said: "I move to amend the name of the territory by striking out *Idaho*, and inserting *Colorado*. I do it at the request of the delegate from that territory, who is very anxious about it, and came to see me today to have that change made. He said that the Colorado River arose in the territory (it still was the

Grand there) and there was a sort of fitness in it, but this word *Idaho* meant nothing. There is nothing in it."

Senator Green: "The name of Idaho was put in at the instance of the delegate from the territory."

Senator Wilson: "He has changed his opinion."

Senator Green: "I prefer Colorado. It is more appropriate and harmonious."

The Senate passed the amendment--but two days later there was a motion to reconsider the bill. And Sen. William M. Gwin of California said: "I will vote to reconsider, because I have been cheated out of the name. The territory in which the Colorado River is, through which it runs, I think ought to have the name of Colorado. I think it is the handsomest name that could be given to any territory or state. I am going to vote to reconsider, in order to strike that name out. That is my objection to the bill. I want to give that name to the Territory of Arizona."

But the vote for reconsideration failed, the bill went to the House, was finally passed by Congress Feb. 26, and was signed into law Feb. 28, 1861. Statehood followed in 1876.

Occasionally, regret was expressed that no section of the Colorado River was within the boundaries of the state. Then someone suggested that the Grand River be given the name of the Colorado.

But it wasn't until March 24, 1921, that the Colorado General Assembly changed the name of the *Grand* to the *Colorado*. Congress, on Jul. 25, 1921, legalized the change.

So now the Colorado River is the official, recognized name of the stream from its source in Rocky Mountain National Park to its entry into the Gulf of California, and the state of Colorado has a part of it.

#### Sources:

Hafen, Leroy R. "How Colorado Got Its Name." Empire Magazine, *The Denver Post*, no date available (courtesy of the Colorado Historical Library).

# Mountains Over 14,000 Feet

## Arranged by number:

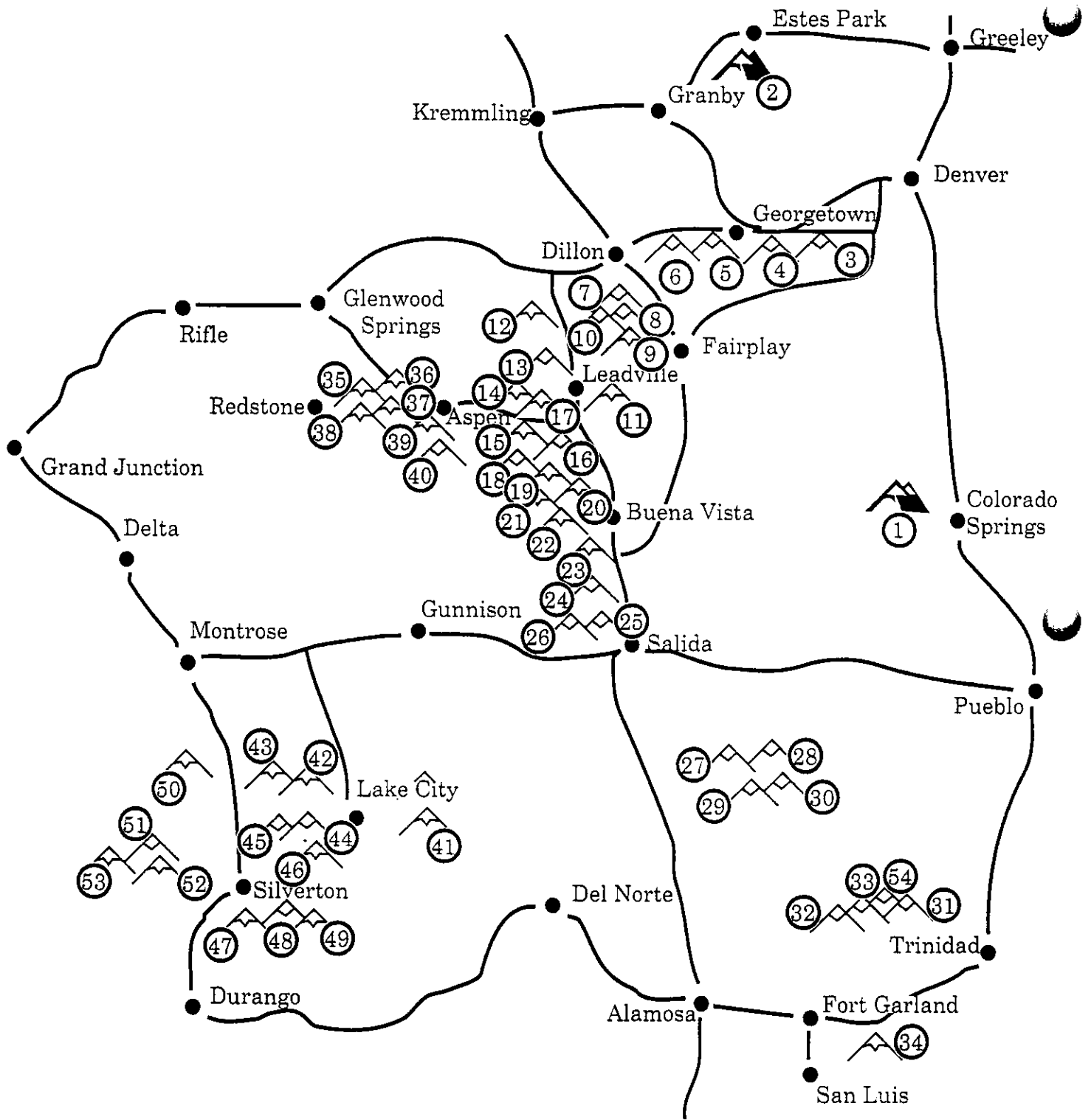
1 Pikes Peak, 14,110  
 2 Longs Peak, 14,255  
 3 Mount Evans, 14,264  
 4 Mount Bierstadt, 14,060  
 5 Grays Peak, 14,270  
 6 Torreys Peak, 14,267  
 7 Quandary Peak, 14,265  
 8 Mount Lincoln, 14,286  
 9 Mount Democrat, 14,148  
 10 Mount Bross, 14,172  
 11 Mount Sherman, 14,036  
 12 Mount of the Holy Cross,  
 14,005  
 13 Mount Massive, 14,421  
 14 Mount Elbert, 14, 433  
 15 La Plata Peak, 14,336  
 16 Mount Oxford, 14,153  
 17 Mount Belford, 14,197  
 18 Huron Peak, 14,005  
 19 Missouri Mountain, 14,067  
 20 Mount Harvard, 14,420  
 21 Mount Columbia, 14,073  
 22 Mount Yale, 14,196  
 23 Mount Princeton, 14,197  
 24 Mount Antero, 14,269  
 25 Mount Shavano, 14,229  
 26 Tabeguache Mountain,  
 14,155  
 27 Kit Carson Peak, 14,165  
 28 Humboldt Peak, 14,064  
 29 Crestone Peak, 14,294  
 30 Crestone Needle, 14,197  
 31 Mount Lindsey, 14,042  
 32 Little Bear Peak, 14,037  
 33 Blanca Peak, 14,345  
 34 Culebra Peak, 14,047  
 35 Snowmass Peak, 14,092  
 36 Capitol Peak, 14,130  
 37 North Maroon Peak, 14,014  
 38 Maroon Peak or South  
 Maroon Peak, 14,156  
 39 Pyramid Peak, 14,018  
 40 Castle Peak, 14,265  
 41 San Luis Peak, 14,014  
 42 Uncompahgre Peak, 14,309  
 43 Wetterhorn Peak, 14,015  
 44 Sunshine Peak, 14,001  
 45 Redcloud Peak, 14,034  
 46 Handies Peak, 14,083  
 47 Mount Eolus, 14,059  
 48 Sunlight Peak, 14,059  
 49 Windom Peak, 14,082  
 50 Mount Sneffels, 14,150  
 51 Wilson Peak, 14,017  
 52 Mount Wilson, 14,246  
 53 El Diente Peak, 14,159  
 54 Ellingwood Peak, 14,042

## Arranged Alphabetically

Blanca Peak 33  
 Capitol Peak 36  
 Castle Peak 40  
 Crestone Needle 30  
 Crestone Peak 29  
 Culebra Peak 34  
 El Diente Peak 53  
 Ellingwood Peak 14,042  
 Grays Peak 5  
 Handies Peak 46  
 Humboldt Peak 28  
 Huron Peak 18  
 Kit Carson Peak 27  
 La Plata Peak 15  
 Little Bear Peak 32  
 Longs Peak 2  
 Maroon Peak or South Maroon  
 Peak 38  
 Missouri Mountain 19  
 Mount Antero 24  
 Mount Belford 17  
 Mount Bierstadt 4  
 Mount Bross 10  
 Mount Columbia 21  
 Mount Democrat 9  
 Mount Elbert 14  
 Mount Eolus 47  
 Mount Evans 3  
 Mount Harvard 20  
 Mount Lincoln 8  
 Mount Lindsey 31  
 Mount Massive 13  
 Mount of the Holy Cross 12  
 Mount Oxford 16  
 Mount Princeton 23  
 Mount Shavano 25  
 Mount Sherman 11  
 Mount Sneffels 50  
 Mount Wilson 52  
 Mount Yale 22  
 North Maroon Peak 37  
 Pikes Peak 1  
 Pyramid Peak 39  
 Quandary Peak 7  
 Redcloud Peak 45  
 San Luis Peak 41  
 Snowmass Peak 35  
 Sunlight Peak 48  
 Sunshine Peak 44  
 Tabeguache Mountain 26  
 Torreys Peak 6  
 Uncompahgre Peak 42  
 Wetterhorn Peak 43  
 Wilson Peak 51  
 Windom Peak 49

## Arranged by Height

14 Mount Elbert, 14,433  
 13 Mount Massive, 14,421  
 20 Mount Harvard, 14,420  
 33 Blanca Peak, 14,345  
 15 La Plata Peak, 14,336  
 42 Uncompahgre Peak, 14,309  
 29 Crestone Peak, 14,294  
 8 Mount Lincoln, 14,286  
 5 Grays Peak, 14,270  
 24 Mount Antero, 14,269  
 6 Torreys Peak, 14,267  
 40 Castle Peak, 14,265  
 7 Quandary Peak, 14,265  
 3 Mount Evans, 14,264  
 2 Longs Peak, 14,255  
 52 Mount Wilson, 14,246  
 25 Mount Shavano, 14,229  
 23 Mount Princeton, 14,197  
 17 Mount Belford, 14,197  
 30 Crestone Needle, 14,197  
 22 Mount Yale, 14,196  
 10 Mount Bross, 14, 172  
 27 Kit Carson Peak, 14,165  
 53 El Diente Peak, 14,159  
 38 Maroon Peak or South  
 Maroon Peak, 14,156  
 26 Tabeguache Mountain,  
 14,155  
 16 Mount Oxford, 14,153  
 50 Mount Sneffels, 14,150  
 9 Mount Democrat, 14,148  
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 14,005  
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Colorado 14,000 ft. Peaks

**Sources:**

Borneman, Walter R., and Lyndon J. Lampert. *A Climbing Guide to Colorado's Fourteeners*. Boulder, Colo.: Pruett Publishing, 1984.

*Colorado's Fourteeners*. Boulder, Colo.: Pruett Publishing, 1984.

Eberhart, Perry, and Philip Schmuck. *The Fourteeners: Colorado's Great Mountains*. Chicago: Swallow Press, 1970.

Edrinn, Roger. *Colorado Fourteeners: The Highest Peaks*. Englewood, Colo.: Westcliffe, 1986.

Skiff, Carl, ed. *The Magestic Fourteeners...Colorado's Highest*. Silverton, Colo.: Sundance Books, 1977.

# Places to Visit

## Colorado Ski Areas

- check area code*
- 970* Arapahoe Basin (in Keystone)  
Reservations (800-222-0188)  
Snow Report (303-468-4111)  
North America's highest lift-served area at 12,450 feet.
- 970* Arrowhead (in Vail/Beaver Creek)  
Information (303-926-3029)  
Snow Report (303-476-1591)  
A unique area in the Vail Valley designed for a limited number of people.
- 970* Aspen Highlands (in Aspen)  
Information (800-525-6200)  
Snow Report (303-925-1221)  
A crown jewel among North American ski resorts, Aspen Mountain offers challenging terrain and breathtaking scenery.
- 970* Beaver Creek (in Vail)  
Information 303-949-5750  
Snow Report (303-476-4888)  
Colorado's most elegant mountain resort.
- 970* Breckenridge (in Breckenridge)  
Information (800-800-2732)  
Snow Report (303-453-6118)  
A 133-year-old Victorian mining town with three interconnected ski mountains.
- Buttermilk (in Aspen)  
Information (800-525-6200)  
Snow Report (303-925-1221)  
Famous for introducing people to skiing. There are also intermediate and advanced runs.
- 970* Copper Mountain (in Copper Mountain)  
Information (800-458-8386)  
Snow Report (303-968-2100)
- 970* Crested Butte (in Crested Butte)  
Information (800-544-8448)  
Snow Report (303-349-2323)  
An accessible ski resort.
- 303* Eldora Mtn. Resort (in Nederland)  
Information (303-258-7082)  
Snow Report (303-440-8800)  
Closest to Boulder, with night skiing.
- 970* Howelsen Ski Area (in Steamboat Springs)  
Information (303-870-2043)  
Largest natural ski jumping complex in North America.
- Keystone; North Peak; the Outback (in Keystone)  
Information (800-222-0188)  
Snow Report (303-468-4196)  
Three mountains. Night skiing.
- 970* Ski Cooper (in Leadville)  
Information (719-486-3684)  
Snow Report (719-486-2277)  
Great views and Colorado powder.
- Snowmass (in Aspen)  
Information (800-332-3245)  
Snow Report (303-923-1221)  
Four self-contained mountains, each with its own lift system and restaurant.
- 303* Loveland Basin (in Georgetown)  
Information (303-569-3203)  
One of the closest ski areas to Denver.
- Monarch (in Monarch)  
Information (800-332-3668)  
Snow Report (800-228-7943)  
Exceptional children's programs.
- 970* Powderhorn (in Grand Junction)  
Information (303-242-5637)  
Skiing, ice skating, snowmobiling, and horse-drawn sleighs.
- 970* Purgatory-Durango (in Durango)  
Information (800-525-0892)  
Skiing in the Southwest.
- 970* Silvercreek (in Silvercreek)  
Information (303-462-5253)  
Good for beginners and intermediate-to advanced skiers.
- 970* Ski Sunlight (in Glenwood Springs)  
Information (800-445-7931)  
Family skiing, hot springs pool.
- 970* Steamboat (in Steamboat Springs)  
Information (303-879-6111)  
One of the nation's largest resorts.
- 970* Telluride (in Telluride)  
Information (303-728-4424)  
Snow Report (303-728-3614)  
Once a mining town, now a ski resort. Hosts an internationally known film festival.
- 970* Vail (in Vail)  
Information (303-476-5601)  
Snow Report (303-476-4888)  
Rated America's number one ski resort.

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Snow Report (970-476-4888)  
Rated America's number one ski resort.

Winter Park; Mary Jane (in Winter Park)  
Information (303-726-5514)  
Colorado's favorite ski resort.

Wolf Creek (in Pagosa Springs)  
Information (303-731-5605)  
Lots of snow. Superior powder.

### **Boulder Area**

Fiske Planetarium  
University of Colorado, Boulder  
Boulder, Colorado  
303-492-5001

Tour the stars and the universe. Call for program and educational programming.

Leavin' Tree Museum of Western Art  
6055 Longbow Drive  
Boulder, Colorado 80301  
303-530-1442

See cowboy, Indian, and wildlife art as well as desert and mountain landscapes.

National Center for Atmospheric Research  
Table Mesa Road West  
Boulder, Colorado  
303-497-1000

All you ever wanted to know about weather research.

University of Colorado Museum  
on the CU campus just off Broadway  
303-492-6892

Southwest culture and revolving exhibits.

### **Central Mountains Area**

Black Hawk and Central City Narrow Gauge Railway  
Central City, Colorado 80427  
303-582-5856

The best way to experience "The Richest Square Mile on Earth."

Central City Historiana Museum  
118 Main  
Central City, Colorado 80427  
303-582-5820

Memorabilia of the illustrious and famous.

Dillon Schoolhouse Museum  
403 LaBonte St.  
Dillon, Colorado 80435  
A nineteenth-century schoolhouse.

Frisco Historic Park  
Main and 2nd  
Frisco, Colorado 80443  
970-668-3428

Several buildings from nineteenth-century Frisco.

George Rowe Museum  
95 Main St.  
Silver Plume, Colorado 80476  
303-569-2562

An old schoolhouse and the area's past.

Georgetown Loop Railroad  
I-70 Exit 226  
Georgetown to Silver Plume, Colorado  
P.O. Box 217  
Georgetown, Colorado 80444  
303-569-2403; 970-670-1686

Spectacular scenery with a stop at the Lebanon Mine and Mill.

Gilpin County Historical Museum  
P.O. Box 244  
Central City, Colorado 80427  
303-582-5283

The area's history.

Montezuma Schoolhouse Museum  
Hwy 6 past Keystone to Montezuma Rd.  
Montezuma, Colorado 81323  
970-453-9022

A mining camp and schoolhouse.

South Park City Museum  
100 Fourth Street  
Fairplay, Colorado 80440  
719-836-2387

Represents a Colorado mining town between 1870 and 1900. Thirty-two authentic buildings show life in a trapper cabin, a typical home, stores, banks, and the railroad.

Teller House and Opera House Tour  
120 Eureka St.  
Central City, Colorado 80427  
303-582-3200

The famous hotel and bar, including the painting "Face on the Barroom Floor".

### **Colorado Springs Area**

Bear Creek Nature Center  
245 Bear Creek Rd. (26th St.)  
Colorado Springs, Colorado  
719-520-6387

Wildlife exhibits and nature trails.

Buffalo Bill Wax Museum  
404 W. Manitou  
Manitou, Colorado 80829  
719-685-5900

Likenesses of famous pioneers and Western heroes.

Carriage House Museum  
Near the Broadmore Hotel  
Colorado Springs, Colorado  
Horse carriages, old cars, and old guns.

Cave of the Winds  
1-25 to Exit 141, 6 miles west on Hwy 24  
P.O. Box 826  
Manitou Springs, Colorado 80829  
719-685-5444

A spectacular limestone cave with delicate crystal formations, giant stone columns, and massive limestone canopies.

Cripple Creek and Victor Narrow Gauge Railroad  
Departs the Cripple Creek District Museum  
Cripple Creek, Colorado 80813  
719-689-2640

A great rail tour of mining and history.

Cripple Creek District Museum  
Bennet Ave.  
Cripple Creek, Colorado 80813  
719-689-2634

Mining artifacts.

Garden of the Gods  
West of Colorado Springs on Garden of the Gods Road  
(exit 146 on I-25)  
719-578-6640

Strange rock formations. A geologic dream.

Hall of the Presidents Living Wax Studio  
1050 S. 21st St.  
Colorado Springs, Colorado  
719-635-3553

U.S. presidents and other political persons and events depicted in wax.

Lowell Thomas Museum  
Victor, Colorado 80860  
719-689-2169

The life of Thomas and other Victor artifacts.

Manitou Cliff Dwellings Museum  
U.S. Highway 24 above Manitou Springs  
Manitou Springs, Colorado 80829  
719-685-5242; 719-685-5394

Features cultural displays of prehistoric Southwestern Indian artifacts and cliff dwellings of the Great Pueblo period, A.D. 1100 to 1300.

May Museum of Natural History and Space Museum  
South of Colorado Springs on Hwy 115 past Ft. Carson.  
719-576-0450

Insect collection.

Miramont Castle Museum  
9 Capitol Hill Ave.  
Manitou Springs, Colorado 80829

A strange castle, part medieval, part other periods. Some parts restored.

Mollie Kathleen Mine Tour  
North on Hwy 67  
Cripple Creek, Colorado 80813  
719-689-2465

An authentic look at old-time mining.

Pikes Peak Cog Railway  
P.O. Box 351  
Manitou Springs, Colorado 80829  
719-685-5401

The world's highest cog railway transports passengers to the 14,110-foot summit of Pikes Peak.

Pioneers Museum  
215 S. Tejon St.  
Colorado Springs, Colorado  
A slice of the area and Colorado.

ProRodeo Hall of Fame and Museum  
Exit 247 off I-25  
Colorado Springs, Colorado  
719-593-8847

The sport in all its glory.

Seven Falls  
P.O. Box 118  
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80901  
719-632-0765

West on Cheyenne Boulevard (exit 140B on I-25) is a climbable mile of spectacular waterfalls.

South Park City Museum  
Fairplay, Colorado 80440  
719-836-2387

A Victorian-era town.

United States Air Force Academy  
North of Colorado Springs  
Exit 156B from I-25  
Directorate of Public Affairs  
HQ USAFA/PAV  
USAF Academy, Colorado 80840-5151

A visitor's center, chapel, planetarium, parade ground, and nature trail open for touring. The chapel is spectacular.

United States Olympic Complex  
One Olympic Plaza  
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80909-5760  
719-578-4618; 719-578-4644 (tour & event hotline)  
Home of the U.S. Olympic committee and training center for U.S. Olympic athletes. Travel east from I-25 on Boulder St.

Western Museum of Mining & Industry  
1025 North Gate Road  
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80921  
719-488-0880

Established in 1970, the museum collection restores and displays mining artifacts. See actual operation of steam engines, drills, and pumps, plus demonstrations of mining and gold panning.



World Figure Skating Hall of Fame and Museum  
Near the Broadmoor at 20 1st St.  
Colorado Springs, Colorado  
719-635-5200

Exhibits on the history of ice skating, skaters, and Colorado's own Peggy Fleming.

### Denver Area

Arvada Center for the Arts & Humanities  
6901 Wadsworth Boulevard  
Arvada, Colorado  
303-431-3080

Stages a varied year-round program of drama, dance, and music.

Bellevue Park Petting Zoo  
W. Bellevue Ave. and Huron St.  
Englewood, Colorado 80112  
303-794-9929

Animals and fun for the younger child.

Black American West Museum & Heritage Center  
3091 California St., Dr. Justina Ford House  
Denver, Colorado  
303-292-2566

The most comprehensive source of historical material and exhibits on African Americans in the West.

Buffalo Bill's Memorial Museum & Grave  
Top of Lookout Mountain  
Denver, Colorado  
303-526-0747

Honors the exploits of frontier scout and showman Buffalo Bill. Panoramic view of Denver from the grave site.

Buffalo herds  
Genessee Park, west of Denver on I-70; or Daniel's Park, 20 miles south of Denver on Daniel's Park Rd.

See the animals on ranches operated by the City and County of Denver. No tours.

Butterfly Pavillion and Insect Center  
P.O. Box 377, 104th Ave off Hwy 36  
Westminster, Colorado  
303-469-5441

Featuring a lush tropical forest filled with more than 2,000 free-flying butterflies and an insect zoo loaded with insects from around the world.

Byers-Evans House/Denver History Museum  
1310 Bannock Street  
Denver, Colorado  
303-620-4933

Elaborate Victorian mansion. Includes the Denver History Museum with interactive videos, photos, and exhibits.

The Children's Museum of Denver  
2121 Children's Museum Drive (I-25 & 23rd Ave, exit 211)  
Denver, Colorado 80211  
303-433-7444

Exhibits and activities for the younger set ranging from science and skiing to just plain fun.

Colorado History Museum  
13th and Broadway  
Denver, Colorado 80203  
303-866-3682

Photographs, dioramas, Indian artifacts, mining equipment, and more trace the colorful history of Colorado. Special exhibits on a regular basis.

Colorado Railroad Museum  
17155 West 44th  
Golden, Colorado  
303-279-4591

A large railroad museum with all types of trains, engines, and cars. Specializes in the narrow gauge railroads popular in old Colorado.

Colorado State Capitol  
Broadway and Colfax  
Denver, Colorado  
303-866-2604

The 15th step on the west side is exactly one mile above sea level. Modeled after the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C., the building features a gold-plated dome and chambers for the Colorado legislature.

Denver Art Museum  
100 W. 14th Ave. at Bannock  
Denver, Colorado 80203  
303-640-2793

Many galleries and special exhibits, including programs.

Denver Botanic Gardens  
1005 York Street  
Denver, Colorado 80206  
303-331-4000; 303-331-4010 (24-hour information)

Outdoor and indoor gardens with thousands of exotic and native plants. Also concerts and performances.

Denver Dumb Friends League  
2080 S. Quebec  
Denver, Colorado  
303-751-5775

Homeless animals for adoption.

Denver Firefighters Museum & Restaurant  
1326 Tremont Place  
Denver, Colorado 80204  
303-892-1436

Memorabilia and artifacts of early Denver and firefighting history. Located one block from the U.S. Mint.

Denver Museum of Miniatures, Dolls & Toys  
Pearce-McAllister Cottage  
1880 Gaylord  
Denver, Colorado 80206  
303-322-3704 (recording); 303-322-1053 (office)

Collections of miniatures, dolls, and toys housed in a historical home.

Denver Public Library  
1357 Broadway  
Denver, Colorado 80203  
303-640-8800

A new central library is now under construction. Specialty collections are Western history, genealogy, business, and children's book (not at central during construction).

Denver Museum of Natural History Complex  
City Park, 2001 Colorado Boulevard next to the Denver Zoo  
Denver, Colorado 80205  
303-331-4110

The complex includes:

The Denver Museum of Natural History

Fourth largest natural history museum in the country featuring world-renowned wildlife dioramas, gems and minerals, dinosaurs, and special exhibits.

IMAX Theater

Images explode on a movie screen 4 1/2 stories tall and 6 1/2 stories wide.

Charles C. Gates Planetarium

Audiences are transported through the solar system and beyond. Also puts on laser light shows.

Denver Zoo  
City Park, East 23rd and Steele Street next to the Denver Museum of Natural History Complex  
Denver, Colorado  
303-331-4110

Over 1,700 exotic animals representing nearly 400 species in spacious enclosures on 76 acres in City Park.

Dinosaur Tracks  
East of Morrison on State Hwy 8

A perfect place to see real tracks and bones. Tours are given on holidays by volunteer scientists.

Elitch Gardens Amusement Park  
Downtown Denver, Colorado  
303-455-4771

A brand new amusement park moved from its long-time location in West Denver to downtown.

Four Mile Historic Park  
715 South Forest Street  
Denver, Colorado 80222  
303-399-1859

Fourteen-acre living-history farm and stagecoach stop. Home of the oldest house in Denver.

Forney Transportation Museum  
1416 Platte  
Denver, Colorado  
303-433-3643

A collection of 300 cars, carriages, cycles, steam engines, rail coaches, and the "Big Boy" locomotive.

Golden DAR Pioneer Museum  
911 10th St.  
Golden, Colorado  
303-278-7151

Exhibits of the first settlers seeking gold in Colorado through the 1930s.

Grant Mansion  
770 Pennsylvania Street  
Denver, Colorado  
303-894-2505

Early 1900s, elegantly furnished, 42-room mansion built by Governor James B. Grant.

Historical Belmar Village  
797 South Wadsworth Boulevard  
Lakewood, Colorado  
303-987-7850

Exhibits, luncheons, nature walks, and discovery trunks.

Hiwan Homestead Museum  
4208 S. Timbervale Dr.  
Evergreen, Colorado 80439  
303-674-6262

17-room log lodge hand-built in Evergreen in the 1880s. Native American artifacts, changing exhibits, historic programs and pioneer crafts.

Karl's Farm Dairy  
North of Northglenn  
Call for directions  
303-452-1619

Free self-guided tours of a large herd of dairy cows. Go during milking time.

Mizel Museum of Judaica  
560 South Monaco Parkway  
Denver, Colorado  
303-333-4156

International Jewish art and heritage.

Molly Brown House Museum  
1340 Pennsylvania  
Denver, Colorado 80203  
303-832-4092

Interesting Victorian home of the "Unsinkable" Molly Brown, heroine of the *Titanic* disaster.

Museo de la Americas  
861 Santa Fe Dr.  
Denver, Colorado 80204  
303-571-4401

Changing exhibits on the art, history, and culture of Latinos in the Americas ranging from folk art and photographs to Spanish and contemporary painting and sculpture.

Museum of Outdoor Arts  
6312 S. Fiddler's Green Circle  
Englewood, Colorado 80111  
303-741-3609

A museum without walls that is open 24 hours a day; contains fine art, sculpture, architecture, and landscaping.

Museum of Western Art  
1727 Tremont Place  
Denver, Colorado 80202  
303-296-1880

More than 125 classic paintings and bronze sculptures by artists such as Frederic Remington, Albert Bierstadt, and Georgia O'Keeffe.

Red Rocks Amphitheater  
North of Morrison on Hogback Road  
12 miles west of Denver, Colorado  
303-694-1234

An 8,000-seat outdoor amphitheater set between spectacular 400-foot-high red sandstone rocks. Many concerts and special events are scheduled throughout the year.

Trianon Museum & Art Gallery  
335 14th Street at Tremont  
Denver, Colorado 80202  
303-623-0739

Beautiful collection of eighteenth-century European masterpieces and Oriental art treasures.

United States Mint  
West Colfax at Cherokee St.  
Denver, Colorado  
303-844-3582

Guided tours of coin production plus various exhibits and displays of gold and coins.

#### North Central Area

Centennial Village Museum  
1475 A St.  
Greeley, Colorado  
970-350-9224

Five acres of history reconstructing Greeley and Weld County from 1860 to 1920.

Estes Park Area Historical Museum  
200 4th St.  
Estes Park, Colorado  
970-586-6256

A fascinating collection of artifacts and history of the area.

Fort Collins Museum  
200 Mathews St.  
Ft. Collins, Colorado  
970-221-6738

Early log cabins and a school from the past moved to a city block.

Fort Vasquez  
Hwy 85  
Platteville, CO 80651  
303-785-2832

A model of the original trading post built in 1835, when mountain men and Indians traded furs.

Loveland Sculpture Garden  
In the park, plus annual event  
Loveland, CO  
Largest outdoor sculpture show.

Meeker Home Museum  
1324 9th Ave  
Greeley, Colorado  
970-350-9221

Take a tour of the Nathan Meeker home built in 1870.

Rocky Mountain National Park  
Park Headquarters Visitors Center  
Hwy 36 west of Estes Park  
970-586-2371

Thousands of things to do and see.

#### Northeastern Area

Fort Morgan Museum  
400 Main Street  
Fort Morgan, Colorado 80701  
970-867-6331

The history of the area from Indian times to Glenn Miller, who grew up in Fort Morgan.

Fort Sedgwick Depot Museum  
202 W. 1st St.  
Julesburg, Colorado 80737  
970-474-2264

Indian and pioneer artifacts.

Limon Twilight Train Rides  
Heritage Society  
Box 341  
Limon, Colorado 80828  
719-775-02373

A train ride through a private game reserve with a historical narrative.

Old Town Museum  
Burlington, Colorado 80807  
719-732-8282

Recreation of the old West. Visit the Kit Carson County Carousel while there.

Overland Trail Museum  
Sterling, Colorado 80751  
Displays of the plains Indians.

## South Central Area

Alamosa National Wildlife Refuge  
3 miles east on SR160, then 2 miles south on El Rancho Rd.

Alamosa, Colorado 81101  
719-589-4021

Hundreds of birds with a viewing area. Interpretive displays at the visitor's center.

Bishop Castle  
28 miles south of Westcliffe  
HCR 75, Box 179  
Rye, Colorado 81069

A one-person effort to build a real castle. Under construction.

Colorado Territorial Prison Museum and Park  
1st and Macon  
Canon City, Colorado  
719-269-3015

What prison has been like for 120 years.

Cumbres and Toltec Scenic Railroad  
P.O. Box 668  
Antonito, Colorado 81120  
719-376-5483

A scenic ride through breathtaking country.

El Pueblo Museum  
905 S. Prairie Ave.  
Pueblo, Colorado  
719-564-5274

Presents the history of the area.

Fort Garland  
25 miles east of Alamosa off U.S. 160  
Fort Garland, Colorado 81133  
719-379-3512

Kit Carson was commandant in this early fort.

Fred E. Weisbrod Aircraft Museum  
International B-24 Memorial Museum  
at the airport  
Pueblo, Colorado  
719-948-9219

Vintage aircraft.

Great Sand Dunes National Monument  
31 miles northeast of Alamosa on State Hwy. 150.  
Some of the nation's highest inland sand dunes.  
Elevation 7,888 ft.

Jack Dempsey Museum  
P.O. Box 130  
Manassa, Colorado 81141

Artifacts of the boxer's career.

Pike's Stockade  
6 miles east of LaJara, near Sanford  
just off Highway 136  
719-379-3512

A replica of the winter shelter of Zebulon Pike.

Pueblo Fire Museum  
102 Broadway  
Pueblo, Colorado  
719-544-4548  
Historical firefighting.

Rosemount House Museum  
419 West 14th Street  
Pueblo, Colorado  
719-545-5290  
A fabulous Victorian mansion.

Royal Gorge. Including:  
Royal Gorge Railway  
719-275-5485  
Buckskin Joe (theme park)  
719-275-5149  
Spectacular scenery and tourist attraction.

## Northwest Area

Colorado Ski Museum  
Vail Rd. and East Meadow Drive  
Vail, Colorado  
970-476-1876

Ski equipment, history, and skiers from all over the world. Also houses a gallery of people honored in the Colorado Ski Hall of Fame, an award given since 1977.

Colorado-Ute Power Station  
PO Box 1149  
Montrose, Colorado 81402  
Tour the largest coal-fired electricity generating plant.

Dinosaur National Monument Visitors Center  
East of Dinosaur  
P.O. Box 210  
Dinosaur, Colorado 81610  
970-374-2216  
Displays, information, and a video about the monument.

Dinosaur Quarry  
7 miles North of Jensen, Utah  
801-789-2115  
The only place in the monument to view dinosaur bones being quarried out of the mountainside.

Rangely Museum  
434 W. Main  
Rangely, Colorado 81648  
970-675-2612  
Historical exhibits plus a self-guided tour of Fremont culture and Ute petroglyphs.

Sandrock's Nature Trail and Petroglyphs  
West of Craig, Colorado  
Petroglyphs of ancient and modern Indians on sheer sandstone cliffs.

Vail Nature Center  
East of Vail  
Vail, Colorado  
970-479-2261

Eight miles of trails and nature exhibits.

### Southeastern Area

Bent's Old Fort National Historical Site  
West of Las Animas, Colorado  
719-384-2596

One of the best historical sites in the state to get a sense of Colorado's beginnings.

Big Timbers Museum  
7515 Hwy. 50 North  
Lamar, Colorado 81052  
719-336-2472

Pioneer museum, including artifacts of William Bent. Bloom House, Baca House, and Pioneer Museum  
300 E. Main St.  
Trinidad, Colorado 80182  
719-846-7217

History of the area.

Kit Carson Museum  
9th St.  
Lamar, Colorado 81052  
719-456-0453

A pioneer museum.

Koshare Indian Museum  
Otero Junior College campus  
P.O. Box 580  
La Junta, Colorado 81050

Experience Crow, Cree, Shoshone, Flathead, Zuni, Hopi, and Navajo cultures.

Otero Museum  
2nd and Anderson  
La Junta, Colorado 81050  
719-384-7406

A pioneer museum.

### Southwestern Area

Anasazi Heritage Center  
West of Dolores, Colorado 81323  
27501 Hwy 184  
970-882-4811

More than 2 million artifacts of the culture.

Animas Museum  
31st St. and W. 2nd Ave.  
Durango, Colorado 81310  
970-247-2733

History of the area, including Anasazi pottery.

Aspen Art Museum  
590 N. Mill  
Aspen, Colorado  
970-925-8050

Paintings, architecture, and sculpture.

Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument  
Near Montrose on Hwy 347  
P.O. Box 1648  
Montrose, Colorado 81402  
970-249-1915

53 miles of spectacular scenery.

Box Canyon Falls and Park  
South on Hwy 550  
Ouray, Colorado 81427  
970-325-4464

Spectacular scenery.

Buena Vista Heritage Museum  
Buena Vista, Colorado 81211  
719-395-2515

Four rooms of period history.

Chimney Rock Anasazi Ruins  
Pagosa Springs Ranger District  
P.O. Box 310  
Pagosa Springs, Colorado 81147  
970-246-2360

Six square miles of Anasazi ruins accessible only by guided tour.

Colorado National Monument  
Fruita, Colorado 81521 (follow signs from I-70)  
970-858-3617

23 miles of scenic cliffs and sandstone formations.

Cross Orchards Living History Farm  
3073 Patterson/F Road  
Grand Junction, Colorado 81504  
970-434-9158

Take a field trip to an operating apple orchard.

Delta County Historical Museum  
5th St. and Palmer  
Delta, Colorado 81416  
970-874-3791

History of the area.

Delta Dinosaurs  
Delta, Colorado 81416  
970-874-8909

A one-person collection of dinosaur bones and fossils.

Dinosaur Valley  
On the Main Street Mall  
362 Main  
Grand Junction, Colorado  
970-243-3446

A dinosaur extravaganza!

Durango and Silverton Narrow Gauge Railroad  
Office: 479 Main Ave.  
Durango, Colorado 81301  
970-247-2733

Travel from Durango to Silverton through spectacular scenery.

Healy House and Dexter Cabin  
912 Harrison Ave.  
Leadville, Colorado 80461  
719-486-0487

Fascinating lavish living from the 1890s.

Hovenweep National Monument  
west of Cortez, Colorado  
McElmo Canyon Road  
970-529-4465

Anasazi Indian ruins.

Leadville Historic Slide Show  
809 Harrison  
Leadville, Colorado 80461  
719-486-3900

A good overview of the area's history.

Leadville National Fish Hatchery  
Hwy 24 south of Leadville  
Leadville, Colorado 80461  
719-486-0189

Raises brook, rainbow, and cutthroat trout.

Lowry Pueblo Ruins  
West of Pleasant View off Hwy 666  
near Cortez, Colorado

An Anasazi Indian site and location of the Great Kiva, one of the largest ever discovered.

Matchless Mine and Baby Doe's Cabin  
2 miles east of Leadville on 7th St.  
719-486-0371

The real mine and how it worked, and the home of the rich/poor Baby Doe.

Mesa Verde National Park  
P.O. Box HH  
Cortez, Colorado 81321  
1-800-253-1616  
970-529-4465; 970-529-4475

Ruins of the ancient Anasazi Indians.

Million Dollar Highway  
Hwy 550  
from Ouray to Silverton, Colorado

Originally built as a toll road over Red Mountain Pass using gold-bearing gravel.

Montrose Children's Museum  
Montrose, Colorado  
970-249-9127

Hands-on exhibits and activities.

Montrose County Historical Museum  
W. Main Street  
Montrose, Colorado  
970-249-2085

History of the area and the Ute Indians.

Museum of Western Colorado  
248 S. Fourth St.  
Grand Junction, Colorado  
970-242-0971

Exhibits of ancient to modern Indians and pioneers.

National Mining Hall of Fame and Museum  
120 W. 9th St.  
Leadville, Colorado 80461  
719-486-1229

The history of mines and mining all over the West.

Ouray County Historical Museum  
5th St. and 6th Ave.  
Ouray, Colorado 81427  
970-325-4576

A glimpse of the area's past.

Pioneer Museum  
S. Adams at E. Hwy 50  
Gunnison, Colorado 81230  
970-641-9963

Schoolhouse, post office, railroad depot, and artifacts.

Rio Grande County Museum  
580 Oak  
Del Norte, Colorado 81132  
970-264-2360

History of the area.

San Juan Country Museum  
Greene St. between 15th and 16th  
Silverton, Colorado 81433  
970-387-5838

A jail/museum full of the area's past.

San Juan Historical Museum  
Pagosa and 1st St.  
Pagosa Springs, Colorado  
970-264-4424

History of the area.

The Silverton  
Durango & Silverton Narrow Gauge Railroad  
Durango, Colorado 81301  
970-247-2733

A coal-fired narrow gauge train traveling from Durango to Silverton from May through October. Spectacular scenery.

Southern Ute Indian Cultural Center  
Ignacio, Colorado 81137  
970-563-4531

History and culture of the Ute and Anasazi cultures.

Tabor Home  
116 E. 5th  
Leadville, Colorado 80461  
970-486-0551

The home of H. A.W. and Augusta Tabor, one of the richest of the gold-rush days.

Ute Indian Museum and Ouray Memorial Park  
One mile south of Montrose on Hwy 550  
17253 Chipeta Dr.  
Montrose, Colorado 81401  
970-249-3098

Chipeta's grave, Ouray memorabilia, and other artifacts of Indian culture.

Western Colorado Center for the Arts  
1803 North 7th St.  
Grand Junction, Colorado  
970-243-7337

Western and Indian art, including Navajo rugs.

Wheeler-Stallard House Museum  
620 W. Bleeker St.  
Aspen, Colorado  
970-925-3721

Period pieces of historic Aspen.

### Sources:

#### Museum brochures

Kay, Susan. *Small People in Colorado Places: The Family Activity Guide to Denver, Boulder, Colorado Springs*. 34th ed. Boulder, Colo.: Pruett Publishing, 1986.

Metzger, Stephen. *Colorado Handbook*. Moon Publications, 1992.

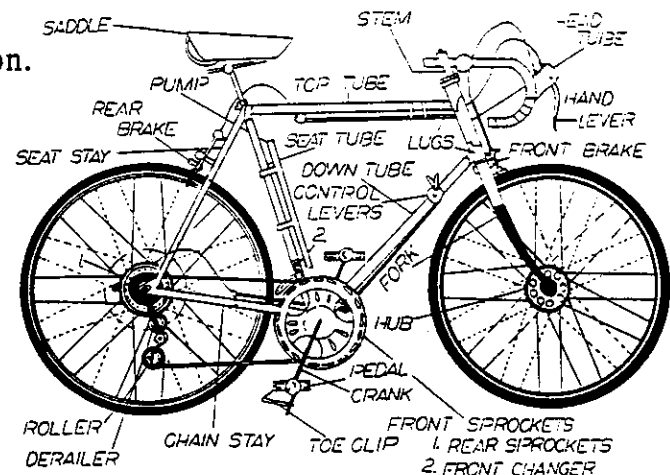
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# Bicycle Laws of Colorado

- Operate your bicycle on the right-hand side of the street with the flow of traffic.
- Obey all traffic signs and signals.
- Ride single file if there is motor vehicle traffic closer than 300 feet to the rear.
- The bicycle is a vehicle, and its driver has the same rights and duties of all vehicle operators.
- Signal when you wish to turn, slow, or stop.
- You can ride anywhere not forbidden by law. Check the laws of your city, just in case there are some special laws.
- If you break a law, you can be punished just like a car driver.
- You can ride two abreast if there are no motor vehicles or things to block your view within 300 feet, or if you are in a bicycle lane, or if both of you are completely on the shoulder of the road.
- You cannot carry another person on your bike or hang on to a moving vehicle.
- Always yield (give the right-of-way) to people walking.
- Always wear a bicycle helmet.
- Be visible. Wear bright-colored clothing, helmets, and flags.
- Stop and look for traffic before entering a street, a sidewalk, an alley, or parking lot.
- Keep your bike in good condition.



For other laws and tips, get the following booklet from any place that issues car drivers licenses. It's free. Ask for:

*Bicycling in Colorado: The Colorado Bicycle Manual.* You can also write the Colorado Bicycle Program: 4201 East Arkansas Ave., Room 225, Denver, CO 80222. Note: Motorcycle laws are included in the *Colorado Drivers' Manual and Supplemental Motorcycle Drivers' Manual*. You must be 16 years of age to get a license to operate a motorcycle.

# Colorado and the Federal Government

## Colorado in Congress

Years	Number of Senators	Number of Representatives
1880-1890	2	1
1890-1900	2	2
1900-1910	2	3
1910-1970	2	4
1970-1980	2	5
1980-2000	2	6

## United States Senators from Colorado

Jerome B. Chaffee (R), 1876-1879	Charles W. Waterman (R), 1927-1932
Henry M. Teller (R), 1876-1882	Edward P. Costigan (D), 1931-1937
Nathaniel P. Hill (R), 1879-1885	Walter Walker (D), 1932
George M. Chilcott (R), 1882	Karl C. Schuyler (R), 1932-1933
Horace A. W. Tabor (R), 1883	Alva B. Adams (D), 1933-1941
Thomas M. Bowen (R), 1883-1889	Edwin C. Johnson (D), 1937-1955
Henry M. Teller (R & D), 1885-1909	Eugene Millikin (R), 1942-1957
Edward O. Wolcott (R), 1889-1901	Gordon Allott (R), 1955-1973
Thomas M. Patterson (D), 1901-1907	John A. Carroll (D), 1957-1963
Simon Guggenheim (R), 1907-1913	Peter H. Dominick (R), 1963-1975
Charles J. Hughes, Jr. (D), 1909-1911	Floyd Haskell (D), 1973-1979
John F. Shafroth (D), 1913-1919	Gary Hart (D), 1975-1987
Charles S. Thomas (D), 1913-1921	William L. Armstrong (R), 1979-1989
Lawrence C. Phipps (R), 1919-1931	Tim Wirth (D), 1987-1991
S. D. Nicholson (R), 1921-1923	Hank Brown (R), 1990-
Alva B. Adams (D), 1923-1925	Ben Nighthorse Campbell (D), 1992-
Rice W. Means (R), 1925-1927	

## Delegates and Representatives to Congress

Hiram J. Graham (Delegate for the people of Pikes Peak), 1858-1859	Hosea Townsend (R), 1889-1893
Beverly D. Williams (Delegate from "Jefferson Territory"), 1859-1860	Lafe Pence (P), 1893-1895
	John C. Bell (P & D), 1893-1903
Colorado Territory	John F. Shafroth (R & D), 1895-1903
	Herschel M. Hogg (R), 1903-1907
Hiram P. Bennet, 1861-1865	Franklin E. Brooks (R), 1903-1907
Allen A. Bradford, 1865-1867	Robert W. Bonyng (R), 1903-1909
George M. Chilcott, 1867-1869	George W. Cook (R), 1907-1909
Allen A. Bradford, 1869-1871	Warren A. Haggot (R), 1907-1909
Jerome B. Chaffee, 1871-1875	Atterson W. Rucker (D), 1909-1913
	John A. Martin (D), 1909-1913
State of Colorado	Edward T. Taylor (D), 1909-1941
	George J. Kindel (D), 1913-1915
James B. Belford (R), 1876-1877	H. H. Seldomridge (D), 1913-1915
Thomas M. Patterson (D), 1877-1879	Edward Keating (D), 1913-1919
James B. Belford (R), 1879-1885	B. C. Hilliard (D), 1915-1919
George G. Symes (R), 1885-1889	Charles B. Timberlake (R), 1915-1933
	William N. Vaile (R), 1919-1927
	Guy U. Hardy (R), 1919-1933

S. Harrison White (D), 1927-1928  
 William R. Eaton (R), 1928-1933  
 John A. Martin (D), 1933-1939  
 Fred Cummings (D), 1933-1941  
 Lawrence Lewis (D), 1933-1943  
 William E. Bundy (D), 1940-1941  
 Robert Rockwell (R), 1941-1949  
 Edgar Chenoweth (R), 1941-1949  
 William S. Hill (R), 1941-1959  
 Dean Gillespie (R), 1944-1947  
 John Carroll (D), 1947-1951  
 John Marsalis (D), 1949-1951  
 Wayne Aspinall (D), 1949-1973  
 J. Edgar Chenoweth (R), 1951-1965  
 Byron G. Rogers (D), 1951-1971  
 Byron Johnson (D), 1959-1961  
 Peter Dominick (R), 1961-1963  
 Donald G. Brotzman (R), 1963-1971  
 Roy H. McVicker (D), 1965-1967

Frank E. Evans (D), 1965-1979  
 Wayne N. Aspinall 1967-1973  
 Don Brotzman (R), 1967-1975  
 Byron G. Rogers 1969-1971  
 James McKevitt (R), 1971-1973  
 James P. Johnson (R), 1973-1981  
 William L. Armstrong (R), 1973-1979  
 Patricia Schroeder (D), 1973-  
 Tim Worth (D), 1975-1987  
 Raymond P. Kogovsek (D), 1979-1985  
 Kenneth B. Kramer (R), 1979-1987  
 Hank Brown (R), 1981-1989  
 Dan Schaefer (R), 1983-  
 Michael L. Strang (R), 1985-1987  
 David E. Skaggs (D), 1987-  
 Ben Nighthorse Campbell (D), 1987-1989  
 Joel Hefley (R), 1987-  
 Wayne Allard (R), 1990-  
 Scott McInnis (R), 1992-

#### Sources:

Martis, Kenneth C., and Gregory A. Elmes. *The Historical Atlas of State Power in Congress, 1790-1990*.  
 Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly, 1993.

# Colorado Expels Students New State Law, 1994

The new state law in 1994 (passed by the Colorado General Assembly in 1993) requires school districts to expel students who are not good citizens of their schools.

The law says:

- Students who cause repeated disruption in classes must be expelled after five incidents in one school year.
- Districts can refuse to admit students expelled from another school within the last 12 months.
- Students who sell drugs, possess a deadly weapon, or commit a robbery or assault on campus must be expelled. A fight causing bodily harm may be defined as an assault.

Sources:

*Rocky Mountain News*. Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1993, p. 5A.

# Colorado Laws of Interest to Young People

## Capital Punishment

Capital punishment (death) for a murderer is permitted by the U.S. Supreme Court if careful rules are followed.

Colorado allows the death penalty for Class 1 felonies if the murderer is 18 years old or older.

## Alcohol

You cannot purchase alcoholic beverages in the State of Colorado until you are 21 years old. You cannot have an adult buy alcoholic beverages for you if you are under the age of 21 years.

## Tobacco

You cannot purchase tobacco products in the State of Colorado until you are 18 years old. You cannot have an adult buy tobacco products for you if you are under the age of 18 years. (check this)

## Drunk Driving

If you have .10% of alcohol in their blood (BAC: blood alcohol content) while driving, you are drunk. (Figure how much this is if an adult has 5 liters of blood.) *.05 impaired*

## Gun Control

8 Colorado citizens may own guns. If you are ~~21~~, you can buy a gun after a 3-day (7) waiting period. Illegal guns include guns with a silencer, a machine gun, or a short rifle/shotgun. *21 for ~~hand~~ guns*

## Drugs

No person can make, own, or carry illegal drugs (e.g., cocaine, heroin, marijuana) or sell them to another person. Selling drugs to a person under age 21 is illegal.

## Seat Belts

Children under the age of 4 are required to be in safety seats when riding in a motor vehicle. In addition, drivers and front seat passengers must wear safety belts. *under 16 must be belted*

## School Attendance

A child between the ages of 7 and 16 must attend school (a public school, a parochial school, or a school at home). Exceptions are made for children who are ill, a child with a

physical/mental/emotional disability, a child who has graduated 12th grade, a child in the custody of a court, or a child who works (the court must approve).

## Corporal Punishment in School

Colorado has no laws about corporal punishment (spanking) in schools. This means that it is **not** a crime to spank a child in school for misbehavior.

## Prayer in School

The United States Supreme Court ruled prayer in public schools unconstitutional in 1962. Colorado does not have a law about prayers in schools, so the national rule applies. There is no law against a minute of silent meditation (thinking).

## Privacy of School Records

School records (grades, report cards, other records) are private. Teachers, administrators, parents (of the student), the student, and law enforcement officers do have access to these records.

## Minimum Wage

The United States government has set a minimum wage as of April 1, 1991, of \$4.25 per hour. This wage does not apply to all jobs. Babysitting, working on your family's farm, or chores at home are not covered by this law.

## Adoption

Any person in Colorado may be adopted. If you are under age 12, a court must approve the adoption. If your age is 12-20, both you and the court must approve the adoption.

## Marriage Age Requirements

Persons under age 16 must have permission of parents and a juvenile court judge to marry. Persons ages 16-17 can marry with a parent's permission. Persons age 18 and older can marry without a parent's permission.

## Legal Age

You are not considered to be an adult until age ~~21~~ 18 in Colorado. There are a few exceptions. You can sue, make a contract

(e.g., buy a car), consent to medical treatment, or be married without a parent's permission if you are age 18 or older.

### Driving Laws

Young people under 16 can operate motorized vehicles but only on private property, not on the public roads. For example, a young person can drive a tractor on a farm without getting a license.

### Sex and Incest

Sexual contact under the age of 15 by a member of the family or outside the family is against the law. Unwanted sexual contact at any age is against the law. Children cannot be photographed showing any sexual activity for any business purpose. Children cannot be sold or used as sexual objects. Girls under age must have their parent's permission or a judge's permission to have an abortion.

### Sources:

Only a few laws dealing with young people are covered here. Because laws change regularly, you should check a problem or a question you have with a state agency that deals with the law you want to know about. A librarian should be able to help you find the right person to speak to.

Leiter, Richard A., ed. *National Survey of State Laws*. Detroit: Gale, 1993.  
*A Citizen's Guide to Children's Laws*. League of Women Voters of Colorado (1600 Race Street, Denver, CO 80206), 1982.

↳ Mathena, Scott E.

update?

# Colorado State Officials

## State Officers

Roy Romer, Governor  
136 State Capitol  
Denver, Colorado 80203  
303-866-2471 Fax: 303-866-2003

Born Oct. 31, 1928, in Garden City, Kansas, Romer was educated at Colorado State University and the University of Colorado Law School. He served in the Colorado State House of Representatives from 1958 to 1962 and in the Colorado Senate from 1962 to 1966. A Democrat, he was elected governor in 1986. His current term ends in 1994.

Michael Callahan, Lieutenant Governor  
State Capitol Building, Room 130  
Denver, Colorado 80203  
303-866-2087

Gail Schoettler, Treasurer  
140 State Capitol Building  
Denver, Colorado 80203  
303-866-2441

Gail A. Norton, Attorney General  
110 16th St., 10th Floor  
Denver, CO 80202  
303-620-4500 Fax: 303-620-4130

Born March 11, 1954 in Wichita, Kansas, Norton married John Goethe Huges in 1990. She received a BA degree from the University of Denver. She has served as a judicial clerk, an assistant secretary in the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, an associate solicitor in the U.S. Dept. of the Interior, and a member of the General Assembly's Vision Colorado Committee. She served as State Attorney General beginning in 1991.

Natalie Meyer, Secretary of State  
1560 Broadway, #200  
Denver, CO 80202  
303-894-2200 Fax: 303-894-2242

Born May 20, 1930, in Henderson, NC, she married Harold Lee Meyer in 1951. She received a BA degree from the University of Northern Iowa the same year. She has been active in the Republican Party assisting in the campaigns of Congressman Bill Armstrong and Ronald Reagan. She became Secretary of State in 1983 and will end her term in 1995.

## Colorado Supreme Court Justices

Chief Justice: Luis Rovira (until 2003)

Associate Justices:

William H. Erickson (until 1995)  
Gregory K. Scott (until 1995)  
Howard M. Kirschbaum (until 1997)  
Anthony F. Volland (until 1999)  
Mary Mullarkey (until 2001)  
George E. Lohr (until 2003)

## State Capitol Directory

Information Center	303-866-3055
Bill Room	303-866-2340
Legislative Council	303-866-3521
Joint Budget Committee	303-866-2061
Legislative Legal Services	303-866-2045
Speaker of the House	303-866-2346
President of the Senate	303-866-3342
Republican Senators	303-866-4866
Democratic Senators	303-866-4865
All Representatives	303-866-2904
State Planning and Budgeting	303-866-3317
State Capitol Tour Desk	303-866-2604
State Capitol Switchboard	303-866-5000
Governor's Office	303-866-2471

## Writing a Letter

Use the addresses given above or write the person at the State Capitol Building, 200 East Colfax, Denver, CO 80203.

Address letters to the person using their title and last name; close with Sincerely Yours. For example:

Dear Governor Romer  
Dear Secretary Meyer  
Dear Senator \_\_\_\_\_  
Dear Representative \_\_\_\_\_

# Constitution of the State of Colorado

## A Summary

Note: The following outline of the Colorado State Constitution is an expanded version of the one found in the *Colorado Revised Statutes, 1973*. Its purpose is to help readers find articles and sections of interest faster than in the original. Because the expanded version is an interpretation of the intent of the original, readers should check the full constitution for the actual law. Copies of the constitution are available at almost every public library in the state.

Articles of current interest are “**Amendment One: The Taxpayer’s Bill of Rights**” (see Article 10, section 20) and “**Special Rights of Homosexuals**” (see Article 2, section 31).

### Preamble

We, the people of Colorado, with profound reverence for the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in order to form a more independent and perfect government; establish justice; insure tranquillity; provide for the common defense; promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the “State of Colorado.”

Note: numbers with missing information indicate repealed sections

### Article I: Boundaries of the State of Colorado

### Article II: Bill of Rights

1. All political power is to be in the people. All government originates from the people and government is established for the good of everyone.
2. The people may alter or abolish the form of government for the state within the framework of the U.S. Constitution.
3. Inalienable rights of the people include the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; of acquiring, possessing and protecting property; and of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.
4. Religious freedom is guaranteed to every citizen forever. No person can be denied any civil or political right based on their religion.
5. Freedom of Elections. Nothing may interfere with a person’s right to vote.
6. Equality of Justice. Every person has access to the courts and to a speedy trial.
7. A person’s property and body is protected from unreasonable searches and seizures. A warrant must be obtained by police containing a good reason for a search. Police can make reasonable searches.
8. Persons who commit a felony must be indicted (proof that there is good evidence) before the case can go to court.
9. Treason is defined.
10. Freedom of Speech and Press is defined as every person shall be free to speak, write, or publish whatever he will on any subject. (This law does not apply to young people under the age of 21)
11. Ex Post Facto laws may not be made. These are laws that people might like to apply before the law is made. There are exceptions.
12. There can be no imprisonment for debt unless a person has money and refuses to pay or the person is probably guilty of fraud.
13. Every adult has the right to bear arms but not concealed weapons. The rights of young people are being defined.
14. The state cannot take private property for public use without the consent of the owner. There are exceptions for building reservoirs, drains, ditches, and other public needs.
15. When the state takes property for public use, compensation is required.
16. In criminal prosecutions, the rights of the defendants are described.
- 16a. The rights of victims of a crime are described.
17. A witness may be held by police or put in jail just long enough to obtain a deposition (a description of the crime that was seen).
18. No person shall be compelled to testify against himself in a criminal case. A person can’t be tried twice for the same offense.



19. All persons, except murderers, have the right to bail (insurance money paid to the state guaranteeing that the person will appear in court when asked to do so).
20. Excessive bail, fines, or punishments may not be imposed.
21. The right of Habeas Corpus (freedom from unlawful restraint) may not be taken away except in case of rebellion, invasion, or public safety.
22. The state military is governed by the state government and may not tell the state what it can do.
23. Trial by jury is defined.
24. People have the right to assemble in meetings and can petition the government to have problems solved.
25. No person can have life, liberty, or property taken away without due process of law.
26. Slavery (involuntary servitude) is prohibited in Colorado except as a punishment for a crime.
27. Foreign-born people who become citizens of Colorado have the same property rights as native-born citizens.
28. The constitution does not define every right held by people. There are many other rights that are automatically protected.
29. Men and women have equal rights.
30. The official language of Colorado is English.
31. There is no protected status based on homosexual, lesbian, or bisexual orientation (declared unconstitutional by state courts; is being appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court).

#### **Article III: Distribution of Powers**

1. The powers of state government are divided into three parts: legislative, executive, and judicial.
2. Legislative powers are described briefly.
3. Executive powers are described briefly.
4. Judicial powers are described briefly.

#### **Article IV: Executive Department**

1. Officers and terms of office are described for governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, and attorney general.
2. The governor is the supreme executive of the state.
3. The election of state officers is described and defined.
4. Qualifications of state officers are listed.
5. The governor is the commander-in-chief of the militia.
6. Rules for appointment of officers when vacancies occur are given.

7. The governor may grant reprieves and pardons to persons convicted of a crime.
8. The governor may require information and reports from state officers and may give messages and information to the legislature. He must also be accountable for all moneys spent by the state and present a budget each session to the legislature.
9. The governor may convene the legislature or the senate for special reasons at times other than their regular meetings.
10. The governor may adjourn the legislature if the two houses disagree on an adjournment time.
11. Bills must be presented to the governor for signature. The governor may veto a bill and send it back to the legislature for further consideration. If two-thirds of both houses pass the same bill, then the bill becomes law without the governor's signature.
12. The governor may veto any item in an appropriation (spending) bill and send the expenditure back to the legislature for reconsideration.
13. Rules are given for the replacement of the governor or lieutenant governor in the middle of a term of office.
16. The executive branch must keep track of all money received and spent by the state.
18. The state seal is defined.
19. Salaries of officers are defined.
20. The superintendent of public instruction (now titled the commissioner of education) is the state librarian.
22. Principal departments in the executive branch are described.
23. A commissioner of insurance will be appointed.

#### **Article V: Legislative Department**

1. The general assembly of Colorado consists of a senate and a house of representatives. Each house is defined. The power of referendum is also defined where citizens can make laws themselves.
2. Rules are given for the election of members, their oath, and vacancies.
3. The terms of senators and representatives are given.
4. The qualifications of members are given.
5. The terms of senators rotate so that not all members are elected at the same time.
6. Salary and expenses of members are proscribed.
7. The rules of the general assembly are given, along with when they meet, terms of members proscribed, and committees defined.

8. No members of the general assembly can hold any other public office.
  10. Each house must choose its officers.
  11. A quorum (the number of members present for a vote to be taken) is defined.
  12. Each house makes and enforces its own rules.
  13. A journal or log of all proceedings and votes must be kept.
  14. The sessions of the general assembly are open to the public unless the business must be kept secret.
  15. Neither house can adjourn for more than three days when the other house is in session.
  16. Members of the general assembly cannot be arrested while the assembly is in session.
  17. All laws are passed using bills and amendments to bills.
  18. The first phrase of all bills must be: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado."
  19. Laws take effect as dated in the law. A bill may be introduced at any time during the session.
  20. All bills are referred to a committee as soon as they are introduced. Each bill must be printed for the use of the general assembly.
  21. Each bill contains one subject and has a title.
  22. Each bill must be read before the group on two different days and amendments printed before a final vote can be taken.
  - 22a. Political parties cannot require a member to commit beforehand how to vote.
  - 22b. No action can be taken against section 22a happening.
  23. Amendments to all bills require a majority vote.
  24. If amendments are proposed, the entire section of the bill affected must be voted upon.
  25. Special legislation (laws for specific people or organizations, etc.) may not be passed.
  - 25a. No more than eight-hour work days for miners or dangerous jobs are allowed.
  26. Each bill passed must be signed by the presiding officer.
  27. Officers and employees are described and their salaries defined.
  28. Extra compensation to officers, employees, or contractors is forbidden after the service has been performed and paid for originally.
  29. Contracts for facilities and supplies are specified.
  31. All revenue bills for the state must begin in the house of representatives.
  32. Appropriation bills are described.
  33. Rules for the disbursement of public money are given.
  34. Appropriations to private institutions are forbidden.
  35. The general assembly cannot delegate its power.
  36. Laws on investment of trust funds are given.
  38. Rules governing liability by the state are given.
  39. All orders and resolutions passed by the general assembly must be given to the governor for approval.
  40. It is unlawful to bribe a member of the general assembly to vote a certain way.
  43. If a member of the assembly has a personal interest in a bill (for example, if the bill would affect his business in some way), that member cannot vote on the bill.
- Congressional and Legislative Apportionments:
44. The general assembly must divide the state into congressional districts from which each member of the United States Congress is to be elected.
  45. The Colorado senate has 35 members; the house, 65 members; each is elected from a district.
  46. Senatorial and Representative Districts are defined.
  47. The composition of districts is defined.
  48. Rules are given for the revision and alteration of districts; the reapportionment commission is described.
  49. Appointment of the state auditor and the term, qualifications, and duties are given.
  50. The public funding of abortions is forbidden.
- Article VI: Judicial Department**
1. The courts of Colorado are defined to include a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, juvenile courts, and municipal courts, among others.
  2. The supreme court has power over Colorado cases and has control over all other courts in the state.
  3. Jurisdiction of the supreme court is defined, and that court may be asked by the governor or the assembly to give opinions on questions.
  4. The supreme court must meet at least twice each year.
  5. The supreme court has seven justices, one of which is elected as chief justice. Other officers of the supreme court are outlined.

7. Each supreme court justice serves for a term of 10 years.
8. Justices must have held a license to practice law in Colorado for at least 5 years to serve.

#### District courts:

9. District courts are defined and their jurisdiction is set.
10. Judicial districts are created and their boundaries are set.
11. Qualifications of district judges are set.
12. The district court must meet at least once a year in each county.

#### District Attorneys

13. District attorneys, election, term, salary, and qualifications are set.

#### Probate and juvenile courts:

14. Probate court, jurisdiction, judges, election, terms, and qualifications are set.
15. Juvenile court, jurisdiction, judges, election, terms, and qualifications are set.

#### County courts:

16. County judges, terms, and qualifications are set.
17. County courts, jurisdiction, and appeals are set.

#### Miscellaneous:

18. Compensation for justices and judges is defined and set.
19. Laws relating to courts must be uniform throughout the state and applied equally.
20. Rules for replacing vacancies are given.
21. The supreme court must make rules for all the courts in the state.
22. All cases heard by the courts must begin with the phrase "The People of the State of Colorado" and end with "against the peace and dignity of the same."
23. Judges must retire at age 72. Rules for removing judges from office are given.
24. The way in which justices of the supreme court are nominated is defined.
25. Rules for the election of justices and judges are given.
26. Special rules for Denver County judges are given.

### Article VII: Suffrage and Elections

1. Every citizen of Colorado 21 years and older may vote. Requirements for registration are defined.
  - 1a. Persons living on federal land in Colorado are eligible to vote.
  2. Women have the right to vote.
  3. The general assembly can decide how much education a person must have before being allowed to vote.
  4. Students away from home or persons in the military don't lose their right to vote.
  5. Voters may not be arrested (except for certain crimes) on election days while they are voting.
  6. You must be a registered voter in Colorado to run for a Colorado public office.
  7. General elections are held on the first Tuesday of October annually.
  8. Elections must be done by ballot or voting machine.
  9. Rules for illegal elections and witnesses are given.
  10. Prisoners may not vote.
  11. The general assembly must make laws to keep elections fair and honest.
  12. The general assembly is to assign courts to presides when election problems arise.

### Article VIII: State Institutions

1. Schools, jails, and houses established for blind, deaf, mute, and insane people are to be supported by the state.
2. The general assembly cannot change the location of the state capitol, but there are procedures to do so.
3. All the people of Colorado would have to vote to change the location of the capitol city.
5. Higher educational institutions (colleges, universities, etc.) are established and named.

### Article IX: Education

1. Supervision of schools is defined. The Board of Education for the state of Colorado is defined.
2. The state must establish and maintain a system of public schools.
3. Money designated to be spent on schools must be spent for that purpose.
4. County treasurers are to collect and disburse school funds.
5. Of what the school fund consists.
6. Each county may have a county superintendent of schools.

7. Aid to private schools, churches, and for sectarian purposes is forbidden.
8. Religious tests and race discrimination to attend schools are forbidden.
9. A state Board of Land Commissioners is established.
10. The Board of Land Commissioners has control of public lands.
11. Every child of sufficient mental and physical ability shall attend public school between the ages of 6-18 unless educated by other means.
12. Regents of the university are established.
13. A President of the university is to be appointed.
15. Boards of education for every school district are established and duties specified.
16. The general assembly may not prescribe textbooks to be used in the public schools.

#### **Article X: Revenue**

1. The fiscal (budget) year for the state of Colorado is Oct. 1 to Sept. 31.
2. The general assembly must levy sufficient taxes to pay for the costs of government each year (that is, they may not borrow like the federal government does year after year).
3. Taxes levied must be uniform across the state (that is, the state cannot levy 3% sales tax in one county and a different tax in another county or city).
4. Public property is exempt from taxes.
5. Property used for religious worship, schools, or charitable purposes is exempt from taxes.
6. Laws dealing with self-propelled equipment, motor vehicles, and certain other movable equipment are given.
7. Levying a municipal tax by the General Assembly is prohibited.
8. No county, city, or town can be released from taxation.
9. Relinquishment of power to tax corporations is forbidden.
10. Corporations are subject to tax.
11. The general assembly cannot levy more than a four mill tax on property.
12. The assembly must manage the public money through the State Treasurer, who must provide regular reports of spending.
13. Making a profit on public money is made a felony. But the state does invest public funds and uses the interest derived to support state projects.
14. Private property may not be taken for the public debt.
15. Boards of equalization are created and duties listed.

16. Appropriations may not exceed the taxes collected and exceptions to this principle.
17. An income tax may be levied.
18. License fees and excise taxes may be collected, and for what purposes are outlined.
19. State income tax laws are related to U.S. tax laws.
20. The taxpayer's bill of rights. This section is known popularly as "Amendment One." It requires the taxpayers to vote on all tax increases and bonded indebtedness.

#### **Article XI: Public Indebtedness**

1. The pledging of the credit of the state, county, city, town, or school district is forbidden.
2. No aid is to be given to corporations. There may be no joint ownership by state, county, city, town, or school district with corporations.
- 2a. A student loan program is established.
3. Limitations of the public debt of the state are made.
4. A law regulating debt.
5. How to create a debt for public buildings.
6. Laws dealing with local government debt.
7. The state and political subdivisions may give assistance to any political subdivision.
8. City indebtedness; ordinance, tax, and water obligations are excepted from other laws.

#### **Article XII: Officers**

1. The general assembly can suspend a state officer under certain circumstances. State officers serve until their replacement begins to serve.
2. Personal attention to the duties of a state office is required. That is, a person cannot hold a state office and spend their time vacationing.
3. Persons who collect state money must deposit that money with the state, or that person is disqualified from office.
4. No person convicted of embezzlement of public moneys, bribery, perjury, or solicitation of bribery is eligible to hold any public office.
5. Investigation of state and county treasurers for suspected problems is outlined.
6. Bribery of officers is defined.
7. Bribery and corrupt solicitation is defined.
8. The oath of civil officers is printed.
9. Where oaths of office are filed.
10. Each person elected to an office must prove his or her qualifications.
11. Elected public officers; their term, salary, and vacancy.

13. The State Personnel Board and State Personnel Director are created.
14. Veterans' preference.

#### Article XIII: Impeachments

1. The House impeaches; the Senate tries; and rules of conviction, when the Chief Justice presides.
2. Who is liable to be impeached; judgment rule for those impeached; no one may be barred from prosecution.
3. Officers are not subject to impeachment but are subject to removal from their positions.

#### Article XIV: Counties

1. Counties of the state are defined.
2. The general assembly cannot change a county seat.
3. Changes in county boundaries require the approval of the voters of the counties.
4. A new county shall pay a proportion of the debt of the old county.
5. If a part of a county is taken away, it shall pay a proportion of the debt of the old county.

#### County officers:

6. County commissioners; their election and terms of office.
8. County officers; their election, term, and salary.
9. How vacancies are filled.
10. Any person holding a county office must prove qualifications.
12. Other county officers are defined.
13. Classification of cities and towns.
14. Existing cities and towns come under the general laws.
15. Compensation and fees of county officers are defined.
16. County home rule is established.
17. County service authorities are defined.
18. Intergovernmental relationships are defined and authorized.

#### Article XV: Corporations

1. Rules for charters or grants prior to 1876.
2. Corporate charters are created by general law.
3. The state has the power to revoke, alter, or annul charters.
4. Laws dealing with railroads; common carriers; their construction and intersection.
5. Consolidation of parallel lines by different railroad companies is forbidden.

6. Equal rights of the public to public transportation.
7. Existing railroads are to file for acceptance of their constitution.
8. The law of eminent domain; police power is not to be abridged.
9. Fictitious stocks and bonds are unlawful.
10. Rules for foreign corporations are given.
11. Street railroads must have the consent of the municipality.
12. Retrospective laws may not be passed.
13. Laws governing the consolidation of telegraph lines are given.
14. Laws governing railroad or telegraph companies consolidating with foreign companies are given.
15. Contracts with employees releasing them from liability are void.

#### Article XVI: Mining and Irrigation

##### Mining:

1. A Commissioner of Mines is appointed.
2. Ventilation in mines is prescribed; employment of children is prohibited.
3. Drainage in mines is specified.
4. Rules governing mining and metallurgy as public institutions are given.

##### Irrigation:

5. Water in streams is public property.
6. Laws dealing with the diversion of unappropriated water; priorities for preferred uses are established.
7. Right-of-ways for ditches and flumes are proscribed.
8. County commissioners may fix rates for water; when they may do so.

#### Article XVII: Militia

1. Persons who are subject to service in the state militia.
2. Organization, equipment, and discipline of the militia.
3. How officers are to be chosen.
4. Armories are established.
5. Exemption to service rules in time of peace are stated.

#### Article XVIII: Miscellaneous

1. Liberal homestead and exemption laws are required.

2. Lotteries are allowed under very strict guidelines.
3. The general assembly may pass arbitration laws.
4. A felony is defined.
5. Laws concerning spurious and drugged liquors are given.
6. Laws are to be made for the preservation of forests.
7. Laws covering land value increases are given; arboreal planting is exempt.
8. How laws are to be published.
9. Limited gaming is permitted.
- 9a. U.S. senators can only serve two consecutive terms. U.S. representatives can only serve six consecutive terms.

#### **Article XIX: Amendments**

1. How a constitutional convention may be called.
2. How amendments to the constitution may be adopted.

#### **Article XX: Home Rule of Cities and Towns**

1. Home rule is defined and described, and incorporation laws are given.
2. Officers of cities and towns are outlined.
3. How transfer of government from counties to cities takes place.
4. The charter for the city of Denver is described.
5. How new charters, amendments or measures are created.
6. Home rule for cities and towns is defined.
7. The City and County of Denver is a single school district.
8. Conflicting constitutional provisions which might be applied to cities and towns are declared inapplicable.
9. Procedures and requirements for adoption of home rule are given.

#### **Article XXI: Recall from Office**

1. State officers may be recalled.
2. How a recall petition is to be created.
3. Resignation of state officials; how vacancies are to be filled.
4. Limitations on recall; how municipal corporations may adopt recall and when.

#### **Article XXII: Intoxicating Liquors**

1. Repeal of intoxicating liquor laws.

#### **Article XXIII: Publication of Legal Advertising**

1. Publication of proposed constitutional amendments and initiated and referred bills to the general public is prescribed.

#### **Article XXIV: Old Age Pensions**

1. The fund is created.
2. How moneys are allocated to the fund.
3. Persons who are entitled to receive pensions.
4. The State Board of Public Welfare will administer the fund.
5. Laws governing revenues for the Old Age Pension Fund are continued.
6. Establishes a basic minimum award.
7. Creates a Stabilization Fund and a Media Care Fund.
8. The fund is to remain inviolate.
9. The effective date of the Fund.

#### **Article XXV: Public Utilities**

Rules governing utilities are given.

#### **Article XXVI: Nuclear Detonations**

1. Nuclear detonations are prohibited; exceptions to this law follow:
2. An election is required.
3. Certification of indemnification is required.
4. This article is self-executing.
5. Severability.

#### **Article XXVII: Great Outdoors Colorado Program**

1. Great Outdoors Colorado Program is created.
2. A trust fund is created.
3. How moneys are allocated to the trust fund.
4. All moneys deposited in the fund must be spent for the purpose of the fund.
5. Trust fund expenditures allowable are outlined.
6. The State Board of the Great Outdoors Colorado Trust Fund is created.
7. The Fund has no effect on Colorado water law.
8. Lottery funds allocated to this fund are in addition to regular funding, not a substitution for it.

9. No money can be used to acquire property of condemnation through the power of eminent domain.
10. If the state acquires property, payments in lieu of taxes will be made.
11. Effective date.

#### Schedule

1. All laws remain until they are repealed.
2. Contracts, recognizances, and indictments.
3. Territorial property vests in the state.
4. Duties of the General Assembly.
5. Transition for Supreme and District Courts.
6. Judges and District Attorneys; their terms commence with the filing of their oath.
7. Seals of the Supreme and District Courts.
8. Probate and County Courts.

9. Terms of the Probate Court and Probate Judge apply to the County Court and the County Judge.
10. County and Precinct Officers.
11. How vacancies in county offices are to be filled.
12. The constitution takes effect on the President's proclamation.
13. Laws governing the first election/contest.
14. Canvass of the first election.
15. Senators and representatives; their districts.
16. Canvass for the congressional elections.
17. Restrictions are removed from the first session of the General Assembly.
18. Canvass for the First General Assembly.
19. Presidential Electors for 1876.
20. Presidential Electors after 1876.
21. Expenses of the Convention.
22. Recognizances, bonds, and payable to people continue.

#### Sources:

*Colorado Revised Statutes, 1973.* Denver, Colo.: Bradford Publishing, 1973.  
*Colorado Revised Statutes, 1993 Cumulative Supplement.* Denver, Colo.: Bradford Publishing, 1993.

1994

# Governors of Colorado

## Territorial Governors

1861-1862	William Gilpin	1869-1873	Edward M. McCook
1862-1865	John Evans	1873-1874	Samuel H. Elbert
1865-1867	Alexander Cummings	1874-1875	Edward M. McCook
1867-1869	A. Cameron Hunt	1875-1876	John L. Routt

## State Governors

1879-1883	Frederick Walker Pitkin (b. Aug 31, 1837 - d. Dec 18, 1886)	Republican
1883-1885	James Benton Grant (b. Jan 2, 1858 - d. Nov 1, 1911)	Democrat
1885-1887	Benjamin Harrison Eaton (b. Dec 15, 1833 - d. Oct 29, 1904)	Republican
1876-1879	John Long Routt (b. Apr 25, 1826 - d. Aug 13, 1907)	Republican
1887-1889	Alva Adams (b. May 14, 1850 - d. Nov 1, 1922)	Democrat
1889-1891	Job Adams Cooper (b. Nov 6, 1843 - d. Jan 20, 1899)	Republican
1891-1893	John Long Routt (b. Jan 13, 1891 - d. Jan 10, 1893)	Republican
1893-1895	Davis Hanson Waite (b. Apr 9, 1825 - d. Nov 27, 1901)	Populist
1895-1897	Albert Wills McIntire (b. Jan 15, 1853 - d. Jan 30, 1935)	Republican
1897-1899	Alva Adams (b. May 14, 1850 - d. Nov 1, 1922)	Democrat
1899-1901	Charles Spaulding Thomas (b. Dec 6, 1849 - d. Jun 24, 1936)	Democrat
1901-1903	James B. Orman (b. Nov 4, 1849 - d. Jul 21, 1919)	Democrat
1903-1905	James Hamilton Peabody (b. Aug 21, 1852 - d. Nov 23, 1917)	Republican
Jan.-Mar. 1905	Alva Adams (b. May 14, 1850 - d. Nov 1, 1922)	Democrat
Mar. 17, 1905	James Hamilton Peabody (b. Aug 21, 1852 - d. Nov 23, 1917)	Republican
Mar. 1905-1907	Jesse Fuller McDonald (b. Jun 30, 1858 - d. Feb 25, 1942)	Republican
1907-1909	Henry Augustus Buchtel (b. Sep 30, 1847 - d. Oct 22, 1924)	Democrat
1909-1913	John Franklin Shafroth (b. Jun 9, 1854 - d. Feb. 20, 1922)	Democrat
1913-1915	Elias Milton Ammons (b. Jul 28, 1860 - d. May 20, 1925)	Democrat
1915-1917	George Alfred Carlson (b. Oct 23, 1876 - d. Dec. 6, 1926)	Republican
1917-1919	Julius Caldeen Gunter (b. Oct 31, 1858 - d. Oct 26, 1940)	Democrat
1919-1923	Oliver Henry Nelson Shoup (b. Dec 13, 1869 - d. Sep 30, 1940)	Republican
1923-1925	William Ellery Sweet (b. Jan 27, 1869 - d. May 9, 1942)	Democrat
1925-1927	Clarence J. Morley (b. Feb 9, 1869 - d. Nov 15, 1948)	Republican
1927-1933	William Herbert Adams (b. Feb 15, 1861 - d. Feb 4, 1954)	Democrat
1933-1937	Edwin Carl Johnson (b. Jan 1, 1884 - d. May 30, 1970)	Democrat
1937	Ray H. Talbot (b. Aug 19, 1896 - d. Jan 31, 1955)	Democrat
1937-1939	Teller Ammons (b. Dec 3, 1895 - d. Jan 16, 1972)	Democrat
1939-1943	Ralph L. Carr (b. Dec 11, 1887 - d. Sep 22, 1950)	Republican
1943-1947	John Charles Vivian (b. Jun 30, 1887 - d. Feb 10, 1964)	Republican
1947-1950	William Lee Knous (b. Feb 2, 1889 - Dec 13, 1959)	Democrat
1950-1951	Walter Walford Johnson (b. Apr 16, 1904 - Mar 23, 1987)	Democrat
1951-1955	Daniel Isaac Thornton (b. Jan 31, 1911 - d. Jan 18, 1976)	Republican
1955-1957	Edwin Carl Johnson (b. Jan 11, 1955 - d. Jan 8, 1957)	Democrat
1957-1963	Stephen L. R. McNichols (b. Mar 17, 1914 - )	Democrat
1963-1973	John A. Love (b. Nov 29, 1916 - )	Republican
1973-1975	John David Vanderhoof (b. May 27, 1922 - )	Republican
1975-1987	Richard David Lamm (b. Aug. 3, 1935 - )	Democrat
1987-	Roy Romer (b. Oct. 31, 1928 - )	Democrat

## Sources:

*American Leaders 1789-1991: A Biographical Summary.* Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly, 1991.  
*Collier's Encyclopedia.* New York: Macmillan, 1988 (article on Colorado)



# Kids, Guns, and Crime

The Colorado Legislature, in a special session on September 11, 1993, enacted the following laws to help combat problems with young people:

## Handguns:

Possession of a handgun by a person under 18 is a Class 2 misdemeanor crime. Punishment: up to one year in jail and \$1,000 fine. A repeat offense is a Class 5 felony. Punishment: up to ~~three~~ <sup>3</sup> years in jail and \$100,000 fine. Youth convicted of possessing a handgun must spend five days in jail.

Furnishing a gun for a juvenile is a Class 4 felony. Punishment: maximum of six years in jail, \$500,000 fine.

Exemptions for possessing a gun are for youths who are hunting, target-shooting, taking part in organized competition, or traveling to and from such events, provided the handgun is unloaded. Also exempt are youth who are on family property or who have their parents' permission to have a weapon for self-defense in their homes. If a young person is carrying a gun in the car, it must be unloaded and kept locked in the trunk of the car or in some other locked place.

## Knives:

If a knife is under 3 1/2" long, it can be carried in a pocket or purse. If longer, it must be carried outside the body such as in a sheath on the belt, otherwise it is considered a concealed weapon. It is illegal to possess a switch blade, an angel blade, or any other spring-loaded knife. It is illegal to bring any kind of knife to school.

## Youth Offender System:

A new Youth Offender System has been created in the Department of Corrections for youth ages 14-17 who are accused of Class 1, 2, or 3 felonies

involving violence. These young people can be charged as if they were adults. Hard-core troublemakers are to be kept away from youth arrested for less serious crimes, which puts them into a tougher system run by the state's adult prison system. If you commit a felony, you will be charged in an adult court where you will have to earn rewards such as time for recreation and watching television.

## Swift Justice:

Any juvenile caught with a gun will be jailed immediately and must be brought to trial in 60 days. (This provision is under judicial review.)

## Special Jails:

The Denver Reception and Diagnostic Center will house up to 96 juveniles (1994).

An 80-bed "boot camp" for juvenile offenders will be located at the Division of Youth Service, Lookout Mountain, in Golden (1994).

## Other Laws:

Juveniles aged 14 or older charged with a violent crime will have their names and the names of their parents made public.

Parents of children charged with a crime must attend court hearings with their children.

School districts can combat crime and violence including banning of gang-related insignias and removal of graffiti.

Schools are encouraged to teach concepts of ethics and morality in daily classes.

Counties may enact laws dealing with loitering (hanging out) and graffiti.

People and organizations are encouraged to seek solutions to juvenile crime.

# Kids Rights United Nations

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) tries to help children all over the world. They have helped get children immunized against diseases in many developing countries, and have supplied food, clothing, and medical supplies. In 1959, they wrote a document called "The Universal Declaration of the Rights of the Child." It has 10 points and is meant to help all children in all countries.

1. All children shall be treated as equals. No matter who your parents are, where you live, what you believe and how you worship, you shall be treated with respect and offered the best the world has to give.
2. All children shall be protected so that they may grow up in freedom and with dignity.
3. Each child shall be entitled to a name and a country to call his or her own.
4. Each child is entitled to grow up in a healthy environment, including shelter, food and a place to play.
5. Children with special needs will be cared for, including medical care and education to meet their special needs.
6. All children are entitled to grow up in a family. If they cannot be cared for by their own family, they shall be loved and cared for by others in the world to form a new family.
7. All children have the right to an education so that each child may learn how best to make his or her contribution to his or her world. Children shall also be given time for play and to learn from their play.
8. In times of trouble, children shall be the first to receive help and protection. The future depends on kids.
9. Children shall be protected against all forms of cruelty and neglect, and from those who would use them badly.
10. All children shall be raised with tolerance, freedom and love. In this way they shall grow up and promote peace and understanding throughout the world.

## Sources:

"Colorado Kids." *The Denver Post*, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1993.

# National Agencies Dealing with Children

Adam Walsh Child Resource Center  
7812 Westminster  
Westminster, CA 92683  
714-898-4802 Fax 714-892-6803

Child Find of America, Inc.  
P.O. Box 277  
New Paltz, NY 12561  
914-255-1848 Fax: 914-255-5706

Crime Stoppers International, Inc.  
3736 Eubank N.E., Ste. B-4  
Albuquerque, NM 87111  
505-294-2300 Fax: 505-294-6479

National Center for Missing and Exploited  
Children  
2101 Wilson Blvd., Ste. 550  
Arlington, VA 22201  
800-843-5678 Fax 703-235-4069

National Child Safety Council  
P.O. Box 1368  
Jackson, MI 49204  
517-764-6070

National Council on Crime & Delinquency  
685 Market St. #620  
San Francisco, CA 94105  
415-896-6223 Fax: 702-784-6628

National Park Service  
12795 W. Alameda Pkwy  
Lakewood, CO 80225  
303-969-2000

National Safety Council  
1121 Spring Lake Dr.  
Itasca, IL 60143-3201  
708-285-1121 Fax: 708-285-1315

National Wildlife Federation  
1400 16th St. NW  
Washington, DC 20036-2266  
202-797-6800 Fax: 202-797-6646

Operation Lookout - National Center for  
Missing Youth  
P.O. Box 231, 6912-220 St. SW, #102  
Mt. Lake Terrace, WA 98043  
206-771-7335 Fax: 206-672-1491

U.S. Bureau of Land Management  
1037 20th St.  
Denver, CO 80202  
303-236-2100

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
134 Union Blvd  
Denver, CO 80228  
303-236-7904

United States Forest Service  
P.O. Box 25127  
Denver, CO 80225  
303-236-9431

U.S. Geological Survey  
Rocky Mountain Mapping Center  
P.O. Box 25046, Federal Center  
Mail Stop 504  
Denver, CO 80225  
303-639-1515

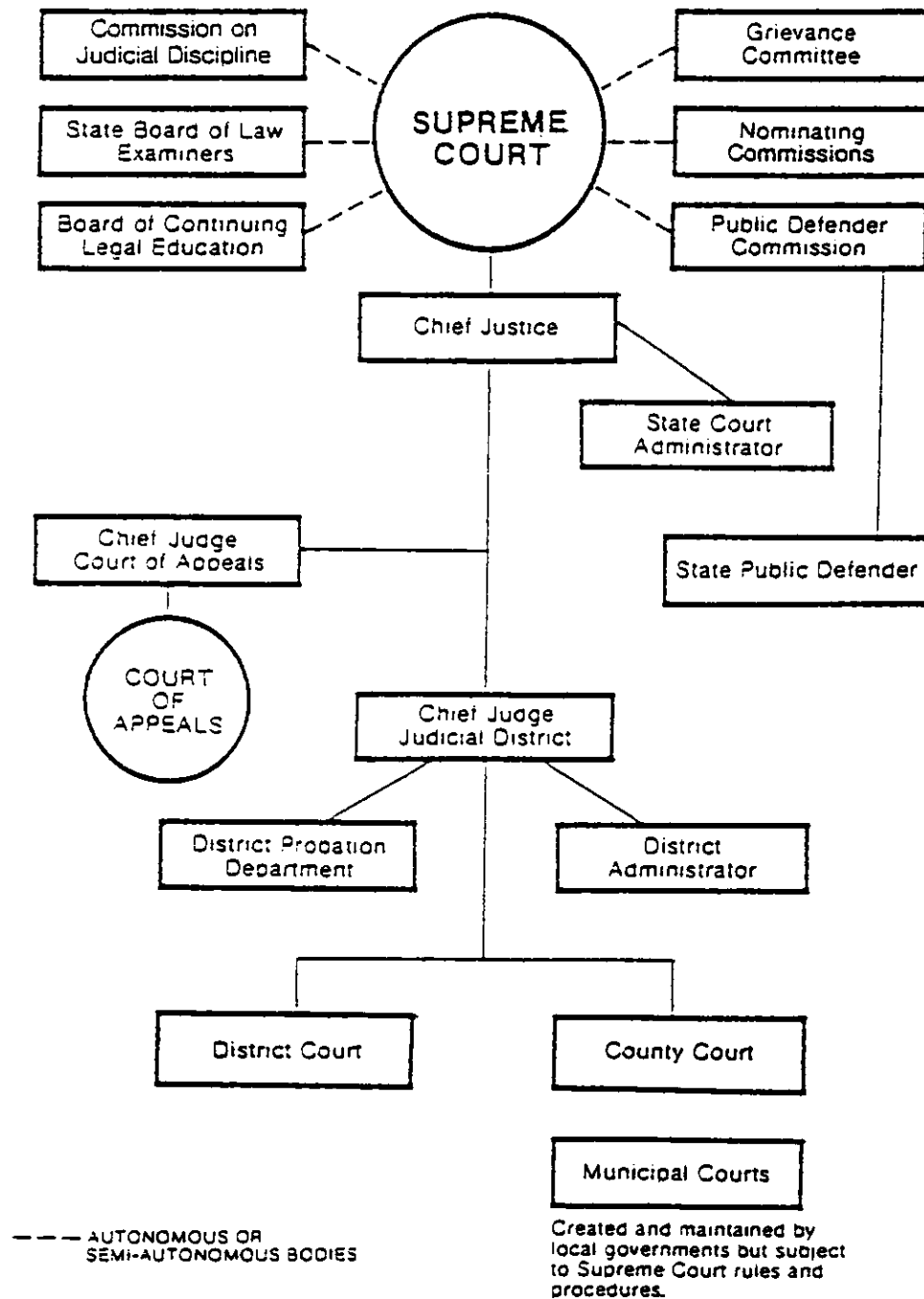
Has maps of many areas throughout the  
West. Check with them when visiting out-of-  
the-way places.

Vanished Children's Alliance  
1407 Parkmoor Ave., Ste. 200  
San Jose, CA 95126  
408-971-4822 Fax: 408-971-8516

## Sources:

*National Directory of Law Enforcement Administrators, Correctional Institutions, and Related Agencies.* 1992-93  
ed. Stevens Point, Wis: SPAN Publishing, 1992.

# Organizational Chart of the Colorado Judicial System



# State Agencies for Youth

Child Support Enforcement Director  
1575 Sherman St.  
Denver, CO 80203-1714  
303-866-5700  
Fax: 303-866-4214

Provides help to get child-support money from a parent who is not paying.

Child Welfare Services  
Department of Social Services  
1575 Sherman St.  
Denver, CO 80203-1714  
303-866-5700  
Fax: 303-866-4214

Provides help for child abuse and neglect, adoptions, custody, and mentally retarded children.

Colorado Division of Parks and Recreation  
1313 Sherman St.  
Denver, CO 80203  
303-866-3437

Manages all of the state parks and recreation programs. A good source of information for visiting places throughout the state.

Colorado Division of Vital Records  
Department of Health  
4300 Cherry Creek Dr., South  
Denver, CO 80222-1530  
303-692-2200

Birth and death records are kept here. Marriage records are available from counties.

Colorado Division of Wildlife  
6060 Broadway  
Denver, CO 80216  
303-297-1192

Manages hunting, fishing, game preserves, and endangered species programs, and suggests laws dealing with the environment.

Colorado Division of Youth Services  
Department of Institutions  
4255 S. Knox Ct.  
Denver, CO 80236-3198

Provides help about young people who are in juvenile correctional institutions.

Colorado Geological Survey  
1313 Sherman St. #715  
Denver, CO 80216  
303-866-2611

Provides maps for the state. Check with them for maps of out-of-the-way places.

Department of Education and Colorado State Library  
201 E. Colfax Ave.  
Denver, CO 80203-1714  
303-866-6600  
Fax: 303-830-0793

Provides help with educational matters. The state library can provide help to school and public libraries and answer reference questions not answerable in your local library.

Department of Social Services  
Office of Investigations  
1575 Sherman St.,  
Denver, CO 80203-1714  
303-866-2074

Investigates fraud and abuse cases.

Department of Social Services  
Teen Parent Program  
1575 Sherman St.  
Denver, CO 80203-1714  
303-866-5960

Provides help with adolescent pregnancy.

Division of Refugee Assistance  
Department of Social Services  
789 Sherman St., Suite 250  
Denver, CO 80203-3530  
303-863-0838

Provides help with immigration issues.

## Sources:

Weinstein, Amy J., ed. *1993/94 Public Welfare Directory*. Washington, D.C.: American Public Welfare Association, 1993.

# State Symbols

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# Colorado State Animal

## Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep

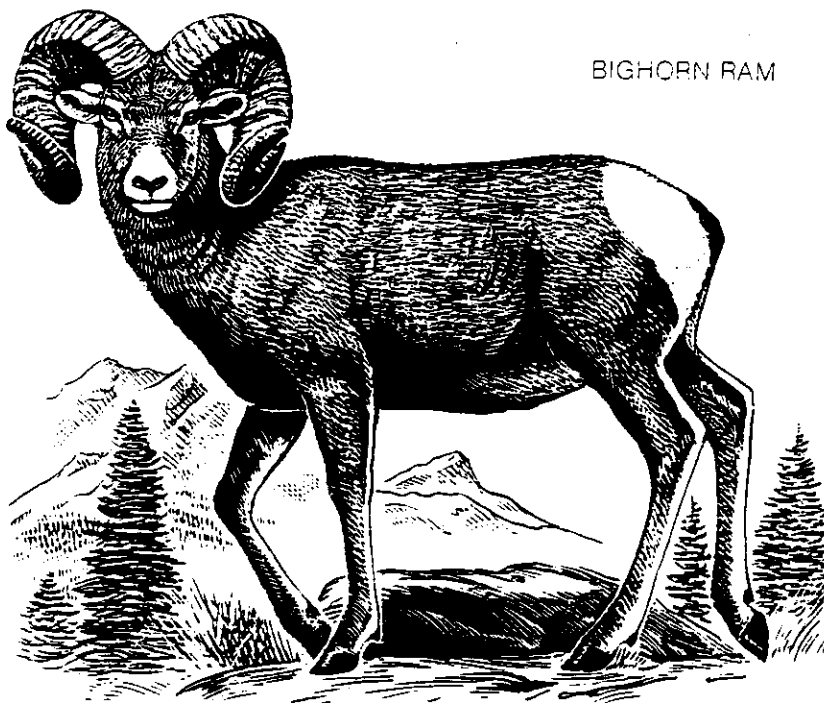
**Common name** Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep

**Scientific name:** *Ovis canadensis*

**Description:** 3-4 feet tall from ground to shoulder; females weigh 150 pounds; males weigh 350 pounds; grayish-brown color with a cream/white rump patch. Males have massive curled horns.

**Food:** grasses and flowers.

**Range:** Found in rocky, steep country, including mountains and canyons, usually above 8,000 feet.



BIGHORN RAM

The Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep was named as Colorado's state animal on May 1, 1961. There are many of these large and beautiful animals in both Colorado and Wyoming. They can often be seen in the high mountains in places like Pike's Peak, Mount Evans, and Rocky Mountain National Park.

The females (ewes) have curving horns and stay together with their young (lambs). The males, with their beautiful curled horns (which can weigh up to 50 pounds), also stay together but separate from the females. The horns of the male are remarkable things. Each year, a small ridge of new growth is added to the male's horns as they grow larger and heavier. Like tree rings, these ridges can be counted to tell how old the sheep is.

Mating season is the most exciting time to watch the males, because this is when they compete for the right to father the herd. The fight between two males is called rutting. Two males who decide to fight first back a long way away from each other. Then they rush toward each other, often at 50 miles per hour.

At the last moment, they rear up on their hind legs and butt their mighty horns. Their heads and horns act something like an automobile's shock absorbers. Neither sheep will be hurt, but the sound of the ramming can be heard a mile away! One of the sheep will finally let the other have mastery over the herd.

Ewes give birth in June. By the time the lambs are three days old, they can follow their mothers through the steep mountain rocks. When the male lamb is three years old, he will leave the ewes and join the males.

The head of the Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep appears on the seal of the Colorado Division of Wildlife. You may be able to see herds of the animals near Gerorgetown, Poudre Canyon, Big Thompson Canyon, Rocky Mountain National Park, Salida, Buena Vista, Love's Ranch (near Mr. Princeton), Avalanche Creek, Rifle, Derby Creek, Gunnison, and Ouray. Check with the Colorado Division of Wildlife for a current location.

### Sources:

"Gary Gerhardt's Nature Notebook: Bighorn Sheep." *Rocky Mountain News*, December 17, 1992.

*Colorado Traveler: Wildlife: A Guide to Colorado's Unique Animals*. Frederick, Colo.: Renaissance House, 1987.

Illustrations from the Colorado Division of Wildlife brochure "Game Animals of Colorado"

# Colorado State Bird

## The Lark Bunting

**Common name:** Lark Bunting

**Scientific name:** *Calamospiza melanocorys*

**Description:** Males are black with a white wing spot. Females are streaky brown with a brown spot on their cheek and a light spot on their wings.

**Song:** Warbled trills. Call note sounds like "hoo-ee."

**Range:** Found in most grassland areas under 8,000 feet.

**Food:** Grasshoppers, insects, and weed seeds.



In 1928, the Larimer County School children voted on a state bird and presented a list of 34 possible birds. The lark bunting was their first choice, with 1,367 votes, followed by the mountain bluebird, with 659 votes. On December 28, 1928, a meeting of northeastern Colorado chambers of commerce endorsed a recommendation by Roy M. Langdon, a Fort Collins teacher, "to have the lark bunting or western bob-o-link made the official state bird of Colorado."

A bill was presented to the legislature in January 1929. Langdon prepared a lengthy illustrated brochure on the lark bunting, listing 17 reasons why it should be chosen. He emphasized that to qualify as a state bird, a species should be conspicuous, numerous, distinctive, and typical of Colorado; it should be useful and beautiful; and it should sing an inspiring song and possess strong sentimental appeal.

Langdon described the song of the lark bunting as portraying "the glory that was and the everlasting joy that is in living in

Colorado." Furthermore, he said, the black-and-white markings were "colors best and most economically adaptable to trade mark and letterhead use." The House passed the bill for the lark bunting, but the Senate did not.

Meanwhile, Katherine L. Craig, who was the state superintendent of public instruction, wanted other birds to be considered. She encouraged all the children of Colorado to study birds, and both she and the children were making lists of birds they liked. Some people wanted to choose a bird that stayed in Colorado all year round. The lark bunting, they said, migrated every fall down into Mexico.

On Arbor Day, 1930, school children all over the state voted. The winner was the meadowlark, which received 41,504 votes. The lark bunting did not even appear on this ballot. As the meeting for the general assembly approached, the war for the state bird was pursued on three fronts. Craig was spearheading the drive for the meadowlark.



Langdon, by now president of the Colorado Audubon Society, was rallying support for his choice. Directing the fight for the bluebird was a Boulder birdcaller and naturalist, Charles Bowman Hutchins.

Never before had the state's politicians become embroiled in such a bizarre battle. House Bill No. 222, "A bill for an act in relation to the state bird" and relating specifically to the lark bunting, was introduced by Kitty Brighton of Trinidad on January 20, 1931, the 14th day of the 28th general assembly. The new bill was assigned to the committee on corporations.

Hutchins came down to Denver and exhorted the legislators to designate the bluebird, not the lark bunting, as the official Colorado bird. Hutchins even whistled a few bars of the bluebird's mating song.

On March 5, Craig, armed with her Arbor Day ballot, marched over to the capitol and buttonholed a number of the representatives, urging that they "give another good work for the meadow-lark." By this time, she was dealing the lark bunting an uphill fight, even having organized the state's women's clubs against that bird.

The legislative galleries were packed the next day, Friday, with 121 Fort Collins high school seniors in the governmental classes that Langdon had brought down for educational purposes. On the platform was displayed a newly painted portrait of the lark bunting done by a Fort Collins professor's daughter, Jane Irwin.

Langdon's 15-minute speech ended with: "Solons of Colorado, let us declare the day of due recognitions at hand...Give us the only bird that meets all the qualifications for the effective role of state bird; give us the lark bunting." Thereupon ensued, much to the delight of his applauding pupils, a short but heated debate between Langdon and Craig over the virtues of their respective birds. The state superintendent emphasized that the school children had obviously shown preference for the meadowlark; Langdon countered that these same children had been denied the opportunity to vote on the lark bunting.

By this time, the press was in the fight. *Nature Magazine* of Washington, D.C., deplored Colorado's choice of either the bluebird or the meadowlark because other states had already claimed these birds. A Denver newspaper columnist nominated the dodo and added that the swallow, stool pigeon, and night owl should be considered. After that, the "Otis Chapter of the Liberty League" shipped a live night owl (actually a rare snowy owl) to provide the legislature with a demonstration of the superiority of this bird. Finally, however, the lark bunting bill was passed by House and Senate.

On April 29, while Langdon, his wife, and his 3-year-old son looked on, Governor Billy Adams signed the state bird bill. The governor, in a jovial mood during the half-hour ceremony, insisted that Langdon pronounce the scientific name of the new official bird.

#### Sources:

Beidleman, Richard G. "The School Children and the State Bird." *Empire Magazine/Denver Post*. no date available.

"Colorado Needed a Bird, Got One After Much Fluttering of Feathers." *Denver Post*, Sept. 20, 1987, p. 2.

*Colorado: The Centennial State*. Prepared by the American Junior Red Cross, Denver Chapter in cooperation with Denver Public Schools. Denver, Colo.: American Junior Red Cross, 1958.

"Lark Bunting." "Gary Gerhardt's Nature Notebook". *Rocky Mountain News*, July 30, 1992.

Midwest Research Institute and Capper Press. *The Colorado Quick-Fact Book*. Topeka, Kans.: Capper Press, 1992.

# Greenback Cutthroat Trout

## The Colorado State Fish



**Common name:** Greenback Cutthroat Trout

**Scientific name:** *Oncorhynchus clarki stomias*

### Description:

The colorful cutthroat trout named for the crimson slash-mark on each side of the throat beneath the lower jaws is only found in a handful of headwater streams in the Arkansas and South Platte river drainages. Cutthroat were the only trout found in Colorado when the white man arrived on the scene. Unfortunately, this beautiful fish is extremely susceptible to environmental changes wrought by people. Reduced flows, increased temperatures, pollution and siltation of streams, and the introduction of other species of trout have caused a drastic reduction in the original range of Colorado's only native trout.

The natural distribution of this species extends from southern Alaska to northern California on the Pacific Coast, and inland throughout the upper Columbia and Missouri river basins, the upper Colorado River and Rio Grande drainages, the Great Basin, and on the east slope of the Rockies in Colorado in the Arkansas and South Platte river systems. The wide geographical distribution and local variability in coloration and other characters caused numerous species of cutthroat trout to be described. Presently all these varied forms from diverse river basins are recognized as a single species, *Salmo clarki*.

Originally in Colorado, cutthroat trout were found in suitable waters in the Colorado River basin, the Rio Grande drainage, and the upper sections of the Arkansas and South Platte river systems. Evidently no trout were present in the North Platte basin until introduced by humans.

The general life history and ecology of the cutthroat trout are similar to their near-relative, the rainbow trout, except that the cutthroat prefer the colder waters and are typically found in the very headwaters of high mountain streams and in mountain lakes, whereas the rainbow trout thrive in warmer lakes and streams at lower elevations.

The cutthroat trout spawns in the spring from April to June depending on water temperature. Spawning takes place in gravel areas in running water. The female constructs a nest by scooping out a depression in the gravel with her body and fins. The fertilized eggs are buried in the gravel by the female and the fry emerge

later in the summer.

In small streams, the maximum size may be no more than 9 or 10 inches, but in lakes with an adequate food supply, cutthroat trout may attain weights of five pounds or more.

The cutthroat is opportunistic in its feeding; a wide range of aquatic and terrestrial insects and invertebrate animals typically form the staple diet, but small fish, mice, and frogs are consumed for variety when available. The cutthroat trout is quite susceptible to angler's lures and baits in streams, but in high mountain lakes larger cutthroat trout may become extremely difficult to catch by the average fisherman.

Cutthroat and rainbow trout freely hybridize if they occur together. The resultant offspring is a rather gaudily colored trout possessing characteristics of both parent species.

Most cutthroat trout streams are remote from civilization and the populations are maintained by natural reproduction. Most high mountain lakes, however, do not have adequate tributary streams for successful spawning and the cutthroat trout fishery is maintained by periodic stocking of young fish dropped into the lakes from a plane. Eggs are taken from wild populations, hatched in a State fish hatchery and the young fry and fingerlings stocked soon after. --written by Robert J. Behnke, Colorado Cooperative Fishery Unit.

### Naming as state fish:

Until 1994, the rainbow trout had been the unofficial state fish of Colorado. In 1994, the Colorado Trout Unlimited Group and the Division of Wildlife asked House Majority Leader Tim Foster and Senator Tilman Bishop, both Republicans from Grand Junction to sponsor a bill naming the greenback cutthroat trout as the state fish. Recently, the fish had been removed from the endangered list of animals to the threatened category.

House Bill 1164 was signed into law by Gov. Roy Romer on March 15, 1994. Romer said he wished the bill had a provision "that the governor was mandated, ordered, to spend X-days a year out there searching for the state fish. I really enjoy trout fishing. I just don't get a chance to do it."

Sources: *Rocky Mountain News*, March 16, 1994. Woodling, John. *Game Fish of Colorado: An Identification Guide for Sport Fish Commonly Caught in Colorado*. Colorado Division of Wildlife, 1980.

## Colorado State Flag

Mrs. Jules La Barthe, a member of the Denver chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR), was reading an article in the Denver Post on Saturday, November 12, 1910, about the flag of Rhode Island. The author wrote, "Help rescue state flags from the obscurity in which they now rest." Mrs. La Barthe was immediately interested, because Colorado had no state flag. She took her state flag idea to the DAR and began to work for her goal. Although she died soon thereafter, Mrs. La Barthe's idea was pursued by others.

A committee consisting of Mrs. W. W. Kirby (chair), Mrs. W. R. Hoch, and Mrs. W. C. Ferril did a great deal of research and found that a few years earlier, on April 9, 1907, the Colorado Senate had passed a bill entitled "An Act to Create a State Banner for the State of Colorado." The bill called for the state coat of arms to be placed on a dark blue background. They also found an actual flag in the governor's office.

The committee considered a number of designs. Andrew Carlisle Carson, President of the Ohio Society group of the Denver DAR, submitted the favored design. The committee then sent a bill to the legislature, which repealed the earlier design and replaced it with the new one. "It consists of two horizontal stripes of Yale Blue, with one white stripe (all of equal width) between, with a large red "C" with gold center at the end, near the pole" said the committee's report.

The bill was presented to the legislature by Senator W. H. Sharpley and passed both houses on May 6, 1911. The flag was officially adopted on June 5, 1911. It flew for the first time on May 30, 1911, over the Grand Army of the

Republic parade in Denver. On August 1, 1911--Colorado Day--the Colorado flag and the American flag were hoisted together for the first time in City Park in Denver. The law has been changed twice (February 28, 1929, and March 31, 1964) to get the law to agree with how flag makers were sizing and positioning the "C" on the stripes.

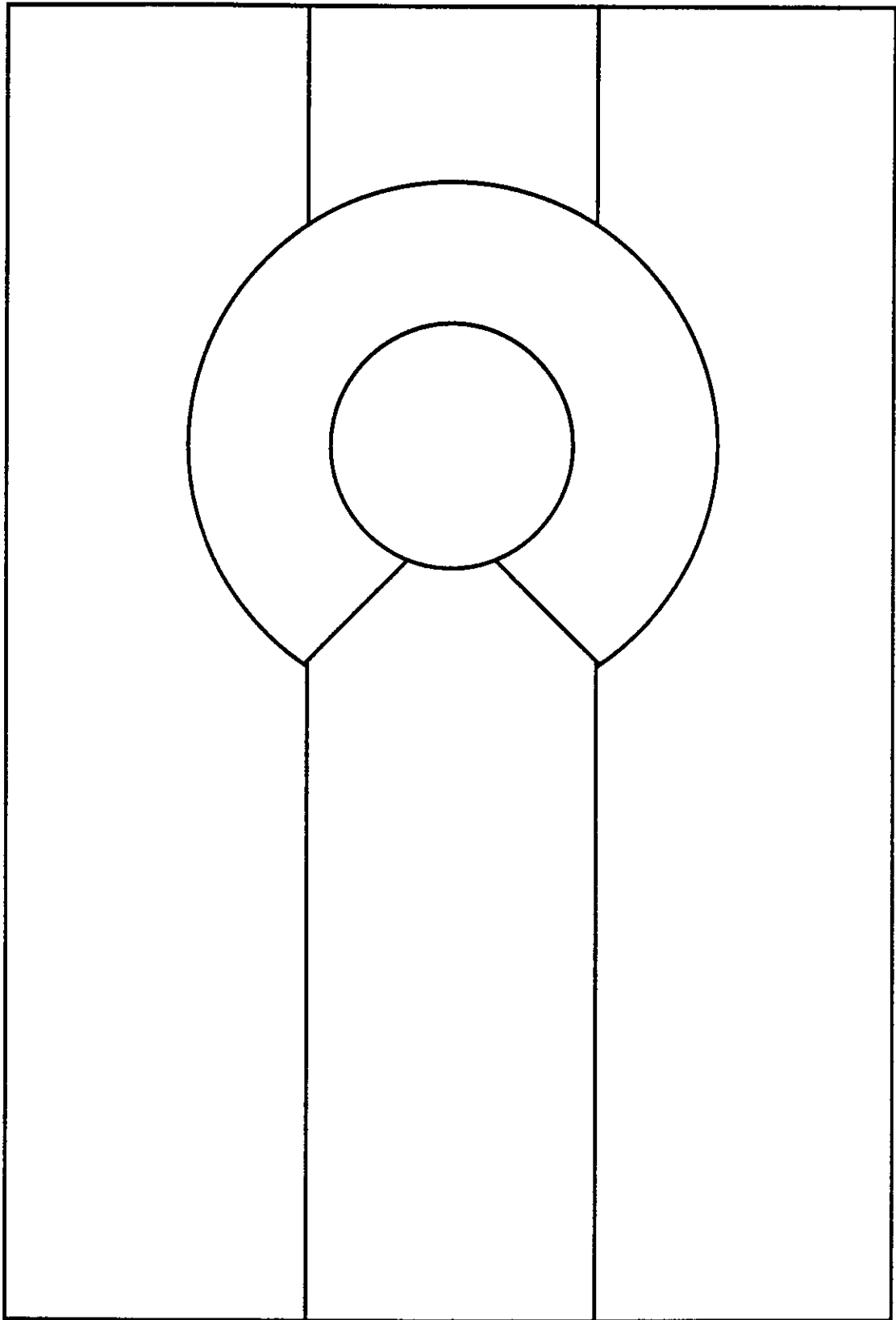
To popularize the flag design, the DAR printed thousands of postcards in color and distributed them to school children all over the state requesting that they mail them to friends all over the country.

The significance of the flag is as follows:

- The red C stands for *Colorado*, a Spanish word, meaning "red."
- The C also stands for *centennial*. Colorado was admitted to the Union in 1876, the 100th anniversary of American independence.
- The C also stands for *columbine*, the Colorado state flower.
- The gold center symbolizes the wonderful sunshine so abundant in the state.
- The gold center also represents the most precious metal, gold, which occurs often in Colorado.
- The Yale blue stripes stand for the blue skies of the Rocky Mountain region.
- The white stripe signifies silver, which is more plentiful in Colorado than in any other state.
- The blue and white stripes together stand for the colors of the state flower, the Colorado blue columbine.
- The interlaced gold and silver cords symbolize the union and harmony of the people of the state.

Source:

Documents at the Colorado Historical Library.



# Colorado State Flower

## Colorado Blue Columbine

**Common name:** Colorado blue columbine

**Scientific name:** *Aquilegia coerulea*

**Description:** Lavender-blue petals surrounding white petals with a yellow center.

**Range:** Found in almost all the mountainous areas of Colorado between 8,000 to 10,000 feet. There are more than 70 species of columbines, 30 of which grow in North America.



When Major Stephen Long's party was exploring Colorado on the way to Yellowstone in 1820, one of the party, Edwin James, a biologist, collected a Rocky Mountain columbine to record in his journal of plants. In his diary, James said of his walk up a mountain near Palmer Lake: "In an excursion from this place, a large species of columbine, somewhat resembling the common one of the gardens. It is heretofore unknown to the flora of the United States, to which it forms a splendid acquisition....It inhabits shady woods of pine and spruce within the mountains, rising sometimes to the height of three feet...If it should appear not to have been described, it may receive the name of *Aquilegia coerulea*."

The Colorado blue columbine was selected on Arbor Day, April 17, 1891, by a vote of school children from a list of more than 50 possible flowers. In Denver, 1,200 children gathered at their schools to plant trees and prepare for the vote. Nearly 15,000 of the 22,300 children participating voted for the columbine. The cactus was second, with 1,027 votes. Everyone except the legislature assumed that the blue columbine was now the state flower.

In January of 1899, the ladies of the Cripple Creek Women's Club discovered that

the columbine had never legally become the state emblem. They brought this matter to the attention of Senator Kennedy, who came to the rescue and prepared a bill (Bill No. 261) for the purpose. On March 10, 1899, the bill passed unanimously. Later laws protected the new state flower from needless destruction or waste. It became unlawful on public lands to "tear said flower up by the roots" or to take more than 25 blossoms in any one day. Also, the flowers couldn't be picked on private land without consent. Violators were liable to fines of \$5 to \$50. A few years later, when a state song was chosen, it was "Where the Columbines Grow."

The meaning of the columbine is as follows: The lavender-blue petals represent the blue skies of the state; the white petals, the snow of the mountains; and the yellow center, the gold in the hills.

The Colorado blue columbine grows all over the state of Colorado at elevations of 8,000 to 10,000 feet. At the lower elevations, the flowers are darker sky-blue to lavender, but as the elevation increases, the flowers fade almost to a creamy white. Both bees and hummingbirds are attracted to the sweet nectar produced by the plant.

### Sources:

Brochures from the Colorado State History Museum library.

Beidleman, Richard G. "The Colorado Columbine." *The Colorado Quarterly*, University of Colorado, vol. 7, no. 1, Summer 1958.

Meaning of the state flower from a letter from Maxine Benson, State Historian, dated May 16, 1968 (courtesy of the Colorado Historical Society).

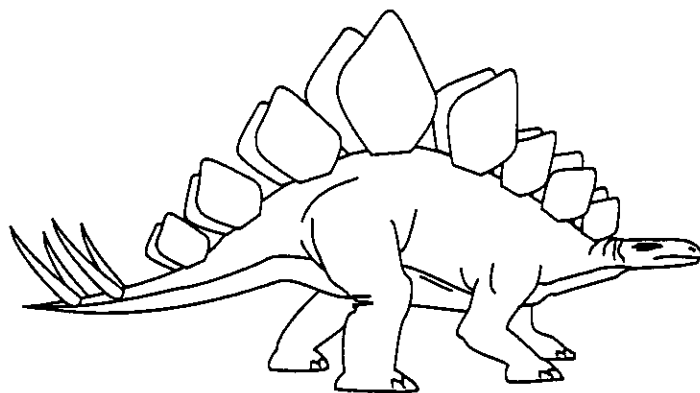
# Colorado State Fossil Stegosaurus

In the fall of 1980, Ruth Sawdo's fourth grade class at McElwain Elementary School in Thornton were studying dinosaurs when one of the students, Troy Hancock, suggested that the class ask the Colorado State Legislature to adopt the stegosaurus as the state fossil. The students did not just pick this animal out of a book. In their studies, they discovered that the first fossil remains of the stegosaurus ever unearthed were found near Morrison, not far from their school. They also discovered that Canon City High School students had dug up a whole stegosaurus, which is now on display at the Denver Museum of Natural History.

One of the children's mothers was Senator Poly Baca Barragan, and when the children became interested, Senator Barragan began to help. Thus, the children learned a great deal about lawmaking and the democratic process. They discovered that their goal was very difficult to reach because many legislators do not like "frivolous" legislation when there are so many more pressing problems to be considered.

The students began to publicize their bill not just to legislators but also through the news media. Many people heard of their project and became interested. Jeff Finkle, a grandson of Karl Kessler, the scientist who discovered the stegosaurus, came to their school and presented them with some fossils that were found near Canon City. Finkle, who was an amateur archaeologist, told the students about the unique rock formation in Fremont County near Canon City, which is 3 billion years old and one of the few places on Earth where one can see certain formations.

The students prepared and submitted a bill to the Senate and, during the spring of 1981, plead the case before a committee and lobbied for the bill. The Senate passed their bill and sent it along to the House. But the House did not pass the bill, and so as the students faced the summer, they seemed to have failed. Then one of the legislators told them that it was very common to have bills pass one house and not the other and that sometimes it took a number of times for a bill to become law. Heartened, the children made plans for the fall. Before they left for the summer, they wrote and produced a play called "McElwain's Magic Egg," in which they "hatched" the first dinosaur egg in 160 million years.



When they returned to school in September 1981, they planned a luncheon at their school and invited 65 members of the legislature. (A picture of their invitation is shown here.) They used that luncheon to present their case. In addition, the children sent out calls for help to many other schools. (Their letter is included here.)

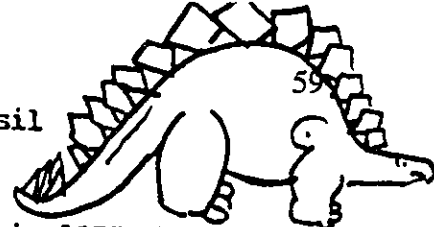
The students then scheduled a visit to Governor Lamm's chief lobbyist, Buie Seawell. They brought many reporters to the meeting with them. They then met with the governor asking for their bill to be included in his proposed legislation agenda. He said, "Gee, it's really tempting to make an exception," meaning that he has certain standards for items he places before the Legislature in even-numbered years: They should be very serious matters. But he was impressed with the youngsters' lobbying efforts and told them that he would think about it.

The bill was re-introduced in 1982 to the legislature, but when the legislature failed to take up the matter, Governor Lamm decided to do something about it himself. On April 28, 1982, he came to Thornton and signed a proclamation naming the stegosaurus as the state animal. He explained to the students how he as governor had the power to declare what he did, but the legislature could overrule him later if they decided to do so. To date, they have not done so.

Sources: News clippings and documents at the Colorado Historical Society Library.

## STEGGY'S STORY

### SB270 Stegosaurus for Colorado State Fossil



#### Why Stegosaurus???

The first stegosaurus was found in Morrison, Colorado in 1877, by Arthur Lakes - later a professor of Colorado School of Mines.

The Stegosaurus in the Denver Museum of Natural History is one of only six such stegosaurus specimens nor on public display anywhere in the country. This stegosaurus was found 10 miles north of Canon City by F. C. Kessler & students of Canon City High School.

Finding stegosaurus, an herbivore, helps uncover some of the story of the earth, and the type of environment found in Colorado and the Rocky Mountain States years ago. Stegosaurus, an armored plant eater, inhabited the higher ground between the swamps and marshes.

#### Why Write???

This year is Governor Lamm's call year. In January the governor will issue his list of topics for the legislature to act upon. Letters need to be sent to convince Governor Lamm to list as a topic the designation of stegosaurus as our state fossil. Letters educate, inform and convince! Many people will be lobbying for their bill. Let's not be missed - put Stegosaurus for state fossil on the list.

Write: Governor Lamm  
Executive Chambers  
136 State Capitol  
Denver, Colorado 80203

#### Why a state fossil???

Eight states have official state fossils - California (Smilodon)  
Georgia (Shark's Teeth)  
Louisiana (Palm Wood)  
Massachusetts (Dinosaur Tracks)  
Nebraska (Mammoth)  
New Mexico (Coelophysis) passed April 1981  
Nevada (Ichthyosaur)  
North Dakota (Teredo Wood)  
Colorado (Stegosaurus ???)

also 5 more have state stones, rocks or gems which are fossil associated such as fossil wood. Colorado's geologic history should be recognized more fully with a state fossil.

#### Why Lobby???

##### Schools - Libraries - Museums

Create a learning experience

Stegosaurus can be involved - Displays, contests, Art, and poems. Endless ideas can be involved!

##### Activities

Dinosaur Units

Colorado History

Earth Science

Letter Writing

Plays

Colorado government (How to Pass a Bill)

Newspapers - publicity

Creative Writing

----and the list goes on---

Everyone can be LOBBYISTS for this kind of bill. Visit the Denver Museum of Natural History's dinosaur hall.

This bill would not cost Colorado money but those to profit will be: STUDENTS, MUSEUMS, ADULTS, TOURISM (T-shirts, pencils, bumper stickers and pride in another symbol which represents Colorado so well.

REMEMBER: Colorado's heritage - past, present, and future belongs to all of us.

In 1980 - idea - colossal  
 Colorado should have a state fossil!  
 We've just begun in '81  
 Let's get it through in '82!  
 Write Governor Lamm, your senator and representative  
 To cast a vote for You!

Why didn't SB270 pass in 1981?

The Senate passed SB270. The bill was then assigned to the Health, Education, welfare, and Institutions Committee. Time was never given for the bill to be heard, consequently a "blast in" vote was tried and SB270 lost 39 - No - 24 Yes. Most legislators vote along party lines in a "blast in".

Many legislators wrote back and said if at first you don't succeed, try, try again! SB270 is a grass roots bill which was properly lobbied and honestly researched. Colorado has a rich history of dinosaur fossils.

Write your Legislator: Representative (Full Name)  
 or Senate (Full Name)  
 Colorado House of Representatives  
 or Colorado Senate  
 State Capitol Building  
 Denver, Colorado 80203

If we can answer any questions please call 287-8086 or write:

McElwain School  
 1020 Dawson Drive  
 Denver, Colorado 80229

Also we will mail T-Shirts (\$5.00) or pencils (15¢) with which <sup>have</sup> Stegosaurus-Colorado State Fossil printed on them.



## Colorado State Gemstone Aquamarine

Aquamarine is found on one of Colorado's highest mountains, Mt. Antero, not far from Salida. The gem was recognized by the state legislature on April 30, 1971.

The name *aquamarine* is taken from the Latin term *aqua marina*, or "sea water." It refers to a deep blue type of beryl, a mineral that contains traces of iron. Common beryl, a close relative of aquamarine, is of great importance as a source for beryllium, a metal essential for nuclear reactors, rocket fuel, and neon signs. It is also used to make metal stronger for use in airplanes, bicycle parts, and fishing rods. In ancient times, Greek doctors used water in which a beryl crystal had been soaked to treat kidney and bladder stones, and sailors carried aquamarines to ensure the good graces of Poseidon, god of the sea. Doctors in the Middle Ages used it as a remedy for gas and to relieve asthma and liver problems.

Beryl occurs in many colors, from the rich green of emerald to aquamarine

blue, golden yellow, peach, and even red. The most common color is an opaque, milky green. The most valuable form of beryl is the emerald. The aquamarine is a blue-green gem variety of beryl. It ranges in color from ice blue to light blue green and is often made into jewelry. Aquamarine sometimes forms crystals as large as 200 pounds. The most common place to find aquamarine is in Brazil, but it also can be found on the island of Madagascar; in Namibia, Zambia, Mozambique, and the Ural Mountains of Russia; and, of course, in small amounts in Colorado. You can see an exhibit of many aquamarine stones at the Denver Museum of Natural History in the Coors Mineral Hall.

A true aquamarine shows a deeper color when viewed in one direction than if viewed in another. Some aquamarines can be simulated by heating common greenish beryls until they take on the aquamarine color.

## Colorado State Seal

Lewis Ledyard Weld, a native of Connecticut and graduate of Yale, was the first secretary of the Colorado Territory; he designed the Colorado State Seal. It was adopted by the first territorial assembly in a joint resolution on November 6, 1861. (Almost immediately afterward, Weld enlisted in the Union Army to fight in the Civil War and died as a lieutenant colonel in the Army of the Potomac.) When the territory became a state in 1876, "State of Colorado" and "1876" were added to the seal he designed.

The seal is circular in form, two and one-half inches in diameter, with the following device inscribed thereon: "an heraldic shield bearing in chief, or upon the upper portion of the same, upon a read ground, three snow-capped mountains; above, surrounding clouds; upon the lower part... upon a golden ground, a miner's badge, as prescribed by the rules of heraldry; as a crest, above the shield, the eye of God, being golden rays proceeding from the lines of a triangle; below the crest and above the shield, as a scroll, the Roman fasces,...bearing upon a band of red, white, and blue the words, 'Union and Constitution'; below the whole, the motto, 'Nil Sine Numine', the whole to be surrounded by the words, 'State of Colorado' and the figures '1876'."

There is meaning to some of the parts of the seal. The eye represents the all-seeing eye of God, which was a common symbol in many ancient civilizations showing that someone is watchful of every human act. The fasces, a bundle of elm or birch rods bound tightly together by red thongs and containing a battle axe with its blade projecting from the side and near one end of the bundle, was a symbol carried by public officials attending Roman emperors as an indicator of authority and power. The fasces also means a Republican form of government (a type of government, not a political party). The story is that a Roman father, seeking to teach his children the importance of living and acting in unity, shows his sons how easy it is to break a single rod. Then he shows the children that when he ties up many rods, one for each of his sons, he cannot break the bundle. The three snow-capped mountains represent the Colorado mountain ranges. The miner's badge, pick, and sledge-hammer symbolize how important mining has been to the state. The phrase "nil sine numine" is

a very loose translation from Latin that Weld said meant "nothing without the Deity."

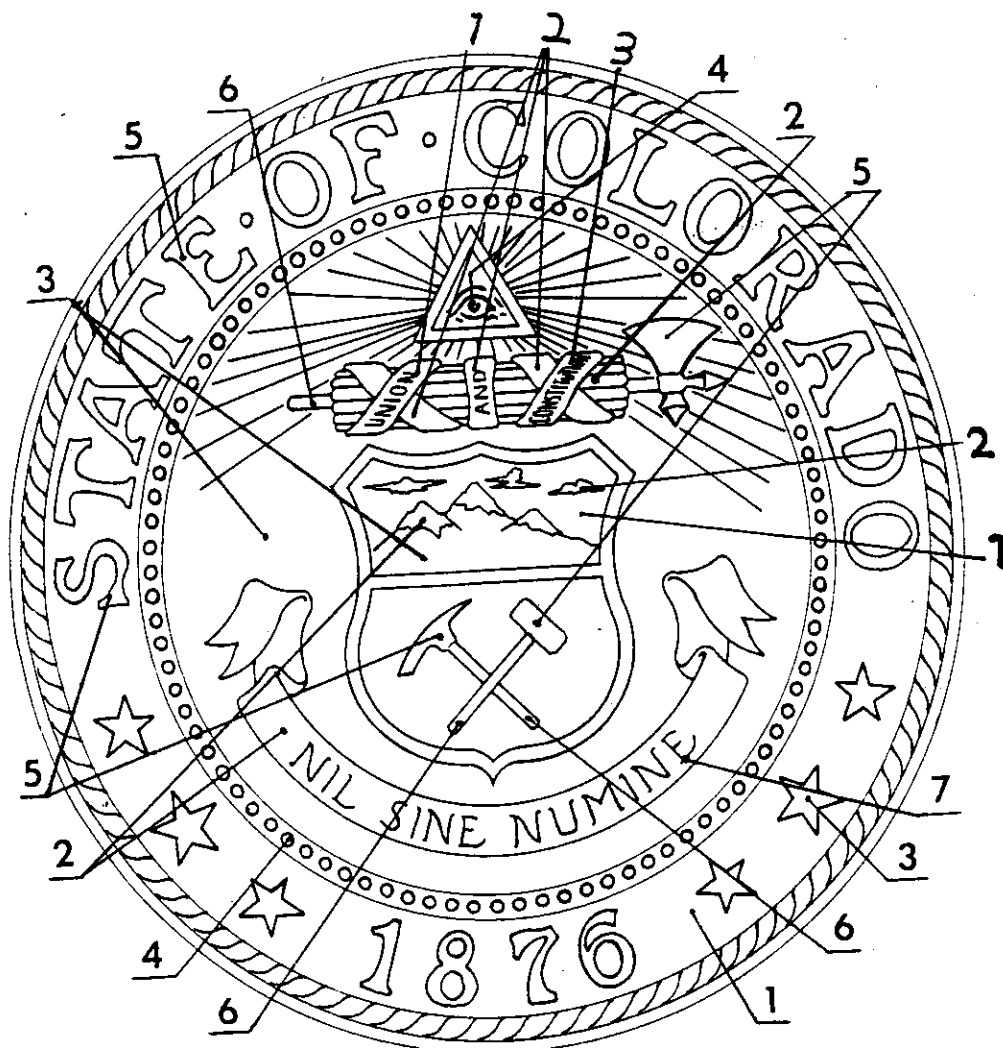


The colors of the seal were not complete in the original act of the legislature. In 1976, a coloring contest was held to determine them. The winner was Stephanie Samaras, a fourth grader. The official colors are now a deep blue for the mountains and circular background, bright red for the sky and outer circle, silver for the lettering and tools, and gold on the seal background and eye of God (*Denver Post*, May 21, 1976). Stephanie's design was chosen from 4,110 submitted from 319 Colorado elementary schools. The entries were judged for "Originality, symbolic use of color, compatibility of color and design," according to Secretary of State Mary Estill Buchanan. Hilary Barber of Sierra Elementary School in Arvada was the second-place winner, and Dan Ochsner of the Open Living School in Evergreen came in third.

Another group of school children questioned the state seal in 1958. Fifteen pupils at First Creek School in Denver (grades 1-8) noticed that there were stars on the state seal now, but not on the original one. They asked their teacher, "What do the stars mean?" "How many stars should there be?" The children found some seals with four stars, some with six. Although they did a lot of research at the State Historical Society and at the Denver Public Library, they never found the answer to their question. The stars were probably added by an artist who wanted to balance the name of the state and the year of admittance to the Union. The first engraver of the seal also made changes of his own. More mountain peaks were added, and the flying ends of the ribbon bearing the motto were shifted upward.

Sources: Articles at the Colorado History Museum: Lee, Betty Jean. "Stars on Seal Stymie Pupils." *Denver Post*, Oct. 5, 1958.





Some of the many decisions facing Stephanie Samaras when she painted the winning version of the Colorado state seal were what to color the rings, the tools, the eye of God, the

stars and the letters. The colors she chose were 1—red, 2—white, 3—dark blue, 4—gold, 5—silver, 6—brown and 7—black. Her colors have been proclaimed the official ones.

### State Seal Coloring Guide

## Colorado State Song Where the Columbines Grow

In August 1896, Dr. Arthur J. Fynn, superintendent of the Alamosa Public Schools, traveled in the southwestern part of Colorado with three companions to visit several Indian villages in the area. They traveled by horse and spring wagon slowly enough to observe the countryside. So impressed with the flowers were the four that the companions urged Dr. Fynn to write a song about the land of the columbines. Some time later, Fynn wrote "Where the Columbines Grow." It was first published in 1911.

The song was submitted to the state legislature, and after much lobbying and a performance of the song by Fannie Frake, it was made the official state song. Governor George A. Carlson signed the bill on May 8, 1915.

The song was immediately criticized because it does not mention the state of Colorado either in the title or in the lyrics. Several attempts were made to replace it, especially in 1917, when four new songs were considered. At that time, Fynn asked the Arvada School Choir to sing his song for the state legislature. When they heard it, they let the song remain.

### Sources:

Written story by Harry Dichter and Clarence H. Hogue: "State Songs and Their Stories," courtesy of the Colorado Historical Museum.

Shockey, Terry L. "The State Song that Forgot to Mention the State," *Colorado Heritage*, spring 1992, pp. 28-35.

The Colorado state song is in the public domain.

In 1921, Fynn wrote a fourth verse that mentions Colorado but that was never added to printings of the sheet music:

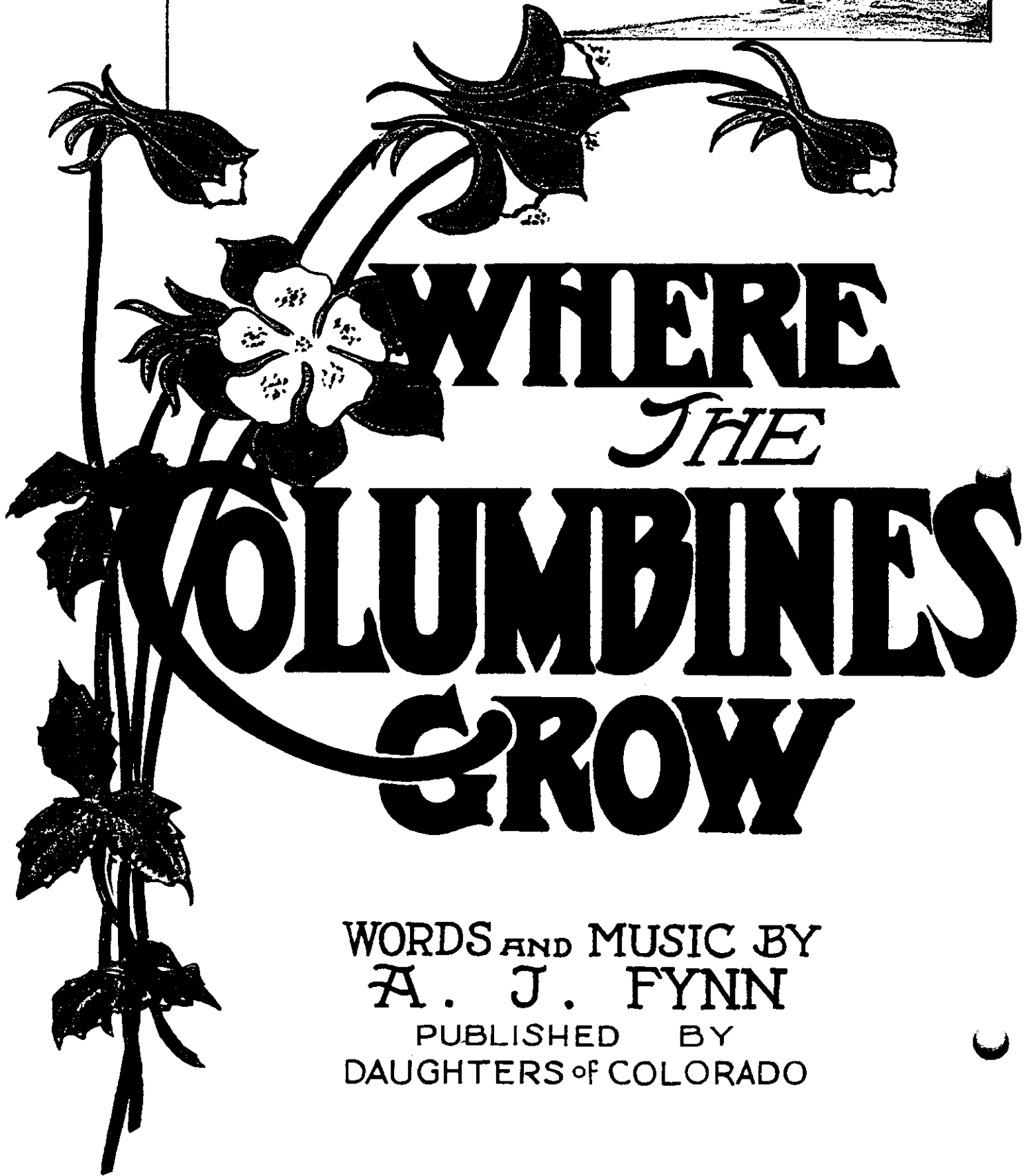
*From the far eastern prairie and lakeland  
From still farther lands by the sea,  
Over perilous paths to our mountains,  
Came the pioneers, fearless and free.*

*They came with the bold resolution  
A commonwealth here to create,  
And the watchword they bore  
Was the name we adore,  
"Colorado," the columbine state.*

In 1947, an attempt was made to have another song, "Hail Colorado," become the state marching song along with "Where the Columbines Grow." There is some confusion as to whether the marching song was actually approved. In 1969, another effort was made to discard "Columbines" and substitute Up With People's rousing "Colorado" (sometimes know as "If I Had a Wagon," or "Onward and Upward"), written by Madeline Beckman. After many debates, the idea was dropped.

DEDICATED TO THE COLORADO PIONEERS<sup>66</sup>

ADOPTED, 1915, BY THE COLORADO LEGISLATURE AS THE OFFICIAL STATE SONG.



WHERE  
*THE*  
COLUMBINES  
GROW

WORDS AND MUSIC BY  
A. J. FYNN

PUBLISHED BY  
DAUGHTERS OF COLORADO

# Where The Columbines Grow

A. J. FYNN

## Valse Moderato

The first system of the piano accompaniment for the 'Valse Moderato' section. It consists of two staves, treble and bass clef, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The music features a series of chords and melodic lines in the right hand, and a bass line in the left hand.

The second system of the piano accompaniment, including a vocal line. The vocal line is on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The lyrics are: "Where the snow - y peaks gleam in the moon - -  
The bi - son is gone from the up - -  
Let the vi - o - let bright - en the brook - -". The piano accompaniment continues below the vocal line.

The third system of the piano accompaniment, including a vocal line. The vocal line is on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The lyrics are: "light, A - bove the dark for - ests of pine, \_\_\_\_\_ And the  
land, The deer from the can - yon has fled, \_\_\_\_\_ The  
side, In sun - light of ear - li - er spring, \_\_\_\_\_ Let the". The piano accompaniment continues below the vocal line. The tempo marking *Piu Lento* is above the first part of the system, and *Tempo* is above the second part.

*rit.*

wild foam-ing wa-ters dash on - - ward To-ward lands where the  
 home of the wolf is de - sert - - ed, The an - te - lope  
 clo - ver be - deck the green mead - - ow, In days when the

*a tempo*

trop - ic stars shine; ——— Where the scream of the bold moun - tain  
 moans for his dead, ——— The war - whoop re - ech - oes no  
 o - ri - oles sing, ——— Let the gold - en - rod her - ald the

*Piu mosso*

ea - gle ——— Re - sponds to the notes of the dove ——— Is the  
 lon - ger, ——— The In - di - an's on - ly a name, ——— And the  
 au - tumn; ——— But, un - der the mid - sum - mer sky, ——— In its



*Piu lento*

pur - ple robed West, the land that is best, The  
 nymphs of the grove in their lone - li - ness rove, But the  
 fair West - ern home, may the col - um - bine bloom Till our

pi - o - neer land that we love.  
 col - um - bine blooms just the same.  
 great moun - tain riv - ers run dry.

CHORUS *a tempo*

*accel.*

*accel.*

'Tis the land where the col-um-bines grow, — O-ver-looking the plains far be-low, — While the

*rit.*

cool sum-mer breeze in the ev-er-green trees Soft -ly sings where the colum-bines grow. —

SOPRANO

*a tempo* *accel.*

'Tis the land where the columbines grow, — Over looking the plains far below, — While the

ALTO

*a tempo*

'Tis the land where the columbines grow, — Over looking the plains far below, — While the

TENOR

*a tempo*

'Tis the land where the columbines, columbines grow, Over looking the plains far below, far below, While the

BASS

*a tempo*

'Tis the land where the columbines grow, — Over looking the plains far below, — While the

*a tempo*  
*mf*

*rit.*

cool summer breeze in the ev-er-green trees Soft-ly sings where the col-um-bines grow. —

*rit.*

cool summer breeze in the ev-er-green trees Soft-ly sings where the col-um-bines grow. —

*rit.*

cool summer breeze in the ev-er-green trees Soft-ly sings where the col-um-bines grow. —

*rit.*

cool summer breeze in the ev-er-green trees Soft-ly sings where the col-um-bines grow. —

*rit.*

# Colorado State Tree

## Colorado Blue Spruce

**Common name:** Colorado Blue Spruce

**Scientific name:** *Picea pungens*

**Description:** A stately pine tree with a slight blue color to its needles. It grows 80-100 feet high and 1-2 feet in diameter. The needles extend at nearly right angles from all sides of the twig and are about one inch long. Pine cones are about 4 inches long.

**Range:** In northern Colorado, it grows at elevations of 6,000 to 9,000 feet. In southern Colorado, it grows at elevations of 8,000 to 11,000 feet. The trees grow throughout forests as small groups rather than as whole forests.



The Colorado blue spruce is truly a gift from Colorado to the rest of the world. In 1862, Charles Christopher Parry, an English doctor living in Davenport, Iowa, toured Colorado, his trained botanist's eye looking for new and different kinds of plants. Somewhere along the side of Pike's Peak on July 1, 1862, Parry spotted the first blue spruce tree he had ever seen. Collecting the seeds and some cuttings of the beautiful tree, Parry hurried back to Iowa and began to grow his treasure.

The seeds and transplanted cuttings did well, and soon the news of the new trees spread. A nursery in Waukegan, Illinois, began to sell them; a nursery from Knap Hill, England, grew and sold them; and they spread throughout Europe. Within 50 years of Parry's discovery, the blue spruce was a common ornamental tree. One reason that kept the blue spruce from disappearing from the wild was the fact that its wood does not have any commercial value.

Sixteen years after Colorado became a state and a year after the columbine was named the state flower, members of the Colorado State Horticultural Society began a campaign to name a state tree. Two members of the Society whipped up a brochure on the various trees of the state, and the children of Colorado were invited to vote for their favorite tree on Arbor Day in 1892.

George L. Cannon, Jr., of East High

School in Denver, summarized the qualities that a state tree should have:

1. The tree selected should be taken from the mountain species.
2. Let some form be selected as characteristic of our mountain scenery.
3. The tree should be a familiar one.
4. The tree should possess marked beauty of form and coloring, lending itself readily to the various purposes of decorative art.
5. It should be a tree of practical value, one of hardy nature, accommodating itself to a variety of situations.
6. If possible it should possess some historic or poetic quality that would arouse emotions of State patriotism.

The campaign soon centered on ads such as "Do you know that the most beautiful of all trees of the Rocky Mountains, and in some respects, the most beautiful conifer in the world is the Colorado blue spruce?" On April 15, 1892, the blue spruce won by a landslide with 16,931 votes. The white fir was next with 780 votes.

Somehow, this vote and campaign got lost in the 8th Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. There it rested until half a century later. Finally, in the winter of 1939, state representatives Griffith, Smith, and Kramer introduced a resolution into the state legislature. H.J. R. No. 7 said:

*Whereas, Colorado Blue Spruce (Picea Pungens) was first discovered on the slopes of*

Pikes Peak in 1862, and named by the noted botanist, Dr. C. C. Parry; and

*Whereas*, this species reaches its optimum development in the state of Colorado and has been transplanted throughout many other portions of the United States and the world; and

*Whereas*, the school children of the State of Colorado voted in 1892 to name the Blue Spruce as the State Tree of Colorado;

Now Therefore, Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Thirty-

second General Assembly of the State of Colorado and the Senate concurring herein:

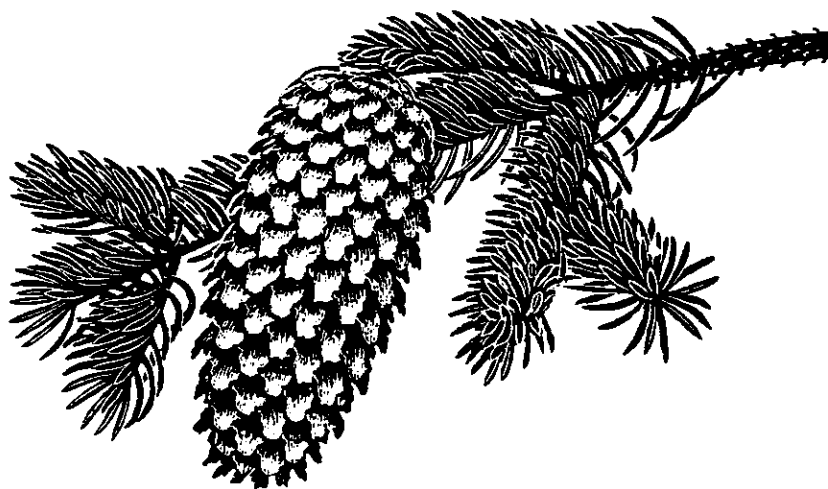
That this action of the children of the state be officially recognized and that the House of Representatives and the Senate of the state of Colorado, by this resolution officially designate the Colorado Blue Spruce as the State Tree of Colorado.

On March 7, 1939, the bill was signed and accepted. The Colorado blue spruce has since carried the name of the state throughout the world.

#### Sources:

Beidleman, Richard G. "The Colorado Blue Spruce." *The Green Thumb*, no date available (courtesy of the Colorado Historical Library).

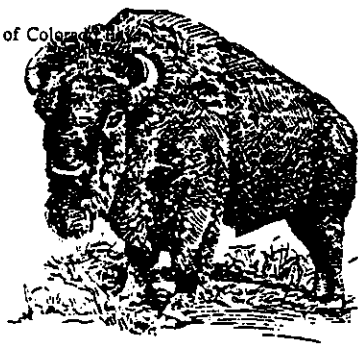
"Prof. Beidleman Traces History of Blue Spruce as State Tree." *Boulder Camera*, July 6, 1960.



# Environment

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## ALL ABOUT BUFFALO



The name **buffalo** came from the early French voyageurs who thought they looked something like the oxen of Europe. They called them **les boeufs**. The Americans and the English thought they heard "buffle"; soon the word changed to buffelo and finally to buffalo. The American animal is actually a bison.

The many uses of the buffalo: **Hairy hide**: mittens, bedcovers, coats, robes. **Hide of calf**: underclothes, tobacco pouches. **Rawhide**: belts, moccasin soles, medicine cases, saddle straps and bags. **Hide**: dresses, breechcloths, tipi covers, shirts, horse blankets. **Horn**: horse masks, powder flasks, spoons, cups, ladles. **Bone**: dice, arrowheads, knives, sewing awls, hide scrapers. The Indians made thread from the sinew, soap from the fat, glue from the hoofs and hide, fuel from the dung, hairbrushes from the rough side of the tongue, and countless other things. Of course, the flesh was the most important food of the Great Plains Indians.

Before the coming of the horse, buffalo hunting techniques remained very much the same for nine thousand years: hunters disguised themselves in animal skins and crept up on the feeding bison; or the animals were stampeded over cliffs, into box canyons, marshes or deep snow where they could be easily slaughtered.

For a buffalo hunt, a brave stripped down to his breechcloth and moccasins. He carried a sheath knife in his belt,

a short lance or a three-foot bow, and twenty iron-tipped arrows. He fastened a rawhide thong around the neck of the horse to grab if he fell, so that he could remount. His target was a spot just behind the last rib of the buffalo where the diaphragm was located. If he could puncture the diaphragm, the animal's lungs would collapse. It usually took three hits before the death blow was struck.

The Indians of the Great Plains were able to carry all their household goods, small children, the sick and the old in a sledge made up of two poles dragged behind their horse. This sledge was called a **travois** and was lashed together by strips of buffalo rawhide. The travois were made by the women, who took great pride in making and maintaining them. The rawhide had to be perfectly even and clean of hair and the carrying platform firmly secured.

## COYOTE LORE



The name coyote comes from the Aztec word **coyotl**. Coyote's Latin name, **Canis latrans**, means "barking dog".

The coyote is sometimes called a bush wolf or a prairie wolf. It has managed to survive in the western plains in modern times because of its keen senses, speed, and ability to live in almost any environment. The coyote likes to sing at night, sitting on a slight rise. Like a great opera singer, a coyote is not content with one sound; it yips, yaps, whines, howls, and barks, obviously pleased with its own performance.

# Black Bears

**Common name:** Black Bear

**Scientific name:** *Ursus americanus*

**Description:** 40-80 inches long, 150-400 pounds; color is black to brown.

**Food:** plants (grasses, leaves, roots, mushrooms), berries (acorns, serviceberries, chokecherries, pine nuts), fish, insects, mammals (rodents, elk or bison calves), and birds.

**Range:** Found in most mountainous areas of Colorado.



## Description:

When settlers came to North America, they found black bears everywhere. Two types of bears were common: the black bear and the more unfriendly brown bear. The black bear varies in color. Most are brown in Colorado and some have a white streak on their chest. The settlers killed the bears for their meat, fat, and fur. As the forests were cut down for farming and wood, the black bears began to disappear.

Black bears do well in Colorado because they are protected. Every year, there are stories of the bears coming into city neighborhoods, and most campers know they should watch out for them.

Because there are many stories about friendly bears, such as Smokey the Bear, panda bears, and Teddy bears, children may think that black bears are tame and friendly to humans. This is not true.

Black bears can run very fast, climb trees, and swim well.

Black bears mate in May, but the baby does not begin to grow in the mother unless she eats enough food before hibernation to feed both her and the baby inside. It takes 235 days for the

baby bear to develop, and the baby is born in January or February in the hibernation den. Cubs (one, two, or three to a mother) weigh about 9 ounces at birth, but 12-15 pounds when they emerge from their den in the spring.

## Facts about bears:

Bears can run downhill fast.

Bears do eat humans once in a while.

Bears will attack sleeping people when they are hungry and smell food.

Bears don't actually hug their prey to death; it just looks that way as they hold their victims.

Bears are not true hibernators, but they do fall into deep sleeps.

Bears are nearsighted but see quite well.

## What to do if you meet a black bear:

Stay calm. As you move away, talk aloud to let the bear discover your presence.

Back away slowly while facing the bear.

Don't make eye contact.

Don't run or make sudden movements.

Speak softly to reassure the bear that no harm is meant to it.

## Sources:

"Black Bears." "Gary Gerhardt's Nature Notebook". *Rocky Mountain News*, Sept. 17, 1992. Brown, Gary. *The Great Bear Almanac*. New York: Lyons & Burford, 1993. Armstrong, David M. *Lions, Ferrets & Bears: A Guide to the Mammals of Colorado*. Denver, Colo.: Colorado Division of Wildlife, 1993.

## Endangered Species

Colorado is a wildlife wonderland, but there are many animals in trouble. Twenty-three native species are in danger of disappearing from the mountains, prairies, and wetlands. Some animals are listed on the "endangered" list made up by the Colorado Division of Wildlife. These animals are almost gone or may be soon. Other animals are listed as "threatened" because their numbers are so small, they are in trouble. As of 1992, the endangered and threatened list included:

### Fish

Colorado Squawfish (endangered)  
Humpback Chub (endangered)  
Bonytail Chub (endangered)  
Razorback Sucker (endangered)  
Greenback Cutthroat Trout (threatened)  
Arkansas Darter (threatened)

Whooping Crane (endangered)  
Greater Sandhill Crane (endangered)  
Least Tern (endangered)  
Lesser Prairie Chicken (threatened)  
Arctic Peregrine Falcon (threatened)  
Piping Plover (threatened)

### Amphibians

Wood Frog (threatened)

### Birds

American Peregrine Falcon (endangered)  
Bald Eagle (threatened)  
Greater Prairie Chicken (endangered)  
Plains Sharp-tailed Grouse (endangered)

### Mammals

Gray Wolf (endangered)  
Grizzly Bear (endangered)  
Black-footed Ferret (endangered)  
Wolverine (endangered)  
River Otter (endangered)  
Lynx (endangered)

## DESCRIPTIONS

### Fish

The recovery program for the endangered fish of the Upper Colorado River Basin is a 15-year, multi-agency program to reestablish self-sustaining populations of the following endangered species:

#### **Colorado squawfish** (*Ptychocheilus lucius*)

North America's largest minnow, Colorado squawfish once grew to nearly six feet long and were called "white salmon" or "Colorado salmon" by early settlers because they migrated so far and Indian women often caught them. Historically, this predator fish dominated the Colorado River system.

#### **Bonytail chub** (*Gila elegans*)

Bonytail chubs can grow to 24 inches or more and can live nearly 50 years. Wild bonytails are nearly extinct.

#### **Humpback chub** (*Gila cypha*)

The pronounced hump behind its head gives the humpback chub a striking, unusual appearance. This minnow can grow to nearly 20 inches and may survive more than 30 years. It lived in deep water canyons, but dams built on the rivers made it die off.

#### **Humpback sucker**

This fish loves stagnant back-water areas. Pioneers ate them regularly. But because water was controlled for farming and water systems, there are now very few places they can live.



## Amphibians

### Wood Frog (*Rana sylvatica*)

The wood frog can be easily recognized because of the dark mask across the eyes, a light stripe along the middle of its back, webbed hind toes, folds of skin on the back, and short hind legs. It cannot jump as well as other frogs because of its short legs. The wood frog does not usually get any bigger than 3 1/4 inches long.

Wood frogs nest all winter and appear in the forest from May until September. They live in holes, usually under rocks or logs. In the spring, they are active only in the daytime, but are active at night during the summer.

The wood frog lives at elevations between 8,000 and 10,000 feet in north-central Colorado. It can be found in North Park, along the upper tributaries of the Colorado River, and in the upper Laramie River drainage area.

## Birds

### Peregrine Falcon (2 types)

American Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*) (breeds and nests in Colorado)

Arctic Perigrin Falcon (*Falco peregrinus tundrius*) (visits Colorado)

Peregrine falcons have been popular birds for centuries. Many kings and princes had falcons that they used for sport hunting. These birds were common in Colorado, living in the high cliff areas, until they were almost destroyed in the 1960s and early 1970s by the pesticide DDT. When the falcon ate prey infected with DDT, their bodies stored the substance. This made their egg shells so thin that the eggs would break before they hatched. Congress banned DDT as a pesticide in the early 1970s, which helped save many animals and birds. As of 1988, Colorado had 24 breeding pairs of peregrines. On the Western slope, the population of peregrines is stable and increasing without help.

The peregrine falcon can be recognized by its black helmet, a dark slate-blue spot on the back, and a buff color broken by bars on its underparts. The adult varies in length from 15 to 22 inches. It has long pointed wings and is very swift in flight. The falcon hunts small- and medium-sized birds such as swallows, blackbirds, robins, doves, pigeons, and shorebirds.

The falcon is the mascot of the U.S. Air Force Academy and is trained and shown at most Air Force football games.

### Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)

If you travel to Alaska, you will see thousands and thousands of bald eagles, but in the rest of the United States, they almost vanished until people realized that our national bird might be gone. Now, Colorado has 8 or 9 nesting pairs, and that number is increasing. During the winter, eagles from other places come to Colorado. You can find over 800 eagles in the San Luis Valley each winter because of its supply of fish, rodents, rabbits, waterfowl, and open water. Because so many people have been careful to help bald eagles, the U.S. is upgrading the bald eagle from the category of endangered to threatened in 1994.

The bald eagle became our national symbol in 1872. It is easily recognized because of its white head and tail. An adult may have a wingspan of up to 8 feet and may weigh as much as 12 pounds. The young eagles are more difficult to recognize because they have brown heads and do not develop the white head until they are adults.

The bald eagle likes to nest in large trees near water and far from humans. They feed on fish in the summer, but in the winter they will eat

dead or crippled animals such as waterfowl or winter-killed deer and elk.

#### **Whooping Crane** (*Grus americana*)

This large white bird has a red patch of skin on its face, black wing feathers, a very long neck, and long black legs. It nests all over the Midwest down to Texas and Louisiana. Because of the spread of farming and loss of nesting areas, the whooping crane almost disappeared. By the 1940s, there were fewer than 20 known birds. Careful management is helping to bring back the whooping crane. In Colorado, this bird migrates through the state and makes a stop in the San Luis Valley.

#### **Piping Plover** (*Charadrius melodus*)

Usually the plover is a shorebird that inhabits beaches, lake shores, and other wetlands. The piping plover is about 7 1/4 inches long and has a brown upper body and a sand-colored underbody with orange legs. The plovers migrate through Colorado on their way south in April and May and back north in August and September. They can be found in wet areas in the eastern part of the state.

#### **Greater Prairie-chicken** (*Tympanuchus cupido*)

About the size of a domestic chicken, the greater prairie-chicken is a mottled brown and tan. The male has a bright orange air sac on the side of its neck. This bird loves the grasslands of Eastern Colorado, and most are in Yuma

County. Cattle and sheep that overgraze the grassland destroy the habitat of the prairie-chicken. Because ecologists are working with landowners to provide grassy areas, the bird is being saved.

#### **Lesser Prairie-chicken** (*Tympanuchus pallidicinctus*)

These birds look like their cousins, the greater prairie-chicken, but the males have redder air sacs. Overgrazing has destroyed much of their habitat, but they are being saved as part of the Comanche National Grassland plan in southeastern Colorado.

#### **Plains Sharp-tailed Grouse** (*Tympanuchus phasianellus jamesi*)

This bird looks much like a prairie-chicken, but it has a sharp pointed tail, and the males have a purple air sac. Only a few hundred birds are known to exist in Douglas County because of overgrazing. Efforts to preserve grassland are being made.

#### **Least Tern** (*Sterna antillarum*)

The smallest of the tern family, the least tern is approximately 9 inches long and has a wingspan of about 20 inches. It is light gray with a white underbelly. The legs and bill are yellow. The tern eats fish and often will dive 20 feet into a pond for a capture. It is found in the La Junta and Lamar area around lakes, rivers, and reservoirs. It became endangered when it was caught and killed for its feathers, which were used on hats.

## **Mammals**

#### **Grizzly Bear** (*Ursus arctos*)

A grizzly bear may reach 1,000 pounds and stretch to 8 feet tall. Its color is brown, but it may have white hairs along its back. Its large size and the hump on its back make it easy to spot. In literature, grizzlies are fierce animals. In the wild, they fear no animals and will kill and eat most. Grizzly bears used to live in Colorado, but there may not be any left. There is plenty of food for the

grizzly to survive here, but there may not be enough habitat space that would allow grizzlies to avoid people.

#### **Black-footed Ferret** (*Mustela nigripes*)

These members of the weasel family are about 24 inches long and have a black mask on their face. They hunt prairie dogs and live in the burrows. Because so much poison has been used

on prairie dogs, the ferrets have become endangered. An outbreak of disease called canine distemper killed almost all of the known colony in 1986. There are only a few pairs of the ferrets left in Colorado--some are being raised under the direction of the Colorado Division of Wildlife.

#### **Gray Wolf (*Canis lupus*)**

This, the largest wolf, can weigh 170 pounds but usually weigh 90 pounds. They usually live in packs of 2 to 8 animals but could occur in groups of up to 30. Because they bothered farmers, they were hunted until there is no evidence that any of them live in the state. Efforts to bring them back are controversial because they may threaten farm animals.

#### **River Otter (*Lutra canadensis*)**

This weasel grows to 40 inches long and may weigh up to 30 pounds. They look black when they are wet but are really a rich brown on their backs and creamy-white on their bellies. They love

rivers and feed on fish and crayfish. They became scarce because of trapping, pollution, and farm activity. The Colorado Division of Wildlife is reintroducing the otter into its original habitat.

#### **Lynx (*Felis lynx*)**

This member of the cat family can weigh almost 30 pounds and is recognized easily by the tufts of hair on its ears. It looks much like its cousin, the bobcat, but has a black ring on the tip of its tail. The lynx is abundant in Canada and Alaska, but too many people in Colorado have made it very scarce.

#### **Wolverine (*Gulo gulo*)**

This large and fierce member of the weasel family is brown with cream stripes on its sides. Wolverines kill birds and mammals and sometimes will even attack elk, bears, or mountain lions. Poison control systems probably are the cause of its decline. Just a few remain in Colorado.

## SUCCESS STORIES

In 1982, there were fewer than 1,500 breeding pairs of bald eagles living outside Alaska. In 1993, 800 to 1,000 eagles wintered in Colorado, and there are 14 known nesting pairs. In 1994, the bald eagle is scheduled to be removed from the endangered list and listed as just threatened.

In 1970, the greenback cutthroat trout had vanished from almost every stream in Colorado. Federal and state wildlife workers began raising greenbacks in fish hatcheries and planting them in small streams along the Front Range. Today, hundreds of thousands of cutthroats swim in 48 creeks and rivers.

Peregrine falcons used to be very common in Colorado, but because of the pesticide DDT, there were no pairs left by 1972. The raptors (predatory birds) were almost extinct in the entire country. After 20 years of work, Colorado now has over 50 breeding pairs of raptors, thanks to the Colorado Division of Wildlife and many people in Colorado. If you go to a football game at the U.S. Air Force Academy, you will see some cadets who are falconers and will see their birds perform.

#### **Sources:**

"Swimming Upstream: The Endangered Fish of the Colorado River." Colorado River Recovery Program, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 25486, Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225.

"Colorado's Nongame and Endangered Wildlife." Colorado Division of Wildlife, 6060 Broadway, Denver, CO 80216.

# Etiquette for Wildlife Watching

Observing and photographing wildlife is a great hobby that usually causes little harm to animals. But people should view wildlife responsibly. An animal may not want to stay in an area if people are bothering it. This is true in winter when animals are crowded into a small living space. Here are a few suggestions to improve your watching:

- Observe animals from a distance THEY consider safe. Get your “close-up” by using binoculars, spotting scopes, and telephoto camera lenses. What is a safe distance? You are probably too close if most of the animals are looking at you with heads up and ears pointed toward you, are nervous, or are jumpy when you move or make a noise. If you see these signs, sit quietly or move slowly away until the behavior changes.
- Move slowly, not directly AT the wildlife. Allow them to keep you in view; don't sneak up and surprise them. Most wildlife rely on their eyesight and sense of smell to keep them from danger.
- Never chase the wildlife. Don't follow them or behave in any way that might be seen as harassment, which is unlawful. Keep pets in your vehicle.
- Using the animals' behavior as a guide, limit the time you spend with the animals, just as you would when visiting any friend's home.
- Please respect the space of others who may be viewing the same wildlife. If you approach too closely, you will ruin everyone's opportunity for natural, relaxed photographs and observation.

Observing these simple principles will enable you to make the most of your time viewing wildlife--and that's the whole idea!

## Sources:

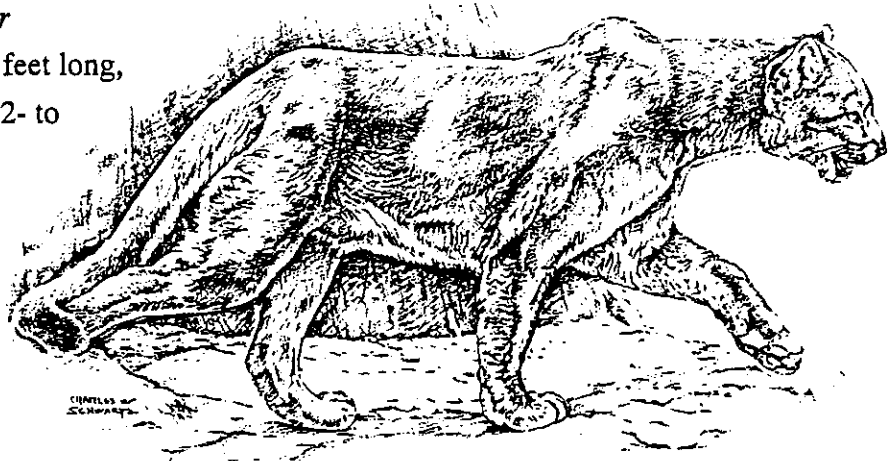
Adapted from “Colorado's Watchable Wildlife.” Colorado Division of Wildlife. 6060 Broadway, Denver, CO 80216.

# Mountain Lion

**Common name:** Mountain lion, cougar, catamount, puma, panther, lion.

**Scientific name:** *Felis concolor*

**Description:** Males are up to 9 feet long, 30 inches at shoulders, with a 32- to 36-inch black-tipped tail, and a weight of 70-150 pounds in Colorado. Yellow-brown in color, with short fur, they have a small round head, whiskers, fangs, and claws. Lives about 18 years.



**Food:** deer, elk, moose, pronghorns, mountain sheep, mountain goats, beaver, mice, hares, porcupines, coyotes, martens, skunks, wild turkeys, fish, slugs, grasshoppers, and sometimes pets left unattended.

**Range:** Found in the mountains of Colorado. In the winter, their tracks may be seen in the foothills from Fort Collins to Colorado Springs.

## **Description:**

Mountain lions roam the mountain areas of Colorado but are not seen very often because they are very secretive and lie hidden, waiting for their prey. Mountain lions growl, purr, hiss, and spit, and can produce a blood-curdling scream.

Lions will usually eat one deer each week. The deer is often killed by breaking its neck. The cat gorges on the deer until it can eat no more, covers the rest of the deer with leaves, and then fasts for a few days, digesting and resting.

Mountain lions mate at any time of year, but mostly in the spring. Mothers usually give birth in July to 2 or 3 kittens about one pound

each. The mother weans the kittens at about six weeks and then teaches them to hunt rabbits and rodents.

## **If you meet a mountain lion:**

Stay calm. Talk calmly yet firmly to it.

Move slowly.

Stop or back away slowly. Do not run.

Raise your arms to appear larger.

If the lion behaves aggressively, throw stones, branches or whatever you can get your hands on without crouching down or turning your back.

Fight back if a lion attacks you. Lions have been driven away by prey that fights back.

## **Sources:**

Armstrong, David M. *Lions, Ferrets & Bears: A Guide to the Mammals of Colorado*. Denver, Colo.: Colorado Division of Wildlife, 1993.

"Mountain Lion." "Gary Gerhardt's Nature Notebook". *Rocky Mountain News*, January 14, 1993.

# OLD MOSE



Unfortunately, no photographer in the the 1880's volunteered to set up his tripod and take a picture of Old Mose. We have to imagine what he looked like.

Old Mose was a nasty outlaw. Armed men trailed him unsuccessfully for years in the Black Mountain country near Canon City, Colorado. He started his long criminal career in the 1880s. Old Mose killed at least one man, but his main outrage was killing cattle. After he killed a five-year-old registered Hereford bull, the ranchers really became upset.

Old Mose was a grizzly bear. He was huge, towering over his two-legged enemies. His weight was estimated to be around fifteen hundred pounds. In addition, he was very smart! He outwitted the law for over twenty years.

Bears hibernate during the winter, but big grizzlies sleep lightly and a little warm spell is likely to make them wake up. Hunters could never find Old Mose asleep. Often they would find his warm bed, but Old Mose's keen sense of smell had alerted him to the enemy and he had made a quick getaway.

Traps were set to catch Old Mose, but he seemed to be able to tell if the trap was set or sprung. If the trap was set, he went on by. If it was sprung, he simply walked in and enjoyed the bait!

One time Old Mose was almost captured. Ranchers knew that he liked an early morning bath in the lake. They set a trap at the edge of the shallow water where they could see his giant tracks. They patiently waited for days. One morning a small boy was sent up the hill to check on the lake below. Old Mose was in the trap! Men grabbed their guns and rushed to the



lake, but Old Mose was gone. His tracks showed that two of his toes were missing, and these were in the trap! From then on it was easy to track Old Mose, even when his trail was cold.

Old Mose's worst crime was killing Jake Ratcliff. Jake and his companions went out hunting this outlaw who was killing cattle in great numbers. Jake was alone when he surprised Old Mose getting ready to hibernate. The furious bear was not stopped by Jake's shot and he charged the helpless man, grabbing him up in his huge arms and tossing him high in the air. Though badly injured, Ratcliff lay very still hoping the bear would amble away. But Old Mose was still waiting and pounced again, leaving Ratcliff unconscious. His companions found him and rushed him to a doctor. Ratcliff lived long enough to tell of his losing battle with Old Mose, but he died as a result of his wounds and crushed body.

Now the ranchers hunted Old Mose all the more. They often saw him, or the flattened leaves in grass where he had recently slept, but they could never get close enough to kill him.

Finally, in the spring of 1904, a group of hunters succeeded in tracking Old Mose. Wharton Pigg was the lucky man who met the monster face to face. Pigg first fired from a distance of some seventy yards. The shot only made Old Mose angry. As the bear came toward him, Pigg fired three more shots, none of which seemed to make any difference to the thick-skinned animal. Waiting until the huge animal was very close, the hunter aimed for the spot right between the eyes and pulled the trigger. Old Mose dropped immediately.

The skin of this outlaw was quite a trophy. It measured ten feet, four inches in length and nine feet, six inches across the shoulders; big enough for a room-sized rug!

Though his face never appeared on a "wanted" poster, Old Mose was a hunted outlaw for twenty-two years. Every rancher around Canon City slept better when he was gone.



# Plants at Various Elevations in Colorado

85

## ALPINE (Above 11,500 ft.)

Small tundra plants  
Lichens  
Mosses

## SUB-ALPINE (10,000-11,500 ft)

Engelman spruce  
Alpine fir  
Limber pine

## MONTAINE (8,000-10,000 ft.)

Engelman spruce  
Alpine fir  
Lodgepole pine  
Douglas fir  
Aspen groves

## FOOTHILLS (6,000-8,000 ft.)

Ponderosa pine  
Douglas fir  
Scrub oak  
Blue spruce  
Willow  
Alder  
Birch

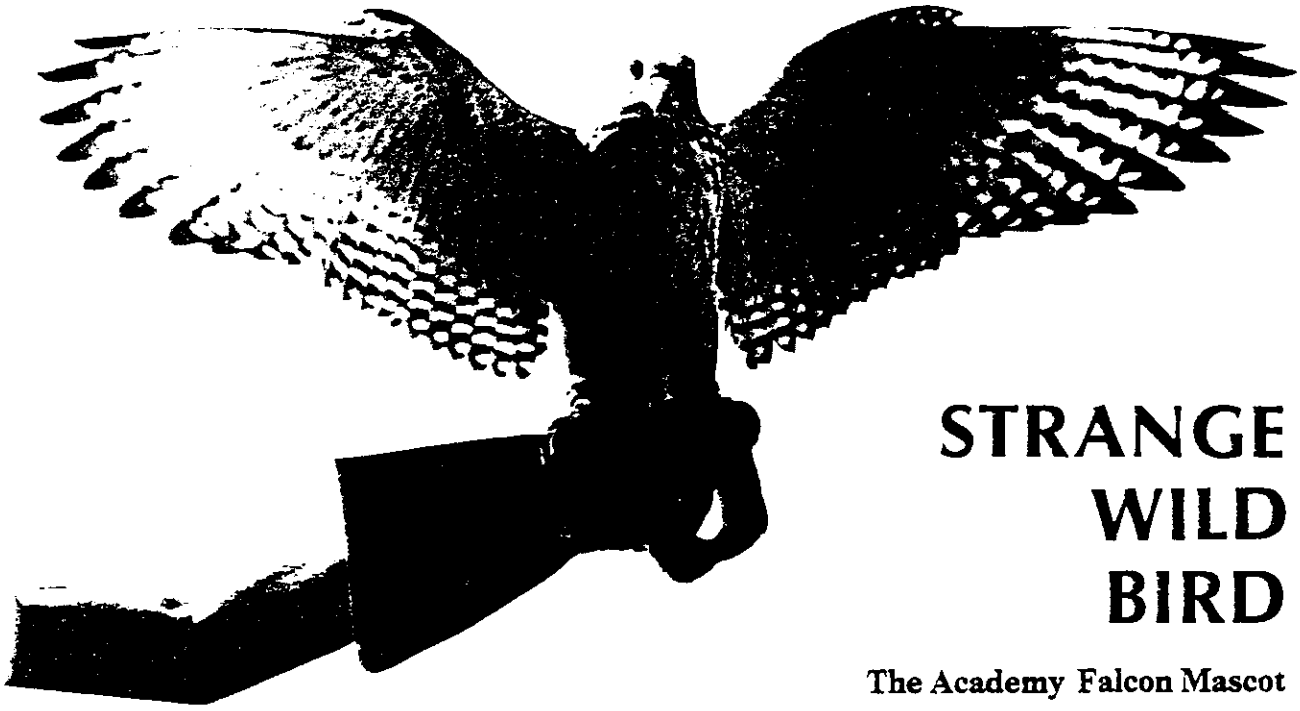
## PLAINS (3,000-6000 ft.)

Sagebrush  
Salt brush  
Cottonwood  
Box elder  
Grasses  
Willows

Source:

Kelley, Tim K. *Living in Colorado*. Boulder, CO: Pruett Press, 1964.





## STRANGE WILD BIRD

### The Academy Falcon Mascot

In 1955, when the first class of cadets entered the Academy then located in interim quarters at Lowry Air Force Base in Denver, the choice of a mascot was first considered. Several proposals were made, including animals as well as birds. On September 25, 1955, the cadets selected the Falcon to be the official mascot of the Cadet Wing. Thereafter, all academy athletic teams were called the Falcons.

The first live falcon arrived in October, 1955, a peregrine trapped in Maryland and presented as a gift to the Cadet Wing by renowned bird trainer Harold M. Webster. Falcons have been at the Academy ever since.

The falcon was chosen for the following reasons:

-the falcon is a bird swift and graceful in flight, as much at home winging through the wild blue yonder as in its eyrie—nesting site—on the face of a cliff.

-speedy in flight, the falcon reaches airspeeds in excess of 100 miles per hour in steep stoops, or dives.

-with eyesight estimated to be eight times as keen as that of man, the bird has remarkably good eyesight, and uses it in seeking food.

-a bird of prey of great courage, the falcon unhesitatingly attacks other birds and ground mammals several times its own size.

-if their young are attacked by predators, the falcons fiercely defend their nests and fight to the death if need be.

-handsome in appearance, regal in carriage and of noble demeanor, the falcon epitomizes the aerial mission of the U.S. Air Force.

Since no particular specie of falcon was identified as the mascot, any falcon can serve in this capacity. There are approximately 70 different kinds of falcons world-wide. In the United States, there are four falcons which are native: the Merlin Falcon; the Peregrine Falcon; the Prairie Falcon; and the American Kestrel, sometimes called a "wind-hover," the smallest of our true falcons.

There are several characteristics which distinguish falcons from other

hawks and buteos. These are:

-a falcon's eyes are always black or very dark brown. Never yellow or red as in some hawks.

-there is a distinct notch on each side of the upper mandible of the beak of the falcons.

-when a falcon is at rest on a perch, the bird's wings cross behind his back. In other words, the wings are not parallel with the sides of the bird.

-a falcon's feet are exceptionally large with long, sharp talons. The falcon's legs below the feathers are bluish in color during the first year of growth. Thereafter they change to a deep yellow in mature birds.

It is noteworthy that the Air Force Academy has the only performing mascot in intercollegiate circles today. The Cadet Falconers fly their mascots during halftime at away as well as home football games. The birds are flown to a lure in the center of the stadium. From atop the press box, the falcon is released; far below, a Cadet Falconer on the fifty yard line swings a lure, and whistles a familiar call. The falcon makes a stoop, or high speed dive, toward the lure. On the lure is fastened the bird's dinner, so he goes for it. At the last instant, the Cadet Falconer jerks the lure aside; the bird flashes by, does a high wing-over and dives toward the lure again—and again, until the lure is seized high in the air and the falcon rides it to the ground.

Currently the director of the Cadet Falconry program is Lt. Col. (Dr.) Larry Schaad, the Academy Veterinarian. The Cadet-in-Charge of the Falconers Club is Cadet Firstclass (senior) Mark Vanderburgh from Dayton, Ohio. There are twenty volunteer cadets in the club,

including five from each of the four classes.

The cadets hold Colorado falconer licenses. They have passed the written examination administered by the Game, Fish and Parks Department.

The fee is \$15.00.

Colorado law requires a falconer to possess a license, renewable annually, to legally capture, keep and train hawk-ing birds. Violators are subject to six months imprisonment, a \$500 fine, or both.

The cadet trainers spend an average of three hours per day caring for their charges. The mews must be kept clean; the birds must be fed each day; the falcons must be trained, groomed and exercised. The cadets even mow the lawn around the mews building. They make and maintain the equipment necessary for falcon training.

About eleven falcons are currently housed in the academy mews, including a White Arctic Gyrfalcon, Prairie Falcons and a Kestrel.



*Information and photos- Department of the Air Force. William D. Madsen, Directorate of Public Affairs, Air Force Academy.*



# Telephone Book of the Environment

## Weather Report

Denver: 303-639-1212  
Statewide: 303-639-1515

## Road Conditions

Denver and west: 303-639-1111  
Denver and east: 303-639-1234

## Colorado State Parks

<b>Denver metro area</b>	303-791-1957
Cherry Creek	303-699-3860
Chatfield	303-791-7275
Barr Lake	303-659-1160
Castlewood Canyon	303-688-5242
Eldorado Canyon	303-494-3943
Golden Gate	303-592-1502
Roxborough	303-973-3959
Staunton	303-791-7275
<b>North office</b>	303-226-6641
Barbour Ponds	303-669-1739
Boyd Lake	303-669-1739
Jackson Lake	303-645-2551
Lory	303-493-1623
North Sterling	303-226-6641
Pearl Lake	303-879-3922
Picnic Rock	303-493-1623
Stagecoach	303 736-2436
State forest	303-723-8366
Steamboat Lake	303-879-3922
<b>South office</b>	719-471-0900
Arkansas Headwaters	719-539-7289
Bonny	303-354-7306
Eleven Mile	719-748-3401
Lathrop	719-738-2376
Mueller	719-687-2366
Pueblo	719-561-9320
San Luis	719-378-2020
Spinney	719-748-3401
Trinidad	719-846-6951
<b>West office</b>	303-434-6862
Crawford	303-921-5721
Harvey Gap	303-625-1607
Highline	303-858-7208
Colorado River	303-434-3388
Mancos	303-883-2208
Navajo	303-883-2208
Paonia	303-921-5721
Ridgway	303-626-5822
Rifle Falls	303-625-1607
Rifle Gap	303-625-1607
Sweitzer	303-874-4258
Sylvan	303-625-1607
Vega	303-487-3407

## National Forests

Arapaho National Forest	303-498-1100
Commanche National Grassland	719-545-8737
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests	303-874-7691
Pawnee National Grassland	303-498-1100
Pike and San Isabel National Forests	719-545-8737
Rio Grande National Forest	719-852-5941
Roosevelt National Forest	303-498-1100
Routt National Forest	303-879-1722
San Juan National Forest	303-247-4874
White River National Forest	303-945-2521

## National Park Service

Rocky Mountain National Park	303-586-2371
Mesa Verde National Park	303-529-4461
Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site	719-384-2596
Black Canyon of the Gunnison Nat.Mon.	303-249-7036
Colorado National Monument	303-858-3617
Curecanti National Recreation Area	303-641-2337
Dinosaur National Monument	303-374-2216
Florissant Fossil Beds National Mon.	719-748-3253
Great Sand Dunes National Monument	719-378-2312

## National Wildlife Refuges

Alamosa National Wildlife Refuge (San Luis Valley)	719-580-4021
Monte Vista National Wildlife Refuge (San Luis Valley)	719-589-4021
Arapaho National Wildlife Refuge (near Walden)	303-723-8202
Brown's Park National Wildlife Refuge (northwest Colorado)	303-365-3613

## Bureau of Land Management

Main number	303-239-3600
Glenwood Springs Resource Area	303-945-2341
Grand Junction Resource Area	303-243-6561
Gunnison Resource Area	303-541-0471
Kremmling Resource Area	303-724-3437
Little Snake Resource Area	303-824-4441
Royal Gorge Resource Area	719-275-0631
San Juan Resource Area	303-247-4082
San Luis Resource Area	719-589-4975
Uncompahgre Basin Resource Area	303-249-0631
White River Resource Area	303-878-3601

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# Black History of Colorado

## A Timeline

1850s - Jim Beckwourth, born 1798 to a white man and a black slave, came to Colorado and joined the Rocky Mountain Fur Co. During his career, he advanced from cook to hunter, trapper, interpreter, trader, Crow war chief, and author. He was a founder of Pueblo.

1860s - Clara Brown opened a laundry in Central City after she was freed when her owner died in 1857. She helped other slaves with her money, and a stained glass window at the capitol building honors her memory. Barney Ford came to Colorado. He was to open a barber shop and then a respected restaurant, and he would later fight for and succeed at getting political rights for blacks in Colorado.

1870s - Several blacks worked as slaves at Bent's Fort. Charlotte Green was a cook. Dick Green, her husband, served as blacksmith and kept the wagons in repair.

1894 - To assist in the miner's strike at Cripple Creek, a company of black sheriff's deputies from Colorado Springs is commanded by Cap. Robert Powell, part of 1200 men used in the effort.

1974 - Will Kenard, a black cowboy, became marshal of Yankee Hill. He was in that job for three years and kept the peace--a major task.

1880 - Jeremiah Lee, a former slave of General Robert E. Lee, found gold near Central City. John Gunnel, a former slave, was the state's first black legislator.

Sources: "Colorado's Black Heritage." *Rocky Mountain News*, March 11, 1990. Holley, John Stokes. *The Invisible People of the Pikes Peak Region: An Afro-American Chronicle*. Colorado Springs, CO: The Friends of the Colorado Springs Pioneers Museum, 1990.

1880s - Hundreds of blacks came to Colorado in search of gold.

1890s - By 1890, there were an estimated 6,000 blacks in Colorado, 5,000 of whom owned property by homesteading.

1906 - Frederick M. Roberts becomes the first black graduate of Colorado College.

1910 - Oliver T. Jackson founded Dearfield, a black town 30 miles east of Greeley. By 1921, the town had 700 people, but the depression of the 1930s caused the town to be abandoned.

1956 - Berton Groves becomes the first black race car driver to race in the Pikes Peak Hill Climb on July 4th.

1963 - Cadets Charles Bush, Isaac Payne IV, and Roger Sims are the first black graduates of the Air Force Academy.

1972 - Gen. James F. Hamlet becomes the first black commander of Fort Carson (Aug. 25th).

1974-75 - Penfield Tate serves as the first black mayor of Boulder.

1991 - Wellington E. Webb becomes the 41st mayor and the first black mayor of Denver.

1992 - Gregory K. Scott becomes the first black Supreme Court justice for Colorado. Don Baylor is selected as the manager of the Colorado Rockies.

1994 - *Claudia Jordan becomes the first black female judge for Denver.*

1995 *Wiley Daniel becomes the first black to become a judge on the 10th US Dist. ~~the~~ Circuit Court of Appeals in Denver.*

# THE TOWN OF DEARFIELD WELD COUNTY



DEARFIELD LODGE

*A  
Valley  
Resort*

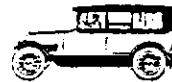


DEARFIELD LUNCH ROOM

Now that we have the best of accommodations here, the next thing is "Where shall we go for a little recreation and a good country lunch or dinner?"



FILLING STATION



## DEARFIELD IS THE PLACE!

LOCATED about 70 miles east of Denver on the Lincoln Highway 28, paved road all the way, this beautiful little town is an ideal spot for a summer outing. A beautiful 2-hour drive from Denver through many interesting towns and the finest farming section of Colorado. You can order your dinner in advance by phoning Weldona 68-R-5, and it will be ready when you arrive. After a splendid dinner you can --

FISH



BARN PAVILLION

DANCE

at the

BARN PAVILLION

GOOD MUSIC

GAME



GAS, OIL and AUTO SERVICE

If you care to fish or hunt in season, you will find this territory well adapted to these sports. If you care for a swim, there are many lakes and canals close at hand. If you are on your vacation you can find no better place to stop. FREE camp grounds, camp cottages for rent, and everything to make your outing enjoyable. Fine drives on every hand - through beautiful farming communities and the famous Eastern Colorado Oil Fields.

*Soft Drinks  
Sandwiches  
Ice Cream*



DENVER BRANCH SERVICE STATION, 721 E. 13th AVE.

*Cigars  
Cigarettes  
Candy*

DEARFIELD is just and old-fashioned country visiting place of interest in Colorado. Don't miss a trip to Dearfield. You'll find a true western welcome awaiting you here!

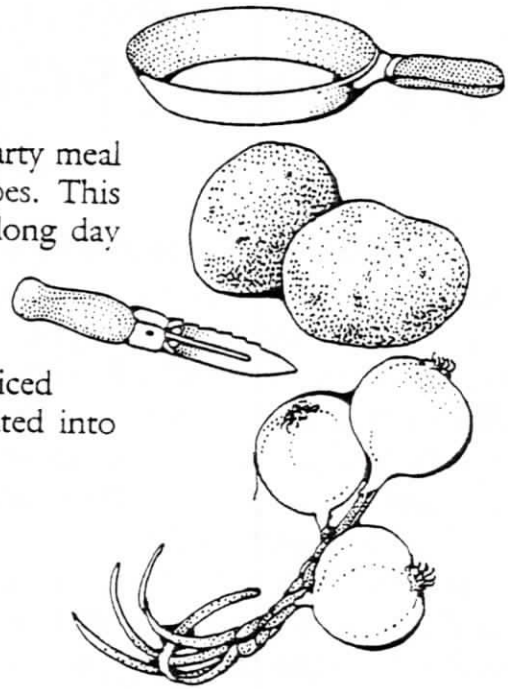
**O. T. JACKSON and MINERVA J. JACKSON, Proprietors**  
Postoffice Address: Dearfield, Masters, Colorado Phone Weldona 68-R-5

# A BROWN'S HOLE BREAKFAST

Out West breakfast was often a hearty meal of bacon, eggs and pan-fried potatoes. This breakfast would get you ready for a long day on the trail.



- ¼ cup butter
- 3 medium potatoes, peeled and diced
- 2 small onions, sliced and separated into rings
- 1 teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon pepper
- 8 eggs, slightly beaten
- 3 tablespoons milk
- ⅓ cup crisp bacon bits



Melt the butter in a large fry pan. Add potatoes, cover, and cook slowly over medium heat until golden brown on the bottom. Add onion rings and cook until tender. Add salt and pepper. Combine eggs and milk and pour over

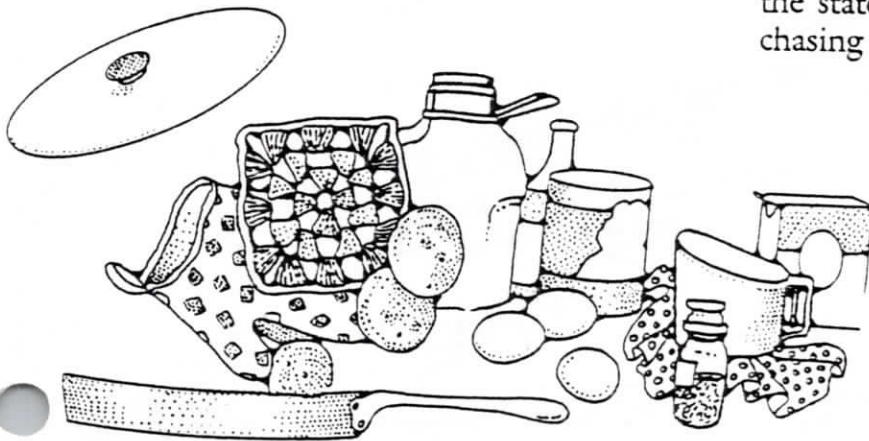
the potato mixture. Cover and cook over low heat until the eggs begin to set. Stir mixture carefully while cooking. Sprinkle with bacon bits before serving. Cut into wedges and serve.

Serves + 4-6

## BROWN'S HOLE

This notorious outlaw hideout (also known as Brown's Park) was located in a rugged canyon area on the Green River in Moffat County. Brown's Hole made a perfect place to hide-out because of the impassable canyons, the rugged

terrain, and also because of its location near the state lines of Wyoming and Utah. A hard riding posse often ended its search when it reached the end of its legal jurisdiction at a state's border. Outlaws could simply slip back and forth across the state boundaries - depending on who was chasing them.



*A helpful message for the reader would be: "See page 260 for more information"*

# CHILDHOOD MEMORIES OF WINTER SPORTS IN STEAMBOAT

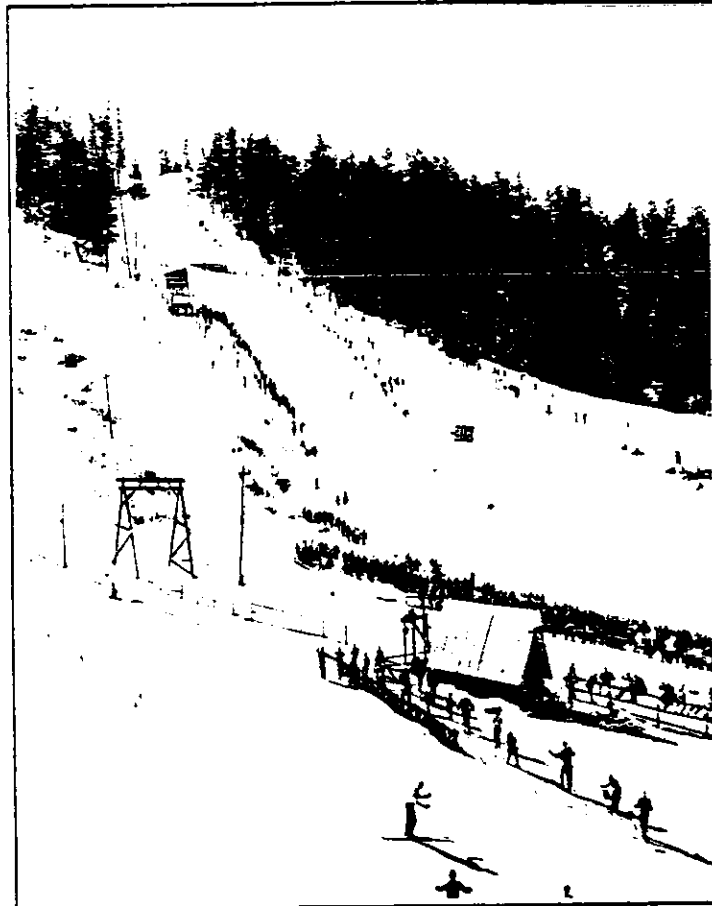
by Dorothy Norvell Snyder

I presume I don't qualify as a "pioneer" of northwestern Colorado, but my father, James L. Norvell, did. I was born in Steamboat Springs before World War I, and memories still excite me as I remember the wholesome good times of winter sports in Steamboat.

Carl Howelsen, a skier from Norway, came to Steamboat Springs in 1914, and the town has never been the same since. He popularized the sport and was responsible for organizing the Steamboat Springs Winter Sports Club which developed a program of training, community involvement in cross-country ski-

ing, and a carnival in February involving innovative street races and ski jumping on the steep hill south of town, which in 1917 was officially named "Howelsen Hill." According to newspaper reports my dad objected to alterations on some of his property by volunteers who, under Howelsen's direction, slaved away with pick and shovel to prepare the natural hill to become the truly great ski slope of America. The skiing bug had by this time bitten the public-spirited and forward-looking citizens who organized to buy Dad's property.

What a delightful spectator sport the



Courtesy Denver Public Library, Western History Dept.



jumping on Howelsen Hill turned out to be for me and my four sisters. Our house overlooked the hill from a distance, but it was more fun to bundle up in warm clothes, nestle beneath furry robes in the hay of a horse-drawn sleigh with heated bricks at our feet and travel over the river, past the herd of elk munching on man-provided feed, to the foot of Howelsen Hill. We watched, fascinated, as daring young men defied all laws of gravity, sailing through the air hundreds of feet to break existing records. Ragnar Omtvedt who held the world's jumping record, came to Steamboat in 1915 and Dad offered him \$100 if he could break his own record of 168 feet. He jumped 170 feet but fell. In 1916 he returned and insisted on having the Steamboat Springs concert band play as he jumped. He called their "Yankee Doodle" Salvation Army music, but the quick march propelled him to the world's record of 192 feet and 9 inches. This time it was official because Steamboat had affiliated with the national ski corporation. The following year Henry Hall of the local club broke it again when he jumped 203 feet. This was only a beginning.

One year all I wanted for Christmas was skis and boots, and I can remember being fitted with them at the old Wither Brothers store. The schools had not yet initiated the learn-to-ski program, but the competitive spirit prevailed, and without too much encouragement, I'm sure, I entered a race for seven-year-olds in the street events. There were only three entrants, and the other two glided past me before I caught my breath. My dad walked out on the hard-packed snow of the street and rescued me, embarrassed, no doubt,

but also I thought he showed a spark of pride. An older sister, Edith, fared better; she won twelve beautiful American Beauty roses for riding a sled pulled by the fastest horse.

The sport I enjoyed the most in winter was sledding on any of the many hills throughout and around the town, but particularly in March when the longer sunlight melted the snow in the daytime and the winter temperatures at night froze a crust on the snow. How often we'd set the early alarm, then, clutching the half-frozen ropes of our sled with mittened hands, we'd hurry away in the darkness, racing up the long hill for the joy of coasting down. If we chose to ride alone, we'd flop down on the sled "belly-buster" and guide with our hands, eyes watering, breath freezing. Sometimes we'd hit an uneven spot and careen into the sharp white crystals, head first, causing snow burns. Sometimes on longer sleds we'd ride two or three or four, with legs around the person in front, and someone steering with his feet. Laughing and shouting, we tromped up the slope, each trip taking longer, then finally, but not before the snow sparkled in the sun and threatened the icy surface, we slid one last long time, over the fences, to our home gate. Part of the fun was rushing into the warm house where smells of hot cocoa, cinnamon rolls and breakfast greeted us. Mother always prepared for the gang. Then off to school!

Yes, Steamboat was a fun place to grow up in, especially in the winter.

~~~~~

*Some say skiing conditions in Colorado are the best in the world. Many skiing areas get sunshine most of the skiing days but beware of sunburning even on an overcast day.*

# Colorado Children's Literature Awards

## Colorado Children's Book Award

The Colorado Children's Book Award is sponsored by the Colorado Council of the International Reading Association (c/o M. Halvorsen, 1824 Cannes Court, Fort Collins, CO 80524). Its purpose is "to encourage children's active involvement with books and reading." A committee of teachers and librarians nominates 20 books each year for consideration by the children of the state. Children read and vote for their favorite book from the list. The book must be by an American author and must have been published no more than five years before the award is given. The winners have been:

- 1976: Peet, Bill. *How Droofus the Dragon Lost His Head*. Houghton Mifflin, 1971.  
 1977: Peck, Robert Newton. *A Day No Pigs Would Die*. Knopf, 1972.  
 1978: Balian, Lorna. *The Sweet Touch*. Abingdon, 1976.  
 1979: Flora, James. *The Great Green Turkey Creek Monster*. McElderry, 1985.  
 1980: Barrett, Judith. *Cloudy With a Chance of Meatballs*. Atheneum, 1978.  
 1981: Calhoun, Mary. *Cross-Country Cat*. Morrow, 1979.  
 1982: Blume, Judy. *Superfudge*. Dutton, 1980.  
 1983: Marshall, Edward. *Space Case* Dial, 1982.  
 1984: Mayer, Marianna. *The Unicorn and the Lake*. Dial, 1982.  
 1985: Allard, Harry. *Miss Nelson Is Back*. Houghton Mifflin, 1982.  
 1986: Schwartz, Alvin. *In a Dark, Dark Room and Other Scary Stories*. Harper & Row, 1984.  
 1987: Wood, Audrey. *King Bidgood's in the Bathtub*. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1985.  
 1988: Bond, Fleece. *If You Give a Mouse a Cookie*. Harper & Row, 1985.  
 1989: Cole, Joanna. *The Magic School Bus at the Waterworks*. Scholastic, 1986.  
 1990: Lester, Helen. *Tacky the Penguin*. Houghton Mifflin, 1988.  
 1991: San Souci, Robert. *The Talking Eggs*. Dial, 1989.  
 1992: Kimmel, Eric A. *Hershel and the Hanukkah Goblins*. Holiday House, 1989. *picture book*  
 1993: Robertus, Polly. *The Dog Who Had Kittens*. Holiday, 1991 *picture book*  
 Schwartz, Alvin. *Scary Stories 3: More Tales to Chill Your Bones*. HarperCollins, 1991. *Novel*
- 94 *Shinky Cheese Man* p.b. Jon Scieszka. Viking, 92  
*Trouble With Trolls* (runner up) - Jan Brett. Putnam, 92  
*Novel: Dendypia in Indian Creek* runner up  
*Dead Man at Indian Creek* Mary Downing Hahn. The Dead Man in Indian Creek. Clarion, 1989

## Blue Spruce Colorado Young Adult Book Award

Young adults in grades 7-12 nominate 10 titles each year. From these lists, 30 nominees are selected for each year's reading list. Participants must read at least three of the nominees to vote. The books on the list must have been published no longer than 10 years before the award is presented. The award is sponsored by the Colorado Council of the International Reading Association, the Colorado Language Arts Society, the Colorado Educational Media Association, and the Colorado Library Association (Blue Spruce Award, P.O. Box 27072, Denver, CO 80227). The winners have been:

- 1985: Blume, Judy. *Tiger Eyes*. Bradbury, 1981.  
 1986: Paterson, Katherine. *Bridge to Terabithia*. Crowell, 1977.  
 1987: Duncan, Lois. *The Third Eye*. Little, Brown, 1984.  
 1988: Nixon, Joan Lowry. *The Other Side of Dark*. Delacorte, 1986.  
 1989: King, Stephen. *The Eyes of the Dragon*. Viking, 1987.  
 1990: Clark, Mary Higgins. *The Cradle Will Fall*. Dial/Dell, 1983.  
 1991: King, Stephen. *Pet Semetary*. Doubleday, 1983.  
 1992: Hobbs, Will. *Changes in Latitudes*. Macmillan, 1988.  
 93 *Jurassic Park* - Michael Chrichton *Jurassic Park*. Grosset & Dunlap, 1993  
 94 *It* by Stephen King  
 Viking, 1986

update  
 5-71-1665 ch. list  
 Chouston, 1992

James Aurney. Dendypia, a land apart from Time. Turner, 1992

### Colorado Book Authors Competition

The Colorado Authors' League and the Colorado Center for the Book (201 East Colfax, Suite 309, Denver, CO 80203) jointly sponsor this award. It honors Colorado residents in four categories, one of which is for children's books. The winners have been:

<sup>2</sup>  
1991: Folsom, Franklin. *Sand Dune Pony*. Roberts Rinehart, 1991.

Sources:

- Children's Book Council. *Children's Books: Awards & Prizes*. 1992 Edition. New York: Children's Book Council, 1992.
- Criscoe, Betty L., and Philip J. Lanasa, III. *Award-Winning Books for Children and Young Adults, 1990-1991*. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow, 1993.

92 ~~not~~

~~not~~ Waypoint School is falling Down  
 Louis Sacchar. Lothrop, 1989  
 Cooper, Ann C. Denver Museum of Nat Hist 1992

93 Eagles: Hunters of the Sky  
 child: Way out West ~~in~~ <sup>by Gillian Lund</sup>. Dutton, 1993  
 YA = Bear Dance Will Hobbs. Brandegee. Athenaeum, 1993

93 ~~not~~

95 child Horse + the Mt Lion - Marion + Jim Harris. Northland Pub Co, 1994  
 YA ~~from~~ The Merlin Effect T.A. Barron. Philomel Books, 1994

# The Colorado Rockies

1700 Broadway, Suite 2100

Denver, CO 80290

303-292-0200

## Timeline:

- 1985: National League decides to add two teams to the league.
- 1990: Colorado prepares its bid to get one of the new teams.
- 1991 (July 5): Denver is named a major league city winner.
- 1991 (July 5): The owners announce that the team will be named the Colorado Rockies and show the logo for the first time.
- 1992 (June 16): The first game under the Rockies name is played in Bend, Oregon between the Bend Rockies and the Boise Hawks. The Rockies win 6-4.
- 1992 (Oct. 16) Groundbreaking for Coors Field takes place at 20th and Blake Street (to be completed for the 1995 season).
- 1992 (Oct. 27): Don Baylor named the first manager of the Colorado Rockies.
- 1993 (Apr. 5): The Rockies play their first major league game against the Mets. They lose 3-0 in Shea Stadium.
- 1993 (Apr. 9) The Rockies play their first game at home against the Expos and win 11-4. 80,227 fans attend.
- 1993 (Oct. 3): The Rockies end their season in Atlanta and lose. 4,483,350 fans attend the Rockies' games played at Mile High Stadium - the largest number of fans ever to attend a single team's season.
- 1994: The Rockies are placed in the Western Division of the National League that includes the San Francisco Giants, the Los Angeles Dodgers, and the San Diego Padres.
- Denver, a "Dyno-ton, becomes mascot of the Rockies*

|             | Wins | Loses |
|-------------|------|-------|
| 1993 Season | 67   | 95    |
| 1994 Season | 53   | 64    |
| 1995 Season |      |       |

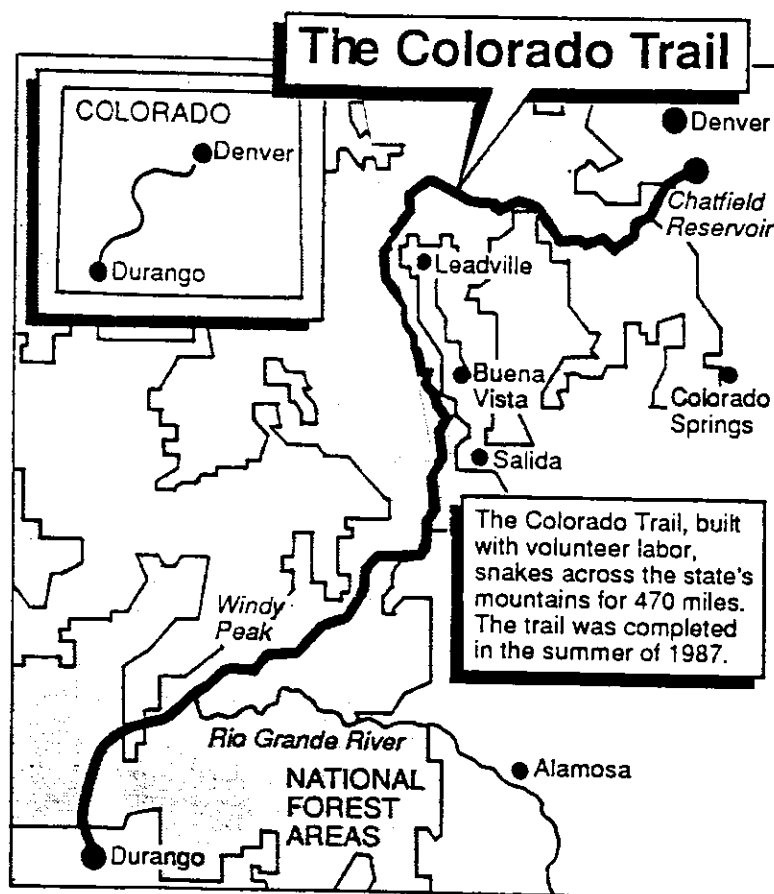
## Sources:

- Colorado Rockies Inaugural Season Media Guide.* Denver, CO.: Colorado Rockies, 1993.
- "The First Year: A Review of the Rockies' Inaugural Season." *Rocky Mountain News*, Oct. 4, 1993.
- LaBlanc, Michael L., ed. *Baseball: Professional Sports Team Histories.* Detroit, MI: Gale Research, 1994.

# The Colorado Trail

The Colorado Trail is a 470-mile hiking trail that winds its way on the top of the Colorado Rockies from Chatfield Reservoir (near Denver) to Durango. The trail took 15 years to build (mostly with volunteers) and was completed in the summer of 1987. The trail passes

through seven national forests, crosses five major river systems, and visits six wilderness areas. The trail requires much maintenance and many volunteers to keep it in good shape. Contact the Colorado Trail Foundation, 548 Pine Song Trail, Golden, CO 80401, 303-526-0809.



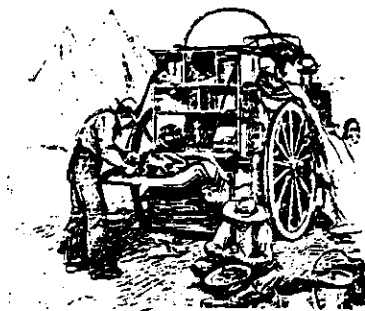
## Sources:

Map from the *Gazette Telegraph*, July 24, 1988.

*Guidebook for the Colorado Trail*. Golden, Colo.: Colorado Trail Foundation.

Fielder, John, and M. John Fayhee. *Along the Colorado Trail*. Englewood, Colo.: Westcliffe, 1992.

# Cooking on the Cattle Trail



After a hard day's work on a cattle drive, cowboys would head for the chuck wagon where they would eat and relax around the campfire. The food they were served was plentiful, but it often lacked variety. Beef was the staple meat, along with bacon and salt pork. Most range men were so opposed to sheep that they refused to eat mutton even when it was available. Bread or biscuits, coffee, potatoes, and maybe some canned tomatoes, along with the meat dish, made an average meal. Fresh fruits or vegetables were almost unheard of. "Lick" (molasses) was a common sweetener. To keep the men happy, a good ranch cook might dish up extras such as dried peaches or fruit pies; gingerbread or ginger cake with raisins; or hot rolls with brown sugar and cinnamon on top. One cowboy favorite was "spotted pup" (rice and raisins cooked together). Almost any jelly concoction was called "shivering Liz".

A trail cook or cocinero was sometimes called "the old woman" or "cookie". In addition to providing meals on a cattle drive, the cook listened to the cowhands when they were bored or depressed and often entertained with a fiddle or guitar around the campfire. If a cowhand was sick, it was probably the cook who came up with a remedy.

It has been said that cowboys traveling alone may have invented the first prepared mixes as they dumped flour,

baking soda, salt or whatever they had into a bag in the morning, tied it to their saddle and when they made a campfire at night, the flour mix was ready to add water and cook.

Corn bread and bread pudding are remembered as good "trail food". The men on the cattle drives ate only twice a day — usually before dawn and before they started the cattle drive and then again after the herd was settled for the night.

Try our recipe and imagine how it would taste after a long day on the trail:

## Corn Muffins

|                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 c yellow corn meal  | ½ tsp soda           |
| 1 c all purpose flour | 2 tbsp vegetable oil |
| 2 tsp baking powder   | 1 egg                |
| ½ tsp salt            | 1 c buttermilk       |

Sift flour, baking powder, soda and salt into bowl containing corn meal. Add egg and buttermilk. Mix well. Stir in:

2 tbsp bacon bits

3 tbsp chopped green chilies

Bake in well greased muffin tins at 425 degree oven for about 15 min.

Makes 12 muffins.

Or for easier and sweeter muffins, add 2 tbsp bacon bits and 3 tbsp chopped green chilies to your favorite prepared corn muffin mix.

Prepare as directed on package and bake as directed.

# DARE TO TOUCH THE HEAVENS

by Nancy Bently and Jean Ciavonne

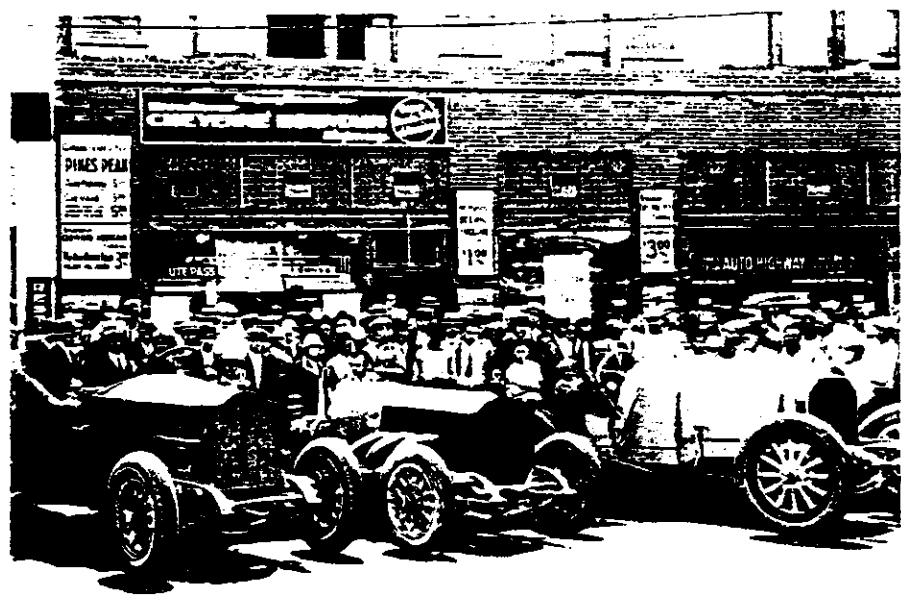
Man's urge to "get to the top" of mountains, along with the invention of the automobile in the late nineteenth century, inspired the genius of Spencer Penrose, wealthy financier from Colorado Springs, to develop the unique and awe-inspiring first high altitude car race in the country. The Pikes Peak Hill Climb—the oldest auto hill race in the United States. It is the second oldest American car race—second only to the Indianapolis 500.

But Spencer Penrose was not the first man to dream of mounting Pikes Peak's pinnacle. In November 1806, Army Lieutenant Zebulon Montgomery Pike attempted to scale what he called "Grand Peak." After a long day's march with his men, he retreated down the mountain and wrote in his journal,

"...I believe no human being could have ascended to its pinical (sic)." It wasn't until 1820 that Dr. Edwin James, a botanist with the Major Long expedition, finally reached the summit. During the late 1800s climbing the peak became very popular, and by 1890 the first train of the newly-constructed narrow gauge railway, the Pikes Peak Cog Railway, made its way to the mountain top.

With the invention of the horseless carriage, it wasn't long before men tried to wheel their way to the top of the mountain by automobile. In 1901, the team of W. B. Felker and C. A. Yont successfully motored their way to the summit in a two-cylinder Locomobile Steamer. Pushing and shoving, through boulder fields and snowstorms, the men reached the top in nine hours.

Day before the big race  
when public could  
view the racing cars.



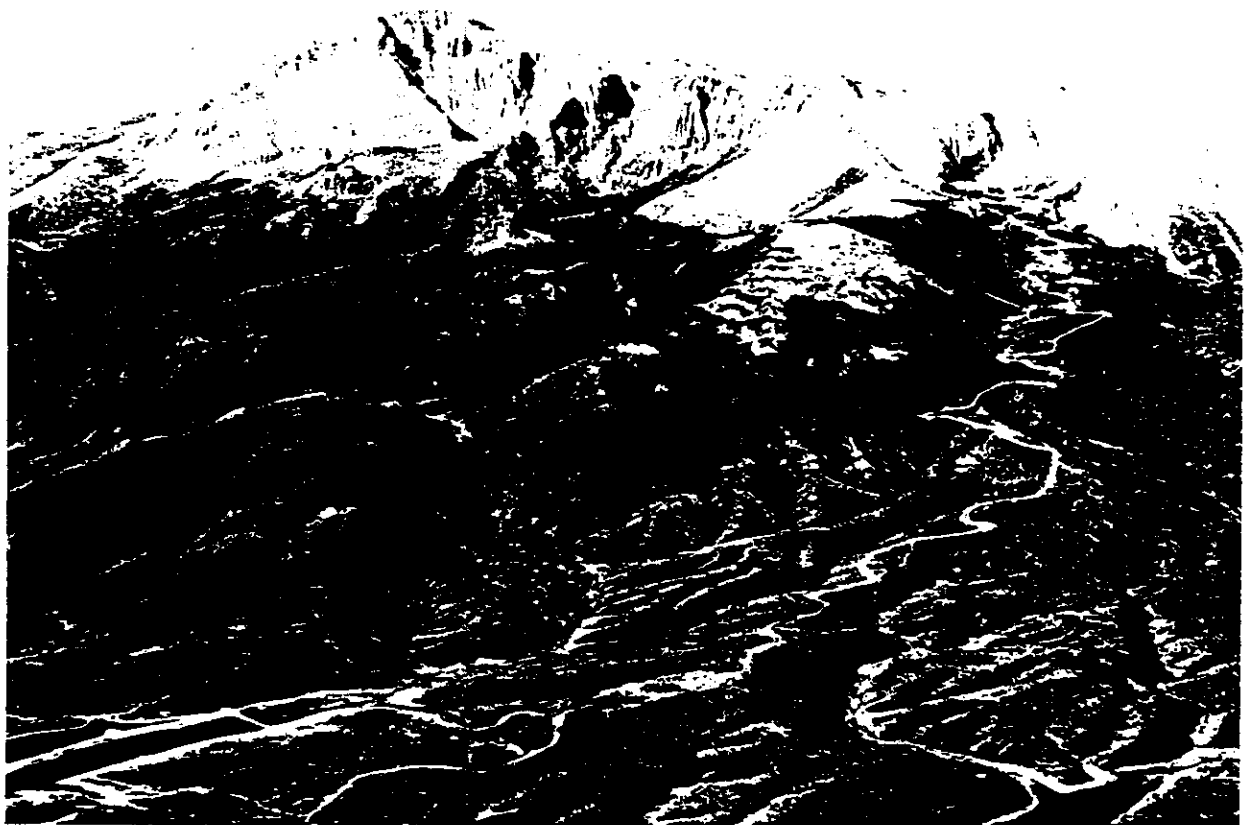
Courtesy Penrose Public Library

At nightfall they turned the car around and pitched and careened their way back down the mountain. One man walked in front of the car while the other nudged along behind. They returned exhausted and near total collapse.

In 1915, at the expense of \$500,000, the Government built an unpaved toll road up Pikes Peak. Barely a year later, thinking that an auto race would stimulate tourism, Penrose organized the first Pikes Peak Auto Hill Climb. He enticed well-known racers of the time to pit their driving skill against the mountain. Men like Barney Oldfield, Eddie Rickenbacker, Roy Stenta, Hughie Hughes and Worth Turner drove famous race cars like Lexingtons, Essexes, Deussenbergs, Rolls Royces, Hudsons, Cadillacs and Stentzes.

Thousands of spectators lined the

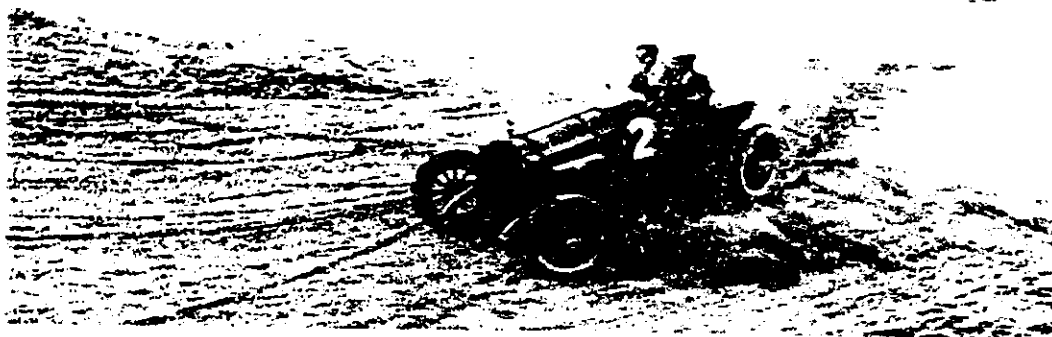
highway on August 12 and 13, 1919, to watch. Barney Oldfield, famed throughout the United States as the first man in history to drive a car at sixty miles per hour on a circular track, was asked to race in the event. Barney was not completely sold on the idea when he saw all the winding curves and drop-offs, but he agreed to race. However, his French Delage, being unaccustomed to the 14,000 foot altitude, steep grades and dusty curves, did not fare well. Barney came in twelfth. The winner was Rea Lentz, a little-known twenty-two-year-old native of Washington, in the eight-cylinder, 125 horsepower Romano that he had designed. His time was 20 minutes, 55.6 seconds for the twelve-mile course, which compares rather favorably with modern times of approximately twelve minutes



View of Pikes Peak showing the road to the summit.

Courtesy Penrose Public Library





Racing car skidding around hairpin curve.

Courtesy Penrose Public Library

at 450 horsepower. Newspapers wrote stinging attacks on Oldfield. One reporter commenting on the slowness of Oldfield's time sarcastically wrote: "Barney had been over the course once and said he wouldn't risk his neck and his \$30,000 car without thinking it over. Apparently he thought it over. He had plenty of time to think."

Who races in the Pikes Peak Auto Hill Climb? Some people call them the wild men of the mountain. They come from all walks of life, from mechanics to college students to professional business men, and most of them race all over the country, including the Indianapolis 500. They range in age from eighteen on up. "Uncle Louis" Unser was still racing at sixty-eight. Many names celebrated in racing history have been contestants for the Hill Climb, including Mario Andretti, Al Rogers, Parnelli Jones, Ted Foltz and three generations of Unsers.

Louis Unser, possibly Colorado's most renowned racer, was called "the Old Man of the Mountain." He raced for the first time in 1926 at the age of thirty. He raced up to and after World War II, winning many times. He dropped out of racing for a while, but in his sixties couldn't resist going back to it. He was still racing at sixty-eight. "Uncle Louis" Unser lived in Manitou Springs,

Colorado, until his death about three years ago. Other Unsers, Al, Bobby, Jerry and Louis, raced, setting many records. In July, 1982, Al Jr. and Bobby Jr. followed in his father's tracks by racing up the Peak. Bobby Jr. set a record in the qualifications, but didn't finish, while Al Jr. finished third in an upright sprinter. Because the Unsers have set so many records, within racing circles Pikes Peak has been referred to, unofficially, as "Unser's Mountain."

The course itself consists of 156 hairpin turns. In order to qualify for the race, drivers do not get to drive along the entire track as in most auto races. Instead, they drive along only certain sections of the road. The race starts at 9,402 feet and snakes up to 14,110. Altogether the racers climb 4,078 feet. It is a spectacular race enlivened by many hazards. Some of the country's best racers won't attempt it because of its sheer drop-offs without guard rails, its dangerous turns and other perils like the unpredictable mountain weather and foolhardy spectators who sometimes manage to get on the track. In spite of the risks there has been only one fatality involving a driver during the race. That tragedy occurred just this past year when a young motorcyclist was killed on July 4, 1982.



**Race begins!**

Courtesy, Penrose Public Library

In the early days of the race, driver and mechanic rode together because of the likelihood of a breakdown along the road. The drivers had to muscle heavy steel-perimeter frames with cast-iron engines. The steering wheel itself was two feet across! It took brute strength to make the turns, and to make it through was as much of an endurance test for the drivers as for the cars. Today the cars are usually built of fiberglass or lightweight aluminum and weigh less than 1,000 pounds. Furthermore, drivers snugly fit into the modern, wedge-shaped cars. Even so, the high altitude and unusual weather make it very hard on machine and man alike.

Today there are three divisions of autos entered in the race: Championship Cars, Stock Cars and Sports Cars and five divisions of Motorcycles: Semi-

pro, 250 cc Semi-pro, Open Amateur, 250 cc Amateur and Colorado 500 cc Celebrity Class. The autos start singly, minutes apart, while the motorcycles go all at once in a head-to-head race to the top.

Winning automobiles can expect to make it to the top in approximately 12 minutes. In 1982, John Buffum of Burlington, Vermont, set a pro rally record of 12:20.50 with an Audi Quattro. Bobby Unser was the first driver to reach the summit in less than 12 minutes with a time of 11:54.90.

In addition to the drivers, important members of the supporting cast include the mechanics, the sponsors (Pikes Peak Auto Hill Climb Association, composed mostly of merchants), policemen, firemen, trainers and flagmen. Flagging is a dangerous job in itself, and this year the Colorado Hill Climb

Association recognized a 52-year-old flagman, Art Walsh, for his nearly thirty years' service, by giving him a lifetime membership in that organization.

Families of the racers also play a major role in the lives of the racers. There are quite a few racing families involved in the sport, in addition to the Unzers. The Donners of Colorado Springs are a family long associated with racing. Robert Donner, Jr., has been in racing for years, and his son, Bobby Donner III, a college student at the University of Colorado, still finds time to race Formula Fords and Ferraris.

Those racers who are brave enough to attack the mountain in the Pikes Peak Auto Hill Climb—at least, some of them—say they don't find the course especially frightening. It's fun for them. But they admit it takes a bit of driving. Louis Unser and Al Rogers have agreed, "At Indianapolis it is 90% car and 10% driver. At the Peak it is just the opposite."

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What does the winner gain? Money, yes, but the purse is not as important as the pride in having successfully met the challenge. Even more rewarding is the honor of having his name engraved on the original Penrose Trophy, which is kept at the Broadmoor Hotel. This trophy is a 200-year-old silver wine-cooler valued at \$150,000.

The race has been held annually for 60 years, since 1916, with a few interruptions during the World War years, but the date has been changed several times. It has been held in August, in the last week in June, on Labor Day, on the Fourth of July. This year, 1983, it will take place on July 10.

What is the future of the Pikes Peak Hill Climb? As long as man has the courage to test his skill against time and the elements, he will be racing. And as long as Pikes Peak is standing, this unique race will be a challenge for men—to try harder—to go faster—to touch the heavens.



# The Denver Broncos

## History

In 1959, the American Football League was formed and Denver was one of the six teams organized. They played their first game in 1960 against the New England Patriots and won. In 1966, the American and National Leagues merged. In 1968, after a \$1.8 million fund raiser, the city of Denver acquired Bears Stadium and renamed it Mile High Stadium. In 1975, the stadium was enlarged to over 63,500 seats and to 75,000 seats by 1977. On March 10, 1981, Dan Reeves was named the head coach, and he traded for John Elway in 1983.

The Broncos have played in four Super Bowls but have lost all four. Their games have been broadcast on KOA radio since 1970, with Larry Zimmer and Dave Logan as announcers. The games are televised whenever the stadium is sold out. The largest crowd for a Broncos game at Mile High stadium was a playoff game with the New England Patriots on January 4, 1987, when 76,105 persons attended. At the beginning of 1993, Dan Reeves' contract as coach was not renewed. He accepted a job as head coach of the New York Giants. Wade Phillips was named the new Broncos coach.

## Major Games

1993 AFC Wildcard playoff game: Raiders 42, Denver 24 (in Los Angeles, Jan. 9, 1994)  
 1992 Super Bowl XXIV: San Francisco 55, Denver 10 (in New Orleans, Jan. 28, 1992)  
 1991 AFC Championship game: Buffalo 10, Denver 7 (in Orchard Park, New York, Jan. 12, 1992)  
 1991 AFC Divisional playoff game: Denver 26, Houston 24 (in Denver, Jan. 4, 1992)  
 1989 AFC Championship game: Denver 37, Cleveland 21 (in Denver, Jan. 14, 1990)  
 1989 AFC Divisional playoff game: Denver 24, Pittsburgh 23 (in Denver, Jan. 7, 1990)  
 1988 Super Bowl XXII: Washington 42, Denver 10 (in San Diego, Jan. 31, 1988)  
 1987 AFC Championship game: Denver 38, Cleveland 33 (in Denver, Jan. 17, 1988)  
 1987 AFC Divisional playoff game: Denver 34, Houston 10 (in Denver, Jan 10, 1988)  
 1987 Super Bowl XXI: New York Giants 39, Denver 20 (in Pasadena, Jan. 25, 1987)  
 1986 AFC Championship game: Denver 23, Cleveland 20 in overtime (in Cleveland, Jan. 17, 1987)  
 1986 AFC Divisional Playoff game: Denver 22, New England 17 (in Denver, Jan. 4, 1987)  
 1984 Divisional playoff game: Pittsburgh 24, Denver 17 (in Denver, Dec. 30, 1984)  
 1983 Wild card playoff game: Seattle 31, Denver 7 (in Seattle, Dec. 24, 1983)  
 1979 Wild card playoff game: Houston 13, Denver 7 (in Houston, Dec. 23, 1979)  
 1978 Divisional playoff game: Pittsburgh 33, Denver 10 (in Pittsburgh, Dec. 30, 1978)  
 1978 Super Bowl XII : Dallas 27, Denver 10 (in New Orleans, Jan. 15, 1978)  
 1977 AFC Championship game: Denver 20, Oakland 17 (in Denver, Jan. 1, 1978 )  
 1977 Divisional playoff game: Denver 34, Pittsburgh 21 (in Denver, Dec. 24, 1977 )

## Coaches

Frank Filchock, 1960-1961  
 Jack Faulkner, 1962-1964  
 Mac Speedie, 1964-1966  
 Ray Malavasi, 1966  
 Lou Saban, 1967-1971

Jerry Smith, 1971  
 John Ralston, 1972-1976  
 Red Miller, 1977-1980  
 Dan Reeves, 1981-1992  
 Wade Phillips, 1993- \_\_\_\_\_

## Sources:

*Denver Broncos 1993 Media Guide.* Denver, Colo.: The Team, 1993.  
*Denver Broncos Official 1993 Team Yearbook.* Denver, Colo.: The Team, 1993.  
 LaBlanc, Michael L., ed. *Football: Professional Sports Team Histories* Detroit, MI: Gale Research, 1994.

Tel# 649-9000

did they go to  
playoffs?  
add new coach.

add  
new  
coach -  
need new  
drawing

# The Denver Nuggets

1635 Clay Street

Denver, CO 80204-1799

The Denver Nuggets began in 1967 as the Denver Rockets of the American Basketball Association (ABA). In 1974, the Denver Rockets were renamed the Denver Nuggets by Carl Scheer. Nine years later in 1976, the American Basketball Association merged with the National Basketball Association. The Denver Nuggets were one of four ABA teams to become a member of the National Basketball Association (NBA).

The Nuggets made history by becoming the first basketball team to be minority owned. A group of African American investors headed by Bertram M. Lee of Boston and Peter C.V. Bynoe of Chicago with Comstat Corporation of Washington bought the Nuggets. They owned the team for three years (1989-1992).

The Nuggets have won the NBA's Midwest Division four times. The club has participated in the NBA playoffs 13 times. Denver has won over 1,111 regular season games and over 60 playoff games.

The team has had four coaches since they became part of the NBA: Larry Brown, Doug Moe, Paul Westhead, and now Dan Issel. Issel played for the Nuggets from October 8, 1975 until he retired in 1985. He took over the coaching job on May 20, 1992 and is pictured above.

Some of the Nuggets noteworthy players have been Mack Calvin, Bobby Jones, David Thompson, Dan Issel, George McGinnis, Alex English, and Bill Hanzlip. The present group of Nuggets include: Dikembe Mutombo, LaPhonso Ellis, Brian Williams, Robert Pack, and Mahmoud Abdul-Rauf (formerly Chris Jackson).

In the 1994 playoffs, the young Denver Nuggets team shocked the basketball world by defeating the overwhelmingly favored Seattle SuperSonics. These two teams played in the first round for the best 3 of 5 games. The Nuggets won and advanced to meet and play the Utah Jazz in the second round. Utah won the first 3 games but Denver came back to miraculously win the next three. They lost to the Jazz in the final 7th game. The come-from-behind team has sparked new interest in basketball for the Denver area.

Sources:

Media materials from the Denver Nuggets.



Bernie Bickerstaff (2 months, 1995)  
Doug Moe

# The First Ice Cream Soda

(Reprinted courtesy of *Colorado Fever*)



“Sorry, Joe, the milkman is late this morning and we don’t have any cream”.

Otto Baur stood behind the counter of his bakery and candy store. Joe Blake was one of his steady customers and Otto Baur hated to disappoint him. Every morning promptly at 9:30 Joe came in for his daily treat—a half glass of heavy cream into which Otto squirted seltzer water (a bubbly water similar to club soda).

“Let me fix you a substitute, Joe”, said Baur, fussing around energetically. “This

might not be half bad—it’s worth a try”. And as he talked, Otto scooped up a half glass full of ice cream and then added the carbonated water. Stirring it slightly, he added a spoon and handed the concoction to Joe.

Joe looked at the glass suspiciously.

“Come on, Joe. Give it a try!” urged Baur.

Joe took a small sip, and a look of surprise came over his face.

He took a bigger sip and exclaimed,

Hey, Otto, you know this is good! Very good!”

He drank two big gulps and managed to say, “Delicious!” before downing the whole drink. He wiped off his mustache with his handkerchief.

“Tomorrow let’s skip the cream and seltzer, Otto. I’ll have another one of these—what do you call it?”

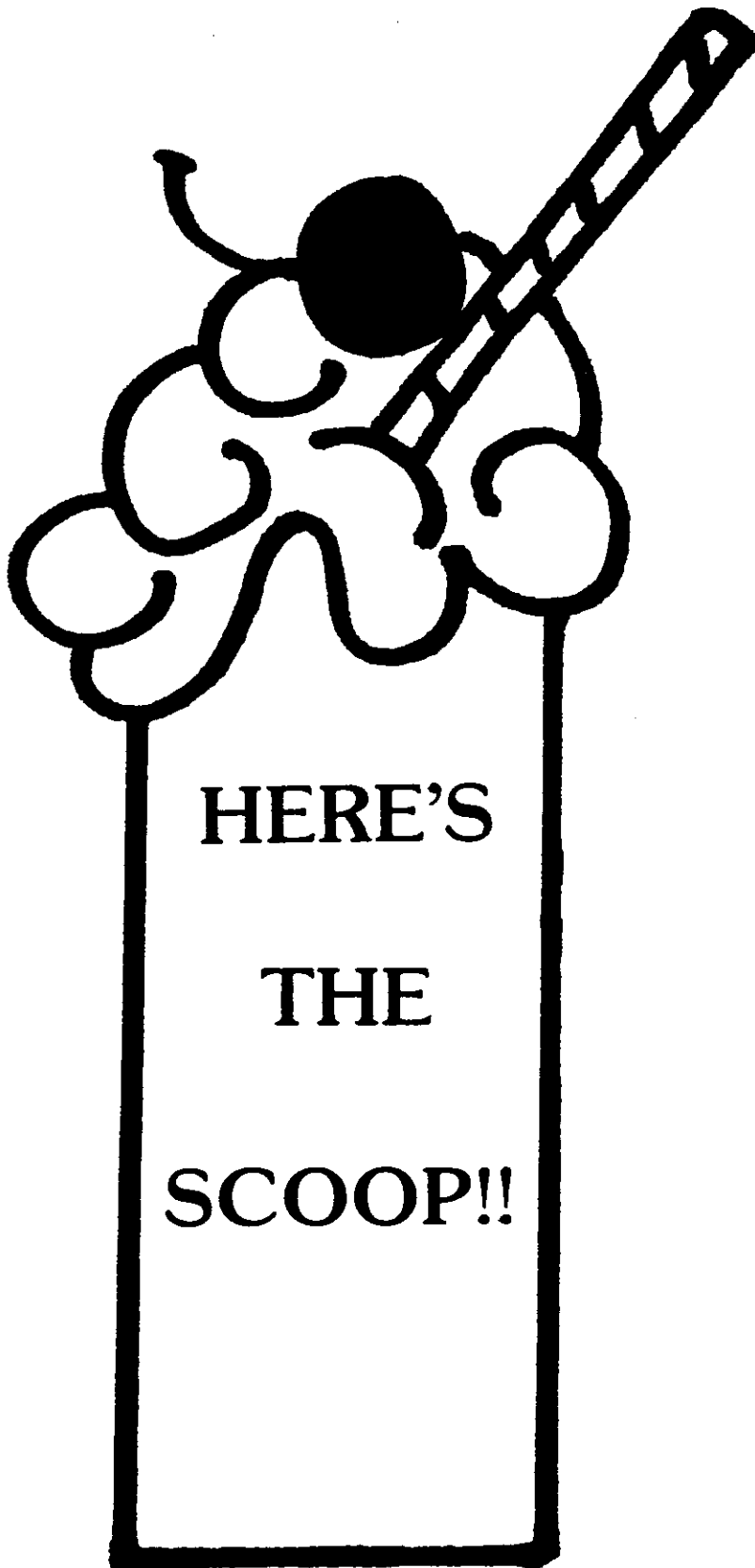
And whether they called it the ice cream soda that morning or not, it was the birth

of that popular drink. Fruit and juices were added as Baur experimented and different flavors were available. Word of the ice cream soda soon spread all over the country. And it all started at Baur’s here in Denver.

Otto Baur opened his candy and bakery shop down near where Larimer Square is now. The business grew to include a restaurant, and the location changed as Denver grew to be a large city. The last Baur’s Restaurant and Candy Shop was in the Cherry Creek Shopping Center. It closed in 1969.



Nothing is more refreshing on a hot day than something special to drink



### STRAWBERRY SODA

2 tablespoons sliced strawberries  
2 tablespoons cream  
1 scoop vanilla or strawberry ice cream  
Chilled ginger ale

1. Mash strawberries with a fork and pour into a tall glass.
2. Add cream to the glass and mix.
3. Add the ice cream.
4. Slowly fill glass with ginger ale.  
(Makes one soda)

### CHOCOLATE SODA

2 tablespoons chocolate syrup  
1 teaspoon vanilla  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk  
1 scoop chocolate or vanilla ice cream  
Chilled ginger ale or other soda-such as 7-UP

1. Add chocolate syrup, vanilla and milk to a tall glass and stir.
2. Add ice cream.
3. Pour ginger ale in to fill the glass.
4. Stir lightly and add more ginger ale very slowly until foam rises to the top of the glass.  
(Makes one soda)

\*\*To make an extra-special soda, top it with whipped cream and a cherry. Serve with straws.



# Folk Songs of the San Luis Valley

by Hazel Lundberg



There are as many kinds of folk songs as there are kinds of folk! There are Irish folk songs, Appalachian folk songs and even children's folk songs which all of you have sung—like "London bridge is falling down..." and "Ring around the Rosy...."

Sometimes it is hard to find the printed music for one of these songs because it is just sung to be enjoyed and everyone has learned the song by hearing it sung.

The real folk songs have been handed down through the generations like folk tales. Parents have told the story or sung the song to their children and the children have grown up and passed it on.

There are many Spanish folk songs which have been handed down this way and thanks to a group of people in the San Luis Valley of southern Colorado, these songs have been collected, written down in Spanish, translated into English, the melody of each set down on paper so it can be played on a musical instrument, and then a tape recording made of the song sung in Spanish.

This work was all coordinated by Ruth Marie Colville, who lives on a ranch west of Del Norte, Colorado. With a background in music and a love for her Hispanic neighbors and their songs, she patiently worked through the years to accomplish this task.

And the project did take years! Groups of the Spanish people who remembered the songs as they had been sung in their families for generations met many times to sing the songs together. They worked to agree on the words, remember all the verses and translate the Spanish into English and still keep the real meaning of the song.

They met around kitchen tables when it was 20 below outside; on ranch lawns on hot Sunday afternoons; in a dance hall in Del Norte; in a library in Alamosa.



Some members of the group moved away through the years, but the work went on until a sizeable group of songs was set down, translated and recorded. Several of the songs are sung to the accompaniment of "The Challengers," a local dance band.

The songs that have been collected are old colonial folk songs that have dignity, charm, color and fun. They deal with things of nature—flowers, birds and animals; and with love and marriage. They were composed, sung and passed on through the generations by word of

Pa-já ri-to a-ma-ri-llí-to, co-lo-ra-ci-to de li-mon, Co-mo  
 que-res que te can-te si me due-le el cor-a-zon?  
 En-ña-me a a-mar, En ñe-ña-me a-querer no me-en  
 ñe-es a ol-vi-dar, Por-que no quie-ro a-pren-der

Verses and melody were remembered by Gabriel and Florinda Garcia, Cornelia Garcia and Emelina Archuleta through the years between the late 1930s and 1960s at various places, the Garcia home on the Colville ranch, the Fred Garcia home in Del Norte, the Fred O'Canó home northeast of Del Norte.

**PAJARITO AMARILLITO**  
 (Little Yellow Bird)

1  
 Pajarito amarillito,  
 Colocito de limon,  
 Como quieres que te cante  
 Si me duele el corazon?

**CORO.**  
 Ensename a amar,  
 Ensename a querer,  
 No me ensenes a olvidar  
 Porque no quiero aprender.

2  
 Cuando pases por el puente  
 No bebas agua del rio,  
 Que dejas amor pendiente  
 Como dejastes el mio.

**CORO.**

1  
 Little yellow bird,  
 Colored lemon,  
 How can you want me to sing to you  
 When my heart aches?

**CHORUS:**  
 Teach me to love,  
 Teach me to yearn,  
 Do not teach me to forget  
 For I do not wish to learn.

2  
 When you pass the bridge  
 Do not drink water from the river,  
 Since you leave love hanging  
 As you left mine.

**CHORUS:**

mouth. They were sung in village settlements and in lonely sheep camps, first in New Mexico and then in southern Colorado as the people moved north, bringing their songs with them!

Mrs. Colville says she first became interested in collecting Spanish folk songs in the late 1930s. A neighbor, Gabriel Garcia, had come to the Colville home to help lay kitchen linoleum and picked up the tune Mrs. Colville was whistling, "Pajarito Amarillito."

"I know the words to that song," Mr. Garcia said. And that was the first time Mrs. Colville knew that the tune had words. And so with getting the words of

"Pajarito Amarillito" on paper, a long, long project was started.

These songs are copyrighted. A copy of the collection and the recording have been placed in the Folk Song Archives of the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C.; a copy is also in the library of Adams State College in Alamosa, Colorado; and a copy in the Western History Department of the Denver Public Library.

If you play a musical instrument, try out the tune of "Pajarito Amarillito" (The Yellow Bird). It should have quite a snappy tempo—no dragging this song! Play it over a few times and you'll be whistling it too!

# GIT ALONG, LITTLE DOGIES

TRADITIONAL COWBOY SONG

With two lazy swings per measure

F F G7 C7

1. As I was a - walk - ing one morn - ing for pleas - ure,  
 2. It's ear - ly in spring that we round up the do - gies.

F F G7 C7

I spied a cow - punch - er all rid - ing a - long;  
 We mark them and brand them and bob off their tails;

F F G7 C7

His hat was throwed back, and his spurs were a - jin - gling,  
 We round up our hors - es, load up the chuck - wag - on.

F F C7 F

And as he ap - proached, he was sing - ing this song:  
 And then throw the do - gies out on - to the trail.

## Refrain

*f* F *l* F *s m* Bb *r d l* C7

Whoop-ee ti yi yo, — git a - long, lit - tle do - gies,\*

F F F C7

It's your mis - for - tune and none of my own;

*f* F F Bb C7

Whoop-ee ti yi yo, — git a - long, lit - tle do - gies,

F F C7 F

You know that Wy - o - ming will be your new home.  
 (Col - o - ra - do)

\*pronounced dō' gies - stray calves

# Hispanic Timeline for Colorado

1848 - Most of Colorado transferred from Mexico to the U.S. by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

1861 - Ten of the Territorial Assembly of Colorado are Hispanic (9th assembly, corr. date?) including Jesus M. Barela and Jose Victor Garcia (1st assembly?)

1876 - Casimiro Barela becomes state senator, a post he holds for 40 years.

1936 - Colorado lawmakers attempt to cut off Mexican immigrants at Raton Pass. Those who cannot prove they have jobs north of the New Mexico-Colorado border are turned away.

1941-1955 - no Latinos serve in the state legislature

1961 - Rep. Wayne N. Knox, is elected to the Colorado Legislature and serves into the 1990s.

1967 - Fiesta Day at the Colorado State Fair begins; draws thousands each year.

1974 - Richard T. Castro is elected to the Colorado House of Representatives at age 25. He is re-elected four times and serves as the Democratic assistant minority leader.

1991 - Named as Trailblazers in *Colorado Hispanic Leadership Profiles* : Federico Pena, Mayor of Denver; Rudolfo "Corky" Gonzales, Community Activist; Donald E. Gallegos, President, King Soopers, Inc.; Jerry M. Natividad, President, Hispanic League; Richard T. Castro, Executive Director, Human Rights & Community Relations

Named also were the following State Representatives: Phil Hernandez, Ton J. Hernandez; Donald J. Mares, and State Senator: Robert Martinez.

1995 - Carlos Lucero becomes the first Hispanic judge on the U.S. 10th Circuit Court of Appeals. Lucero grew up in the San Luis Valley and is a descendant of Hispanic settlers of Colorado.

## Sources:

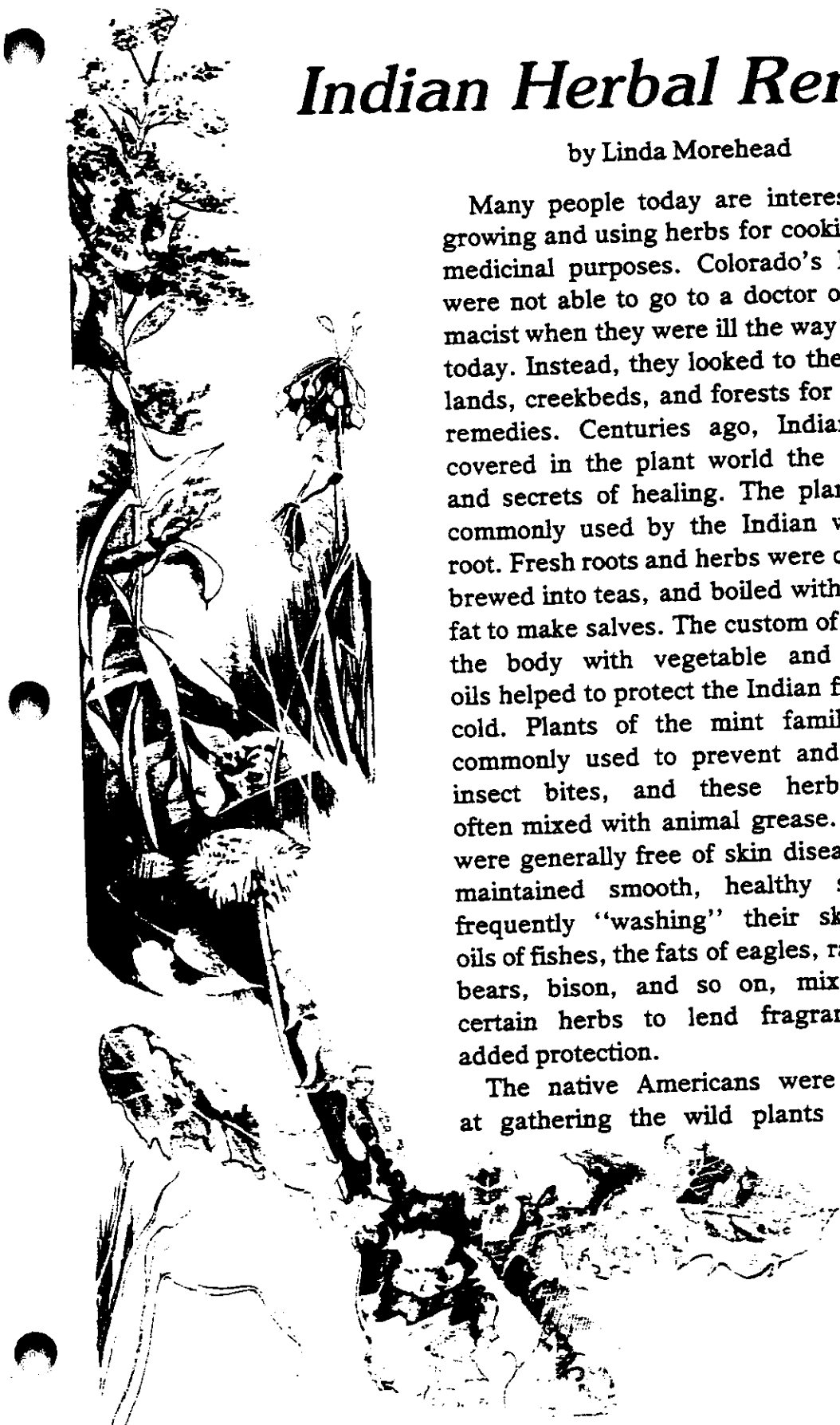
*Colorado Hispanic Leadership Profiles: Premier Ed., 1991-92.* Denver: Western Images Publications, Inc., 1992.

# *Indian Herbal Remedies*

by Linda Morehead

Many people today are interested in growing and using herbs for cooking and medicinal purposes. Colorado's Indians were not able to go to a doctor or pharmacist when they were ill the way we can today. Instead, they looked to the grasslands, creekbeds, and forests for natural remedies. Centuries ago, Indians discovered in the plant world the sources and secrets of healing. The plant most commonly used by the Indian was the root. Fresh roots and herbs were chewed, brewed into teas, and boiled with animal fat to make salves. The custom of coating the body with vegetable and animal oils helped to protect the Indian from the cold. Plants of the mint family were commonly used to prevent and relieve insect bites, and these herbs were often mixed with animal grease. Indians were generally free of skin diseases and maintained smooth, healthy skin by frequently "washing" their skin with oils of fishes, the fats of eagles, raccoons, bears, bison, and so on, mixed with certain herbs to lend fragrance and added protection.

The native Americans were experts at gathering the wild plants of their



environment. They would usually dig the roots of annuals in early spring, before the plant flowered. The roots of biennials and perennials were most often harvested in the autumn, after the season's growth had withered, leaving these roots rich in stored nutrients before winter. **Bark** was preferably gathered in winter or early spring, when it was easiest to remove. The leaves of most edible herbs were gathered before their blossoming time for maximum nutrients and tenderness.

The following herbal and plant remedies were probably used by the various Indian tribes of Colorado:

•**American Ipecac and Bowman's Root:** among many tribes the raw roots were eaten in moderation as a purgative (cleansing the intestines). They were careful to eat only a small amount, since large amounts were poisonous.

•**American Mountain Ash:** a smooth-barked small tree of the rose family. The bark's chemistry is very similar to that of the wild cherry, and both were used by Indian tribes to reduce fever.

•**Bloodroot:** was a favorite Indian remedy for rheumatism. The red juice of the root was brewed into a tea and was used to cure ringworm. The juice was also rubbed on the skin as an insect repellent and as a brilliant dye for adornment. This plant was also poisonous if taken in large amounts.

•**Blue Cohosh, also called Squaw Root or Papoose Root:** was boiled by many tribes and drunk as a tea to reduce fever.

•**Chaparral:** was a strong-smelling, low shrub native to the sparsely vegetated soil of the desert and plains of the southwestern United States. This rugged plant was considered to be a cure-all and was

used by many tribes. The dried leaves, twigs, and gum were used in various preparations to treat bruises, wounds, kidney ailments, reproductive disorders, stomach complaints, and colds. Even today many Indians sprinkle the powdered leaves inside their shoes to prevent rheumatism in their feet!

•**Clovers:** many Indian tribes used clovers in teas, as additives to breads, flavorings for snuff and tobacco mixtures, moth repellents, and so on. Clover was used in soothing salves to treat sores, ulcers and burns, and a strong clover tea was made to help calm coughing spasms.

•**Corn:** the Indians discovered the healing powers of corn centuries ago. Corn was used by the Incas and Aztecs to treat infections of the bladder and kidneys. Cornstarch and the smoke of burning corncobs were used to relieve itching. Corn smut was a predecessor of commercial penicillin and was used as a medicine to treat migraine headaches.

•**Dandelion:** many tribes used dandelion roots and leaves in medicinal teas for heartburn and stomach problems.

•**Eyebright:** was a low-growing herb found in open fields. Many tribes brewed a tea from the whole fresh flowering plant that was used both externally and internally to treat eye disorders.

•**Goldenrod:** goldenrod blossoms were chewed by various tribes to relieve sore throats.

•**Pennyroyal:** the leaves and blossoms were brewed as a tea to relieve headaches by the Apaches and Mescaleros, among others.

•**Pipsissewa or Waxflower:** a member of the wintergreen family, this plant has been a popular Indian remedy for centuries. The whole plant was brewed in

boiling water and the resulting liquid was applied externally to treat blisters, and taken internally to induce sweating and reduce fever, as well as to ease backache and rheumatism.

•**Plum or Wild Plum:** the inner bark was scraped and boiled, and this liquid was then gargled and held in the mouth briefly to cure sores of the mouth and throat.

•**Sassafras:** the roots were boiled into a strong tea to treat fevers. The young sprouts were boiled to make an eyewash.

•**Seneca Snakeroot:** the name of this shrub is derived from the Seneca Indians' noted use of this plant. Many Indian tribes used it to treat snake or animal bites, pneumonia, asthma and rheumatism. A tea boiled from the leaves was also effective in the treatment of eye inflammations.

•**Skullcap:** a bitter herb of the mint family, skullcap was used by many Indian tribes as a tonic for the nervous system. There are also recorded uses by tribes for the treatment of tetanus and rabies with this herb.

•**Spruce** (white, black, red, Colorado blue): was used for a variety of purposes. Spruce beer was made by the Indians to prevent vitamin deficiency, and it is still used today.

•**Squash and Pumpkin and Gourds:** the dried seeds were chewed as worm repellants.

•**Wild Onion:** the whole plant was used as an insect repellent and was rubbed all over the body.

•**Willow:** the inner bark contains the substance Salicin, a primitive form of aspirin. This plant was used for many centuries by most North American tribes. The inner bark was used in Indian

steam baths, to relieve rheumatism. Willow root and bark teas were brewed and drunk to relieve pain and to reduce fevers.

•**Wormwood or Prairie Sagewort:** a tea made from the boiled leaves was used to treat bronchitis, sore throat, and colds.

•**Yarrow:** the root was used by the Zuni Indians and other tribes as a local anesthetic and antiseptic wash for wounds and for the ears. The chewed leaves were used to reduce swelling around wounds and to deaden toothache. Oil of yarrow is a cooling soothing treatment for burns. It was also used by many Indian tribes to prevent both thinning hair and pregnancy!

To relieve asthma, Indians drank a brew of skunk cabbage, onion and honey. Sage tea was also considered helpful for this illness.

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Editor's Note:

I am indebted to Barrie Kavasch's wonderful book *Native Harvests: Recipes and Botanicals of the American Indian* (New York: Random House, 1977) for much of my information, and I encourage those interested in herbal remedies to read the entire book.

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Dock was helpful to Indians for liver complaints, as a laxative and a tonic. The roots were cut and steeped in boiling water. The pulped root was applied directly to wounds.



Realizing how rich the piñon nut was, the Apache Indians would not let pregnant women eat them for fear that the unborn child would grow too big and cause a difficult birth. Once the child was born, however, they fed it piñon gruel to make it strong!



# INDIANS IN COLORADO

**J**ust as all 'White' people or all 'Black' people can't be lumped together and considered all alike, neither can all Indians be considered the same.

Each Indian tribe has its own language, its own kind of house, its way of living and eating, its own stories and legends and ceremonies. One Indian tribe is not necessarily friends with all other Indians. Many tribes have a long history of warring with each other.

What are some of the Indian tribes that have lived in Colorado?

Several hundred years ago the land that is now Colorado was part of the great unexplored West. Only Indians, the 'Native Americans', lived here and the land was all theirs. As White men came to explore, to trap and later to settle, "Territories" were mapped out and later new states were formed and added to the United States. Colorado has been a state a little over a hundred years, since 1876.

**W**hen the first settlers came to Colorado, there were three tribes of Indians here: the Utes in the mountains and the Cheyennes and Arapahoes on the plains of Eastern Colorado.

But it is interesting to learn that in earlier times there were other Indians here. The Apache Indians were in Colorado, probably from around 1500 to the early 1700's. They hunted buffalo on the plains and raised corn along the river bottoms. We have learned of this from very early records of the Spanish explorers and from archaeological exploring. Archaeologists have dug down to the

remains of old Indian camps and have learned from the remains of pottery, bones, beads and food just what sort of people lived there.

The Apaches were a quiet, kindly people who later got the reputation for being very fierce fighters when they tried to defend themselves against the United States Army.

The Apaches were driven out of Eastern Colorado by the Comanches in the early 1700's. The Comanches were a constant nuisance to the early Spanish settlers and they also fought with the Ute Indians. The Comanches lived on the plains and the Utes in the mountains, but sometimes they strayed into each other's territory and then there was trouble. The Comanches were gradually pushed out of Colorado as more Spanish settlers arrived.

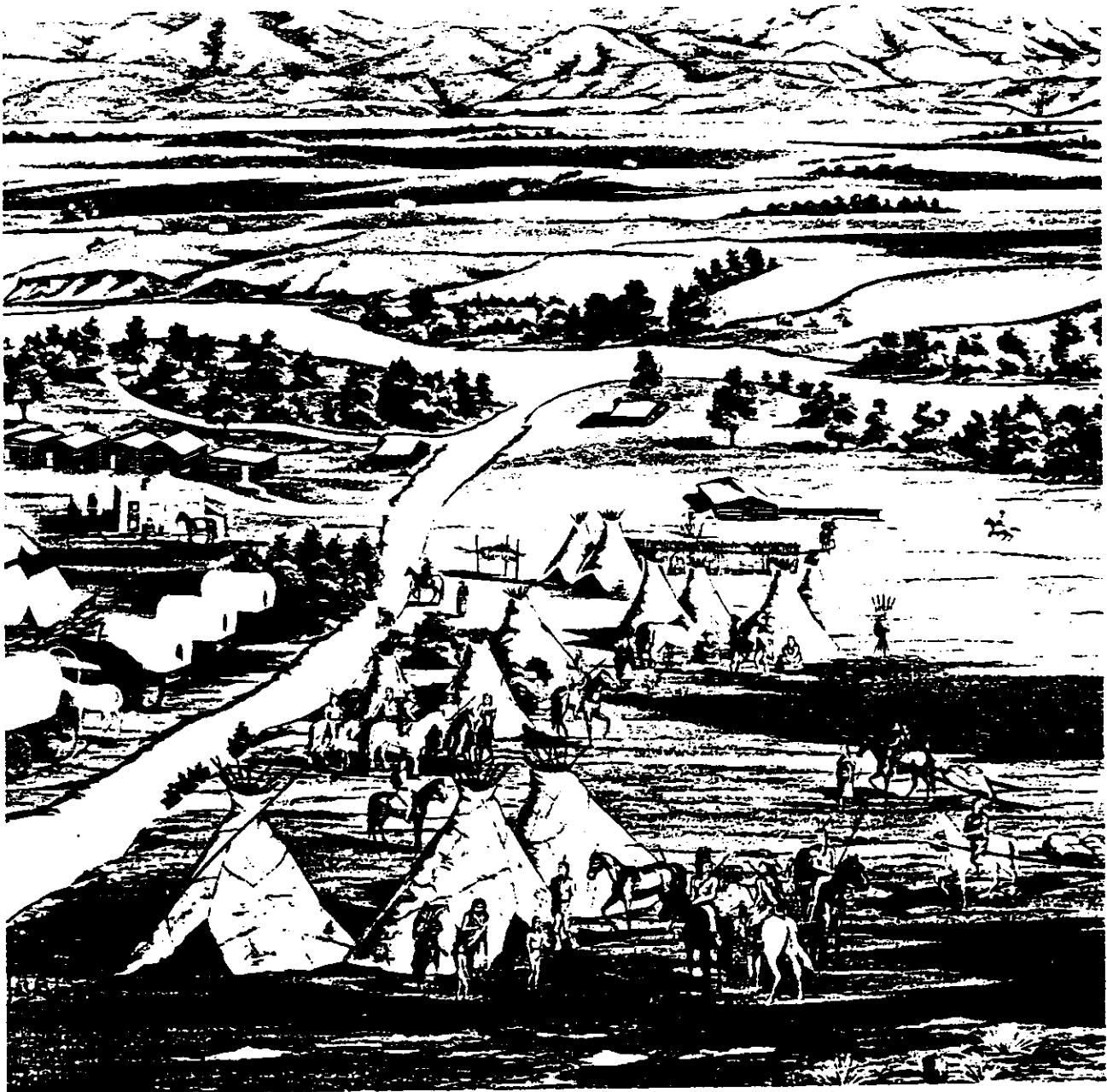
**T**he Sioux Indians live mostly in what is now South Dakota, but they spread over the neighboring land, so they were probably at times in northeastern Colorado visiting their friends, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

The Navajos in today's New Mexico and Arizona likewise strayed over into Colorado. However, they were not friendly with the Utes in Colorado's mountains. And the Shoshone Indians were in Colorado in early times, later shifting their hunting grounds northward into Wyoming. Indians of other tribes passed through our state on hunting expeditions or to war against another tribe. But as we have said, when the White men first came to Colorado they found the Utes in the mountains and the Cheyennes and Arapahoes on the plains.

The Ute Indians' legends say that they have always lived in Colorado and always in the mountains. Utes are short and stocky and darker skinned than most Indians. The tribe is divided into several groups or bands. The Southern Utes lived in southwestern Colorado. In the west central part of the state were the Tabeguache or Uncompahgre band. And in the northwest were the Northern Utes. The Utes wandered all over the

mountains into what is now New Mexico and Utah, always looking for game to hunt. They did not plant crops, but ate wild fruits, seeds and nuts. They lived in homes built like teepees and wore clothing made from buffalo hides or woven from rabbit skins.

The Utes fought bravely to defend their land, but by 1874 they signed a treaty with the United States government which took away most of their lands,



leaving them two small reservations in southwestern Colorado.

Chief Ouray, whose wife was Chipeta, was their leader during this time. He urged the Indians to sign the treaty, probably knowing that they didn't have much chance against so many settlers who were flooding into Western Colorado to farm and mine, and against the Army which was defending the settlers.

On the plains of Eastern Colorado, the early settlers found the Arapahoe Indians and the Cheyenne Indians. The Arapahoes were originally "woodland" Indians who had lived around the western end of Lake Superior where Minnesota is now. Some of them had gradually moved west, becoming hunters instead of farmers. In their westward wandering the Arapahoes met up with the Cheyenne tribe and they became very good friends. The two tribes lived in eastern Colorado between the Platte River on the north and the Arkansas River on the south.

The Arapahoes were bitter enemies of the Utes, while the Cheyennes fought with the Pawnees to the east and the Kiowas to the south and east. Like the

Utes who were gradually pushed onto small reservations, the Cheyennes and the Arapahoes also lost their hunting grounds and were assigned to reservations.

The Indians in Colorado fought against the settlers many times and many people on both sides were killed. Sometimes the Indians were brutal, scalping helpless settlers along with their wives and children. And often the soldiers were very cruel, killing Indian women and children who could not defend themselves. The Indians were fighting to keep what they felt was their land, and the settlers were fighting to gain land which they felt they had to have in order for the country to grow. This idea was called "manifest destiny" and you can read about it in history books.

Today Colorado has two Indian reservations, both in southwestern Colorado. The Southern Ute Reservation is south of Durango. And the Ute Mountain Reservation is in the very southwestern part of the state, extending down into New Mexico.

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*Indians usually did not go to war as a tribe—they nearly always fought in small bands. Probably the largest group of Indians to fight as one great army was the force of Cheyenne and Sioux that fought General Custer at the Little Big Horn River in 1876.*

*Young Native American boys trained to run fast by chasing cottontails, quail or wild turkeys. They ran after butterflies to learn how to dodge in and out. If a youth caught a butterfly he rubbed it on his chest hoping that he would become elusive as the butterfly himself.*



*In the Apache tribes, first-time warriors were not allowed to scratch their heads with their fingers. Some Indian tribes believed it was undignified for anyone to scratch his head with his fingers. Dust and perspiration made his head itch so he carried a short scratching stick.*

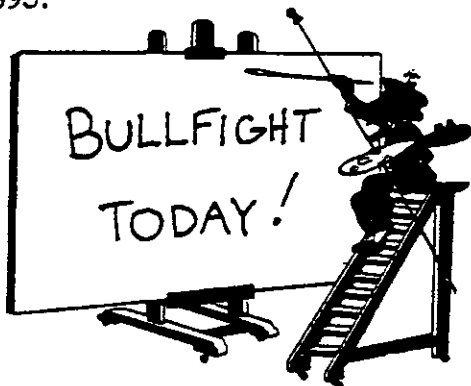
## A MATADOR IN CRIPPLE CREEK

*How the sport of bullfighting was imported  
...briefly...from Mexico to Colorado.*

Bullfighting is a sport that many people disapprove of.

It is also a sport that is very popular with lots of people.

The only bullfight ever held in the United States was at Gillett, Colorado, in 1895.



Gillett was a mining camp a few miles north of Cripple Creek. You can see the remains of an old building (if you know just where to look) as you travel on State Highway 67 north from Cripple Creek on the way to Divide, Colorado.

Joe Wolfe was a colorful "promoter" in Cripple Creek. He became very excited when he read in the papers that Mexican cattle were being imported into the United States in order to force down the high price of meat here. He asked a cowboy friend, Charlie Meadows, to team up with him to plan a bullfight, using Mexican bulls.

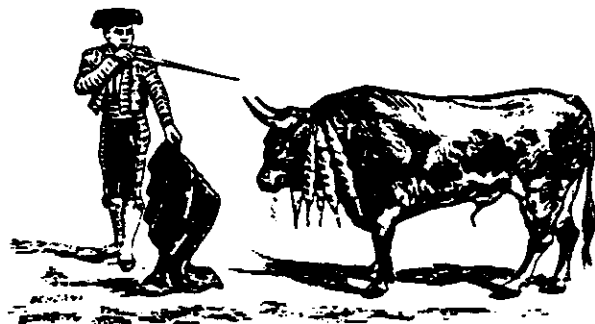
The two men rented the race track at nearby Gillett and quickly built an

amphitheater for the big crowd they hoped would attend.

Their plans were slightly changed when no bulls arrived from Mexico. But they rode out to a ranch and got some very untrained native bulls.

Many people from neighboring mining towns, from Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs, traveled on the train to the town of Gillett in August of 1895 to watch the bullfight. A real matador was brought in from Mexico.

The Humane Society in Colorado Springs was very watchful about anything that meant cruelty to animals and when they found out about the bullfight they sent the El Paso County sheriff to stop the fight.



So bullfighting in Colorado didn't amount to much—just two afternoons in August, 1895.

But it is interesting to know that the only bullfight ever held in the United States was here in Colorado!

# THE MIGHTY LITTLE BASKETBALL TEAM

by Hazel Lundberg

If someone told you that the high school basketball team in a little Colorado town with a population of less than 100 people won the state basketball championship, what would you say? Probably, "I don't believe it!"

But it really happened, back in 1929. And again in 1930.

The town was Joes, Colorado, out on the plains about 125 miles east of Denver.

When Dick Sullivan went to Joes to teach in September of 1928, the school board president said, "Oh yes, and you'll also coach the basketball team."

"But I've never even played basketball," Sullivan protested.

"There's nobody else to do it," said the school board president.

So Sullivan sent away for some books on basketball and the official rules and set to work.

The whole town was very enthusiastic about basketball. Everybody talked about the team and the boys on

the team were really serious. They made a point of getting to school early (most of them lived on farms near Joes) so they could practice shooting baskets.

Coach Sullivan was a gymnastics expert and he taught the boys gymnastics. Soon they were perfectly conditioned and in great shape.

Instead of dividing the group into first and second teams, Coach Sullivan had them choose up sides for scrimmage. This way the two teams would be well matched and each player really worked.



1924—Grant Junior High in Denver

The boys devised many new plays and became so used to working with each other that they became very skillful. And they were in such good condition that they could scrimmage for two hours without getting tired.

In the Spring of 1929 the Joes team won the state championship, defeating the teams from Julesburg, Gunnison, Ft. Lupton and Ft. Collins.

Now they could go to the National Tournament in Chicago!

But where would the money come from? This was the time of the Great



1933—Excelsior High School, North Avondale, Colorado

Depression and a small community like Joes couldn't consider an expense like sending the team to Chicago.

But people all over the state were so proud of the Joes team that the money began to come in—in very small amounts, but it added up to enough to send the players to Chicago.

And they placed third in the National Tournament in Chicago!

The team's homecoming was a real celebration. They got off the Burlington line train at Yuma, Colorado, and were met by most of the population of Joes and many from surrounding towns.

The team was paraded up and down Yuma's main street in a wagon before the boys returned home to Joes.

Again in 1930 the team from Joes won the state championship, defeating Manzanola, Pueblo Centennial, Ft. Collins and Colorado Springs.

For the next four years the team went to the state tournament, but did not again win the state championship.

It is good to be reminded that winning doesn't depend on having fancy uniforms and a shiny new gym. The bottom line is always how well you play the game.



Girls Basketball 1932  
—Arapahoe High School

*Champs of  
Eastern  
Colorado  
1932*



Girls Basketball 1904  
—Gunnison, Colorado

# Native American Resources in Colorado

## Pow Wows

Denver Pow Wow (held in March)  
Denver Coliseum  
P.O. Box 19178  
Denver, CO 80219  
303-936-4826

Oyate/Aises Spring Pow Wow (held  
sometime in the spring)  
Box 184  
University of Colorado  
Boulder, CO 80302  
303-492-8874

Navajo Trails Fiesta (held in July)  
Chamber of Commerce  
Box 1311  
Durango, CO 81301  
303-247-0312

Southern Ute Bear Dance (held in May)  
Southern Ute Tribal Fair and Pow Wow  
(held in September)  
Southern Ute Tribal Council  
P.O. Box 737  
Ignacio, CO 81137  
303-563-4525

## Urban Help Centers

Denver Indian Center, Inc.  
4407 Morrison Rd.  
Denver, CO 80219  
303-936-2688

Denver Indian Health and Family  
Services  
1739 Vine St.  
Denver, CO 80206  
303-320-3975

## Organizations

American Indian Development, Inc.  
431 West Colfax Ave.  
Denver, CO 80204

American Indian Science and Engineering  
Society  
1085 14th St., Suite 1506  
Boulder, CO 80302  
303-492-8658

Call of the Council Drums  
1450 Pennsylvania St.  
Denver, CO 80203

Coalition of American Indian Citizens  
P.O. Box 18421, Capitol Hill Station  
Denver, CO 80218

Crusade for Justice  
1567 Downing St.  
Denver, CO 80218

Denver Native Americans United  
2201 East 16th Ave.  
Denver, CO 80206

Indians for United Social Action  
3575 South Fox  
Englewood, CO 80110

National Indian Employment Resource  
Center  
10068 University Park Station  
P.O. Box 10068  
Denver, CO 80210  
303-698-2911

National Indian Youth Council  
3175 Colfax St.  
Denver, CO 80200

Native American Fish and Wildlife  
Society  
750 Burbank St.  
Boulder, CO 80020  
303-466-1725

Native American Rights Fund (NARF)  
1506 Broadway  
Boulder, CO 80302  
303-447-8760

*could verify*

### Libraries and Museums

Colorado Historical Society  
1300 Broadway  
Denver, CO 80203  
303-866-3682

Has both interest and a great deal of material and artifacts of Native American peoples of Colorado and the West.

Koshare Indian Museum  
P.O. Box 580  
La Junta, CO 81050  
719-384-4411

Art and artifacts of the Plains and Southwest areas. Sponsors the Koshare Indian Dancers.

National Indian Law Library  
Native American Rights Fund  
1522 Broadway  
Boulder, CO 80302  
303-447-8760

Federal Indian law only.

Ute Indian Museum  
P.O. Box 1736  
Montrose, CO 81402  
303-249-3098

Collects and preserves the culture of the Ute Indians of Colorado.

### Tribal Offices

Munsee Thames River Delaware  
P.O. Box 587  
601 Manitou Ave.  
Manitou Springs, CO 80911

Southern Ute Tribe  
P.O. Box 737  
Ignacio, CO 81137  
303-563-4525

Ute Mountain Reservation  
P.O. Box 52  
Towaoc, CO 81344  
303-565-3751

### Sources:

Champagne, Duane, ed. *The Native North American Almanac: A Reference Work on Native North Americans in the United States and Canada*. Detroit: Gale, 1994.

Taylor, Charles A., ed. *Guide to Multicultural Resources 1993/1994*. Fort Atkinson, WI: Highsmith Press, 1993.



# Olympians Born in Colorado Who Have Placed in the Games

| <b>Name</b>             | <b>City</b> | <b>Year</b> | <b>Event</b>    | <b>Placing</b>  |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Karen Linnea Anderson   | Denver      | 1956        | Javelin throw   | placed 8th      |
|                         |             | 1960        | Javelin throw   | placed 13th     |
| Landis Stevens Arnold   | Boulder     | 1984        | Skiing          | placed 28th     |
| Lucills Mary Ash        | C. Springs  | 1956        | Fig. Skating    | placed 7th      |
| Richard Neal Ball       | Denver      | 1972        | Cycling         | placed 15th     |
| Sam H. Bellah           | Metz        | 1908        | Pole vault      | placed 6th      |
|                         |             | 1912        | Pole vault      | placed 7th      |
| Robert Olen Berkley Jr. | Denver      | 1972        | Luge            | placed 17th     |
|                         |             | 1976        | Luge            | placed 23rd     |
| Douglas Brian Berndt    | Denver      | 1972        | Fig. skating    | placed 12th     |
| Jerome Cousins Biffle   | Denver      | 1952        | Long jump       | gold medal      |
| Barbara Marie Brown     | Denver      | 1972        | Fig. skating    | placed 12th     |
| Alphonse A. Burnand Jr. | Leadville   | 1932        | Yachting        | gold medal      |
| John ray Burritt        | Cedaredge   | 1960        | Biathalon       | placed 14th     |
| Ingrid Jean Butts       | Denver      | 1992        | Skiing          | p. 47, 13, 48th |
| Richard Price Cavanaugh | Denver      | 1972        | Luge            | placed 17th     |
|                         |             | 1976        | Luge            | p. 23, 25th     |
| Richard Carroll Conner  | Pueblo      | 1956        | Diving          | bronze medal    |
| E. Gary Crawford        | Denver      | 1980        | Skiing          | placed 28th     |
|                         |             | 1988        | Skiing          | placed 41st     |
| Marvin Leaman Crawford  | Denver      | 1956        | Skiing          | p. 12, 23rd     |
| Edward Patrick Egan     | Denver      | 1920        | Boxing          | gold medal      |
|                         |             | 1932        | Boxing          | gold medal      |
| W. Michael Elliott      | Durango     | 1964        | Skiing(x-cntry) | p. 13,30,41st   |
|                         |             | 1968        | Skiing(x-cntry) | p.12,29,30,41   |
|                         |             | 1972        | Skiing(x-cntry) | p. 12, 26th     |
| Stanley Clair Fail      | Yuma        | 1964        | Speed Skating   | placed 38th     |
| Caroline Fletcher       | Denver      | 1924        | Diving          | bronze medal    |
| Paul J. Foerster        | Rangely     | 1988        | Soccer          | placed 11th     |
|                         |             | 1992        | Yachting        | placed 2nd      |
| Scott David Gorsuch     | Climax      | 1960        | Skiing          | p. 14, 14th     |
| Al Greene               | Denver      | 1936        | Diving          | bronze medal    |
| Duncan Smith Gregg      | Lamar       | 1932        | Rowing          | gold medal      |
| Alexi S. Grewal         | Denver      | 1984        | Cycling         | gold medal      |
| Christine Haigler       | C. Springs  | 1964        | Fig. skating    | placed 7th      |
| Twila Renee Hinkle      | Denver      | 1976        | Skiing          | placed 9, 42nd  |
| Robert Nuir Holme       | Denver      | 1992        | Skiing          | p. 51, 36, 12th |
| Nina M. Kempel          | Boulder     | 1992        | Skiing          | p. 56, 52nd     |
| Ronald Alexander Kiefel | Denver      | 1984        | Cycling         | p. 3, 9th       |
| Joseph William Kleine   | C. Springs  | 1984        | Basketball      | gold medal      |
| Michael Kent Livingston | Denver      | 1972        | Rowing          | silver medal    |
| Wendy Lynn Lucero       | Denver      | 1988        | Diving          | placed 6th      |
| Kerry Joel Lynch        | Denver      | 1980        | Skiing          | p. 12, 18, 20th |
| Beth Anne Madsen        | Aspen       | 1988        | Skiing          | p. 11, 15th     |
| Max S. Marlot           | Aspen       | 1960        | Skiing          | p. 18, 21st     |
| William Charles Marlot  | Aspen       | 1964        | Skiing          | placed 12th     |
| Clark Arvo Matis        | Durango     | 1972        | Skiing          | placed 53rd     |
| Dennis Robert McGrane   | Denver      | 1984        | Skiing          | p. 33, 53rd     |
|                         |             | 1988        | Skiing          | p. 43, 10th     |

|                          |             |      |            |                 |
|--------------------------|-------------|------|------------|-----------------|
| Jayne Marie McHugh       | Denver      | 1988 | Volleyball | placed 7th      |
| Melissa Therese McLinden | Wheatridge  | 1988 | Volleyball | placed 7th      |
| Chris Robert McNeill     | Pueblo      | 1980 | Skiing     | placed 23rd     |
| Andy Ray Mill            | Ft. Collins | 1976 | Skiing     | placed 6th      |
|                          |             | 1980 | Skiing     | placed 16th     |
| Richard Norman Mize      | Gilman      | 1960 | Biathlon   | placed 21st     |
| John Frederick Mueller   | Denver      | 1992 | Skiing     | placed 10th     |
| James Scott Munn         | Denver      | 1992 | Rowing     | placed 4th      |
| Karen Linnea Olham       | Denver      | 1956 | Javelin    | placed 8th      |
|                          |             | 1960 | Javelin    | placed 13th     |
| Monique Gia Pelletier    | Aspen       | 1992 | Skiing     | placed 18th     |
| Davis Welsh Phinney      | Boulder     | 1984 | Cycling    | bronze medal    |
| Maria Quintana           | Denver      | 1988 | Skiing     | placed 7th      |
| Susan Gerard Rapp        | Ft. Carson  | 1980 | Swimming   | p. 7, silver m. |
|                          |             | 1984 | Swimming   | p. 1st prelims. |
|                          |             | 1988 | Swimming   | placed 13th     |
| Catherine Louise Rodolph | Denver      | 1952 | Skiing     | p. 5, 21, 23rd  |
| Joseph M. Sawyer         | Denver      | 1992 | Bobsled    | placed 9th      |
| John Richard Stenner     | Greeley     | 1992 | Cycling    | placed 16th     |
| Nancy Lynn Thies         | Denver      | 1972 | Gymnastics | placed 4th      |
| Gladys Maxine Werner     | St. Sprgs   | 1956 | Skiing     | p. 10, 22nd     |
| Wallace J. Werner        | St. Sprgs   | 1956 | Skiing     | p. 11, 21st     |
|                          |             | 1964 | Skiing     | p. 8, 17th      |
| Debra Ann Willcox        | Denver      | 1976 | Gymnastics | p. 6, 18th      |
| Todd Roe Wilson          | Denver      | 1988 | Skiing     | p. 10, 40th     |
|                          |             | 1992 | Skiing     | placed 39th     |
| Ronald Paul Yeager       | Durango     | 1972 | Skiing     | placed 55th     |
|                          |             | 1976 | Skiing     | p. 6, 52nd      |

Note: No Colorado native placed in the 1994 Winter Olympics.

check with center  
winter + summer

# Olympic Winners Train in Colorado

There are two places in Colorado where Olympic athletes train. One is the United States Olympic Training Center (719-578-4500), and the other is the Broadmoor Hotel World Arena (where figure skaters train).

The mission of the United States Olympic Training Center is:

- To provide world-class training support services, including training facilities and the housing, dining, medical, scientific, recreational, educational and employment support necessary for the development and preparation of U.S. elite athletes and U.S. national teams, followed by U.S. developmental teams and individual performers.
- To serve as centers for coaching education, sports science and research, and conference and meetings of the USOC and its member organizations.
- To serve as national centers of inspiration to those seeking personal achievement through athletics.
- To serve as a visible symbol and demonstration to the United States public of USOC commitment to its programs and the furtherance of the Olympic Movement in the United States.

The following athletes have trained in Colorado and gone on to win in an Olympic event.

## Training at the United States Olympic Complex in Colorado Springs.

## Women's Basketball

1984 team, gold

### Cycling

Connie Carpenter-Phinney (84, gold, road race)  
Brent Emery (84, silver, 4,000-meter team pursuit)  
Mark Gorski (84, gold, 1000-meter sprint)  
Aleri Grewal (84, gold, road race)  
David Grylls (84, silver, 4000-meter team pursuit)  
Erin Hartwell (92, bronze, time trial)  
Steve Hegg (84, gold, 4000-meter individual pursuit; 84, silver, 4000-meter team pursuit)  
Ronald Kiefel (84, bronze, team time trial)  
Clarence Roy Knickman (84, bronze, team time trial)  
R. Patrick McDonough (84, silver, 4000-meter team pursuit)  
Leonard Nitz (84, silver, 4000-meter time trial; 84, bronze, 4000-meter individual pursuit)  
Connie Parakeven-Young (88, silver, 1000-meter sprint (scratch))  
Davis Phinney (84, bronze, team time trial)  
Rebecca Twigg (84, silver, road race; 92)  
Nelson Vails (84, silver, 1000-meter sprint (scratch))  
Andrew Weaver (84, bronze, team time trial)

Cathy Boswell  
Denise Curry  
Anne Donovan  
Theresa Edwards  
Lea Henry  
Janice Lawrence  
Pamela McGee  
Carol Menken-Schaudt  
Cheryl Miller  
Kim Mulkey  
Cindy Noble  
Lynette Woodard

1988 team, gold

Cynthia Brown  
Vitora Bullett  
Cynthia Cooper  
Anne Donovan  
Teresa Edwards  
Mary Ethridge  
Jennifer Gillom  
Bridgette Gordon  
Andrea Lloyd  
Katrina McClain  
Suzanne McConnell  
Teresa Westherspoon

## 1992 team, bronze

Victoria Bullet  
Daedra Charles  
Cynthia Cooper  
Clarissa Davis  
Mediana Dixon  
Teresa Edwards  
Linda Hargrove  
Carolyn Jones  
Katrina McClain  
Suzanne McConnell  
Vickie Orr  
Teresa Weatherspoon

Romallis Ellis (88, bronze, lightweight)  
Paul Gonzales, Jr. (84, gold, light flyweight)  
Kenneth Gould (88, bronze, light welterweight)  
Evander Holyfield (84, bronze, light  
heavyweight)  
Roy Jones II (88, silver, light middleweight)  
Andrew Maynard (88, gold, light heavyweight)  
Steve McCrory (84, gold, flyweight)  
Ray Mercer (88, gold, light heavyweight)  
Jerry Page (84, gold, light welterweight)  
Frank Tate (84, gold, light middleweight)  
Melrick Taylor (84, gold, featherweight)  
Henry Tillman (84, gold, heavyweight)  
Pernell Whitaker (84, gold, lightweight)

**Men's Basketball**

## 1984 team, gold

Steve Alford  
Patrick Ewing  
Vern Fleming  
Michael Jordan  
Joseph Kleine  
Jon Koncak  
Chris Mullin  
Samuel Perkins  
Alvin Robertson  
Wayman Tisdale  
Jeffrey Turner  
Leon Wood

## 1988 team, bronze

Willia Anderson  
Stacey Augmon  
Venell Coles  
Jeffrey Grayer  
Hersey Hawkins  
Daniel Majerle  
Danny Manning  
Herman Reid  
Mictchell Richmond  
David Robinson  
Charles D. Smith  
Charles E. Smith

**Boxing**

Tim Austin (92, bronze, flyweight)  
Tyrell Biggs (84, gold, super heavyweight)  
Riddick Bowe (88, silver, super heavyweight)  
Mark Breland (84, gold, welterweight)  
Chris Byrd (92, silver, middleweight)  
Oscar De La Hoya (92, gold, lightweight)

**Canoe/Kayak**

Gregory Barton (84, bronze, kayak singles 1000  
meters; 88, gold, kayak singles 1000 meters;  
92, bronze, kayak 1000 meters)  
Scott Strausbough (92, gold, whitewater canoe)

**Gymnastics**

Tim Daggett (84, gold, team combined exercises;  
88, bronze, side horse)  
Scott Johnson (84, gold, team combined  
exercises)  
Phoebe Mills (88, bronze, balance beam)  
Mary Lou Retton (84, silver, side horse vault;  
84, bronze, asymmetrical (uneven) bars; 84,  
bronze, floor exercises; 84, bronze, balance  
beam; 84, silver, team combined exercises;  
84, gold, all-around)

**Ice Hockey**

## 1980 team, gold

William Baker  
Neal Broten  
David Christian  
James Craig  
Steven Christoff  
Michael Eruzione  
John Harrington  
Mark Johnson  
Robert McClanahan  
Kenneth Morrow  
John O'Callahan  
Mark Pavelich  
Michael Ramsey  
William "Buzz" Schneider  
David Silk  
Eric Strobel

Bob Suter  
Philip Verchota  
Mark Wells

### Judo

Kevin Asano (88, silver, extra lightweight)  
Eddie Liddie (84, bronze, extra lightweight)  
Mike Swain (88, bronze, lightweight)

### Speed Skating

Bonnie Blair (88, gold, 500 meters)  
Eric Flaim (88, silver, 1500 meters)  
Eric Heiden (80, gold, 1500 meters)

### Shooting

Robert Foth (92, silver, three position rifle)  
Launi Meili (92, gold, three position rifle)

### Swimming

Christine Ahmann-Leighton (92, silver, butterfly; 92, gold, 4x100-meter medley relay)  
Mike Barrowman (92, gold, 200-meter breaststroke)  
David Berkoff (88, gold, 4x100-meter medley relay; 88, silver, 100-meter backstroke; 92, bronze, 100-meter backstroke)  
Matt Biondi (84, gold, 4x100 freestyle relay; 88, silver, 100-meter butterfly; 88, gold, 4x100-meter freestyle relay; 88, gold, 4 x 200-meter freestyle relay; 88, bronze, 200-meter freestyle; 88, gold, 100-meter freestyle; 88, gold, 50-meter freestyle; 88, gold, 4x100-meter relay; 92, silver, 50-meter freestyle)  
Greg Burgess (92, silver, 200-meter individual medley)  
Hans Dersch (92, gold)  
Nelson Diebel (92, gold, 100-meter breaststroke)  
Janet Evans (88, gold, 400-meter freestyle; 88, gold, 400-meter individual medley; 92, gold, 800-meter freestyle; 92, silver, 400-meter freestyle)  
Douglas Gjertsen (88, gold, 4 x 200-meter freestyle relay; 92)  
Nicole Haislett (92, gold, 200-meter freestyle; 92, gold, 4x100-meter freestyle)  
Joseph Hudepoehl (92, gold; 92, bronze)  
Scott Jaffe (92, bronze)  
Thomas Jager (88, silver, 50-meter freestyle; 88, gold, 4x100-meter freestyle relay; 92, bronze, 50-meter freestyle)  
Shaun Jordan (88; 92)  
Janel Jorgensen (88, silver, 4x100-meter medley relay; 92)  
Megan Kleine (92, gold; 92, gold; 92; bronze)  
Lea Loveless (92, bronze, 100-meter backstroke; 92, gold, 4x100-meter medley relay)  
Angel Martino (92, bronze, 50-meter freestyle; 92, gold, 4x100-meter freestyle)  
Pablo Morles (84, gold, 4x100-meter medley relay; 84m silver, 200-meter individual medley; 84, silver, 100-meter butterfly; 92, gold, 100-meter butterfly)  
Nadia Nall (92, silver, 100-meter breaststroke; 92, 200-meter breaststroke; 92, gold, 4x100-meter medley relay)  
Eric Namesnik (92, silver, 400-meter individual medley)  
Jon Olsen (92, gold, 4 x 100-meter freestyle relay)  
Jeff Rouse (92, silver, 100-meter backstroke)  
Summer Saunders (92, gold, 200-meter butterfly; 92, silver, 200-meter individual medley; 92, bronze, 400-meter individual medley)  
Melvin Stewart (92, gold, 200-meter butterfly)  
Ashley Tappin (92; gold)  
Joel Thomas (92, gold)  
Jenny Thompson (92, silver, freestyle; 92 gold, 4x100-meter freestyle relay; 92, gold, 4x100-meter medley relay)  
Dara Torres (84, gold, 4x100-meter freestyle relay; 88; 92, gold, 4x100-meter freestyle relay)  
Janie Wagstaff (92, gold)

### Women's Volleyball

1984 team, silver

Jeanne Beauprey  
Carolyn Becker  
Linda Chisholm  
Rita Crockett  
Laurie Flachmeier  
Debbie Green  
Flora Hyman  
Rose Magers  
Kimberly Ruddins  
Julie Vollertsen  
Paula Weishoff  
Susan Woodstra

**Wrestling**

Dennis Koslowski (88, gold, super heavyweight;  
92, silver, Greco-Roman wrestling, 220  
pounds)  
Kenny Monday (88, gold, welterweight; 92,  
silver, 163 lbs. freestyle)

**Training in Denver****Figure Skating**

Dorothy Hamill (76, gold)

**Training at the Broadmoor World Rink****Figure Skating**

Peggy Fleming (68, gold)  
David Jenkins (56, bronze)  
Hays Jenkins (60, gold)

# Organizations for Young People

## BBYO

B'nai B'rith Youth Organization, Rocky Mountain Region  
P.O. Box 6196  
Denver, CO 80206  
303-399-2660

An organization for high schoolers, BBYO serves more than 380 youth in Colorado with youth-led meetings, retreats, conventions, and other gatherings devoted to leadership development, socializing, cultural activities, and community service.

## Big Brothers of Metro Denver/Boulder, Inc.

Big Brothers is a preventive program that matches children from father-absent homes with adult volunteers. The volunteers serve as friends and role models to the children and are matched on a one-to-one basis. The volunteers spend a minimum of one year with their Little Brother of Sister once a week for 3 to 5 hours. Boys and girls ages 6-13 are eligible for services. They represent all ethnic, religious and economic backgrounds.

To apply, contact:

|                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1725 Gaylord Street | 3305 N. Broadway, Ste. 5 |
| Denver, CO 8206     | Boulder, CO 80304        |
| 303-377-8827        | 303-447-2632             |

## Big Sisters of Colorado

Big Sisters of Colorado is affiliated with Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America, the latter being created in 1908. The organization has been in Denver since 1969. Its purpose is to pair an at-risk girl between the ages of 7-18 with an older person who will spend at least four

hours every week for one year or longer helping the girl. The big sister helps:

- to increase self-esteem
- to build social skills
- to generate friendships
- to learn the decision-making process and explore choices
- to maintain a trusting relationship
- to improve school attendance, performance and behavior
- to examine adolescent issues and resist peer pressure

Each Big and Little Sister Match works with a professional case manager who helps with goal-setting, provides support and encouragement, and is available to help resolve problems and provide crisis services as needed.

Big Sisters of Colorado can be contacted at:

|                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1221 S. Clarkson | 3305 Broadway     |
| Suite 200        | Suite 7           |
| Denver, CO 80210 | Boulder, CO 80304 |
| 303-744-3323     | 303-447-2674      |

A sample story of what happens might sound like this:

Anne, 11, came from a home deprived of the essentials needed for a secure childhood: emotional support, physical care, exposure to new ideas and experiences, and love. In a very sterile environment she was expected to simply exist, not causing any trouble—just staying out of the way. Timid and compliant, Anne tried to make herself—and her needs—disappear, making no demands on others—or herself.

The first goal she made with her Big Sister was to improve her grades, and the first step was to read a book “clear to the end.” That she did.

And, she did more. With her Big Sister she saw a skyscraper “up close,” rode an elevator, went to a museum, ate in a restaurant, went swimming and heard “I love You,”—all for the first time. She has seen a world she never knew existed—all through having a Big Sister.

updates those notes check area codes

And, she wants to see more, and to do more, and to be more.

Beth gave Anne the desk she once had as a little girl—the first step toward getting the better grades Anne knows she needs for the future. Now, when the mother sees Anne at her desk, she tries to keep the younger brothers and sisters away so Anne can study.

“Without Big Sisters we never would have found one another,” Beth reflected, “And I can’t imagine not having her be a part of my life—or me not being in hers.”

## Boy Scouts of America

The Boy Scouts of America is part of a world-wide effort to provide character-building, skills instruction, and outdoor activities for young men from childhood to age 18. Young women are included in Exploring from ages 16-18. Programs are divided into various age groups as follows:

### Tiger Cubs

Tiger Cubs is an organization for three to eight families of first grade boys. They meet once a month for planned activities and outings.

### Cub Scouts

Second through fifth grade boys join dens of four to eight boys and several dens make a pack governed by the sponsoring organization. Boys earn patches as they gain the ranks of bobcat, wolf, bear and webelos. The Arrow of Light is the highest award of Cub Scouting.

## Boy Scouting

Sixth through twelfth grade boys may participate in Boy Scout Troops. Their activities are centered around various ranks of tenderfoot, 2nd class, 1st class, star, life, and the highest award of Eagle Scout. The Boy Scout pledge is:

On my honor, I will do my best,  
To do my duty to God and my country.  
To obey the Scout Law.  
To help other people at all times.  
To keep myself physically strong,  
mentally awake, and morally straight.

## Explorers

Young men and women ages 16-18 can participate in Explorer Posts designed around themes such as careers or vocational pursuits.

For further information, contact the scout council nearest you:

Longs Peak Area Council  
P.O. Box 1166  
Greeley, CO 80631  
303-330-6305

Denver Area Council  
2901 West 19th Ave.  
Denver, CO 80204  
303-455-5522

Pikes Peak Council  
525 East Uintah  
Colorado Springs, CO 80903  
719-634-1584

Rocky Mountain Council  
411 South Pueblo Boulevard  
Pueblo, CO 81005-0292  
719-561-1220

Western Colorado Council  
628 Rood Ave.  
Grand Junction, CO 81501  
303-243-0346



## Boys & Girls Clubs of Metro Denver

The mission of the Boys & Girls Clubs is to serve all youth in the greater Denver metropolitan area by providing co-educational quality programs and experiences that emphasize social, academic, personal, and physical development. These services are provided through a network of club and camp facilities by a trained and dedicated staff seeking to maintain club environments that enhance character and self-esteem, are educational and fun, and contribute to youth realizing their maximum potential. Special concern is directed toward those youth who are from low income circumstances.

The clubs were founded in 1961 and have five branches located in inner-city neighborhoods of Denver and Aurora. They own a thrift re-sale center and an 80 acre camp in Ward, Colorado. Approximately 8500 youth are members.

Address: 2150 West 29th Ave, Suite 500, Denver, CO 80211, 303-480-7500.

## The Colorado Children's Chorale

The Colorado Children's Chorale is a performance group of children who sing around the state and also around the world. Children who are between the ages of 7 and 10, currently in grades one through four are eligible. Boys and girls represent all social and ethnic backgrounds and come from all parts of the Denver metro area.

The Chorale was founded by Duain Wolfe in 1974. It now consists of four choirs:

1. The Prep Choir (an entry level training choir)
2. The Apprentice Choir (an advanced training choir)

3. The Concert Choir (does performances in the Denver area)

4. The Tour Choir (that performs both in Denver and outside the city)

The choir sings classical works, folk songs, and popular music. They regularly perform with the Colorado Symphony Orchestra and Opera Colorado. They have performed in New York City, and in Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Hong Kong, and the People's Republic of China.

No previous musical training is necessary. Contact the Colorado Children's Chorale, 910 15th Street, Suite 1020, Denver, CO 80202.

## Colorado State Spelling Bee

Sponsored by  
*The Rocky Mountain News*

Each year, the Rocky Mountain News sponsors the state spelling bee in Denver on a Saturday, usually in April. The purpose is to help students improve their spelling, increase their vocabularies and further develop their language and reading skills. Although the spelling bee is designed primarily for 7th and 8th grade students, there is no minimum age limit. Many 4th, 5th, and 6th grade students compete each year. Students 16 years old or in the ninth grade are ineligible. Home school students can participate through the Colorado Home Educators Association (303-763-5754).

Each school district in the state may select one student for each 2,500 students and may send no more than 25 students. Helps and sample lists of words can be obtained from Scripps Howard National Spelling Bee; P.O. Box 5380; Cincinnati, OH 45201. Help in Colorado and directions for participating can be obtained from: Spelling Bee; Rocky Mountain News; 400 W. Colfax; Denver, CO 80204 (303-892-2814 or 800-933-1990 x2814)

✓  
94 Caroline Henry  
95 Ben Kowalski

The following have been State Spelling Bee Champions:

1993 Julie Vogel  
1992 Jennifer Phillips  
1991 Matt Winkel  
1990 Melissa Lake  
1989 Scott Isaacs

Scott Isaacs also was the Scripps Howard National Spelling Bee Champion in Washington, D.C. after winning the Colorado State Spelling Bee.

## Denver Young Artists Orchestra

The Denver Young Artists Orchestra was formed in 1977 under the auspices of the Denver Symphony Orchestra as a means for Colorado's most talented young musicians to rehearse and perform together under very high standards. DYAO has operated independently since 1979, but retains a close alliance with the Colorado Symphony Orchestra.

The orchestra is composed of approximately 100 musicians representing 40 schools in the region. Junior high school and high school students comprise 75% of the orchestra and the rest are college students. Competitive auditions are held each spring and musicians aged 12 to 23 are eligible. Three concerts are held annually in Boettcher Concert Hall, including one with the Colorado Symphony Orchestra. DYAO has performed at the Lincoln Center in New York and had concert tours in England and Italy.

Information can be obtained from the Denver Young Artists Orchestra, 1415 Larimer, #301, Denver, CO 80202.

## 4-H

4-H is an educational organization for young people in the United States, Canada, and many other countries. The organization began in 1914 as part of a federal program to encourage agriculture

and to help young people. 4-H is best known for the projects each young person does as a part of being a member. Raising animals to show at county fairs is the most popular project, but community projects, art, and physical science projects are also popular.

The symbol of the 4-H is the four-leaf clover, each leaf having a large H on it. These four H's stand for:

**Head** - clearer thinking and decision making. Knowledge useful throughout life.

**Heart** - greater loyalty, strong personal values, positive self concept, concern for others.

**Hands** - larger service, workforce preparedness, useful skills, science and technology literacy.

**Health** - better living, healthy lifestyles.

The 4-H Pledge is:

I pledge my **Head** to clearer thinking, my **Heart** to greater loyalty, my **Hands** to larger service and my **Health** to better living, for my Club, my community, my country and my world.

The 4-H motto is: Making the best better.

The Colorado 4-H program is run through the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture in each county. Call them for local information about programs.

## FOX 31 KIDS CLUB

The KDVR Fox Kids Club represents an opportunity for kids to participate in fun, educational, and community activities in Denver, at no cost. It gives the children a sense of belonging and self-worth. Members receive the KDVR Fox Kids Club magazine. The magazine has articles, news of current events, movie and record reviews, kids gossip column about child stars and a forum with letters from kids to kids. It also includes interactive word games, puzzles, jokes, stories, public service and safety tips.

To join, kids can pick up sign-up cards at local promotional sites or just send their name, address, city, state, and zip code, plus phone number, gender, and birth date to: FOX 31 Kids Club, 501 Wazee Street, Denver, CO 80204 (303-595-3131; Fax 303-595-8312).

## Girls Count

Girls Count is a coalition (a group joined together) of organizations dedicated to encouraging girls from diverse backgrounds in Colorado to become economically self-sufficient by realizing and planning for the requirements of the future workforce. The initiative focuses on girls aged 11-14 and anticipates supporting these efforts for five years (1991-1995).

Girls Count does not duplicate what its member organizations do. It helps all member organizations achieve joint goals. Some of these goals are:

1. Public awareness - helping the state understand problems of young women and some solutions.
2. Public policy - helping governments to create ways girls can achieve.
3. Career planning - providing information about opportunities in the world of work for women.
4. Employers - helping those who hire women understand their needs.
5. Math and Science/Teacher Preparation - helping teachers understand how to encourage young women to excel in the fields of math and science.

You can contact Girls Count at the Girls Count State Office, 1580 Logan, Suite 540, Denver, CO 80203, 303-82-6600.

## Girl Scouts

The Girl Scout program is an informal educational program designed to give girls from all segments of American life a chance to develop their potential, to

make friends, and to become a vital part of their community. Based on ethical values, it opens up a world of opportunity for girls, working in partnership with adult volunteers. Its sole focus is to meet the special needs of girls. Girls beginning in Kindergarten may join and continue in scouting until grade 12.

Each member girl takes the following promise and law as a code to live by:

### The Girl Scout Promise:

On my honor, I will try:  
To serve God and my country,  
To help people at all times,  
And to live by the Girl Scout Law.

(In 1993, the Girls Scouts voted to change their pledge to substitute for "God" another word or words they deem more appropriate.)

### The Girl Scout Law

I will do my best:  
to be honest,  
to be fair,  
to help where I am needed,  
to be cheerful,  
to be friendly and considerate,  
to be a sister to every Girl Scout,  
to respect authority,  
to use resources wisely,  
to protect and improve the world around me,  
to show respect for myself and others through my words and actions.

### What Are the Purposes of Girl Scouts?

- The goals of the Girl Scout program are stated in four program emphasis areas:
  1. Develop self-potential.
  2. Relate to others.
  3. Develop values.
  4. Contribute to society
- Each girl is encouraged to become a better member of her own religious group and respect the varying

religious beliefs and practices of others.

- Activities are designed to promote racial/ethnic pride and respect.
- Activities encourage cross-cultural understanding.
- Cooperative learning experiences encourage the development of leadership and decision-making skills.
- Each girl is encouraged to develop qualities of responsible citizenship.
- Girls are encouraged to work for a better quality of life for others without regard for personal reward.
- Skills are developed through progressive experiences.
- Girls can earn recognition (badges) that symbolize their achievements.
- Activities are divided into five worlds of interest:
  - the world of well-being,
  - the world of people,
  - the world of today and tomorrow,
  - the world of the arts,
  - the world of the out-of-doors

### Addresses

Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.  
830 Third Avenue  
New York, NY 10022

Chipeta Girl Scout Council  
835 N. 26th St.  
Grand Junction, CO 81501  
303-242-4461  
800-288-0463

Mile Hi Council  
400 South Broadway  
P.O. Box 9407  
Denver, CO 80209-0407  
303-778-8774

Wagon Wheel Council

3535 Parkmoor Village Drive  
Colorado Springs, CO 80917-5298  
719-597-8603

## 9PALS

KUSA-TV, Channel 9 launched a youth club called 9PALS in July, 1988. 9PALS is free to kids 12 years and under, and is an active recreational and educational organization. The aim of the group is to offer special events approximately one each month, with free or discounted admission exclusively to 9PALS.

To become a member kids obtain a membership application at sponsor locations or at 9PALS events. The application is completed and signed by the child's parent or legal guardian, and exchanged for a credit-card-like membership card that comes with an embossed membership number and signature strip. Applications may also be submitted and membership cards received by mail.

Announcements of upcoming 9PALS are made by Tim, the 9PALS official spokesman, throughout the day or watch "Good Afternoon Colorado," weekdays at 3:00 P.M. on Channel 9.

Activities have included trips to sports centers, amusement parks, the Natural History Museum, the Denver Zoo, Hyland Hills Water World, ski areas, holiday programs, and the Heritage Square in Golden.

For more information contact Steve Thaxton or Risa Friskey at 9K\*USA-TV, 500 Speer Boulevard, Denver, CO 80203 or call 303-871-1430. 698-9090

## ~~2 Bits Club~~

~~Over 40,000 kids belong to the free 2 Bits Club sponsored by KWGN television station in Denver. The hosts of the Club are 15-year old Joanna and 15-year old Greg. They were selected by~~

local youth talent agencies and auditioned for the part at the KWGN-TV studios. The hosts feature a number of daily informational and educational spots, that air both in the morning and afternoon. The spots contain news, special guests, contests, tips for the environment and public service announcements.

Club members receive official plastic membership cards with individual ID numbers, special discounts and automatic contest registration. The 2 Bits Club has a special corner in the Colorado Kids section of the *Denver Post* that comes out every Tuesday, called "Kid Bits," in that kids can catch up on their Club's happenings. The Club sponsors activities such as Witches Walk for Halloween.

The 2 Bits Club is committed to educating kids on the environment and encouraging them to preserve it. For more information contact Melissa Kiefer, KWGN-TV, 6160 So. Wabash Way, P.O. Box 5222, Englewood, CO 80155, 303-740-2873.

## Young Americans Education Foundation

The Young Americans Education Foundation was founded with the help of

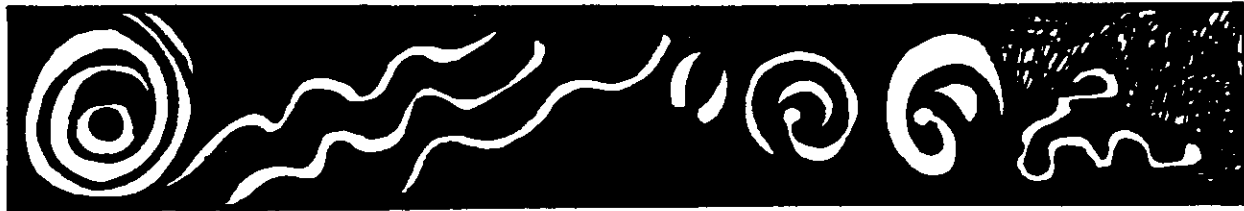
Denver's Bill Daniels to meet an under-addressed need—the education of young people in banking, finance, fiscal responsibility and the free enterprise system. It is most well known for its acquisition of Young Americans Bank that was started in 1987. The bank's mission is to provide its customers (kids aged 12-21) with a hands-on learning experience with checking and savings accounts, certificates of deposit, ATM cards, loans, and credit cards. Young people can propose a business and apply for loans. The bank is located at 311 Steele Street, Denver, CO 80206 (303-321-2265). Elementary schools can set an economics education project.

Young Ameritowne, a program of the foundation, allows 4th, 5th, and 6th grade students the opportunity to run their own town while learning important up branch banks in their school as part of lessons in economics. The Young Americans Education Foundation also offers additional hands-on programs for young people covering a wide range of financially related topics. These programs may provide speakers for schools or teach the basics of money management, starting a business, or the stock market. Call the bank for details.

# Rock Writing

by Ruth Marie Colville

*What are they trying to tell us? This row of stick figure men? .....circles inside circles? the clockwise spiral? the counter-clockwise spiral? this wavy line running like water? those two wavy lines standing up?*



*Why the little horned animals like sheep or goats? why the lizard? why the bear paws? Why, all alone on a black rock one stick horse? Elsewhere, on a rosy cliff, why fifteen deer figures with long ladder horns, fourteen of them facing east, one loner facing west?*



*What are they saying...the figure with one arm? the Eagle Kachina along the Rio Grande? Why the strange shapes, the shapeless shapes? Why dots, dots, dots in a row? Why dots in four columns?*



These are but a few of thousands of figures pecked on the volcanic outcrops and cliffs in the San Luis Valley of Colorado. We call such figures cut in rock **petroglyphs**. "Petro" means rock and "glyph" means writing—a good word to know. (Sometimes people call them "glyphs" for short.)

Petroglyphs have been made all over the world by everybody's ancestors who found rocks, caves or cliffs on which to write their thoughts.

The great San Luis Valley lies high among the mountains of South Central Colorado. Ten thousand years ago some Folsom people were here. Later, Ute people lived in the valley. Navajo, Apache and the farmer Pueblo Indians of New Mexico came and went to hunt, trade, find turquoise, to look around. Their stone weapons and tools, and their rock writings speak of them.

What their petroglyphs say we do not really know yet—maybe a story, or maybe travel directions; maybe a prayer, or a thought. Maybe the dots count "moons," or people, or yearly visits to a campsite.

All petroglyphs are precious. **Long Ago Somebody Wrote Something.** Alas, to us today they are still a secret language. However, with care of them, with study, and with special help from today's Native Americans, perhaps in your lifetime this rock sign language will speak lost ancient things to you.

Mrs. Colville was born in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. A graduate of Wellesley College, she came to Del Norte, Colorado, to teach in 1928 and stayed on to marry rancher Alex Colville. After their three children were grown, Mrs. Colville devoted much time and energy to exploring the history of the San Luis Valley, including the Barlow and Sanderson stage route; retracing of the trail taken by Don Diego de Vargas in 1694 from Taos to the Valley; recording and transcribing many Hispanic songs which probably otherwise would have been lost. In 1979 she received an award from the American Association for State and Local History. She presently writes a column on historic subjects for the Del Norte Prospector.

*When you go on a trip to the mountains or to a picnic in a friend's backyard, do you put suntan lotion on your face and arms? Or if you are in an area where mosquitos love to take a bite here and there, do you reach for the insect repellent lotion? You are not unique in wanting to protect your body from weather or insects. The Indians painted their faces and bodies too, and not just with "war paint". Sometimes they painted themselves for protection, too. Sometimes they simply wanted to decorate themselves. If they belonged to a secret society this group might have special designs for their members. Or if they were being honored by the tribe for an unusual achievement, out came the paint for a decorative look.*

*Paint can be made from minerals or vegetables. Clay with iron or oxides in it makes red color, and green can be made from copper ores. Try moss from pine trees to produce yellow paint and charred wood for a black stain. Can you imagine rubbing grease made from buffalo-back fat all over your face and body and then dipping your sticky fingers in a bag of powdered paint to apply? After your entire body is covered with paint, you could draw your fingernails across your face or body to make designs. Very creative!*

## Skier's and Snow Boarder's Responsibility Code

- Ski under control and in such a manner that you can stop to avoid other skiers or objects.
- When skiing downhill or overtaking another skier, you must avoid the skier below you.
- You must not stop where you obstruct a trail or are not visible from above.
- When entering a trail or starting downhill, yield to other skiers.
- All skiers shall wear retention straps or other devices to help prevent runaway skis.
- You shall keep off closed trails and posted areas and observe all posted signs.



# SKIING IN COLORADO

by Julie Abbott



Courtesy Denver Public Library, Western History Dept.

About this time each year every skier reflects on snow glistening in the winter sun as he rides the chairlift to the top ready for the freedom of shooshing down the run. But it has only been within the last forty years that skiing began to develop into the sport we think of today.

Skiing was introduced in the United States by the Norwegians in the 1850's.

Originally skis were called snowshoes of Norwegian pattern. The skis, made of solid wood, looked like a cross between a plunger and a pole. Naturally the sport became a favorite of gold miners in Colorado's high country. From camp to camp miners strapped to their twelve foot skis would race courses at high speeds, risking not only their lives but their gold mine stakes as well.

However, in these early times skiing was not just entertainment but a form of transportation, too. In the 1860's Preacher John Dyer skied to deliver mail along with the gospel. Skiing was also thought to be a health treatment. People were invited to Colorado Territory to enjoy the benefits of mountain touring.

But skiing in Colorado remained a small venture until the 1930's when World War II soldiers trained at Camp Hale near Leadville. It was at this time the idea of a ski resort crossed the minds of a few men. One was Walter Paepcke, an industrialist from Chicago. With the cooperation of Paepcke and an Austrian named Pfeifer, Aspen Ski Corporation

was formed and plans for Colorado's first ski resort were underway. Far from being only a profit-making business, Paepcke had a vision of Aspen "to provide opportunities for man's complete life—to earn a livelihood, to enjoy nature and physical recreation...." In 1946 Aspen opened for its first season and within a year the world's longest chairlift began operation.

Since then Colorado has approximately forty ski areas and is recognized worldwide for its excellent skiing conditions. Changes in technique, equipment and clothing have turned skiing into a multi-million dollar industry. But simply to ski in Colorado is a great fortune.



Courtesy Denver Public Library, Western History Dept.

# Timeline of Jews in Colorado

by Susie Sigman

1853 - The first Jew known to come to Colorado was Solomon Nunez Carvalho, an artist and daguerreotype photographer who came with John Charles Fremont's expedition.

1859 - At least a dozen Jews came to Colorado. The "59ers" were professionals, miners, or merchants looking for new opportunities in the West. They came mostly from Western Europe.

Fred Salomon, born in Poland, came to America and worked in the South and then moved to Las Vegas. When he heard of the goldfields of the Pikes Peak region, he came to Denver and started one of the first stores in the town.

Leopold Mayer, another "59er" walked 600 miles with his ox-team to Colorado. He served three terms as a Denver councilman, then moved to Saguache. There, he and his partner Isaac Gotthelf, opened a bank and general store.

Abraham Jacobs, a third "59er," opened a grocery and liquor store in Denver. He was interested in real estate and freight and in 1867 bought the stage line from Denver to Pueblo. He was also interested in local government and became mayor of Central City in 1876.

1865 - Otto Mears settled in southern Colorado. He built many roads and started the first rail lines in the state. He learned the Ute Indian language and often translated for them to government officials.

1866 - Dr. John Elsner, originally from Vienna, arrived in Denver. With all of the gambling houses and saloons around, he said "there was opportunity for many gunshot wounds to be treated." He became a country doctor and the first *mohel* (ritual surgeon) in the state. He helped open Denver's first hospital. By this time, Jews were coming to a number of Colorado cities, such as Trinidad, Canon City, Pueblo, and Colorado Springs, and mining towns, such as Leadville and Central City.

1870s - Frances Wisebart Jacobs, called "the Mother of Charities," was helping many people throughout the state. She later became the only pioneer woman to be honored with her picture in stained glass in the dome of the state capitol building.

1874 - The first Jewish congregation was organized in Denver--Temple Emanuel. Within a week, 40 people became members. A building was constructed at Curtis and 19th Street.



Perhaps the first  
Jew in Denver:  
Hyman Z.  
Salomon

*Photo from Denver  
Public Library  
Western Collection*

1880s - Until now, most Jews in Colorado were from Western Europe. But now, a group of about 50 Russian Jewish immigrants came to Denver and settled on the West side. Their customs were different than those of other Jewish people already here. Soon the West Colfax area became the center of life for the Orthodox Jewish community, with kosher meat stores and bakeries, many small synagogues, and, by the 1920s, music stores and theaters.

1889 - A group called Associated Charities, headed by A.S. Appel, began work to help people suffering with tuberculosis and other diseases of the lungs. They began a hospital at Jackson and Colfax in Denver which is now called the National Jewish Hospital.

1910-1915 - The Jewish population in Colorado grew from 8,000 to 17,500.

1913 - The Central Jewish Council of Denver was formed to help the entire Jewish community work together on community projects. The *Intermountain Jewish News* was begun and still serves as a paper for the Jewish community.

1918-1940 - Between World War I and World War II, Colorado's Jewish community received national attention for its community services.

1937 - The Jewish Family and Children's Services was formed. It helped many refugees from the Holocaust find homes and jobs. It now helps Soviet Jews and other Jews who are seeking safe places to live.

1973 - The Central Agency for Jewish Education was created to help Jewish learning for all age groups in Denver.

#### Sources:

Abrams, Jeanne, and Norma Schier Hitch. *Colorado Jewish History: A Guide for Teachers*. Denver, Colo.: Rocky Mountain Jewish Historical Society and Central Agency for Jewish Education, 1983.

Breck, Allen D. *A Centennial History of the Jews of Colorado 1859-1959*. Denver, Colo.: University of Denver Department of History, 1960.

# People

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## Colorado-Born Children's and YA Authors

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- Agnew, Edith J.** 1897-  
CAP1, CA17/18, SATA11,
- Aitken, Dorothy** 1916-  
CANR2, CA49/52, SATA10,
- Batson, Larry** 1930-  
SATA35, CA57/60,
- Benezra, Barbara Beardsley** 1921-  
SATA10, CA15/16R,
- Berger, Josef (Jeremiah Digges, pseud.)** 1903-1971  
A93, SATA36, CA5-8R, CA33-36R
- Blackburn, Edith H.** ?-  
A28, A211,
- Bograd, Larry (Grady Barrol, pseud.)** 1953-  
SATA33, A202, A211, CA93/96,
- Boshinski, Blanche** 1922-  
SATA10, CA21-24R,
- Burkert, Nancy Ekholm** 1933-  
A10, SATA24, A80, A131, A134, A143, A159, A220,  
1109, SAAS14, 2061, 2339,
- Cagle, Malcolm W.** 1918-  
SATA32, CA108,
- Chase, Mary Coyle** 1907-1981  
A28, SATA29, SATA17, A93, A211, CA77/80, CA105,
- Choate, Judith Newkirk** 1940-  
SATA30, CA105,
- Christman, Bert** 1915-1942  
A212, A549,
- Churchill, E. Richard** 1937-  
SATA11, CA17-20R, CANR11, CANR30,
- deRosa, Dee** ?-  
SATA70,
- Dowden, Anne Ophelia Todd** 1907-  
A3, A28, SATA7, A131, SAAS10, A211, CANR18, CA9-  
12R, CANR3,
- Elting, Mary (Davis Cole, Campbell Tatham, pseud.)**  
1906-  
A14, A28, SATA2, A200, A211, CANR19, CA9-12R,  
CANR4,
- Fitz-Randolph, Jane Currens** 1915-  
SATA51, CA103,
- Folsom, Franklin (Benjamin Brewster, Samuel Cutler, etc.,  
pseud.)** 1907-  
A28, SATA5, A211, CANR2, CA1-4R,
- Gear, W. Michael** 1955-  
SATA71,
- Guiberon, Brenda Z.** 1946-  
SATA71,
- Hall, Esther Greenacre** ?-  
A28, A211,
- Harman, Hugh** 1903-1982  
SATA33, CA108,
- Harsh, Fred T.** 1925-  
SATA72,
- Hawes, Louise** 1943-  
SATA60,
- Haynes, Robert** ?-  
A143, A220,
- Hill, Margaret (Meg) (Rachel Bennett, Andrea Thomas,  
pseud.)** 1915-  
A28, SATA36, A211, CANR16, CANR1, CA1-4R,
- Holt, Margaret Van Vechten (Rackham Holt, pseud.)** 1899-  
1963  
SATA32, CA111,
- Hull, Eleanor Means** 1913-  
SATA21, 1059, CA9-12R, CANR4, CANR19,
- Johnston, Laurie** ?-  
A28, A211,
- Katchen, Carole** 1944-  
SATA9, CA61-64,
- Kesey, Ken Elton** 1935-  
A100, A169, CB1976, A294, 1080, 1110, 1422, 1428,  
1429, 1461, SATA66, DISC92, 2449, CA1-4R, CANR22,  
CANR38, CANR46, CANR64, CLC1, CLC3, CLC6, CLC11,
- Kroeber, Theodora Kracaw** 1897-1979  
SATA1, CA5-8R, CA89-92, CANR5, CANR32,
- Lane, Neola Tracy** ?-  
A28, A211,
- Lavender, David Sievert** 1910-  
A28, SATA64, A211, CANR18, CANR2, CA1-4R,
- Lee, Sally** 1943-  
A211, SATA67, CA134,
- Leibold, Jay** 1957-  
SATA57, SATA52, CA123,
- MacDonald, Betty (Campell Bard, pseud.)** 1908-1958  
A28, YABC1, A211, 2339, CA136,
- McCracken, Harold** 1894-  
A5, A28, A148, A211, CA107,
- McKown, Robin** 1906-1976  
A10, A28, SATA6, A77, A211, CANR1, CA1-4R,
- Mead, Russell M., Jr.** 1935-  
SATA10, CA9-12R,
- Meyers, Joan (Simpson)** 1927-  
A28, A211, CANR14, CA17-20R
- Miller, Deborah Uchill** 1944-  
SATA61, CA116,
- Moon, Sheila Elizabeth** 1910-  
SATA5, A77, A157, A211, CA25/28R,
- Morton, Eva Jane** 1931-  
SATA50,
- Oswald, Nancy** ?- (Canadian)  
A550,
- Parrish, Anne** 1888-1957  
A8, SATA27, A80, A132, A136, A143, A147, A148, A224,  
A431, 1057, 2061, CA115,
- Patten, Lewis B.** 1915-1981  
A77,

Peek, Merle 1938-  
CA25-28R, CA108, CANR21,  
SATA39, A211, CA105, CANR22,  
Perske, Robert 1927-  
SATA57, CA106,  
Plowhead, Ruth Gipson 1877-1967  
A93, SATA43,  
Pryor, Helen Brenton 1897-1972  
SATA4, CA33-36, CAP2,  
Quick, Annabelle 1922-  
SATA2, CA21-24R,  
Rubicam, Harry Cogswell 1902-  
A28, A211, CAP2,  
Schweninger, Ann 1951-  
SATA29, CA107,  
Silverman, Melvin Frank 1931-1966  
SATA9, A143, A159, A220, CA5-8R,  
Stewart, Elizabeth Laing 1907-  
SATA6, A28, A211, CA49/52,  
Swain, Su Zan Noguchi 1916-  
SATA21, A159, 1109, CA5-8R, CANR6,  
Taber, Gladys 1899-1980  
SATA22, CA5-8R, CA97-100, CANR4,

Talbert, Marc 1953-  
SATA68, CA136,  
Taliaferro, Charles Alfred 1905-1969  
A549,  
Talmadge, Marian ?- CO?  
A28, SATA14, A211,  
Todd, Barbara K. 1917-  
A2, A8, SATA10, CA61-64,  
Trelease, Allen William 1928-  
A157, A211, CA108  
VanBuren, Raeburn 1891-  
A93, A212, A549, CA103, CANR39,  
Wade, Theodore E., Jr. 1936-  
SATA37,  
Waldron, Kathleen Cook 1948- (Canadian)  
A550,  
Walter, Francis V. 1923-  
SATA71,  
Wood, Frances Elizabeth ?-  
SATA34, CA107,  
Wood, Ruth C. ?-  
A157, A211, CA37-40R,  
Velasques, Gloria (ca. 1950- )  
A1

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Arrangement: Strict alphabetical sources are listed first. Sources beginning with an A, e.g. A1-A999 precede numbered sources above 1,000.

Call No.:

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 \_\_\_\_\_ CANR *Contemporary Authors, New Revision*. Gale, 1981-1988.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ CAP *Contemporary Authors Permanent Series*. Gale, 1975-1978.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ CB *Current Biography*. H.W. Wilson, 1960-1991.  
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 Gale, 1992. .  
 \_\_\_\_\_ SAAS *Something about the Author, Autobiography Series*. Gale, 1986-1993.  
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 Scarecrow Press, 1971.  
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 1984*. Greenwood Press  
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 Saur, 1980.  
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 Sourcebook*. Greenwood Press, 1982.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ A131 Kingman, Lee, Grace Allen Hogart, and Harriet Quimby, comp. *Illustrators of Children's Books,  
 1967-1976*. Horn Book, 1978.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ A132 Viguers, Ruth Hill, Marcia Dalphin, and Bertha Mahoney Miller, comp. *Illustrators of*

*Children's Books, 1946-1956* Horn Book, 1958.

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- \_\_\_\_\_ A143 Ward, Martha E., and Dorothy A. Marquardt. *Illustrators of Books for Young People*, 2nd ed. Scarecrow Press, 1975.
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Reprinted by permission from: Loertscher, David V. *Biographical Index of Children's and Young Adult Authors and Illustrators*, 1993 ed., Castle Rock, Colo.: Hi Willow Research and Publishing, 1993.



# Colorado Children's Authors

This is a list of authors claimed as Coloradans and some of the books they have written. All have lived in the state or currently reside here. Those persons with places of residence after their names are current members of the Rocky Mountain Chapter of the Society of Children's Book Writers (1992). No place of residence was known for those not listing it. Check the SCBW directory (listed at the end) for better address information.

## Andy Adams

*Wills Brothers*  
*Reed Anthony, Cowman*  
*Log of a Cowboy*

## Katy Keck Arnsteen (Colorado Springs, CO)

*I Can Make My Own Valentines*  
*Hide and Seek Series*  
*1: Favorite Fairy Tales*  
*2: Mother Goose Rhymes*  
*3: Children's Songs*  
*4: Animal Tales and Fables*

## Anne Baird (Denver, CO)

*Kiss, Kiss*  
*Little Tree*  
*Baby Songs*  
*No Sheep*  
*Belly Button*  
*Ride Away*  
*The Christmas Sheep*  
*The Guppies of Hillydale House*  
*Space Camp: The Great Adventure for NASA*

## Mrs. E. M. Baker

*Shadow of Half Moon Pass*

## Jane Valentine Barker (Boulder, CO)

*Colorado Heritage Series:*  
*Mountain Treasures*  
*Happy Harvest*  
*Trappers and Traders*  
*Mesas to Mountains*  
*Adventures in the West*  
*Magic, Mystery and Monsters*  
*Building Up*  
*Settling Down*  
*Wagons and Rails*  
*Beauty in the Rockies*  
*Florence Rena Sabin: Pioneer Scientist*

## Eve Bennett

*Boom Town Boy in Old Creede, Colorado*  
*April Wedding*  
*I, Judy*

## Dorothy Sands Beers (Boulder, CO)

*ABC Alphabet Cookbook*  
*Minnesota Tomboy*  
*The Prairie Dog*

## Nancy Bentley (Colorado Springs, CO)

*Let's Go Feet*  
*What's on Top, Head?*  
*Listen to This, Ears!*  
*So This, Hands!*  
*I've Got Your Nose!*  
*Books, Books, Books: A Kids' Guide to Self-Publishing*

## Marie Halun Bloch (Denver, CO)

*Aunt America*  
*Favorite Dog Stories*  
*Feudal Society*  
*The Two Worlds of Damyan*  
*Ukrainian Folk Tales*  
*Ivanko and the Dragon*  
*Bern, Son of Kikula*  
*Displaced Person*  
*Footprints in the Swamp*  
*Journey to Parnanssus*

## Blanche Boshinski

*Aha and the Jewel of Mystery*  
*Luck of the Blue Stallion*

## Craig M. Brown (Colorado Springs, CO)

*The Talking Bird and the Storypouch*  
*The Gossamer Tree*  
*Big Thunder Magic*  
*The Six Bridges of Humphrey the Whale*  
*Ornery Morning*  
*Storm Monster*  
*The Patchwork Farmer*  
*My Barn*  
*City Sounds*  
*The Bandshell*  
*In the Spring*

## Mary Calhoun (Clark, CO)

*Daisy Tell Me*  
*Goblin Under the Stairs*  
*Cross-Country Cat*

*High-Wire Henry*  
*Hot-Air Henry*  
*The Hungry Leprechaun*  
*Jack and the Whoopee Wind*  
*While I Sleep*  
*The Witch of Hissing Hill*  
*Wobble the Witch Cat*  
*Katie John*  
*Depend on Katie John*  
*Honestly, Katie John!*  
*Katie John and Heathcliff*  
*Julie's Tree*

### Harriett Carr

*Gravel Gold*  
*Mystery of the Aztec Idol*  
*Rod's Girl*

### Curtis Casewit

*Guide to Western Skiing*  
*Ski Fever*  
*Mountaineering Handbook*

### Frances Cavanah

*Adventure in Courage*  
*Secret of Madame Doll*  
*Abe Lincoln Gets His Chance*

### Mary Coyle Chase

*Harvey*  
*Bernadine*  
*Wicked Pigeon Ladies in the Garden*

### Madye Chastain

*Magic Island*  
*Plippens Palace*

### E. Richard Churchill

*Holiday Hullabaloo*  
*Six Million Dollar Cucumber*  
*Colorado Quiz Bag*

**Jean Ciavonne** (Colorado Springs, CO)  
 (magazine story writer)

### Anna-Marie L. Crum

 (Littleton, CO)

*The Adventure of Paz in the Land of Numbers*  
*On the River, ABC*

### Etta DeGering

*Wilderness Wife: Story of Rebecca Bryan Boone*  
*Seeing Fingers: Story of Louis Braille*

### Ardie Dickson

*Come to the Pond*

### Matthew Downey

*Colorado: Crossroads of the West*

### Warwick Downing

 (Morrison)

*Kid Curry's Last Ride*

### Vivian Dubrovin

*Baseball Just for Fun*  
*The Track Trophy*  
*Rescue on Skis*  
*Chance to Win*  
*A Better Bit and Bridle*  
*Trailer Troubles*  
*Open the Gate*  
*Write Your Own Story*  
*Running a School Newspaper*  
*Creative Word Processing*  
*Guide to Alternative Education and Training*

### LeRoy Ellenwood

*Young 59ers*

### Mary Elting

*First Book of Automobiles*  
*Helicopter Mystery*  
*Mongo Homecoming*

### A. Ewer

*Child's Story of Colorado*

### Helen Fichter

*Some Days to Remember*

### Mary Peace Finley

 (Carbondale, CO)

*Fireflies*

### Aileen Fisher

*But Ostriches*  
*Valley of the Smallest*  
*Best Little House*

### Frankon Folsom

*Beyond the Frontier*  
*Diamond Cave Mystery*  
*Famous Pioneers*

### Aylesa Forsee

*American Women Who Scored Firsts*  
*Miracle for Mingo*  
*Headliners*

### Sandy Ferguson Fuller

 (Golden, CO)

*Out in the Night*

### Carolyn Gard

 (Boulder, CO)

*Scott Foresman Reader*  
*DC Heath Reading Program*

### Agnes Gates

*It Is a Big Country*  
*Tuffy and Boots*

### Iris Gilmore

*Colorado Hi-ways and By-ways*  
*Barney Ford, Black Baron*

**Ann Goodman***Let's Draw Shapes***Dona W. Guthrie (Colorado Springs, CO)***The Witch Who Lives Down the Hall  
Grandpa Doesn't Know It's Me  
This Little Pig Stayed Home  
While I'm Waiting  
Abby and the Soup Kitchen  
Mrs. Gigglebelly Is Coming for Tea  
The Witch Has an Itch***Margaret Hagler***Larry and the Freedom Man***Anne Halladay***Pigtail Twins  
Up and Down South America***Jean-Marie Hamel (Denver, CO)***Heart Tales***Lorle K. Harris (Boulder, CO)***Biography of a Whooping Crane  
Biography of a River Otter  
Biography of a Mountain Gorilla  
Tlingit Tales  
Caribou***Julie Hawkins (Longmont, CO)***Quill Books (poetry)***Ann Goodman Hayes (Boulder, CO)***Let's Draw Animals  
Let's Draw Shapes  
Let's Draw Dinosaurs  
Rice Mice Are Nice Mice  
Dinosaur Mysteries  
Meet the Orchestra***Anna Hayes***Adventures of Hedvig and Lottie  
Buckskin and Smoke***Will Hobbs (Durango, CO)***Changes in Latitudes  
Bearstone  
Downriver  
The Big Wander  
Beardance***Katherine Hotchner***Green Hopper***Helen Howard***Hannah's Sod House***Eleanor Hull***Moncho & the Dukes  
Second Heart  
Trainful of Strangers***Lou Dean Jacobs (Dinosaur, CO)***And This Is Love)***Ellen Javernick (Loveland, CO)***Celebrate the Christian Family  
What If Everybody Did That?  
Where's Brooke?***Charlotte Jones (Boulder, CO)***Mistakes That Worked***Vickie Krudwig (Denver, CO)***"Fun"d Raising  
Campfire Cats Hiking Guide & Journal***Norma E. Lee (Boulder, CO)***Chewing Gum***Kristine Levin***Silent Wings***Norma J. Livo (Lakewood, CO)***Free Rein  
Storytelling: Process & Practice  
Storytelling Activities  
Hmong Textile Art  
Storytelling Folklore Source Book  
Tales of the Hmong  
Who's in Trouble on Noah's Ark?***Gerda Mantinband (Boulder, CO)***Bing Bong Bang and Fiddle Dee Dee  
Papa and Mama Biederbeck  
The Blabber Mouths  
Clever Mice***George Marshall***This Bus Is Stuffed to the Brim***Claire Martin (Boulder, CO)***I Can Be a Weather Forecaster  
Race of the Golden Apples  
Boots and the Glass Mountain***Marian McDonough***Sun in the West  
Tenderfoot Gold  
Wagon Wheels to Denver***Florence Means***Moved Outers  
Penny for Luck  
Candle in the Mist***Barbara Moe (Denver, CO)***Ghost Wore Knickers  
Pickles and Prunes  
Coping with Eating Disorders  
Coping with Chronic Illness  
Coping with Bias Incidents  
Dog Days for Dudley*

**Rutherford Montgomery**

*Golden Stallion's Revenge*  
*Big Brownie*  
*Broken Fang*

**Thomas Moorman (Boulder, CO)**

*How to Make Your Science Project Scientific*  
*What Is It Really Like Out There?*  
*How to Work Toward Agreement*

**Jane Morton (Breckenridge, CO)**

*Running Scared*  
*I Am Rubber, You Are Glue*  
*Dyer, Dynamite & Dredges*  
*No Place for Cal*

**Archie Musick**

*Jigger Flies First*  
*Musick Medley*

**Carol J. Ordemann**

(magazine writer)

**Phyllis Osteen**

*Bears Around the World*

**Nancy Oswald (Cotopaxi, CO)**

*Bees, Bugs & Baseball Bats*  
*A Play for Bookhaters*  
*A Heavenly Christmas*

**Lucia Patton**

*Little Echo in the Hills*  
*Little House on Stilts*

**Merle Peek (Denver, CO)**

*Roll Over!*  
*Mary Wore Her Red Dress and Henry Wore His*  
*Green Sneakers*  
*The Balancing Act*

**Lillian Pennington**

*Snafu: The Littlest Clown*

**Phyllis J. Perry (Boulder, CO)**

*Let's Look at Birds*  
*One Dozen Swimmers*  
*Spiders*  
*Let's Look at Moths & Butterflies*  
*A Trip Through the Zoo*  
*One Dozen Swimmers*  
*Let's Look at Snails*  
*Let's Look at Frogs*  
*Let's Look at Seashells*  
*Let's Learn About Mushrooms*  
*A Look at Colorado*

**Kathleen C. Phillips (Boulder, CO)**

*Sly as a Fox & Cross as a Bear*  
*Katie McCrary and the Wiggins Crusade*  
*The House of Whispering Aspen*

*The Echoes of Landre House*  
*Creative Writing*  
*Catching Ideas*  
*Journal Keeping with Young People*

**Lulita Pritchett**

*Cabin at Medicine Springs*  
*Maggie by My Side*  
*Shining Mountains*

**R. Gary Raham (Wellington, CO)**

*Dinosaurs in the Garden*  
*Sillysaurus: The Dinosaurs that Could Have Been*

**Alma Reck**

*All Aboard for Tin Cup*  
*Lost Little Boy*  
*Some Days to Remember*  
*West from A to Z*

**Barbara Ritchie**

*To Catch a Mongoose*  
*Ghost that Haunted the House that Culpepper Built*  
*Ramon Makes a Trade*  
*Riot Report*

**Susan Riveria**

*El Piojo y Liendre*

**Chloe Russell**

*Bobby Goes West*

**Thomas R. Sarmo (Denver, CO)**

*Orlanda and the Contest of Thieves*  
*God Has Eyes in the Back of His Head*

**Particia Schnetzler (Silt, CO)**

*Through the Lens of Children's Insights*  
*The Aardvark Revue*

**Bobbi Shupe (Denver, CO)**

*The Magic Pumpkin*  
*The Remarkable Journey of Gustavus Bell*  
*The Poltergeist of Jason Morey*  
*In a Bottle with a Cork on Top*  
*Two Fools and a Faker*  
*Bionic Parts for People*  
*Martin by Himself*  
*What Happened in Hamelin*  
*Honest Andrew*  
*Safeguarding the Land*  
*Manwolf*  
*Lost in the Devil's Desert*  
*The Tempering*  
*Trapped in the Slickrock Canyon*  
*Caught in the Moving Mountains*  
*Swept in the Wave of Terror*  
*The Minstrell in the Tower*  
*Dangerous Ground*  
*Robots*  
*Almost the Real Thing*  
*Here Comes the Mail*

*Good-by, Billy Radish*  
*Get the Message*

**Linda Simonetta**

*Trappers, Trains and Mining Claims*

**Sam Simoetta**

*Trappers, Trains and Mining Claims*

**Barbara Steiner (Boulder, CO)**

*Biography of a Desert Bighorn*  
*Biography of a Kangaroo Rat*  
*Biography of a Polar Bear*  
*Biography of a Wolf*  
*Biography of a Killer Whale*  
*Biography of a Bengal Tiger*  
*Your Hobby Stamp Collecting*  
*But Not Stanleigh*  
*Stanleigh's Wrong-Side-Out Day*  
*Secret Love*  
*The Searching Heart*  
*Hatful of Love*  
*Secret of the Dark*  
*See You in July*  
*Oliver Dibbs to the Rescue*  
*Is There a Cure for Sophomore Year*  
*Life of the Party*  
*The Night Before*  
*Sweet Revenge*  
*If You Love Me*  
*Oliver Dibbs and the Dinosaur Cause*  
*Sunny Side Up*  
*Everybody Loves a Clown*  
*I'm Nobody, Who Are You?*  
*Love Match*  
*Puppy Love*  
*Valerie*  
*Kristin*  
*Whale Brother*  
*Tess*  
*Hardy Boys Casefiles #20*  
*Treasure Beach, A Cassandra Mystery*  
*Ghost Cave*  
*Foghorn Flattery and the Vanishing Rhino*  
*Foghorn Flattery and the Dancing Horses*  
*Dolby and the Woof-Off*  
*Dream Stalker*  
*Cry of the Loon*  
*Photographer II: The Dark Rooms*  
*Desert Trip*  
*Rapline*  
*The Phantom*

**Caroline Stutson (Littleton, CO)**

*On the River, ABC*  
*Halloween Moon*

**Marian Talmadge**

*Colorado Hi-ways and By-ways*  
*Six Great Horse Rides*  
*Norad*

**Jean Thompson**

*Poems to Grow On*  
*House of Tomorrow*  
*I'm Going to Run Away*

**Ruth Underhill**

*First Penthouse*  
*Dwellers*  
*First Came the Family*  
*Hawk Over Whirlpools*

~~*Gloria de Velasquez*~~  
**Peggy Walsh**

*Braun's Adventure in Ireland*

*Juanita Fights the Schoolboard*

**Mildred Walter**

*Lillie of Watts*  
*Lillie of Watts Takes a Giant Step*

**Ann Warner**

*Narcissa Whitman: Pioneer Girl*

**Lenora Weber**

*Angel in Heavy Shoes*  
*Beany Malone*  
*Wish in the Dark*

**Joan Weiher**

*Rush to the Rockies*

**Nancy West (Boulder, CO)**

*Amy's Long Night*  
*The Great Fort*  
*The Longest Birthday*

**Nancy Wood**

*King of Liberty Bend*  
*Grassroots People*  
*Little Wrangler*

**Marjorie Zapf**

*Mystery of the Great Swamp*

**Sources:**

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Verhoef, Carol. *Colorado Authors Bibliography*. Arvada Regional Library, 1979.

# The People of Colorado

**Wayne Allard:** (Dec. 2, 1943- ) Born in Fort Collins, Colorado, Allard attended Colorado State University and became a veterinarian. He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives for the Republican party in 1991. His current term ends in 1994. He represents the 4th District, which includes the eastern part of Colorado. (address: 315 W. Oak St., Suite 307; Fort Collins, 80521; 303-493-9132, 202-225-4676; in Washington: 422 Canon House Building, Washington, DC 20515-0604, 22-225-4676, fax 202-225-8630)

**Theodosia Ammons (1861-1907):** Denver suffrage organizer. Professor of domestic economy at State Agricultural College in Fort Collins; promoted courses on household management.

**Susan Anderson (1870-1960):** Pioneer doctor known as Doc Susie. For years she was the only doctor in Fraser.

**Juan Bautista de Anza:** Led a group of explorers into Colorado to establish a Spanish settlement. It failed, but Spain claimed Colorado as its own land.

**William Henry Ashley (1778-1838):** When the Rocky Mountain Fur Company was a major business in the West during the 1820s, General Ashley was one of its leaders.

**Alida C. Avery (1833-?):** Denver physician. Elected vice president of the Women's Suffrage Association, 1876.

**Baby Doe:** See Elizabeth McCourt Doe (Baby Doe) Tabor.

**James "Jim" Baker (1810-1898):** Became a trusted scout and guide for John C. Fremont. After spending time as a trapper, hunter, miner and a rancher, he lived and worked among the Indians all his life and died at Baker's Bridge on Clear Creek in 1898.

**Albert Bancroft (1890-1972):** A landscape artist who was commissioned by Colorado school children to paint "Lindbergh Peak," a painting which hangs in the Brown Palace. The painting honors Charles Lindbergh, the first pilot to cross the Atlantic Ocean in an airplane.

**Casimiro Barela (1847-1920):** Spent 40 years in the Colorado Senate working for the Spanish-speaking people of the state. He helped write the Colorado constitution.

**William E. Barrett (1900-1986):** Coming to Colorado in 1923, Barrett became a novelist. His most famous book was *Lilies of the Field*, which was made into a motion picture. The story is of a black man who helps a group of Catholic nuns build a church in the West.

**"Queen Ann" Bassett:** She was the first white girl born in Brown's Park in northwest Colorado. She was a feminist, outlaw, rancher, and writer and was the only woman in Colorado history brought to trial for cattle rustling. The jury couldn't decide on the first case about her but acquitted her when she came to trial the second time. Her sisters **Elizabeth Bassett (1855-1893)** and **Josie Bassett (1874-1964)** were also ranchers. Josie's cabin still stands at Dinosaur National Monument.

**Mary Elizabeth Bates (1861-1954):** Physician and leader in the 1893 suffrage movement. Helped found the Dumb Friends League and supported passage of animal protection laws.

**Don Baylor (1949- , b. in Austin, TX):** Interested in baseball as a child, Baylor believed he could become anything he wanted, even though he was black. After playing great baseball in high school, he received his first chance to play professional ball with the Baltimore Orioles. He was named coach of the Colorado Rockies in 1992.

**William Becknell (1787 or 1788-1856):** Nicknamed the "Father of the Santa Fe Trade," Becknell started trade between Mexicans and Americans in the 1820s.

**James Beckwourth (1798-1866):** The son of a slave mother and an Irish father, Beckwourth became a trapper for the Rocky Mountain Fur Company and spent many years exploring the West.

**Charles Bent (1799-1847):** An experienced fur trader who was forced out of the American Fur Company and with his brother and Ceran St. Vrain set up Bent's Fort. In 1835, he married

▷  
1. Barbee, ~~Mabel~~ Mabel. Author from Cripple Creek wrote:  
Cripple Creek Days, and Back to Cripple Creek.

into the prominent Jaramillo family and settled in New Mexico. During the Mexican War, Kearney named Bent the first American governor of New Mexico.

**William Bent** (1809-1869) On a trapping expedition with his brother, William explored the Arkansas River and fell in love with Colorado. He built Bent's Fort, that for many years supplied the trappers and miners who came to the state. William married into the Cheyenne tribe and had several sons.

**E. L. Berthoud:** One of the early explorers who stayed in Colorado and helped survey the railroads. Berthoud Pass is named for him.

**Jerome Biffle:** Placed first in the 1952 Olympics (Helsinki, Finland) in the broad jump.

**Isabella Bird** (1831-1904). Authored the book *A Lady's Life in the Rocky Mountains* which told of her travels in the state and her romance with a mountain man.

**Black Kettle** (ca. 1801-1868, b. in Cheyenne country): Black Kettle was born somewhere in Colorado in Indian country and spent a lifetime trying to live with the white man. As a leader, he signed the Treaty of Fort Wise in 1861. The Cheyenne were to live on a small area in Colorado, too small to provide food. They rebelled, and Gov. John Evans demanded that they all gather at Sand Creek. Miraculously, Black Kettle and his wife survived the Sand Creek Massacre of 1864 and were moved to Oklahoma where in 1868, George Armstrong Custer attacked Black Kettle's village killing him, his wife, and his village.

**Helen Black** (1897-1988): Drew no salary as the first female symphony manager in the U.S. from 1933 to 1945, while working full time at the Daniels & Fisher department store. Through her efforts, the Central City Opera House grew to national fame.

**Virginia Neal Blue** (1910-1970, b. Meeker): Virginia was a wizard at managing money. She was on the Board of Regents from 1952-1958 and then the treasurer for the state (1967-1970). She made a great deal of money for the people by investing tax money wisely. Her picture is one of the stained-glass windows in the state capitol building.

**Charles Boettcher** (1852-1948): Known as the father of Colorado industry, Boettcher started

many businesses in cement and in refining sugar from sugar beets, among others.

**Ward Bond** (1905-1960, b. Denver): Bond wanted to be an actor all his life, and after playing with John Wayne in the movie *Salute*, he became the boss of operations in the television series *Wagon Train*.

**Frederick G. Bonfils** (1860-1933) and **Harry H. Tammen** (1856-1924): These two men established the *Denver Post* in 1895, and through their fine and respected newspaper brought much attention and development to the state of Colorado.

**Helen Bonfils** (1889-1971): Known as "Denver's Lady Bountiful," the daughter of Frederick Bonfils spent her life in public service. She produced Broadway musicals free in Cheesman Park for many years. Her sister, **May Bonfils** (1883-1962), was co-owner of the *Denver Post* and supported Loretto Heights College, St. Elizabeth's Church, and the Belle Bonfils Blood Bank.

**Mille Booth** (1837-1926) and **Grace Booth Working** (1868-?): Denver pioneers Millie and Levi Booth were leaders in the Colorado Grange. Millie and her daughter, Grace, argued successfully for state Grange endorsement of women's right to vote in 1893. The Booths ran the farm at Four Mile House for many years.

**Harold "Hal" Borland** (1900-1978, b. Nebraska): Spending his childhood in Flagler, Colorado, Borland was a popular writer for both adults and children. He wrote *Valor, the Story of a Dog* and *When the Legends Die*. The *Legends* book is about a Ute Indian boy from Pogosa Springs who is a rodeo circuit rider.

**Louise Croft Boyd** (ca. 1870-1951): Denver nurse. Helped organize the Colorado State Nurse's Association in 1904; lobbied for a 1905 law licensing nurses. Became Colorado's first licensed nurse.

**Mary C. Craig Bradford** (1862-1938): Leadville teacher and suffragist, she moved to Denver in 1893. In 1894, she ran for state superintendent of schools and served from 1913 to 1925. Later, she founded the Jane Jefferson Democratic Club to mobilize women to campaign and vote. She worked on suffrage campaigns in 13 states and was president of the National Education Association in 1927.

▷ **Big Bill** (Mountain Phil; Charles Gardner) (fl. 1840-1876)

Mountain man who trapped & leased off the land in Colorado & other mountain states who became well known for his burly & rugged frame & who is said to have been a cannibal.

make  
cross  
references  
from  
other names

**Vance Brand** (May 9, 1931- , b. Longmont): An astronaut, Brand made three space flights from 1975 to 1985 during the Apollo phase. He also flew on the space shuttle Columbia in 1982.

**Antonia Brico** (1902-1984): A symphony conductor, she was the first American admitted to the Berlin Academy. She founded the Women's Orchestra of New York and the Denver Business Orchestra, and conducted the Denver Symphony. She was professor of music at Colorado College.

**Henrietta Bromwell** (1859-1946): The daughter of Judge Henry Bromwell, Henrietta was a supporter of a women's right to vote. She was a landscape painter, historical writer, researcher, and genealogist in Denver. She documented and supported activities in the Denver arts community, was secretary of the Denver Artists Club, and was a founder of the Denver Art Museum.

**Aunt Clara Brown** (1803-1885): A slave who came to Colorado to be free. She saved money and freed her family and became a prominent member of the Methodist Church in Central City, Georgetown, and Denver. She was the first black woman to become a member of the Society of Colorado Pioneers.

**Hank Brown**: (Feb. 12, 1940- b. Denver) Was elected to the Senate from Colorado in 1990 and will serve from 1991 to 1997 as a Republican. He served in the House of Representatives from 1981 to 1991. Brown was born in Denver and attended the University of Colorado and George Washington Law School in Washington, D.C. He served in the U.S. Navy from 1962 to 1966. He was vice president of Monfort of Colorado from 1969 to 1980. (Address: 1200 17th St, Suite 2727; Denver, 80202; 303-844-2600, 202-224-5941; in Washington: 717 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510, 202-224-5941, fax: 202-224-6471.)

**Henry Cordes Brown** (1820-1906): An early business leader, Brown is remembered because he donated the two city blocks in Denver for the building of the state capitol building in 1868. He also built the Brown Palace Hotel.

**Margaret Tobin "Molly" Brown** (1867-1932): She married a gold-seeker and moved to Leadville. When she became a millionaire, she moved to Denver, but she and her husband were shunned by the city's high society. A supporter of community causes, she is responsible for the

first preservation effort in Denver, the Eugene Field House. She became the legendary "unsinkable" Molly when she survived, and helped other to survive, the sinking of the *Titanic*.

**Dr. Richard Green Buckingham** (1816-1889): An obstetrician, Dr. Buckingham worked in Denver as president of the Denver School Board. He helped create Denver's first high school and a school for the education of the deaf and blind. He served in the Colorado legislature and was mayor of Denver.

**Buffalo Calf Woman**. See Mochi.

**Arleigh Albert Burke** (1901- , b. Boulder): After going to school in Boulder, Burke attended the U.S. Naval Academy. He then served in World War II and the Korean War and in 1955, became Chief of Naval Operations until his retirement in 1961. He has also served in positions with the Freedom Foundation and the national Boy Scouts of America.

**James Francis "Buck" Burshears** (1909-1987, b. Swink): Burshears loved Indian lore and working with young men. He led a Boy Scout troop in La Junta and taught them authentic Indian dances. He had over 500 young men attain the rank of Eagle Scout. His home is a popular attraction as an Indian museum.

**Raymond Burr** (1917-1993, b. in New Westminster, B.C., Canada): Growing up in a very poor family, Burr was interested in the theater as a teenager. He came to the U.S. and after many years of trying became the famous lawyer *Perry Mason* in 1957 in a regular TV series. He filmed many of his courtroom dramas in Denver.

**D. A. Butterfield**: In direct competition to Ben Halladay's great overland stage line, Butterfield began a stage that traveled over the Smoky Hill route to Denver. Many people traveled to Denver on the Butterfield Stage.

**Elizabeth Byers** (1834-1920): Early Denver pioneer and wife of *Rocky Mountain News* editor William Byers. She founded the Ladies Relief Society, Denver's first charity.

**William Newton Byers** (1831-1903): Began to publish the first newspaper in Denver in April 1859: the *Rocky Mountain News*.



**Spring Byington** (1893-1971, b. Colorado Springs): Broadway actress who began her career in 1924 and made her first film in 1933.

**Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini** (1850-1917, b. Italy): America's first Roman Catholic saint spent her life working with the poor Italian immigrants. She founded the Queen of Heaven Orphanage in north Denver. Her name is inscribed on a plaque at the State of Liberty, and a shrine built to her not far from Denver is visited by thousands each year.

**Ruby Cammel-Byrd** (?): An early black businesswoman, Ruby ran a successful mortuary in Denver. She was a patron of the arts and a civic leader.

**Ben Nighthorse Campbell** (Apr. 13, 1933-) Born in Auburn, California, Campbell is the first Native American to be elected to the United States Senate. A rancher, horse trainer, and jewelry designer, Sen. Campbell was elected in 1992 and will serve from 1993 to 1999 as a Democrat. He served in the House of Representatives from 1987 to 1992. (Address: 1129 Pennsylvania St.; Denver 80203; 303-866-1900, 202-224-5852; in Washington: 380 Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510, 202-224-5852, fax: 202-224-3714)

**Thomas Campbell** (1869-1957): As a lawyer and war veteran, Campbell, an African American, came to Denver in 1904 and founded the *Denver Independent*, a black newspaper. He also founded the Denver Urban League.

17 **Belinda Salazar Carpenter** (1901-1984): An early Hispanic educator, Carpenter was the first woman elected as superintendent of schools in the 1940s in Costilla County.

**Malcolm Scott Carpenter** (May 1, 1925- , b. Boulder): An astronaut, Carpenter rode the Mercury-Atlas 7 into space on May 24, 1962. Later, he participated in exploring the oceans.

**Mary Lord Pease Carr** (?): She and her husband started Longmont's first school. Both were active in the 1893 suffrage campaign. She was the first woman on Longmont's school board and later ran for the state legislature.

**Christopher "Kit" Carson** (Dec. 24, 1809-1868): Was one of the most well-known trappers and mountaineers in American history. His adventures in Colorado became known

throughout the country. He served as an Indian agent until his death in Fort Lyon, Colorado.

**Butch Cassidy (alias of Robert Leroy Parker)** (1866-1908?, b. in Beaver, UT): Young Parker grew up as a rancher but joined his friend Mike Cassidy as a cattle rustler in Colorado. Adopting the Cassidy name, Butch became a member and leader of the Wild Bunch gang. They robbed banks and trains. Later they moved on to New York City and then to Argentina where his wife Etta was from. Some say he died in Argentina, others say he finally returned to the West.

**Mary Cawker** (1813-?): Mary ran a tavern and stage stop at Four Mile House in 1860. Later, she ran a theatrical boarding house, and was still appearing on stage in her late 60s.

**Jerome B. Chaffee** (1825-1886, b. in Niagara County, NY): Chaffee came to Colorado in 1860 and erected a stamp mill in Gilpin County and later organized the Bobtail Lode and Tunnel Company. He also was one of the organizers of the Little Pittsburg Consolidated Mining Company. He was president of the First National Bank of Denver. Achievement of statehood in 1876 was largely due to his efforts and he was elected the first United States Senator from the new state. He resigned from the senate because of ill health.

**Anna Chamberlain** (?): She and her physician husband lived in Colorado Springs, where she became one of Colorado's first female dentists. She headed the Suffrage Association in El Paso County in 1893. *b. Colorado Springs*

**Alonzo "Lon" Chaney** (1883-1930): As a boy, Chaney started working in the theater and then began acting in films. He is remembered for playing monsters in horror films.

**Chief Buckskin Charlie** (1840-1936): Became chief of the Ute Indian tribe after the death of Chief Ouray. He was a friend of President Theodore Roosevelt and spent his years helping the Indians preserve their culture.

**Mary Coyle Chase** (1907-1981, b. Denver): She was a reporter for the *Rocky Mountain News* as a teenager and is best known for the play she wrote entitled *Harvey*. Look in the library for her children's books: *Loretta Mason Potts* (1958), and *The Wicked Pigeon Ladies in the Garden* (1968).

1. *Arthur H. Carhart* (1892-1978) A Forest Service employee who worked for years to prevent development of Trappers lake & the White River nearby. Congress protected the area in 1964 with the passage of the National Wilderness Preservation Bill.

**Walter Scott Cheesman** (1838-1907): Recognizing that water was and would be the life blood of Colorado, Cheesman built a system of reservoirs and water systems for Denver. He also built the Denver Union Station (railroad). He founded a humane society in Denver, and a park is named in his honor.

**Chin Lin Sou** (1837-1894, b. Canton, China): Helped bring thousands of Chinese workers to Colorado to work in the mines. He became a prominent leader and served as mayor of Chinatown in Denver.

**Chipeta** (1844-1924): <sup>(White Singing Bird)</sup> Spent her life as the wife of Chief Ouray trying to make peace between the Indians and the whites. She was also known as White Singing Bird.

**Colonel John Chivington** (1821-1894): Arriving in Denver in 1860, Chivington became a Methodist minister. Wanting to help in the Civil War, he joined the army and led a group of men who defeated the Confederates at La Glorieta Pass. He continued to serve in the Army and in 1864, led the Third Regiment in the massacre at Sand Creek, killing hundreds of men, women and children. He spent the rest of his life trying to explain his foul deed.

**Caroline Nichols Churchill** (1833-1926): Flamboyant, eccentric suffrage leader, established Denver's earliest women's rights newspaper in 1879, the *Colorado Antelope*, because "a little deer is so difficult to overtake." She changed its name to *Queen Bee* in 1882 and distributed it throughout the West. She continued to publish until her death at age 93.

**Dutch Clark (Earl Harry Clark)** (1907-1978): Named All-American football player in 1928. He went on to play with the Detroit Lions.

**William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody** (1846-1917): Became a famous hunter and guide in the 1860s when he killed buffalo to feed the crews of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Later, he created the "Wild West Show," which entertained people all over the U.S. and Europe. He died in Denver in 1917 and was buried on top of Lookout Mountain, which is now a tourist attraction.

**Judy Collins** (1939- , b. Seattle, WA): Coming to Colorado as a teenager, Judy sang her first concert in Boulder in 1939. During the Vietnam War, she became famous for her folk music and her antiwar songs.

**Colorow** (ca. 1810-1888): A Ute Indian sub-chief, Colorow did not agree or support the leadership of Chief Ouray. He wanted to make war, not peace with the white man. After the Utes were moved to a reservation in Utah, and after Ouray's death, Colorow returned to Colorado and continued to make trouble. The last Indian battle in Colorado was fought in 1881 near the town of Meeker, when the U.S. Cavalry fought against Colorow and his men and drove them out of the state.

**Martha Bushnell Conine** (?-1910): An early female state legislator, she was an advocate of working women and argued for unionization of domestic workers and the 8-hour-day for women. She spoke on behalf of women's suffrage across the Midwest.

**Capt. Mary Converse** (1872-1962): She joined the Navy during World War I along with her three sons. A widow, she moved to Denver in 1925. She joined the Merchant Marines in 1938 as a naval instructor and trained more than 2,500 enlisted men. A room in the High Altitude Observatory in the astro-geophysics building at the University of Colorado was named in her honor.

**Adolph Coors** (1847-1929, b. in Prussia): As a young man in Prussia, Coors was apprenticed to a brewer but later stowed away on a ship to America. He came to Denver in 1872 and became interested in a brewery in Golden. He became an immediate success. During prohibition, his plant made malted milk.

**Francisco Vasquez de Coronado** (1510-1554): Spanish explorer who may have crossed the southeastern corner of Colorado in 1541 as he was exploring parts of New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas in search of gold.

**Mabel Cory Costigan** (1873-1951): An 1892 graduate of East High School in Denver, Mabel was one of Denver's first kindergarten teachers. She was active in women's suffrage work when she married Edward Costigan, a reform politician. In 1922, the Costigans moved to Washington, D.C., when he was elected to the U.S. Senate. She returned to Denver in 1928 to found the Colorado League of Women Voters.

**Grace Espy Patton Cowles** (1866-?): An early member of Colorado State University's English faculty, she published women's literary journals, *The Tourney* and the *Colorado Woman*. She was elected state superintendent of public

instruction and headed the 1893 suffrage campaign in Fort Collins.

**Charles Craig** (1846-1931 b. Morgan County, Ohio): Painted many scenes of Indians and the West. He lived in Colorado Springs for many years.

**Lula Craig** (1867-1971): An early black homesteader, Lula traveled from Kansas to Colorado in a covered wagon. She lived and taught in La Junta and was a writer of western history and a civic leader.

**Clara Cressingham** (?); **Carrie C. Holly** (?-1943); and **Frances Klock** (?): First three female legislators in Colorado, elected in 1893. Cressingham, a Denver Republican, served one term in the House. Holly, a Pueblo lawyer, served one term in the House--despite the fact that Pueblo County had voted against suffrage the year before. Upon her election, she declared, "I have noticed among the warmest friends of equal suffrage a feeling of uneasiness as to the advisability of electing a woman to office. They seem to think the women would legislate themselves a large collection of bonnets or some equally foolish measure."

**Emma Ghent Curtis** (1860-1918): Emma was a rancher near Canon City in 1882. She was active in the Farmers' Alliance and Populist Party in the 1890s and published her own newspaper, *The Royal Gorge*, promoting suffrage among farm and labor families. Governor Davis Waite appointed her to the Board of Control of the Colorado State Industrial School for Boys.

**Ken Curtis** (1916- , b. Bethune): An actor and singer who starred in films such as *Rio Grande*, *Mister Roberts*, and *How the West Was Won*. He also played Festus on the television program *Gunsmoke*.

**Clive Cussler** (1931- , b. Aurora, Illinois): Having moved to Colorado as an adult, Cussler writes novels for adults about ship wrecks, crashes, and ocean adventures.

**Anna Carleo D'Amato** (1885-1973): This immigrant typifies the thousands of women who came to Colorado. She overcame language, economic, and cultural barriers to ensure a better life for her children. Born in Italy, she came with her husband to Sunrise, Wyoming, in 1908. Relocating to the Brighton-Denver area, she raised six children, including humanitarian **Genevieve D'Amato Fiore** of Denver.

**Isom Dart** (1849-1900): A cattle rustler, yet a respected person, Dart lived in Brown's Hole near the Utah border. He was born a slave under the name Ned Huddleston, but changed his name. He was murdered by the famous hired killer Tom Horn.

**David Day**: Owned David Day's Great Western Auction House and Clothing Store, which later became May D&F (now Foley's).

**Sarah Platt Decker** (1856-1912): Sarah was the first president of the Denver Women's Club. With her leadership, the club took on many community projects, including sponsoring a vegetable garden to feed the poor, funding a summer baby hospital at City Park, creating a State Home for Dependent Children and, in general, making its voice heard at City Hall.

<sup>Nov 31</sup>  
**William Harrison "Jack" Dempsey** (1895-1983, b. Manassa in the San Luis Valley): <sup>June 24</sup> Dempsey lived and boxed as a youth in many Colorado towns. He became the Heavyweight Boxing Champion in 1919 (fighting Jess Willard in Toledo, Ohio). He lost the title in 1926 to James J. (Gene) Tunney in Philadelphia. He was known as the Manassa Mauler. There is a museum in his home in Manassa with lots of boxing history and his career memorabilia.

**James William Denver** (1817-1892): Governor of the Kansas Territory, he visited the banks of Cherry Creek only twice, but when the new township was seeking a name, Denver City was the choice, both after James and for a city in England named Denver.

**John Denver** (**Henry John Deutchendorf, Jr.**) (1943- , Roswell, New Mexico): Built a career singing folk music and pop rock. Denver moved to Aspen and has lived there for many years.

**Ida DePriest** (?): Formed the Colored Women's Republican Club in the 1890s. Officer in the Woman's League in 1895. An East High graduate, she was employed as a maid at the Denver Dry Goods Company. She considered herself one of "a few high-souled women standing together who believe they can do a great deal of good work."

**Doc Susie**. See Susan Anderson.

**Francisco Atanasio Domingues** (fl. 1776). Leader of Franciscan missionaries, he entered the state Aug. 5, 1775 (a month after the Declaration

of Independence was signed). The Ute Indians served as his guide.

**Earl of Dunraven (1841-1926):** A wealthy Englishman who came to Estes Park and tried to create a huge hunting preserve. Thwarted, he built the English Hotel in 1877 to cater to the tourist trade.

**Father John Lewis Dyer (1812-1901):** A Methodist minister who served many communities in the Colorado mountains and was appointed Colorado Senate Chaplain in 1882.

**Benjamin Harrison Eaton (1833-1904):** A farmer, Eaton discovered a way to raise sugar beets, and he built the first sugar refining factory. He later became governor.

**Ralph Edwards (1913- b. Merino):** Television and radio entertainer. He produced many well-known shows, such as *Truth or Consequences*, *This Is Your Life*, and *The People's Court*.

**Mary Elitch.** See Mary Elitch Long.

**Anne Ellis (1875-1938):** Anne was a writer who grew up and lived in Colorado mining towns. She was the author of *Life of an Ordinary Woman* and other works that are firsthand chronicles of adventures and hardships of pioneer life.

**Elizabeth Piper Ensley (1848-1919):** Ensley came to Denver in the 1890s. She was a black women's club leader who served as treasurer of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association during the 1893 campaign. She won black male voters to the cause and helped elect the first black representative to the legislature, Joseph Stuart, in 1894.

**Silvestre Velez de Escalante (fl. 1768-1779):** Came to Colorado with other Franciscan missionaries in 1776 (see Francisco Atanasio Domingues).

**Anne Evans (1871-1941):** Daughter of Colorado governor and the University of Denver founder John Evans. Never married, but devoted her life to the arts. She was a founder of the Denver Art Museum and a supporter of the Denver Public Library and the Central City Opera. She received an honorary doctor of fine arts degree from the University of Denver in 1939.

**John Evans (1814-1897, b. Waynesville, Ohio):** For whom Mt. Evans was named; he was the second governor of the Territory of Colorado. He was appointed by Abraham Lincoln and served from 1862 to 1865 (during the Civil War). Evans was very interested in railroads and culture and founded the University of Denver.

**Douglas Fairbanks (1883-1939, b. Jamestown):** Played the role of a hero in many early movies.

**Eugene Field (1850-1895, b. in St. Louis, MO):** A poet and journalist who moved to Colorado, he is remembered for his children's poems "Little Boy Blue" and "Wynken, Blynken, and Nod."

**Fiore, Genevieve D'Amato.** See Anna Carleo D'Amato.

**Tom Fitzpatrick:** In the 1840s and 1850s, Fitzpatrick served as the first Indian agent in the Upper Platte and Arkansas Valleys.

**Dan Fogelberg (Aug. 13, 1951- b. Peoria, IL):** Singer/songwriter, Fogelberg studied piano for a few years and then began playing the guitar and was composing at age 14. He studied at the University of Illinois in Champaign and then dropped out of school, moved to Los Angeles, and signed with Columbia. His second album, *Souvenirs* went gold because of the song "Part of the Plan." After settling in Boulder, Colorado, his fifth album *Twin Sons of Different Mothers* made platinum.

**Barney Ford (1822-1902, b. Virginia):** A mulatto slave, Ford came to Colorado in search of gold but ended up opening his People's Restaurant in Denver. He was active in politics and was known as the "Black Baron from Colorado."

**Justina Ford (1871-1952):** Ford was Colorado's first African-American doctor. She delivered at least 7,000 babies, many without payment. If poor families gave her money, she would spend it on food for the family. The building where she worked is now the Black American West Museum in Denver.

**Robert Ford (1862-1892):** Famous for shooting Jesse James in the back. On June 8, 1892, he was murdered in the town of Creede after an argument with Ed O'Kelley, a former friend and business partner.

17 **John Charles Fremont** (1813-1890): Known as "The Pathfinder," Fremont is one of Colorado's most famous explorers. He led expeditions through Colorado in the 1840s and 1850s.

**Emily Rood French** (1843-?): This young widow kept a diary that offers a rare glimpse into the life of a Denver working-class woman in the 1890s. She left Denver and remarried before the 1893 silver crash and was denied any rights to her first husband's homestead.

**Andres Galarraga** (1961- , b. in Caracas, Venezuela): As a Venezuelan, Galarraga wanted to play baseball in the U.S. and was signed as a non-draft free agent by the Montreal Expos playing for West Palm Beach. He was named the American Association Rookie of the Year on the AAA level in 1985 and in 1993 became the first baseman for the Colorado Rockies.

**Charles Cassius Gates, Sr.** (1868-1961, b. in Waterford, MI): After graduating as a mining engineer in Michigan, Gates came to Denver in the early 1900s and started the Colorado Tire and Leather Company. He made tires for automobiles with a steel studded coat which made them last longer. He renamed the business Gates Rubber, that became famous for its tires, belts, and hoses for industry and automobiles. Its headquarters is still in Denver.

**William Gilpin** (1813-1893): Educated at West Point, Gilpin traveled with John C. Fremont through Colorado, joined the army, and served in the Mexican War in 1848. After the war, he wrote about the West and was appointed the first territorial governor of Colorado by Abraham Lincoln in 1861.

**Rudolfo "Corky" Gonzales** (1928- , b. Denver): Hispanic professional boxer who is an activist fighting for Hispanic rights. He was director of the Neighborhood Youth Corps and chair of the War on Poverty Program. In 1966, he launched the Crusade for Justice and later helped found Colorado's La Raza Unida.

**Juanita Gray** (1916-1987): A Denver Public Library employee from 1971 to 1977, she established an outreach program promoting libraries in the minority communities.

**Horace Greeley** (1811-1872): As a famous newspaper editor in New York City for the *New York Tribune*, Greeley loved the West and wrote about it regularly. He praised Colorado as a

Fred Glidden, See Luke Short.

wonderful place and advised many to "Go west, young man, go west!" His most famous book was *An Overland Journey*, published in 1860, about his experiences in Colorado and the West. The city of Greeley is named after him.

**Joanne Greenberg (Hannah Green)** (1932-b. New York City): After Greenberg moved to Colorado, she wrote a book under a pen name which became a favorite of young adults and later was made into a movie: *I Never Promised You a Rose Garden*, about a young girl fighting mental illness.

**O. J. Goldrick**: A learned man who came to Colorado in the 1850s, Goldrick established the first school in the Denver area on October 3, 1859. He had 13 students in his first class.

**Charles Goodnight** (1836-1929): Became a very successful rancher and cowboy. He made several cattle drives from Texas to Colorado. He was very rich but lost his money in the Panic of 1873. He started over and became as rich as before.

**John H. Gregory**: In 1859, Gregory stunned Denverites by the display of a vial containing \$80 worth of gold brought from diggings found a week earlier on the North Fork of Clear Creek. The gold fever became intense after this event.

**Emily Griffith** (1880-1947, b. in Ohio): Emily was a teacher in Nebraska before coming to Denver in 1895. She saw that many adults needed further training to get good jobs, so after much coaxing of leaders of the city, she established the Opportunity School which served drop-outs, immigrants, and anyone else who wanted to start over. The school taught the 3Rs and vocational classes. It still does. Emily Griffith was murdered on June 19, 1947. The crime is still unsolved.

**Meyer Guggenheim** (1828-1905): Came to Colorado from Switzerland and invested in copper mines. He built a smelter in Pueblo and was a major businessman in the state.

**John W. Gunnison** (1812-1853): He led an expedition in 1853 to survey a route for a transcontinental railroad line. He explored the San Luis Valley and Poncha Pass, and on over to Grand Junction. The town of Gunnison, the Gunnison River, Gunnison Pass, and the Gunnison wild flower are named for him. He was killed by Piute Indians in 1863 on the Sevier River.

**Jane Hamilton Hall** (?-1983): Hall was a physics professor at the University of Denver in the 1930s. She joined the Manhattan Project during World War II, working on experimental plutonium reactors. By 1955, she was active in efforts to promote peaceful uses for atomic energy.

**Scott Hamilton** (Aug. 28, 1958- ): Won the gold medal in the 1984 Olympics in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, for ice skating. He was U.S. and World champion for four years from 1981 to 1984.

**Ione Hanna** (1837-1924): A suffragist, she was elected to the Denver School Board in May 1893, the first woman elected to office in Denver. Active in women's clubs, she was also a poet.

**Gary Warren Hart** (1937- ): A lawyer and politician, Hart served as U.S. senator from 1975 to 1987. He campaigned to be nominated for president by the Democratic party in 1984 and 1988 but lost both times.

**Eddie Haynes**: Won the 220-yard dash in the 1928 Olympics.

**Joel Hefley**: (Apr. 18, 1935- b. Ardmore, OK): Hefley attended Oklahoma Baptist University, Oklahoma State University, and Harvard University. He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives for the Republican party beginning in 1987. His current term ends in 1994. He represents the 5th District, which includes the Colorado Springs and Pueblo areas. (address: 104 S. Cascade Ave, Suite 105; Colorado Springs, 80903; 719-520-0055, 202-225-4422; in Washington: 2442 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515, 202-225-4422, fax 202-225-1942.)

**Nathaniel Peter Hill** (1832-1900): Hill learned new ways to get more metal from the ores dug from mines. He became a mining industry leader and a state senator in the Colorado legislature.

**Naoichi Hokazono** (1873-1927, b. Japan): He brought many Japanese to Colorado to work in the sugar beet industry. He was later president of the Japanese Association of Colorado, the Japanese Businessmen's Association and published a Japanese language newspaper.

**John "Doc" Holliday** (Nov. 27, 1852-1887 (Nov. 27)): Although he was an educated man, he is remembered for his drinking, gambling, and

shooting. He died in Glenwood Springs of tuberculosis.

**Carrie C. Holly**. See Clara Cressingham.

**Clarence F. Holmes** (1892-1978, b. Denver): Holmes was a dentist for 56 years in Denver. He worked as a civil rights leader and founded the Denver branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He worked for the passage of the Colorado Civil Rights Act in 1938 and then tried to encourage the people and businesses of the states to comply with the

*law. spec*  
**Bill Hosokawa** (1915- , b. in Seattle, WA): Born an American citizen, Hosokawa was rounded up with other Japanese Americans at the beginning of World War II and was sent to a concentration camp. He was finally released to become a newspaper reporter and began working for the *Denver Post* in 1946 where he became executive editor and champion of Japanese American rights. He was made honorary Consul General of Japan for Colorado.

**Chief Jack House** (1892-1971, b. Mancos Canyon near Cortez): Spent his life helping the Ute Indians improve their life. He helped open the ruins on the Ute reservation to visitors.

**Bela Metcalf Hughes** (1817-1902): Travel in Colorado took so long in the 1800s that Hughes created the Denver Pacific Railroad, which linked Denver to Cheyenne, where it joined the transcontinental railroad.

**Charles James Hughes** (1853-1911, b. Missouri): Hughes worked very hard for Colorado as a U.S. Senator.

**Frank A. Hyatt**: One of the best-known lawmen in southern Colorado, Hyatt lived in Alamosa, where he was assistant superintendent of the Rocky Mountain Detective Association. He had the record for bringing in more criminals than any other man in the area.

**John W. Iliff** (1831-1878, b. near Zanesville, OH): Bought vast areas of land in Colorado and by 1877 was a major cattle baron. He founded the Iliff School of Theology in Denver.

**"Captain" Ellen Jack**: She came to Colorado in 1872, searched for gold, and was a successful businesswoman. She was known by the nickname "Captain Jack" for her marksmanship.

1. *Hornsby, Thomas. The Colorado Post Laureate wrote many poems about Denver + Colorado.*
2. *Julia Archibald Holmes (1838-1887) stout woman who wore calico shirts with blossoms "showing" (shocking) who was the first woman to climb Pikes Peak with husband on Aug. 5, 1858.*

**George A. Jackson:** When Jackson discovered gold near Idaho Springs in January 1859, he tried to keep it a secret. That didn't last long, and the mine became one of the richest discovered up to that time.

**Helen Hunt Jackson (1830-1885, b. Amherst MA):** An orphan, Jackson moved to Colorado Springs with her family in 1873. She began writing soon after about the plight of the Indians. Her writing helped a great deal. Today, she is remembered for her book *Ramona*, about a tribe of Indians in California.

**Oliver T. Jackson (1862-1948):** A black man who was the founder of Dearfield, a settlement 30 miles east of Greeley created for black families. The first settlers came in 1910, but by 1930, the drought and the depression caused almost everyone to move away.

**William Henry Jackson (1843-1942):** A photographer for the government, Jackson took some of the earliest pictures of Mesa Verde in southwest Colorado.

**Frances Wisebart Jacobs (1843-1892):** Frances spent her lifetime helping others. She was known as "Mother of Charities" for her many deeds and for helping to form the National Jewish Center for Immunology and Respiratory Medicine in Denver.

**Edwin C. Johnson (1884-1970):** Spent his life as a politician serving the state of Colorado as a senator and governor of the state.

**Mary Harris "Mother" Jones (1830-1930):** "The most dangerous woman in America" came to Trinidad during the 1913-1914 labor strike in the coal fields. She organized and encouraged the strikes. Nineteen people were killed in the confrontation at Ludlow on April 20, 1914. Mother Jones was expelled from the state.

**Rebecca Ann King:** Born in Denver, she became Miss America in 1974.

**Frances Klock.** See Clare Cressingham.

**Kohis (ca. 1840-ca. 1940):** A Southern Arapaho Indian, Kohis was the last survivor of the Sand Creek Massacre. She escaped the attacks of the Colorado Militia in 1866, but her three children were murdered. She died in Colorado in the 1940s at age 104.

**William Larimer (1809-1875):** Leading the Third Colorado Regiment in the Civil War, Larimer was one of the founders of Denver. Larimer Street in Denver is named for him.

**Mary Florence Lathrop (1865-1951, b. Philadelphia, PA):** After studying at the University of Denver, Lathrop became the first woman to be admitted to the American Bar Association.

**Homer Lea (1876-1912, b. in Denver):** Became a professional soldier and served as advisor to President Sun Yat-sen of China in 1911; he warned against Japan's interest in taking over China.

**Left Hand (ca. 1840-?):** A Southern Arapaho chief, Left Hand tried to keep his people from fighting during the Cheyenne-Arapaho War (Colorado War of 1864-65). His band was at the Sand Creek Massacre and Left Hand was wounded. Many of his people turned militant after this incident. He visited Washington, D.C. several times and signed a treaty sending his people to Oklahoma.

**Willard Frank Libby (1908-1980, b. Grand Valley):** Received the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1960 for discovering the radiocarbon dating method of judging how old fossils or artifacts are. This method is still used by archeologists when they discover ancient plants, animals, tools, bones, or other items and want to know how old they are.

**Lin Sou, Chin:** See Chin Lin Sou.

**Benjamin Barr Lindsey (1869-1943, b. Jackson, Tennessee):** Concerned with crime among youth, Lindsey got the Colorado Legislature to pass the first bill for a juvenile court. He served as judge of that court in Denver in 1900.

**Little Raven (ca 1820-1889, b. in Nebraska):** A principal chief of the Southern Arapahos, he signed the Fort Wise Treaty of 1861. He participated in numerous raids in Colorado and Kansas because the whites were on Indian lands. He was to join others at Sand Creek, but distrusted the whites and took his band south of the Arkansas River. He signed treaties taking his people to Indian Territory (Oklahoma), toured eastern cities with other chiefs and was known for his speaking abilities.

**Harold Clayton Lloyd (1894-1971):** Great comedian of silent movies.

**Mary Elitch Long (1850-1936):** She and her husband, John Elitch, established the famous Elitch Gardens resort in Denver. Long created the beautiful gardens in that resort and was the world's first zookeeper. They loved the theater and began what was for years the country's oldest continuous summer theater.

**Stephen Harriman Long (1784-1864):** Led an expedition into Colorado in 1820 following the Platte River. One of the first mountains they saw, they named Long's Peak. Long named the area "The Great American Desert."

**John Love (1916- , b. Gibson City, IL):** A successful lawyer, Love worked to make Colorado Springs a better city. He was elected governor and spent much of his time telling the rest of the country how wonderful Colorado is.

**Lieutenant Lancaster Lupton:** Came west in 1835 and established a trading post that traded widely with the Indians. He died in California seeking gold.

**Ted Mack (1904-1970?, b. Greeley, CO):** Became known for hosting a radio show and later a television show titled the *Original Amateur Hour*. This show's purpose was to let singers, dancers, comedians, and other talented people perform for the first time in public. Many people went from this program into show business.

**Beatriz Maes.** See Sisters of Loretto.

**Susan Shelby Magoffin (1827-1855):** Traveled through Colorado in 1846 and faithfully recorded her experiences in her diary. On June 30, 1846, her party camped by the little Arkansas River, where she wrote: "Millions upon millions of mosquitoes were swarming around me, and their knocking against the carriage reminded me of a hard rain. It was equal to any of the plagues of Egypt. I lay almost in a perfect stupor, the heat and stings made me perfectly sick, till Magoffin came to the carriage and told me to run if I could, with my shawl, bonnet and shoes on, and without opening my mouth, Jane said, for they would choke me. I ran straight to bed and when I got there they pushed me straight in under the mosquito bar, which had been tied up in some kind of a fashion, and oh, dear, what a relief it was to breathe again. There I sat in my cage, like an imprisoned creature frightened half to death."

**Magpie (ca. 1860s):** Wife of George Bent, Magpie was the niece of the famous Cheyenne chief Black Kettle.

**Alexander Majors (1814-1900, b. Simpson County, KY):** Alexander helped create the Pony Express, which delivered mail across the American West.

**Everett Marshall:** World champion wrestler from La Junta known as the "Golden Bear."

**Bat Masterson (1853-1921, b. in Iroquois County, IL):** Known early as a gunslinger, Bat became deputy sheriff of Dodge City in 1876. He then came to Colorado where he drank and gambled, and owned a gambling hall in Denver. He started refereeing prize fights and managing boxers that led him to become a sports writer. After a drunken brawl, he was ordered out of Denver and went to New York City where he became a popular sports writer.

**Martha A. Maxwell (1831-?):** A taxidermist who became well known for the hundreds of museum displays of birds and animals she created.

**Hattie McDaniel (1895-1952, b. Wichita, KS):** Coming to Denver as a child, McDaniel was the first African American to win an Academy Award (for her role of Mamie in the famous movie *Gone With the Wind*).

**Scott McInnis (May 9, 1953- b. Glenwood Springs, CO):** McInnis attended Fort Lewis College in Colorado and St. Mary's University Law School in Texas. He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives for the Republican party beginning in 1993. His current term ends in 1994. He represents the 3rd District, which includes southwest Colorado. (Address: 327 N. 7th St.; Grand Junction, 81501; 303-245-7107, 202-225-4761.)

**Frederick S. McKay (1874-1959, b. Massachusetts):** A Colorado Springs dentist who discovered that fluoride in the water supply helped cavity prevention.

**Irene McWilliams (?):** A leader in the Denver arts community, she was a music teacher during the Great Depression, the local director of USO programs for World War II soldiers, and a teacher at Littleton School of Music.

**Otto Mears (1840-1931):** A Russian Jew, Mears helped settle the San Juan region. He



Elizabeth His daughter Enda Mills Kiley + her daughter, continues to preserve the history of Enos + the Park 166

built roads and railroads across many mountain passes and encouraged people to settle there. The most famous road he built was the "Million Dollar Highway," named because it was built with tailings from the mines that were considered worthless but later were found to contain gold. Because he learned the Ute language, he helped negotiate treaties between the Utes and the federal government.

**Josephine Meeker** (1857-1882): Helping her father set up schools for the Ute Indians, she was held captive for a while after the Meeker revolt. She spent her life lecturing about Indians.

**Nathan Meeker** (1817-1879) and **Arvilla Smith Meeker** (1815-1905): Nathan was an Indian agent for the U.S. Government to the Ute tribe and founded the city of Greeley. He was killed in 1879 in an Indian massacre that was named the Meeker Massacre and that caused the Ute Indians to be removed to reservations. Arvilla was a teacher, temperance worker, and suffragist. She served as vice president of the Colorado Woman's Suffrage Association in 1876.

**Golda Meir** (1898-1978): Israeli prime minister who, as a young girl, ran away from home in Milwaukee so she could finish school. She said her years in Denver were "critical" in the formation of her personal and political philosophy.

**Ellis Meredith** (1865-1955): *Rocky Mountain News* journalist and suffrage leader called the "Susan B. Anthony of Colorado." She led the 1893 women's suffrage campaign. She testified in 1904 before Congress in favor of the 19th Amendment.

**James Albert Michener** (1907- , b. New York City): Attracted to Colorado as a college professor at the University of Northern Colorado, Michener is famous for his lengthy novels about places. He wrote a 1,000-page novel about Colorado.

**Glenn Miller** (1904-1944, b. Clarinda, IA): Raised in Ft. Morgan, Miller became famous as a major dance orchestra leader and a trombone player. He formed his first orchestra when he was a student at the University of Colorado.

**Enos A. Mills** (1870--1922, b. Fort Scott, KS): Mills fell in love with northern Colorado when he moved there at age 14. Wanting to preserve the beautiful area around Estes Park, he

began a campaign, and after years of work and with a lot of help, Rocky Mountain National Park was created. He is known as the "father" of that park.

**Mochi** (1840-?): A female Cheyenne warrior, also known as Buffalo Calf Woman, she became a warrior after surviving the Sand Creek Massacre. She is the only Indian woman ever taken as a prisoner of war.

**David Halliday Moffat** (1839-1911): Moffat was a banker and president of Denver's First National Bank. He helped railroading and mining. The Moffat Tunnel, the longest railroad tunnel in the world, is named after him.

**Ralph Owen Moody** (1898- , b. in New Hampshire): Moody moved to Bear Creek Valley near Denver when eight years old. He loved the wild west, particularly rodeos and wrote about it and his own life in his famous book *Little Britches*. Little Britches rodeos that he started are still held in Colorado.

**Ignacia Mora**. See Sisters of Loretto.

**Glen Morris**: Won the decathlon in the 1936 (Berlin, Germany) Olympics. He was a native of Ft. Collins.

**George Morrison** (1881-1974, b. Fayette, MO): Morrison came to Colorado when he was nine years old and began playing the violin soon after. He was very good, but because he was an African American, it was very difficult to get to perform. He formed a jazz band and toured the U.S. and Europe, becoming famous.

**Countess Katrina Murat** (?-1900, b. in Baden-Baden, Germany): Known as the "Mother of Colorado," Murat took credit for being the first white woman to come to Colorado (although Mormon women from the Mormon Battalion march probably preceded her). She hand-stitched the first American flag to fly over the territory from her red flannel petticoat and a dark blue ball gown. She raised the flag on May Day in 1859; it was stolen four days later.

**L. H. Musgrove** (?-1868): A dangerous criminal who organized the Musgrove gang and shot every person whom he disliked, including some that he liked. The gang stole property, cattle, and horses. He was lynched in Denver in 1868.

2. John T. O'Keefe (? - 1895) John came to Colorado in 1876 + became the operator of the U.S. signal Corps station atop Pikes Peak. Over the next several years, his wildly fantastic stories of his adventures on the mountain with his mule Balaam were published widely around the country. After being fired for his

**John Naisbitt:** This author for adults writes books about the future. His two most well known books are *Megatrends* and *Megatrends 2000*.

**Samuel Nicholson** (1859-1923): He struck it rich as a miner and served in the United States Senate, but helped the most by building hospitals to serve miners who had tuberculosis.

**Lucian L. Nunn** (1853-?, b. near Cleveland, Ohio): An inventor, Nunn built the first long-distance alternating current power plant in the world in Telluride. His invention changed the mining industry in Colorado, that could then use electric power for much of its underground and above ground work.

2/ **John Cleveland Osgood** (1851-1926): In 1893, he established the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and tried to build a town that had exemplary living conditions for workers.

**John Otto** (1879-1952): When he moved to Mesa County, he visited the red stone canyons carved by the Colorado River. He loved the area so much that he worked and fought until the Colorado National Monument was created in 1911. He became the area's caretaker for a salary of \$1.00 per month.

**Chief Ouray** (1833-1880, b. in New Mexico): Ouray's early interest in peacemaking with the white man led government leaders to consider him chief of the Ute tribe. Negotiations and many treaties later, Ouray was barely able to keep his people from becoming landless. His final treaty sent his tribe and his wife to a reservation in Utah. He died before having to move, but his wife, Chipeta lived on the reservation for many years after his death.

**Owl Woman** (?): She was the wife of Charles Bent, and helped him establish a successful fur trading business at Bent's Fort. She was the interpreter between Anglo, Mexican, and Indian traders.

**Captain Don Bernardo Pacheco** (1721?-1785, b. Spain): He explored the West with the Dominguez-Escalante expedition and made maps of the country wherever he went. His maps and diary of his journeys are important sources of information about Colorado before it became a state.

**Alfred Packer** (1842-1907): Born in Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania, Packer came to Colorado in

1. **Elizabeth Nitze Paepcke**

(1902-1994, b. Chicago, IL) She came to Colorado in 1936 + discovered the beauty of Aspen. She + her husband Walter are credited with transforming aspen from a near ghost town into an international ski resort and music and arts center.

1873 as a guide for Utah prospectors. The group spent the winter in the San Juan mountains, but only Packer survived. Evidence mounted that Packer had stayed alive by eating his companions. He was the only person to be tried in court for being a cannibal. He spent three years in jail but was later absolved of his crime.

▷ **Elisa Damascio Palladino** (1885-1951): An Italian woman who was appointed in 1935 as Denver's first councilwoman. Upon her appointment she promised, "You can bet I won't neglect my cooking and sewing." She was a member of the League of Women Voters, the Women's Club, and many Italian-American organizations.

**William Jackson Palmer** (1836-1909): A Civil War soldier who came to Colorado from Delaware and worked on the Union Pacific Railroad. Palmer then founded the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad in 1871 and established the cities of Colorado Springs, Alamosa, Durango, and Grand Junction.

**Anne Parrish** (1888-1957, b. Colorado Springs, CO): A noted author and illustrator who was famous for such books as *The Perennial Bachelor* and *Floating Island*.

**Elizabeth "Betty" Pellet** (?-1976, b. in Rico, CO): She served for 18 years in the Colorado Legislature fighting for equal pay for women, education, child welfare, and the underprivileged. She was called "That Pellett woman!" by male legislators during the 18 years she served. She was the first Colorado woman to run for Congress.

**Federico F. Peña** (1947- , b. Larado, TX), Graduated with a BA and a JD from the University of Texas, Austin. He served in the Colorado legislature and then as mayor of Denver. During his tenure as mayor he began work on Denver International Airport and helped the Colorado Rockies baseball club come to Denver. Since 1993 he has served as the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Transportation.

**Spencer Penrose** (1865-1939): When he made his fortune in Cripple Creek, Penrose turned his attention to other things. He is best known for establishing the Broadmore Hotel and resort and the Utah Copper Company. He also built the first road to the top of Pikes Peak.

prevaricating ways, he joined the Denver Fire Dept.

**Antoinette Perry (1888-1946, b. Denver):** A star of the New York City stage, Perry was honored after her death by naming the annual Tony Awards after her. This award is the highest award given for theater performances and is still given each year in New York City.

**Rachel Wild Peterson (1860-?):** Denver missionary, "bright little daddy in the black cloth jacket," who held gospel meetings in Denver streets during the 1893 depression. She set up tents for the homeless and rescued women from beatings by husbands, jail, hunger, and the streets.

**Wade Phillips:** (June 21, 1947- ) Became head coach of the Denver Broncos football team in January 1993. He was the defensive coordinator for the Broncos from 1989 to 1992.

**Zebulon M. Pike (1779-1813):** Was the best-known of the early explorers into Colorado. He entered the state in 1806 and gathered much information about the area, recording his sighting of the "Highest Peak," which was later named for him.

**Denver Pyle (May 11, 1920- b. Bethune):** As a film actor, Pyle played in *To Hell and Back*, *Bonnie and Clyde*, and other movies. As a television character, he played in *The Doris Day Show*, *The Life and Times of Grizzly Adams*, and *The Dukes of Hazzard*.

**"Daddy" Bruce Randolph (1900-1994, b. in Pastorini, AR):** As a young man, he learned to cook barbecue and upon moving to Denver in 1959, he earned money and with help, designed a portable barbecue pit. With a loan, he began the barbecue business for which he became famous. In the late 1960s, Daddy Bruce began serving free Thanksgiving and Christmas meals to the homeless, a tradition that lasted until his 90th birthday and now is continued by friends.

**Dan Reeves:** Was head coach of the Denver Broncos Football team from 1981 to 1992. During his term with the Broncos, the team went to the Super Bowl three times but lost each time. Reeves is now coach of the New York Giants.

**Minnie J. Reynolds (1865-1936):** Society editor for the *Rocky Mountain News*. She was press chairman of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association. She won 75% of the state's newspapers to the suffrage cause in 1893. Founding the Denver Woman's Press Club in 1898, she later worked on a national suffrage

1. Rich, Helen. Novelist who wrote about ordinary people in Colorado mining towns. She lived in Breckenridge.
2. Rockwell, Wilson. A rancher + a writer, Rockwell wrote books about Colorado's Western slope  
from Crawford
3. Dave Roberts. Roberts is coordinator of the Pueblo Lavee mural Project recognized by Gov. Romer in 1992. The artwork on the levee uses paint collected from city folk.

campaign, that resulted in ratification of the 19th Amendment.

**Agnes Riddle (1865-1930):** German immigrant, state organizer for the Colorado Grange, later elected state senator. Worked fervently on behalf of the poor, particularly farmers. She was first elected to office in 1912.

**Mary Rippon (?-1935):** She joined the University of Colorado faculty in 1878 and taught English, math, and foreign languages. She retired in 1909. The Rippon outdoor theater on campus honors her.

**Sharon Ritchie:** From Denver, became Miss America in 1956.

**Helen Ring Robinson (?-1923):** First woman elected to the Colorado Senate in 1913. She worked for legislation to clean up politics and better the quality of life for women. She is best known as an author of the bill requiring a minimum wage for women.

**Josephine Roche (1876-1976):** The daughter of a mine worker, Roche became Denver's first policewoman in 1913, was the biggest stockholder of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the first woman to run for governor of Colorado.

**Roman Nose (1830-1868):** As a leader of the Southern Cheyenne, Roman Nose participated in many battles with the whites both in Colorado and elsewhere. He was killed in the Battle of Beecher's Island.

**Roy R. Romer (1928- , b. in Garden City, KS):** Romer grew up in the town of Holly, Colorado, and received degrees from Colorado State University and the University of Colorado. He became active in both business and politics and was elected as the 39th governor of Colorado in 1986.

**Stuart Allen Roosa (Aug. 16, 1933- , b. Durango):** This astronaut was a crewman on the Apollo 14 mission that landed on the moon in 1971. He stayed in the spaceship circling the moon and did not get to walk on that orb.

**President Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919, b. in New York City):** President Roosevelt came to Colorado twice during his presidency on hunting trips and both times recorded descriptions of the wildlife and territory he covered. More

importantly, he set up vast tracts of the West including millions of acres in Colorado as national forests, thus protecting these lands from environmental destruction.

**Gertie Ross (1879-1961):** Black Denver music teacher and organist at Shorter AME Church who contributed regular columns to the *Denver Star*, the city's oldest black newspaper. She and her husband, George, led a protest against the racist film *Birth of a Nation* in 1915. She was also employed as a weigher at the Denver Mint, the first black woman employed there. She also helped found the Phyllis Wheatley Branch of the YWCA in Five Points.

**William H. Rothwell:** Featherweight champion boxer of the world in 1901 under the name "Young Corbett."

**Eliza Pickrell Routt (1839-1907):** Wife of Governor John Routt, she was a leading activist in the suffrage campaigns of 1877 and 1893, and was the first woman to register to vote in Colorado. She organized orphanages and the early YWCA. She was on the first Board of Trustees for Colorado Women's College and the governing board of the State Agricultural College.

**John L. Routt (1826-1907):** A captain in the Civil War, Routt was appointed territorial governor and then became the first elected governor in 1876.

**Damon Runyon (1884-1946, b. in Manhattan KS):** After moving to Pueblo as a youth, he left school at age 14 and joined the Army. He became a reporter and wrote for the *Rocky Mountain News*. He then moved to New York and was a reporter and columnist for the *New York American* during World War I. His columns about athletes, outlaws, and show people were widely read.

**Barbara Rush (Jan. 4, 1930- b. Denver):** As a film actress, she played in *The First Legion*, *It Came From Outer Space*, *Come Blow Your Horn*, *Can't Stop the Music*, and *Airport*. In television, she performed in *Death Car on the Freeway*, *Flamingo Road*, and *At Your Service*.

**William Green Russell:** Learning from his Cherokee wife that there might be gold in Colorado, Russell led a party of men from Georgia and finally found a small pocket of gold where Cherry Creek empties into the South

Platte River. News of this discovery in 1858 started the gold rush.

**Florence Rena Sabin (1871-1953, b. Central City):** A scientist interested in public health and tuberculosis, Sabin became the first woman elected to the National Academy of Sciences. Her statue represents Colorado in the U.S. Capitol building.

**Hazel Schmoll (1890-?):** Schmoll dedicated her life to botanical research and was responsible for protecting the blue columbine as the state flower. She completed a survey in 1924 of Colorado wildflowers that is still in use today.

**Patricia Schroeder: (July 30, 1940- b. Portland, OR):** Schroeder attended the University of Minnesota and Harvard Law School before moving to Colorado. She was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives for the Democratic party in 1973. Her current term ends in 1994. She represents the Colorado 1st District, which includes the Denver area. (Address: 1600 Emerson St., Denver 80218; 303-866-1230, 202-225-4431; in Washington: 2208 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515-0601, 202-225-4431, fax 202-225-5842.)

**Dan Schaefer (Jan. 25, 1936- b. Guttenberg, IA):** Schaefer attended Niagara University and Potsdam State University studying history and political science. He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives for the Republican party in 1983. His current term ends in 1994. He represents the 6th District, which includes the Lakewood and Littleton areas. (Address: 3615 S. Huron St., Suite 101; Englewood, CO 80110; 303-762-8890, 202-225-7882; in Washington: 2448 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515, 202-225-7882.)

**Sister Blandina Segale (1850-1941):** A Sister of Charity, she arrived in Trinidad by stagecoach in 1872. She published her observations in the book *At the End of the Santa Fe Trail*. She was also reported to have stopped Billy the Kid from murdering four Trinidad physicians.

**Shawsheen (Susan) (?):** Sister of chief Ouray, she was a humanitarian who gave food and clothing to the victims of the Meeker Massacre.

1. Short, Luke. This western novelist wrote 15 books while he lived in Aspen.

**Mary Shields (?)**: This Colorado Springs activist helped launch the Colorado Woman Suffrage Association in 1876. She later joined the Women's Christian Temperance Union, becoming its state spokeswoman.

**Cyrus Wesley "Doc" Shores (1844-1934)**: The Gunnison County Sheriff, Shores was well known for his dogged pursuit of criminals. He also put an end to the 1889 coal miners' strike at Crested Butte.

1. > **Silver Heels**: A mythical/real dance hall girl in Buckskin; she nursed miners who contracted smallpox until she got the disease herself.

**Sisters of Loretto--Joanna Walsh, Ignacia Mora, Beatriz Maes (?)**: Catholic nuns who traveled to Denver by mule stagecoach from Santa Fe to establish St. Mary's Academy in 1864. The school produced Denver's first high school graduate.

**David E. Skaggs**: (Feb. 22, 1943- b. Cincinnati, OH): Skaggs attended public schools in Cranford, New Jersey. He then received his BA in 1964 from Wesleyan University and his LLB from Yale Law School in 1967. Following graduation, he served in the U.S. Marine Corps during the Vietnam War. Skaggs moved to Boulder in 1971 and practiced law there until 1986. He served in the Colorado House of Representatives from 1980 to 1986. Skaggs was elected to the House of Representatives for the Democratic party in 1987. His current term ends in 1994. Representative Skaggs is a lawyer and served for six years in the Colorado House of Representatives as Democratic Leader. He represents the Colorado 2nd District in Washington which includes the Boulder area. (Address: 9101 Harlan St., Suite 130; Westminster, 80030; 303-650-7886; 202-225-2161.)

**Eudochia Bell Smith (1887-1977)**: First elected to the state House of Representatives in 1936 and to the Senate in 1940, she introduced legislation to permit women to serve on juries in Colorado. In 1945 she resigned from the Senate to accept appointment to the District Land Office of the U.S. Department of Interior.

**Jefferson Randolph "Soapy" Smith (1860-1898)**: Soapy was a famous scam-artist nicknamed "Soapy" because he would sell bars of soap for \$5, some of which were supposed to have \$10 bills in them.

1. Sprague, Marshall. Wrote of a witty history of Colorado Springs: Newport in the Rockies.

**Sou, Chin Lin**: See Chin Lin Sou.

**Captain Silas Soule (1844-1865)**: Soule was an officer at the Sand Creek Massacre and testified to the atrocities before the investigating commission. He was shot to death on the streets of Denver.

**Thad Sowder**: From Sedgwick County, Sowder was the first World Champion Bronc Rider. He was the first rodeo cowboy to be in the Cowboy Hall of Fame.

**Robert W. Speer (1855-1918)**: Speer came to Colorado from Pennsylvania to recover from tuberculosis. As soon as he was well, he turned his love of beauty into a wonderful park system and civic area in Denver. Monuments, tree plantings, parks, and buildings were constructed thanks to his urging. His motto was: "Give as you live." A major street is named after him. He was called "Boss Speer" because of the corrupt political machine he governed and which illegally elected him mayor of Denver.

> **Ceran St. Vrain (1802-1870, b. in St. Louis County, MO)**: As a youth in St. Louis, Ceran learned trading with the mountain men of the West. He moved to Colorado and with the Bent brothers, established the successful trading company of Bent, St. Vrain. When the beaver trade declined, he married into a notable Mexican family and became a citizen of Mexico, obtaining a major land grant in southern Colorado. When the Mexican War began, St. Vrain switched loyalty to the Americans and helped win New Mexico and Colorado for the Union. In later years, he developed ranching and trade in the two states.

**Patience Stapelton (1861-1893)**: Colorado's first novelist, she wrote pro-suffrage articles for the *Denver Republican*. Works included *Kady*, compared favorably at the time to the writing of Bret Harte. Stapelton died at age 32, two weeks after Colorado voted for suffrage.

**F. O. Stanley**: Lived in Estes Park and invented the Stanley Steamer, an early automobile. He also built the Stanley Hotel in 1901 in Estes Park.

**Ruth Small Stockton (1916-1990)**: As a member of the Colorado State House of Representatives, Stockton fought for the rights of the mentally retarded, the developmentally disabled, and the mentally ill. She worked for young people and for alcohol and drug abuse.

**Elizabeth Hickock Robbins "Auntie" Stone (1801-1894):** A gold-seeker, she settled in a log cabin in Fort Collins in 1864. She established a brick business and built the first hotel in Fort Collins.

**W. S. Stratton:** Stratton was Cripple Creek's first millionaire. Although he made his fortune from gold, he thought miners should get better wages, so he helped them when they were striking against mine owners.

**Joseph Stuart (?):** The first black representative in the Colorado legislature. See also **Elizabeth Piper Ensley**.

**Thomas Sutherland:** A professor in Colorado who was teaching in Beirut, Lebanon when he was taken hostage. He was released on Nov. 18, 1991.

**John Leonard Swigert, Jr. (1931- , b. Denver):** Became the hero of the Apollo 13 flight, that went to the moon, when he discovered a fuel-cell break and figured out how to get the crew back to Earth safely. He received the Medal of Freedom in 1970.

**Augusta Tabor (1833-1895):** Early Leadville pioneer and first wife of "Silver King" Horace Tabor. She established a boarding house and laundry business that kept her mining speculator husband afloat. After her divorce, she contributed generously to charity. She died wealthy, while her former husband went bankrupt.

**Elizabeth McCourt Doe (Baby Doe) Tabor (1862-1935):** One of the richest women in Colorado as wife of Horace Tabor, who was a mining millionaire, Baby Doe lost her fortune when the silver market collapsed in 1893, but became famous when an opera, "The Ballad of Baby Doe," was made about her.

**Horace Austin Warner Tabor (1830-1899):** Made a fortune from the Matchless Mine (silver) and spent much money developing Denver and Leadville. He was mayor of Leadville and lieutenant governor of Colorado from 1879 to 1883, but lost his money when the silver market collapsed in 1893.

**Agnes Reid Tammen (1885-1941):** She provided funding for Children's Hospital in Denver by selling the pearl necklace her husband Harry had given her.

**Harry H. Tammen:** See Harry H. Bonfils.

**Edward Lawrie Tatum:** Won the Nobel prize for medicine in 1958.

**Henry Moore Teller (1830-1914, b. Allegheny County, NY):** Became Colorado's first U.S. senator and served from 1876 to 1882 and from 1885 to 1909. He was also the U.S. Secretary of the Interior from 1882 to 1885.

**Nikola Tesla (1856-1943, b. in Yugoslavia):** Considered by many to be a "mad scientist" for all his experimenting, this brilliant scientist invented the induction motor using AC current that is common use today. His first practical application was at Telluride, Colorado, where he invented the system to carry electricity through wires from a hydroelectric plant to a mine. His experiments on trying to transmit messages from Colorado Springs to Paris backfired when his giant lightning rod drew so much power from the Colorado Springs generating plant that the whole city was plunged into darkness.

**Lowell Jackson Thomas (1892-1981, b. Woodington, Ohio):** Thomas came to Colorado as a boy and lived in Victor and Cripple Creek. As a news broadcaster, Thomas was known by almost everyone in America for his broadcasts of national radio news from 1930 to 1976. He closed every one of his broadcasts by saying, "So long until tomorrow."

**Mary Sternberg Thomas (1866-?):** Thomas studied law with her husband in Central City while caring for two sons. She and her husband were admitted to the Colorado Bar in 1891. She was the first woman admitted to the Bar. She also practiced law in Denver.

**Kitty Thompson (?-1893):** Founding president of Longmont Women's Christian Temperance Union in 1879, the first chapter in Colorado. She set out to build schools and libraries, and to win political reforms for women. She became state WCTU president and worked for suffrage in the 1890s, but died before its passage.

**Marcella Lucero Trujillo (1931-1984):** Trujillo grew up in Alamosa and taught high school Spanish in Denver. She developed the curriculum in Chicano Studies at the University of Colorado at Denver and became a nationally known Chicano rights advocate. She also founded the Pinto Project to assist Chicano ex-convicts in 1972.

➤  
➤ *Agden Tweto (1912- ):*  
Born in North Dakota, Tweto came to Colorado in 1940 + conducted a major geologic survey of the state publishing the most correct geologic map of the state.

**Louise Tyler (?-1937):** A friend of suffragist Lucy Stone, she came to Denver from Boston in 1881. President of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association, 1890. Headed up "franchise work" for Colorado Women's Christian Temperance Union. She also started the first free kindergarten in Denver.

**Juan de Ulbarrio:** Soldier sent by the Spanish governor in 1706 into Colorado to find and return some Indian slaves. He discovered the Arkansas River.

**Ruth Murray Underhill (1884-1984, b. Ossining, NY):** One of the most famous anthropologists, she was recognized for her study and publishing about the Papagos, the Piutes, and the Anasazi Indians. She worked for the Bureau of Indian Affairs for 12 years and taught anthropology at the University of Denver.

**Anna Wolcott Vaile (1868-1928):** She founded her own academy, the Wolcott School, which became Denver's premier private finishing school. First woman regent of the University of Colorado and national committeewoman for the Republican Party of Colorado, she was also one of Colorado's first woman historians.

**Marilyn Van Derbur (b. Denver, CO):** Van Derbur became Miss America from Colorado for 1958. She also worked in the 1990s to help the victims of incest.

**Louis Vasquez (1795-1868):** Coming to Colorado in the early 1830s, as a trapper, fur trader, and scout, Vasquez built a trading post on Clear Creek that later became the city of Denver. Fort Vasquez was named in his honor.

**Jan-Michel Vincent (Jul. 15, 1944- b. Denver):** As a film actor, he played in *The Undeclared*, *Going Home*, *The World's Greatest Athlete*, *White Line Fever*, *Damnation Alley*, and *Hooper*. As a television character, he played in *Sandcastles*, *The Catcher*, *The Winds of War*, and *Airwolf*.

**Madame C. J. Walker (1867-1919):** Flamboyant entrepreneur who started her hair-products business in Five Points. She hired and supervised more than 200 door-to-door saleswomen. She became the first self-made black woman millionaire in the U.S.

**Allen Grant Wallihan (1859-1935, b. Footville, WI):** Falling in love with Colorado and nature, Wallihan became well known for his

photography of wild animals. He lived in Lay, Colorado, for many years.

**Joanna Walsh.** See Sisters of Loretto.

**Elizabeth Iliff Warren (1845-1920):** Warren came to Colorado from Chicago by stagecoach at age 24. She married John Iliff, "Cattle King of the Rockies." At age 34 she was a widow with three children and took over the business. Later, she married Methodist Bishop Henry Warren. They launched the Iliff School of Theology, completed in 1893.

**Albina Washburn (?):** Lived near Loveland in 1862. She was the first teacher and woman to vote in a local election in 1875, when she defiantly showed proof of property ownership to the County Clerk. She organized a suffrage campaign in 1876-77, and founded the first chapter of the Colorado State Grange. An avid socialist and union supporter, she wrote a women's rights column for the *Denver Labor Enquirer* during the 1880s.

**France "Pinkie" Wayne (1870-1951):** A reporter for the *Rocky Mountain News* and *Denver Post* from 1909 to 1946, her articles promoted reform for women and children. Instrumental in the founding of Emily Griffith Opportunity School. She was fired for being too inflammatory in 1946, when she moved to Central City to become editor of the *Central City Register-Call*.

**Wellington E. Webb (1941- , b. in Chicago, IL):** Coming to Colorado as a young man, Webb graduated from Colorado State University and received a Master's degree from Colorado State. He immediately became active in politics and after serving as Denver City Auditor from 1987-1990, ran for mayor by walking the city streets in tennis shoes talking to everyone he met. He became the 41st mayor in 1991 and the first African American to be elected.

**Joseph H. P. Westbrook (1874-1939):** When Westbrook came to Denver in 1907, he found that as a light-skinned African American he could disguise himself as a white. He infiltrated the local Ku Klux Klan and told blacks of their plans. He named the black settlement in northeast Colorado "Dearfield" because blacks should hold it "dear."

**Byron R. (Whizzer) White (1917- , b. Fort Collins):** All-American football player at the University of Colorado, 1937. As a lawyer, he

1. Turnbull, Bell: Breckenridge poet who wrote of Colorado <sup>mining</sup> people.
2. Warman, Cy. <sup>From Crede, Warman</sup> Wrote short stories + poetry about railroading in Colorado.

became U.S. deputy attorney general in 1961 and United States Supreme Court Justice, 1962-1993.

**Paul Whiteman** (1890-1967, b. Denver): Whiteman became one of the most popular orchestra leaders during the 1920s and 1930s for his large orchestra sound of jazz. He became known as the "King of Jazz."

**Eliza Tupper Wilkes** (1898-1977): An author and historian, she was best known for *Bonanza Trail, Stampede to Timberline*, and other books about ghost towns. An artist, she sketched antique buildings to preserve their memory. One of the first female professors and the head of the Department of Fine Arts at the University of Colorado until her retirement in 1966. She won the Governor's Award for Arts and Humanities in 1975.

**Edward O. Wolcott** (1848-1905): As a U.S. Senator, Wolcott tried to have silver declared to be the official money of the United States. He failed. Gold became the standard.

**Robert Womack**: A cattleman, Womack started the last mining bonanza of nineteenth-century Colorado at Cripple Creek when he made a small find of gold ore in the winter of 1890-91.

**Uncle Dick Wootten** (ca. 1818-?, b. in Virginia): After spending his boyhood years on a tobacco farm and cotton plantation in Virginia, Wootten came to Colorado and spent time exploring the Colorado Rockies. He learned he could make money trading and ran an express business from Bent's Fort to Fort St. Vrain. Later he had a business in Auraria (Denver) and in 1865 built a toll road over Raton Pass, the border between Colorado and New Mexico. The Santa Fe Railroad finally put him out of business.

**Grace Booth Working**. See Millie Booth.

**Babe Didrickson Zaharias** (1914-1956): She rose to prominence during the 1930s in sports, and was largely self-trained. She was excellent at basketball, running, javelin, high jump, and the long jump, but is best known for golf.

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 Meyer Guggenheim  
 Nathaniel Peter Hill  
 Captain Ellen Jack  
 George A. Jackson  
 Samuel Nicholson  
 Lucian L. Nunn  
 Spencer Penrose  
 William Green Russell  
 Cyrus Wesley "Doc" Shores  
 W. S. Stratton  
 Augusta Tabor  
 Elizabeth McCourt Doe (Baby Doe)  
 Tabor  
 Horace Austin Warner Tabor  
 Robert Womack

Motion Pictures. See Arts.

Musicians. See Arts.

#### Native Americans/Persons Associated with Native Americans

James Francis "Buck" Burshears (Indian  
 Advocate)  
 Ben Nighthorse Campbell  
 Black Kettle  
 Christopher "Kit" Carson (Indian Agent)  
 Chief Buckskin Charlie  
 Chipeta  
 Charles Craig (painter of Indian scenes)  
 Colonel John Chivington (Sand Creek)  
 Colorow  
 Tom Fitzpatrick (Indian Agent)  
 Chief Jack House  
 William Henry Jackson  
 Kohis  
 Left Hand  
 Little Raven  
 Magpie

Otto Mears (Indian negotiator)  
 Josephine Meeker (educator)  
 Nathan Meeker (Indian Agent)  
 Mochi  
 Chief Ouray  
 Owl Woman  
 Shawsheen (Susan)  
 Capt. Silas Soule (Sand Creek)  
 Ruth Murray Underhill (Anthropologist)

Notorious Characters. See Outlaws.

#### Outlaws/Notorious Characters

Butch Cassidy  
 Robert Ford  
 John "Doc" Holiday  
 Bat Masterson  
 L. H. Musgrove  
 Alferd Packer  
 Jefferson Randolph "Soapy" Smith

#### Pioneers

James "Jim" Baker  
 William Becknell  
 Charles Bent  
 William Bent  
 Aunt Clara Brown  
 Margaret Tobin "Molly" Brown  
 D. A. Butterfield  
 Elizabeth Byers  
 Christopher "Kit" Carson  
 William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody  
 Lula Craig  
 Anna Carleo D'Amato  
 Oliver T. Jackson  
 William Larimer  
 Susan Shelby Magoffin  
 Alexander Majors  
 Countess Katrina Murat  
 William Jackson Palmer  
 Ceran St. Vrain  
 Elizabeth Hickock Robbins "Auntie"  
 Stone  
 Augusta Tabor  
 Elizabeth McCourt Doe (Baby Doe)  
 Tabor

Politics. See Government.

#### Public Service

Helen Bonfils  
 May Bonfils  
 Margaret Tobin "Molly" Brown  
 James Francis "Buck" Burshears  
 Elizabeth Byers  
 Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini  
 Ruby Cammel-Byrd  
 Thomas Campbell

Walter Scott Cheesman  
 Chipeta  
 Lula Craig  
 Genevieve D'Amato Fiore (See Anna  
 Carleo D'Amato)  
 Sarah Platt Decker  
 Anne Evans  
 Rudolfo "Corky" Gonzales  
 Juanita Gray  
 Clarence F. Holmes  
 Frances Wisebart Jacobs  
 Mary Elicht Long  
 Samuel Nicholson  
 Rachel Wild Peterson  
 "Daddy" Bruce Randolph  
 Agnes Riddle  
 Gertie Ross  
 Eliza Pickrell Routt  
 Shawsheen  
 Silver Heels  
 Robert W. Speer  
 Ruth Small Stockton  
 Augusta Tabor  
 Agnes Reid Tammen

#### Ranchers

Elizabeth Bassett  
 Josie Bassett  
 "Queen Ann" Bassett  
 Mille Booth  
 Grace Booth Working (see Mille Booth)  
 Ben Nighthorse Campbell  
 Emma Ghent Curtis  
 Isom Dart  
 Benjamin Harrison Eaton  
 Charles Goodnight  
 John W. Iliff  
 Elizabeth Iliff Warren

#### Religion

Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini  
 Father John Lewis Dyer  
 John W. Iliff  
 Beatriz Maes (See Sisters of Loretto)  
 Ignacia Mora (See Sisters of Loretto)  
 Rachel Wild Peterson  
 Sister Blandina Segale  
 Sisters of Loretto  
 Joanna Walsh (See Sisters of Loretto)  
 Elizabeth Iliff Warren

#### Science

Vance Brand  
 Malcolm Scott Carpenter  
 Jane Hamilton Hall  
 Willard Frank Libby  
 Martha A. Maxwell  
 Frederick S. McKay

Lucian L. Nunn  
 Stuart Allen Roosa  
 Florence Rena Sabin  
 Hazel Schmoll  
 F. O. Stanley  
 John Leonard Swigert, Jr.  
 Nikola Tesla  
 Ruth Murray Underhill

**Singers. See Arts.**

#### Sports

Don Baylor  
 Jerome Biffle  
 Dutch Clark  
 William Harrison "Jack" Dempsey  
 Andres Galarraga  
 Rudolfo "Corky" Gonzales  
 Scott Hamilton  
 Eddie Haynes  
 Everett Marshall  
 Glen Morris  
 Wade Phillips  
 Dan Reeves  
 William H. Rothwell  
 Thad Sowder  
 Byron R. (Whizzer) White  
 Babe Didrickson Zaharias

#### Television

Ward Bond  
 Ralph Edwards

**Trappers. See Pioneers.**

#### Women's Suffrage

Alida C. Avery  
 Mary Elizabeth Bates  
 Mille Booth  
 Mary C. Craig Bradford  
 Henrietta Bromwell  
 Grace Booth Working (see Mille Booth)  
 Mary Lord Pease Carr  
 Anna Chamberlain  
 Caroline Nichols Churchill  
 Martha Bushnell Conine  
 Mabel Cory Costigan  
 Grace Espy Patton Cowies  
 Emma Ghent Curtis  
 Ione Hanna  
 Arvilla Smith Meeker  
 Ellis Meredith  
 Elizabeth "Betty" Pellet  
 Minnie J. Reynolds  
 Eliza Pickrell Routt  
 Mary Shields  
 Kitty Thompson  
 Louise Tyler

Albina Washburn  
 France "Pinkie" Wayne

Writers. See Literature.

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# Andres Galarraga -- First Baseman

**Birth date:** June 18, 1961

**Birthplace:** Caracas, Venezuela

**High School:** Felmi High School in Caracas

**Wife:** Eneyda

**Daughter:** Andria (born Dec. 27, 1985)

**1979:** Signed as a non-draft free agent by the Montreal Expos (playing for West Palm Beach)

**1984:** Earns Southern League M.V.P. honors at Jacksonville

**1985:** Named the American Association Rookie of the Year on the AAA level.

**1988:** Named All-Star first baseman by Baseball America and USA Today

**1993:** Joins the Colorado Rockies as first baseman.

**1993:** National League Batting Champion

**1994:** Colorado Athlete of the year; National League RBI Champion for April

| Year | Club                  | Avg. | G   | AB  | R  | H   | 2B | 3B | HR | RBI | BB | SO  | SB |
|------|-----------------------|------|-----|-----|----|-----|----|----|----|-----|----|-----|----|
| 1979 | W. Palm Beach         | .130 | 7   | 23  | 3  | 3   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1   | 2  | 11  | 0  |
|      | Calgary               | .214 | 42  | 112 | 14 | 24  | 3  | 1  | 4  | 16  | 9  | 42  | 1  |
| 1980 | Calgary               | .263 | 59  | 190 | 27 | 50  | 11 | 4  | 4  | 22  | 7  | 55  | 3  |
| 1981 | Jamestown             | .260 | 47  | 154 | 24 | 40  | 5  | 4  | 6  | 26  | 15 | 44  | 0  |
| 1982 | W. Palm Beach         | .281 | 105 | 338 | 39 | 95  | 20 | 2  | 14 | 51  | 34 | 77  | 2  |
| 1983 | W. Palm Beach         | .289 | 104 | 401 | 55 | 116 | 18 | 3  | 10 | 66  | 33 | 68  | 7  |
| 1984 | Jacksonville          | .289 | 143 | 553 | 81 | 154 | 28 | 4  | 27 | 87  | 59 | 122 | 2  |
| 1985 | Indianapolis          | .269 | 121 | 439 | 75 | 118 | 15 | 8  | 25 | 87  | 45 | 103 | 3  |
|      | Montreal              | .187 | 24  | 75  | 9  | 14  | 1  | 0  | 2  | 4   | 3  | 18  | 1  |
| 1986 | Montreal              | .271 | 105 | 321 | 39 | 87  | 13 | 0  | 10 | 42  | 30 | 79  | 6  |
| 1987 | Montreal              | .305 | 147 | 551 | 72 | 168 | 40 | 3  | 13 | 90  | 41 | 127 | 7  |
| 1988 | Montreal              | .302 | 157 | 609 | 99 | 184 | 42 | 8  | 29 | 92  | 39 | 153 | 13 |
| 1989 | Montreal              | .257 | 152 | 572 | 76 | 147 | 30 | 1  | 23 | 85  | 48 | 158 | 12 |
| 1990 | Montreal              | .256 | 155 | 579 | 65 | 148 | 29 | 0  | 20 | 87  | 40 | 169 | 10 |
| 1991 | Montreal              | .219 | 107 | 375 | 34 | 82  | 13 | 2  | 9  | 33  | 23 | 86  | 5  |
| 1992 | St. Louis             | .243 | 95  | 325 | 38 | 79  | 14 | 2  | 10 | 39  | 11 | 69  | 5  |
| 1993 | Colorado              | .370 | 120 | 470 | 71 | 174 | 35 | 4  | 22 | 98  | 24 | 73  | 2  |
| 1994 | Colorado <sup>1</sup> | .319 | 103 | 417 | 77 | 133 | 21 | 0  | 31 | 85  | 19 | 93  | 8  |

Doing the Math:

**Batting average:** Divide the number of at-bats into the number of hits.

**Earned run average:** Multiply the number of earned runs by nine, then take that number and divide it by the total innings pitched.

**Fielding percentage:** Divide the total number of putouts and assists by total chances (putouts, assists, and errors).

**Magic numbers:** Determine the number of games yet to be played, add one, then subtract the number of games ahead in the loss column of the standings from the closest opponent.

**On-base percentage:** Add the total of hits, walks, and hit by pitches and divide by the total of at bats, walks, hit by pitches, and sacrifice flies.

**Slugging percentage:** Divide total bases by the total times at bat. (At bats do not include walks, sacrifices, hit by pitches, or times awarded first base by interference or obstruction.)

**Winning percentage:** Divide the number of games won by the total games won and lost.

Sources: *Colorado Rockies Inaugural Season Media Guide*. Denver: Colorado Rockies, 1993. + 1995 guide

<sup>1</sup>partial season. Jul. 28, 1994 Galarraga was hit with a pitch and suffered a broken hand, ending the season.

# Andres Galarraga -- First Baseman

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| Year | Club          | Avg. | G   | AB  | R  | H   | 2B | 3B | HR | RBI | BB | SO  | SB |
|------|---------------|------|-----|-----|----|-----|----|----|----|-----|----|-----|----|
| 1979 | W. Palm Beach | .130 | 7   | 23  | 3  | 3   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1   | 2  | 11  | 0  |
|      | Calgary       | .214 | 42  | 112 | 14 | 24  | 3  | 1  | 4  | 16  | 9  | 42  | 1  |
| 1980 | Calgary       | .263 | 59  | 190 | 27 | 50  | 11 | 4  | 4  | 22  | 7  | 55  | 3  |
| 1981 | Jamestown     | .260 | 47  | 154 | 24 | 40  | 5  | 4  | 6  | 26  | 15 | 44  | 0  |
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| 1984 | Jacksonville  | .289 | 143 | 553 | 81 | 154 | 28 | 4  | 27 | 87  | 59 | 122 | 2  |
| 1985 | Indianapolis  | .269 | 121 | 439 | 75 | 118 | 15 | 8  | 25 | 87  | 45 | 103 | 3  |
|      | Montreal      | .187 | 24  | 75  | 9  | 14  | 1  | 0  | 2  | 4   | 3  | 18  | 1  |
| 1986 | Montreal      | .271 | 105 | 321 | 39 | 87  | 13 | 0  | 10 | 42  | 30 | 79  | 6  |
| 1987 | Montreal      | .305 | 147 | 551 | 72 | 168 | 40 | 3  | 13 | 90  | 41 | 127 | 7  |
| 1988 | Montreal      | .302 | 157 | 609 | 99 | 184 | 42 | 8  | 29 | 92  | 39 | 153 | 13 |
| 1989 | Montreal      | .257 | 152 | 572 | 76 | 147 | 30 | 1  | 23 | 85  | 48 | 158 | 12 |
| 1990 | Montreal      | .256 | 155 | 579 | 65 | 148 | 29 | 0  | 20 | 87  | 40 | 169 | 10 |
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| 1992 | St. Louis     | .243 | 95  | 325 | 38 | 79  | 14 | 2  | 10 | 39  | 11 | 69  | 5  |
| 1993 | Colorado      | .370 | 120 | 470 | 71 | 174 | 35 | 4  | 22 | 98  | 24 | 73  | 2  |
| 1994 | Colorado      | .319 | 103 | 417 | 77 | 133 | 21 | 0  | 31 | 85  | 19 | 93  | 8  |

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**Winning percentage:** Divide the number of games won by the total games won and lost.

Sources:

*Colorado Rockies Inaugural Season Media Guide.* Denver: Colorado Rockies, 1993.

# Aunt Clara Brown

180

**Born:** 1803

**Died:** October 23, 1885

**Highlights:**

Born into slavery.

Established the first laundry in Colorado.

Elected a member of the Colorado Pioneer Association.

Honored with a stained glass window in the state capitol building.

Aunt Clara Brown was one of the first colored persons in the state of Colorado. After being set free when she was in her 50's, Aunt Clara joined the Pikes Peak gold rush in 1859 as a cook. She traveled with others in covered wagons to a place near Central City, Colorado. It was in Central City that Clara not only cooked for the miners, but tended to the sick and washed clothes. She saved her money and was able to establish the first laundry in the state.

For more than half of her life, Aunt Clara Brown had been a slave. While she was a slave, she married a man named Richard. Richard and Clara had four children, three girls and a boy. One daughter, Paula Ann, fell in the river and drowned. The man who owned Clara and her family died. The possessions of the dead owner, including Clara and her family, were sold to the highest bidders. Clara's husband Richard and their son, Richard Jr., were sold to a person Clara never saw. Her daughter Margaret was

sold to a man who looked as though he would treat her kindly. However, her daughter "Liza Jane" didn't get a kindly owner and Clara worried about her. Clara was never to see her husband, son, or one daughter ever again! Forty-seven years later, Aunt Clara Brown did get to see her daughter "Liza Jane" again. Clara had never stopped searching for her family.

In December 1881, Aunt Clara Brown became a member of the Society of Colorado Pioneers. The Society was a group of people who came to Colorado before 1860 and had done a lot to help the state get started. This group had never accepted either women or blacks. Aunt Clara Brown said that this was one of the happiest days in her life.

Aunt Clara Brown is considered one of the 100 most influential women of the past in the state of Colorado. She has a stained glass window in the north wing of the state capitol building. She was awarded this honor in 1976.

**Sources:**

Prepared by Evelyn Scott.

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## A BARON IN MONTCLAIR

Four miles east of Broadway, a burly, bearded German baron platted what he called "the suburb" of Denver. Baron Walter von Richthofen was the uncle of the famous "Red Baron" of World War I fame. Walter von Richthofen was a most flamboyant and compulsive town builder. He had flubbed North and South Denver developments before trying his hand on the east side. Unwilling to wait for the East Colfax streetcar to reach his projected paradise, Richthofen operated a tally-ho coach drawn by four splendid horses. Potential lot buyers boarded the coach in front of the Tabor Opera House on Sixteenth Street. Richthofen then dashed ahead with his Russian wolfhounds nipping at the feet of his steed, leading land hunters out to the patch of prairie he called Montclair.

After the tally-ho trip across bleak, dusty land broken by a few farmhouses, Richthofen's prospective buyers were shown his showcase home—the prickly Prussian castle that still stands at Twelfth and Olive. Few bought Montclair property before the streetcar line pushed out East Colfax to Pontiac Street. Despite the Baron's promotions, the Montclair area between Montview Boulevard and Sixth Avenue Parkway, Syracuse and Colorado Boulevard, had less than one house per block until automobile suburbanization began in the 1920s.

Baron von Richthofen interested a fellow German nobleman, Baron Eugene von Winckler, in the tract north of Montclair and east of City Park known as Park Hill. Baron von Winckler was a Prussian Army officer supposedly dismissed for falling off his horse while delivering a message to the German emperor. He hid this disgrace by emigrating to America.

Some said Baron von Winckler never recovered from his horse fall. After buying the chunk of northeast Denver, he frittered his time away, trying to install a race track instead of pushing land sales. He failed at both horses and houses and committed suicide. His land went to more skillful developers who turned Park Hill into one of Denver's finest neighborhoods.

Condensed from *Denver: Rocky Mountain Gold* by Thomas J. Noel, 1980.

# BAT MASTERSON: LAW BREAKER AND DEFENDER OF THE LAW

William Barclay Masterson, one of Colorado's most colorful characters, was at times a lawman and at other times a gunman.

Bat was born in Fairfield, Illinois in 1855 and his family moved to Wichita, Kansas when he was fourteen years of age. He became a buffalo hunter for the Union Pacific Railroad at age 16. Working for the railroad, Bat had the job of hunting enough buffalo to feed the hungry railroad workers. By the time he was 19, Bat was a crack shot with either pistol or rifle.

Several years later Wyatt Earp, then town marshal of Dodge City, Kansas, contacted Bat and his brother Ed to come help keep order in that tough town. The brothers found a great way of dealing with the town drunks. They put them in a 15 foot well which had just enough water to keep them from crawling out, but not enough water to drown them.

A few years later Bat was elected sheriff of Dodge City but he was soon voted out of office. He then departed for Leadville, Colorado where he gambled to his heart's content and dabbled in mining. Bat traveled around Colorado and became city marshal of Trinidad in 1882. Later he moved on to Creede to become a deputy sheriff.

It was Denver that became Bat's final destination in Colorado. He worked as a faro dealer in Ed Chase's Arcade and in 1888 he purchased the Palace Variety Theater and Gambling Parlor located at 15th and Blake Streets. The Palace was a grand place with 750 seats, curtains of velvet, and beautiful private boxes. A bottle of beer sold for \$1 at Bat's Palace, but a free midnight snack of roast pork, venison, and prairie hen was provided. A huge glass chandelier radiated light from 500 glass prisms in the gambling room.

Bat and his wife, Emma, lived at 1825 Curtis Street. He started refereeing prize fights and managing boxers. This led him to decide to become a sports writer. Unfortunately, he began to drink heavily and was ordered at gun point to leave Denver. Bat took a train to New York City and there his dream to write a sports column came true. He was hired by the Morning Telegraph. His column, "Masterson's View on Timely Topics" was full of hard hitting patter and made him a favorite with sports fans for fourteen years. He died at his desk while writing a prize fight report.



William Barclay Masterson, gambler, lawman, sports writer.

## THE BEAR AND HUGH GLASS

Have you heard about the bear and Hugh Glass?

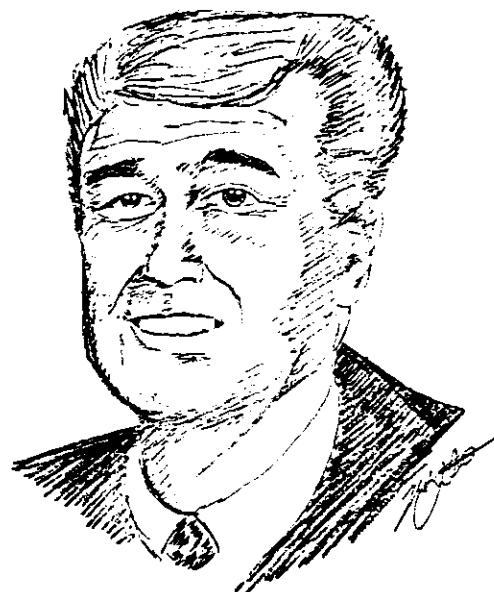
Hugh Glass was one of the mountain men who joined the Major Andrew Henry expedition to the upper Missouri River in the spring of 1823. Hugh was out hunting and failed to return so some of the members of the group went out looking for him. The search party found a wounded grizzly bear and finally they discovered Hugh unconscious on the river bank. He obviously had fought with the bear and appeared to be near death. Major Henry gave two volunteers forty dollars each if they would stay with Hugh until he died and then bury him before catching up with the expedition. The two volunteers were John S. Fitzgerald and Jim Bridger. The two men dug a grave and waited for the injured man to

die. But the old mountain man did not oblige and so after waiting a few hours, the two volunteers decided to wait no longer. They took Hugh's rifle and other equipment and hurried to catch up with the others. They planned to lie and say that Hugh had died and was buried. Meanwhile Hugh was semiconscious and heard the other two men talking about their plans. It made him very angry and he vowed not only to live but to follow the two deadbeats and get even. He was so eager to live to get revenge that he found wild berries for strength and crawled 150 miles to get help. He did follow the two who had abandoned him, but when he found them he only lectured them on their conduct and did nothing else to seek revenge.



## Ben Nighthorse Campbell U.S. Senator

**1933 (April 13):** Born in Auburn, California  
**Married:** Linda Price  
**Children:** Colin and Shanan  
**1987-92** - Served in the U.S. House of Representatives from Colorado  
**1993-** Served in the U.S. Senate from Colorado



Colorado's U.S. Senator was born in Auburn, California, on April 13, 1933. His parents were Mary Vierra, a Portuguese immigrant, and Albert Campbell, a Northern Cheyenne Indian. Campbell is the only American Indian presently serving in either the House of Representatives or the United States Senate.

He received a bachelor's degree in physical education and fine arts from San Jose State University in 1957 and later attended Meiji University in Tokyo in 1960 as a special research student. Before entering college, Campbell served in the U.S. Air Force in 1951-1953, stationed in Korea, attaining the rank of Airman 2nd Class.

Campbell became an All-American in Judo and was three-time U.S. Judo champion. He won a gold medal in the Pan-American Games of 1963 and was the captain of the U.S. Olympic Judo Team at the Tokyo Games in 1964. Later, he coached the U.S. International Team. He also wrote a judo manual, *Judo Drill Training*, in 1975.

Campbell is a self-employed jewelry designer, a rancher, and a former trainer of champion quarter horses. His jewelry has won over 200 first-place

awards and is highly valued by anyone who owns one of the pieces he has made. He also owns a ranch in Ignacio, Colorado.

He is active in American Indian affairs and has been made one of the Council of 44 Chiefs by the Northern Cheyenne Tribe located in Lama Deer, Montana. He was elected to the Colorado State Legislature in 1982, where he served for four years. He was named Outstanding Legislator of 1984 by the Colorado Bankers Association and voted one of the Ten Best Legislators in 1986 by the *Denver Post*. Campbell is married to the former Linda Price and is the father of two grown children: Colin and Shanan.

Campbell looks after American Indian rights. In 1991 he won a fight to change the name of the Custer Battlefield Monument in Montana to the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument. In the bill making the change, American Indians who died in the battle are honored, not just the white soldiers who fought there. Campbell also created legislation to establish the National Museum of the American Indian, that is part of the Smithsonian Institution.

**Born:** January 30, 1915

**Positions:**

*Denver Post* editorial page editor.

*Denver Post Empire Magazine* editor.

*Rocky Mountain News* readers' representative.

Honorary Consul General of Japan for Colorado.

Author of *Nisei* and *The Quiet Americans*.

One day he was an American — a proud native-born United States citizen, the next day he had fewer rights than the wartime enemy. It was 1941 and the Japanese had attacked Pearl Harbor. World War II! President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066 that authorized the evacuation of Japanese Americans to internment camps in the United States.

Bill Hosokawa was born in Seattle, Washington, in 1915. He attended public schools in Washington state and graduated from the University of Washington in 1937. He is a Nisei, or first generation of native-born Americans of Japanese descent.

He, along with 110,000 others with at least 1/16th Japanese ancestry, were herded into these U.S. internment camps. Bill Hosokawa was at camps in Puyallup, Washington and Heart

Mountain, Wyoming until 1943, when he was allowed to work as a copy editor at the *Des Moines Register* newspaper. "I didn't let myself become bitter," he says. "If I let myself be bitter for 50 years, something horrible would have happened to me."

Bill Hosokawa began working on the *Denver Post* staff in 1946. He eventually became executive editor of the *Post* and wrote a weekly Readers' Representative column for the *Rocky Mountain News*. He also authored eight books which include *Nisei* and *Thunder in the Rockies: The Incredible Denver Post*.

He has been honorary Consul General of Japan for Colorado and an active member of the Japanese American Citizens League. He has won dozens of honors for his work in journalism and Japanese-American relations.

**Sources:**

Prepared by Evelyn Scott.

"Japanese-American Builds on His Legacy." Greg Lopez. *Rocky Mountain News*, September 23, 1991.

"Hosokawa Retires as Readers' Friend." Gene Amore. *Rocky Mountain News*, August 26, 1992.

"Bill Hosokawa: Citizen of the World." Bill Horny. *Denver Post*, September 17, 1991.

"'Nisei' Tells Pride of Japanese-American Under Relocation." *Denver Post*, "Roundup," November 23, 1969, p. 11.

"Editor Named Japan Consul in Denver." *Denver Post*, February 10, 1975, p. 3.

## Broderick Bell - Victim

Broderick Bell, a 6-year old from Denver, wanted to answer his first grade teacher's question: Why don't we like gangs? Broderick couldn't get his hand up but knew the answer better than anybody else. Seven weeks before (June 9, 1993), he had gone to his first karate class and his sister, Anika, was driving him home. A green and shiny car drove past and a girl wearing a blue bandanna was leaning out of the car firing a semi-automatic gun at anything and everybody. Broderick was shot in the forehead with a 9mm bullet. Broderick's mother, Ollie Phason, her neighbors, friends, and many people in Denver were so upset by the shooting that they organized a giant street march against gangs and gang violence. There had been so much gang violence in Denver and other Colorado cities in the summer of 1993, that Governor Romer called a special Session of the Colorado State Legislature to help decide what the state could do about gangs, guns, and youth violence. Sometimes one event can make a big difference because everyone is getting more and more concerned about a problem and that one event gets everyone to decide that something must be done. Broderick Bell spent weeks in the hospital and will suffer perhaps all his life, but because of stricter laws and people working together, his experience may have saved many other lives.



### Sources:

*Rocky Mountain News*, September 5, 1993, p. 10A, 14A.

update: *Rocky Mountain News*, June 11, 1995, p. 5A.

(Reprinted courtesy of Colorado Fever)

# BUTCH CASSIDY AND HIS WILD BUNCH



Left to right, Harry Longbaugh ("Sundance Kid"), Will Carver, Ben Kilpatrick, Harry Logan (alias Kid Curry), Robert Parker (alias Butch Cassidy).

Robert Leroy Parker is sure to be better known as "Butch Cassidy"—the happy-go-lucky leader of the Wild Bunch gang. Robert was born in 1866 at Beaver, Utah. He spent most of his childhood and early youth learning to ride, rope, and shoot on his father's horse ranch. It was during this time that Robert Leroy became the constant companion of Mike Cassidy, a man who worked for Robert's father. Unfortunately, much of Cassidy's spare time was spent rustling cattle and there is little doubt that Robert joined Cassidy in many of his illegal ventures. To prevent his parents from hearing of these activities, Robert Leroy Parker adopted his friend Cassidy's name as an alias.

In 1883 Butch Cassidy was arrested for stealing a saddle, but he escaped from jail before he could be brought to trial. Soon afterward he was riding with a gang of owlhoots led by Tom and Bill McCarthy and Willard Christiansen. Christiansen was better known by his alias—Matt Warner. This gang operated in Colorado and Butch Cassidy is known to have taken part in three of their local jobs: the holdup of a Denver and Rio Grande express train near Grand Junction, Colorado in the fall of 1887; a robbery of the First National Bank of Denver on March 30, 1889; and the robbery of the San Miguel Bank at Telluride, Colorado on June 24 of the same year.

From this time on Butch Cassidy was to become the favorite alias of Robert Leroy Parker. Other names he used included: Jim Ryan, George Cassidy, George Ingerfield, Jim Maxwell, and Santiago Maxwell.

In 1896, Cassidy drifted northwest to enter the outlaw hideout of the "Hole in the Wall." Here he became the leader of a gang that was later known as the "Wild Bunch". This outlaw group was also called the "Hole in the Wall"

gang. The members of the "Wild Bunch" included such bad outlaws as Harry Longbaugh, Elza Lay, William Carver (Doc Carver), Camilla Hanks (Deaf Charley), Harvey Logan (Kid Curry) and Harry Tracy. From this mob, it was Harry Longbaugh (the Sundance Kid) who was to become Butch Cassidy's inseparable companion. This story has fascinated people who read about the Old West.

## THE SWEETHEART OF THE SUNDANCE KID

Etta Place is best known as the sweetheart of the "Sundance Kid," a member of the notorious Wild Bunch gang. Etta was born around 1874, but the exact date and place are unknown. Some people believe she was the granddaughter of the sixth Earl of Essex. Her father died when she was still fairly young and she was left in the company of his friends, who were mostly outlaws. It was Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid who helped her find a nice family to live with in Utah. Eventually they paid for her to go to college in the East. She returned to Colorado to teach school, but before long she was reunited with the Wild Bunch at Robbers Roost, their hide-out in Wyoming.

By the turn of the century, lawmen and Pinkerton agents were in hot pursuit of Butch Cassidy and Sundance. It seemed wise for the two outlaws to move to Argentina and become ranchers. Etta decided to accompany them. In 1902, they arrived in New York and began to prepare for their voyage to South America. They saw the sights and posed for a formal portrait, the Sundance Kid wore a suit and Etta was dressed in a velvet gown. She was a slender, attractive young lady with dark brown hair and green eyes.

That same year they established their residence in Argentina and acquired horses and sheep. They were liked by their neighbors. Etta was described as "free, forward, and very playful." For three years, they lived a simple peaceful life.

In 1906, a Wyoming stock buyer recognized the outlaws and the authorities made plans for their arrest. The outlaws abandoned the idea of ranching and returned to banditry. For several years Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid made mischief for the banks of Bolivia, while Etta Place stayed in Buenos Aires. In fact, some accounts report they were killed in South America. However, there are other reports that Etta returned to Denver with the Sundance Kid in 1909, and that Butch Cassidy arrived in the United States at a later date.

Not much is known about Etta Place after her return. She lived in a time when the West was vast and untamed.





# Buffalo Bill Timeline

(William Frederick Cody)

1846 (Feb. 26) - Born in LeClaire, Scott County, Iowa.

1853 - Went with father to Salt Creek Valley near Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, to stake a claim on land.

1857 - Bill's father dies, leaving him head of the family. He carries messages for a freight company to make a living.

1860 - Becomes the youngest Pony Express rider.

1861-1864 - Serves in the Union Kansas Militia and the Kansas Volunteer Cavalry.

1864 (Feb. 19) - Joins the Union Army.

1866 - Marries Louisa Frederici.

1866 (Dec. 16) - Daughter born - Arta Cody.

1868 - Participates in the Indian Wars.

1870 (Nov. 26) - Son born - Kit Carson Cody.

1872 - Starts his career as a Wild West showman.

1872 (May 22) - Receives the Congressional Medal of Honor for gallantry as an army scout in the Indian Wars.

1872 (Aug. 15) - Daughter born - Orra Maude Cody.

1883 - Forms his traveling show, Buffalo Bill's Wild West, which tours the United States and Europe. First performance: May 17, 1883.

1894 - Lives on a ranch in the Bighorn Basin in northwestern Wyoming.

1917 (Jan. 10) - Dies. He is buried on Lookout Mountain west of Denver.

## Sources:

Robison, Nancy. *Buffalo Bill..* New York: Franklin Watts, 1991.

# Chief Ouray Timeline

- 1833 - Ouray is born in New Mexico.
- 1845 - Ouray's half sister is born.
- 1849 (December) - First U.S. treaty is made with Utes.
- 1850 - Ouray's father dies.
- 1853 - Kit Carson becomes Ute Indian agent.
- 1853 - Ouray marries Black Mare.
- 1855 - Ouray shoots and captures Kaneache, a Mouach Ute war chief who threatened to attack white settlers.
- 1857 - Ouray's first son, Queashegut, is born.
- 1859 - Ouray marries Chipeta.
- 1860 - Because of his negotiating skills, Ouray is put in charge of the Ute tribe by the United States.
- 1861 - Carson, the Ute Indian agent, resigns.
- 1862 - Queashegut is stolen by the Arapaho tribe during the boy's first hunt.
- 1863 (October) - Ouray becomes a negotiator and signs a treaty.
- 1868 (March) - The Hunt treaty is signed and Chief Nevava dies.
- 1873 (February) - A treaty is signed saying whites have to stay out of Ute territory.
- 1873 - Ouray's lost son is found. Because of his long absence and the different tribal customs of the Arapahos, they no longer love each other.
- 1876 - Ouray's health starts to decline. He has kidney disease.
- 1879 (September 29 - October 11) - The White River Tragedy takes place.
- 1880 (March) - A treaty is signed for Utes to move to a reservation in Utah. On Aug. 24th, Ouray dies of Bright's Disease.

## Sources:

Constructed from numerous sources by Darin Loertscher.

# Colonel John Chivington

191

**Born:** January 27, 1821

**Died:** October 4, 1894

**Highlights:**

Established the first Methodist Sunday School in Denver.  
Led troops in the Sand Creek Massacre.

John M. Chivington was a Minister and soldier. He was nicknamed the "Fighting Parson."

When John arrived in Denver in 1860, he became a presiding elder of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Chivington traveled to the surrounding mining camps preaching. He also established the first Methodist Sunday School in Denver.

Chivington was offered a commission as a chaplain in the First Regiment when the Civil War broke out. He wanted a "fighting" commission rather than a "praying" one. He received the fighting commission and led a group of men to La Glorieta Pass to attack the Confederates. The Confederate soldiers wanted to obtain gold from the territory of Colorado to help the South. The Colorado soldiers were able to stop the Confederates.

Chivington is remembered for fighting Indians and the San Creek

Massacre. He led a 1,000 territorial volunteers called The Third Regiment in November, 1864 against a Cheyenne camp on Sand Creek. This camp had a group of 500 Indians including men, women, and children. They had gathered with the promise that they would be protected. At dawn, while most of the Indians were sleeping, Chivington and his men attacked, killing hundreds of men, women, and children. His men carried away hundreds of scalps to parade through Denver.

Many people condemned Chivington and his men for this atrocity. A Congressional committee appointed to study the matter found Chivington guilty of deliberately planning and executing this foul deed. Chivington was never officially accused by the Army because he resigned his commission in 1865. He lived the rest of his life trying to explain the Sand Creek Massacre.

Source:

Prepared by Evelyn Scott.

Bueler, Gladys R. *Colorado's Colorful Characters*. Boulder, CO: Pruett, 1981.

Lamar, Howard R., ed. *The Reader's Encyclopedia of the American West*. New York: Crowell, 1977.



## OLOROW

Southwest of Denver in the area called Willow Brook is a large cave named for a Ute sub-chief. Colorow's Cave was the winter home of Colorow and his followers for many years.

Chief Ouray was the head of the Ute Indians. He was peace loving and always tried to get along with the White man. Not all of the Indians agreed with Chief Ouray. Colorow was a leader for some of the rebel Indians who wanted to fight to keep their land.

We can sympathize with these rebellious Indians, but Colorow was not a very nice person. He was lazy, a beggar and quite cowardly. Although he gathered

together a group of followers, most of the Utes did not like or admire him.

After the Utes were moved to a reservation in Utah, Colorow returned to Colorado and continued to make trouble. The last Indian battle in Colorado was fought in 1881 near the town of Meeker, when the US Cavalry fought against Colorow and his men and drove them out of the state. (The "Meeker Massacre" occurred earlier, in 1879).

During this last battle against Colorow, an Indian, supposedly Colorow, jumped to his death from the edge of a high cliff in full view of the US soldiers. Later, the Utes said that Colorow had planned this to make it look as if he had been killed. What he had really done was to order the brave with the shortest index finger to make the fatal leap!

According to history, Colorow died in 1888 on a reservation in Utah.

# "Daddy" Bruce Randolph

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**Born:** February 15, 1900

**Died:** March 18, 1994

**Highlights:**

Denver restaurateur.

Bruce Randolph Avenue named for him.

Received the 1993 Business and Social Responsibility Award.

Gave away thousands of Thanksgivings and Christmas dinners to the needy for many years.

"Daddy" Bruce Randolph is a man who loved to cook barbecued ribs. Over his many years as a restaurateur, "Daddy," so named by his son, became famous for his cooking. He became more famous for donating food to the needy each Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Daddy Bruce began cooking when he was "about 17." One of his neighbors in Pastorini, Arkansas near Pine Bluff, had a pasture full of hogs. The neighbor offered Daddy Bruce his choice of a hog for \$5.00. Daddy Bruce barbecued his hog and then cut up the meat to make sandwiches. He sold the sandwiches for 10 cents each! Daddy Bruce said the people loved it.

After leaving Arkansas, Daddy Bruce moved to Texas and started a barbecue business. He stayed in Texas from the 1930s until the late 1950s. After a divorce and loss of his business and money, Daddy Bruce came to Denver in 1959.

He worked as a janitor for \$57.00 a week until he was laid off in 1961. Before he left the company, some of its engineers helped him perfect his design

for a portable barbecue pit. With a \$1000 signature loan from First National Bank of Englewood, Daddy Bruce began barbecuing ribs again.

His first big catering job was with King Soopers for \$3,500. He then catered for the Broncos. When the Denver Broncos played in the Super Bowl, Daddy Bruce was flown to the game to prepare ribs for the team.

In the late 1960s, in City Park, Daddy Bruce began his now famous, free Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners. He says, "I just carried a lot of ribs and stuff out there with my portable barbecue and gave it all away...It's been going and growing ever since."

"The Lord gives us all something to do in life. Yeah. One thing he didn't give me is speaking. I'm no speaker. I'm a cooker."

Daddy Bruce died with almost no money and friends helped to pay his hospital and burial expenses, but he died in the eyes of the community as one of the richest men to ever pass through Denver.

**Sources:**

"Sauce Is Pungent: Daddy Loves His Barbecue" Carol Kreck. *Denver Post*, September 20, 1978, p. 10AA. Teal, Allison. *At Home With...Daddy Bruce Randolph*.

"Business Award Honors "Daddy" Bruce." *Denver Post*, January 14, 1993, p. C3.

"City to Rename Street for Restaurateur." Suzanne Weiss. *Rocky Mountain News*.

## Dikembe Mutombo

### Denver Nuggets Basketball Player

**Birth date:** June 25, 1966  
**Birthplace:** Kinshasa, Zaire  
**High School:** Institute Boboto,  
 Kinshasa, Zaire  
**College:** Georgetown (graduated 1991)



Dikembe Mutombo is the 7'2" center of the Denver Nuggets basketball team. He was drafted in the first round (fourth overall) in the 1991 college draft.

Dikembe Mutombo Mpolando Mukamba Jean Jacque Wamutombo came to America from Kinshasa, Zaire. He was born June 25, 1966 into a middle-class family in Africa. He is a member of the Baluba group.

As early as high school Dikembe wanted to become a doctor so he attended the Institute of Boboto, an African high school that stressed math and science. Although Dikembe had a dream of becoming a doctor, he realized that

basketball was funding his American college education. He is now a professional basketball player who speaks six languages and speaks with a French-accented English.

Many Denverites will remember Mutombo from the final game in the first round of the NBA playoffs against the Seattle SuperSonics. Denver beat Seattle in overtime in the fifth game with a score of 98 to 94. This win allowed Denver to advance to the second round of the playoffs and play the Utah Jazz. The picture of Mutombo on the floor with the basketball held high was seen around the nation.

Sources:

*Colorado Rockies Inaugural Season Media Guide*. Denver: Colorado Rockies, 1993.

# THE DIRTY LITTLE COWARD

It was Robert Ford, that dirty little coward  
I wonder how he does feel,  
For he ate of Jesse's bread  
And he slept in Jesse's bed,  
Then he laid Jesse James in his grave.

Who was that "dirty little coward?" His name was Robert Ford. He and his brother, Charles, were members of the James gang. Charles had helped in several robberies, but so far Robert was just a new recruit, getting acquainted.

Robert Ford had been in touch with the governor of Missouri and had probably more or less promised that the murder of Jesse James would happen. And he was probably interested in the \$5000 reward offered for the capture of each of the James brother, dead or alive. Since Robert was the brother of Charles Ford, an experienced member of the gang, he was trusted by Jesse James.

The murder happened on April 3, 1882. Charles and Robert Ford were staying with Jesse James (Thomas Howard) and his family in St. Joseph, Missouri. After breakfast that morning the two Fords and Jesse went into the living room. Jesse removed his guns. Before settling down comfortably in his chair, he noticed a crooked picture on the wall and stepped onto a chair to straighten it. What a wonderful opportunity to catch him completely off guard! Robert Ford took careful aim and shot Jesse in the back. He tumbled to his death.

Jesse James had been reported dead several times before, so it took a little while for people to realize that he really had been killed. He was buried at his mother's home near Kearney, Missouri.

Robert Ford was found guilty of murder by a grand jury and sentenced to hang. Governor Thomas T. Crittenden gave him a full pardon and Ford was immediately freed. Many people still admired Jesse James and were furious that



Robert Ford, young and innocent looking, and very comfortable holding a gun.

# THE DOCTOR

John Henry Holliday was born in Georgia in 1852. In his late teens, John Henry began studying dentistry at a Baltimore, Maryland college and in 1872 set up his practice in Atlanta. Here he contracted galloping consumption (tuberculosis) and was advised by his doctor to move farther west.

A short time later, Dallas, Texas had a new dentist. However, the people of Dallas did not seem to want his services and business was poor. To make some money, John Henry began spending a good deal of his time in the gambling houses. In those days such a pastime required a fast draw and "Doc" Holliday quickly acquired the necessary skills.

Holliday lived on the frontier for fifteen years. During this time of fast gambling and violence, he was often the cause of another tombstone on "boot hill." He thundered through the Old West stirring up the dust from Tombstone to Dodge City and from Dallas to Denver. His friendship over the years with Wyatt Earp often put his guns beside Wyatt's.

He used Denver, Colorado as a hideout from time to time, but his stays were never long. Things looked bad for Doc in May of 1882. After a showdown at the famous OK Corral in Tombstone, Arizona, he had returned to Denver only to be arrested for a murder in Arizona. For reasons unknown, Governor Pitkin of Colorado simply refused to return Holliday to Arizona. Off the hook, Doc wandered to Deadwood, South Dakota but returned to Colorado and finally settled in Leadville in 1883.

Doc had won a lot of battles in his lifetime, but he was losing his fight with tuberculosis. In an attempt to save himself he entered a sanatorium at Glenwood Springs, Colorado. He died there just six months later on November 8, 1887 but only after drinking a full glass of whiskey.



John Henry Holliday. "Doc" Holliday is buried in Glenwood Springs, Colorado.

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The Comancheros were a group of fierce rough men, who had no respect for people in general. They worked alone or in groups and traded for whatever they could with the Kiowa and Comanche. They would trade bread to starving travelers or trade bears and low grade whiskey to the Indians for stolen cattle or horses. Most of these men were riff-raff and would even trade kidnapped people for whatever they could get. They generally hid on lonely trails and in desolated areas. They did not care who they cheated. The Comancheros were greatly feared by all those in the Wild Wild West.



## Don Baylor -- Rockies Coach

**Birth date:** June 28, 1949  
**Birthplace:** Austin, TX  
**Wife:** Becky  
**Son:** Don  
**1967:** Signs first professional contract with the Baltimore Orioles  
**1970:** Plays first major league game with the Orioles  
**1979:** Named the American League Most Valuable Player  
**1985:** Receives the Robert Clemente Award  
**1987:** Member of the World Champions, Minnesota Twins  
**1988:** Completes career as a player with 338 home runs and 1,276 RBIs  
**1989-1991:** Hitting coach, Milwaukee Brewers  
**1992:** Hitting coach, St. Louis Cardinals  
**Oct. 27, 1992:** Named as manager of the Colorado Rockies



Don Baylor grew up in Clarksville, Texas, the black section of Austin. Clarksville contained mostly butlers, doormen, and maids who worked for the rich white people who lived in West Austin. His father and mother, George and Lillian Baylor, raised three children. George worked for 30 years with the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and Lillian worked in the cafeteria of an all-white high school.

Baylor started playing baseball as a kid. He had a dream about getting ahead, but no one believed a black kid could do it. He grew up knowing he had to sit on the back of the bus, not able to drink out of the "white" water

fountain, or play on the plush ballfields of Austin. But in 1962, the Austin public schools were integrated. Baylor was one of three black students who attended O'Henry Junior High School. He played sports both there and at Austin High School. His baseball coach, Frank Seale, encouraged him and made him team captain. In 1967, Don got his first chance to play professional baseball with the Baltimore Orioles. Over the years, he proved himself on the field, and no one was surprised when he was named as manager of the Colorado Rockies.

### Sources:

*Colorado Rockies Inaugural Season Media Guide.* Denver: Colorado Rockies, 1993.

*The Colorado Rockies: The First Year.* Special section of the *Gazette Telegraph*, Sunday, April 4, 1993.

**Born:** January 22, 1871

**Died:** October 14, 1952

**Highlights:**

First black woman doctor in Colorado.

Delivered more than 5,000 babies.

First branch of the Denver Public Library system is named in her honor.

Dr. Justina L. Ford was, for many years, the first and only black woman doctor in Colorado. She began general practice in Denver in the early 1900s. By the year 1950, Dr. Ford estimated she had delivered more than 5,000 babies, an average of one baby every three days.

When Dr. Ford applied for a license to practice medicine in Denver the licensing examiner said to her, "Ma'am, I'd feel dishonest taking a fee from you. You've got two strikes against you to begin with. First off, you're a lady. Second, you're colored." Dr. Ford did the most practical thing in overcoming the barriers of race and sex, "I fought like a tiger against those things...Folk make an appointment and I wait for them to come or go see them and whatever color they turn up, that's the color I take them."

Dr. Ford owned her own nine-room house for 25 years on Denver's Arapahoe street near the heart of the

business section. However, she didn't own an automobile; she relied mainly on taxicabs. She said all she had to do was pick up the phone and say her name and a cab rushed right out. All the drivers knew her. She spent quite a bit of money using cabs because her patients lived not only in Denver, but in surrounding counties, many of the places accessible only by way of rugged mountain roads.

Dr. Ford was unable to make use of some of Denver's hospitals because she was not a member of the American Medical Association. She couldn't become a member of the AMA because she was not a member of the Colorado Medical Society. She could not become a member of the Society because of her sex and her race.

The Ford-Warren Library at East 28th Avenue and High Street in Denver is named in honor of Dr. Ford. Her house is now the home of the Black American West Museum and Heritage Center.

**Sources:**

Prepared by Evelyn Scott.

"Forty Years of Justina Ford." Mark Harris. *Negro Digest*, March, 1950.

Ford Warren Library files.



by  
Susan E.R. Weymouth

*(Reprinted courtesy of Colorado Fever)*

The gardens, theater, games and rides of Elitch Gardens have delighted the people of Denver since opening in 1890. Yet this park represents a compromise between a husband's love of show business and a wife's business sense.

When John Elitch first arrived in Colorado in 1880, he alternated between making money in the restaurant business and losing money promoting vaudeville shows. When his Arapahoe Street restaurant, Elitch's Palace, provided enough money to finance a new project, John's wife Mary suggested an amusement park which would feature vaudeville acts.

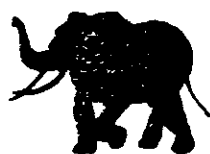
Elitch Gardens was an immediate success. Acts such as, "Monsieur Testo" who pitted his strength against two draft horses appeared in the "Theatorium." The merry-go-round, boats, gardens and animals provided respectable diversion. Although there was a dance floor for private parties, public dancing was considered too daring and not permitted for many years.

When John Elitch died in California in 1891 while promoting another vaudeville show, Mary Elitch took over the business. She improved the theater building and began a dramatic summer stock theater which featured top actors including the legendary Sarah Bernhardt. Mary Elitch introduced movies to Denver using Edison's new Vitascope in 1896. The zoo grew to include an albino buffalo, bears trained to climb from balloons and monkeys in silk pajamas. She installed a roller coaster, miniature train and thrill rides.

When financial reversal forced Mary Elitch to sell Elitch Gardens in 1916, her park and theater were established as part of Denver's summer life.



Photos Western History Department Denver Public Library



## Eugene Field -- Poet and Journalist

**Birth date:** Sept. 2 or 3, 1850  
**Birthplace:** St. Louis, Missouri  
**Father:** Roswell; **Mother:** Frances  
**Education:** Williams College in Massachusetts, Knox College in Illinois, and the University of Missouri  
**Wife:** Julia Sutherland Comstock, md. 1873  
**Children:** 8  
**1881-1883:** Lived in Denver  
**Died:** Nov. 4, 1895, of dyspepsia

Eugene Field wrote many poems that were popular with children and adults. He spent two wonderful years of his life in Denver and became known by almost everyone, including children.

Eugene was sent to school in Massachusetts at the age of 6, just after his mother died. He attended several colleges and, at age 19, inherited \$8,000 when his father died. This money, a fortune at that time, was all spent on one wild trip to Europe!

When Eugene came home, he married and began to write. He moved to Denver in 1881 and wrote humorous columns for the *Denver Tribune*. He composed his poems and columns on a lap desk with his feet perched high on his real desk, writing with a pen in almost microscopic handwriting. He continued to work as a journalist most of his life.

Today, he is known mostly for two poems: "Little Boy Blue" (not the Mother Goose rhyme) and "Wynken, Blynken, and Nod." These two poems were printed in his poetry collection, *Little Book of Western Verse*, published in 1889.

Field became ill with dyspepsia (indigestion) and, at age 45, went to bed and died. His last written words were:

Lie thou there, my pen;  
 for a dream--a pleasant dream--callest me away.  
 I shall see those distant hills again,  
 and the homestead under the elms;  
 the old associations and the old influences shall be round about me,  
 and a child shall lead me and we shall go together  
 through green pastures and by still waters.  
 And, O my pen, it will be springtime again!

### Sources:

Carruth, Gorton. *The Young Reader's Companion*. New Providence, N.J.: R. R. Bowker/Reed Reference Publishing, 1993.



## Federico F. Peña

### Mayor and Cabinet Officer

1947: Born in Larado, Texas

Parents: Gustavo Peña and Lucia Farias

1968: Graduated with a BA from the University of Texas, Austin

1972: Graduated with a JD from the University of Texas, Austin

1981: House Democratic Leader (Colorado legislature)

1984-1992: Mayor of Denver

1988: Married Ellen Hart

1993: Secretary, U.S. Department of Transportation

Mailing address: Dept. of Transportation, 400 Seventh St. SW, Washington, DC 20590

Federico grew up in Laredo, Texas in a loving family of six. He worked very hard in high school for his grades, participated in sports, was active in the Catholic Church, and was voted "most likely to succeed" by his high school class at St. Joseph's Academy. After graduating with honors, Peña attended the University of Texas at Austin and received his BA degree in 1969. He stayed to study law and received his JD degree in 1972.

Peña moved to Denver to work with his brother Alfredo, who had a law firm there. He immediately became involved with helping Hispanics gain their legal rights and helping to establish bilingual programs in the public schools. This work helped him become interested in politics, and he won a seat in the Colorado House of Representatives in 1978. He served in the House, becoming leader of the Democratic minority, and was voted outstanding legislator of the year.

In 1983, he ran for mayor of Denver and became the first Hispanic mayor of the city with his campaign of

"Imagine a Great City." Under his leadership, new projects were planned, but the bad economy made it hard to get them started. He managed to get reelected, and in his second term a new convention center, a new airport, and attracting the Colorado Rockies to Denver were his major achievements. While he was mayor, he met and married Ellen Hart. The whole city enjoyed reading about their courtship, marriage, and new baby.

Peña decided not to run for a third term in 1992 because there was concern all over the country that people in political office were staying in power too long. He busied himself with other matters but worked for President Bill Clinton on transportation problems, and later Clinton appointed him Secretary of Transportation.

Peña's wife Ellen is a world-class distance runner, a lawyer with training from Harvard, and an English teacher. She met Federico in the 1984 Mayor's Cup Race when they were competitors. The Peñas have two daughters, Nelia and Christina.

#### Sources:

*Current Biography*, October 1993.

Biographical sketch from the offices of Federico Peña.

**Born:** March 9, 1814

**Died:** July 3, 1897

**Married:** Hannah Canby. Remarried after Hannah's death to Margaret Gray.

**Children:** Four to Hannah: Three died in infancy: Joseph, David, and John. Josephine lived. Four children to Margaret: William, Margaret, Evan, and Anne.

**Highlights of his life:**

Colorado's Second Territorial Governor. Appointed by Abraham Lincoln.

Mt. Evans is named after him.

Founded the University of Denver.

The Sand Creek Massacre occurred during his governorship.

A stained glass window of him is in the state capitol building.

During his time as governor, there were many problems between Indians and whites. Governor Evans made many attempts for peace settlements with the Indians. He issued a proclamation on August 11, 1864 requesting all friendly Indians to gather at federal forts and they would be cared for.

In November, while John Evans was in Washington, D.C., Colonel John Chivington led the Colorado Volunteers against a group of Cheyenne Indians encamped at Sand Creek. Approximately 500 Indians including men, women, and children, were killed. Some were scalped. After the Sand Creek Massacre, John Evans was removed as governor.

At the end of his political career, John Evans became involved in building railroads and land development. He helped build the Denver Pacific Railroad that connected Cheyenne and Denver. He also began the Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad which later became part of the Union Pacific. His last railroad project was the Denver and New Orleans which was later renamed the Colorado and Southern Railroad.

From his land developments, Evans donated property to found the University of Denver. Civic Center Park in Denver is on some land once owned by Evans. He helped establish the Denver Chamber of Commerce and the State Historical Society of Colorado.

**Sources:**

Prepared by Evelyn Scott.

Martin, Mary, and Gene Martin. *Colorado's Hall of Fame*. Colorado Springs, CO: Little London, 1977.

Clearfield, Elaine Abrams. *Our Colorado Immortals in Stained Glass*.

Fay, Abbott. *Famous Coloradoans*. Paonia, CO: Mountaintop Books, 1990.

Bueler, Gladys R. *Colorado's Colorful Characters*. Boulder, CO: Pruett Publishing Co., 1981.

# HOW COME ?

*Do you know how come your name is what it is? Maybe you were named for your Uncle Bob or your Aunt Margaret; or for your Grandfather Peter or your Grandma Sally. Or maybe you were named for a friend your parents loved and admired; or for a beautiful actress on TV. However you got your name, you can be sure that there was a reason for the name and that your parents spent many hours deciding what to call you.*

*Towns, rivers, counties, mountains also are named by someone and there is usually a very good reason for their name.*



Western History Department, Denver Public Library

## John Wesley Iliff

by Elsie Harvey

Out in Northeastern Colorado is a small town named **Iliff**. A school on the University of Denver campus where young men and women study to be ministers or do other kinds of religious work is **Iliff School of Theology**.

And a street in South Denver is named **Iliff Avenue**.

How come?

All of these are named for a man named John Wesley Iliff.

John Wesley Iliff had what was probably the biggest cattle ranch ever in Colorado. It reached from around Greeley, Colorado, out east to Julesburg up in the northeastern part of the state, and from the Platte River north into Wyoming. It is hard to think of this huge area of land as one big ranch, but in

the 1860's and 1870's — over a hundred years ago — it was all the Iliff Ranch.

Of course Mr. Iliff did not get his ranch all at one time! He started out in a small way with a small farm and started buying cattle to fatten and sell.

At first he bought cattle from people coming to Denver to look for gold. The cattle they were bringing along with them would be thin and footsore after the long trip across the plains and the tired travellers were glad to sell them for a little money; or they would trade two or three thin cattle for one of Mr. Iliff's that was much fatter and rested.

As soon as he could afford to, Iliff bought Texas longhorns from Charles Goodnight, the Texas cattleman. (The Goodnight cattle trail is named for Charles Goodnight).

By homesteading land, Iliff gradually was able to have more and more land for more and more cattle. The cattle grazed on the open range and were not fed hay and grain as they are today.

In early days the range had better grass than today, and with so much land available the cattle did not feed too much in one area.

Mr. Iliff was careful to hire only good reliable cowboys. He did not allow any drinking. And he spent nearly all of his time out on the range himself, instead of supervising the work from an office.

Many of the cattle on Iliff's ranch were sold to the Union Pacific Railroad, which was laying track through southern Wyoming, to provide beef for the workmen. The United States Army also bought much beef to feed soldiers. Iliff used some of the earliest refrigerated cars on the Union Pacific Railroad to ship beef to Chicago.

The Sioux and Arapahoe Indians lived and hunted on the land that was the Iliff Cattle Ranch. One day while Iliff was out on the range, a group of Sioux Indians swooped down on him. Iliff did not have a gun, for he never carried one unless it was to protect someone else.

In his pockets he had a bunch of chestnuts, his favorite snack. He took the nuts out of his pocket and put them in three piles on the ground.

"This pile is for the Indian Chief," he said.

"And this pile is for the White Chief," pointing to himself.

"And this pile is for the rest of the Indians."

Then he sat down and cracked a chestnut from his pile and started to eat it. The Indians all sat down cross-legged

and ate the nuts in front of them.

"Now we pow wow," said the Indian Chief.

Iliff told the Indians that they were welcome to any cattle that they needed and could use, and that he wanted to be their friend. The Indians in turn did not bother Iliff or his cattle.

There were nine cattle camps on Iliff's big ranch. The main one was about 40 miles west of Julesburg along the Platte River. This later became the town of Iliff. Here there were sheds, corrals, bunk houses for the cowboys and fenced lots for handling special cattle.

Another camp was at a place called Fremont's Orchard, where the explorer John Fremont had camped along the Platte River east of Greeley. At this point several small creeks come into the Platte River. This place today is called just "Orchard".

It was necessary to have water available on the ranch. Iliff owned patches of land along the Platte River, usually at a place where other streams came into the river. The cattle grazed out on the open range which was not owned by anybody. In this way Iliff controlled huge areas of land without actually owning it.

Later when people came to establish farms and smaller ranches, everything changed. But until his death in 1878 John Wesley Iliff was really a "Cattle King".

His cattle brand was a backwards L and an F (**JF**). "Ell-eff" sounds quite a bit like "Iliff".

Now when you hear about Iliff School of Theology or the town of Iliff, Colorado, or Iliff Avenue in Denver, you will know that they were all named for John Wesley Iliff.



# HOW COME?

by  
Elsie Harvey

(How come Denver is named Denver?)



It is fun to go back as far as possible for the meaning of the name of a place. The earliest meaning we can find for *Denver* is a place in Norfolk County, England. The settlement of Denver there was originally *Dena faer* which meant "crossing place of the Danes". It was located northeast of London along the coast where England bulges out into the North Sea.

Our city of Denver was named 125 years ago in 1859 in honor of James W. Denver who was Governor of Kansas Territory then. There was no state of Colorado yet. The new little settlement located where Cherry Creek runs into the South Platte River was in Kansas Territory, which extended west to the Continental Divide where Utah began.

Governor James W. Denver was born October 23, 1817, in Virginia. He was the oldest of eleven children. He dropped out of school when he was fourteen to help his father with the farm work, but he continued to study at home.

Later, he worked in a law office and was able to graduate from a law school. He worked as a lawyer and also as a newspaper editor until 1847 when he organized a company of men to fight in the war with Mexico. An advantage he had as a soldier was his size. He was six feet, seven inches tall and weighed two hundred sixty pounds.

After the war with Mexico was settled, Denver practiced law in Platte City, Missouri, until 1850 when he joined the thousands of people who were traveling west to California to look for gold. He was with a group of thirty-four people who became lost crossing the desert. Eight of the group died, but Denver arrived safely in California where he soon became an important person in his part of the state and was elected to the California State Senate.

Unfortunately, he became involved in a quarrel with a newspaper editor. The dispute was over the amount of money and help that was given to some people who were lost in mountain snows trying to

reach California. The editor challenged Denver to a duel. Dueling is now outlawed, but it was fairly common in 1852. A man who refused to accept a challenge to a duel was considered a coward.

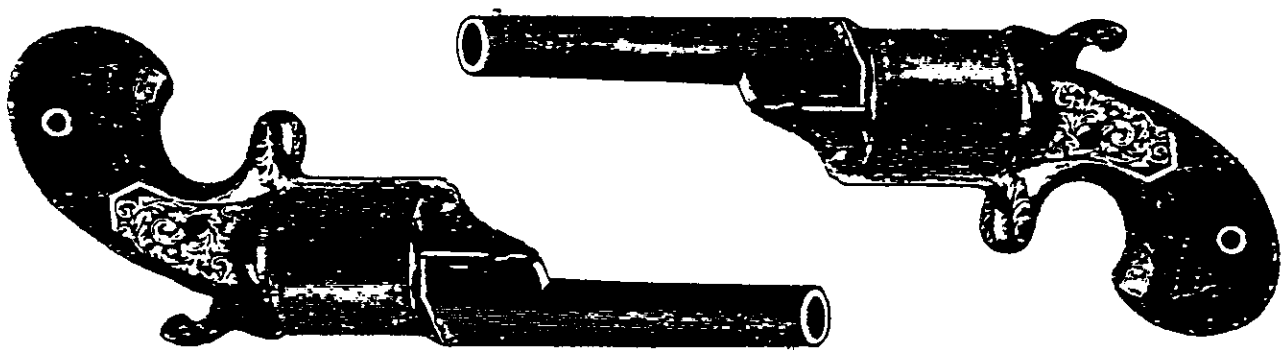
So Denver accepted the challenge, though he did everything he could to prevent the duel taking place. The newspaper editor was killed by James Denver in the duel.

The whole fuss seems now like a quarrel two youngsters might have on the playground at recess, but it was serious business to the two men. Certainly it wasn't important enough to result in a man being killed.

Even though James Denver was not charged with murder, the duel left a bad blot on his record. Some historians think that he might have been a candidate for President later if he hadn't been in that duel.

Denver left California, served as Governor of Kansas Territory and gave our city of Denver its name. Later he served in the Civil War as a Brigadier-General.

Certainly he had a full and adventurous life! He died in 1892 at the age of seventy-five.





FRANK JAMES.



JESSE JAMES.

Jesse James and his brother Frank. Frank James was the older, but Jesse was clearly the leader.

## THE JAMES BROTHERS

The state of Missouri probably claims Jesse James, but his criminal career extended into Colorado. Jesse was born near Liberty, Missouri, September 5, 1847. He and his older brother, Frank, were partners in the escapades. The James boys' father was one of the gold seekers who went to California in 1849. He died in California shortly after arriving there. Frank and Jesse's mother remarried twice.

By the time Jesse was a teenager, the Civil War was being fought. Missouri was a "free"

state, but many people there sympathized with the South. They were called "bushwhackers." They banded together in guerilla groups and traveled through western Missouri and eastern Kansas, burning and killing to show their opposition to anyone who was on the Union side. Jesse James and his brother Frank joined with one of these guerilla bands. This was the beginning of their life of crime.

After the Civil War, many of these men who had been bushwhackers didn't settle down

quietly. It wasn't easy to live a peaceful life after having been one of the guerilla bunch that had made life unsafe for most of the neighborhood. The James boys were among those who turned to crime as a way of making a living and having some excitement.

They robbed banks in broad daylight and without wearing any mask or disguise. It was easier not to be recognized when there was no television, no telephone, no pictures being printed in the newspapers. The James brothers worked so quickly when they robbed a bank that few people ever really saw them. And afterwards the descriptions were confused—people couldn't agree on what color of hair they had or how tall they were.



Teen-ager Jesse James was already knee-deep in crime, which may account for his worried expression here.

So the James brothers robbed banks in Missouri, Iowa and Kentucky, often killing someone before dashing away on good fast horses. Many people admired the James brothers, who openly boasted that they "robbed from the rich to help the poor." Many admired them for robbing in broad daylight.

When bank robberies became too easy and dull, the James boys turned to train robbery. One of their first train robberies was near Council Bluffs, Iowa. The bandits loosened a rail at a blind curve of the track. The locomotive overturned, killing the engineer. The thieves dashed through the cars, robbing the passengers of watches and money, and went on to the mail car where they rummaged for money and gold in the mail sacks. They had just missed a train carrying a huge shipment of gold from the Colorado mines!

The James brothers would examine the hands of the men they were robbing. A rough hand was a sign of a workman, and he would be passed by. But the smooth soft hand of a rich gentleman identified a person it was okay to rob. "We don't rob working men or ladies," the James brothers said. They were admired by many people who were impressed with their daring. Horse stealing was a terrible crime at this time, or any robbery from an individual. Stealing from a bank or express company—even huge amounts—wasn't thought to be so bad.

The James brothers and the Younger brothers robbed a bank in Northfield, Minnesota, on September 7, 1876. They bungled the job badly and though some of the robbers escaped, most of them were soon caught.

Frank and Jesse James escaped. They spent the next three years away from Minnesota and Missouri. They are reported to have spent some time in Leadville, Colorado, prospecting for gold and probably robbing some stagecoaches. They used many names through the years. The name "James" would be recognized, even if their faces weren't.

By 1879 the James brothers were back in Missouri, robbing trains. But people were becoming more concerned about the seriousness of these crimes. Missouri didn't want to have the reputation of being a lawless state.

The governor of Missouri, Thomas T. Crittenden, offered a big reward for the capture of Jesse James, dead or alive. The money was too much temptation for a "friend" of Jesse to resist. On April 3, 1882, Bob Ford killed Jesse James, shooting him in the back. This was the inspiration for a Western song about the "dirty little coward who shot Mr. Howard." At the time, Jesse James was using the alias "Howard."

Frank James lived to be an old man. He and Cole Younger, partner in many of the James

brothers' holdups, spent years in jail for their crimes. When they were eventually released, they led quiet lives and apparently were honestly sorry for the crimes they had committed. In 1903 they formed the James-Younger Wild West Show which toured the country.

Some newspapers in the early 1900s blamed the James brothers' life of crime on the Civil War. Their "bushwhacker" activity during the war years had turned them into demons who looked on everyone, except other bushwhackers, as an enemy who was fair game.

Frank James died in 1915.

The James brothers were probably the most notorious gang of outlaws in the Wild West. We hope that no one ever tries to top their record!



An artist's idea of the James Brothers Gang holding a planning meeting before a big robbery.

# John Elway-- Quarterback

Birth date: June 28, 1960  
 Birthplace: Port Angeles, Washington  
 High School: Granada Hills High School, Los Angeles, California  
 College: Stanford University, Los Angeles, California  
 Married: Janet  
 Children: Jessica Gwen (Oct. 17, 1985); Jordan Marie (June, 1, 1987); Jack (Aug. 11, 1989)  
 Became a Bronco: 1983 (in a trade with Baltimore)  
 Residence: Englewood, Colorado



As of 1993, he has passed 30,216 yards and is ranked fourth in all-time passing yardage behind Dan Fouts of San Diego (43,040 yards), Dan Marino of Miami (39,402 yards), and Joe Montana of San Francisco and Kansas City (34,905 yards).

John set up the Elway Foundation, that raises money for the prevention and treatment of child abuse. To date the foundation has raised and spent over one million dollars.

## Professional Record

| Passing |       |        |      |       |      |       | Rushing |      |      |      |      |    |
|---------|-------|--------|------|-------|------|-------|---------|------|------|------|------|----|
| Year    | Games | Starts | Att. | Comp. | Pct. | Yds.  | TD      | Int. | Att. | Yds. | Avg. | TD |
| 1983    | 11    | 10     | 259  | 123   | 47.5 | 1,663 | 7       | 14   | 28   | 146  | 5.2  | 1  |
| 1984    | 15    | 14     | 380  | 214   | 56.3 | 2,598 | 18      | 15   | 56   | 237  | 4.2  | 1  |
| 1985    | 16    | 16     | 605  | 327   | 54.0 | 3,891 | 22      | 23   | 51   | 253  | 5.0  | 0  |
| 1986    | 16    | 16     | 504  | 280   | 55.6 | 3,485 | 19      | 13   | 52   | 257  | 4.9  | 1  |
| 1987    | 12    | 12     | 410  | 224   | 54.6 | 3,198 | 19      | 12   | 66   | 304  | 4.6  | 4  |
| 1988    | 15    | 15     | 496  | 274   | 55.2 | 3,309 | 17      | 19   | 54   | 234  | 4.3  | 1  |
| 1989    | 15    | 15     | 416  | 223   | 53.6 | 3,051 | 18      | 18   | 8    | 244  | 5.1  | 3  |
| 1990    | 16    | 16     | 502  | 294   | 58.6 | 3,526 | 15      | 14   | 50   | 258  | 5.2  | 3  |
| 1991    | 16    | 16     | 451  | 242   | 53.7 | 3,253 | 13      | 12   | 55   | 255  | 4.6  | 6  |
| 1992    | 12    | 12     | 316  | 174   | 55.1 | 2,242 | 10      | 17   | 34   | 94   | 2.8  | 2  |
| 1993    |       |        | 551  | 348   | 63.2 | 4,030 | 25      | 10   |      |      |      |    |
| 1994    |       |        | 494  | 307   | 62.1 | 3,490 | 16      |      |      |      |      |    |
| 1995    |       |        |      |       |      |       |         |      |      |      |      |    |

Key: Games= number of games possible; Starts= number of times John started a game; Att.=number of passes or rushes attempted; Comp.= number of passes completed; Pct.= percent of passes completed; Yds.=number of yards passed; TD= number of touchdowns either passed or rushed; Int.= number of interceptions; Avg.= average yards rushed per play

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*Denver Broncos 1993 Media Guide.* Denver, Colo.: 1993.  
*Denver Broncos Official 1993 Team Yearbook.* Denver, Colo.: 1993.

## Josephine Meeker (1857-1882) School Teacher, Hostage

Josephine Meeker was a tall, slender girl, just out of Oberlin College, when she arrived in northwest Colorado in 1879. She cut her dark blond hair to shoulder length, set up an Indian school and became a model for pioneer women.

Though she tried very hard to educate the Ute Indians from the day she arrived at her father's White River Indian Agency, Josephine shone brightest after the Meeker Massacre in which she was held hostage by the Utes.

Angered by Nathan Meeker's treatment of Indian customs, the Utes revolted in 1879 and Josephine was forced to become the squaw of a Ute brave. Many women of the time would have killed themselves before becoming an Indian squaw, but Josephine decided that the Indian life was not so bad. For three weeks she lived the life of an Indian wife. Other Indian women told her not to worry, that she had it pretty good.

When she was rescued by U.S. soldiers, Josephine's Indian husband cried and pleaded with her to stay with him, offering her all of his possessions. Josephine said no. She left Colorado and worked for the Office of Indian Affairs in Washington, D.C. and then for Colorado's Senator Henry Moore Teller. Though she never returned to live in the West again, she gave lectures about the Indians in eastern cities until her death.

Source: "Rocky Mountain West,"  
July/Aug., 1976



## Louis L'Amour - Western Writer

**Born:** 1908 in Jamestown, North Dakota.

**Died:** June 10, 1988

**Parents:** Louis Charles and Emily LaMoore

**Married:** Katherine Elizabeth Adams, Feb. 19, 1956.

**Children:** Beau Dearborn L'Amour and Angelique Gabrielle L'Amour.

Louis grew up in North Dakota. His father was a veterinarian and a deputy sheriff. Once when Buffalo Bill's horse got very sick, Louis's father saved it. Buffalo Bill would always come to visit when he was nearby.

Because Louis did not get along very well with his family, he left home at age 15 and went to Texas. There was little work to be found. Louis would walk by a bakery and almost faint because he was so hungry and had no money for bread.

When Louis was standing in line at the employment office, a man drove up and said he needed a tough man who could sleep on the ground and eat terrible cooking, and if he decided to quit, it would be a 70-mile hike back into town. The man would pay \$3.00 a day. Louis took the job, which was skinning dead cows for their hides.

The boss had been raised by the Apaches and was an Indian at heart. He was small and mean, but Louis got along with him just fine. The man taught Louis how to track and to know the desert. Louis used this knowledge when he began to write stories.

After the dead cow experience, Louis went to New Mexico to bale hay. He wandered the West picking fruit, working in mines, lumber jacking--taking whatever jobs he could find. But he had a code of morals. He would not steal. He would not break his word. He

would not lie. He had a dream that someday, he was going to be a writer. He read hundreds of books and learned to write by reading. As he began to write, he found he could weave his own adventures into western stories about cowboys and pioneers trying to stay alive in the Old West.

In the early 1930s, L'Amour traveled abroad, mostly in the Orient doing odd jobs and experiencing the culture. When he came back to the United States, he became a boxer and won 34 of 39 fights by knockouts. At this time he wrote his first book, *Smoke from This Altar*, that was published in 1939. He then joined the Army and served in a tank corps during World War II. He kept telling and writing stories of the West, and when they became popular, he wrote book after book at a very rapid pace.

Louis wrote about good guys, gallant women, and bad guys. The good people always won. He wrote hundreds of novels that millions of people read and loved. The most popular books are about the Sackett family who come to New England in 1600 and migrated to the great American West. To this day it's not hard to find a Louis L'Amour book anywhere.

L'Amour lived in Los Angeles but kept a home in Durango, Colorado for many years and used Colorado places for the settings of many of his books. Coloradans adopted him as a Colorado author.

### Sources:

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*Contemporary Authors, New Revision Series*, vol. 25. Gale Research Company.



# PIKE AND HIS PEAK



— by Stephen J. Leonard —

Rising high above Colorado Springs is one of America's most spectacular mountains—Pikes Peak. Over two dozen other Colorado mountains, including the state's highest, Mount Elbert (14,431 ft.), have greater elevations than Pikes Peak which is 14,110 feet above sea level. Longs Peak (14,256 ft.), west of Estes Park, and Mount Evans (14,264 ft.), west of Denver, are also well known, but their combined fame does not equal that of Pikes Peak.

All three were named after important persons in Colorado's history. John Evans, an early day governor, gave his name to Mount Evans. Longs Peak takes its name from Major Stephen Long, an explorer who visited the Rockies in 1820. Pikes Peak was also named for an explorer — Zebulon Montgomery Pike. Like the mountain which bears his name, Pike was a towering figure. Pike's name helped make the mountain famous and the mountain has helped keep Pike's name alive.

Who was Pike and why should he be remembered?

The son of an army officer, Pike fol-

lowed in his father's military footsteps. By 1806 at the age of 27 Pike had gained national attention for exploring the headwaters of the Mississippi River. Such work was important since three years earlier the United States had bought an immense tract of land called Louisiana from France. In later years whole states such as Nebraska were to be made from this land. Much of eastern Colorado was also part of Louisiana.

Today when someone buys land they are given an accurate map. But when the United States made the Louisiana Purchase much of the land was not yet mapped. The United States did not know the exact boundaries between its new land and Spanish territory. Good maps were needed.

Shortly after returning from his Mississippi River exploration Pike was asked by his commander, General James Wilkinson, to accept an even more difficult job. Some friendly Osage Indians had fallen in the Army's hands. The Osage wished to rejoin their tribe. Wilkinson told Pike to return them. Since that task would take Pike into the

West, Wilkinson also ordered him to seek the source of the Arkansas River and to explore the Red River.

Lieutenant Pike left St. Louis, Missouri, on July 15, 1806, with 23 men and 51 Indians. First he returned to the Osage to their village. He then traveled through present day Kansas observing Indians and trying unsuccessfully to catch prairie dogs by pouring water in their burrows.

By mid-November, 1806, five months had passed since Pike left St. Louis. His baby son had died in that period, but Pike did not know it. Some of his men had returned east. Although they were tired and hungry, Pike and his remaining troops pushed westward along the Arkansas River.

Their spirits rose on November 15, 1806, when they saw what Pike described as a "small blue cloud" on the horizon. He had glimpsed the great mountain which would later be named for him. He assumed that the peak was close, but his eyes deceived him. Continuing along the Arkansas the troops met Pawnee Indians who tried to steal Pike's pistols. Pike threatened to shoot them and they went away. A few days later he reached the site of Pueblo where he built a small fort. Then he and several men went north intending to climb the mountain which he called "Grand Peak."

They failed. Neither Pike nor his men had winter clothing. The temperature was below zero. Pike wisely decided that he could not safely proceed. Fourteen years later members of Stephen Long's expedition, including the botanist Dr. Edwin James, climbed the mountain in mid-summer. For a time some people called the pinnacle James Peak, but

gradually Pike's name was used, especially after such famous explorers as John Charles Fremont put it on maps.

Pike then went deeper into the mountains seeking the headwaters of the Arkansas. In early January, 1807, he found the general vicinity of the river's source. By then his horses were dying from exhaustion and his men were suffering from the cold. They had used their blankets to make stockings and leggings. Some of Pike's soldiers had frozen feet. They had to be left behind.

Pike turned south to find the Red River. By late January he was south of present day Alamosa. There, on the banks of the Conejos River, a branch of the Rio Grande, he built a small, strong fort. And there a few weeks later Pike and most of his men were arrested by Spanish soldiers who charged him with trespassing on their land.

Pike told them that he was looking for the Red River. He apologized for being in Spanish territory and he lowered the U.S. flag he had raised above his little



Western History Collection.

Denver Public Library

*Stephen Leonard is the Head of the Department of History at Metropolitan State College in Denver and teaches classes in Denver and Colorado History.*

fort. He tried to make the Spanish believe that he had simply gotten lost.

The Spanish took Pike to Santa Fe where they questioned him. Later he was sent further south to Chihuahua. Although the officials there treated him well, they did not fully accept his story that he had become lost. They suspected that he was a spy. The Spanish held Pike and his men for several months before returning them home to the United States. Pike reached U.S. territory on July 1, 1807, nearly a year after he had begun his strange adventure.

Pike's connection with the West and with Spain did not end when he returned home. He wrote a detailed report telling much about the region. Moreover, some Americans, like the Spanish, thought

that Pike was a spy. Some believed that he was involved in a plot to create a separate country in the Southwest. Pike denied these charges and they were never proven. Today historians are still investigating the story.

Pike was not overly hurt by the rumors. He advanced rapidly in rank. By 1813 he was a brigadier general. At that time the United States was at war with England. Pike led a successful attack on Toronto, Canada. Unfortunately he was killed when some gun powder exploded. Almost immediately he became a national hero. People did not think of him as a spy or a plotter. His fame grew to the size of a mountain. And so today both the man and the mountain tower above many others.



Pike as a prisoner in Santa Fe.

## PIKE'S STOCKADE

In the fall and winter of 1806-07 Zebulon Montgomery Pike and his little band of explorers had, after reaching the headwaters of the Arkansas River, doubled back down that stream to the mouth of a great gorge (the Royal Gorge at Canon City), where they camped and rested. Then following an old Indian trail, they made their way southwest through the Wet Mountain Valley, across the Sangre de Cristos and into the San Luis Valley.

Sighting the Rio Grande River, they followed it down to a point where it joined with the Conejos. Here Pike decided to build a stockade. The stockade

was 36 feet square, made of cottonwood logs about two feet in diameter up to a height of six feet; lighter logs were then used to bring the height of the walls to 12 feet. For drainage and water they dug a small ditch all around.

Pike reasoned that the fort would serve as defense against Indian attack and allow time for him to send men back to get his ill or injured who had been left behind during the march. It was here, over the completed stockade, that the Stars and Stripes were raised for the first time over soil that was to become Colorado.



## Raymond Burr -- Television Detective

**Born:** May 21, 1917

**Birth place:** New Westminster, B.C. Canada

**Birth name:** Raymond William Stacey Burr

**Died:** Sept. 12, 1993

**Death place:** on his ranch in Dry Creek, Sonoma County, California

**First stage appearance:** age 12, Vancouver, Canada

**Military:** Served in WWII; discharged 1946

**Married:** Three times

**Most memorable film:** *Rear Window*

**TV series:** *Perry Mason*, *Ironsides*

**Children:** one son: Michael Evan, died of leukemia, 1953

What television movies were filmed in Denver, Colorado? If you answered "22 of the Perry Mason movies," you are right. Raymond Burr, who played the most famous of all television detectives, loved Colorado. He planned to keep filming movies here and he did until he died of cancer. Raymond was once asked why people liked *Perry Mason* and *Ironsides*. He said that everyone dreams of a country where there is justice done when a crime is committed. He always found the bad guy, and the bad guy was always punished. It is the way things should be.

Raymond was born in Canada and lived in China for a few years, but moved back to Canada and then to California with his family. He grew up during the 1930s, when the Great Depression made many people poor. He did not finish junior high school because he went to work to help his family survive.

When Raymond was 12 years old, he performed with a theater group in Vancouver, Canada. He never lost his hope of becoming an actor throughout his teen years, while he worked for the forest service, a traveling salesman, a writer, and a store manager. When a film director hired him for a summer stage production, that was his chance. He worked in New York, London, and Paris before he started in Hollywood.

In 1957, he began to star as a lawyer in the *Perry Mason* television show. As a lawyer in the show, he would usually help a person who had been harmed or falsely accused. Perry Mason would always defend the underdog in court and figure out who the criminal really was.

From 1957 until his death in 1993, it seemed that everyone watched Raymond Burr at one time or another, and while they watched, they learned a lot about justice and how courts and lawyers work.

### Sources:

*Rocky Mountain News*, Sept. 14, 1993, p. 3E, 10D.

# THE REYNOLDS GANG



Terrified passengers were searched for valuables and money during a stage holdup.

It was a hot summer day—July 26, 1864, to be exact—that the Reynolds Gang decided to hold up the South Park stage coach. The spot they picked was the stage stop at McLaughlin's ranch. The town of Como is now on this spot—the town west of Fairplay where you can see the old roundhouse from the highway.

The gang rode up to McLaughlin's ranch, tied up the proprietor of the stage station along with one man who had just bought his ticket for a ride to Denver. Then the bandits settled down to wait for the stage.

As the coach drew up in a cloud of dust, four of the gang aimed rifles at the driver on his high seat while two others grabbed the bridles of the lead horses.

"We just want your money and any gold dust you happen to have, please," said Jim Reynolds in a sarcastic Southern drawl.

There were no passengers on the coach that day and Abe Williamson, the driver, had only 15 cents in his pocket. But the mail sacks contained a lot of money. And in the coach's strong box were several cans of gold dust from the new Orphan Boy Mine.

Abe Williamson shook with rage as he watched the bandits tear open the mail bags and smash the strong box. To complete the destruction, the gang then overturned the coach and hacked it to splinters.

"You all keep quiet about this now," snarled John Reynolds, to Abe Williamson and the station master. "There are a lot more of us fellers—1500 of us, all armed and fixin' to wipe out Denver and all Colorado!"

Who were these desperate outlaws?

The leaders were the Reynolds brothers, Jim and John. This all happened when the Civil War was being fought in the eastern states. The Reynolds brothers were from the South. They had joined a band of Confederate soldiers in Texas, but became restless with army life. They decided that they could make a name for themselves and also get money for the Confederate cause by robbing. Several other discontented stragglers joined them and the bunch was soon known as the Reynolds Gang.

At first they robbed wagon trains along the Santa Fe Trail. Then they moved on to the rich mining camps in the Colorado mountains.

Meanwhile, back at McLaughlin's ranch west of Fairplay, Abe Williamson didn't heed the gang's order to keep quiet about the holdup of his stage. He rushed out to warn everybody—but not before several other stage stations along the South Park Road had been robbed.

The gang's boast that a huge army of southern desperadoes was on the way alarmed everyone. The Third Colorado Cavalry under Colonel John M. Chivington quickly took charge and set out to stop these outlaws. It was not long before the gang—really only 8 or 9 men—was found in a remote spot near Geneva Gulch. Jim and John Reynolds had meanwhile stashed the cans of gold dust and the money in a good hiding place close by, not bothering to tell any of the others!

In the clash with the Cavalry, one member of the gang was killed. The rest were taken captive and marched to Denver. Colonel Chivington was afraid that the prisoners wouldn't be safe in the Denver jail. Angry Denver citizens might lynch them. So he arranged for the men to be taken to Fort Lyon—an army post down in southeastern Colorado, east of La Junta.

The sargent in charge of moving the prisoners was Abe Williamson, driver of the stage coach the gang had held up! On the third day of the march from Denver to Fort Lyon the trip came to an end. It is not clear just what happened. According to the soldiers in charge, the prisoners became very rebellious. They were shot as they tried to escape.

Another story is that the Reynolds Gang was simply lined up, blindfolded, handcuffed, and every one of them shot to death.

The Rocky Mountain News of September 9, 1864 says that three of the gang escaped. They were chased to "the mountains of New Mexico" but were never caught.

Responsible citizens of Denver did not approve of the way the matter was handled. They thought that the gang should have had a fair trial.

The cans of gold dust and money from the robberies are supposed to be still hidden in Geneva Gulch, waiting to be found. The Reynolds Gang is mostly remembered today, not for the crimes they committed, but because of the treasure they hid so well.



A hazard of Western travel was the constant threat of bandits.

# Roy R. Romer

## Colorado Governor

**1928 (Oct. 31):** Born in Garden City, Kansas

**1951:** Married Bea Miller

**Children:** Mark, Paul, Chris, Tim, Tom, Elizabeth, and Mary

**Religion:** Presbyterian

**1950:** Graduated with a BS degree from Colorado State University

**1952:** Graduated with a LLB degree from the University of Colorado, Boulder

**1958-62:** Colorado State Representative

**1962-66:** Colorado State Senator

**1977-87:** Treasurer of the State of Colorado

**1987-** Governor

**Mailing address:** Office of the Governor, State Capitol Building, Room 136, Denver, CO 80203.

Roy Romer was born in Kansas but grew up in southeastern Colorado in the town of Holly. He received a bachelor's degree in agricultural economics from Colorado State University and a law degree from the University of Colorado; he also studied ethics at Yale University.

From 1942-52 he was a dryland farmer in Holly, Granada, Dove Creek, and Bristol, Colorado. Later, he became active in business and is owner of a chain of construction equipment stores in Colorado, Virginia, and Florida. He helped develop a part of Colorado Centennial Airport. He also ran a flying school and owned and operated a ski resort.

During his year as a state representative, he worked in the areas of budget, judiciary, and education. As a state senator, he became the assistant minority speaker. In 1966, he ran for the U.S. Senate but was defeated. Later he served in the administration of Governor Richard Lamm, and was Colorado

agricultural commissioner in 1975 plus state treasurer from 1977-87. Romer ran for governor against Ted Strickland in 1986 and was elected as the 39th governor of Colorado. He was re-elected in 1990, beating businessman John Andrews.

The priorities of his years as governor included:

1. The quality of the Colorado education system.
2. The needs of the state's families and children.
3. The economy of Colorado.
4. The improvement of highways

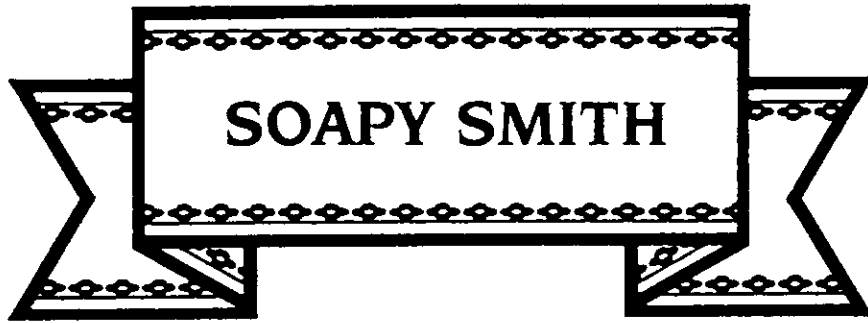
He is the chair of the National Governors' Association. He also served as the co-chair of the 1992 Democratic Platform Committee and is a past chair of the Democratic Governors' Association. In 1990-91, he was the first chair of the National Education Goals Panel and helped develop the first national education report card. He has also served as Colo.-chair of the National Council of Education Standards and Testing.

### Sources:

Press kits.

Mullaney, Marie Marmo. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1988-1994*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1994.





SOAPY SMITH



Soapy Smith, looking every inch the con man.

Jefferson Randolph Smith, better known as "Soapy" first rode into Leadville, Colorado in 1895. Jeff, whose aristocratic Southern family had left Georgia after the Civil War for a new life in Texas, wanted an easier way to make a living than as a cowboy on trail drives. Even though he knew how to use a gun, he soon learned that his wits and brain were superior to weapons. There are some stories that he rode with outlaw gangs but these tales were never proved. Gambling was in Jeff's blood and he hoped to become the best poker player in the West.

As he wandered down a Leadville street, he came to a street corner where a man was surrounded by a crowd. As he came closer he saw an old man operating the shell game. Smith had heard of Old Man Taylor in Texas when he first was introduced to the shell game and had lost all his money. He had tried then to bribe someone to teach him the way to play the game but no one would share the secret. He had been told that Old Man Taylor was the best in the business. So Jeff tricked Taylor into becoming partners in the shell game. Jeff would set up suckers to lose and the two were soon making fast money.

One day Taylor showed Smith the soap trick. For this swindle, soap was wrapped in paper and one bar was wrapped with a \$100 bill inside the wrapper with a little edge showing. Jeff would buy this bar for \$5 and show it to the crowd, then the crowd would stampede to buy soap, hoping for easy money.

"Soapy" moved to Denver with an improved soap swindle. On a busy street corner near the train depot, Smith would set up a little folding table or sometimes he operated from a wagon drawn by a team of small, sleek horses. He piled several dozen cakes of ordinary soap and some squares of bright blue wrapping paper on the table. While he entertained a curious crowd with songs and a line of snappy patter, he twisted \$10, \$20 and even a few \$100 bills around the cakes of soap, he tossed the packages carelessly into a pile on the table and offered them to suckers at only \$5 each. An associate of

"Soapy's" would be the first buyer and sure enough he would find a \$100 bill which he flashed to the crowd. That started a landslide of sales. Anxious buyers pushed \$5 bills into Smith's face almost faster than he could grab them. Few got more than a nickel cake of soap. Smith seldom collected less than \$200 but he made no promises. He invited people to watch carefully and then take a chance.

He made an effort to leave hometown Denver people alone and fleece only those passing through town. He usually operated on Seventeenth and Larimer Streets and occasionally moved to the corner at Holladay Street. He never ran from the police and an early arrest was by a police officer who could not remember his name, but recalled that the swindle involved soap. The arresting officer wrote "Soapy Smith" on the police blotter and this probably is how he got his nickname. However, other reports state that he acquired this name because his operation was as "slick as soap."

After forming his organization of con men, Smith became known as the "King of Bunco" in the West. "Soapy" Smith was the first gangster the West ever produced and perhaps the most successful.

"Soapy" operated his band of handpicked outlaws from a plush office. He made deals with politicians and his men worked from the Windsor Hotel, then the finest in Denver, and from the Arcade, the roughest saloon. The Arcade was the best place in town for con men, but most had to join "Soapy's" gang. Smith protected his con men from the law and City Hall often reported their arrests to him so he could have his men released.

Smith opened the Tivoli Saloon and Gambling Hall at 17th and Market with a sign in front that read "Caveat Emptor" which is Latin for "Let the Buyer Beware," but who in early Denver could read Latin! Bat Masterson was a poker dealer for Smith at the Tivoli.

So life went on for "Soapy" Smith. He married a young singer named Anna Neilsen and settled down in a white cottage on 17th Street. One report says he had three children while

another says he had seven. Smith kept his private life and public career separate and few knew of his marriage. His days were busy with selling soap, his private home life, losing at the faro tables, and influencing politics in Denver.

Creede, Colorado was becoming a boom town and beckoned to Smith who later arrived to take over the gambling in this town. He soon established himself as the town's boss—in fact, an absolute dictator. Probably he was at his reckless best during the Creede days in 1891. Creede was growing at the rate of 300 people a day. A million dollars worth of silver was produced each month. Money circulated like crazy and there was total lack of organization in the town. "Soapy" was welcomed as a sort of celebrity—he was always dapper and appealed to people. He lived in the Zang Hotel there. At first he set up selling "soap" and other games of chance. He soon made plenty of money and made scores of friends. He then simply announced that he was going to "run" the town. The sporting crowd was quick to accept the idea. The few honest business people were too busy and unorganized to care. He built the Orleans Club on Creede Avenue where he organized a kind of government—one in which he provided protection and peace for his friends. Finally Creede grew tired of "Soapy's" mob rule and he moved on.

Back in Denver, Smith opened a railroad ticket office on 17th Street that advertised a ticket to Chicago for \$5. This phony bargain got suckers to come inside only to find a gambling den—they were then told that tickets were not sold every day.

Another escapade occurred when Governor Waite, who hated lawlessness, demanded that city officials clean up Denver or he would take over City Hall and do it for them. "Soapy" was called on to raise an army and overnight he became "Colonel" Smith. Several hundred armed men took their stations in the City Hall. Smith was determined to blow up the hall if all other means failed, and he had the dynamite to do it! Governor Waite was furious and called out the militia. The militia marched in with two

Garling guns. The citizens of Denver were frantic. "Colonel" Smith and his men refused to vacate the City Hall. At the last minute, the Governor decided not to wage a "bloody war" and Smith and his men were persuaded to vacate City Hall. The result was that a genuine reform took place and "Soapy" was forced to move on.

Smith traveled to Mexico where he almost sold President Porfirio Diaz the services of a Mexican Foreign Legion. Smith had already set up a recruiting office when Diaz cancelled the deal. It seems he had investigated and learned about "Soapy's" questionable activities.

Jeff Smith next moved to Skagway, Alaska, gateway to the great gold rush. He had intended to become a respectable man, but the excitement of the quick buck was too much for him to resist. His experience in Creede had taught him how easy it is to take over a new town. "Soapy's" motto is said to have been "Get it while the Getting's Good." He is said to have owned three saloons and gambling establishments. When the local citizens resolved to clean up the town of Skagway, "Soapy" was their first target, and Smith was killed on July 8, 1898 at the age of 38 by a member of a group who opposed his mob rule of Skagway. News of the death of "Soapy" Smith was carried over the wires and papers all over the country, especially Denver, ran long stories about the fallen con man. None of the newspaper stories expressed regrets. His grave was unmarked.



he had been shot in the back by a man who was a guest in his home. Robert Ford was not comfortable in Missouri, so he came West to Colorado.

He opened a saloon in Walsenburg, Colorado. When gold was discovered in Creede, Colorado, he opened a gambling saloon there, called The Creede Exchange. He built a reputation for being fair dealing and generous. He actually became well liked. At that time, running a gambling hall was not frowned upon. When he was run out of Creede in 1891 it was because he had gotten drunk and shot out a few of the street lights.

Ford moved to Pueblo, but early in 1892 he was forgiven by the Creede town council and was soon back in town doing business as usual.

When a fire swept through Creede and burned his Creede Exchange he managed to save the baby grand piano. He substituted a tent for his building, moved the grand piano in and was back in business in 48 hours.

On the morning of July 8, 1892, a stranger entered the tent saloon, raised a double-barreled shotgun and let Robert Ford have both charges. The murdering stranger, a man named Edward O'Kelley, was arrested within minutes by a deputy sheriff.

Ford was buried at Creede, but two years later he was reburied in his home state of Missouri.

And so ends the story of "the dirty little coward who shot Mr. Howard and laid poor Jesse in his grave."

## POKER ALICE

That's what they called her! Her name was really Alice Ives but "Poker Alice" became her nickname as she worked in the gambling halls and saloons of the West. She was born in Sudbury, England and had a very formal education. Alice's family moved to Colorado where her father got a job as a school teacher. Alice married a mining engineer but the tragedy of a mine accident killed him and at age 19 Alice was alone and bored. She started going to saloons and became fascinated by the gambling. Soon she began to deal poker games in the saloons and as her life style changed so did her language. It was hard to believe that a girl who had always spoken in a refined manner now chose rough and coarse words and she even started smoking CIGARS.

Alice did have one rule—she would never gamble on Sunday. Alice did not stay in Colorado all her life. She became a poker player in Bob Ford's saloon and gambling hall in Creede, Colorado but eventually moved to Deadwood, South Dakota where she continued her colorful career.



Alice Ives (Poker Alice) left the life of a proper lady for gambling saloons.

# Uncle Dick Wootten and His Toll Road



Uncle Dick Wootten, Richens Lacy Wootten, began his life in Virginia. He spent his boyhood years on a tobacco farm and cotton plantation.

He joined a wagon train on its way to Bent's Fort on the Arkansas River. On this trip he quickly learned how to survive on the frontier. After a winter at Bent's Fort, he went with a party of seventeen trappers to explore the Colorado Rockies.

In 1838, he was asked to join another trapping expedition which traveled through Wyoming and on West to Fort Vancouver in Oregon. The party then made its way down to California, through Arizona and back to Bent's Fort. What a wonderful circle trip!

When fur prices began to fall, Uncle Dick decided to go into the buffalo business. He contracted with Bent's Fort to supply buffalo meat, and raised buffalo calves in a corral where the town of Pueblo now stands. He even used buffalo in place of oxen.

Uncle Dick ran an express business from Bent's Fort (near present-day La Junta) to Fort St. Vrain (near the town of Ft. Lupton). This express ran once a week.

In 1858 Wootten made a trip to trade with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians. As he reached a village of the Arapahoes, he found the new settlement of Auraria where Cherry Creek flows into the Platte River. This place later

became the city of Denver.

Uncle Dick quickly opened his own business in this young town. He started a saloon and hotel. The second floor of his saloon was occupied by William



**Uncle Dick Wooten**

Byers, the editor of the **Rocky Mountain News**. Byers put out the first issue of his newspaper on April 23, 1859, and the

**Rocky Mountain News** has been published ever since.

In 1865 Uncle Dick built a toll road over Raton Pass, the border between Colorado and New Mexico. The road was twenty-seven miles long and they collected tolls (fees for using the road) for thirteen years.

This was the toll road that Charles Goodnight used before he located another route for his cattle drives where he would not have to pay for each animal.

After the Santa Fe railroad built its track over Raton Pass, Uncle Dick's toll road was of course put out of business. The railroad paid him money every year as long as he lived to help make up for ruining his business.

Uncle Dick probably got his name in Auraria. He was 42 years old then, had a bald head and was much older than most of the settlers.

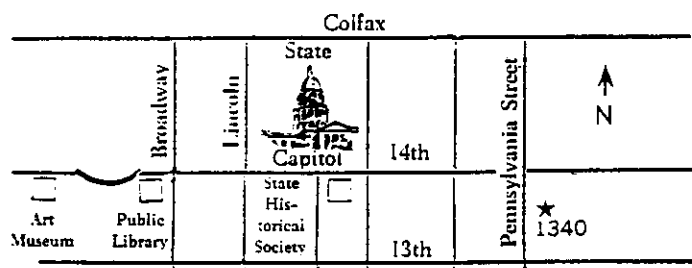
Today as you travel on I-25 south of Trinidad, you will see a "Wooten" exit near Raton Pass, and to your right, over the shoulder of the highway you can see "Wooten Ranch" below you.

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*The cowboy never wore a six-shooter except in the very early days of the Old West. The men who wore two guns were probably either outlaws or lawmen. A cowboy might strap on a six shooter around his waist as an ornament when he went courtin' a girl or went with some of the boys on a Saturday night fling in the nearest town. Most towns had laws about carrying guns in town limits so the cowboy had to check his "shootin' irons" at the livery stable where he left his horse or at the first bar.*

# The "Unsinkable" Molly Brown

**Birth date:** July 19, 1867  
**Birthplace:** Hannibal, Missouri  
**Birth name:** Margaret Tobin  
**Father:** John Tobin  
**Married:** James Brown (Sept. 1, 1886)  
 (he died Sept. 7, 1922)  
**Children:** Larry and Helen  
**Died:** October 25, 1932



The true story of Molly Brown is as remarkable as the legend. She was born Margaret Tobin in a two-room cabin on the banks of the Mississippi River at Hannibal, Missouri, on July 19, 1867. At the age of 16, she followed her brother Daniel to seek her fortune in the Colorado gold fields. Molly settled in Leadville, where she married a modest mine superintendent, James J. Brown. Shortly after, Brown struck it rich and the Browns' lives changed dramatically. In 1894, Jim Brown moved his wife and their two children to Denver, where they purchased a house on prestigious Capitol Hill.

The house that they purchased, at 1340 Pennsylvania Street, had been built in 1890, at the height of the Victorian Period, and it was this era that set the style for Molly's new home. The Browns made several trips to Europe, where she learned about decoration and European culture.

With her flamboyant tastes and warm-hearted personality, Molly was an early local celebrity in Denver. In 1912, she survived the

sinking of the *Titanic* (the largest and newest ocean liner at the time). She showed great courage and generosity during the tragedy.

She spent the later years of her life traveling, especially in Europe. In her later years, Molly told her life story over and over. Every time, she seemed to have had new adventures with different endings. Her stories were loved, even if they weren't true. In New York on October 25, 1932, "the Unsinkable Molly Brown" died.

In 1960, 28 years after the death of Molly Brown, the Broadway musical "The Unsinkable Molly Brown" opened. It was immediately very popular, and in 1963 the MGM movie version, starring Debbie Reynolds, became just as popular.

In 1971, the Molly Brown House was purchased by Historic Denver, Inc., and was restored. You can tour the home to see what it was like to live in high society during the gold rush period of Colorado.

## Sources:

Adapted from a brochure about the Molly Brown House by Historic Denver, Inc. Bancroft, Caroline. *The Unsinkable Mrs. Brown*. Boulder, Colo.: Johnson Publishing, 1963.

# WE NEVER SLEEP



Wherever there were outlaws and owlhoots, there were also people trying to stop them. There were sheriffs and marshalls and sometimes vigilantes. There were also detectives hired by banks and express companies to track down the men who had robbed them.

One of the first detective agencies was started by Allan Pinkerton. The business was called Pinkerton's National Detective Agency. Their motto, spelled out under a very wide awake eye, was "We Never Sleep." Allan Pinkerton was born in Scotland. He left his native country in 1842, fearing arrest because of some of his beliefs. In this country, he soon became an active abolitionist (one who thought slavery should be outlawed). He was in charge of an important station on the underground railroad and assisted many slaves to escape.

Later he was a detective on the Chicago Police Department. In 1852, Allan Pinkerton established his own detective agency. It consisted of himself and nine employees.

Pinkerton had strict rules about his business. He wouldn't take any divorce cases or scandals. He wouldn't accept rewards for catching criminals. Instead he worked for a daily fee and expenses. Most of his cases involved bank robberies, stage holdups and later, train robberies. He and his men trailed the James brothers for years, but never caught them.

It was dangerous business and many agents were killed, shot down by the outlaws they were trying to catch.

The first Pinkerton agency was in Chicago, but as the business prospered, branch offices were set up in other cities, including Denver, Colorado. The Denver office opened in the Tabor Opera building located at 16th and Curtis. One reason the Agency was so successful was that they collected all sorts of facts about the criminals they were trying to catch. This information might include the description of the outlaw, as told by the witnesses to crimes. In an outlaw's file would be details of his habits and peculiarities, where he might hide out, what sort of clothes he wore, anything different about the way he talked and people he associated with. Later when photographs were available, these would be important to solving the case. Pinkerton made a science of tracking down criminals.

Allan Pinkerton died in 1884, but his sons, William and Robert, carried on the business. Pinkerton helped take the wildness out of the West, but unfortunately there are still outlaws to be tracked down.





## Wellington E. Webb Mayor of Denver

**1941 (Feb. 17):** Born in Chicago, Illinois

**Married:** Wilma

**1964:** Graduated with a BA from the University of Northern Colorado

**1969-74:** Manpower Lab Director, Colorado State University

**1972:** Graduated with an MA degree from Colorado State University

**1973-77:** State Representative, Colorado Legislature

**1976:** worked on the Carter/Mondale campaign for president; received the Barney Ford Award for Political Action; Leadership of the Year Award, Thomas Jefferson High School

**1977-91:** official, U.S. Department of Health & Human Services

**1987-1990:** Served as Denver City Auditor

**July 1, 1991:** Inaugurated as the 41st mayor of the City and County of Denver

**Write him at** 1437 Bannock, Room 350, Denver, CO 80202.

On July 1, 1991, Wellington E. Webb was sworn in (inaugurated) as mayor of Denver, Colorado. For the first time in Denver history an African American was elected mayor. Wellington Webb campaigned by walking around Denver's neighborhoods and listening to the people's concerns. By the end of the campaign, Webb and his sneakers were famous!

Webb has actively worked in the Denver community for over twenty years. A highlight for Wellington was his years on the Denver Library Commission. He worked as mayor to pass a bond issue that would keep a strong neighborhood library system in Denver. He once worked as a shelver in the Denver Public Library.

### Sources:

Prepared by Evelyn Scott.

Brelin, Christa, and William C. Matney, Jr. *Who's Who Among Black Americans*. 7th ed. Detroit, MI: Gale Research, Inc., 1992

*Who's Who in American Politics, 1989-90*. New York: Bowker, 1991, p. 191-92.

Source sheet from the Mayor's office.

**Born:** October 4, 1813

**Died:** January 20, 1893

**Married:** Julia Dickerson

**Children:** William, Marie Louise, and Louis

**Highlights:**

Colorado's first Territorial Governor.

Developed the Code of Law.

Called for election of legislators.

Honored by a stained glass window in the State Capitol building.

William Gilpin met John C. Fremont, the famous explorer, just as Fremont was beginning an expedition to the Northwest. Gilpin joined the expedition and later his knowledge of the West impressed President Abraham Lincoln. President Lincoln appointed Gilpin as the first territorial governor of Colorado. He arrived in Denver May 29, 1861 by stagecoach and gave a long-winded speech.

While Gilpin was governor, he prepared a code of laws to help bring order to the many mining camps that were growing rapidly. He then called for the election of a legislature. On September 9, 1861, the first general assembly met and selected Colorado City (now Colorado Springs) as the first territorial capital.

One of his responsibilities as governor was to hold the territory of Colorado for the Union against the

Confederacy. Gilpin raised a military force called the First Colorado Volunteer Regiment. He heard that Confederate soldiers were coming to Colorado for gold to rebuild the South during the Civil War. To stop this from happening, the First Colorado Volunteer Regiment met and defeated the Confederates at Glorieta Pass on March 27, 1862.

These volunteers needed food, housing, and arms. Gilpin issued a check for \$375,000 from the Federal Treasury. Storekeepers gave the Volunteers the supplies they needed. However, when the U.S. Treasury received the bills, the Secretary of the Treasury refused to pay. Storekeepers panicked because they lost money, and Gilpin was forced out of office. Some years later, the money was paid, but Gilpin was no longer governor.

Source:

Prepared by Evelyn Scott

Lamar, Howard R., ed. *Reader's Encyclopedia of the American West*. New York: Crowell, 1977.

Martin, Mary, and Gene Martin. *Colorado's Hall of Fame*. Colorado Springs, CO: Little London, 1974.

Midwest Research Institute and Capper Press. *The Colorado Quick-Fact Book*. Topeka, KS: Capper, 1992.

# William Newton Byers

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**Born:** February 22, 1831

**Died:** March 25, 1903

**Highlights:**

Publisher of the first Colorado newspaper,  
*The Rocky Mountain News*.

Honored with a stained glass window in  
the State Capitol building.

Under a leaky clapboard roof using an old Jefferson press, William Newton Byers printed the *Rocky Mountain News*. The first issue of the *Rocky Mountain News* was printed on April 23, 1859. It cost \$5.00 for a year's subscription or 25¢ for the weekly paper.

A year later, the paper became a daily paper. Sometimes the paper was printed on a variety of papers such as brown wrapping paper, and wallpaper! This happened because Denver was sometimes cut off from the East by Indian

attacks and there wasn't any paper available for printing.

Many attacks were made on Byers' life because of his strong editorial beliefs. Once he was even kidnapped. After the kidnapping experience, Byers kept a gun nearby while the paper was being printed.

In 1878, Byers sold the newspaper. He became Denver's third postmaster in 1880. He began home delivery service of the mail.

**Sources:**

Prepared by Evelyn Scott.

Martin, Mary and Gene Martin. *Colorado's Hall of Fame*. Colorado Springs, CO: Little London Press, 1974.

Clearfield, Elaine Abrams. *Our Colorado Immortals in Stained Glass*. E. A. Clearfield Publications, 1986.

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# Timeline of Colorado History

500 B.C. - "Basket Makers" live in Mesa Verde.

1541 - Coronado may have crossed the southeastern corner of present-day Colorado on his return march to Mexico.

1598 - Juan de Onate, hunting for gold, comes from Mexico as far north as the San Luis Valley.

1601 - Onate's second expedition comes as far north as the present-day site of Denver.

1682 - La Salle claims all of Colorado east of the Rocky Mountains for France.

1664 - Juan deArchuleta and party chases Taos Pueblo Indians into Colorado to El Quartejejo, a settlement near the Arkansas River.

1694 - Don Diego deVargas, the governor of New Mexico travels north into the San Luis Valley and sees herds of buffalo.

1706 - Juan de Ulibarri claims Colorado as a part of Spain.

1719-20 - antonio deValverde leads a Spanish military expedition from Santa Fe as far north as Pikes Peak.

1739 - Peter and Paul Mallet lead a French expedition from Missouri to Santa Fe that crossed through Colorado.

1763 - The Treaty of Fontainebleau between France and England reveals that France has ceded all territory west of the Mississippi River to Spain.

1765 - Juan Maria Rivera leads a Spanish expedition into the San Juan and Sangre de Cristo Mountains in search of gold and silver. They are said to have been the first white men to visit the Gunnison Valley.

1776 - Friars Silvestre Velez de Escalante and Francisco Antasio Dominguez, seeking a route from Santa Fe to the California missions, cross what is now western Colorado as far north as the White River. They discover and name Mesa Verde.

1779 - Juan Baptista deAnza, governor of New Mexico, leads over 600 men through the San Luis Valley as far north as South Park.

1800 - Spain cedes the Louisiana Territory to France in exchange for the Duchy of Tuscany in Italy.

1801 - The Spanish persuade the Ute Indians to spy on Plains Indian tribes.

1803 - The United States acquires most of the eastern part of Colorado through the Louisiana Purchase. James Purcell traps in the southern central Rockies.

1804 - The Utes and Apaches join Spanish soldiers in a war on the Navajos.

1805 - Purcell finds gold in South Park. Manuel Mestas recovers stolen Spanish horses in Ute country.

1806 - A group of men explores Colorado under the leadership of Zebulon Pike. They reach the headwaters of the Arkansas River.

1807 - Pike crosses the Sangre de Cristo Mountains to the Conejos River in the San Luis Valley, where he is placed under nominal arrest by Spanish authorities and taken to Santa Fe. Later he and his men are released.

1808 - Manuel Lisa and others form the Missouri Fur Company. John Jacob Astor founds the American Fur Company. Purcell trades with Indians in South Park and on the South Platte River.

1809 - Comanches and Kiowas attack 600 Utes on the Arkansas River.

1811 - Don Jose Rafael Serracino leads an exploring party north from Santa Fe in search of a mysterious Spanish settlement. The Missouri Fur Company sends trappers to the Upper Arkansas River. Zebulon Pike publishes the first book ever written about Colorado titled *Arkansas Journal*.

1812 - The Spanish imprison three Americans for attempting to open Santa Fe trade.

1813 - Mauricio Arze and Lagos Garcia travel through what will become western Colorado.

1814 - Joseph Philbert enters the fur trade on the Arkansas River.

1816-1817 - Auguste Chouteau and Julius de Mounn trap with 45 men in the central Rockies.

1819 - The United States and Spain agree to fix the southwestern boundary of the Louisiana Purchase in this region at the Arkansas River and then northward along the Continental Divide. The Spanish protect Sangre de Cristo Pass by building a small fortress.

1820 - Stephen H. Long and his group climb Pikes Peak. They reach the top on July 13. Cheyennes and Arapahos hold a council near the present-day Fort Collins and decide to migrate to the Colorado plains. Jean-Baptiste Chalifoux traps in present-day northern Colorado

1821 - Part of what will later be southern Colorado becomes a part of Mexico. Hugh Glenn, Jacob Fowler, and 18 men trap in the southern central Rockies and build a log house near the present-day city of Pueblo.

1821 - William Becknell opens the Santa Fe Trail.

1822 - The Rocky Mountain Fur Company is formed by General William Ashley.

1824 - Mexico forbids beaver trapping in its northern provinces. Albert Gallatin Boone, grandson of Daniel Boone, hunts in Middle Park. James Ohio Pattie explores the Colorado Rockies. Eight of Antoine Robidoux's trappers are killed by Shoshonis on the Western Slope of Colorado. Ignoring Mexican orders, Americans trap through the San Luis Valley and on the Uncompahre, Gunnison, and Green rivers.

1825 - The opening of the era of fur traders, trappers, and mountain men include the Bent brothers, Ceran St. Vrain, Louis Vasquez, Kit Carson, Jim Baker, James Bridger, Thomas Fitzpatrick, "Uncle Dick" Wootton, and Jim Beckwourth. All of these men establish posts in the Arkansas and South Platte valleys. Ashley leads trappers up the South Platte and Cache La Poudre rivers and across present-day northern Colorado. Alexander Sinclair and Robert Bean trap in the North Park region

1826 - The Bent brothers establish a headquarters about 20 miles west of the present-day site of Pueblo. Cheyennes and Arapahos begin raiding the Kiowas and Comanches for horses. Ashley sells the Rocky Mountain Fur Company to Jedediah Smith, David E. Jackson, and William Sublette.

1827 - Tom ("Peg Leg") Smith amputates his own leg on the Green River.

1828 - Robidoux builds Fort Uncompahgre on the Gunnison River.

1829 - 300 Cheyennes, Arapahos, Kiowas, and Comanches attack U.S. troops north of the Arkansas River. Antonio Armijo opens the Old Spanish Trail to Los Angeles.

1830 - Charles Bent and Ceran St. Vrain form a partnership. A Pawnee theft of Cheyenne sacred arrows causes full-scale war.

1831 - Cheyennes and Arapahos attack caravans on the Santa Fe Trail. A major battle is fought between the Crow and Blackfoot nations three miles south of the Wyoming border.

1832 - Gantt's Fort on Fountain Creek opens a whiskey-buffalo-robe trade with the Cheyennes and Arapahos (built by John Gantt and Jefferson Blackwell). Bent, St. Vrain, and Company enters Indian trade on the Upper Arkansas River. The Conejos Mexican Land Grant of 2,500,000 acres is made. The Tierra Amarilla Mexican Land Grant of 594,515 acres is made.

1833 - The first permanent settlement in Colorado, Bent's Fort, is established. Its name is Fort William at first and later Bent's Fort. The Cheyennes defeat the Kiowas near present-day Denver. A great meteorite shower panics the Plains Indians. Mexican families fail in an attempt to settle on the Conejos Land Grant in the San Luis Valley.

1834 - William Bent leads a successful attack on rival Gantt's Fort. Bent's Fort is completed. Trade and Intercourse Act forbids liquor trade with the Indians.

1835 - Louis Vasquez and Andres Sublette build Fort Vasquez. Col. Henry Dodge leads the U.S. Dragoons on a peace mission to quell intertribal warfare. Maurice LeDuc and William LeBlanc build a trading post just west of the present Pueblo.

1836 - Texas becomes an independent republic and claims a narrow strip of mountain territory extending northward through Colorado to the 42nd parallel. Fort Lupton is built (originally known as Fort Lancaster). The beaver population is in sharp decline in the Colorado Rockies.

1837 - Fort Davy Crockett is built at Brown's Hole. Bent, St. Vrain, and Company builds Fort St. Vrain. Henry Fraeb and Peter Sarpy establish Fort Jackson on the South Platte River.

1838 - Arapahos and Cheyennes make their last major attack on the Kiowas and Comanches. Col. Cerean St. Vrain builds a trading post on the South Platte River that becomes a link from Laramie to Bent's Fort.

1839 - Kit Carson winters at Fort Davy Crockett. A smallpox epidemic among the Kiowas and Comanches is disastrous. An expedition that includes German scientist F. A. Wislizenus reaches Brown's Hole.

1840 - Peace is negotiated at Bent's Fort between the Arapaho-Cheyenne and Kiowa-Comanche tribes.

1841 - Matthew Kinkead establishes a buffalo farm on the Arkansas River. The Beaubien and Miranda (Maxwell) Mexican Land Grant of 265,000 acres in present-day Colorado is made.

1842 - Jim Beckwourth builds an adobe fort and names it Pueblo. Lieut. John C. Fremont undertakes the first of his five exploration trips into the Rocky Mountains. Bent, St. Vrain and Company dominates the high plains trade. The Conejos Mexican Land Grant is reaffirmed. The Fort Pueblo settlement is founded

1843 - The Vigil and St. Vrain (Las Animas) Mexican Land Grant of 4,096,000 acres is made. Fremont leads a second expedition to the Colorado Rockies. The Nolan Mexican Land Grant of 300,000 acres is granted. The Sangre de Cristo Mexican Land Grant of 1,038,195 acres is granted.

1844 - Fort Uncompahre on the Gunnison river is destroyed by Utes. Hardscrabble is founded near the present-day Cañon City. Fremont's second expedition passes through Colorado.

1845 - Greenhorn is founded just south of the present-day Pueblo. Fremont's third expedition passes through the Colorado Rockies.

1846 - Gen. Stephen W. Kearney leads the Army of the West (the Mormon Battalion) along the Santa Fe Trail through southeastern Colorado en route to the conquest of the southwest during the Mexican War. The first cattle drive accompanies Kearny's army. Part of the Mormon Battalion winters in Pueblo. The Mormons build the first church in Colorado. Thomas Fitzpatrick is appointed agent of the Upper Platte and Arkansas Indian Agency.

1847 - Charles Bent is killed in the Taos uprising.

1848 - Western Colorado becomes a part of the U.S. with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo at the end of the Mexican War.

1848 - Fremont leads a disastrous winter expedition into the San Juan Mountains.

1849 - Bent and St. Vrain end their partnership. Bent's Fort burns down. A cholera epidemic strikes the Comanches and Cheyennes. The first U.S. treaty with the Ute Indians is completed; General James William Denver (for whom Denver city is named) kills Edward Gilbert in a duel, destroying his chances to be U.S. President when someone remembers it later.

1850 - The federal government purchases Texas's claims in Colorado.

1851 - The village of San Luis is founded. The Treaty of Fort Laramie establishes the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation.

1852 - The first permanent white settlement in Colorado is founded at Conejos in the San Luis Valley. People's Ditch in the San Luis Valley becomes the first irrigation attempt in Colorado. Fort Massachusetts is established in the valley to protect settlers from the Indians. Richens ("Uncle Dick") Wootton drives 9,000 sheep to the California gold fields. William Bent builds a new fort on the Arkansas River.

1853 - Capt. John W. Gunnison leads an exploring party across southern and western Colorado and is killed by Indians in western Utah. Fremont's last expedition, seeking a feasible railroad route through the mountains, follows the Gunnison route. Agent Fitzpatrick reports that the Cheyenne and Arapaho are in "abject starvation." E. F. Beale and G. H. Heap lead a railroad survey through the San Luis

*Fort Vasquez  
est. by  
Louis Vasquez  
and Andrew St  
Sublette; St  
lasted until 1842.*

Valley. William Bent establishes Bent's New Fort in the Bit Timbers region.

1854 - Indians massacre the inhabitants of Fort Pueblo on Christmas Day. Lafayette Head begins a 15-year term as Ute Indian agent. Congress investigates the validity of Mexican land grants in present-day Colorado.

1855 - Col. Thomas Fauntleroy and U.S. troops defeat Utes at Poncha Pass.

1856 - The first Catholic mass is celebrated in the San Luis Valley.

1857 - The first Roman Catholic Church in Colorado is built in Conejos.

1858 - The first gold is discovered by William Green Russell along Cherry Creek near present-day Denver. The Pikes Peak gold rush begins. Montana City, St. Charles, Auraria, and Denver City are founded on the present-day site of Denver. On November 6, 200 men meet to organize the County of Arapahoe, Kansas Territory. Fort Garland replaces Fort Massachusetts as a military post in the San Luis Valley. Julia A. Holmes is the first white woman to climb Pikes Peak (Aug. 5).

1859 - Gold is found by George A. Jackson along Chicago Creek on the present-day site of Idaho Springs (Jan. 7). The Jefferson Territory is organized without sanction of Congress to govern the gold camps. The camps at Boulder, Colorado City, Gold Hill, Hamilton, Tarryall, and Pueblo are established. The first Texas cattle drive to Colorado is made. John Gregory finds gold at Gregory Gulch. Colorado City Town Company founds Colorado City (now Colorado Springs). George A. Jackson finds gold at Chicago Creek. Horace Greeley's "Extra" stems the tide of "go-backers." On March 9, the first stagecoach with mail for Cherry Creek settlements leaves Leavenworth, Kansas. On April 23, the first newspaper in the Pikes Peak region, the *Rocky Mountain News*, is published by William N. Byers. On May 6, John Gregory makes his famous gold-lode strike on North Clear Creek, stimulating a rush of prospectors who establish the camps of Blackhawk, Central City, and Nevada. On October 3, O. J. Goldrick opens the first school at Auraria. Levi Strauss, inventor of blue jeans, comes to Colorado in search of gold. Miners established Fort Meribeh near Breckenridge for protection against the Indians. Garden of the Gods is named by Rufus Cable.

1860 - Rich placer discoveries cause a stampede of miners to California Gulch on the present-day site of Leadville. The first schoolhouse is built at Boulder. The region is administered variously by Jefferson Territory officials, Arapahoe County officials, and Miners' and Peoples' Courts. The first mint, Clark, Gruber & Company, starts business in Denver (July 20). The Colorado population is 25,371 (est.). Leavenworth and Pike's Peak Express Co. stages reach Denver. On April 5, the towns of Denver and Auraria are formally merged. Pony Express service from Missouri to California via Denver begins on April 9. Irrigation becomes common in Colorado. Fort Fauntleroy, soon renamed Fort Wise is built by the U.S. Army near Bent's New Fort on the Arkansas River. Peter Magnes demonstrates that Colorado is a fine place to raise sugar beets. He becomes known as the "father of sugar beet growing."

1861 - Manufacture of mining machinery begins. The Treaty of Fort Wise confines Cheyennes and Arapahos to a small triangle on the plains. On February 28, Colorado is declared a U.S. territory by President James Buchanan. William Gilpin is appointed Colorado's first territorial governor by Abraham Lincoln. On April 24, a mass meeting in Denver votes to keep Colorado a part of the Union. In July, the Supreme Court is organized and congressional delegates are chosen. In September, the first assembly meets and creates 17 counties, authorizes a university, and selects Colorado City (now Colorado Springs) as the territorial capital. Henry M. Teller and Jerome B. Chaffee are appointed as Colorado's first senators. Gilpin also established Camp Weld near Denver. The original Bent's Fort is renovated and becomes an Barlow & Sanderson Overland Stage station. *On May 12, 1861 E. L. Berthoud discovers a pass over the mts which now bears his name*  
1862 - Colorado troops aid in defeating Gen. Henry H. Sibley's Confederate Army at La Glorieta Pass in New Mexico. The second Territorial Legislature meets for a few days at Colorado City (now Colorado Springs), adjourns to Denver, and selects Golden as the new capital. The first tax-supported schools are established, and the first oil well is drilled near Florence. John Evans succeeds Gilpin as governor. John W. Prowers raises Herefords in Arkansas Valley. The first commercial honey is produced in Colorado. John B. Stetson invents the Stetson hat using fur shavings to make the wide brim. The U.S. Congress passes the Legal Tender Act that provides a stable market for Colorado's gold and silver. Fort Wise gains a new name (Fort



Lyon) after the first Union officer who is killed in the Civil War. John Francisco establishes Fort Francisco in the Cucharas Valley.

1863 - Telegraph lines link Denver with the East. Ten words to New York costs \$9.10. Plains Indians raid wagon trains and outlying ranches. The pioneers of Denver experience their first fire. Alfalfa is introduced into Colorado. The Utes cede San Luis Valley to the U.S.

1864 - The Colorado Seminary (now the University of Denver) is chartered. The Sisters of Loretto open an academy in Denver. Fort Sedgwick is established near Julesburg. Placer mining operations decline with the exhaustion of the richest deposits. A major silver mine is discovered near Georgetown. The first flood and first grasshopper plague are experienced in Colorado. On March 21, the U.S. Congress passes an enabling act allowing the territory to petition for statehood. Cherry Creek floods Denver on May 20. On July 4, a constitutional convention opens in Golden and drafts a constitution and ordinances. This constitution is rejected by popular vote. Governor Evans holds a council with the Cheyennes at Camp Weld. On June 15, the Indian wars of 1864-65 begin with the Hungate Massacre. The Hungate killings panic Denver. On November 29, the Sand Creek Massacre occurs at Fort Lyon. Trusting Indians are slaughtered. Camp at Laport is flooded by the swollen Cache La Poudre River and is moved to become Fort Collins. Fort Junction and Fort Chambers are created to protect the Boulder area.

1865 - Wells Fargo begins hauling goods and passengers through Colorado. Indian attacks along trails reach their highest intensity. Food is sometimes scarce. Potatoes sell for \$15 a bushel. Fort Morgan is established as a protection against the Indians. Old Julesburg is sacked by the Cheyennes. The proposed constitution of 1864 is revised, approved, and re-submitted to Congress. When Holon Godfrey wins an Indian attack on his stage station, he renames it Fort Wicked.

1866 - John W. Iliff buys the first cattle driven over Goodnight-Loving Trail. On May 3, the U.S. Congress passes a bill allowing Colorado to join the Union, but on May 15, Pres. Andrew Johnson vetoes the bill. Fort Stevens is built in the Huerfano Valley.

1866-1867 - Kit Carson commands Fort Garland.

1867 - Denver is selected as the state capital. Troops freed at the close of the Civil War gradually overcome the hostile Indians. The Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek removes Cheyennes and Arapahos from Colorado. The Colorado Stock Growers Association is founded. Denver is declared "too dead to bury." The Union Pacific decides to build through Wyoming. On Jan. 29, Pres. Johnson again vetoes a proposal to allow Colorado statehood. On Aug. 23, a group successfully reaches the summit of Long's Peak for the first time. Fort Reynolds is built near Pueblo. Fort Lyon is destroyed by flood and moved 20 miles upstream.

1868 - Nathaniel Hill erects Colorado's first smelter at Blackhawk, inaugurating the era of hard-rock mining. The Cheyenne Indians led by Chief Roman Nose are defeated at Beecher Island. The first treaty with the Ute Indians and the U.S. government is completed. The western third of the territory is granted to the Utes. Kit Carson dies at Fort Lyon. Major John Wesley Powell's expedition through Colorado begins.

1869 - Merino sheep are introduced into Colorado. The Battle of Summit Springs is the last Indian-white conflict on the plains. On July 4, the first rodeo with contents, rules, and prizes is held in Deer Trail. The German Colonization Society organizes a number of colony towns in Colorado including Longmont, Platteville, and Fort Collins. *on July 11*

1870 - The Denver & Pacific Railroad is constructed to connect Denver with the Union Pacific Transcontinental Railroad at Cheyenne, Wyoming. The Kansas Pacific Railroad enters Colorado from the Missouri River. Union Colony is established by Horace Greeley and Nathan C. Meeker at Greeley. The state population is 39,864.

1871 - The ice cream soda is created by O.P. Baur in his confectionery in Denver. The first state prison is opened in Cañon City. Colorado Springs is founded by Gen. William J. Palmer and Associates. The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad is built southward from Denver. *Street cars begin operating in Denver.*

1872 - Blackhawk and Central City are connected with Denver by railroad. The Denver & Rio Grande reaches Pueblo. Agricultural settlements are established throughout the South Platte Valley. George Swink produces the first melons in the Arkansas Valley. Del Norte is founded.

1873 - Gold and silver discoveries are made in the San Juan Mountains, attracting miners to southwestern Colorado. The Ute Indians are denied all territory rights, even those lands the federal government promised through treaty. The U.S. Congress demonetizes currency by removing regulations requiring that a certain amount of silver be in minted coins; this has a great effect on Colorado. Fort Collins Agricultural Colony is established. Sterling is founded. William Henry Jackson photographs the Mount of the Holy Cross for the first time.

1874 - Colorado College is founded at Colorado Springs. The legislature appropriates \$15,000 for the University of Colorado at Boulder on the condition that an equal sum is raised by that city. W. H. Jackson of the Hayden Survey Company discovers the ruins of ancient cliff dwellings along canyon walls of the Mancos River. Gunnison is founded. The Utes cede the San Juan mining area to the U.S. The town of Monument is begun by Henry Limback and Charles Adams.

1875 - Lead carbonate ores, rich in silver, are found near the present-day site of Leadville. Grasshoppers plague Colorado. La Junta is founded. The U.S. Congress passes a new enabling act allowing the territory to call a Constitutional Convention. On December 20, the Constitutional Convention of 38 members holds its first meeting.

1876 - On July 1, voters approve the proposed state constitution. On August 1, Colorado becomes a state of the United States 100 years after the United States is formed under a proclamation of Pres. U.S. Grant. It is called the Centennial State. John L. Routt is elected the first governor. John T. O'Keefe writes a famous news story of how he and his family are attacked by rats on Pikes Peak and his daughter is eaten. The story is a lie but is widely circulated.

1877 - The University of Colorado at Boulder starts classes with 2 teachers and 44 students. The Leadville silver boom begins. Horace (HAW) Tabor acquires the Little Pittsburgh, Crysolite, and Matchless mines. Loveland is founded. The State Board of Agriculture is created. The Poagosa Springs Military Reservation is created to protect the Southern Ute Reservation from the Whites.

1878 - The hanging bridge over the Royal Gorge near Cañon City is constructed. Leadville is incorporated. Rich silver strikes of iron,

carbonate, soon make Leadville one of the world's greatest mining camps. The Central City Opera House opens. The first telephones are installed in Denver. The "Royal Gorge War" between the Santa Fe and Rio Grande railroads begins. Alamosa is founded. Nathan Meeker is named a Ute agent at White River.

1879 - Colorado College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts offers its first classes in Fort Collins. Nathan Meeker and several employees are slain in a Ute Indian uprising. The State Historical Society is founded. Major Thornburgh and 13 men are killed in a Ute ambush. A Denver shopkeeper begins selling Columbia bicycles in Denver. (He didn't sell many until he rented a dance hall and offered riding lessons. He also rode around Denver but was arrested for scaring horses.) Fort Flager build near Durango. Fort Defiance settled. *Mormons establish the town of*

1880 - The Denver & Rio Grande lays tracks to Leadville. The great Ute chief Ouray dies. Dry land farming is undertaken extensively in eastern Colorado. The population is 194,327. Miners strike in Leadville. Salida and Durango are created. Denver is the fourth city in the world to adopt electric street lighting. Palmer founds the Colorado Coal and Iron Co. Cantonment on the Uncompahgre (later Fort Crawford) established. The Pagosa Springs Military Reservation moved and renamed Fort Lewis.

1881 - The Ute tribes are removed from western Colorado. Delta and Grand Junction are founded on the former Ute lands. Small quantities of carnotite are mined in western Colorado along with gold. Later, carnotite is used in the discovery of radium. The Prairie Cattle Co. is organized in Britain. On September 5, the Tabor Opera House opens in Denver. On Nov. 6, the toll road over Independence Pass opens.

1882 - Steel is milled in Pueblo from Colorado ores for the first time. Rifle, Akron, Montrose, and Glenwood Springs are founded. The Denver and Rio Grande completes track to Grand Junction. The Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society settles at Cotopaxi. Bob Ford shoots the famous outlaw Jesse James in Creede (April 3).

1883 - The first class graduates from the University of Colorado. The narrow-gauge line of the Denver & Rio Grande is completed from Gunnison to Grand Junction. The first electric lights are installed in Denver. William Pabor inaugurates fruit-growing on the Western Slope.

*town of  
Manderson*

*Feb 9, 1874  
Colorado School  
of Mines born.*

1884 - New Julesburg is founded. Fort Lyon Canal irrigates 120,000 acres. Fifty-nine miners are killed in a coal mine explosion at Crested Butte. Fifty-eight cattle companies are organized in one year--a record.

1885 - The cattle frontier ends. Electric lights first come to Aspen.

1886 - The Denver Union Stockyards are established, becoming the largest receiving market for sheep in the country. There are two million sheep in Colorado. Wray and Lamar are founded.

1887 - On November 1, the first steam locomotive comes to Aspen. Frightened cows do not give milk for several days. The Colorado State Fair begins in Pueblo. Fowler and Springfield are founded. Fort Logan established near Denver (changes name to Fort Lupton in 1889). Fort Narraguinnep established near Dolores. The town of Fort Morgan is founded.

1888 - A band of Ute Indians from Utah under Colorow make the last Indian raid into Colorado. They are defeated and returned to their reservation. Union Colony at Greeley completes the 900,000-acre irrigation project. The Wetherill brothers and Charlie Mason discover Cliff Palace ruins at Mesa Verde.

1889 - Craig and Limon are founded. Reuben Jasper Spaulding patents his flying machine, a contraption with wings and a tail strapped to a man; he could glide off buildings and cliffs. The town of Fort Lupton is founded.

1890 - Passage of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act raises the price of silver to more than \$1.00 per ounce. New rich silver strikes are made along the Rio Grande. Creede, Stasburg, Moffat, Mosca, and Edgewater are founded. The state population is 413,249. On July 4, the cornerstone of the State Capitol at Denver is laid. On October 3, the first building of the State Normal School (now the University of Northern Colorado) at Greeley is occupied. The first transmission of high-voltage alternating current happens in Telluride, when 3,000 volts is transmitted three miles from a water wheel to the King Mine.

1891 - The Pikes Peak Cog Railway is opened. Robert Womack and Winifred Stratton's discoveries open the great gold field of Cripple Creek. The first national forest reserve in the state is set aside. The White River Land Reserve

is established. Westminster, Colbran, and Fletcher are founded. Fort Lewis becomes a school for Indians.

1892 - The Brown Palace Hotel is built in Denver at a cost of \$1,600,000. The first asphalt street is paved in Denver. Dolores is founded.

1893 - Repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act causes the U.S. silver market to collapse, triggering a statewide depression in Colorado. On November 2, Colorado is the second state to give suffrage (the vote) to women. A Pikes Peak climb inspires Katharine Lee Bates to write "America the Beautiful." Henry D. Perky invents the breakfast food shredded wheat in Denver.

1894 - The state capitol building is completed at a cost of \$2,500,000. Russian thistle infests farmlands. A severe drought affects Colorado. Wiggins is founded.

1895 - The one and only bullfight in the U.S. is staged in Gillette, Colorado. The Annual Festival of Mountains and Plains is inaugurated. The ice palace is built in Leadville. Apple production soars in Grand Valley. Palisade is founded.

1896 - The National Guard breaks a miners' strike in Leadville. Holly is founded. The Cripple Creek fire razes the downtown area. Supposedly the heaviest snowfall in the history of the U.S. occurs on April 14 and 15 at Silver Lake near Silverton (95 inches in two days).

1898 - The National Stock Growers Association holds its first annual meeting in Denver. The Salvation Army settles the first colonists at Amity. The first Strawberry Day is held in Glenwood Springs. William R. Kruetzer is hired as the first U.S. forest ranger.

1899 - The first beet sugar refinery is built at Grand Junction. The first automobile comes to Denver. (David W. Brunton, a Denver mining engineer, shipped the car in pieces from Boston. He spent a whole day putting his electric car together and, on May 10, took it for a spin on the streets of Denver. He attracted many crowds.) The Colorado Honey Producers Association is organized. The American Smelting and Refining Co. acquires most western smelters.

1900 - Gold production reaches a peak of more than \$20,000,000 annually at Cripple Creek, the second richest gold camp in the world. The population of the state is 539,700. Cheesman

Dam is constructed. Swink and Manzanola are founded. The Denver Wheel Club (a bicycle club) boasts 25,000 members. Bicycle clubs across the state compete in century rides--pedaling 100 miles in 12 hours or less. Theodore Roosevelt campaigns for the presidency of the U.S. in Victor.

1901 - The District Irrigation Law allows landowners to own water districts. A violent strike occurs at Smuggler and Union mines near Telluride. Dr. F. L. Bartlett of Cañon City puts together an Oldsmobile and then clears Cañon City's main street to give people free rides up and down the street (anyone who dared, that is). Denver County is created from parts of Adams and Arapahoe Counties.

1902 - A constitutional amendment bestows "home-rule" upon towns of 2,000 people or more. A beet sugar refinery is built at Fort Collins. There are 200 automobiles in Denver. David Moffat, Jr., organizes the Denver, Northwestern, and Pacific Railway to cross northwestern Colorado.

1902-1907 - President Theodore Roosevelt creates 14 Colorado forest reserves.

1903-1904 - Mine, mill, and smelter workers strike in many camps for higher wages and better working conditions. At Cripple Creek, the strike results in much property damage and loss of life. None of the workers' demands are met. The Uncompahgre irrigation project, the first federal government reclamation project in Colorado, is authorized. The mining of tungsten begins.

1904 - The National Guard breaks the miners' strike at Victor. Granby and Nucla are founded.

1905 - The Great Western Sugar Company and Holly Sugar companies are founded. The National Western Stock Show begins. The first radio network is put together in Colorado, serving many towns.

1906 - The first coin is minted at the Denver Mint. State florists begin nationwide carnation shipping. On June 29, Mesa Verde National Park is created by Congress. The first 1,000,000-volt electric transmission line, transporting electricity 154 miles, is built at Shoshone, eight miles from Glenwood Springs. Fort Lyon becomes a tuberculosis sanitarium.

1907 - With Ben B. Lindsey as judge, the Denver Juvenile Court opens. Frederick and Keenesburg are founded. Fletcher is renamed Aurora. The Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union is formed.

1908 - The Colorado Museum of Natural History is opened in Denver. The Cañon City prison reforms are initiated. Blanca, Silt, and Gilcrest are founded. On July 7, the Denver Municipal Auditorium, seating 12,500, is completed in time for the Democratic National Convention. On August 1, Colorado Day is first celebrated, marking the 32nd anniversary of the state's admittance to the Union.

1909 - Colorado attains first rank among the states in irrigated area, with almost 3,000,000 acres under irrigation. Western State Teachers College opens at Gunnison. The six-mile Gunnison Irrigation Tunnel opens. Colorado Women's College opens. The first movie western, *The Great Train Robbery*, is made near Marble, Colorado. It premieres on Jan. 29, 1910, at the Princess Theater in Marble. The Colorado Highway Commission is created and will build many roads throughout the state now that the automobile is becoming common.

1910 - The first airplane lands in Denver. The state population is 799,024. Dearfield is founded as a black agricultural colony. Ignacio is founded. The first Kewpie doll is made in Durango by Rose O'Neill. The U.S. Reclamation Service project funnels Gunnison River water through a tunnel under the Vernal Mesa to farms and ranches around Delta and Montrose. Fort Lewis is transformed into Fort Lewis School, an agricultural-vocational high school.

1911 - On June 5, the Colorado state flag is adopted. The first direct telephone link between Denver and New York is completed. Mountain States Telephone Company is formed (now US West). Denver City and Denver County merge. Colorado adopts a primary election law. Major flood strikes southwest Colorado.

1912 - On April 14, Molly Brown sinks with the *Titanic*. She survives. Hog cholera devastates pork production. The Grand Valley irrigation project is completed. Orchard City is founded. The Church of the Immaculate Conception, a Roman Catholic basilica is dedicated in Denver, the vision of an Irish-American priest named Hugh L. McMenamin.

1913 - The first Winter Sports Festival at Hot Sulphur Springs occurs. A state law requires an eight-hour workday in mines, mills, and smelters. The National Veterans of Foreign Wars is formed in Denver. A constitutional amendment allows women to serve on juries in Colorado.

1914 - A strike of coal miners in southern fields is climaxed by the "Battle of Ludlow" near Trinidad on April 20th. Several women and children die during hostilities between miners and the militia. The Ludlow Massacre shocks the nation. Emily Griffith establishes the Opportunity School in Denver. Dinosaur and Walsh are founded.

1915 - On January 12, Rocky Mountain National Park is created by Congress. Workmen's compensation measures are passed. The State Industrial Commission is created. Dinosaur National Monument is created.

1916 - Colorado adopts prohibition. Spencer Penrose drives his automobile to the top of Pike's Peak (the road he built) on July 4.

1917 - Colorado reaches maximum mineral production, earning more than \$80,000,000 for the state and its people. The Council for Defense mobilizes the state's resources for World War I. Climax is founded.

1918 - More than 125,000 Colorado citizens register for the World War I draft. The state attains maximum coal production of 12,500,000 tons. Mexican nationals are imported to meet labor shortages in the sugar beet industry. Commercial lettuce production begins near Buena Vista. The Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. is the first steel company to adopt the 8-hour day for workers.

1919 - President Woodrow Wilson's last public speech is delivered in Pueblo on Sept. 25, the day of his fatal stroke. He urges the world to organize the League of Nations, the forerunner to the United Nations.

1920 - The state population is 939,629. The Colorado Wheat Growers Association is organized. The Denver tramway workers strike. The radio or "wireless" is introduced into Colorado by Dr. W. D. Reynolds, who establishes the first radio station, KLZ, in Denver.

1921 - Pueblo suffers a disastrous flood. Scores are drowned and property losses amount to \$20,000,000. The Colorado Cooperative Lettuce Growers Association is organized.

1922 - The Moffat Tunnel Improvement District is created by the legislature for the construction of a 6.4-mile tunnel under the Continental Divide. This tunnel will provide better rail connections between the eastern and western slopes. The Colorado River Compact is created. The first commercial radio license is issued to KLZ.

1923 - Oil production begins north of Fort Collins. The United Fruit Growers Association is incorporated. Mr. and Mrs. Russell Stover start a candy business in Denver that is now world famous.

1924 - This year is the height of Ku Klux Klan influence in Colorado politics. On April 26, Colorado is the second state to ratify the child labor amendment to the Federal constitution.

1925 - A Federal Reserve branch bank is established in Denver. Adams State Teachers College at Alamosa and junior colleges at Grand Junction and Trinidad open. Construction on the Williams Fork Tunnel begins. On May 31, the first airmail flight out of Denver takes off in a World War I biplane.

1926 - Denver is established as an air-mail post office on the United Air Lines route between Pueblo and Cheyenne. Seventeen sugar beet factories are in operation. Last Chance is founded.

1927 - Helium gas deposits are found near Thatcher. The Moffat Tunnel is completed at a cost of \$18,000,000. Striking coal miners and the National Guard battle near Lafayette. The first talking motion picture, *Don Juan*, is shown in Denver's Aladdin Theater.

1929 - Denver Municipal Airport opens. Construction begins on Trail Ridge Road. Eight guards and five prisoners are killed in a Cañon City riot. Bill Williams pushes a peanut to the top of Pikes Peak in 20 days.

1930 - The Great Depression causes many people in Colorado to be unemployed. The population of the state is 1,035,791.

1932-1938 - Prolonged drought and high winds cause tremendous damage through soil erosion in

southeastern Colorado. The Unemployed Citizens League is organized.

1932 - The Central City Opera House is restored by the Opera House Association. Great Sand Dunes National Monument is created.

1933 - Many people are out of work. The federal government provides jobs through the Work Projects Administration. The Colorado National Monument and Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument are created. The Castlewood Dam in Douglas County breaks after heavy rains. The dam is never rebuilt; Cherry Creek Dam takes its place.

1934 - More than \$3,000,000,000 in gold bullion is transferred from San Francisco and stored in the Denver mint.

1935 - The Dotsero cut-off is completed, placing Denver on a direct transcontinental railroad route through the Moffat Tunnel. The legislature authorizes a monthly old-age pension of \$45. 43,000 Coloradans are employed by the Works Progress Administration. Governor Johnson orders the National Guard to prevent Mexican laborers from entering the state.

1936 - Robert F. Six takes over Continental Airlines, making it one of the larger airlines in the country.

1937 - A technical school and bombing field of the U.S. Army Air Corps is established at Lowry field near Denver. 222,000 acres are returned to the Southern Ute Tribe. On Sept. 6, the Will Rogers Shrine of the Sun is dedicated on Cheyenne Mountain near Colorado Springs. The U.S. Congress authorizes the Colorado-Big Thompson project to bring western water to northeastern Colorado.

1938 - 30,000 acres are returned to Ute Mountain Utes. Construction begins on the Colorado Big Thompson Project. Everette Marshall of La Junta wins the heavyweight wrestling championship. Irene S. Ingham takes office as the first woman district judge in Colorado. Fred Harman's *Red Ryder* comic strip begins running in 750 newspapers. (This comic strip inspired the Daisy Red Ryder air rifle, that sold millions during the 1940s and 1950s.)

1940 - The Colorado population is 1,123,296. Fifteen radio stations serve the state.

1941 - Camp Carson is established south of Colorado Springs. It becomes a permanent fort on Aug. 6, 1954. Coloradans go to war against the Axis powers. Many plants are begun to help create war materials. One of them is the Denver Ordnance Plant, that employs almost 20,000 people. Tourists spend \$61 million in Colorado. The Mancos Reservoir is constructed.

1942 - Amache is established as a relocation camp for Japanese Americans. Camp Hale is established to train ski troops for World War II. Pueblo Ordnance Depot, Buckley Field, Peterson Field, La Junta Army Air Field, Camp Carson, and the Rocky Mountain Arsenal are built. Vanadium mining begins on the Western Slope.

1944 - Denver Municipal Airport is renamed in honor of Mayor Benjamin Stapleton; Louis Ballast invents the cheeseburger at the Denver Drive-In.

1945 - World War II ends. Colorado loses 3,500 soldiers. The Amache relocation camp for Japanese Americans is closed. On March 19, a Japanese incendiary bomb carried across the ocean by helium balloon explodes in Timnath. Several other balloon bombs launched by the Japanese between Nov., 1944 and April, 1945 land in Colorado.

1946 - The Rangely Oil Field produces a great deal of oil. The Denver Federal Center is established. Monarch Airlines (later Frontier Airlines) begins passenger air service with flights from Denver to Durango. Lloyd J. King starts a small meat market in Arvada that becomes the King Soopers grocery chain.

1948-1962 - The Paonia Irrigation Project is constructed.

1948 - Bonny Reservoir is constructed.

1949 - The Aspen Music Festival is founded. Muriel Sibell Wolle, an art professor at the University of Colorado publishes the first book about Colorado ghost towns: *Stampede to Timberline*. The Colorado and Arkansas River compacts is ratified with neighboring states coordinating water conservation and use planning.

1950 - The population is 1,325,089. Uranium is produced for atomic energy projects from Southwest Colorado. Cherry Creek Dam near Denver is completed.

Street cars are retired  
in Denver & rubber-wheeled vehicles take their  
place

1951 - The Denver Botanic Gardens is founded.

1952 - Television first comes to Colorado (Channel 2 in Denver). The Denver-Boulder Turnpike opens.

1953 - Pres. Eisenhower declares parts of the state suffering from drought a disaster area on July 1st.

1954 - On June 24, a site for the Air Force Academy is selected near Colorado Springs. Classes begin for the Academy at Lowry Air Force Base. On Sept. 9, a lab of solar physics is dedicated near Climax by the University of Colorado.

1955 - The Martin-Marietta aerospace firm moves to Littleton.

1956 - The Federal Government authorizes the Upper Colorado River Project, that builds reservoirs, dams, and power plants in Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, and Colorado. Colorado voters increase the term of the governor and other state officials from two to four years. Channel 6 (KRMA) TV, the pioneer public broadcasting and educational station, goes on the air.

1957 - Union Oil Company opens a \$7,000,000 prototype plant to recover oil from shale deposits near Grand Junction. Uranium prospecting near Montrose touches off a land rush.

1958 - The U.S. Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs opens.

1959 - The Colorado Big Thompson system of dams, reservoirs, and tunnels is completed. The first jet airplane service to Colorado begins.

1961 - A police corruption scandal erupts in Denver causing a plan for reform and modernization.

1962-1966 - Earthquakes hit the Denver area. The quakes are determined to be manmade and caused by the Army, that is pumping wastes into the ground at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal.

1962 - Scott Carpenter is honored in Boulder as the first American to orbit the earth in a space craft. The U.S. Congress approves the Frying Pan-Arkansas Project, that collects water west of the Continental Divide and tunnels it to the Eastern Slope.

1965 - A major flood on Cherry Creek does much damage in the Denver area.

1960 - The population is 1,753,947. The National Boy Scout Jamboree is held at the Revere J. Diamond Ranch north of Colorado Springs for 27,000 scouts.

1967 - The Colorado legislature passes the nation's most liberal abortion law.

1969 - After much effort, the Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument is created.

1970 - The population is 2,207,259.

1971 - The Denver Art Museum opens. The White House Conference on Youth is held in Estes Park on April 18th.

1972 - Governor Richard Lamm leads a successful fight against having the 1976 Winter Olympics in Colorado.

1973 - The Rio Blanco Project attempts to use a nuclear blast underground to release natural gas. Many people object, and a constitutional amendment is passed requiring a statewide vote if any other nuclear blasts are planned. The Eisenhower Tunnel is completed on I-70 and opened to traffic on March 8. The Telluride Bluegrass Festival Begins.

1976 - The Colorado Centennial is celebrated all over the state and all year. One of the events is the opening of the reconstructed Bent's Old Fort. A flash flood in the Big Thompson River Canyon kills 145 people.

1977 - The Solar Energy Research Institute is opened near Denver. The Colorado State Museum opens in Denver. A major drought in Colorado affects both farmers and skiers. The U.S. Olympic Committee Headquarters and Training Center opens in Colorado Springs.

1978 - Gen. Daniel "Chappie" James, the first black four-star general, who is stationed at NORAD, retires. Almbeth Caroll of La Junta is Miss Rodeo America. The Denver Center for the Performing Arts opens. "Broncomania" sweeps the state, but the Broncos lose the Super Bowl. The Olympic training grounds open in Colorado Springs.

1980s - Agriculture and mining are in decline. The state's economy is poor.

1980 - The population is 2,888,834. Rachel Noel is the first African-American woman to be elected to a statewide office (the Board of Regents). Twenty million tons of coal are mined in Colorado to fuel electric power plants. A major forest fire destroys over 10,000 acres in the White River National Forest.

1982 - On December 23, a huge snowstorm hits Denver. The 16th Street Mall opens in Denver. The oil shale boom collapses when Exxon announces on May 2nd that it is closing the Colony project.

1983 - Federico Peña is elected the first Hispanic mayor of Denver. John Elway joins the Broncos.

1984 - A major snowstorm and blizzard hits Colorado and many other states. Voters reject using tax money to pay for abortions.

1985 - A flood along the South Platte River does major damage to the Denver area. The Denver Bears become the Denver Zephyrs. When oil prices decline, so does the Colorado economy. Silverado Savings collapses along with many savings and loan institutions. It is said that the taxpayers paid out 1 billion dollars for the Silverado collapse.

1987 - The Broncos lose the Super Bowl to the New York Giants 31-20.

1988 - English becomes the official language of Colorado. The Broncos lose the Super Bowl to Washington 42-10. Denver Nuggets basketball star Alex English scores over 2,000 points in his eight seasons.

1989 - Work begins on the new Denver International Airport. The World Alpine Ski championships are held in Vail.

1990s - The state's economy revives.

1990 - The Colorado Convention Center opens in Denver. The Denver Performing Arts

Complex is completed. Many Colorado soldiers participate in Operation Desert Storm. On November 2, the voters of Colorado approve limited-stakes gambling for three towns: Blackhawk, Central City, and Cripple Creek.

1991 - The University of Colorado football team beats Notre Dame 10-9 and wins the national title in college football. The Buell Theater opens in Denver. Wellington Webb is the first African-American to be elected mayor of Denver. The Cherry Creek Shopping Center opens in Denver. It soon becomes a major tourist attraction. "Phantom of the Opera" plays for more than 250,000 people in the Buell Theater. Denver loses its bid for a \$1 billion United Airlines hub.

1992 - The people of Colorado vote not to give gay people special civil rights. They also vote major limitations on tax increases. A demonstration against the Ku Klux Klan on Martin Luther King Day in Denver turns into a riot.

1993 - Charter schools begin in Colorado. Wade Phillips is named as the Broncos' head coach. The Colorado Rockies baseball team begins their first season. Gangs in Denver dominate the news. The Colorado Legislature works on kids, guns, and crime. Byron White retires from the U.S. Supreme Court. Pope Paul II visits Denver for World Youth Day in August. Construction begins on the new Denver Public Library central building. I-70 is finally built through Glenwood Canyon, completing the Interstate Highway System as originally planned.

1994 - The Denver Nuggets beat the Seattle Supersonics but Lose to the Utah Jazz in the NBA playoffs. Sgt. Ronal E. Shelat is the last student to receive a diploma from a training course at Lowry Air Force Base as it closes. Fourteen professional firefighters die in Canyon Creek Forest Fire near Glenwood Springs (Jul. 16).

1995 - Stapleton Airport closes. Denver International Airport opens amid many delays.

*Sen. Ben Nighthorse Campbell  
switches to the Republican Party.  
Avalanche*



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Time Line Exhibit at the Colorado Historical Museum, December, 1993.

Numerous histories of Colorado.

**Subject Index to Timeline**

# BENT'S FORT

by Enid T. Thompson

*Enid Thompson is a Professor of History at the University of Denver and is a well-known authority on Bent's Old Fort.*

One hundred and fifty years ago, the first permanent building and home was built and inhabited by white Americans in what is now Colorado. The structure looked like and functioned like a fairy tale castle in a dream world; it was, for twenty years, the enchanted and historic capital of a world beyond imagination. It was called Bent's Old Fort, although it had been named Fort William on the Arkansas. It protected, housed, fed, and supplied the people for an area covering hundreds of miles around, and far from other sources or suppliers of the same kind of life.

What kind of land was this fairy tale castle part of, deposited strange as it was in the middle of nowhere?

It was an outpost of the United States, on its very edge with Mexico. The country that it came from, the United States, was a nation of pioneers who had first settled the eastern American coast, and then moved westward a few at a time to gain and tame an ever growing nation. Just after 1800 the nation crossed the Mississippi River, and had a great deal of land to explore and settle. St. Louis was the large city on the western edge of this settled nation.

The first people that settled the new lands were rough, ready, brave explorers and workmen who could not resist seeing what lay over the next hill. When the next hill turned out to be the Rocky Moun-

tains, particularly the Colorado Rockies, they stopped for a while to prepare for the next move. The place many of them stopped was Bent's Fort. When they had been there—or at least the Fort had been there—for twenty years, civilization and the nation had caught up with them.

In 1830 most Americans made their livings on the frontier by trapping furs, trading for furs, and occasionally farming. Most of these Americans had come originally from Northern Europe, and they spoke English. On the far western frontier, however, Spanish and French were very common languages. This was true of St. Louis, and it was even more true of people at Bent's Fort; the Fort was a much more cosmopolitan place than many other spots in the United States.

The Fort was built about 1830 by three partners, who later became well known as Bent, St. Vrain and Company. Charles Bent and Ceran St. Vrain had each grown up in St. Louis, and had become trading partners in Santa Fe in New Mexico. William Bent, a younger brother of Charles, had been a fur trader with the Indians, but about 1830 he joined his brother and entered the partnership. It was William who actually stayed and built the Fort on the Arkansas. St. Vrain mostly stayed in Taos and Santa Fe trading, and Charles freighted the firm's trade goods in long caravans of prairie

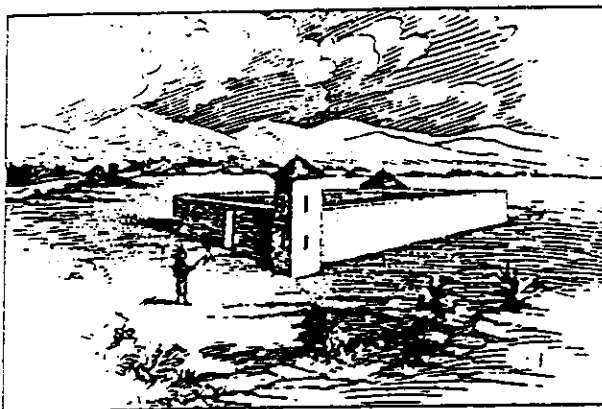


schooners from Independence or Westport, Missouri, to the Fort and then on to Taos and Santa Fe. Before they started the Fort, Charles Bent and St. Vrain had done much freighting and trading with the Indians and in Mexico. William had developed a good trading business with the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians. Besides this, all three men, having been young men well known in St. Louis, and knowing all the right people, could find the money and goods they needed to start a trading business and supply it. After they opened for business, two younger brothers of the Bents joined in the work at the Fort, and a brother of St. Vrain named Marcellin also came to the Fort on the Arkansas.

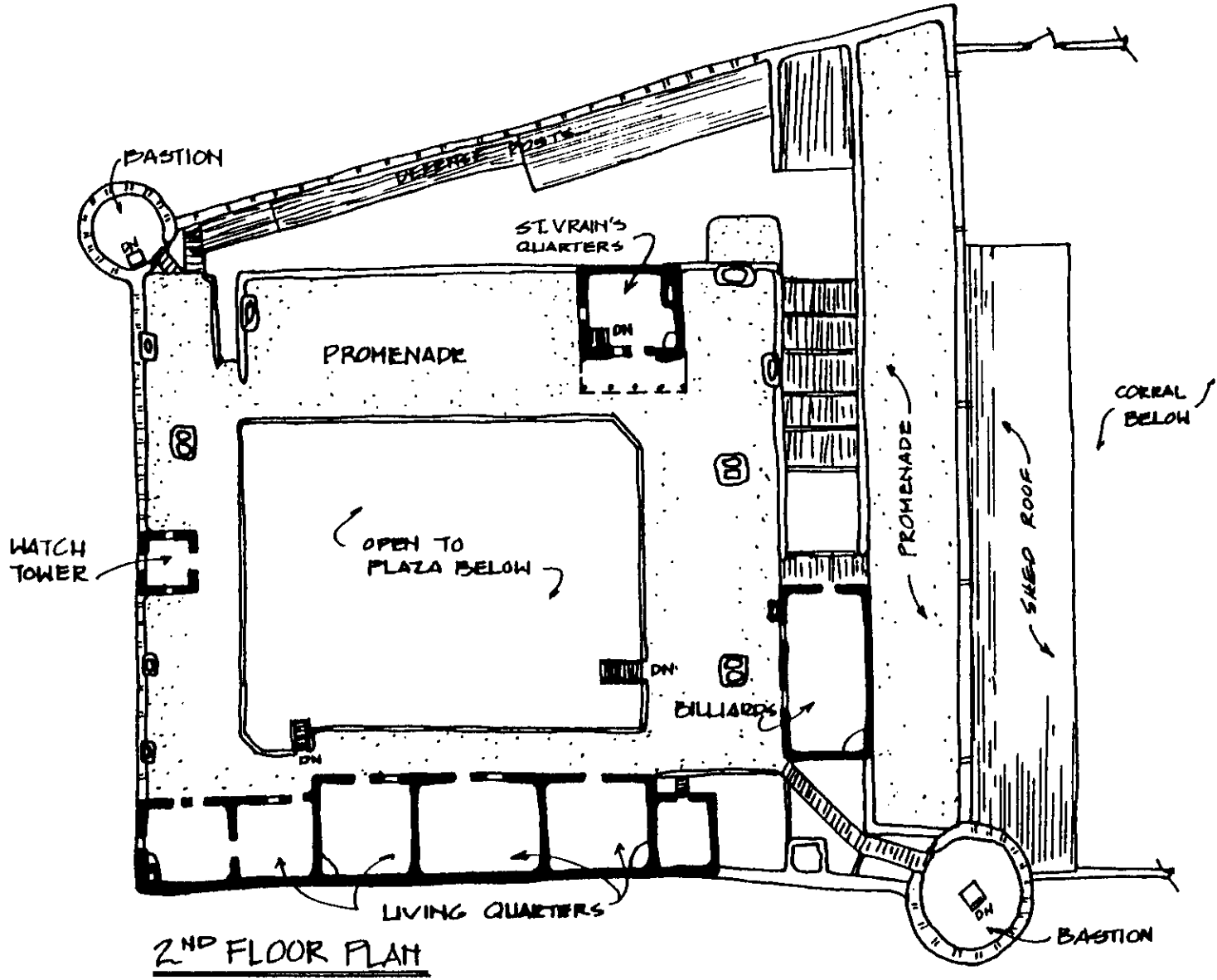
At first the business at Bent's Fort was fur trading, but soon the fur trade became less rewarding for the partnership, and they had to find other means of making the Fort productive. The fur trade was dying because the fur animals were being trapped heavily, and were becoming harder to find, because the gentlemen stopped wearing high beaver hats and were buying silk ones, and because the European fur markets were no longer so anxious for furs from the American west. At the same time, Americans had discovered how useful buffalo robes could be for rugs, coats and bedding. Thus buffalo robes became even more important than furs in the trade with the Indians, and there were fewer free trappers or mountain men trapping for beaver alone. Ultimately the Indian trade for robes and furs and the shipment of these to St. Louis became the chief business of the Fort.

At the same time, Bent's Fort was becoming a very important stopping

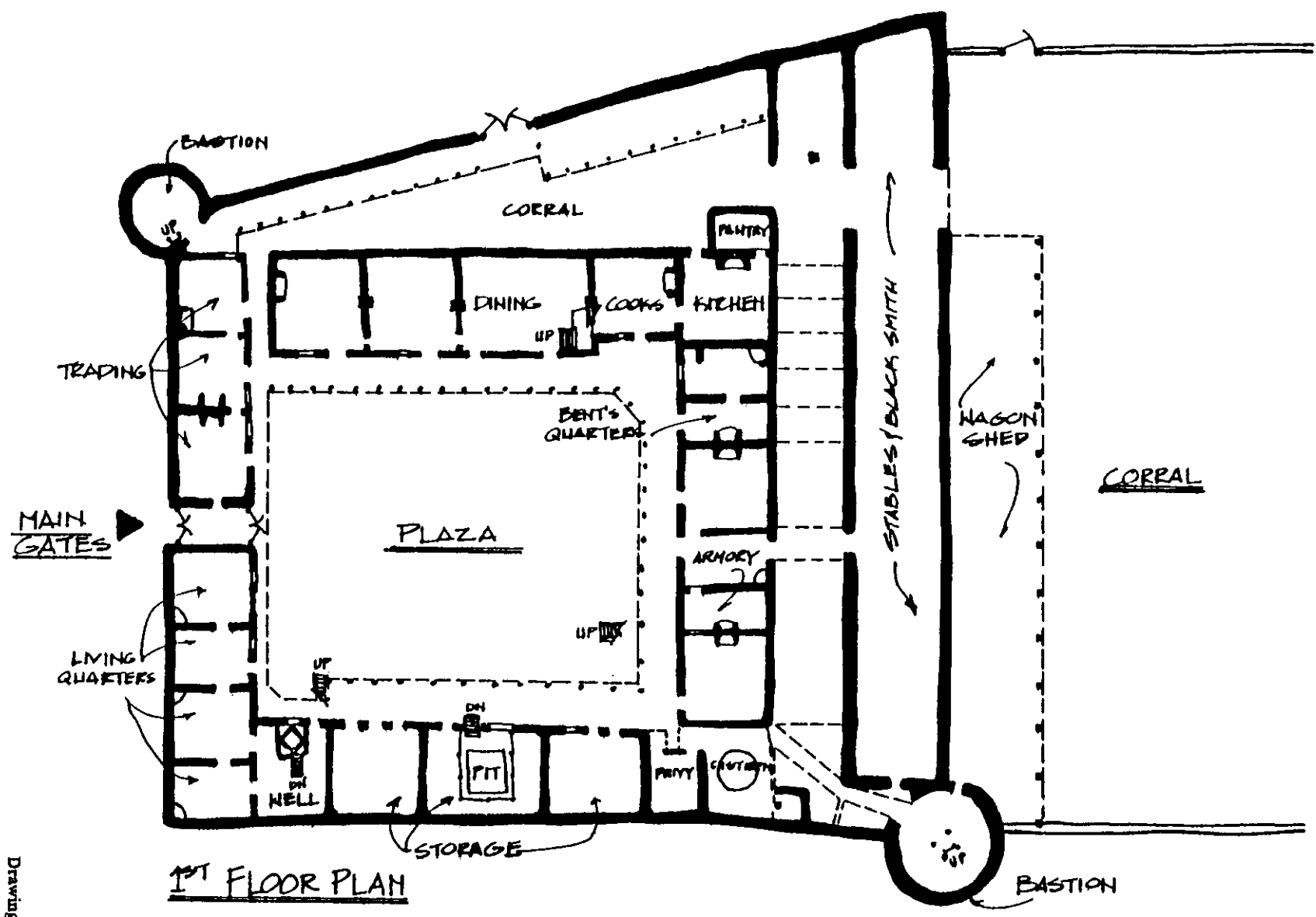
place or way station for everyone crossing to the western edge of the United States; soldiers, explorers, missionaries, travelers who were looking for books to write and other Santa Fe traders found shelter and hospitality there on a scale unavailable anywhere else between Missouri and California, which was still Mexican. Many of these visitors went home and wrote about their visit to Bent's Fort.



The Fort itself was an adobe rectangle about 140 feet by 120 feet, or roughly half the size of a football field. If the surrounding corrals were added to the space, the entire enclosed area was about the size of an entire football field. The walls and rooms, 26 rooms in all, surrounded an inner plaza, in which was a fur press. The lower floor had an overhang, so that there was a covered walkway all around the interior. There were two stories on the north and west walls, and it was possible to walk on the roofs of the overhang to get to these rooms. There were two walled corrals and each of these had a gate and a wagon shed. Round bastions rose above the walls on the northwest and southeast corners, and a watchtower over the iron studded gate into the Fort flew the American flag with 34 stars from sunrise to sunset. Coming to the Fort, after the 900 mile



2ND FLOOR PLAN



1<sup>ST</sup> FLOOR PLAN

Hoyt  
1/2/03

# BENT'S FORT

DRAWINGS BY ROSS HOYT

journey from Missouri, or up from New Mexico, must have seemed like a mirage to weary travelers.

Usually there were about 20 persons housed in the Fort to conduct its business, but at times the crowd grew to as many as 200 persons. All the activities of life to feed, shelter, supply, defend, amuse, heal, educate the people living there could be managed within the walls of the Fort. In its 26 rooms were a kitchen, a dining room, a store, a trade room, a council room, a blacksmith shop, a carpenter shop, a well, a billiard room, powder magazines, and living quarters. At times there was a doctor, and sometimes a tailor. There was always a cook, and a clerk, and often women and children, and even a teacher for the children.

The main gate into the fort was only open from sunrise until sunset, and it was well guarded. Indians, except for family members, did not stay in the Fort overnight. Usually one of the Bent brothers or St. Vrain was present, but if they were all elsewhere there was a manager in charge.

Some of the most important people who lived or worked or created legends at Bent's Fort were the traders, trappers or travelers who were there. This includes such legendary heroes as Kit Carson, Old Bill Williams, Thomas Fitzpatrick, Jim Beckwourth, and Toussaint Charbonneau, the child born on the Louis and Clark expedition to Sacajawea. Francis Parkman traveled west on the Oregon Trail and went back to Boston by way of the Santa Fe Trail to write a book about his journey. Alexander Barclay came to the Fort to be its clerk, tried to domesticate a herd of buffalo while he was there, and later built a

fort almost like Bent's Fort in New Mexico. Such famous Coloradans as Thomas Boggs, Lancaster Lupton, "Uncle Dick Wooton" and even George Simpson who started as a schoolteacher but became a trader, lived and worked at the Fort.

There were women at the Fort all the time. Many of them worked there, like Charlotte the cook, who was famous for her pancakes and pumpkin pies, and the women who plastered the walls and made the candles. There were real Indian princesses, one of whom was married to William Bent; there was a pioneer woman who had been ransomed from the Pawnees, later joined by her young son who had been ransomed from the Comanches. There were women traveling through the Fort—one even wrote a book about her travels, and wives and children of the herders and traders. Life was lively at Bent's Fort, especially after dark when the gate was shut and everyone felt safe and happy.

Probably the most important time in the entire life of the Fort, and which completely disrupted its usual routine of trading, freighting, and resting in its shelter, was the visit of the Army of the West in 1846. The Army, under the command of General Stephen W. Kearny, rested and resupplied at Bent's Fort before it made its bloodless foray into New Mexico and from there into California. When the Army of the West had arrived and occupied New Mexico, and had gone on and fought and won California for the United States at Los Angeles, the United States had become whole. It was very nearly then for the first time the size and shape it is today.

While arriving and resting at Bent's

Fort in 1846 was good for the Army, it ultimately was not so good for Bent's Fort. The Indians were frightened away from their trading area and the Fort by the presence of the soldiers; the buffalo changed their range to find fresh forage and avoid the areas eaten bare by the U. S. cavalry; the trade in hides and furs dwindled, and Indian trading became more difficult. Cholera came into the country with the great number of people passing through. Bent's Fort was no longer proving such a comfortable home and business setting for William Bent.

Brothers Robert and George Bent had both died in the preceding years, and they were buried outside the Fort. Brother Charles was appointed the first Territorial Governor of New Mexico, and was constantly in Santa Fe or Taos. In 1847 he was murdered by a mob at his home in Taos. Soon after this St. Vrain found he no longer wanted to be an Indian and fur trader, he wanted to be a Santa Fe merchant. In 1848 he and the last surviving Bent of Bent, St. Vrain

and Company parted ways. Bent kept the Fort and St. Vrain kept the Taos and Santa Fe stores of the company.

Finally, in the late summer of 1849, William Bent abandoned Fort William, better known as Bent's Old Fort on the Arkansas River. He moved downstream and built a new stone fort; he ranched and traded and lived in the area until his death in 1869, still traveling to St. Louis and still dealing with the Indians and mountain men and cattlemen of the area. He recorded the first cattle brand in Colorado for his ranch on the Picketwire River, and he helped the Army and the Indians as he could. Bent's Old Fort continued standing, but it never again was a place of glory. It served for a while as a stage station, it sheltered immigrants on the trail west, it was used as a corral for cattle. Finally, the last of it was almost lost in a flood of the Arkansas River in 1923.

Nevertheless, while it was in its glory and was William Bent's Old Fort, almost everyone who was making western American history had been through it.



# BREAKFAST CHAMPIONS

by Helena K. Stefanski

Pioneer trappers, surveyors, miners, cowmen moving into and through the unsettled wilderness of Colorado thought up a number of competitive sports just to have themselves a little fun; and for sure, such sports as pony racing, tomahawk throwing, fist fighting or turkey shoots created a nice diversion. But I think flapjack tossing was probably one of the jolliest sports those pioneers thought up. This is how flapjack tossing was played:

When two camping parties met about sundown, they pitched camp near each other in a neighborly manner. The evening of course was spent in friendly news sharing, story telling, singing, dancing around the campfire, etc. But early next morning the cooks were up, building roaring fires, boiling big black pots of coffee, and mixing huge pansfull of flapjack batter (pioneers needed bearish strength and sinew so they didn't worry about cutting down on calories). The cooks now became rivals for the sport.

When it was time for breakfast, the cooks started pouring batter into heavy iron skillets at the same time. It took a strong arm and wrist to hold that skillet over the fire while the flapjack baked, as those skillets had to be sturdy enough to withstand a mule rolling down a mountainside, with the cook's pantry on his back—so you know how heavy those pots and pans had to be. Mules were a cantankerous lot; when they wanted to rid themselves of the pack on their back, would roll down the hill, to see if they could dislodge it.



I suppose that was a form of a sport, but you can't trust mules to be good sports anyway.

When the pancakes were ready to turn, each cook would toss his pancake high in the air, gauging it so that the pancake came down in the immediate vicinity of the rival cook who then caught it in his skillet. Furthermore, the flapjack had to come down cooked-side up. Each camp would be cheering on their cook as all took great pride in such artistry and competition.

The miners crowding into the territory also took up this sport. But because of certain jealousies between the miners and other pioneers, the miners decided to outdo the other camp cooks. They were soon claiming that some of their experienced cooks could toss a flapjack up a cabin chimney, dash out the cabin door, and catch that flapjack right-side-up as it came down from over the roof. Now I have never seen that done so I can't say for sure that it can be done or if it is just another story. But you might try to see if you can do it...You might also take up the camp cook sport of flapjack tossing, as such fascinating traditions should not be allowed to die.

# BROWN'S HOLE

One of the busiest trading points in the history of the West was Brown's Hole. Brown's Hole is in the extreme northwestern corner of Colorado. This Hole or valley, was very pleasant because the mild climate and plenty of grass made it an ideal place for the Indians to get away from winter storms. It was a mountain-walled valley which received only very light snowfall.

William Ashley is the first known white man to visit this area. The park, full of lush valley grass and shining aspen trees, was discovered by Ashley in 1825 when he was looking for a suitable location to hold his fur trading rendezvous. General Ashley was planning to sell supplies for the next season to fur traders and buy the beaver pelts that the mountain men had trapped during the past year's catch. Ashley's men ran the Green River which flowed through the valley. They were in two boats which had been constructed from buffalo hides. This party had been running the rapids and had gone for six days without food. They were desperate and were beginning to wonder if they would ever get out of the canyon. Suddenly the river widened and the mountain walls seemed to part—they were in beautiful Brown's Hole. Ten miles below was a wonderful camping ground where often thousands of Indians wintered. William Ashley knew he had found the perfect spot for his rendezvous. Later this spot was named for a fur trader, Baptiste Brown.

The fur traders' rendezvous was held there every year until 1840 when fur trading slowed down. The trading at

this spot was so extensive that the volume of business was said to have exceeded the trading at Bent's Fort and at Taos. The fair was held in July and men from all walks of life attended. First they wanted to hear the previous year's news from their old friends.



After they welcomed their friends, they traded their beaver pelts for next year's supplies. Then the fun began. Games and feasting were a big part of the rendezvous festival but after they had spent all their money, each mountain man returned to the wilderness of the mountains and began trapping beaver.

During the winter of 1831-32, a trapping party spent the season there and built the first cabins there. Several years later Prewitt Sinclair and others realized this was a good place for a trading post and Ft. Davy Crockett came into existence. However, life was so tough there because of the isolation and the Indians' unwillingness to share their camp that the Fort became known as Fort Misery. Fort Davy Crockett was abandoned in 1840 and was burned to the ground later that year.

## CATTLE RUSTLING

"Rustling" isn't all bad. Rustling means "moving around energetically." It can also mean "to round up." A cowboy might "rustle up some horses," meaning to herd them where he wants them to go. The person in charge of getting a meal together might say, "Let's see what we can rustle up for supper."

But in the West the word "rustle" means stealing cattle, and a "rustler" is a cattle thief.

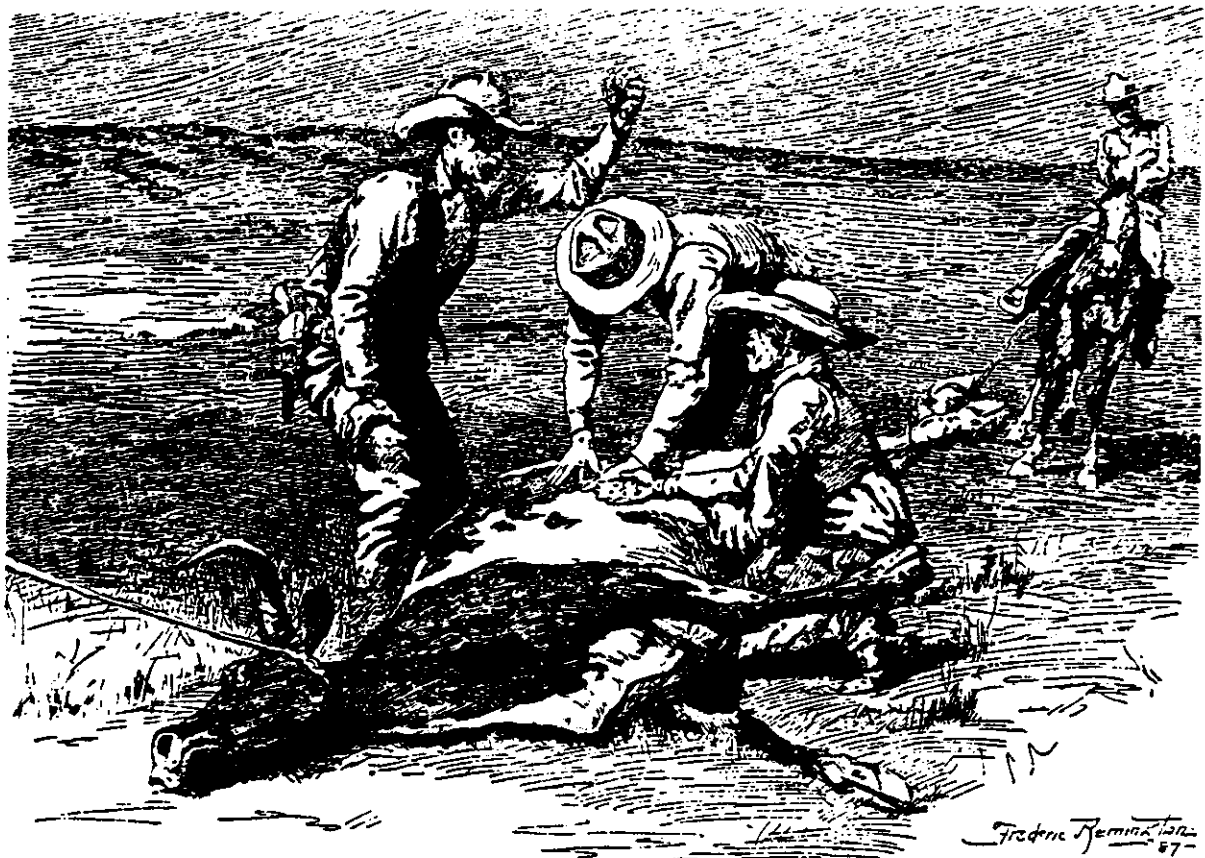
Cattle rustling could start with "rustling up mavericks." A maverick is a calf that hasn't been branded yet. The calf might not have a brand, but he had a mother cow that he depended on for milk. It was difficult to separate the calf from its mother long enough and far enough so they wouldn't get back together again. We can't help but pity the poor calf! A rustler might put sand in the calf's eyes so the animal couldn't see to follow its mother. By the time the poor animal had been driven a distance and forced to find his own food, he had forgotten about his mother.

A rustler was often called a "brand burner." If he had rustled a cow that was already branded, he had to change the brand so that the old brand and the new part he added ("burned") resulted in a completely new brand. The best tool for this was a "running iron," made like a straight poker with a curved end. With the curved end he could make numbers, symbols, curves, and lines.

Finally the "running iron" was made illegal and it was much more difficult to change a cattle brand. But other things could be used instead of a running iron—like a piece of telegraph wire bent into the desired shape, or a cinch ring from the rustler's saddle equipment.

Ranchers joined together to form a Cattle-men's Association to protect themselves from rustlers. Cattle brands had to be registered. So gradually it became more difficult and more dangerous to rustle cattle. The owlhoot cattle rustler was finished!

Today ranchers still have trouble with criminals who steal cattle. Helicopters and huge trucks may be used—but that's another story!







(Reprinted courtesy of Colorado Fever)

## Colorado Sheep Ranching Was Big Business

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by Frances Vigil Wiscamb

In the 40s in southern Colorado, sheep ranching was big business. My Grandfather had a sheep ranch in North Veta which is near Walsenburg. Every summer when it came time to shear the sheep, my sisters and I would go up in to the mountains to cook for the help. There were groups of itinerant workers who would wander from ranch to ranch and help with the shearing. Since I was only about six at the time, what I mostly did was fun and play. The mountain air was brisk and clean and the vastness of the area made it seem like paradise. At night, around a roaring camp fire, my Grandmother would tell me stories about La Llorona, whom she said we could hear crying and lamenting the loss of her child. Many nights I would lay awake certain the La Llorona was going to snatch me out of my bed. Of course, she never did and as I grew older I heard her cry less and less.

After the sheep were sheared, the workers would seek other work and we would return to my Grandfather's ranch. The ranch was located on a river, the only water for miles, and every spring I would help my Grandmother divert the river toward her vegetable and flower gardens. It was here I learned about the healing herbs which were the only medicine we had for a long time. My grandparents never did go to school, so when anything had to be read, it fell to my father or one of the kids to read it. However, living on a ranch, this rarely happened.

It was not unusual in those days for the women to work alongside the men. My Grandmother came from a family where the women were more sheltered and so

never took on the robust appearance of her sisters-in-law. My aunts did do a lot of the hard work and to this day they all have a very healthy appearance.

What I remember most about that time was the beauty of the land and the devotion my Grandmother had to her husband and to the rest of the family. It was truly a fine time.

Goldrush You or Ewe?

The shepards bring their sheep to the high country in the summer. And every summer I practice my spanish!



Como Está usted?



That means-how are ewe in spanish. Gee..... at least I think its a lady sheep!



Bicent 83

# DENVER "FIRSTS" AND A FEW OTHER FASCINATING FACTS

by L. Thomas

(Reprinted courtesy of *Colorado Fever*)

**1859** First overland stage, the Leavenworth and Pikes Peak Express arrives in Denver.



**1860** The first post office and the first city hospital opened.



**1861** President Lincoln appointed William Gilpin the first Territorial Governor.

**1862** First public school.



**1863** From an office at 15th and Market Streets, the first telegraph service was opened connecting Denver to Julesburg.

**1864** Denver's first flood.

**1865** The Bull's Head Corral, Denver's first stockyard, was located near the present Union Station.

**1866** The Denver Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1 was the first volunteer fire department.

**1867** According to one story, six young boys contributed \$1.00 each to order from back east the first football to come to Denver.

**1868** The city park system began with the donation of 2.44 acres at 31st and Curtis Streets.

**1869** In order to produce gas for the street lights, Denver's first utility company was formed.

**1870** The first Denver Pacific train chugged into Denver from Cheyenne.

**1871** The Denver Horse Railroad Company was the first horse car service. A line was constructed from 7th and Larimer Streets to 27th and Champa Streets.



**1872** The Denver City Water Company began delivering the city's first piped water.

**1873** On September 22, the first patient was admitted to Saint Joseph's Hospital. He died one month later of typhoid.

**1874** The first school of embalming in America was located at 1408 Larimer.

**1875** The YMCA opened in Denver.

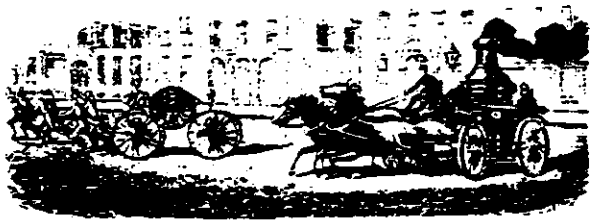
**1876** Colorado became a state.

**1877** The University of Colorado was established.

**1878** Cherry Creek floods.

**1880** The first electric lights were introduced.

1881 Denver Fire Department received their first steam pumper.

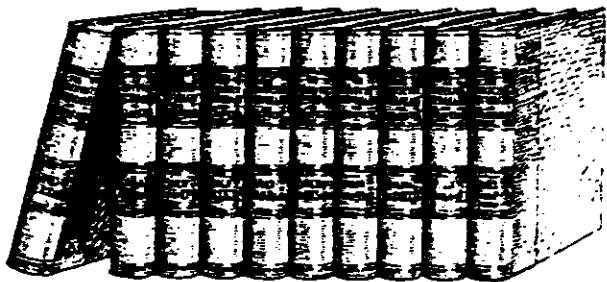


1882 Wyatt Earp and Bat Masterson were seen in local saloons.

1883 Jewel Park opened for horse racing at West Jewell Ave. and South Delaware Street.

1884 Denver National Bank opens at 18th and Larimer Streets.

1885 The Denver Chamber of Commerce began a free library.



1886 Denver joined the Western Baseball League as the Mountaineers.

1887 Colorado's first State Fair.

1888 First electric cable cars.

1889 John C. Phillips was the first Denver Police Officer to give his life in the line of duty. He was shot at 15th and Platte Streets. The case remains unsolved.

1890 A large crowd stood in the rain to witness the laying of the cornerstone of the Colorado Capitol Building.

1891 "Denver Mud", a popular cosmetic beauty mask, first appeared.

1892 Opening on August 12, The Brown Palace Hotel was one of the first buildings in America to be fireproof.

1893 Breakfast food had its beginning in Denver when Henry D. Perky made shredded wheat in his restaurant.

1894 During the City Hall War, Gatling guns were positioned on 14th Street.

1895 The Gumry Hotel, 1725 Lawrence, burned after a boiler explosion. The boiler room engineer had gone out for a beer.

1896 The Denver Zoo began. The first animal was a bear cub.

1897 The first series of summer plays were presented at the Elitch Theater.

1898 Fourteenth Street viaduct was completed.

1899 The first "locomobile" in Denver was owned by David W. Brunton—a shiny electric Columbia runabout.

Early 1900's First official automobile accident. (1900)

The Rocky Mountain News printed its first comic strip. (1901)

The first automobile license plates in the United States appeared in Denver. They were made of leather. (1908)

Denver Police Department received its first motorized patrol wagon. (1909)

1910's Louis Paulhan accomplishes first manned flight of an airplane in Denver. (1910)

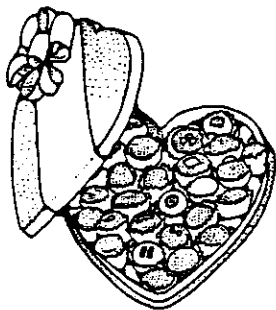
At 5:30 p.m., the first long distance phone call was placed between Denver and New York City. The 2,066 mile call cost \$11.25 for 3 minutes. (1911)

The first parcel post package was sent by Mrs. Anne McNamara, 4717 High Street. The package was mailed to her sister's daughter in Boston for a wedding gift. The package cost 21 cents to mail and contained 2 lbs. of Limburger Cheese. (1913)

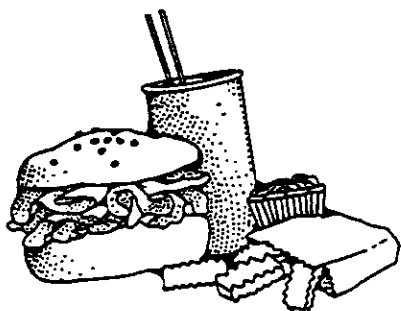
The first outdoor Christmas lights in the United States were put to use by D.D. Sturgeon, 4282 Grove Street. (1919)



**1920s** First radio station on the air. (1922)  
 Mr. and Mrs. Russell Stover began to sell hand-dipped chocolates which they made in their home at 960 Detroit Street. (1923)  
 One of the first theaters especially designed for showing sound pictures, the Aladdin Theater, opened October 28. (1926)  
 First appendix operation performed by W.W. Grant. (1928)  
 The first Sears Store in Colorado opened at 17th and Broadway. (1929)



**1930s** Louis Ballast, owner of the Humpty Dumpty Drive-In, 2776 North Speer, invents and patents the Cheeseburger. (1932)  
 For the first time, the people of Denver could travel by rail to Chicago on the Burlington Zephyr. (1934)  
 United Airlines inaugurated daily DC-3 flights. (1937)  
 Hockey, a relatively new sport to Colorado, was introduced. (1939)



**1940s** Lowry Air Force Base had the world's largest barracks. (1942)  
 Denver's first drive-in theater was an instant success. (1947)  
 Bears Stadium opened in August. (1948)

**1950s** TV Channel 2 sent its first picture out to an anxiously waiting Denver audience. (1952)

Stapleton Airport was the first in the country to have runway lights visible for 100 miles (1953)

The Solar Heated Hot Dog Grill was invented by George Lof. (1955)

First escalators in Denver were installed at THE DENVER. (1959)

**1960s** The Denver Broncos made their first appearance. (1960)

The Beatles performed at Red Rocks. (1964)

Martin Luther King arrived in Denver for four days of speaking engagements. (1964)

The Tabor Opera House was demolished. (1966)

**1970s** Martin Marietta helped design SKYLAB, the nation's first space station. (1973)

Gold Star Sausage set a world record with a 359 foot hot dog. (1976)

Mark Hamill, Carrie Fisher, and Hamilton Ford visited Denver to promote their new film STAR WARS. (1977)

Four divers set a world record for playing Monopoly underwater, 24 hours, at Colorado Divers World. (1978)

**1980s** The Rocky Mountain News celebrates the 125th Anniversary of its first issue in 1859.

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What fascinating facts can you add to this list? See if you can find more Denver "Firsts" and add them too!

\*Actual date of events may vary according to source

*Celebrate*  
**125**  
 D E N V E R

## The Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad

By Hazel Lundberg



The South Park from Kenosha Hill

Amtrak is a railroad that goes clear across the United States. It is good to have big railroads that can carry people and freight long distances. But the big railroads aren't nearly as exciting and fun as the little narrow gauge lines that served Colorado when the state was young.

There were many separate railroad companies all over the state. Some were quite short and others covered a fairly long distance. There were several little railroads that wound around Gold Hill west of Boulder; there were several little lines that hauled ore in the Cripple

Creek district—one of them called the "Short Line"; and there were at least three different railroads that chugged up the slopes of the San Juan Mountains around Silverton.

My favorite railroad is the old Denver, South Park and Pacific—probably because of the mountains it traveled over and through and because of the grand scenery a passenger of a hundred years ago could see.

Plans were started in 1872 for this railroad. Former Governor Evans was one of the promoters. Railroads to Gunnison and to Leadville were needed

because of the rich gold and silver mines. Although it took many years, this railroad eventually went to both of these mining centers.

The Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad was the longest narrow gauge system in the state at the height of its activity—355 miles of track.

The railroad started in Denver and went south to where the South Platte River comes out of the mountains; then it went up Platte Canyon, over Kenosha Pass into South Fork (the big park-like area you see today as you travel west on Highway 285 across Kenosha Pass) to Como. Here the railway divided. One branch went north over Boreas Pass and on to Leadville. The other branch wandered through South Park to the upper Arkansas Valley, up Chalk Creek Canyon and on to Gunnison.

Today if you drive to Waterton south of Denver you can see where the railroad started up the canyon. It is a nice place to hike, and a barricade keeping you out now should be down next summer. This area belongs to the Denver Water Department and there are restrictions. If you walk up the canyon (ten miles or so) you can see the beautiful spots where people used to picnic and fish. The best known of these places was a resort at Strontia Springs, about three miles from the upper end of the canyon where there was a hotel. This is the place where a dam was built by the Denver Water Department recently and the remains of the old hotel are now under many feet of water.

At the upper end of Platte Canyon is the old town of South Platte where the North and South Forks of the South Platte River meet. Here the railroad

followed the North Fork, going through the towns of Buffalo, Pine, Bailey, Grant and on over Kenosha Pass. If you have a Colorado map you can follow this route. And today as you drive Highway 285 you can see places near the highway where this old railroad was.

You may have seen the old railroad station which is still standing at the town of Jefferson in South Park. Continuing on west you will see from the highway the town of Como off to the right. The old roundhouse where locomotives were serviced and repaired still stands. Como was an important place on the Denver, South Park and Pacific because this was where the railroad divided.

Today you can drive from Como over Boreas Pass, 11,493 feet high, to Breckenridge and you will see signs of the old railroad along the way. The remains of buildings and railroad ties get fewer each year because of storms and also because people unfortunately carry away "souvenirs".

In the early days of the railroad, a circus train was traveling from Denver over Boreas Pass carrying three cars loaded with tents, performers and animals, including some big elephants. The load was too much for the struggling little locomotive and the train stalled. What to do! The keeper of the elephants had a bright idea. Why not put the big animals to work? So they were unloaded from their car (making the train's load much lighter) and positioned by their trainer so they could push the train. This they did at the trainer's command, and the little circus train climbed to the top of Boreas Pass where the elephants were reloaded and allowed to ride down to Breckenridge.

The road over Boreas Pass today is not a boulevard, but it is a pretty drive and you realize what a lot of work went into building the railroad here a century ago.

From Breckenridge the railroad went south to Wheeler, Kokomo, Climax (where the big molybdenum mine was later) and on to Leadville. With this route through so many rich mining areas you can imagine the tons and tons of ore the trains hauled. And of course there were passenger cars for people to ride in with very elegant dining and sleeping cars.

Meanwhile back in Como the other branch of the Denver, South Park and Pacific is waiting to take us to Gunnison. To get there we follow the sprawling route of the railroad across South Park to Fairplay, over Trout Creek Pass to Buena Vista. Then we go south, with the

Arkansas River beside us, to Nathrop where we take a right turn and go up Chalk Creek Canyon to St. Elmo, a charming old ghost town where people still live today, at least in the summer. Unless you have a 4-wheel drive vehicle this is about as far as you will want to go. But the railroad climbed on up to the old town of Hancock and on to the east portal of the Alpine Tunnel.

The Alpine Tunnel was quite an engineering marvel in its day. It was built for narrow gauge tracks and trains so it didn't have to be as wide as the Moffat Tunnel is. Inside it was braced with 12 by 12 inch redwood timbers, some of which have probably collapsed by now. The tunnel was 1,805 feet long, about a third of a mile. There was no ventilation in the tunnel and the engineers were always concerned that if a locomotive stalled in the tunnel, allow-



Como boasted one of the finest hotels in Colorado along the Denver South Park & Pacific route: The Pacific Hotel.

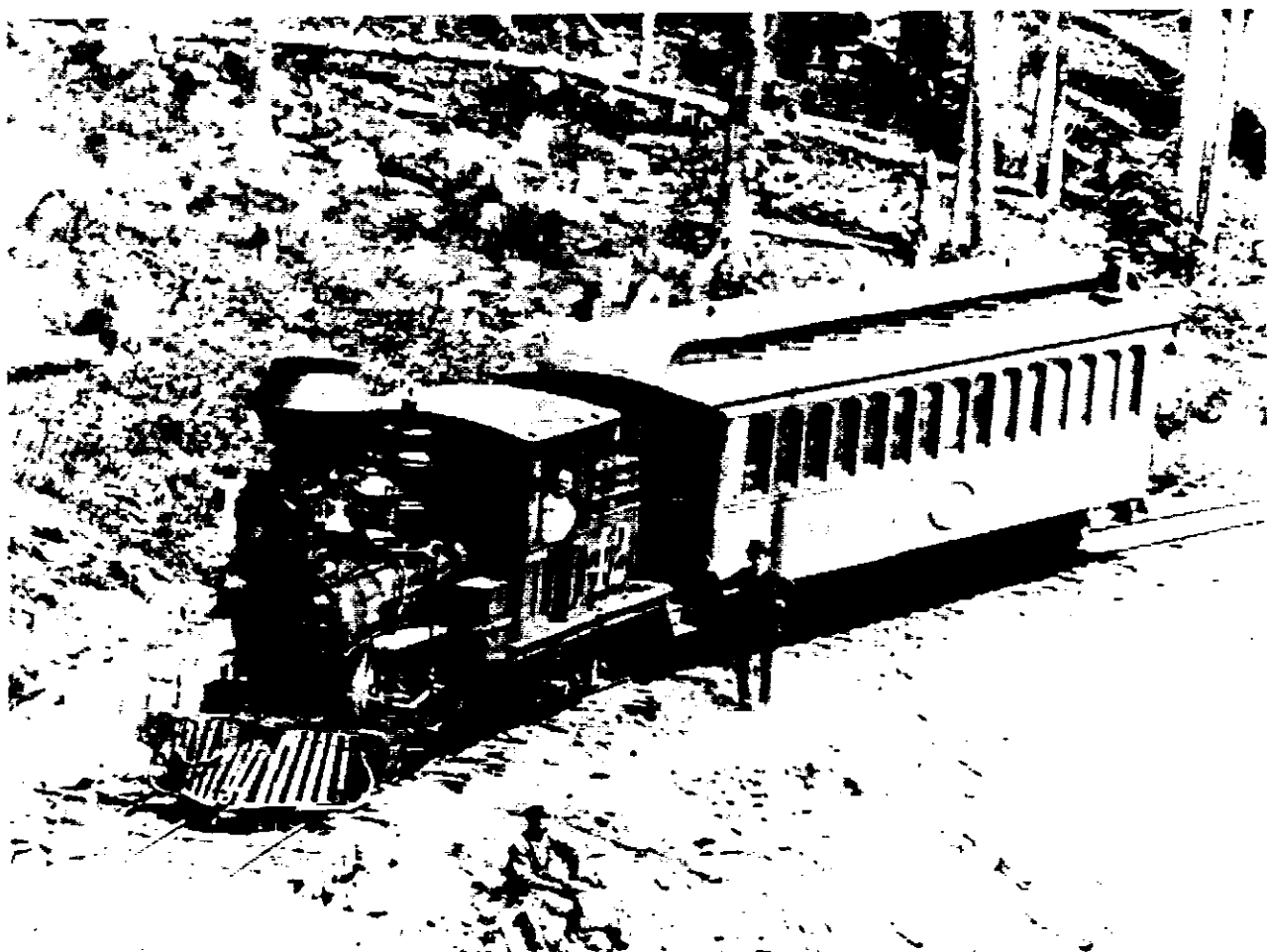
ing engine fumes to build up, the passengers and crew would suffocate. Fortunately this never happened!

To get to the east portal of the Alpine Tunnel today you would have to walk; and once there you can't get through the tunnel. You could hike over the top of Alpine Mountain (over 12,000 feet high) above the tunnel to get to the west portal. Or you can come up on a road from Pitkin from the west. Here you will be on a shelf road which clings precariously to the black mountainside.

Once through the Alpine Tunnel

where winter storms left tons and tons of snow, the Denver, South Park and Pacific trains coasted down the west side of Alpine Mountain to Pitkin and on to Gunnison.

The Denver, South Park and Pacific was mighty important to the mines in the mountains. The rich ore wasn't of much use if it couldn't be hauled away to mills and processed. When the mining activity lessened, the little narrow gauge railroad was no longer needed. Many people were very sad when the railroad closed down in 1937.

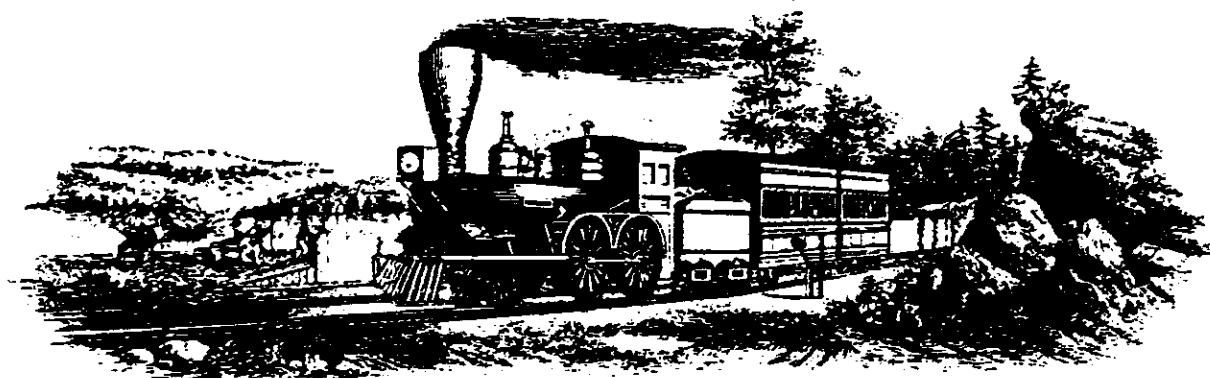


William Henry Jackson captured the Denver South Park & Pacific Railroad descending from the Alpine Tunnel.





## The Durango and Silverton Narrow Gauge Railroad



By Mollie Horvat

“All Aboard” the conductor bellows as the steam powered locomotive begins its daily operation of carrying tourists, backpackers, hikers and fishermen across the remote wilderness area of the San Juan National Forest to the historic mining camp of Silverton. The area the train by-passes is only accessible by railroad, horseback or foot. The train serves Wilderness Guest Ranch and Tall Timber Resort as well as stops at Neeleton and Elk Park. Occasionally, the train stops to or from Silverton to load or unload freight at different points along the route.

As the locomotive leaves scenic Durango, it squeezes through a narrow cut in the rocks and bursts forth into the Animas River canyon. The scenery is nothing but mountains and rushing rivers. After a two-hour lunch stop in Silverton the train whistles alerting passengers to climb aboard for the return trip. Usually the D&SN stops once or twice heading into Durango. The train which offers more service

than ever before, provides three trains a day to Silverton during the summer and also provides daily train rides during the fall and winter months.

Time takes us back now to the birth of Durango, which was established in 1879 by the Denver & Rio Grande Railway. Work began on the line in the fall of 1881 when the railroad arrived in Durango and was completed to the mining town of Silverton in July of 1882. The train was designed to carry mine ores of gold and silver from the San Juan mountains. It has been estimated that over \$300 million in metals rode this route.

During the late 1960's, the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad abandoned the tracks from Antonito, Colorado to Durango thereby cutting Durango off from the rest of the D&RGW system. The only narrow gauge tracks remaining were the 45 miles from Durango to Silverton. Local residents continued to show interest in the train and passenger traffic increased, so the

train continued to run. Also, the Rio Grande wanted the route to continue, so they decided to sell it.

In the past fifteen years, many people came forward offering to buy the line. No one, however, met the standards of the regulatory authorities. Finally, in 1978, a buyer appeared that seemed to have all the qualifications needed to buy the railroad—ready cash, an attitude acceptable to residents of Durango and Silverton and a desire to run the system.

A contract for the railroad was signed in July of 1979. Permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Colorado Public Utilities Commission had to be obtained. Finally, in 1981, Charles E. Bradshaw, Jr. of Orlando, Florida was appointed the new owner of the railroad.

It has been almost ninety-nine years since the Denver & Rio Grande has been gone from Southwest Colorado but the Silverton branch is preserved. It is the only regularly scheduled and regulated steam powered narrow gauge

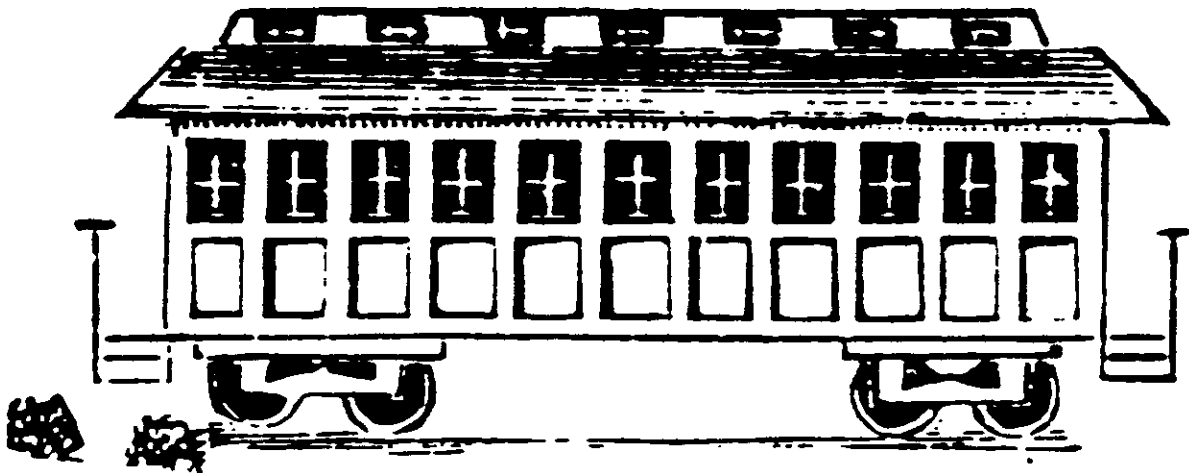
railroad in the United States.

Bradshaw has been making many changes. The first train in 1981 was a double header, the first seen on the line in years. No longer were passengers turned away due to the lack of making advanced reservations. As long as there is equipment to run the train, the system carries on.

Except for Christmas Eve and Christmas Day, there has been a scheduled train on the line daily for over two years.

While narrow gauge railroading has not been the main support of the Colorado transportation system for many years, it is healthy and promises to become even healthier in the San Juan mountains.

If you would like to encounter truly spectacular sights and scenery, visit the Southwestern community of Durango and reserve a seat on this antique wonder. Train schedules and ticket information can be obtained by writing or calling the Durango Chamber of Commerce. Re-live a little history!



## The Early Spanish Settlers in Colorado

by L. Thomas

The first houses built by the Spanish settlers were **jacales**, or log cabins made by setting cottonwood posts upright in the ground and filling the cracks with mud. After a settlement became established, adobe houses were built because they offered better protection from both the weather and the Indians. When the adobe homes were built, they were made into **plazas**, **plazuelas**, and **corrilleras**.

The Plazas consisted of a series of flat-roofed adobe houses joined together in the shape of a square or rectangle with an opening at each end, or on the sides. The space enclosed by the plaza was called a patio, and in the early days was used as a corral or stockade. When the danger of Indian raids ended, the gates were removed from the openings and the patio was used for games and other activities. Several families lived in the plaza. It was divided into groups of three or more rooms lying side by side with no connecting doors between each group of rooms.

The Plazuelas were the homes of the very rich. They were built in the shape of a square or rectangle, having one opening, thus shutting the family off from the rest of the village. The plazuelas were sometimes part of the plaza and sometimes were built a distance from the plaza.

The Corrillera was sometimes a block long, with the rooms placed side by side instead of one behind the other. The homes were divided in the same manner as in the plaza. A road ran between two corrilleras, but there were

no gates at the ends.

The outside walls of these first homes were very thick—sometimes as much as 16 inches. At first, they were built for protection and later because they were found to make the houses very warm in winter and much cooler in the summer. The roofs were flat with a slight slope for drainage. The windows were small and set high in the wall. The window panes were often made of large sheets of **pergamino**, a parchment made of sheepskin. The doors were made of split logs. Because of the scarcity of lumber, the floors, even in the homes of the wealthy, were of dirt.

In the first homes the main piece of furniture was the bed which was usually a thick wool-filled mattress. During the day the mattress was placed on a **tarima**, or bench made of adobe along the wall of the house. At night the mattress was unrolled and placed on the floor. Rough benches were almost always used, although there were some homemade chairs. There were few tables as lumber was scarce and too expensive.

At meal time the family gathered around the fireplace and sat on the floor on sheepskins. The mother would fill each dish from kettles she had on the fire. The fireplace in the kitchen was used for all cooking except when an oven was needed. For baking, beehive-shaped adobe ovens were built outside the patio. Cupboards made of adobe were built on the wall. The dishes were either hand-made wooden dishes, or clay dishes. Later, of course, they had dishes which

were imported from Denver and Kansas City.

The early settlers were almost entirely self-dependent for clothing. They carded, spun, and wove the wool from their own sheep, and tanned and worked the hides of deer and buffalo which they hunted, and of the cattle, sheep and goats which they raised. The men wore either deer-skin suits or trousers of **jerga**, a coarsely woven, heavy woolen cloth, and shirts of **sabanilla**, also of wool, but finer woven and lighter in weight than the **jerga**. The women's clothes were very simply made, also of **sabanilla**. They wore a **rebozo**, a silk scarf, and a **tapalo**, a shawl made of light wool or silk for summer, and of heavy wool for winter on their heads. Moccasins were worn by both the men and women.

Since their main task was to build homes, education was not of great importance to the earliest settlers. The majority could neither read nor write and they had not found it a handicap. However, as soon as they were settled, they tried to set up schools. Attendance was

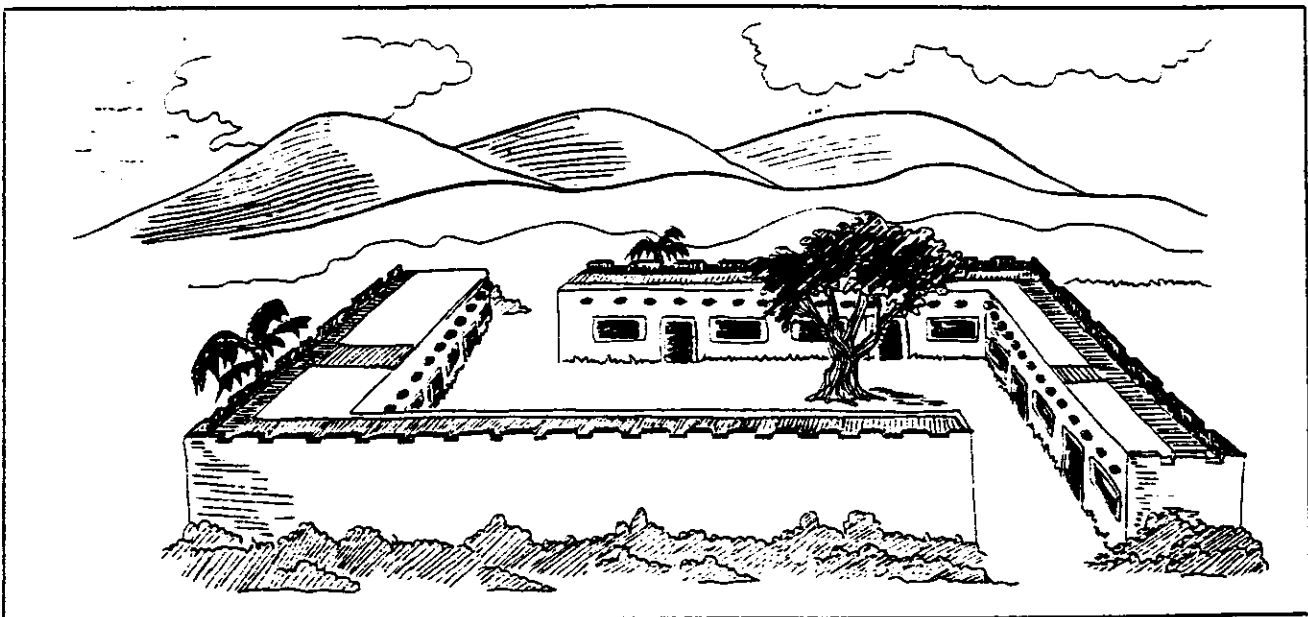
not forced and usually only the younger children attended.

No sooner had a village become established, than the settlers began building a place of worship, which at first was usually a **jacal**.

During the summer and early fall everyone worked early and late and there was little time for leisure activities. However, during the winter the older men gathered daily to chat and tell old tales; while the younger men amused themselves with horse races, foot races, wrestling, and other games. Children amused themselves with many things; spinning tops, sliding on the frozen rivers, snowballing and playing games. There were social gatherings which were usually a meeting of friends around the open fireplace in someone's home during the long winter evenings. Here, they gossiped and told tales of fabulous hidden treasures, of witches and goblins, and of spirits and demons.

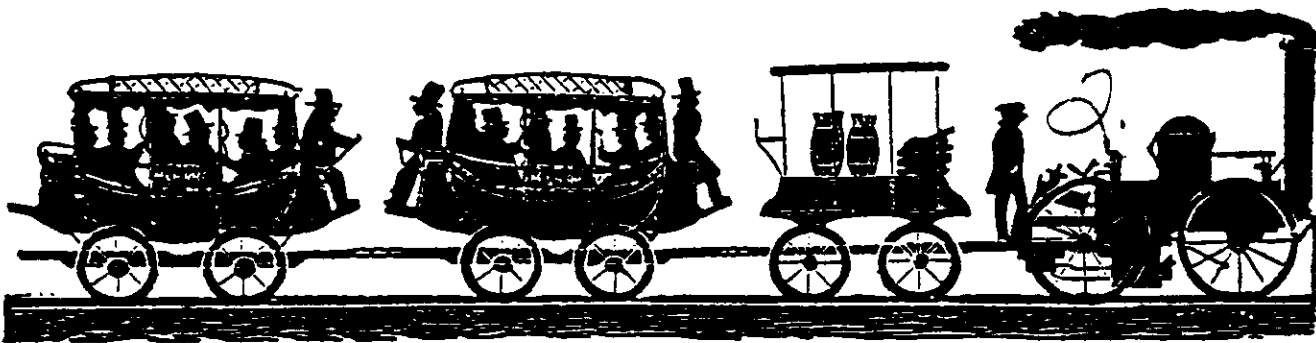
Thus the early Spanish settlers lived, lacking much, but happy and contented with their lives.

Drawing by Jane Kline



# The First Colorado Railroads

Ted S. McKee



It all began with gold, the magic, glittering metal that lured thousands of prospectors to Colorado as early as 1858. The first deposits were discovered in and along streambeds and the gold could easily be recovered by simple methods. Early gold seekers either "panned" the gravel to separate the gold, or used long wooden sluices through which the gravel was washed and the gold screened out. No elaborate machinery was needed and transportation of food and supplies to the mining camps was easily handled by horse and wagon or pack trains. There weren't many people in Colorado in those early days. They usually lived in tents, had no families with them, carried their belongings on their backs. Those who came and went in the mountains traveled by foot or horseback. There was no need

for more elaborate kinds of transportation.

Eventually, the streams gave up all their recoverable gold and miners began looking for the precious metal underground. The first gold bearing rocks were found in 1859 at Gold Hill, west of Boulder, and at Black Hawk near present-day Central City. This hardrock mining called for tunnels and shafts, elaborate machinery and power to run it, many more workers, and larger, permanent towns for the men and their families. Now transportation, or lack of it, was a problem. Horses, wagons and stagecoaches couldn't handle the traffic. The miners needed a railroad!

The first railroad to be incorporated in Colorado was the Clear Creek and Colorado Railroad Company. It received its charter from the state early in 1865,

planning to build from Golden up Clear Creek to Black Hawk, from Golden to Boulder and from Golden to Denver. Among the railroad's officials were William A. H. Loveland and Henry M. Teller. Before construction could be started, the United States Congress, which then controlled railroad building, gave the Central Pacific Railroad of California permission to lay tracks

would have to wait for their railroad.

Loveland and his partners were disappointed but they quickly changed their plans. They made a bargain with the Union Pacific for financial help and planned to build a railroad from Golden north to connect with Union Pacific tracks in Wyoming. The group was anxious to have Golden become the railroad center of Colorado and decided



~ A Railway Station and Train in the 1860's ~

eastward until it met the Union Pacific which was building westbound from Nebraska. Union Pacific had originally planned to run its mainline through Colorado, but now the race to complete this country's first transcontinental railroad was on. The first decision Union Pacific made was to avoid the mountains of Colorado and follow a much easier route through southern Wyoming. Now Colorado and the miners

to bypass Denver. This upset the people of Denver because they wanted the railroad to go through their town. The battle was on! A group of Denver citizens, including Gov. John Evans and Jerome Chaffee, incorporated the Denver Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Co. in November 1867 and set out to convince Union Pacific that a railroad from Denver to Wyoming would be better and more profitable than Love-

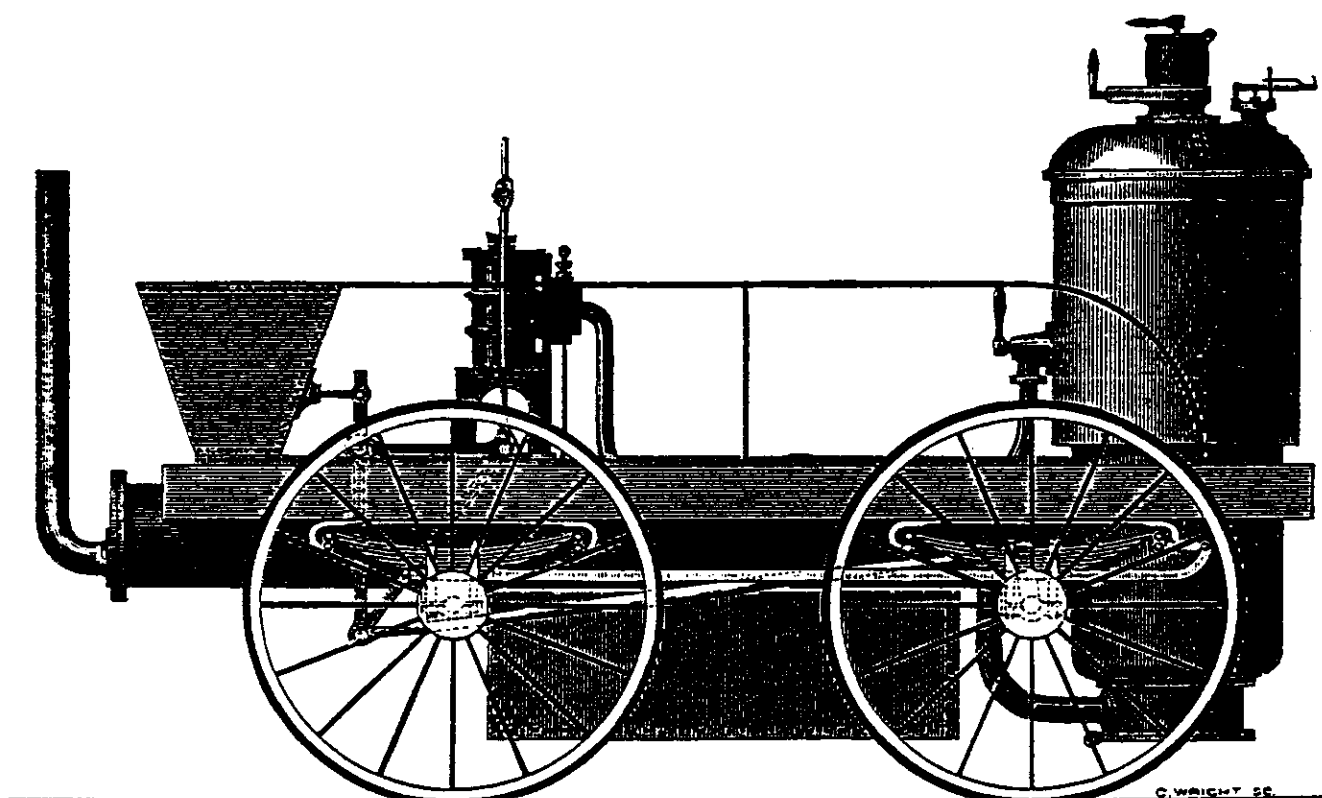
land's line from Golden. The battle went on for months but the Denver group finally won. Construction on the new railroad was slow, and there were some money problems, but at last, on June 22, 1870, the first Denver Pacific train from Wyoming rolled into Denver. The celebration that followed was so great that Denver newspapers ran stories about it for nearly a week.

Less than two months later, the Kansas Pacific Railroad, building from Kansas into eastern Colorado through the towns of Kit Carson and Limon, reached Denver. And again the town

celebrated because now it had rail connections to both the eastern and western United States.

While all this was going on, the Loveland group decided they had better build a railroad somewhere. Their first step was to build a line from Golden to Denver. Trains began operating between the two towns on September 23, 1870.

Now, at last, Colorado had its railroad. And not one but three. The miners would also have their railroad and the coming years would see an explosion of railroad building in Colorado.



LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE "NOVELTY," CONSTRUCTED 1829.

# Folklore of the Colorado Railroads

by David A. Brose

Folklore is a term which represents songs, sayings, customs and beliefs as they are passed on within a family or community. Items of folklore are passed on in a very informal manner. Folklore is often not printed in books, because it is passed on by word of mouth. Trained professionals called folklorists devote their lives to the study of folklore. The things that they study include old cowboy songs, stories called "folk tales," and the music played on instruments such as the banjo. When an item of folklore is in general use by people for many years, it is said to be a tradition. Some traditions which exist in the United States include the singing of "Happy Birthday" on the date of one's birth, the wearing of costumes on Halloween, and the exchange of cards with one's sweetheart on Valentine's Day. Persons with certain occupations share folklore. Cowboys have their special songs, railroad workers have special knowledge which they share, and lumberjacks tell stories about legendary heroes.

When studying items of folklore the folklorist will research a subject in at least two ways. First, they will read all available literature in libraries to gain information which has been printed in

books. Second, they will collect oral histories. Oral history represents the study of a subject by tape recording conversations with a person or several people. By collecting oral histories, the folklorist can gain information which may not be printed in any book, and can be found only in the memories of a few knowledgeable individuals. By comparing oral history with information from books, the folklorist can reach a deeper understanding of a subject.

This short essay will explain certain aspects of railroading in Colorado. In preparing this information about the folklore as practices on the railroads, knowledge from books has been added





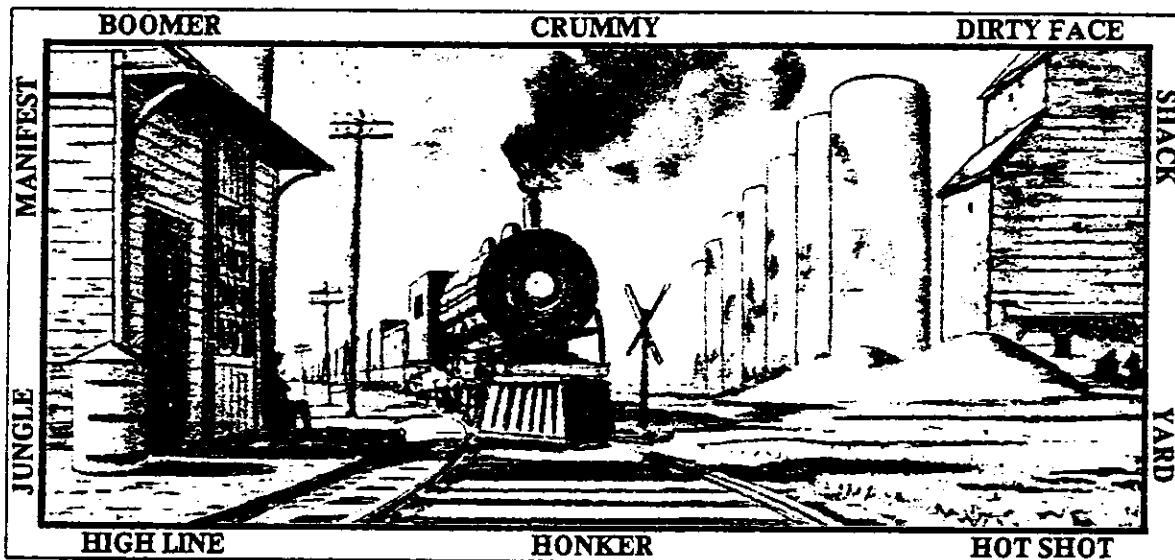
to the collection of oral histories from persons who worked on the railroad.

In the United States there are two kinds of trains, those that carry freight and those that carry passengers. The first trains in Colorado came around 1860. By 1870 Colorado didn't have enough money to build new tracks for the trains. Money was received from investors who were wealthy and had acquired status in Eastern cities such as Boston and New York. In 1873 the United States experienced its first economic depression. This halted the construction of new trains until 1877.

Because much of the landscape in

popular means of travel until the early 1950's. From the 1950's until today, freight trains have outnumbered those carrying people.

Clifton Harris, a 70 year old Afro-American man from Denver, Colorado worked for the railroads on passenger trains between 1945 and 1975. He was an employee of the Pullman company, an outfit which was proud of their workers who labored as cooks and Pullman Porters. Pullman Porters were gentlemen who helped the customers by carrying luggage, collecting tickets and making passengers comfortable. Clifton



Colorado is covered with mountains, the laying of railroad tracks was often a problem. It was not unusual for tracks to be built which covered hundreds of miles, yet connected communities only a few miles apart. From Denver to Leadville, a distance of 75 air miles, the shortest railroad route measured 151 miles. To cover the 24 miles from Crested Butte to Aspen the train was forced to wind through narrow canyons and around sharp curves for 288 miles.

The earliest trains were mostly for passengers. Passenger trains were a

remembers that most passenger trains had about 10 cars. The engine powered the train by burning coal which was converted to steam. Around 1953 most steam powered trains, called locomotives, were traded in for ones which burned gasoline for fuel. Other cars which could be found on passenger trains included coaches for passengers, Pullman Cars, which were private coach cars for very wealthy passengers, and mail cars owned by the United States Postal Service. Each train had an engineer, a conductor, a brakeman, a

fireman, a switchman to help guide the train, cooks and Pullman Porters.

H. L. Hayes is a 60 year old Anglo-American man who lives in Pueblo, Colorado. Unlike Clifton Harris, who worked on passenger trains, H. L. Hayes was employed on those that carry freight. He went to work for the railroad in 1945 and retired in 1971. Mr. Hayes remembers most freight trains as 100 cars in length, yet they had many less employees than the passenger trains. Each freight train only needs about five employees. These are the conductor, the brakeman, the switchman, the fireman and a second conductor who often rides in the last coach on the train called the caboose.

By collecting oral histories from H. L. Hayes and Clifton Harris items of folklore which cannot be found in books were revealed. Mr. Hayes and Mr. Harris both used many expressions which would only be shared among railroad employees. These are examples of terms which are part of the folklore shared by railroad workers:

**BOOMER:** A traveling railroad man who works for many different train companies in his lifetime. The term was derived from the pioneer days of railroad growth along the new frontiers of the American West. This term was originally applied to men who followed the "boom town" camps.

**CRUMMY:** A slang term for the caboose.

**DIRTY FACE:** Any railroad train powered by steam.

**HIGH LINE:** A very fast freight train.

**HONKER:** A railroad train.

**HOT SHOT:** A fast train, either freight or passenger. Sometimes called a highball run.

**JUNGLE:** A camp for hobos.

**MANIFEST:** A very fast paced freight train which does not stop at any towns along its path because it contains perishable foods or merchandise.

**SHACK:** A brakeman.

**YARD:** The resting place for trains which are not in use.



These terms have been forgotten by all but a few railroad workers who loved the romance of their life with the railroad and who continue to use these phrases for the era of history which they represent.

Today the passenger train is almost non-existent because of modern forms of travel such as the jet airplane and the automobile. Freight trains, still very much in use, may someday be replaced by more efficient and modern means of transportation. By collecting oral histories from living railroad workers such as H. L. Hayes and Clifton Harris, we can gain knowledge about an earlier era of our history. A time when people traveled more for enjoyment, and the speed with which one arrived at a destination was not given the importance it carries today. The folklorist provides a service by researching and publishing information, such as the terms discussed in this essay, so that it will be available in print for study by succeeding generations.

DAVID A. BROSE is Folk Arts Coordinator, Colorado Council on the Arts and Humanities

# FOUR FORTS OF THE SOUTH PLATTE

(Reprinted courtesy of *Colorado Fever*)

by Hazel Lundberg

The first shopping center in Colorado was about 40 miles north of Denver on the banks of the Platte River. There were four stores.

Not much of a shopping center, you say? Well, for 1838 it was really quite remarkable!

The shoppers were Indians. They didn't have money and didn't need any. They shopped by trading hides and furs for such things as knives, blankets, mirrors, rings and tobacco.

The shops were four trading posts, all built along the east side of the South Platte River on a stretch of 15 miles or so. These forts were built at different times and some lasted longer than others, but all four were doing business in 1838.

If you drive north from Denver on Highway 85 (the road to Greeley), you will come first to the place where Fort Lupton stood—a short distance north of the town of Fort Lupton. A Colorado State Historical Society marker on the west side of the highway tells about the fort. The actual site along the river, a short distance to the west, is now private property. There is apparently nothing remaining of this fort.

Continuing on Highway 85 you would come next to Fort Jackson. The exact site is not known and there is no marker. Fort Jackson was in business only two years or so.

Next you would come to Fort Vasquez,

just south of the town of Platteville. You can't miss this fort. It has been reconstructed and there is a museum next to the fort which is located on the median between the northbound and southbound lanes of the highway.

Beyond Platteville is Fort St. Vrain. To reach the site of this fort take Road 40 at the south side of the town of Gilcrest and go west to the Platte River. A granite monument erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution marks the site, which is near to where St. Vrain Creek joins the Platte River. Fort St. Vrain Power Plant is named for this fort and is about a mile and a half southwest of the old fort.

The first of this cluster of forts to be built was Fort Vasquez. It was built by two French traders, Louis Vasquez and Andrew Sublette, in 1835. They used adobe bricks, probably copying the style of Bent's Fort. Adobe had to be made from a certain type of soil in order to stand up through temperature changes and wind, so they probably experimented with the soil in the area. They may have sent for skilled workers from Taos, New Mexico, far to the south.

Adobe bricks used here measured 18 inches by eight and a half inches by three and a half inches. The bricks were placed side by side so that the walls were 18 inches thick. Where the bricks



were laid lengthwise there were two rows so that the walls still came out about 18 inches thick.

The fort was almost square, about 100 feet on all sides. There were lookout towers at two corners. Inside the walls rooms used for storage, cooking, sleeping and trading surrounded a large open space in the middle.

In 1840 Louis Vasquez "shipped" a load of buffalo hides and buffalo tongues to St. Louis, Missouri. A Mackinaw boat was used, a flat bottomed boat with a sharp prow (front) and a square stern, propelled by oars. The trip took 67 days!

The fort was reconstructed in the 1930s as a government project and provided jobs for many unemployed people during the depression. Unfortunately, the adobe walls still standing at that time were completely leveled and the walls built again on a slightly different location. A sort of artificial adobe containing cement was used. So what you see today is a building that looks like a fort, sitting on the median between the lanes of Highway 85. But it is not located exactly

where the original fort was and the rooms inside have not been rebuilt.

After Fort Vasquez was shut down in 1842, the building continued to be used. In the 1860s church services were held here. The Methodist Church had circuit riders who rode from place to place holding services, and Fort Vasquez was a "stop" in 1863. Through the years children played here, hunting for beads and other relics. People met here for picnics. And it was used for a corral by neighboring ranchers.

Today you can visit this fort and learn more about the fur trade business and about the Indians who lived in this area. The museum is open from 10 til 4 daily from June until Labor Day.

Fort Lupton and Fort Jackson were started about the same time, sometime in 1837. Fort Jackson was run by the American Fur Company which had a chain of forts across the United States. Two experienced mountain men, Peter A. Sarpy and Henry Fraeb, ran the business.

There is not a single piece of wood or stone to mark the location of Fort Jack-

son, but there are some interesting records of the business done here. According to an inventory taken in 1838, the trading post had 200 trout fish hooks. Fishing was good in the Platte River then, and the Cheyenne Indians loved trout. They would trade buffalo hides for fish hooks.

Historians think that this fort was made of wood, since the records show so many woodworking tools here. Cottonwood trees growing along the Platte could have been used for logs.

Records from Fort Jackson show that a beaver pelt was worth \$3.56 and a buffalo hide \$3.37. Beaver was becoming less popular as a fur in the East and buffalo hides were increasing in value. However, it was much more difficult to transport buffalo hides because they were so much bigger and heavier. All this plus the competition of the other three forts made it impossible for Fort Jackson to make a profit and the American Fur Company sold the fort to Bent, St. Vrain and Company in 1838. The new owners took over the stock of goods and the fort itself was completely destroyed.

Fort Lupton was started by Lancaster Lupton. He was an army officer who had come west with the Dodge Expedition in 1835. Lupton had a chance to visit Bent's Fort on the Arkansas and must have decided that this was the sort of life he wanted. When the expedition was finished, he resigned from the army and obtained a fur trading license and goods for trading. He set up business a few miles south of Fort Vasquez in 1837. Lupton was an independent trader, not associated with any big fur company.

His trading post was made of adobe and was apparently about the same size as Fort Vasquez, roughly 100 feet square.

Lupton married Thomasina, a daughter of a Cheyenne chief. The Indians may have been more trusting and cooperative because of this.

Fort Lupton seems to have shut down as a trading post in 1844. Lupton moved to a trading post near Pueblo and later went west to California.

Fort St. Vrain was operated by Marcellin St. Vrain, younger brother of Ceran St. Vrain, who worked with the Bents at their fort on the Arkansas River. The Bent brothers had traded in the South Platte area, traveling in wagons up the Trappers Trail. When the Bents decided to make a permanent trading post, they built it exactly half way between Fort Laramie in Wyoming and their fort on the Arkansas, and of course very close to the other three forts along the Platte River. Fort St. Vrain was a little larger than Fort Vasquez, 128 feet by 106 feet, and built of adobe, all in all very similar to Bent's Fort.

As we have seen, the competition of this new fort was too much for Fort Jackson and the Bent-St. Vrain Company bought them out. After Fort Vasquez closed in 1842, only Fort Lupton was left to compete with, and it closed in 1841. Soon after, Fort St. Vrain also closed.

It took the discovery of gold in 1858 and 1859 to bring settlers to this area to stay permanently. In comparison, the number of fur traders was small, but their business was an important chapter in the history of Colorado.



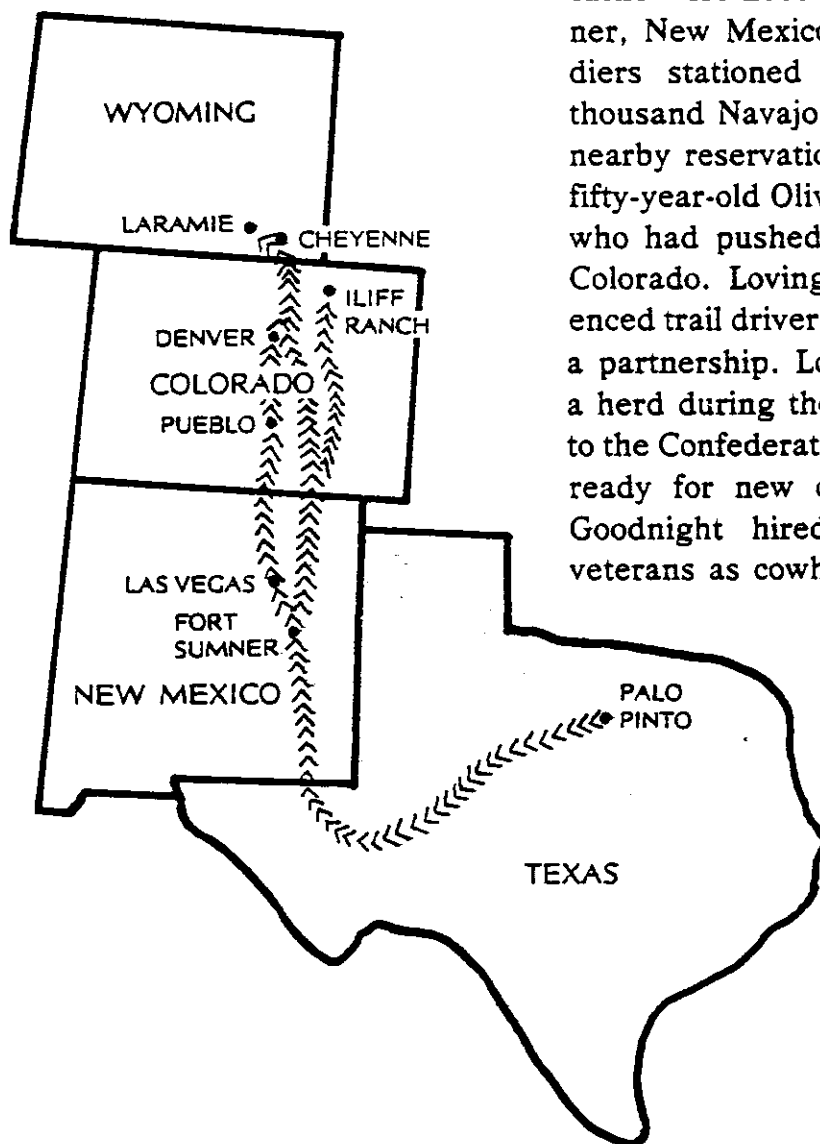
# ● Goodnight-Loving Trail

## Texas to New Mexico and Colorado

“Impossible” they said — no one could drive a herd of cattle between the desolate Palo Pinto County in Texas and New Mexico. Six hundred miles of the most dangerous Indian country in the Southwest lay ahead across the Llano Estacado or the Staked Plains. The Staked Plains was a weird ninety-six mile stretch of waterless plains that was so tough and cruel that even the Indians avoided it. It was hard to believe a herd could cross

it and survive. A longhorn needed water every day and in an emergency it could go two days without water. How much longer could a thirsty steer survive?

But Charles Goodnight knew longhorns and he believed it could be done. Colonel Goodnight had been a cattleman and a Texas Ranger before he joined the Confederate Army. Now it was 1865, the Civil War was over and he had to make a living. Colonel Goodnight had heard that cattle were needed for food at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, not only for the soldiers stationed there but for several thousand Navajo Indians who lived on a nearby reservation. Goodnight talked to fifty-year-old Oliver Loving, a trail driver who had pushed a herd all the way to Colorado. Loving was the most experienced trail driver around and they formed a partnership. Loving had driven many a herd during the Civil War taking beef to the Confederate Army, but now he was ready for new challenges. Loving and Goodnight hired eighteen Civil War veterans as cowhands. Most of the men



were still wearing the only clothes they had, parts of their uniforms. This band went out into the wild scrub of Palo Pinto country and rounded up 2,000 head of unbranded and unowned longhorn cows, steers and calves. It was on this carefully planned trip that Goodnight designed the first chuckwagon ever used. He fixed up a large wagon with water barrels, a kitchen cabinet with drawers for flour, sugar, spices, tinware, and pots with room left over in the back for bedrolls, ropes and whatever else was needed.



Western History Department,  
Denver Public Library

**Charles Goodnight**

The drive started out with Goodnight leading and Loving constantly circling the herd. Sadly the calves could not keep up and at first were put in the chuckwagon. Finally there were too many calves and a decision had to be made — the calves had to be killed. This was hard to do and Goodnight learned never to take a mixed herd over this trail. But the worst was yet to come. When they approached the waterless plains ahead, the men filled all the canteens and water barrels and pushed forward. But the bitter alkali dust choked both the men and the animals. By the end of the second day the cattle refused to rest and bawled all night. The men were bone weary and

Loving and Goodnight suffered with them. Now the cattle were so dehydrated that their ribs were showing and their swollen tongues were sticking out. The cowboys were exhausted listening to the bawling cattle and some sucked buttons they had torn off their clothing to make saliva flow in their mouths.

Still Goodnight forged ahead although he knew of a terrible danger ahead — deadly pools of alkali water that could kill man or animal. Cowboys and cattle alike were dropping on the trail so Goodnight called a halt and told the men he was going for water. He found water ten miles away — the Pecos River — but the river was running twenty feet below the banks. He knew the cattle would smell the water and run wild over the banks and pile up in the river. Goodnight filled his canteens and after reviving himself, he returned to camp where the men listened to his plan as they drank from the canteens of fresh water. Goodnight was to take the stronger cattle ahead and when they sniffed water and began to run like crazy, the lead steers would be kept moving and swimming as the others followed. The riders would keep yelling and moving the cattle along until they had drunk their fill. The plan worked. Then Loving approached with the weaker cattle but many drowned as they plunged into the water and others got into quicksand and could not be rescued. In two days, they lost one hundred head so the total of 500 head perished on the trail. This included the calves and cattle they had lost on the trail. Pushing on the men finally reached Fort Sumner where they received \$12,000 in gold and certificates for their steers.

Soon Goodnight and Loving learned of a good market for beef in the gold camp

areas around Denver. Goodnight and Loving decided to meet again and bring another herd to Colorado. Because of the gold they carried, Goodnight had to ride back to Texas in secret to avoid Indians and robbers. Now Loving drove a herd over Raton pass and scouted a trail to the Arkansas River. This was a part of the old Santa Fe Trail and since the Cheyenne Indians were friendly, he had no trouble getting to Denver where he sold the herd for a good price.

Goodnight left Texas with a herd of steers only. But he ran into bad luck when a line of buffalo stampeded right through his herd and it took Goodnight's men a long time to round up the herd and get going again. Before the dry stretch this time, Goodnight had the cattle eat all the grass and drink all the water they could hold before they started the drive at night. Things went faster this time and by the third afternoon they were at Fort Sumner and Loving was there to meet them. After spending the winter comfortably selling the herd a few head at a time, Goodnight and Loving returned to Texas and bought two thousand cattle. On the trail this time, Comanches attacked twice. Loving was wounded by the Comanches on the trail but managed to escape and was rescued by Mexicans who took him to Fort Sumner. Although Loving's arm was amputated, gangrene had set in and he died.

Goodnight missed his friend and decided to stop his herd in a Colorado canyon with a creek called the Apishipa. Apishipa Canyon was about twenty

miles long and practically inaccessible except at the end. It was lined with box elder trees and the water was full of decaying leaves which smelled terrible — probably why the Utes called it Apishipa or "stinking water". Apishipa is about 40 miles northeast of Trinidad and Goodnight established the first extensive cattle ranch in Southern Colorado there. Goodnight and Loving's son Joe brought in additional cattle — 3,200 — to winter at the ranch and in the spring they all were sold to Denver cattleman John Iliff. Iliff paid forty thousand dollars in gold certificates for the steers.

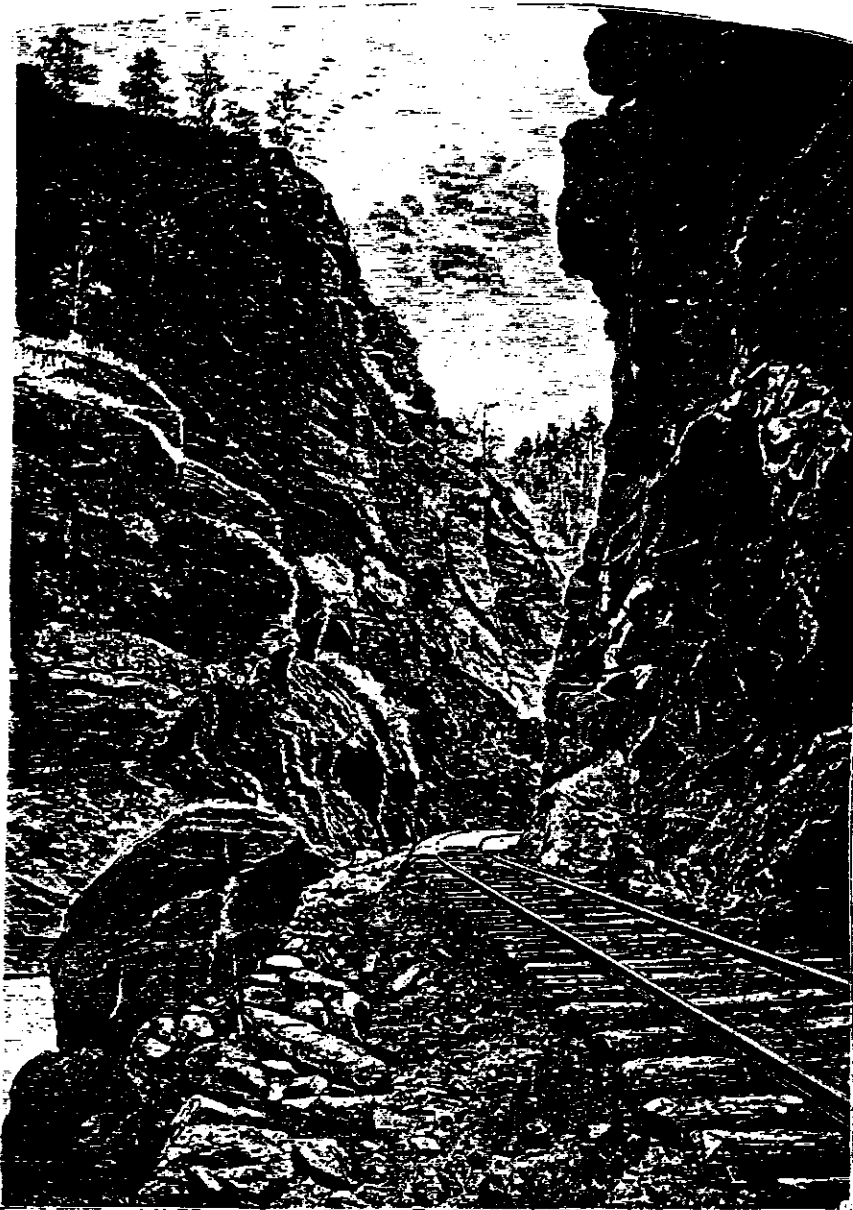
The Loving Trail went up the Pecos from Sumner to Las Vegas, up the Santa Fe Trail to Raton Pass and around the base of the Rockies on to Trinidad, Pueblo, and Denver. Goodnight swung fifty to sixty miles east across the High Plains to keep away from settlements and to shorten the drive. In 1867 he was forced to pay "Uncle Dick" Wootten ten cents an animal to cross the toll stations near Raton Pass. He avoided Raton Pass after this experience and headed up a trail further east instead. Colorado markets welcomed the thirty thousand cattle brought up the trail by Charles Goodnight, and for over twenty years cattle were moved along the Goodnight-Loving Trail to feed the miners and settlers and to stock ranges in Colorado and Wyoming.

Charles Goodnight died at the age of 92 in 1929. He was a man everyone respected, because he made his fortune honestly.

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*First cowboys of the Southwest were Mexican "vaqueros" pronounced bah-kay-roes from which came the American word "buckaroo".*





# Havoc Along The Rails

by  
Nancy Bentley  
and  
Jean Ciavonne

The growth of railroads in Colorado was not without much pain, wreckage and dislocation.

To the Indians the railroad was a disaster. Roman Nose, famed Cheyenne chief, expressed Indians' feelings about railroads at a council near Fort Ellsworth, Kansas, held between General Palmer (founder of Colorado Springs) and Cheyenne chiefs in 1866:

"We will not have the wagons which make a noise (steam engines) in the hunting grounds of the buffalo. If the palefaces come

farther into our land, there will be scalps of your brethren in the wigwams of the Cheyennes. I have spoken."

Even before Roman Nose had spoken, John Gunnison, while charting a central route for a transcontinental rail line, was killed by Indians in 1853.

In 1867, Indians attacked a five-man Union Pacific railroad work crew. Three of the men were killed. Then the Indians waited for the freight train. When the train arrived at the site, the Indians attacked, killing everyone on board

except the conductor. Then they burned the train and everything in it.

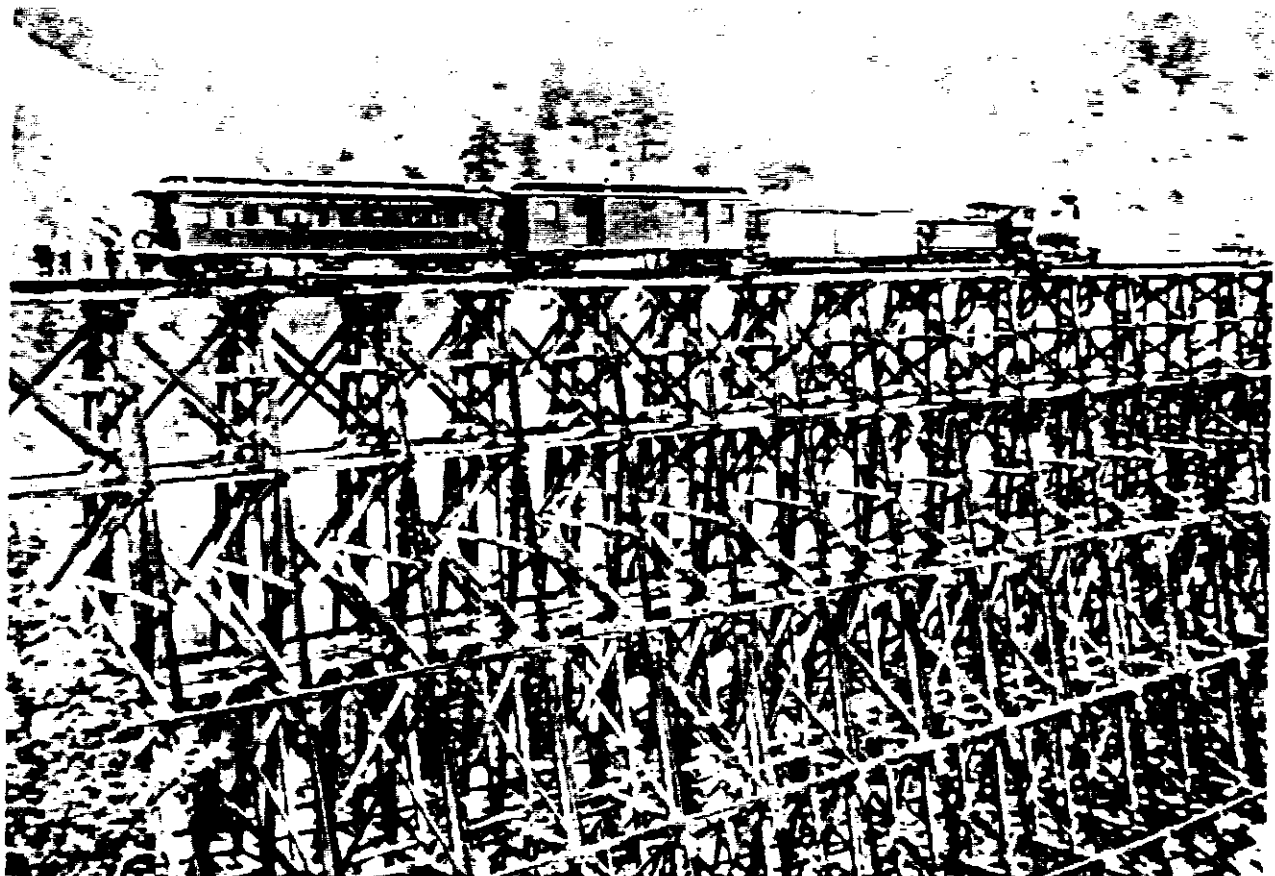
In addition to outright attacks on the trains, Indians frequently tried to derail the Iron Horse by pulling out ties and spikes. Who can blame them? The railroad, with its destruction of their hunting lands and consequent slaughter of the buffalo, was a threat to their whole way of life.

Indians were not the only hazards railroads faced. Trains frequently carried gold and silver bullion from the bustling mines to the big cities along the Front Range. But the ruggedness of the terrain and the narrowness of the mountain passes generally discouraged train robbers and armed gold-seeking marauders. Oftentimes mechanical problems, compounded by steep grades and sharp curves, caused brake failure and derailments.

In 1902, the worst accident in Ute Pass history occurred when a speeding Midland Excursion train hit a broken rail and was thrown from the track killing a prominent Colorado Springs resident and severely injuring several other passengers.

In 1903, when brakes failed, a runaway train above Manitou Springs hurtled down the pass out of control. The engineer and fireman jumped clear of the train, but the conductor and two brakemen in the caboose piled up cushions and bedding to prepare for the ultimate impact. As the train crashed into an empty switch engine at Colorado City, 30 tons of silver and lead bullion and fruit went flying. The three men emerged shaken but unhurt.

A half-mile west of Hartsell, in 1906, at a point called Boyer, a Colorado Midland train crashed head-on into a



freight train. Thomas F. Walsh of Hope Diamond fame was on board. A fireman was killed, and some passengers were injured.

A spectacular wreck on the Engelman Canyon Iron Viaduct occurred in 1909 when a borrowed engine, Burlington #3187, too heavy for the light Midland rail, derailed her tender, spilling several cars onto a photographer's studio below. Happily, the photographer was not in his studio at the time.

In addition to mechanical problems, nature often played havoc with the railroads. Perhaps the worst natural railroad catastrophe in Colorado history happened to an excursion train of the Denver and Rio Grande returning from Denver on Sunday, August 7, 1904. A cloudburst wiped out a county bridge north of Hogan's Gulch (now known as Porter's Draw) 5½ miles north of Pueblo. Wreckage careened downstream and, unbeknownst to those aboard the train, weakened the structure of the railroad bridge, #110-B, near Eden, Colorado. With rain still falling as the train tried to cross the bridge around 8 p.m., it gave way. Of the 162 passengers and employees on board 97 died. Many women and children died as the passengers were swept downstream in the raging torrent. Screams of agony were heard as the train pitched into the angry waters.

Not only did the intrepid railroad men have to deal with nature's cold vise on the crest of the Rocky Mountains, but the wily mountain lion served as another trial for them. During the winter of 1910, the Union Pacific snowshed on Boreas Pass was closed because of the fierce arctic-like conditions. Mountain lions moved into the tunnels

and had to be evicted in the spring!

Falling rocks presented another difficulty for railroads. In 1918, an unidentified locomotive flipped over with no apparent structural damage after hitting a boulder on Ute Pass.

Another flood-related accident occurred in the early summer of 1911 when the Arkansas River was on the rampage. The Salt Lake-San Francisco Express arrived at Pueblo from Denver at 7:50 p.m. Rising water caused the train authorities to tell the passengers they would have an eight to ten-hour holdover at the train station. Many passengers left the train that evening for food and shelter. Of the passengers who stayed on board most were light-hearted and frivolous about the encroaching danger. What had started as mere high water turned to angry



flooding, and one by one the cars were tumbled over. Passengers desperately ran from car to car. By flood's end only the engine was standing upright, and seven people had lost their lives.

Railroads not only affected the life-style of the Native Americans and the animal wildlife, but in subtle ways they affected the native plant populations. From the late 1880's well into the 1900's every Thursday afternoon during the summer the Midland Railroad had a special Wildflower Excursion train. Tourists decked out in their Sunday-best clothes would board the train at Colorado Springs and ride through Ute Pass and South Park to Spinney. The train would stop along the way, and eager tourists would pick armloads of

columbines, Indian paintbrush, pasque flowers, sunflowers, asters, wild iris, penstemon and Mariposa lilies. Laden with nature's beauty, they would happily return to the Springs, having devastated the landscape of all color.

In time this raw enthusiasm was tempered, and people came to respect the fragility of the land and other cultures. A rough and rugged breed, the railroad men symbolized the best and the worst of a nation caught up in the dream of an industrial revolution. Although the railroads were not without their catastrophies and brutal intrusions into nature, in the end they contributed much to communication, transportation and growth of the state.

## WORD PUZZLE

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| E | L | T | S | I | H | W | B | Y | T |
| S | P | U | L | L | M | A | N | E | A |
| T | I | N | G | E | H | J | S | V | M |
| E | L | G | N | U | J | R | O | X | T |
| A | L | L | A | B | O | A | R | D | R |
| M | A | D | S | H | A | C | K | E | A |
| W | O | E | N | R | S | F | W | R | C |
| S | H | O | N | K | E | R | E | A | K |
| C | R | U | M | M | Y | O | R | I | T |
| I | T | R | N | A | C | B | A | L | E |

1. A train warning signal.
2. Early locomotives were powered by\_\_\_\_\_.
3. A railroad workman's slang term for caboose.
4. A brakeman.
5. A hobo camp.
6. Abbreviation for railroad.
7. Today this railroad runs clear across the United States.
8. A railroad train.
9. When a train runs off the track.
10. He decided to make a business of making train travelers comfortable.
11. A conductor's cry.
12. Indian name for railroad.

Find the railroad words hidden in the box and circle them. You may use a letter more than once, but not every letter is used. The words may be found horizontally, diagonally, vertically, frontwards, or backwards. The first one has been done for you. Look for the solution on page 36.

# The History of CATTLE BRANDING

In the days when the West first became a cattleman's country, no barbed-wire fences or paved highways divided the land. The ranges were wide and open. There was nothing to prevent a horse or steer from wandering miles in any direction. Cattlemen had to find some way of distinguishing one man's herd from another's. They soon discovered that the best way to identify a cow was to brand a mark on its hide. Once on, the brand lasted as long as the cow did. There was no way of taking it off. It could be changed, but a brand was a cattleman's mark of ownership, his way of saying, "Hands off. This cow belongs to me."

To make his brands, the American cowboy took the alphabet and changed it around to suit his fancy. He changed the shapes and positions of the letters and often gave them new names. Besides the letters of the alphabet, the cowboy used three other basic sets of symbols. Thus, American brands are based on four different kinds of marks, used alone or in combination. They are:

1. Letters of the alphabet
2. Numbers
3. Lines and circles
4. Pictures

If a person can recognize and name these four different sets of symbols, he can read most American brands easily. Cowboys would use letters of the alphabet in creative ways. When designing a

brand, a cowboy might tip the letters backward or forward. When he did this in a brand design he called it tumbling, toppling, or tilting the letters:

AEHN

A cowboy might also put legs and feet on some letters and make them appear to walk:

AK






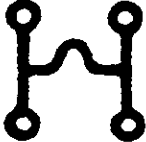










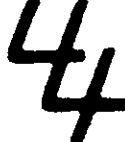


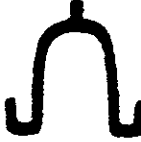




















Sometimes, instead of legs, a cowboy would put wings on the letters. These flying letters would look like this:

Ä H Ö

A cowboy might even use "crazy letters". These are the ones that are upside down, standing on their heads. Crazy letters look like this:

Y T R R F F A

# Famous Brands

|                                                                                     |                                                                                     |                                                                                     |                                                                                      |                                                                                       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    |    |    |    |    |
| B HEART                                                                             | KENO                                                                                | WHANG DOODLE                                                                        | ARROW E                                                                              | M PLUS                                                                                |
|    |    |    |    |    |
| BRIDLE BIT                                                                          | RAFTER DIAMOND                                                                      | BRACKET A                                                                           | CIRCLE DOT                                                                           | COFFEE POT                                                                            |
|    |    |    |    |    |
| ARROWHEAD                                                                           | BOW AND ARROW                                                                       | DIAMOND N                                                                           | 2 TRIANGLE                                                                           | CROSS A                                                                               |
|   |   |   |   |   |
| SWING EASY                                                                          | SIX GUN                                                                             | ARROW J                                                                             | RAIN BARREL                                                                          | SPUR                                                                                  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| RUNNING O                                                                           | CIRCLE 2 BAR                                                                        | ROCKING R                                                                           | TUMBLING A BAR                                                                       | CIRCLE A BAR                                                                          |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| BOX W                                                                               | KEYHOLE                                                                             | COVERED STAR                                                                        | SLASH TRIANGLE                                                                       | LONGHORN                                                                              |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| SNAKE IN MOON                                                                       | BAR W                                                                               | BARBEQUE                                                                            | FOUR D                                                                               | CRESCENT F                                                                            |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| HORSESHOE BAR                                                                       | SEVEN UP                                                                            | HOLE IN BOX                                                                         | ANCHOR                                                                               | BAR 40                                                                                |

Anybody can design a brand, but not everybody can register a brand and make it legal. How do you register a brand? First, and most important of all, a person must own livestock — cows, horses, or sheep — to put the brand on. The next step is to design a brand. Then, you must go to the brand registration office and fill out a brand application. On the brand application, you must tell on what kind of animals you are going to use the brand, and where you are going to put it on the animal: the jaw, neck, shoulder, ribs, hip, thigh; right or left side.

The brand clerk then examines the new design to make sure that it is not like any other brand already registered. Next, he checks to see whether the new brand could easily be changed into someone else's brand.

After a design is approved by the brand clerk it is published in the state cattleman's bulletin. This is done so that any other brand owner may object, if he thinks the new brand is too much like his own. If no one objects, the new brand is accepted and becomes the legal possession of the person in whose name it is registered. In order to keep their brand records up to date, many states require re-registration every ten years. Registered brands can be sold, just like any

other piece of property. And if a brand owner dies, his brand is transferred to his heirs in the same way and with the same legal procedures as are used in handling his other forms of property.

There are several kinds of branding irons. One is a stamp iron. This iron has the brand design worked out in metal (in reverse), which is attached to a long iron handle. To make a complete brand of several different letters, several stamp irons would have to be used. Another type of branding iron is the bar iron. This is simply a narrow piece of iron set at the end of a handle. When used, it makes a bar or slash mark. Another iron, used by honest ranchers and also highly favored by cattle rustlers, is the running iron. This is merely a long iron rod with a curve or hook at one end. The running iron is used like a hot pencil to "draw" a brand on the hide of a calf.

Branding hurts calves, but not as much as one might think. A good job of branding does not require an iron as hot as you would think, and the hot iron is not left on the hide of the animal for very long. The idea is to burn through the hair and into the hide, but not **through** the hide. On a properly done brand, the animal's hair grows over the scar in such a way that the mark is always visible.

From: *Written With Fire*, by Edna Hoffman Evans (New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston 1962)

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**COLORADO HERITAGE**, the Journal of the Colorado Historical Society, 1981, Issue 1, tells about the modern cowboy and the historic cowboy. If you would like to know more about a working cowboy

today or the National Western Stock Show, look for a copy of this Journal. You will find not only terrific information but also numerous photographs.

## HOW COME?

*Where did Colorado's forts get their names? Were they named for the men who built them, or a nearby landmark? In most cases, the answer is NO! Read on to find out 'How Come' Colorado's forts were named what they were.*

— by Elsie Harvey —

When I talked to my young friend Eric about "how come" Colorado's forts were named, he said he thought they should be named for the man who built the fort or maybe for the man who first commanded it. That seemed like a logical reason to me, but when I read up on Colorado's historical forts I discovered that most often they were named for a high-ranking Army officer, usually after the officer had been killed in battle. Most often he had never been in this part of the country.

As you read on to find out how come these forts were named, keep your hand or a marker at the map page so you can locate each fort as you read about it.

The first military fort established in Colorado was Fort Massachusetts in 1852. The Army commander over this area of the United States at that time was Colonel Edwin Vose Sumner. He was from Boston and the fort was probably named in honor of his native state.

In 1858 the fort was moved a short distance south to where Fort Garland now is. Fort Garland in the San Luis Valley was named for Colonel John Garland, another commander of this department of the Army. Fort Garland was close to an Indian trail leading from the Rio Grande Valley to the Arkansas Valley. The fort has been reconstructed and is a State Historical Monument. Fort Garland re-

mained active until 1883 when it was transferred to Fort Lewis.

Fort Lewis was first located where Pagosa Springs is now as a sort of temporary camp in 1878. This was a time when the Ute Indians and the settlers were having considerable trouble over who was in control of this area. A treaty was finally signed and a reservation for the Southern Utes established. Fort Lewis was moved to a location southwest of Durango on the La Plata River right next to the Los Pinos Indian Reservation. The fort remained active until 1891. Later it was used as a branch of the Colorado State Agricultural College (now Colorado State University). William H. Lewis, for whom the fort was named, was an Army officer who had been killed in a battle with the Indians in Kansas.

Two of Colorado's forts are now the location of important towns. Fort Collins, established in 1864, was named for Lieutenant William O. Collins, who was the commanding officer at Fort Laramie in Wyoming. The fort was abandoned in 1867 and the town of Fort Collins grew up at this location.

And Fort Morgan was started in 1865 near the South Platte River. It was on the Overland Trail at a point where travelers going to Denver left the main trail which went on west through Wyoming. The post



was established by Major Christopher A. Morgan. It was abandoned in 1868, but the town of Fort Morgan grew up there.

Fort Reynolds was built in 1867 along the south side of the Arkansas River near where the Huerfano River flows into the Arkansas. This post was active for about seven years. It was named for Major General John F. Reynolds, who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg in 1863.

Also named for an officer killed during the Civil War was Fort Sedgwick, located on the South Platte River near where Julesburg is now. Major General John Sedgwick was killed in 1864. The Overland Trail was nearby and also the Lodgepole Creek Emigrant Route. The fort was located here to protect the people traveling as well as the settlers in the area.

Fort Wise on the Arkansas River wasn't in operation very long. It was started near Bent's New Fort in 1860, and was named for Governor Henry A. Wise of Virginia. In 1862 it was re-named Fort Lyon in honor of General Lyon, who had been killed during the Civil War. The fort was destroyed during a flood in 1867 and moved to the north side of the Arkansas near where the Purgatoire River flows in. Since 1934 the second Fort Lyon has been a Veterans Hospital.

Over on the Western Slope is another fort called at first "Cantonment on the Uncompahgre." Like Fort Lewis to the south, it was established in 1880 to control the problems between the settlers and the Ute Indians. It was later named in honor of Captain Emmet Crawford, who had been killed in Mexico while pursuing Geronimo. The fort was closed down in 1890.

Fort Junction was named for its loca-

tion at the junction of Boulder and St. Vrain creeks east of the town of Longmont. It was built in 1864 as a place of safety for settlers in the area. It was made of sod and measured 100 feet by 300 feet. The fort wasn't needed for very long, but the structure was used by traders and travelers for some time.

The last fort to be established in Colorado in the 1800s was Fort Logan in 1887. By this time, many of the smaller forts were no longer needed or had been abandoned and the Army policy was now to build bigger forts near a railroad center. The State of Colorado provided 640 acres of land (a square mile) for the new fort in an area southwest of Denver. The fort was first called "Camp near the City of Denver." In 1889, it was named Fort Logan, honoring General John A. Logan, who died in 1886. The buildings at the old fort are now used for a mental health center.



FORT MASSACHUSETTS  
First United States Military Post in Colorado

## HOW COME?

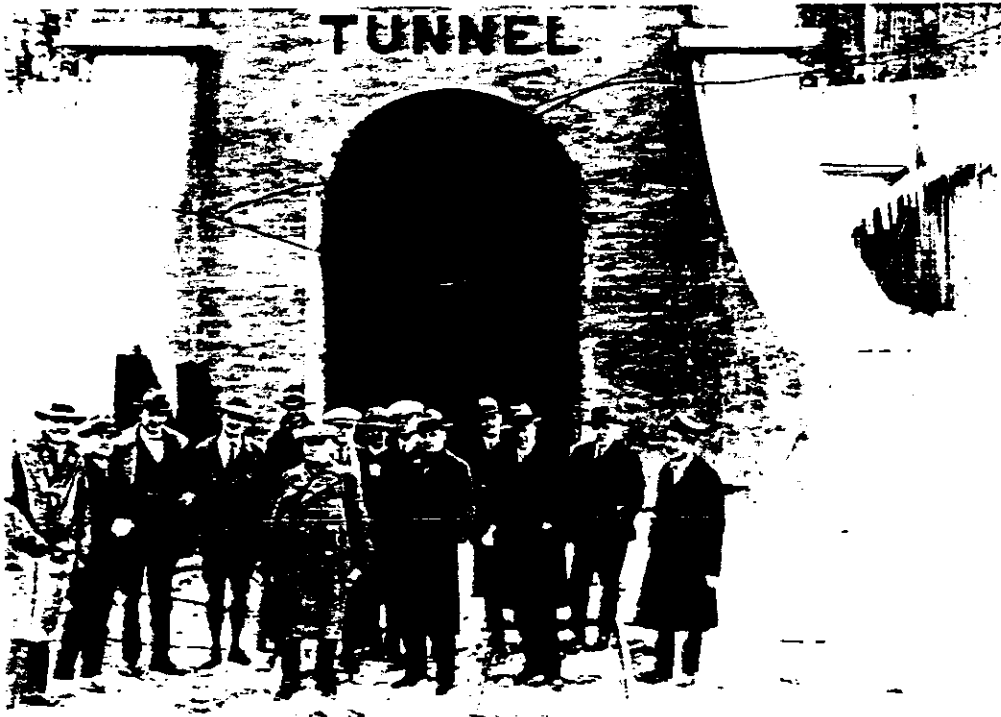
*You are in the back seat of the family car. Your father who is driving has just suggested firmly that you not ask any more how long it will be 'til we get to Buena Vista.*

*You gaze glumly out the window, not really seeing the trees, rocks, steep banks that are flashing by. Slowly you realize that you are following with your eye a little rounded hump that snakes along in the field beside the road. The hump stops at a small stream—and continues on the other side. You lose track of the hump. No, there it is again, but further away up against the background of a bunch of rocks. In and out of the trees that hide your view, the hump comes and goes.*

*This is not a natural bump. There are sometimes rocks piled to hold the grass covered earth in place.*

*What is it? How come it's here?*

— by Elsie Harvey —



Western History Department, Denver Public Library

Even though nearly all Colorado's narrow gauge railroads have been torn up for scrap metal and used railroad ties, we still have plenty of evidence of this important form of transportation. We see old railroad beds from the highway as we travel. In a few cases the road we are driving on is really an old railroad bed, made over into a road for cars.

When a railroad is laid out, the engineers plan the best way possible to get from here to there. In Colorado this often means that one has to go over high mountains or through deep canyons. Locomotives can't haul trains up steep hills, so the route often has to snake back and forth up the side of the mountain, climbing gradually.

One good example of this kind of

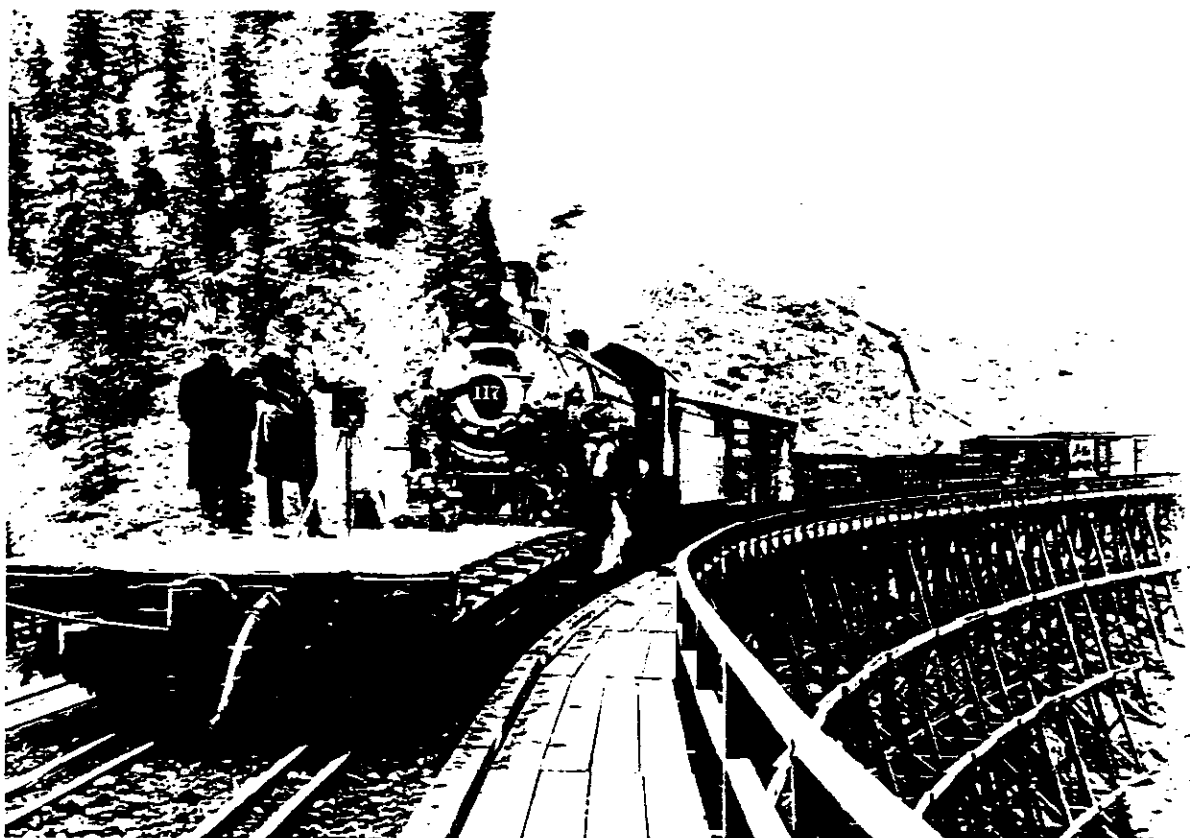
road is the automobile road over Rollins Pass north of Central City. Originally this was the Denver and Salt Lake Railroad route over the mountains before the Moffat Tunnel was built. The railroad people knew when they laid the tracks for the railroad in 1904 that a tunnel would be built later, but they probably didn't think it would be twenty-five years later, 1929, before the tunnel was open for trains. So for these early years the railroad used the route over the mountain called the "Giant's Ladder". From below you can still see the "rungs" of the ladder as the rails (now a road) criss-cross up the mountainside.

After the Moffat Tunnel was built the railroad over the mountain was no longer needed and the tracks were torn up. In 1955 an automobile road was completed, using the same route as the railroad had used. This road is in

Arapahoe National Forest and is really a Forest Service road. The route takes you through three counties; Gilpin, Boulder and Grand. The three counties along with the Forest Service maintain the road.

Today you can drive north from Central City to Rollinsville, turn west to Tolland, see the east portal of the Moffat Tunnel where the railroad now goes, and see this road going up the mountainside. It is not open during winter months.

If you travel the road you will see Yankee Doodle Lake where the route makes an enormous curve, almost around the entire lake. You will continue to climb, going through the Needle's Eye—a straight stretch of shelf road and then a tunnel. At one point on the road before you reach the tunnel you can see light through it—the "needle's eye". Unfortunately this part of the road

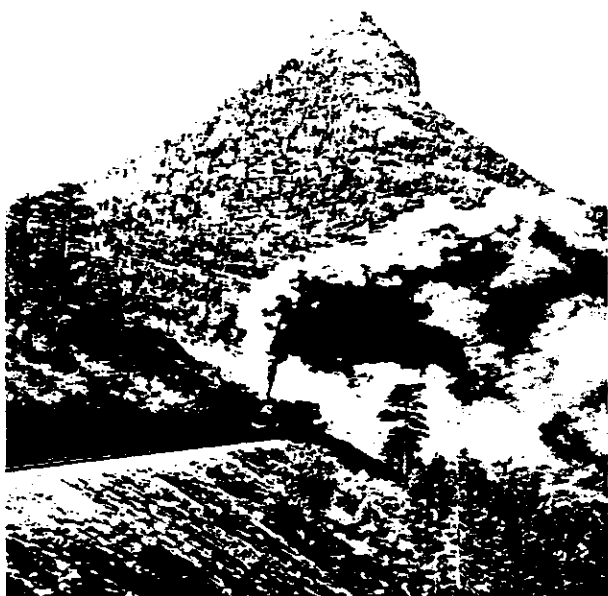


has become too dangerous for travel and a lot of repair work will have to be done before cars can use it again. Check with the Forest Service before starting to drive over the entire road.

After the Needle's Eye there is a bumpy section of the road, taking you over a high trestle, now decked with planks. This part of the road has become very rickety and needs repair also. At the top of the mountain there was a railroad station called Corona. Corona means "crown," and this is the "crown" of the mountain. The mountain pass is sometimes called Corona Pass instead of Rollins Pass. In the winter there can be twenty or thirty feet of snow there. When the railroad over the mountain was running there were long snow sheds leading to a hotel and a big dining room for the railroad passengers and crew.

Over the top of the mountain today as you make your way down the west side to Highway 40, you can see the west portal of the Moffat Tunnel.

This road through Arapahoe National Forest is narrow, bumpy and dusty, but



Western History Department, Denver Public Library

a lot of fun to drive over.

Another fabulous road to drive over is the Gold Camp Road west of Colorado Springs. You can go up North Cheyenne Canyon to where this road begins.

This route to Cripple Creek is on the old railroad bed of the Cripple Creek Short Line which hauled ore from the rich mines around Cripple Creek in the 1890's and later. The road today is about thirty two miles long and has scenery you will never forget. There are tunnels and trestles (now mostly filled in with dirt or ore from old mines) and huge rock formations, the most spectacular called St. Peter's Dome. Climbing to Summit, the highest point on the old railroad route, the narrow gauge track has a 3.8% grade which means that the railroad climbs 3.8 feet in every 100 feet of track. This was one of the steepest railroads in the world.

The Gold Camp Road ends where it joins the highway between Cripple Creek and Victor.

Another road in the Cripple Creek area is the Phantom Canyon Road which goes from Cripple Creek south to Florence. This was a railroad bed also. This canyon has a long history as a route for transportation. First, centuries ago, it was an Indian trail through the mountains. When settlers came to the area, it was a wagon road. Later it was a road for stagecoaches. When Cripple Creek became the center of mining activity and railroads were being built, Phantom Canyon was used for a railroad route.

The early Indian trail and the wagon road followed the canyon floor, sometimes the creek bed itself. The railroad

was built on the walls of the canyon—a “shelf road.” There were several times when locomotives tumbled off the track into the canyon. Cloudbursts would cause washouts and it was an expensive railroad to keep up. Finally in 1912 a huge storm washed out twelve miles of road bed, trestles and bridges, and it was too expensive to rebuild.

But later the route was rebuilt into an automobile road, using the same path the railroad had followed. If you want a very scenic trip, starting and

ending at Colorado Springs, take the Gold Camp Road west to Victor, then the Phantom Canyon Road south to Florence, then west to Canon City and the Royal Gorge. Then take Highway 115 back to Colorado Springs.

If you are lucky, you might find a railroad spike on an old railroad bed. Most of the spikes on these roadbeds are long gone, but the beautiful scenery and the memories of the work done by the little locomotives are still there. Enjoy!

## HOW COME?

*About the time the colonists in the United States were declaring their independence from British rule, a young Spanish friar named Escalante, stationed with his religious order in northern New Mexico, was ordered to plan a route which would lead from Santa Fe to some new Spanish settlements in California. In making this trip, Escalante traveled through southwestern Colorado. Some of the places he named have kept their names down to the present time. Wherever the Spanish explored or settled, they gave beautiful and descriptive names to the rivers, the mountains, the valleys and later to the towns.*

by Elsie Harvey

Utah State  
Historical  
Society



The Sangre de Cristo mountains is a good example of a Spanish place name. If you looked in a Spanish-English dictionary to find the meaning of "sangre" and "Cristo" you would find (and you probably already know) that the phrase means "blood of Christ."

According to an ancient legend, a young priest, Francisco Torres, explored very early in what is now southern Colorado, going into the San Luis Valley and the mountains beyond. The band of Spaniards Torres was with made slaves of some Indians here and made them mine gold. Finally, the Indians revolted and drove the Spaniards out of the mountains and down to the Sand Dunes, where some of the Spaniards escaped.

But Father Torres had been badly

wounded in the struggle and was unable to go further. As he lay dying, he looked up at the mountains to the east. It was September and the high mountains had a coating of snow. As the sun was setting behind the La Garita Hills to the west, the snowy peaks to the east turned first gold and then bright crimson until the whole mountain range became blood red. The young priest sprang to his feet and cried, "Sangre de Cristo! Sangre de Cristo!"

And so the mountain range was named by the priest who sleeps somewhere in its shadow.

Most of the Spanish place names describe so well that it is very clear how something was named. For example, "mesa" means a high plateau and

“verde” means green. If you have been to Mesa Verde, the National Park in southwestern Colorado, you will agree that the name is a good one.

“Blanca” means white. Mount Blanca is often white! Buena (good) Vista (view) makes sense, as does Monte (mountain) Vista (view). Trinidad means trinity—the city of the Holy Trinity.

“Rico” means rich, which describes the area in western Colorado where much valuable gold was mined. “Alamosa” means cottonwoods; “Garita” means gypsy. “Fruita” near Grand Junction was certainly well named, with all the peaches and apples that are grown there.

“Huerfano” means orphan and is the name of a county and a river, but probably the first thing named was the Huerfano Butte, a high rock formation which stands off by itself (an orphan) north of Trinidad.

“Naturita” is a small town on the San Miguel River (another Spanish name!) in southwestern Colorado and

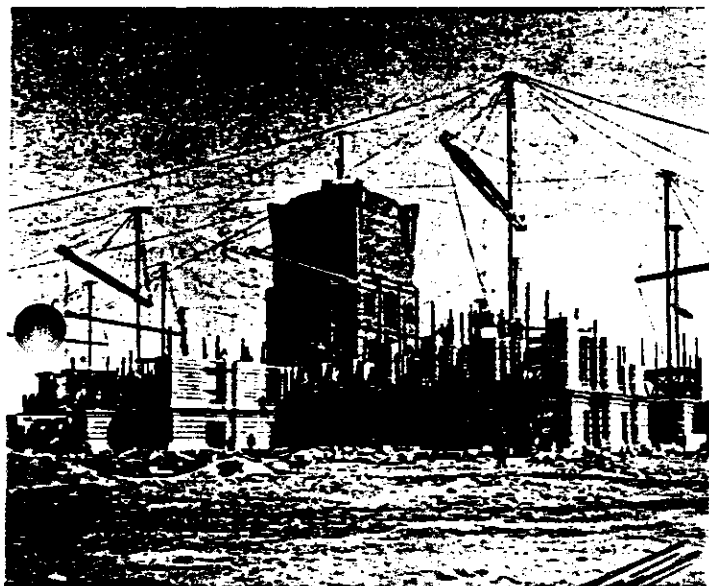
means “little nature” in Spanish. The town with its beautiful green trees and grass is a nice green spot in an area which is mostly rather barren and dry.

Rio Grande del Norte means “big river of the north.” Early maps made before this area was explored show the river as extending far to the north—probably about where Wyoming is now! The town of Del Norte, county seat of Rio Grande County, is named for the river.

These are just a few of the Spanish place names we have in Colorado, mostly in the southern part where there were early Spanish exploration and settlements. Any time you have the opportunity, check the correct Spanish pronunciation with a Spanish-speaking friend and practice saying the word in Spanish. Spanish is a beautiful language and we are lucky to have so many beautiful Spanish names sprinkled over our Colorado map.

## LIVES HERE

(Reprinted courtesy of Colorado Fever)



Photos Western History Department Denver Public Library

Colorado's Capitol building in Denver is a miniature of the United States Capitol in Washington, D.C. It was built as much as possible with Colorado materials. The granite came from a quarry near Gunnison. The steel in the skeleton was produced in Pueblo mills. Fort Collins sandstone is used in the foundation and rare spiderweb marble used for wainscoting was quarried near Beulah. The dome was covered with real Colorado gold.

At the west entrance to the Capitol, the thirteenth step has a plaque on it telling visitors they are now standing one mile above sea level. Denver is often called the "Mile High City".

Getting a Capitol for Colorado was a maze of politics, law actions, and financial delays spread over nearly half a century.

Finally on July 4, 1890 the cornerstone of the present Capitol building was laid.

It is an interesting tradition that when a cornerstone for an important building is laid, small items chosen to be significant to history are placed inside. Several things were put inside the cornerstone of the State Capitol, including a Bible, a copy of the Declaration of Independence, a copy of the Constitution of Colorado, and an American flag.

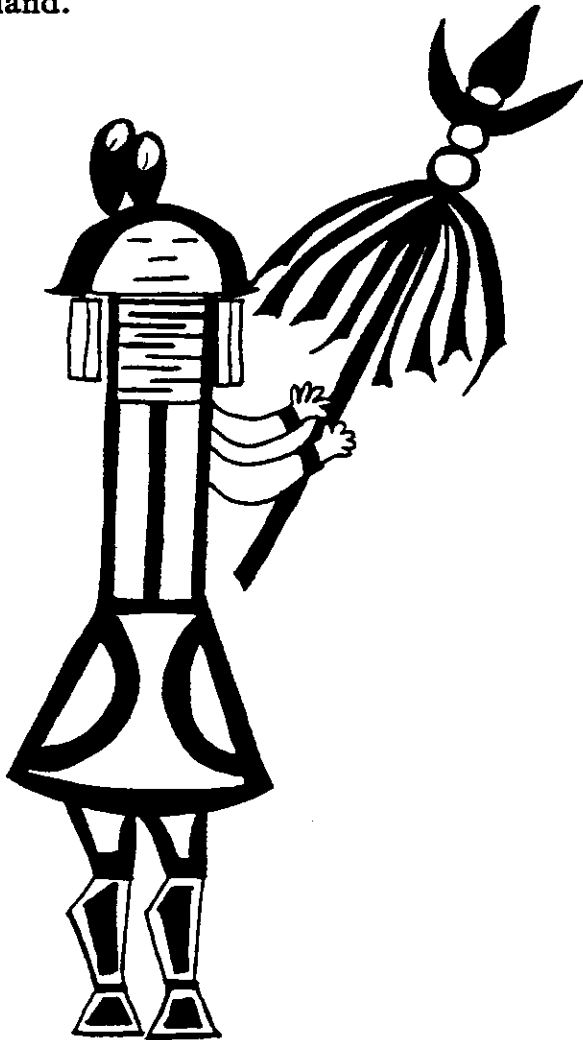
Suppose an important new building was being built right now where you live and you have been chosen to help decide what should be placed inside the cornerstone. Of all the things considered to be important, you have to choose 4. What would you include?



# THE LAS ANIMAS LAND GRANT

by Eleanor Gehres

When we are walking on our busy downtown sidewalks and riding in a car on our crowded streets, it is hard to imagine that not too long ago there were very few people on this land. Indian tribes lived in the western country but they were small bands that moved about frequently. Our European ancestors came to explore and to hold the land. They needed to establish permanent settlements; they needed people living on the land.



We can understand the adventure of exploring this New World, but why would people want to leave their homes, their towns, and start new homes and towns? Why would they want to go to a very different land where there were many dangers? The leaders knew the problems, and they passed laws to encourage people to come. After Spain conquered Mexico, people were given parcels of land by officials to encourage them to settle the northern territory. Present day southern Colorado was part of what was called New Mexico territory.

But the great land grants were awarded after Mexico won its independence from Spain in 1821. The government in Mexico City passed laws to make huge grants of land to individuals who promised to build towns or to develop the natural resources. This was much like obtaining land to develop our present big real estate subdivisions. These individuals were called *empresarios*, and the grants were referred to as *empresario* grants. The government also allowed small grants to families.

The government of Mexico was not consistent in its land grant policy, and there were problems created which became even greater over the years. One problem was offering land to people who were not Mexican citizens. Anyone could take an oath to support the laws of Mexico and then could ask for land. Also there was carelessness in giving land titles, and many times land was granted to special political friends. Another problem was describing the land bounda-

ries by the location of trees, streams, rocks, or mountain peaks. This was quite different from the American method of surveying the land in straight lines.

Mexico was trying to promote settlements. The citizens would protect the area from takeover by the American government. But some high Mexican officials who obtained land through the grants expected to benefit by American development of the land. Mexico was too late trying to hold its farthest land boundaries.

Before permanent settlements were made on these Mexican land grants the whole Southwest changed ownership. The United States and Mexico were at war. In 1846 Colonel Stephen Kearney's United States Army of the West peacefully conquered New Mexico. Governor Manuel Armijo swore he would defend New Mexico, but he quietly surrendered the land. The governor held parts of the land grants, and he would benefit from American ownership. The United States government would now have to decide who legally owned the land.

The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, signed February 2, 1848, between the United States and Mexico guaranteed the legal rights of the Mexican owners. The spirit of this treaty of "Peace, Friendship, Limits and Settlements" was never achieved. The rules written to protect land titles were too permissive, and land grant papers were often forged. Claimants (people who had rights to the land) were required to pay for all surveys and also had to pay large sums of money for court cases to prove ownership.

The United States government did little to solve the problems of the land claims for six years. Congress then

passed a law creating a Surveyor General for New Mexico. He reported to the Secretary of the Interior, who reported back to Congress. This action created more problems. Some claims were confirmed immediately, some received no action, and some were dismissed. No reasons were given for these different actions.

Many people complained over the years about the conditions of land grant titles in New Mexico and Colorado. As more people had settled and developed the areas, the land was becoming very valuable. In 1891, the United States government set up a special land court to work on the problems. By this time ownership of the land grants was hopelessly confused, and some people had lost their lives trying to take over or defend their property. Some areas of these grants still cause legal problems today.

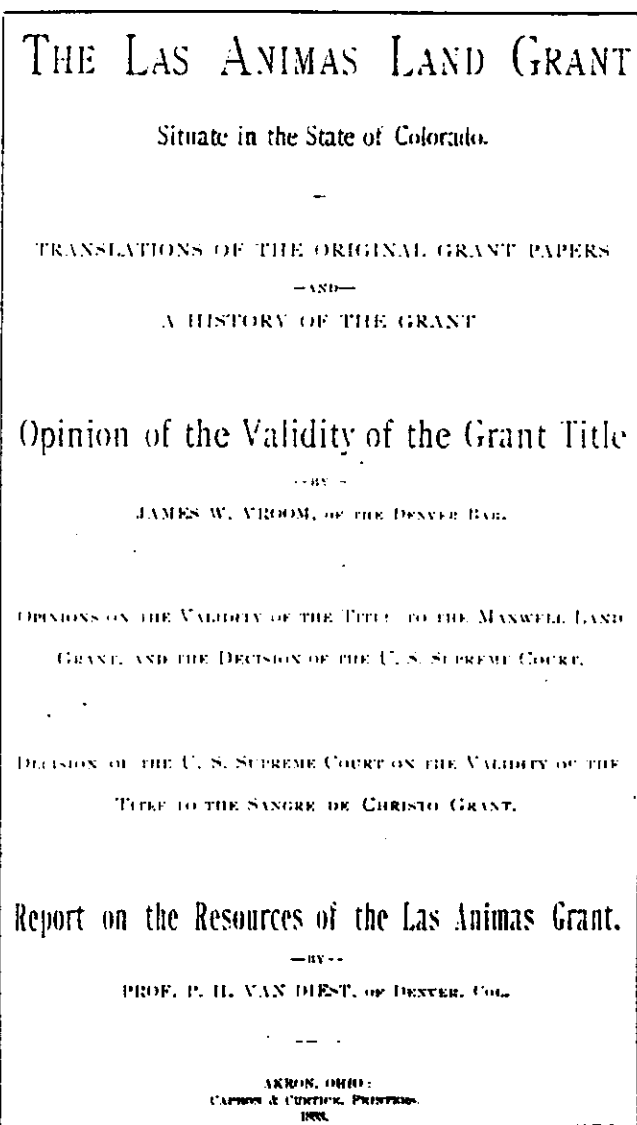
One grant located mainly in present day Colorado is a good example of these problems. The Vigil and St. Vrain or the Las Animas Land Grant was awarded in 1843, but its legal ownership was not settled until the early 1900's. On December 8, 1843, Cornelio Vigil, a resident and political figure of Taos, New Mexico, and Ceran St. Vrain, a Mexican citizen by oath, Indian scout, military leader, trader and businessman, asked the governor for land in the river valleys. They wanted to establish a colony to farm and to raise cattle and sheep. Next day Governor Manuel Armijo signed a document instructing the alcalde (a judicial officer) of Taos to give personal possession of the land requested. Alcalde Jose Miguel Sanchez left Taos on December 26th, laid out the boundaries of the grant and returned by January 2, 1844. On horseback he had to ride completely around

the boundaries of the grant, carefully note and mark all natural features, draw a map called a diseno, and return home, all in harsh winter weather. Obviously this was an impossible trip in that length of time. The distance from Taos to present day Trinidad, Colorado, located on the grant, was 120 miles one way, and the boundaries enclosed 4,960,000 acres! But the alcalde's diseno became the official record, and Governor Armijo quickly awarded the grant to encourage settlement. The new owners were really more interested in profits from the sale of lands if the United States took over.

After the United States conquered the land, Mr. William Pelham was appointed Surveyor General of New Mexico. Lawyers representing Ceran St. Vrain registered the Las Animas claim. The owners were listed as Mr. St. Vrain and the heirs of Cornelio Vigil who had been killed in an uprising at Taos in 1847. By law Mr. Pelham had to listen to informed witnesses tell about the grant. Two men swore the owners had tried to settle the land in spite of Indians. One of the witnesses was the famous scout Christopher "Kit" Carson. After his investigation in 1857, Mr. Pelham approved the grant and recommended that Congress confirm it.

This all appears to be very simple and clear. But there were other claims to the land that were not recorded for the Surveyor General's investigation. In March of 1844 St. Vrain and Vigil had deeded a one-sixth interest to four men: Charles Bent (an American who owned the famous Bent's Fort on the Arkansas River in Colorado), Manuel Armijo (the governor of New Mexico), Donaciano Vigil (the secretary of New Mexico) and

Eugene Leitensdorfer. To further complicate ownership, Cornelio Vigil, St. Vrain and Donaciano Vigil on December 16, 1846, allegedly signed over their one-sixth interests to five other men. If all these transfers were true, neither Vigil nor St. Vrain legally owned any part of the grant after 1846.



Western History Dept., Denver Public Library

To make it more confusing, in 1863, St. Vrain purchased some acres of land in the grant. Eugene Leitensdorfer conveyed his one-sixth interest to Spruce M. Baird. Mr. Baird's wife Cassandra also acquired one half of Governor Armijo's one-sixth

interest from his heir Ramona Armijo Baca. At a public auction held by the U.S. Marshall, St. Vrain bought the Baird interest. He also bought one-forty-fifth part of the grant formerly held by William Pelham. (Remember? He was the first surveyor general.) As a result when Congress did investigate the grant, St. Vrain owned approximately a one-twelfth interest.

In Washington, D.C. Senator Judah P. Benjamin was head of the Senate Committee of Private Land Claims. The members of the committee studied the papers of the Las Animas land grant and said Governor Armijo had no reason to award such a large amount of land to Vigil and St. Vrain. They said by law the governor could only grant eleven square leagues (or approximately 48,000 acres) to each individual. The committee decided to confirm the grant for 97,000 acres instead of approximately four million acres. The committee also recommended that the land be surveyed, and the some forty to fifty settlers who had claims on the grant be given their land first.

Naturally the lawyers representing the Vigil heirs objected. They claimed the old grants were given by natural boundaries and not leagues and that the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo promised full property rights. Congress had no right to reduce the size of the grant. Senator Benjamin finally agreed, but Congress still voted only the 97,000 acres. At the same time congress approved the Sangre de Cristo at 1,038,000 acres and the Maxwell land grant at 1,700,000 acres. The owners of these two grants had powerful supporters in Congress.

There were many additional legal actions taken but Congress would not

respond. St. Vrain reacted by ignoring Congress, and he continued to sell land to settlers in large quantities.

While Congress was trying to settle the problem, others who claimed an interest in the land made the problems worse. Eugene Leitensdorfer (who once owned a one-sixth interest) and his brother Thomas, and William Craig, an attorney for the St. Vrain interests, began selling land to settlers. Captain Craig said he owned 1000 acres. Also as the pioneers moved west they would claim certain unsurveyed lands for themselves. The Las Animas grant land was not yet surveyed. These actions added to the legal mess!

Captain Craig had a survey made of the land grant. He wanted to use this to support his claims to lands along the Purgatory River. This put him into conflict with the Leitensdorfers. People living on the land became frightened, and they established the Settlers' Purgatoire Relief Association for protection. Most of these local residents thought both Craig and Leitensdorfer's claims to land were false.

Political and legal pressure from settlers, critical articles written in the local newspapers like the *Colorado Chieftain* in Pueblo, and railroad officials trying to assure clear title to land on the grant forced Congress to act. Congress ordered a legal survey of the confirmed 97,000 acres. People with legal claims to land could then locate their claims. Three types of claims were recognized: grantees Vigil and St. Vrain or heirs, those people or heirs who claimed interests deeded to them, and settlers. Defying this action, Captain Craig continued to sell land on the grant.

Many individuals filed claims totalling more than 183,533 acres. The two largest claims were 16,000 acres for Thomas Leitensdorfer and about 127,000 for William Craig. In 1874 the Pueblo land officials rejected the claims of Leitensdorfer and twenty-two others, and approved the claims of Craig (72,251 acres) and twelve others (24,362 acres). The original grantees got nothing.

Thomas Leitensdorfer and others appealed this decision to the Commissioner of the General Land Office in Washington, D.C., and again were denied. They then took their battle to the U.S. Circuit Court in Colorado. On July 2, 1880, the judge ruled that Craig's claim was false and should not be honored. This was appealed by Craig and the case was heard in the U.S. Supreme Court in 1887. By that time both Craig and Leitensdorfer were no longer living. The highest court of the United States ruled in favor of Craig. This was just one of many court cases by people who claimed to own land on the Las Animas grant.

It had now been some fifty years since the original grant was awarded. Congress passed another act to establish a special Court of Private Land Claims to settle titles to all Spanish and Mexican land grants in New Mexico and Colorado which had not already been confirmed in Congress. The court met in Denver and then Santa Fe, and worked for twelve years trying to untangle the legal problems.

Again five claims were made for the whole Las Animas land grant. The

special court questioned Ceran St. Vrain's Mexican citizenship. It also thought there were dishonest dealings in granting the one-sixth interests to Donaciano Vigil and Governor Manuel Armijo, But the court would not act because Congress had already confirmed the grant for 97,000 acres.

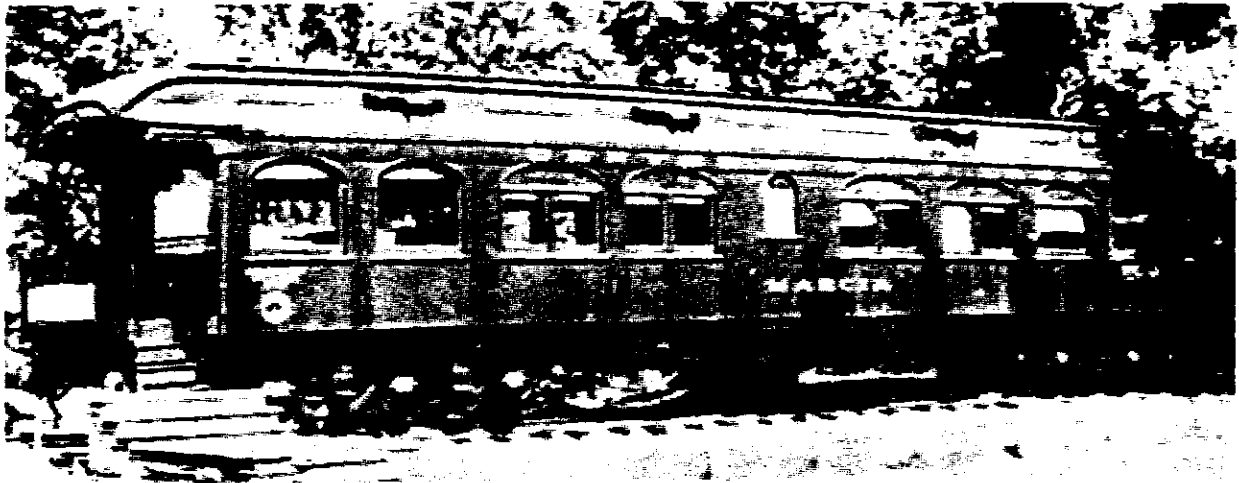
There was one last appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. In 1904, the report of the court case showed:

|                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Name of Grant</b>  | Las Animas        |
| <b>Location</b>       | Colorado          |
| <b>Area Claimed</b>   | 4,096,346.0 acres |
| <b>Area Confirmed</b> | None              |
| <b>Area Rejected</b>  | 4,096,346.0 acres |

The history of this great Las Animas land grant is a sad story. There was fraud, unclear legal actions, little or no law enforcement, and poor public officials. So much time passed before any legal surveys were made that people were able to alter claims. Of course even the original alcalde's survey was false. Only Captain Craig who held a questionable claim benefitted. He spent his last days as a penniless beggar, and he died in a ditch in Santa Fe.

All of these problems meant that for half a century there was an enormous section of Colorado where only the daring or the foolish settled. The daring hoped to gain large amounts of valuable land without cost. The foolish expected justice from the United States government. Today when we buy a house and land, we make sure we have a clear legal title to the property. Now you know "making sure" is not always simple!

{ Eleanor Gehres is Head of Western History Department-Denver }  
 { Public Library and teaches Colorado History classes at Metro- }  
 { politan State College }

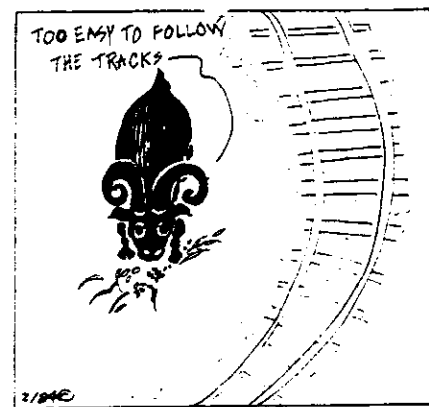
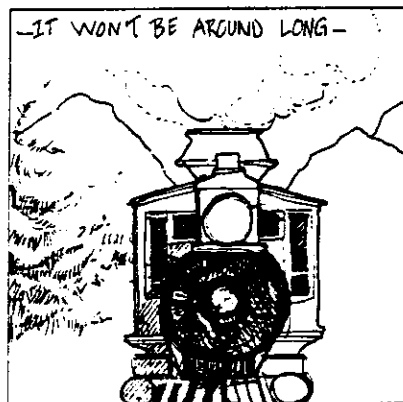
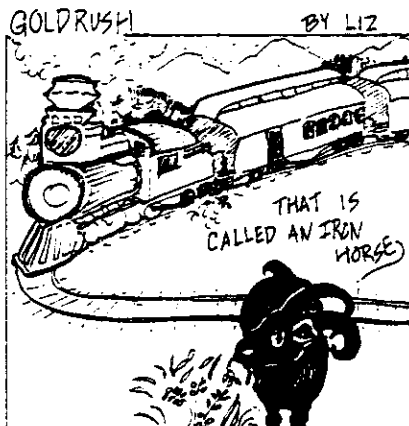


# MARCIA

Once the palace-like office and home-wheels of a famous Colorado financial and industrial tycoon, David H. Moffat, the fabulous private railroad car "Marcia", found a permanent home in Craig, Colorado. The railroad car serves as a museum for the county which has the same name as her original owner.

The Marcia was built by the Pullman Company in 1906 and named for David Moffat's only child. No effort or expense was spared in building this train car. The woodwork is all solid mahogany, imported from Africa. The original leather still covers the chairs and couches, and is as beautiful today as it was when installed 78 years ago.

The Marcia had been abandoned for years when in 1947, after the merger of the Denver and Salt Lake Railroad with the Rio Grande, it was found in the D. & S.L. car sheds at Utah Junction. It was decided the car was unusable and was pulled into the Denver train yards. It seemed to a number of Craig's citizens that Mr. Moffat's private car should find a permanent home in the county which bears his name. And so this famous old car found a home where every year several thousand visitors come to see her rich beauty. Tours are conducted during the summer months by local senior citizens. For further information telephone (303) 824-2419.



# THE MOUNTAIN MEN

The clothes that the mountain men wore were very much like the Indian costume. In the summer the headdress was usually a light handkerchief, worn like a turban as a protection against heat and insects. His shirt was probably light blue and was worn with long leather breeches, sometimes the legs and thighs were bare. In the winter his hunting shirt was made of deerskin and a heavy cloak, called a capote, was worn over his shoulders. His moccasins were lined with wool or deer hair and had long tops which could be wrapped around the ankles. All portions of clothing were adorned with bright feathers, fringes, beadwork or embroidery. An ammunition belt was hung over the left shoulder and leather bags were attached to his waist. In these bags were a knife and a hatchet

along with materials for mending his moccasins.

When the mountain man was ready to sleep, he made a bed out under the stars. The bed was a single buffalo robe covering leaves or boughs. His saddle was his pillow and one or two blankets were his only cover from the cold and wind. Sometimes he erected a hut out of skins spread over an arched framework of saplings bent to a semicircle. He built a fire in front of the hut and cooked his meals there.

The hunter's equipment was limited but included tobacco, coffee, sugar and salt. These necessities along with his trapping supplies and equipment for his horse usually were all that this man owned in the world.

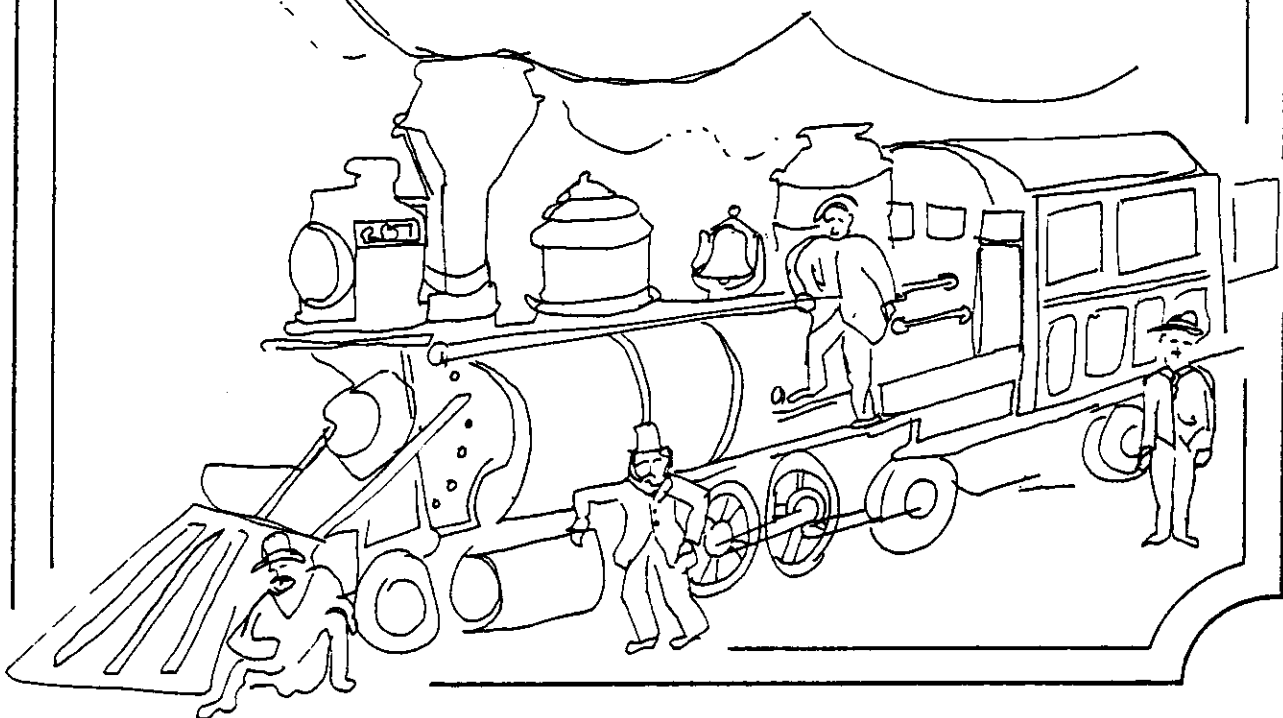


# October 17, 1871

By  
Helena K. Stefanski

*Though hundreds of larger, faster trains  
later rolled across our plains  
and chuffed and labored with delight  
from early morning into night,  
none were a more impressive sight  
than little Montezuma — bright  
polished brass and copper trim  
neat and sassy, proper, prim,  
bouncing whistles off the hills,  
startling deer along the rills,  
diamond stack expelling rings  
as she rolled into the Springs  
on her maiden trip.*

*Crowds of people had come to greet  
her to this town below Pikes Peak  
for she was their first (and first, remain)  
D. & R. G. passenger train.*





# THE OLD SPANISH FORT

The only Spanish fort ever built in Colorado has been identified as on the Oak Creek branch of the Huerfano River, twenty-five miles west of Waldenburg. Where it was located was one of the puzzles of early Colorado history.

The fort was built in 1819 by Don Facundo Melgares, Spanish governor of New Mexico, to guard the Sangre de Cristo pass from American invasion.

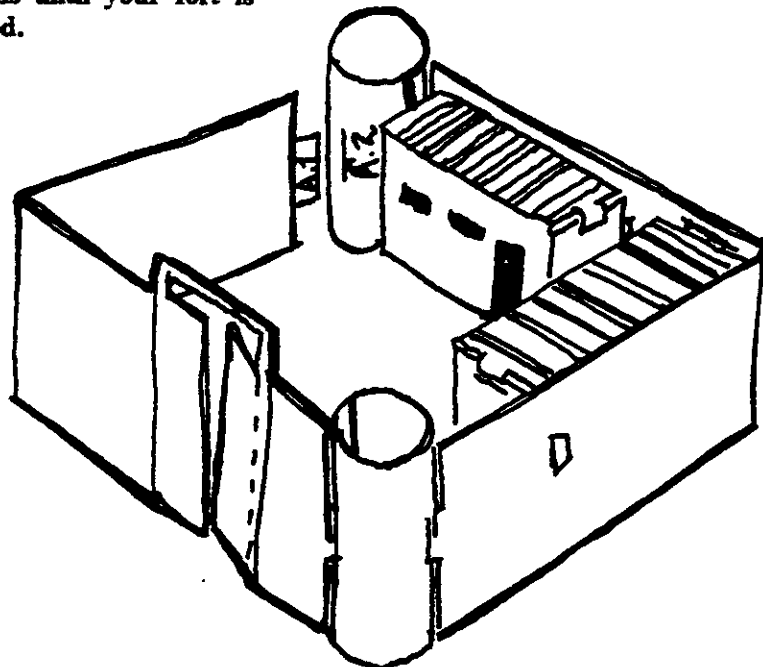
Built on a hill overlooking Oak Creek, the fort had a good view of the valley and the old Taos trail which led from

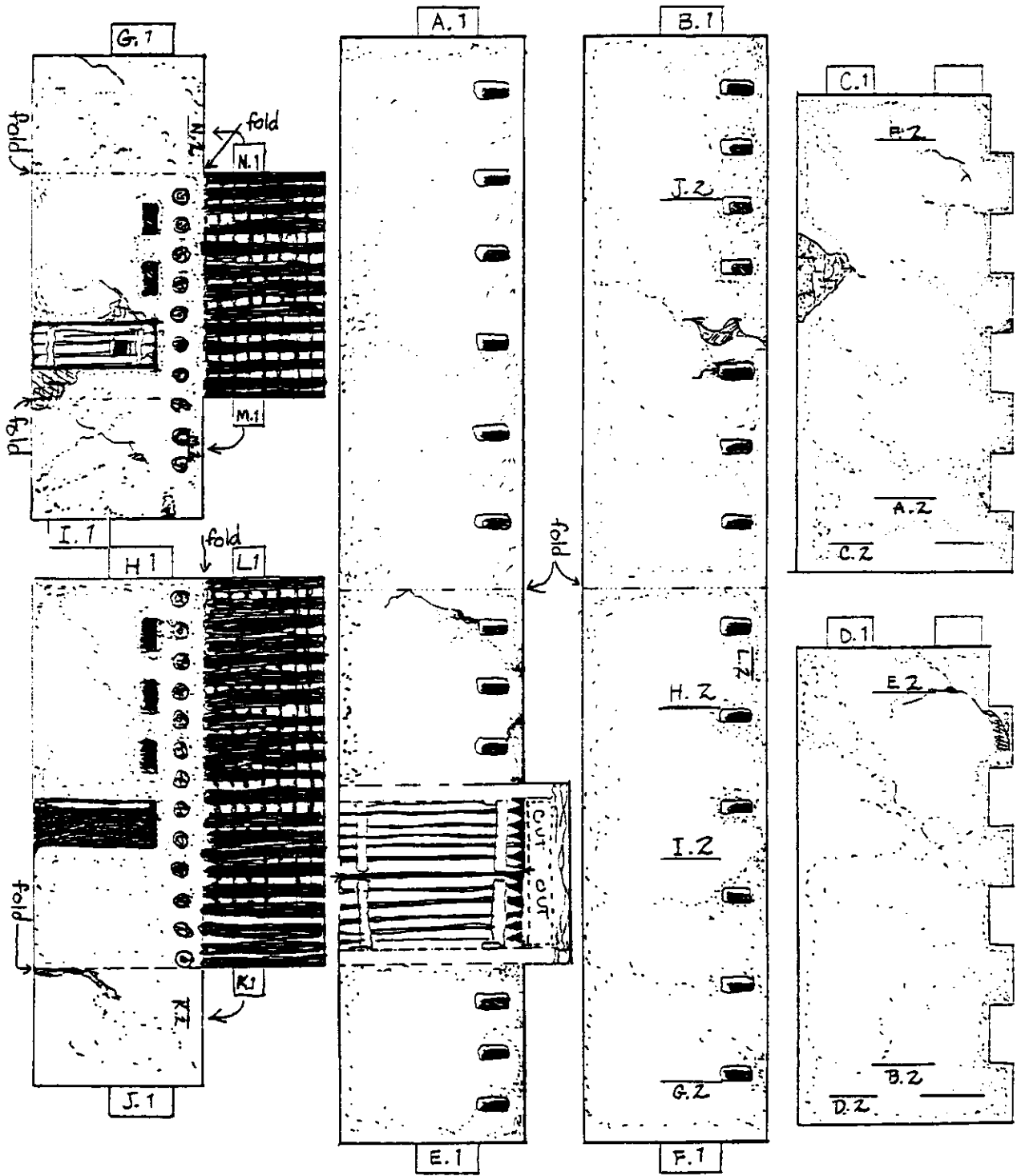
Badito to Sangre de Cristo pass. The old trail was abandoned long ago but traces of it, worn deep by pack trains and ox carts, are still visible.

The walls have disappeared but the remains indicate that it was built in the form of a triangle. It was abandoned some time in 1821, after the international boundary was fixed along the Arkansas River by the Adams-Onis Treaty. The old Spanish post is sometimes called the Sangre de Cristo Fort.



Cut and assemble this simple adobe fort. To put it together match the tabs marked 1 with the slots marked 2. For example place tab A1 in the slot you cut marked A2. Now place tab B1 in the slot you cut marked B2. Continue this until your fort is all assembled.







# One Man, One Town, One Culture

by Nancy Bentley

Long before the San Luis Valley in southwestern Colorado had a name, or buildings or even people, it had beauty, majesty and promise. The Ute Indians hunted in the valley during the summer, but most of the time it was quiet and a peaceful place. Eons before, the valley had been carved out by glaciers and had become a wide-open plain fringed with mountains and fed by several creeks and a big river that one day would be known as the Rio Grande.

Thousand of miles across the ocean, King Phillip II of Spain sat on his throne and thought about this valley. King Phillip wanted all unexplored land available in the New World. More than that, he didn't want his neighbors, England or France, to own it. So, he decided to divide up the land into large parcels and sell them to prominent Spanish citizens. These parcels became known as the Spanish Land Grants.

One of these Grants was called the Sangre de Cristo Grant, which means the Blood of Christ. The Spanish were very religious and often named important things after saints or religious figures, like San Luis, which means Saint Louis. The Sangre de Cristo Grant covered over a million acres and rose in elevation from 7500 feet to 14,400 feet. It was a hot, dry place with little rainfall. This valley felt just like home to Spanish immigrants.

One of the brave Spanish men who shared King Phillip's dream was Dario Gallegos. Dario was a handsome man with prematurely white hair, dark eyes and fine features. He came from a large family with eleven other brothers. He dreamed of adventure and of the riches of the New World.

In 1848, a small group of Spanish settlers tried to establish a town in what became known as the San Luis Valley, but were driven away by Indians. In the

spring of 1851, seven men returned determined to build a town. This time they were successful. Dario Gallegos was one of those seven men. The other men were: Juan Salazar, Benacio Jaxquez, Faustin Medina, Mariano Pacheco, Juan Ignacio Jacquez, Ramon Rivera, Antonio Jose Vallejos, Juan Angel Vigil and Jose Hilario Valdez.

The early settlers couldn't make up their minds about what exactly to call the town they had started; once they called it Plaza del Medio, then Plaza de los Paleos, then San Luis de Culebra and finally they shortened it simply to San Luis.

Today, San Luis holds a very special place in Colorado history because it was the first established town in the state.

King Phillip was a very particular king and he had lots of ideas about how and where a town should be built. He felt that there should be a central plaza, that the town should be placed on a hill near a river, that it should receive the morning sun from the east and catch a good wind from the north. In fact, his feeling was that towns in the New World should look just like towns in Spain.

And so, San Luis was built around a plaza, with all the dwellings facing into an inner courtyard. The roof on the patio side extended out to form a shallow porch and the inner plaza served as a stockade to guard the livestock in case of Indian attacks. There was a five foot wall around the roof and a well in the middle of the courtyard to protect the water supply from being poisoned by the Utes.

Within the plaza, there were three "placitas" or squares, all connected by a thick wall of adobe. All windows faced toward the plaza and the only way

to enter the town was through two large wooden gates. At first there were only four dwellings made of adobe but six years later, there was a church, a school and a grist mill.

Soon after the town was established Dario sailed to Spain to bring back his beautiful wife Eulogia and his hacienda or household. Energetic and visionary, Dario played a vital part in the growth of the new town. He built the first general store, the first sawmill, the first bank and the first flour mill. His hacienda or household grew to consist of six children: Felix, Gaspar, Donaciano, Marucia, Genoveva and Emilia; servants and livestock. He owned 18,000 head of sheep, 6,000 head of cattle and lived in a large, fine house. As a prominent, wealthy and respected settler in town, he was referred to as Don Dario Gallegos.

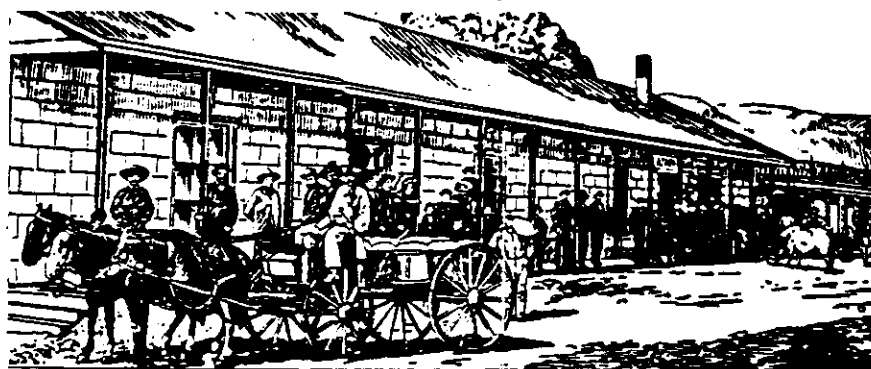
In order to teach their growing family, Don Dario and Dona Eulogia bought an Indian woman for \$700 and sent her to Santa Fe, New Mexico, to learn Spanish. When she returned, she became the children's teacher. In those days, it was not unusual for Indians to be sold to prominent families. Sometimes they were traded for a horse. When they came to live with a family, they were usually treated with respect, as a member of the family. Another young Indian man, rumored to have been stolen from his tribe, was also sent to Santa Fe and trained to become Don Dario's horse-breeder.

In 1857, Don Dario invested \$452 in stock for his store. He purchased a \$150 bag of green, unroasted coffee; salt brought from Las Salinas; peas, lentils, corn, beans; white and blue corn-meal from his own grist mill; tobacco,

matches, and a few lengths of calico, gingham, bleached and unbleached muslin, flannel and fine merino cloth. He also stocked a few "luxuries" such as sundried apples, peaches, piloncillo (a cone-shaped cake of unrefined sugar) and chocolate.

Every year he would travel to eastern cities such as St. Louis, St. Joseph, Missouri, and Dodge City, Kansas, to buy goods for his store. Often the trip would take almost a year and frequently the caravan was attacked by marauding Indians and all the supplies stolen. In order to go to St. Joseph, he would leave in April by wagon train, follow the Santa Fe Trail through La Veta Pass and then go on to St. Joe. He would take furs, wool and other commodities to trade for staples and then be back by October. After spending a few weeks at home, he would then set out to El Paso, Texas, for cattle. His wife, Eulogia, would do the buying and selling at the store.

The years between 1851 and 1873 were happy and prosperous years for Don Dario. He bought between 2000 and 3000 acres of land and it was said that he kept \$20,000 on hand in his house at all times. Eulogia used only expensive taffeta for her dresses and owned beautiful jewelry. The community of San Luis grew to become a close-knit group of about 1000 settlers who shared a common language, culture and history.



THE ORIGINAL SALAZAR STORE  
IN SAN LUIS

Don Dario was happy to provide needed clothing and food for the people in the valley. In return, the store became the social center in town, a place to exchange gossip and catch up on news from the neighbors. Credit was generously extended to families who couldn't pay their bills on time and groceries were often delivered to the customers' doorsteps.

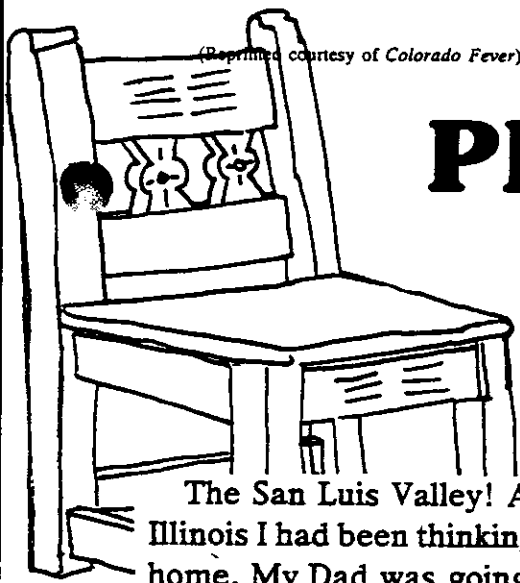
In 1873, Don Dario died at the age of 51. Dona Eulogia lived until 1912.

Today, the store that Don Dario built in the valley, the "oldest mercantile establishment in the state of Colorado," is still in the family. Joyce Gallegos Romero is a direct descendant of Don Dario. In 1969, her husband George bought the store from their cousins, the Salazars. Felix, their son who manages the store, is the eighth member of the family tree to run the business. The store is once again growing and has plans to expand by adding a drugstore and by opening a line of Levi's clothing. The atmosphere is just as warm, courteous and helpful as in Don Dario's day.

Several Gallegos descendants still ranch part of the original land. And although many family members have moved from the valley, they continue to share a pride in their unique heritage. The San Luis Valley continues to be a valley rich in beauty, majesty and promise.

# PEOPLE OF THE VALLEY

by Margaret Miller



The San Luis Valley! All the way from Illinois I had been thinking about our new home. My Dad was going to be manager of a chemical fertilizer plant in Alamosa, Colorado, and so we had pulled up stakes and headed west. A valley in Colorado... the picture of a valley surrounded by steep, heavily wooded mountains filled my eight-year-old imagination. As our green 1950 Pontiac crept around the first hairpin curve on La Veta Pass, I clenched my teeth against a wave of carsickness. We inched by a steep drop off, permanently marked by the remains of some unfortunate truck. My eyes snapped shut. I awoke in Alamosa. Where were the lush mountainsides—the valley? All we could see were flat land and billowing dustclouds; we had arrived in the middle of a typical spring duststorm in the Valley.

The San Luis Valley, which we were to call home for the next 24 years, isn't really a valley at all, but an "intermontane basin" (a bowl-shape surrounded by mountains). Altitude of the Valley floor varies; in Alamosa it is about 7,500 feet. The Valley is larger (over 8,200 square miles) than the combined areas of Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Delaware. It lies between the San Juan Mountains and the Sawatch Range to the west and the Sangre de Cristo-Culebra Range to the east. At the north the Sawatch Range and the Sangre de Cristos merge. Much irrigation comes

from the Rio Grande River, which actually runs right through Alamosa, as well as other rivers through the Valley. Additional water comes from artesian wells, which tap an underground water supply. Although rainfall is scarce, this abundant water supply makes it possible to both farm and ranch the Valley. The red McClure potato, lettuce, and Moravian barley (grown especially for Coors) are three big crops.

Soon after we arrived, my Dad's boss took us driving around the Valley. It had been a cloudless day and at sunset, Mr. Golston said, "Look at the eastern range; now you'll see why the Spaniards named them the Sangre de Cristo." As the mountains turned first pink then a deep red, we agreed that "Blood of Christ" was a fittingly dramatic name. Legend has it that a young Spanish nobleman, Francisco Torres, was among a gold-seeking expedition. It was that expedition which, seeing the Valley from the western range, named it "El Valle de San Luis," in honor of their hometown patron saint. Crossing the Valley they found a lake, gold and Indians, who rebelled against being forced to mine the gold. In the following battle, Francisco was mortally wounded; it was sunset as he lay dying and the mountains became crimson. "Sangre de Cristo! Sangre de Cristo!" Francisco cried and so he died, leaving his words to name a great mountain range.

The first real settlers in the Valley named more than the mountains; many towns, particularly in the southern part of the Valley, have Spanish names. Alamosa means "the cottonwood," Monte Vista, "mountain view," La Jara, "the willow," Conejos, "the rabbit." When did the Hispanic settlers come and why?

### The Mexicans

History shows that the San Luis Valley, like most of the North American continent, was crisscrossed by early explorers. Diego de Vargas, the French Mallet brothers, Anza of New Mexico, James Purcell of Kentucky, Zebulon Pike (of Pike's Peak fame). John C.



Fremont, John W. Gunnison, Capt. Tom Marcy all explored the Valley and spread knowledge of its resources. In the 1840s, land south of the Arkansas River (southern Colorado) was still part of Mexico. Anxious to populate that area with settlers who would both defend Mexico's possession and help protect northern New Mexico against the Indians, Mexico created land grants in Colorado. Mexican citizens receiving these grants had to make immediate settlement on them. The San Luis Valley received three such grants: the Sangre de Cristo, the Guadalupe-Conejos Grant, and the Baca Grant #4.

These first settlers were descendants of the Spanish Conquistadores, who had conquered Mexico, and Spanish Colonists. Because of the isolation of the Valley they kept their old Spanish way of life. Religion, culture, even language did not change until after World War I. Even now after contact with radio, television, movies and newspapers, the language of the Valley is not that of present-day Spain or Mexico. Rather it is the language of the 17th century Spanish colonists with French, Indian and American words added.

Church was terribly important to these settlers. It was the center of their lives, helping to preserve their religion and culture. School, on the other hand, was not so crucial. It couldn't be since children were needed to help with livestock and crops. The homes of these early Mexican settlers were of adobe brick with walls so thick they couldn't be pierced by bullets or arrows. These homes were consequently warm in the cold winters and remained cool in hot weather. Houses were built around

plazas in simple rectangles or L shapes with windows and doors facing the plaza only. This also was for protection against the Indians. There was good reason for this: both Indians and Mexicans raided each others' towns, kidnapping women and children for use as slaves.

### The Indians

One of our family hobbies was to drive out to the dry lakes and hunt arrowheads. At one time a good portion of the eastern part of the Valley had natural shallow lakes. The settlers, finding the soil too sandy or alkaline for farming, diverted the lakes west to the better soil around Center. What had been natural oases for wildfowl, deer, elk, antelope, bison and bear dried up. The animals fled or were killed off, leaving the area to become inhabited only by the most adaptable wildlife.

I remember many a chill evening when, sheltered by a sand dune and warmed by a driftwood fire of sagebrush, we would look at the day's "find." "This one was used for fish or small birds." My Dad would pick out a small obsidian arrowhead. "This big jasper point was for larger game, maybe deer. Now this is a stunner, this a bleeder." We would walk the dunes, imagining an Indian lurking for his prey. I came to think of the Valley as the Indians' legendary "happy hunting grounds."

Indeed, all the Indians left behind were implements of hunting and of daily living. Because they followed the wildlife, which in turn migrated according to the seasons, the Indians built no houses, had no need of fences or highways.



They left no books, either, for they had no alphabet. However, a few names such as Saguache, "Blue Water," still survive.

The San Luis Valley was used as a hunting ground from the times of early man. Traces of such prehistoric men as Folsom man, the Basket Makers, and Pueblo Indians have been found. In Pueblo Indian legend there are lakes through which their ancestors emerged from the underworld. It is thought that the San Luis Lakes in the Valley are those sacred lakes. Around 1400 AD and for the next 480 years nomadic Utes roamed the Valley. They were known as "Blue Sky People" by other Indians or "Black Indians" (for their particularly dark complexions) by the white man. Incidentally, the Utes were among the first North American tribes to acquire horses from the Spaniards and they were, like the Comanche, superb horsemen. There were seven Ute bands in Colorado; the Capote band lived in the San Luis Valley—it was they who defended their hunting grounds against white settlement for so many years. Some Capote leaders were Severo, Quiziachigcate, Buckskin Charlie, and Antonio Buck.

With more Mexican settlers in the Valley, game became scarce. As a result it was easier to raid livestock than locate game; relations between the Utes and the settlers could only worsen. Treaties were made, broken, made again. Finally, in the Act of 1869 Congress settled all the

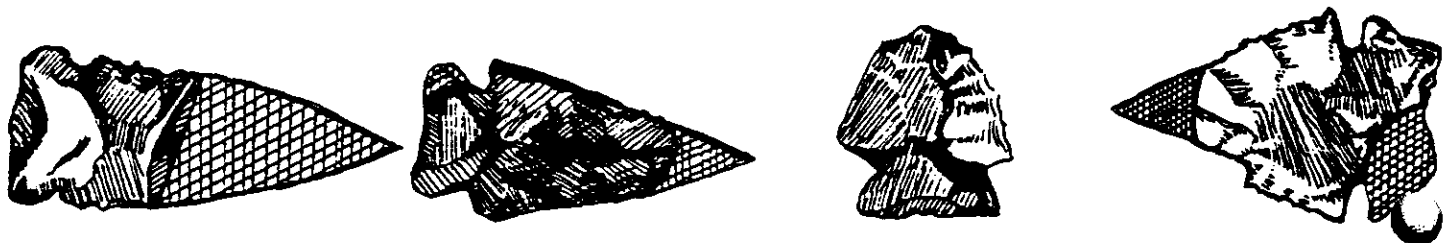
Indians on reservations, with the Capote band eventually ending up on the Southern Ute reservation, headquartered at Ignacio, Colorado. It took just twenty years from the first established white settlements in the Valley for the Utes to lose their homeland. It is sad and strange that one group of people had to be restricted so that other groups might have the opportunity to expand. Yet at the time, such events were common and even considered desirable throughout the West.

### The Mormons

The more recent inhabitants of Alamosa were the merchants, professional men, teachers at Adams State College, and people, such as my father, whose work was related in some way to agriculture. They were all supported by the farmers and ranchers throughout the Valley. Our high school had real ethnic diversity. That was the first time that the "townies" and the rural children came together.

Irene was a source of fascination to me. Not only did she have gorgeous auburn hair but she was Mormon. The Mormon church was second only in size to the Catholic. It was considered the "fun church" to belong to because they had so many interesting youth activities after school.

In 1878 and 1879 the first Mormon



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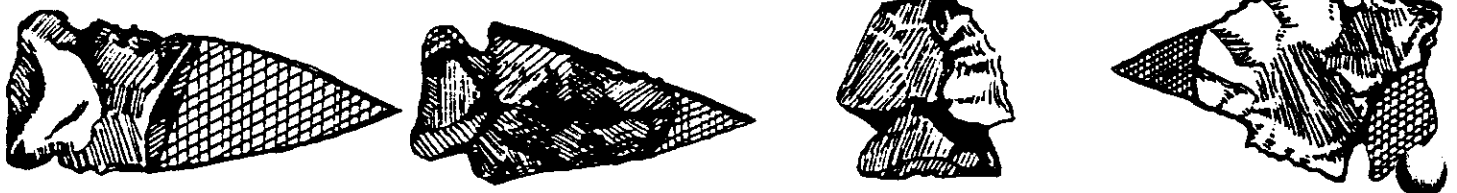
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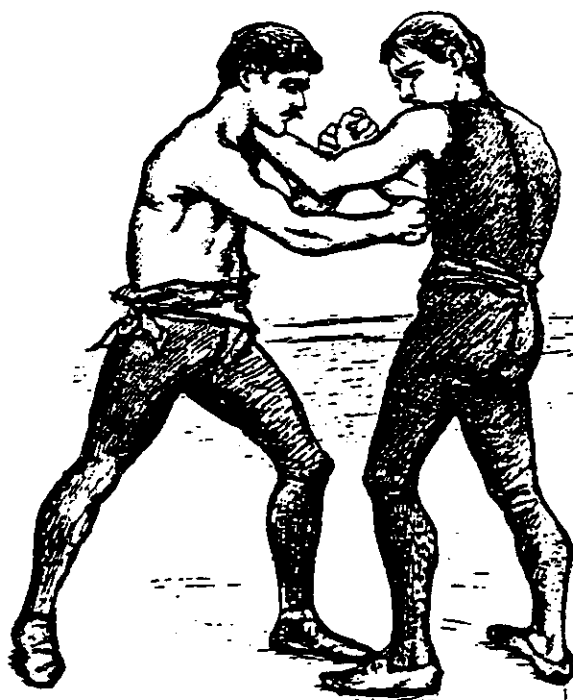
settlers began to arrive in the Valley. Apparently they came in three different groups: the Southern States converts, the San Luis Mission, and the Utah families. The Southern States converts were settlers from Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee who came to the Valley to escape religious persecution. Wintering at Pueblo, Colorado, in barracks they had built, this group joined Lawrence M. Peterson in the Valley. Peterson, from New Mexico, with an advance group of converts, had already purchased cultivated lands from Spanish speaking peoples in the Los Cerritos area. If it hadn't been for these original settlers, this group of Mormons might not have made it. They were from the warm rainy South and they had come to a high, cold, dry valley, with no idea of how to irrigate or farm it.

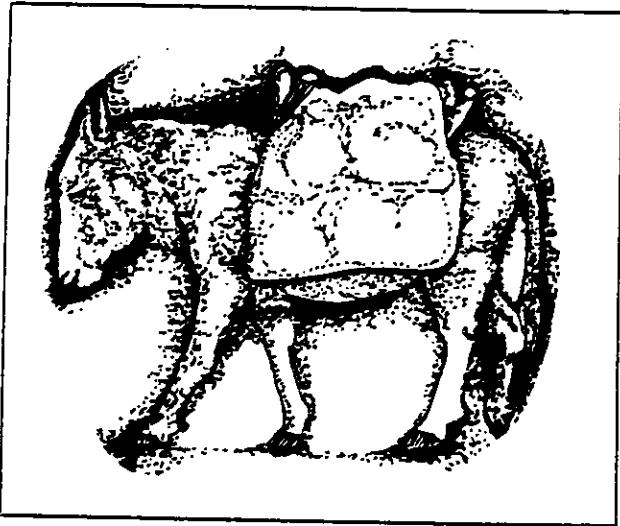
The second group was the San Luis Mission, one of two wagon trains led by Silas Sanford Smith. Silas Sanford Smith was first cousin to the Prophet Joseph Smith (founder of the Mormon faith) and a colonizer in Utah. It is for Silas that the town of Sanford was named.

Eventually families from Utah were called to help the Valley settlers learn western irrigation methods—a critical factor in firmly establishing Mormon settlement. Among these Utah families was Fred Christensen, his mother and four other children. Fred's father, William, had originally left the family for two years while on a church mission to Denmark. On his return he brought with him a second wife. At that time the Mormon church permitted polygamy (marriage to more than one wife). Well, Fred's mother had had a hard time keeping the family going for those two years.

Then she was faced with a longer separation when William moved to the Valley and took his second wife and infant daughter. Two more hard years passed and William suggested his first family come to Colorado also. This they did, only to be sent to a new Mormon community. Not surprisingly, William and Fred's mother eventually separated and Mrs. Christensen was left to continue the difficult task of raising her family alone. She must have done a fine job, because Fred became a State Senator in 1932, was a principal and county superintendent as well as director and vice-president of the First National Bank of La Jara.

Although there were several original Mormon communities, the two still existing are Sanford, already mentioned, and Manassa. Manassa, the largest Mormon community, is known as the birthplace of the "Manassa Mauler," world champion heavyweight boxer Jack Dempsey.





### The Dutch Reformed Settlers

In 9th grade History class I became acquainted with Nancy. An outgoing, attractive girl, she was a bus student from the Waverly district. This was a small community which boasted a church-related school and a Christian Reformed church. The "Dutch Reformed" people actually came from the Netherlands (Holland). About sixty families had answered an advertisement by the "Nederlandische Amerikaansche Land Emigratie Maatschappij," a land and emigrant company. They were assured of fine farming and good weather and, most important in overcrowded Europe, opportunities for growth.

On Nov. 30, 1892, the group arrived in Alamosa. They had traveled by ship and train to get there. The settlers were placed in an unfinished "immigrant house" (actually barracks) for temporary shelter. An elderly friend once told us that this "house" was barely heated by woodburning stoves and dreadfully overcrowded. Frequently four or five people had to use one bed. Diphtheria and

scarlet fever attacked the children, aggravated by the overcrowding. Finally two railroad coaches were borrowed as a hospital to isolate the children.

Upon discovery of the land company's fraudulent dealings, the settlers became discouraged, even though an honest land developer, Mr. Henry, offered them fair land prices to remain in the Valley. All but one Dutch family, the Adolph Heersinks, moved to Crook, Colorado, or to Iowa.

A few years later there was a new Dutch migration to the Valley. This time individual families, such as the Hofs, Schneiders, Schoolands and Folkerts, migrated primarily for health reasons. The high, sunny, dry climate made the Valley excellent for patients with tuberculosis or other respiratory illnesses. As years passed, other Dutch Reformed families have come to the Valley for health, for farming, or just to be with others of the faith and culture.

The only community of Dutch Reformed people is Waverly, a few miles south and west of Alamosa. There was an early settlement of "Henry," named for the honest developer who had tried to help the immigrants, but has since vanished. Waverly is primarily a farming district centered around the church. A day school is maintained for children of their congregation.

### The Japanese

Sumiko made fantastic cream puffs! A petite, clever girl, her parents had been first cousins and her father, a Japanese-American, was killed piloting during World War II.

Although there were Japanese in the Valley between 1900-1910, they probably only worked for the railroad and never settled. The real Japanese settlers came in the 1920s with a desire to own land. At this time California was passing laws to prevent Japanese citizens from owning or leasing property. Several families, such as Inouye, Yoshida, Hattori, Mori, Ogura, Katsumoto settled in the farming areas of the Waverly, Carmel and Henry districts. Some of the Blanca-Ft. Garland settlers were the Uyedas, Fujimoto, Mizokami, Jiyakim and Sumidas.

I got to know several of these farming families while driving around the Valley with my Dad. Their farms were well organized, well maintained, and successful, occasionally legendary. The Mizokami Brothers, in particular, had come back almost from the dead. After a faulty judgment by a government agency resulted in destruction of a crop and tarnishing of their reputation, Mizokami Brothers fought this agency in the courts. It took several years, but they won. It is this spirit of perseverance and industry

that has made the Japanese settlers so respected throughout the Valley.

### Anglo Settlers

Barbara and I became good friends during high school. She and her brother lived with their grandparents. Her grandfather, a retired educator, was one of the early Anglo pioneers in the Valley. In fact, his "garage" was in part of his original adobe home.

The first Anglo settlers had been connected in some way with Ft. Garland, either as scout, soldier, commandant, or merchant, supplying the military. Kit Carson, scout, mountain man, Indian agent, and eventually commandant of Ft. Garland, was one of the best known settlers in the Valley. Kit Carson III, his grandson, lived in Alamosa and ran "Kit Carson's Trading Post." I remember being astounded that this distinguished, silverhaired man was actually related to the Kit Carson! His other famous grandfather was Tom Tobin, also a mountain man, scout, and San Luis Valley settler.

Tom Tobin will probably always be

Drawing by  
Elizabeth Biesiot



connected in my mind with the gruesome story of the Espinoza brothers. It seems the Espinozas were going about killing American settlers; they had murdered about thirty-two of them when Tom Tobin was called in. In the latest incident a man had been murdered and his female companion kidnapped. She escaped and reported the crime to Ft. Garland. Tom Tobin, an expert tracker, located the Espinozas and killed them both. Since he couldn't take the bodies to the fort, he cut off their heads and put them in a sack. Returning to the fort at sundown, he was met by Col. Tappan, who asked Tom if he'd had any luck. In reply, Tom rolled the heads out of the sack! Women fainted; men turned green. The heads of the Espinoza brothers were given a decent and, I imagine, quick burial.

Other Anglo pioneers began to filter in, settling in the north of the Valley. As the railroad was built through the Valley from the north to south, towns sprang up along it. Groups from Sweden, England, Scotland, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, and others from the Midwest began to come over Mosca Pass in the

eastern range. One German family, the Bingels, started a brewery on San Francisco Creek. Just think, Colorado could have been known for its "Bingel Beer"!

As gold and silver were found in the mountain ranges surrounding the Valley, boom towns sprang up. Some have vanished forever; some, like Creede, remain. Yet more Anglos were brought into the Valley, many to remain there as settlers. With more settlers came greater production of livestock and produce, thus creating greater need for railroad service. With railroads crossing the Valley floor north to south, east to west, came more towns, more settlers and so the San Luis Valley was populated.

Well, I certainly had no idea back in 1954 that all these people would become part of our lives. Nor did we think of ourselves as pioneers—but we were just the same. Instead of traveling in a covered wagon over a boulder-filled pass, we drove in a Pontiac on paved highways. But like the first settlers we were coming to a new land to start a new and better life. We just followed in some very old footsteps!



## PUEBLO DE LECHE

Not far from Old Bent's Fort and present day Lamar was one of the strangest forts in early Colorado. Located on the banks of the Arkansas River, Pueblo de Leche, the Milk Fort, consisted of thirty small houses, crowded together in an oblong square, with a large center corral. The houses formed the walls of the fort, with one entrance through a large secure gate.

Built of adobe, some of the houses were two story. The mud adobe bricks kept the families warm in winter and provided insulation from the summer heat. People who lived in this fort were French, Spanish, Mexican and Indian.

A journalist who visited the fort in 1840 described it as the most unusual mixture of men, women and children. Pueblo de Leche was named from the numbers of goats they possessed and the large quantities of goat's milk they had available. The people were called milk people and in case of siege by Indians they could live for months on this milk and other provisions inside the compound. The men at the fort were ferocious to look at. Most had long dark beards and flowing hair and they were always armed—some of them had pistols and all carried knives. Babies were taught to ride horses as soon as they could hold on to the horse's mane, sometimes before they could walk. Many kinds of animals were at the fort: dogs, goats,



cats, donkeys, antelope, buffalo calves and raccoons were kept by the children. The fort existed for hunting, trapping, trading with the Indians and the livestock.

Several times a year some of the men would travel to Santa Fe to sell skins and buy supplies. Every evening a signal was sounded and mothers would rush to the center of the fort to get their children out of the corral and into the houses. The great doors of the fort were opened and the livestock was brought into the fort for the night. Pueblo de Leche was used for only a short time but it provided a colorful note in Colorado's history.





# Pullman's Palace Cars

by  
L. Thomas

An appointment with sleeper car manufacturer George M. Pullman was harder to get than a visit with the President of the United States in the late 1800's. George Pullman was a man who liked comfort. He found so little of it when he first rode on trains that he decided to make a business of providing rest and refreshment for travelers. He started the Pullman Palace Car Company, and the name meant what it said. Pullman cars were fit for a king.

Pullman was not yet 30 years old when he went to Colorado in 1859. He already had worked on designing a more comfortable sleeping car and had persuaded the Chicago and Alton Railroad to let him convert three day coaches. But since the railroads were not eager to buy the new equipment, the impatient Mr. Pullman left his business in Chicago and moved to Colorado seeking to make his fortune in the gold fields near Central City.

Here he sold equipment to the miners and at Black Hawk formed a partnership with James Lyon. Pullman

and Lyon found it more to their liking to buy gold dust from other miners than to dig the claims themselves. They began to make money, but George Pullman still had bigger dreams.

He returned to Chicago in 1863 with an idea that proved to be more valuable than Colorado gold. Pullman remembered the pull down bunks in the boarding houses where the miners slept, and the idea fit his plans for designing a fancy sleeping car to be attached to trains for long-distance travel. With his plan for a swing-down upper bed called a berth, and a lower berth made up from two facing seats; Pullman built a sleeper car. He named his new car the "Pioneer." The "Pioneer" was finished just in time to carry President Abraham Lincoln's body from Chicago to Springfield in 1865.

For the next quarter century, Pullman designed and built all kinds of railroad cars, expanding the Pullman Palace Car Company until it was the largest manufacturing business in the country at that time.



# BILL OF FARE

## DINNER


oyster stew

bear paws in jellied broth  
 broiled venison  
 roast wild duck    canadian goose

leg of elk  
 buffalo steak    raccoon with hot sauce  
 prairie hen    turkey  
 roast young bear

fresh asparagus on toast

plum pudding  
 mince, apple, and peach pies



Calligraphy by Tony Kaleth

A Typical Menu for Christmas Dinner in a Pullman Dining Car.

# ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS.

(Reprinted courtesy of Colorado Fever) THE OFFICE AND BUREAU OF BARRAS AND FERRARA.

VOL. 1. CHERRY CREEK, K. T., SATURDAY, APRIL 23 1859. NO. 1.

"Jolly Jack" Merrick of St. Joseph, Missouri arrived in Denver April 13, 1859 with the first printing press. A few days later, William Newton Byers and Thomas Gibson also brought a printing press from Omaha to Auraria and installed it in a loft of "Uncle Dick Wootton's" building.

This equipment was immediately set up and continued working day and night until the first issue went to press at 10:00 P.M. on April 22, 1859. Snow had fallen so heavily during the night that water came through the roof making it necessary to put a tent over the press to keep it dry as it was printing.

The first issue of the Rocky Mountain News, a weekly, was published April 23, 1859 scooping the Cherry Creek Pioneer.

Several names were suggested for this first Denver newspaper including "Cherry Creek Herald" or "Pikes Peak

Herald", but it was Mrs. Byers who said "we will call it the Rocky Mountain News, that name has not been suggested before."

"Jolly Jack" Merrick traded his printing equipment to Gibson for an outfit and supplies to go prospecting.

Advertisements included in this first issue were mostly from Omaha, however two carpenters from Denver (Avery and Willoughby) advertised their trade.

Local pioneers were enthusiastic about the race between the two newspapers and bets were wagered on the outcome. Anxious settlers went first to Byer's office and then to Merrick's cabin to cheer them to victory.

The winner was declared when the "News" appeared thirty minutes before the "Pioneer".

Early issues of the "News" sold for 25 cents a copy. This was paid in gold dust weighed on scales kept in the newspaper office for that purpose.

## Boots & Shoes

FURNISHING GOODS.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

And a complete assortment of  
**Outfitting Goods.**

BEING among the first established in business at this place, and having the advantage of an experienced buyer in the East, we are enabled to offer to the purchaser greater inducements than can be offered by any other establishment west of the Missouri.

PUNDT & KOEHLER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

## GROCERS,

OMAHA CITY, N. T.

WE keep constantly on hand the best assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES, LIQUORS AND FRUITS.

The best brands of Tobacco and Cigars, etc., etc., which we will sell at the very lowest prices.

Look out for the sign of the

## O. K. Store.

The Oldest Drug Establishment in  
Nebraska.

OMAHA CITY DRUG STORE.

(Next door to Messrs. Richards & Co.)

Our terms are  
**CASH WITH ORDER.**  
Catalogue furnished free on application.  
MIL.

## STEAM FERRY.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA.

## NEBRASKA NO. 1.

THE Steam Ferry Boat, "NEBRASKA NO. 1," has the capacity to carry 12 wagons and teams at each trip, and has taken over at ONE LOAD

300 Head of Cattle!

And can make from  
THIRTY TO FORTY CROSSINGS IN A DAY!

And 400 Wagons and Teams can be ferried over from sun-rise to sun-set each day.

The annual freights have also gone to the

NEBRASKA GOLD MINES, Utah, California, Oregon, or Washington Territory, that the roads from Fairhead, Iowa City, Dubuque, and intermediate points, by Council Bluffs and Omaha City, up the north side of the Platte River, are shorter, better and more abundantly stocked with everything needed by emigrants for outfit than any other. Settlements and towns already obtained in Fort Kearney, and with the regular running of the

UNITED STATES MAIL COACHES

to that point, is no longer a wilderness route through an Indian country. It can be traveled as safely and comfortably, and much more rapidly than any of the roads through Missouri or Iowa. There is no other route west.

...and are a complete stock for the emigrant and miner. Also, a general assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Blankets, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Marware and Cutlery, Staple and Fancy Groceries, Wines and Liquors of all kinds, Provisions, Grain, &c.

**TOOTLE & JACKSON.**

**TOOTLE & JACKSON,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
**FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,**  
GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES,  
Clothing, Hardware, Queensware,  
And everything necessary for the Mines.  
Omaha City, N. T., Nebraska.

We are now receiving the largest stock of goods ever brought west of St. Louis. Our goods are bought in the best eastern markets for cash, and as we sell only for cash, we are enabled to sell at St. Louis prices, adding freight.

**PORTER & BREMEN,**  
ceiving, Forwarding & Commission

## Merchants

AND GENERAL  
STEAMBOAT AGENTS,  
OMAHA CITY, N. T.

SPECIAL attention given to the sale of Flour, Bacon, Whiskey, and all articles of merchandise.

Particular attention given to the receiving, storing and forwarding of all kinds of freight and produce. Orders from Miners for supplies of provisions and merchandise will meet with prompt attention.

REFERENCES:

- Joseph McCreary, St. Louis.
- Samuel & Leadwater, St. Louis.
- D. A. Janney & Co., St. Louis.

Of Stockton, California. Of Virginia.  
S. A. MORGAN, of Virginia.

## MEGEATH, RICHARDS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

## MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,  
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

All kinds of Groceries and Provisions,  
**Outfitting Goods!!!**

SETTLER'S AND MINER'S  
**Implements.**

Corner of Farnham & 14th Streets,  
OMAHA CITY, NEBRASKA.

ONE of our firm being an old California Trader, will give special attention to getting up and keeping on hand a complete stock of Provisions necessary for Emigrants and Miners for the Nebraska Mines.

Our stock being purchased

PRINCIPALLY FOR CASH

and our attention confined exclusively to our Omaha Store, we can offer superior inducements over any other establishment in the North West. We keep a larger and more

General stock than any other House west of the Missouri River.

Our stock comprises everything necessary for a complete outfit for the Settler, Emigrant or Miner.

# SCHOOL DAYS, SCHOOL DAYS, GOOD OLD BROADWAY SCHOOL DAYS

by  
Helena K. Stefanski

The September morning rose from the east and soared across the Colorado plains like a burst of golden meadow larks. This was a special day! This was Caroline's first day of her first grade at Broadway School at 13th and Broadway in Denver. The year was 1888.

The crisp breezes swirled Caroline's skirt as she lightly trudged up the curved path leading to the two-story school house. She noticed the light-colored stone decorations at the top of the tall narrow windows, over the high doorway, and up and down the front corners of the building. "I know this is the prettiest school anywhere!" she thought, hurrying up the steps made of big slabs of stone.

Caroline was first to arrive in class. Miss Peabody greeted her and assigned her a desk. "I like her!" Caroline decided at once. "She looks smart. I don't care if she didn't pass spelling in her teachers' examination." Caroline was remembering a conversation she overheard between her father and Mr. Hurd who was on the Denver School Board.

Caroline had time to look around her new class room while the other students filed in. The room was full of neat rows of little desks with sloping wooden tops and a shelf underneath for books, tablets, and pencils. At the upper right-hand corner of the wooden top was a round hole in which an ink well rested. The sides of the desks were fancy cast iron. Caroline could see that the desks were screwed down to the floor so they wouldn't get pushed out of the neat straight rows.

There were tall narrow windows on one side of the room, and a big slate blackboard on the opposite wall. She could see white chalk and erasers in the long trough at the bottom edge of the blackboard. Although she was small, Caroline knew she could reach the board because someone had remembered to put a narrow platform close to the wall on which the blackboard was fastened.

Caroline looked down at the school supplies her mother had bought for her at Chain and Hardy's Book Store when they were there the day before. She ran her fingers across her new black slate. Its wooden frame had red felt around it, laced down by black shoestring. She had a slate pencil, a sponge to wipe the slate and a rag to dry it, because Miss Peabody told Caroline's mother that she didn't want the children wiping their slates by spitting on them and rubbing them with their sleeves.

Caroline had a book called "Barnes's First Reader" to help her learn to read. A penmanship book, to help her learn to write with pen and pencil. She also had a geography book which would tell her how the whole world looked far beyond the giant blue Rocky Mountains to the west and the plains rolling eastward as far as one could see.

Caroline shyly looked around at the boys and girls filing into the room. She suddenly wondered how many children had studied in this class room before this year. She wondered if there would be enough children to fill the room next year, and the next, after she and all the other

children now in the room, moved on to higher grades.

Miss Peabody cleared her throat and rapped her desk sharply with a ruler. "Good morning children. I'm happy to see so many of you here to begin your education." She smiled, looking at all of them. She then told them to put all their school supplies on the shelf in their desk but to keep their Reader out. When they had done this she said, "Now open your Readers. I want to hear each of you read." Caroline almost forgot to breathe. "Oh my, Mother must have forgotten to tell Miss Peabody that I can't read yet. What will I do?" Caroline's thoughts raced. She didn't want to be embarrassed in front of the other children.

But Caroline was in the care of a teacher who loved and understood children and

knew how to help them learn. She made it a happy exercise.

Caroline was fascinated. In a little while she could read and sound out the words "dog" and "run." But the word beginning with "l" was still too puzzling to sound out.

Caroline suddenly felt she found the word that Miss Peabody missed in her spelling examination. Miss Peabody was trying to tell them that the row of letters beginning with an "o" and ending with an "e" was sounded like "wun." Now Caroline already knew that if you were counting dogs or anything else, the number 1 was l—a short line written downward to the line on the paper. You didn't need any o's or e's. She decided to ask her father and mother about this after school.





Frederic Remington's "A Fugitive" illustrates well the kind of outlaw who roamed Colorado's hills.

## TO HELL YOU RIDE

Burly outlaws rode into Telluride to escape the law. Although some say it was named after the mineral Tellurium, old-timers will tell you that the town gained its name from the saying, "To Hell You Ride."

An infamous outlaw named Butch Cassidy fled to Telluride after being arrested for cattle rustling in Utah. He called it home in 1884 until he later had a dispute with the law and left town.

Butch returned to Telluride in 1889 with a gang and handily robbed the San Miguel Valley Bank of \$20,000. According to a June 27 report in the Rocky Mountain News the clerk was "bending over the desk examining some papers when an outlaw grabbed him around the neck and threatened him with death." The bandits then took the money and made their escape. They rode down the San Miguel Valley at break-neck speed. A hastily formed posse almost

caught them at Keystone hill, but the outlaws tricked the group and got away.

Lawmen and their deputies chased outlaws in and out of many Colorado towns.

Any of them could have easily been nicknamed "To Hell You Ride." One of these was Leadville. It was said to have had a 700 member vigilante group that was formed to control the thieves and toughs that overran their town. And after several lynchings, about 400 undesirables were convinced to leave town.

Leadville later became a popular gambling center and again lured many outlaws. Dapper Luke Short drifted into town around 1879. While in Leadville he became a slick gambler and feared gunman. In one of his most scandalous fights he shot and killed Isaac Brown in a saloon brawl.

Infamous Doc Holliday also called Leadville home in 1883. As a notorious gambler and gunslinger he was often in the middle of an outlaw showdown.

In one gunfight, Doc shot Billy Allen in the arm while at a local saloon. He was charged with trying to kill Billy and Doc spent many long days in the courtroom. He was found innocent on a plea of self-defense. It was the Doctor's last fight.

Another Holladay was infamous too. This is Holladay Street in Denver. Named after the Overland Stage Line's Ben Holladay, it was said to be the "Street of 1,000 Sins." The rough Musgrove Gang operated out of a saloon here. Gambling, shooting, stealing, and toughness were everywhere on Holladay Street.

Gambling was a way of life in Denver and in 1888 Bat Masterson purchased the Palace Variety Theater and Gambling Parlor. It was a beautiful, elegant place but was later proclaimed as an "evil death trap to young men." Bat sold out and left Denver.

He later returned in 1897 as a special deputy, hired to keep order at the voting polls. After a disagreement arose about votes, Bat arrived and tried to settle a dispute. Bat drew his gun on a city detective, knocked the gun from his hand and hit an innocent bystander with the ricocheting bullet.

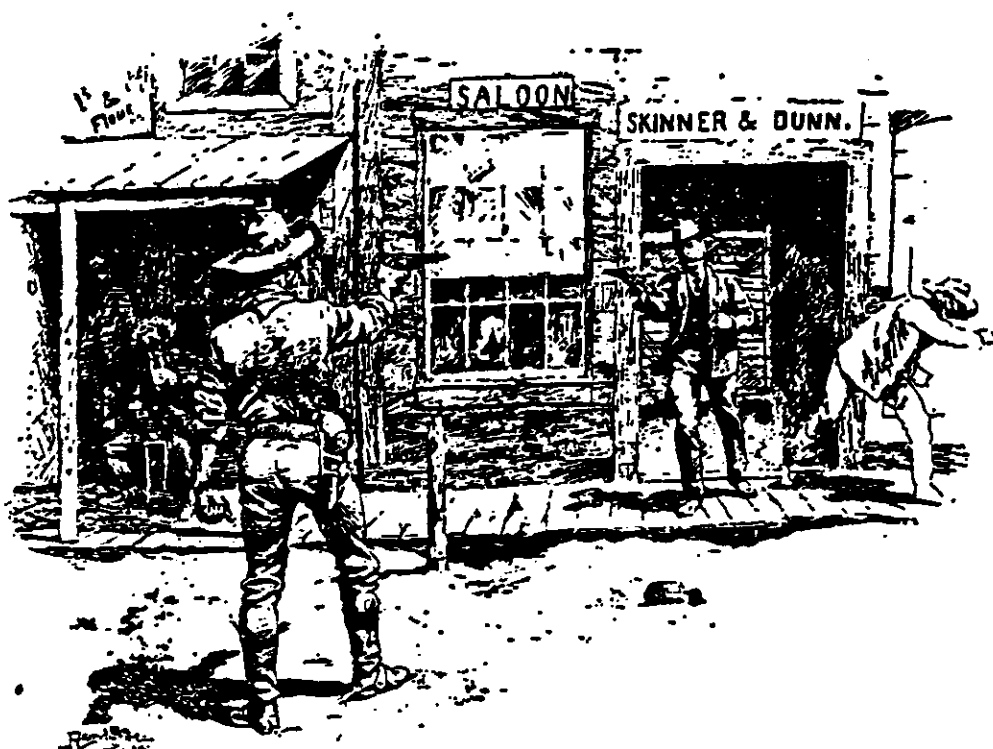
Denver had its share of outlaws, it might have been called "To Hell You Ride" too. Another outlaw town was Julesburg. Jack Slade, perhaps one of Colorado's worst outlaws, lived there. He was involved in a famous gun-fight with Jules Beni.

Sometimes in the 1860s Jack Slade was hired to replace Jules Beni as the head of a local stage line. Perhaps because of resentment, Jules is said to have shot Jack and left him for dead. Somehow Jack recovered and returned to Julesburg. He made another call on Jules, and Beni's lifeless body was later found tied to a fence-post. Slade drifted around and finally settled in Montana where he was later lynched.

Colorado was a part of the Wild West and had many "bad guys" that gave some towns an unsavory reputation. But Telluride is the only town whose name reminds us of its outlaw past.



# WHEN THE WEST WAS WILD



From *Century Magazine*, 1888

A cloud of dust swirls up as two cowboys thunder onto main street of a frontier town. Bang! Bang! The six-shooters crack. Women, children, chickens and dogs scurry for cover. Horses tied in front of the saloon whinny and rear up, straining at their reins.

This is a familiar scene in western movies. Did this kind of thing really happen in Colorado?

Yes, part of Colorado's history is the time when we were very wild. We had desperadoes and clever gamblers and swindlers. There were gangs and outlaws who terrorized the state.

People began to settle in Colorado in 1859, most of them excited about the discovery of gold. Bad people came along with good people, so naturally there was trouble.

It is hard to imagine a group of settlers in a brand new country. There is no fire station, no police, no water system, no school or church;

just people living in tents and shacks, hoping to settle down and establish a new community and make a living. What happens when a bad man gallops into such a settlement and demands your money or your horse or your mining claim? The outlaw pretty much has these people at his mercy until they can band together and protect themselves with some laws and rules and hire a sheriff to enforce these laws.

Who were these people who made the West Wild?

Some of them were cowboys, like Nathaniel Reed. They probably came up from Texas on a cattle drive through western Kansas or Colorado. After the drive they were often without a job. Some turned to cattle rustling, like Jack Slade, Jack McCall and L.H. Musgrove.

When the Civil War was over, many restless ex-soldiers drifted to the West. Some had been Confederates who were unhappy about losing



the war. They knew how to use a gun and it was easy for these men to be a part of what made the West Wild.

Many of the outlaws were teenagers. Jesse James got his start as an outlaw when he was only seventeen. Billy the Kid, according to some stories, was only twelve when he first killed a man.

Some of the bad people were women. Belle Starr was the "Bandit Queen" of her own gang of horse and cattle thieves. "Poker Alice" was a poker dealer in a saloon.

And Erta Place, the Sundance Kid's sweetheart, could be considered part of his gang.

Outlaws were often gamblers or "con men," like "Soapy" Smith. They were not really gunmen, though sometimes the gambling resulted in violence.

There were gangs. The "Bummers" in Auraria, the Comancheros, the Reynolds Gang,

and the Hole-in-the-Wall Gang. All of these outlaws traveled in bunches.

Some outlaws, like Bat Masterson, played both sides. He was a lawman in Trinidad and in Creede, Colorado. Later he was a notorious gambler.

Some towns had a reputation for being very wild, while others were quiet and peaceful. Outlaws even ran some towns, as "Soapy" Smith did in Creede. Find out about some of these towns as you read "To Hell You Ride."

As more families came West there was a demand for law and order. Schools and churches were established. Laws and rules were set up. In Denver, Dave Cook was appointed City Marshall and worked very hard at tracking down criminals. Detective agencies, like Pinkerton's, were very successful in finding outlaws.

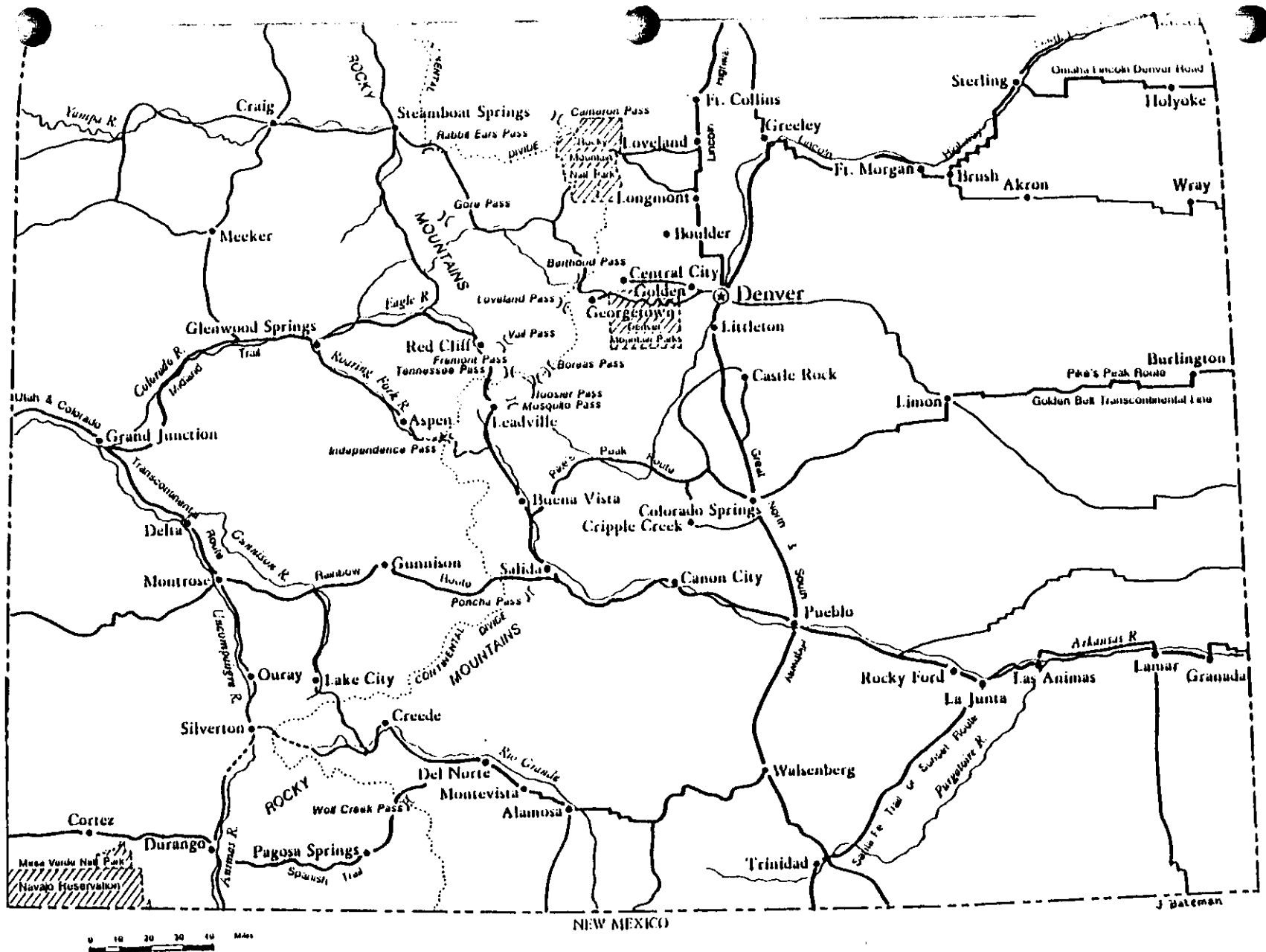
Today we are far from being free of crime, but the days of the Wild West are over.



# Maps

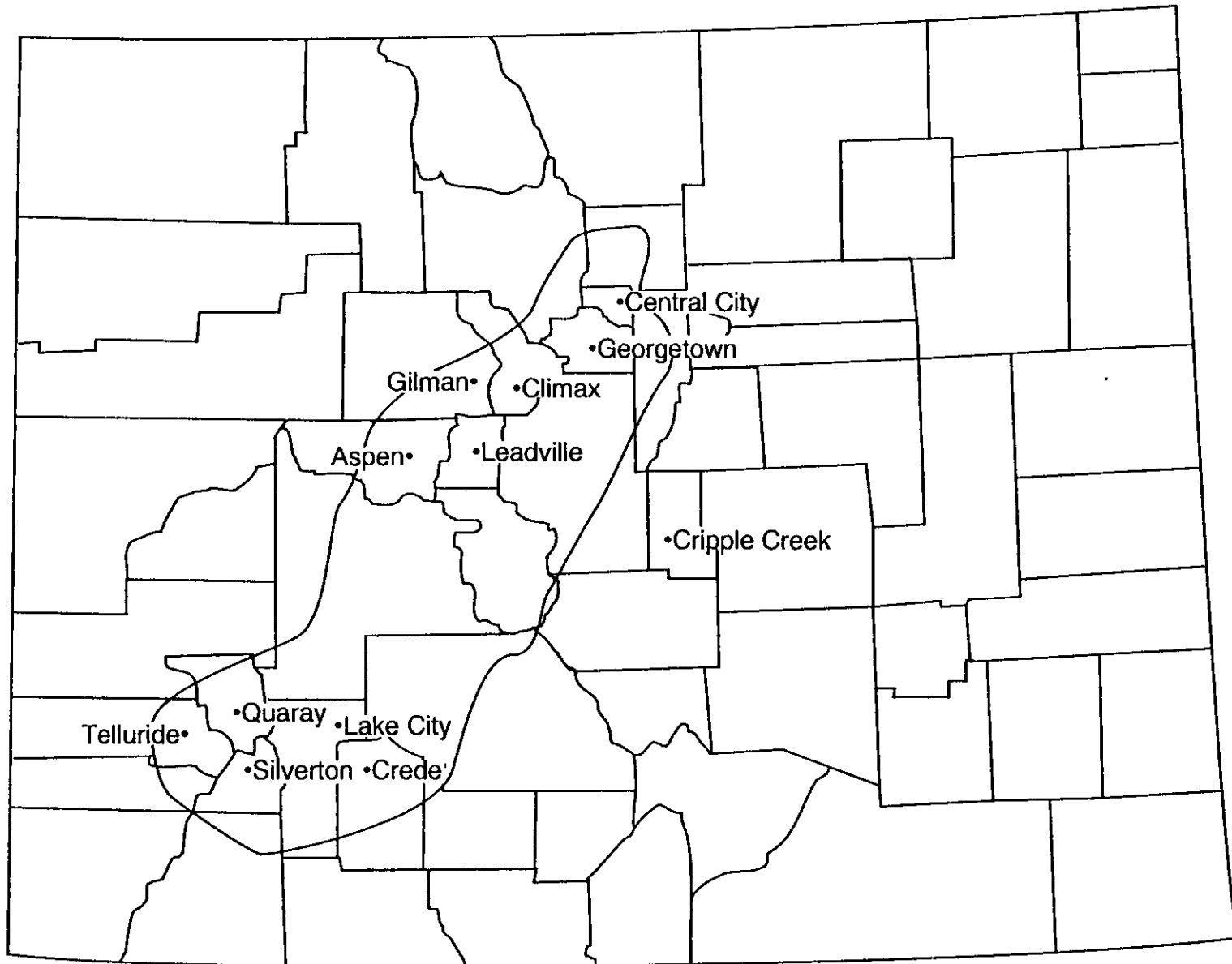
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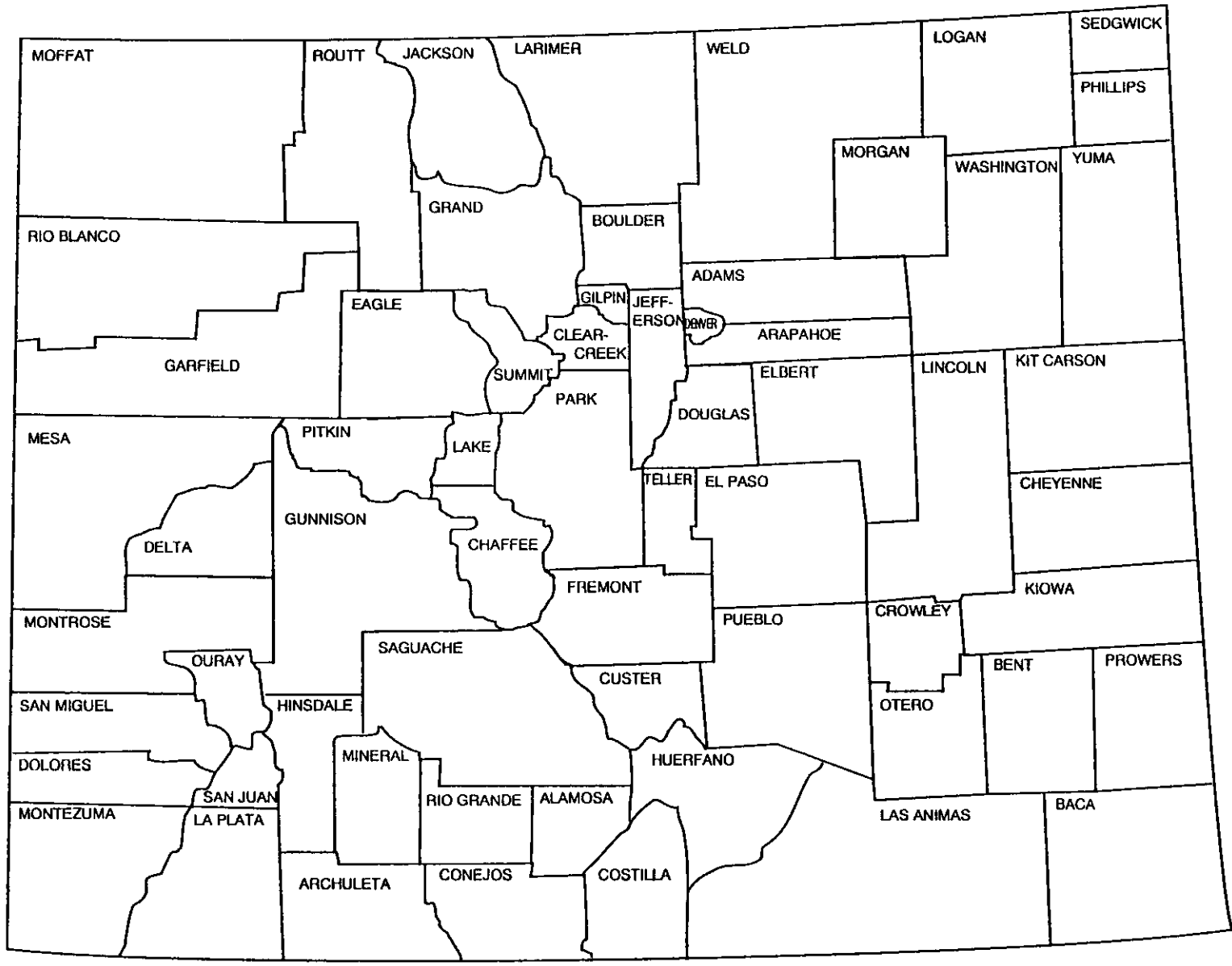


Colorado by Automobile, c. 1920

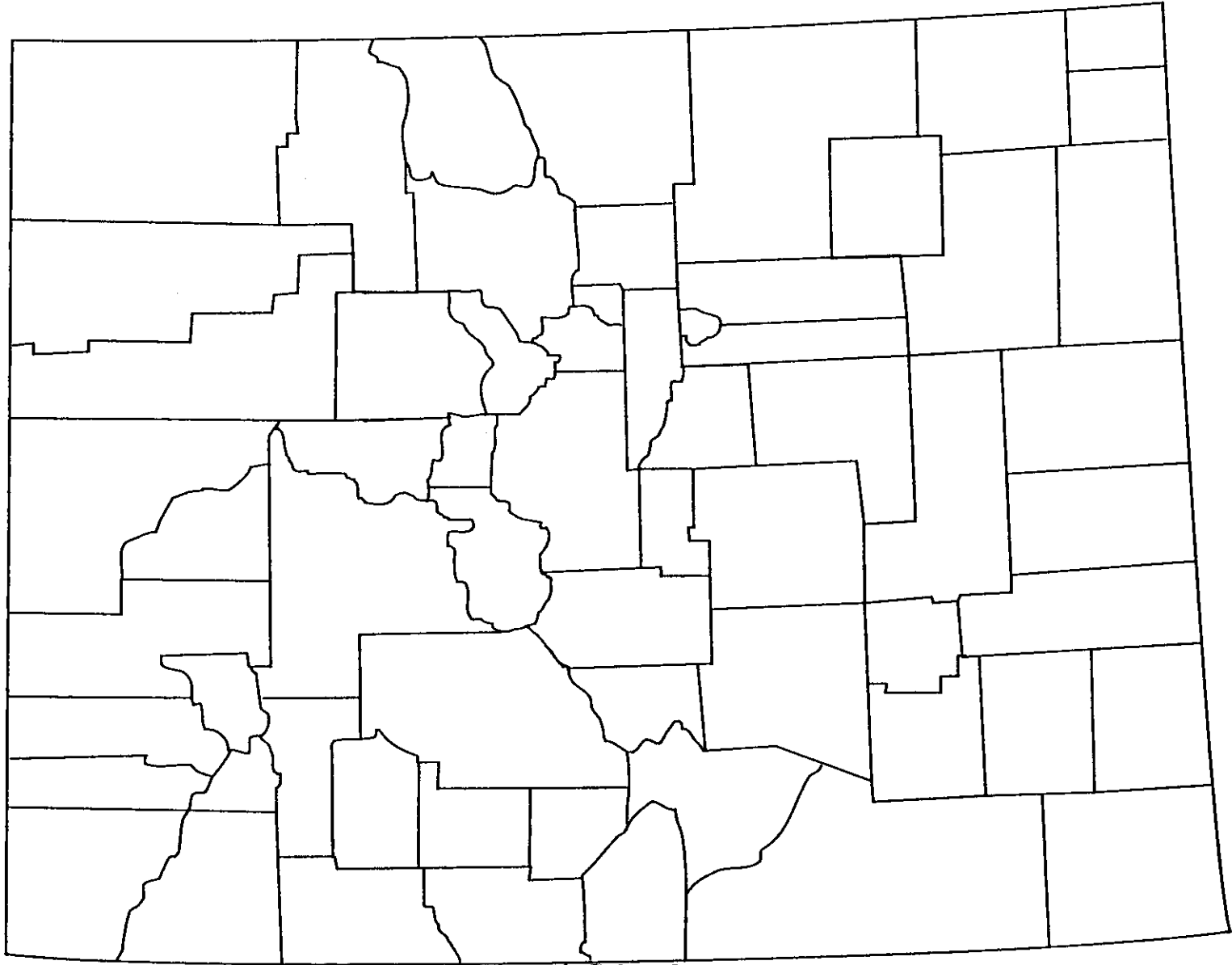




COLORADO MINERAL BELT



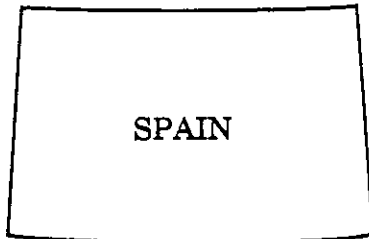
Counties of Colorado



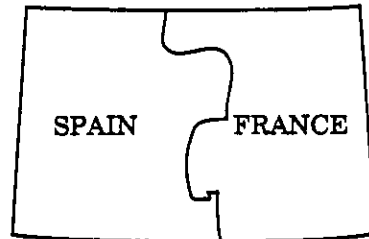
**Counties of Colorado**

# Early Boundaries of Colorado

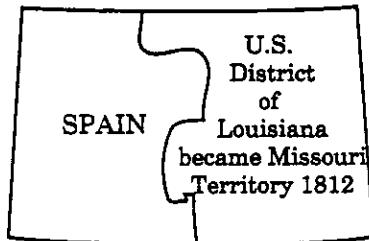
Treaty of 1763



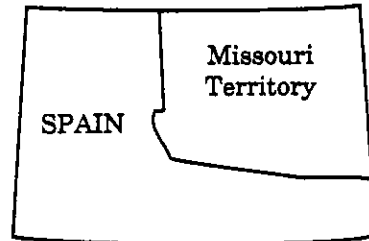
Treaty of St. Ildefonso 1800



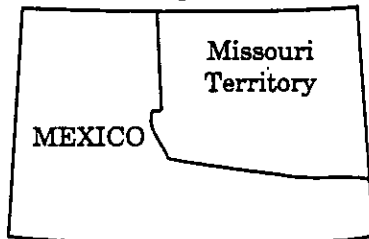
Louisiana Purchase 1803



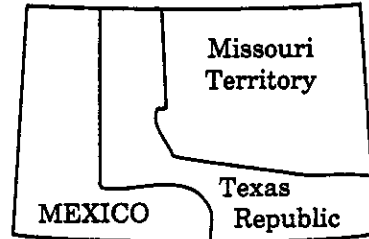
Treaty with Spain 1819



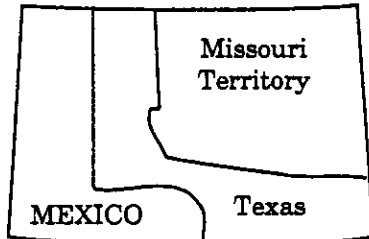
Mexican Independence 1821



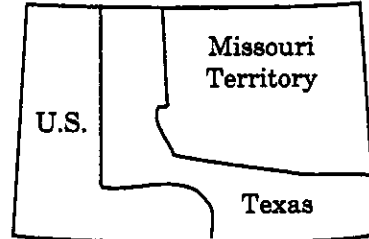
Texas Independence 1836



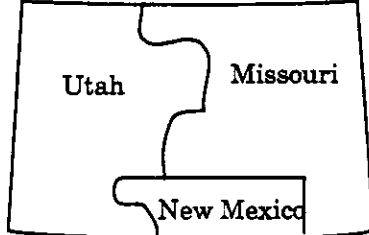
Texas Statehood 1845



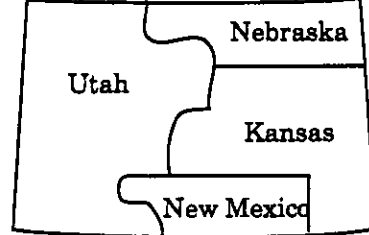
Mexican Cession 1848



U.S. Territories 1850

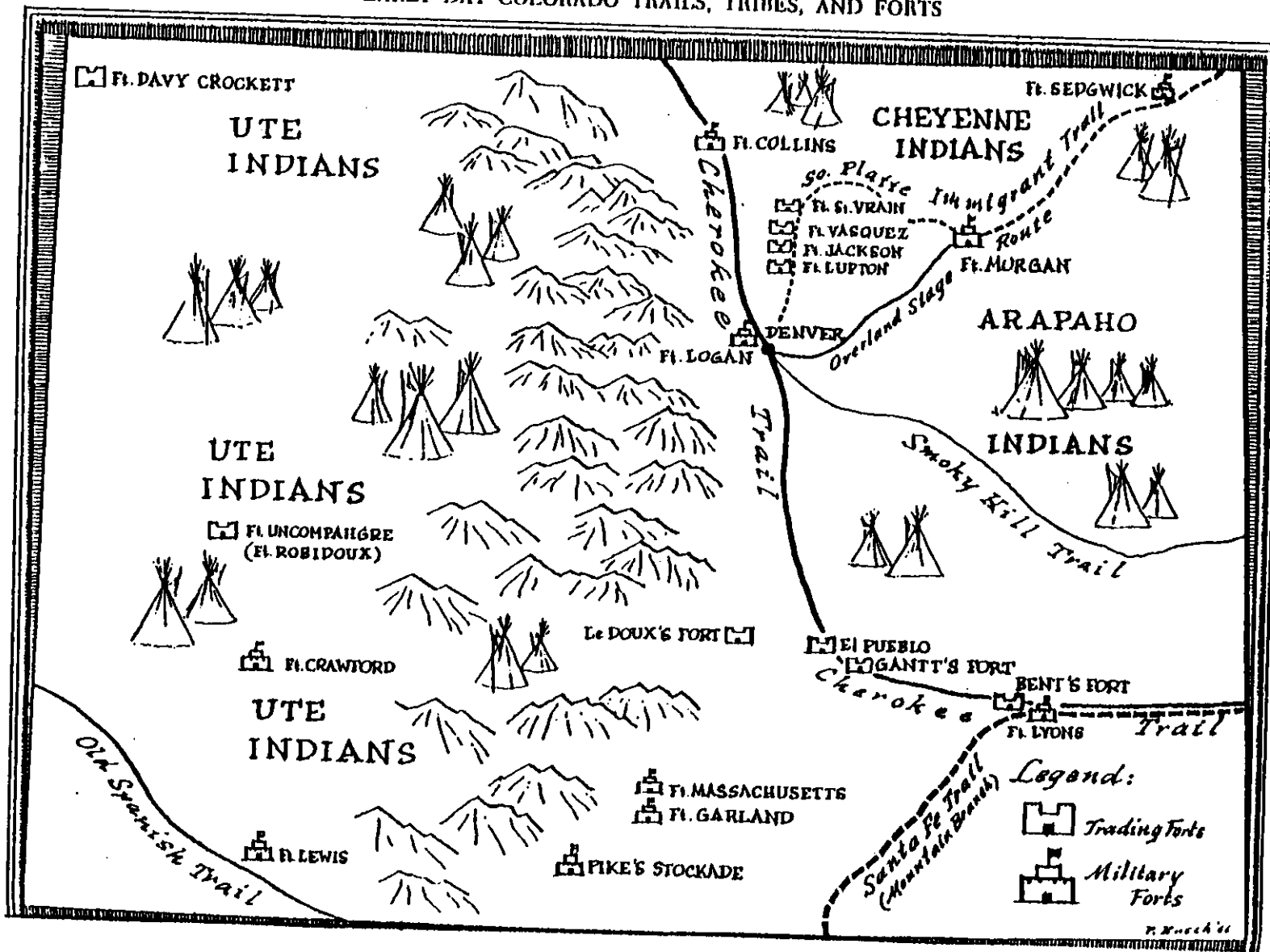


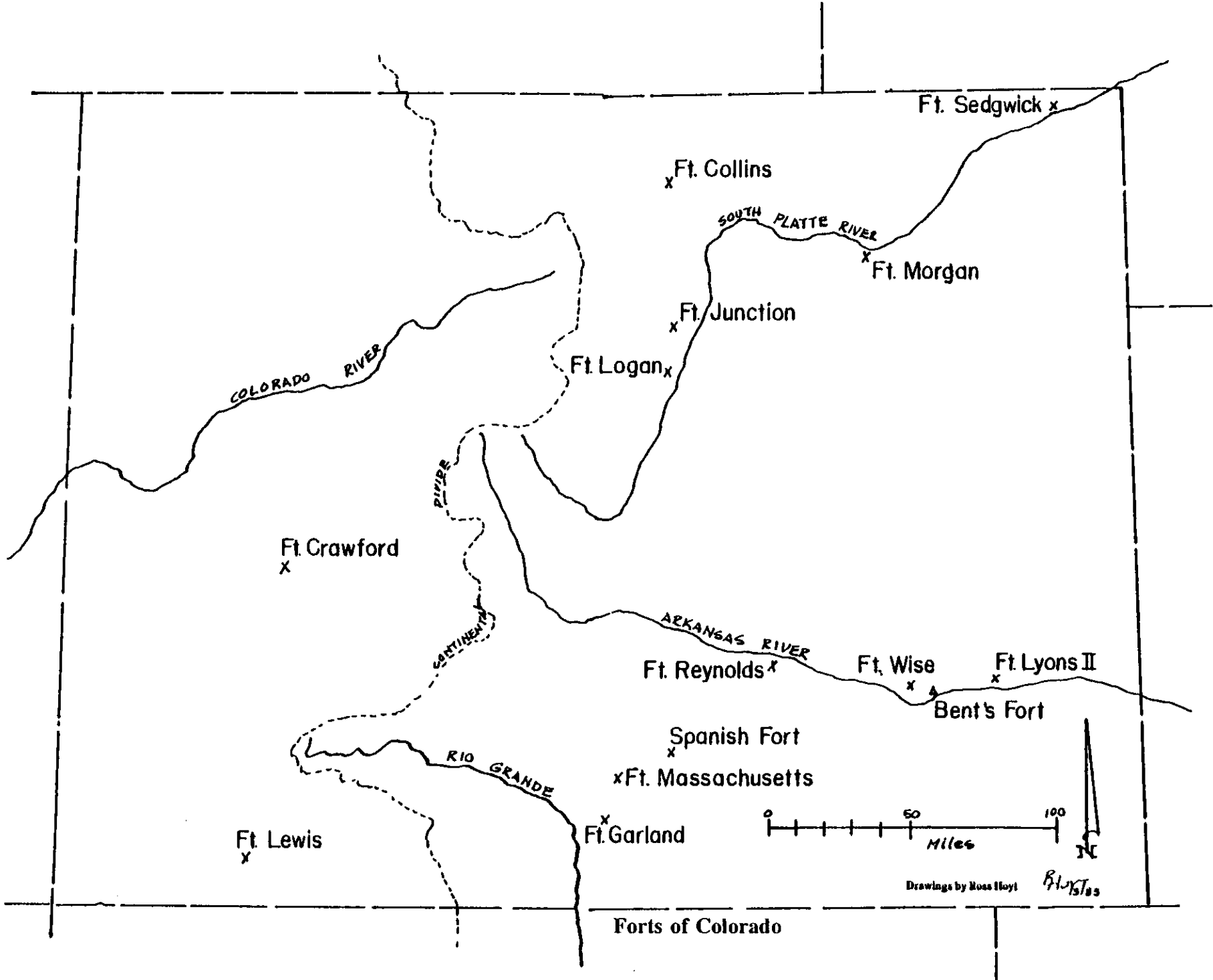
U.S. Territories 1854



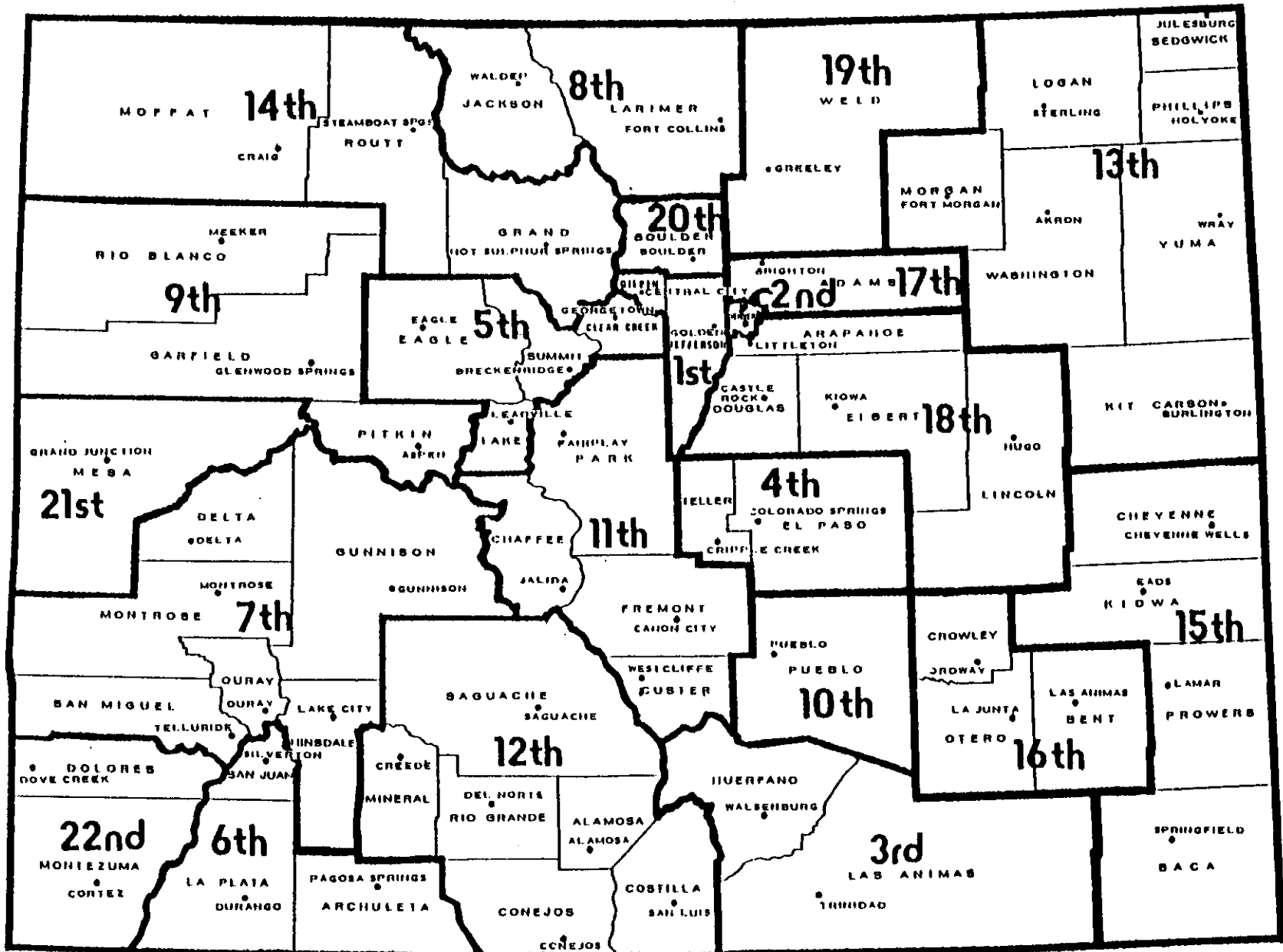


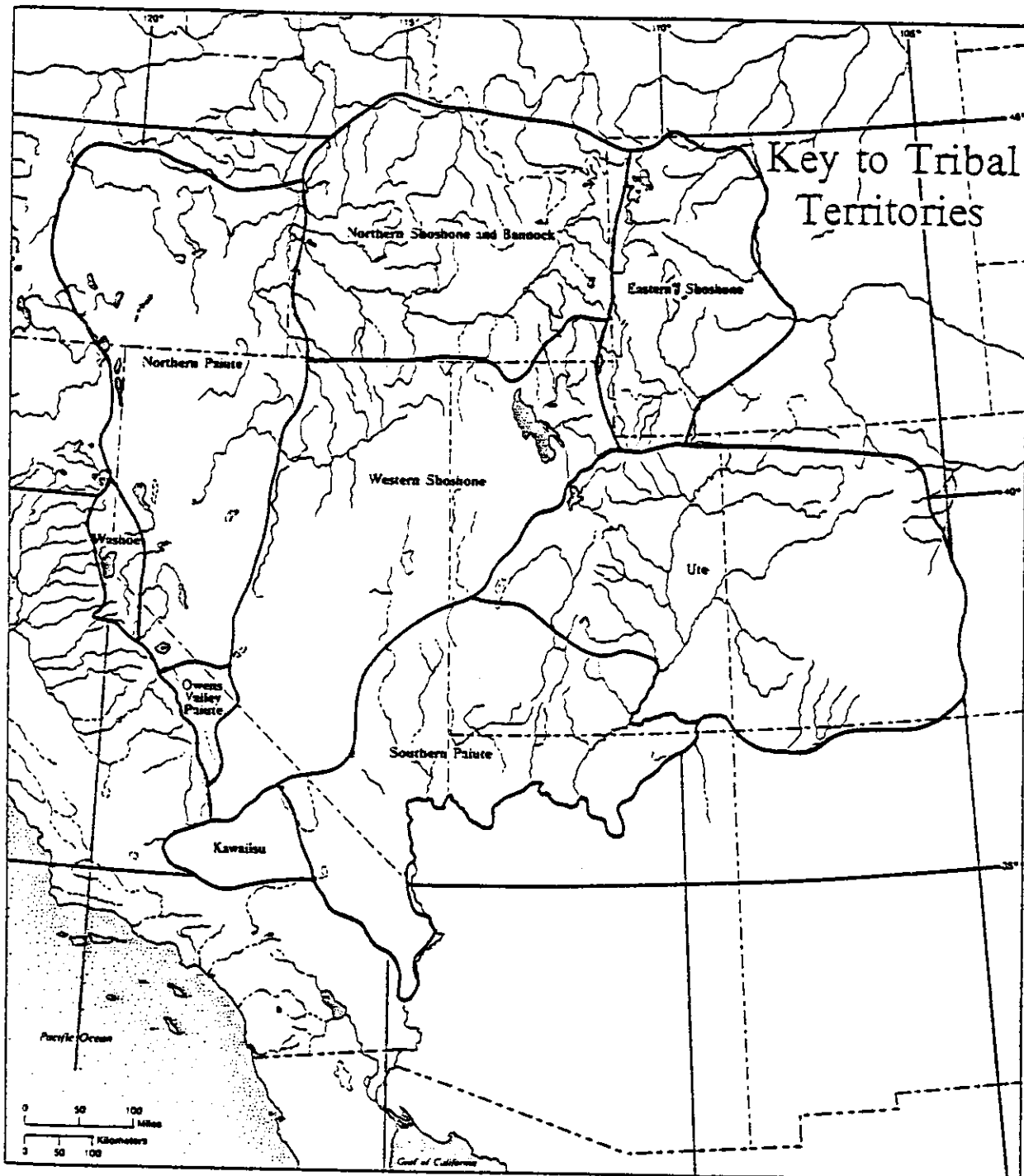
# EARLY DAY COLORADO TRAILS, TRIBES, AND FORTS



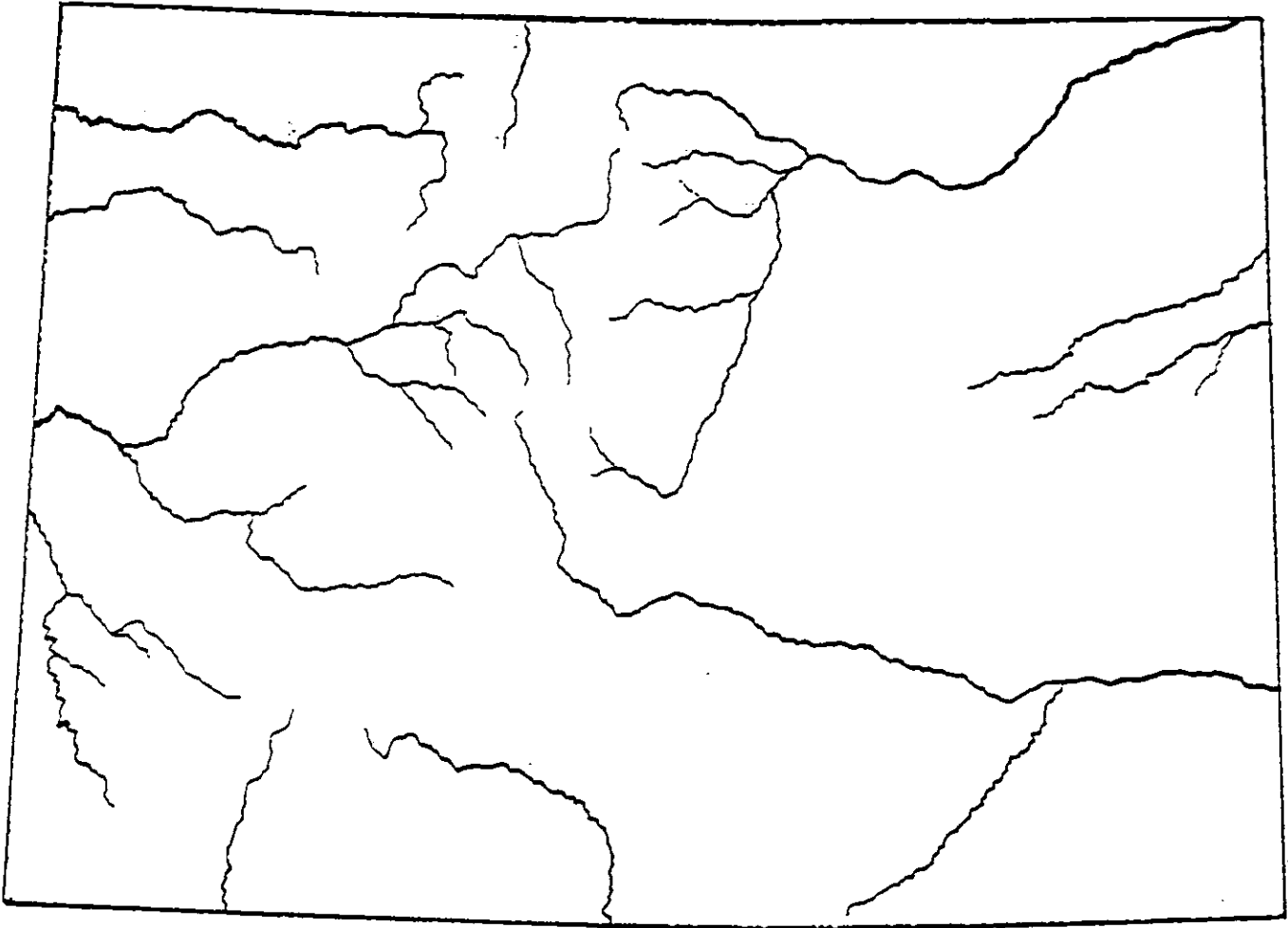


# Judicial Districts of Colorado

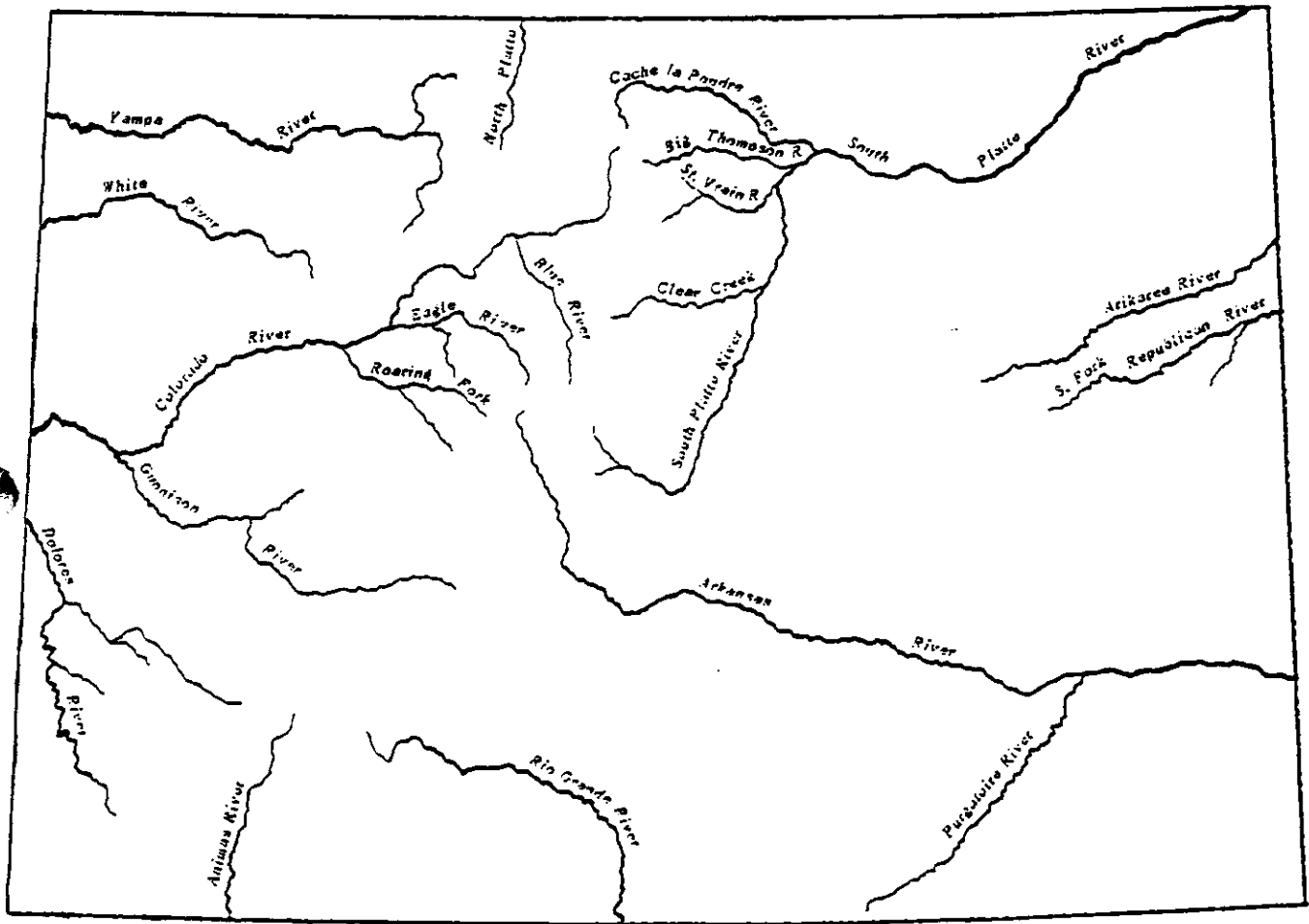








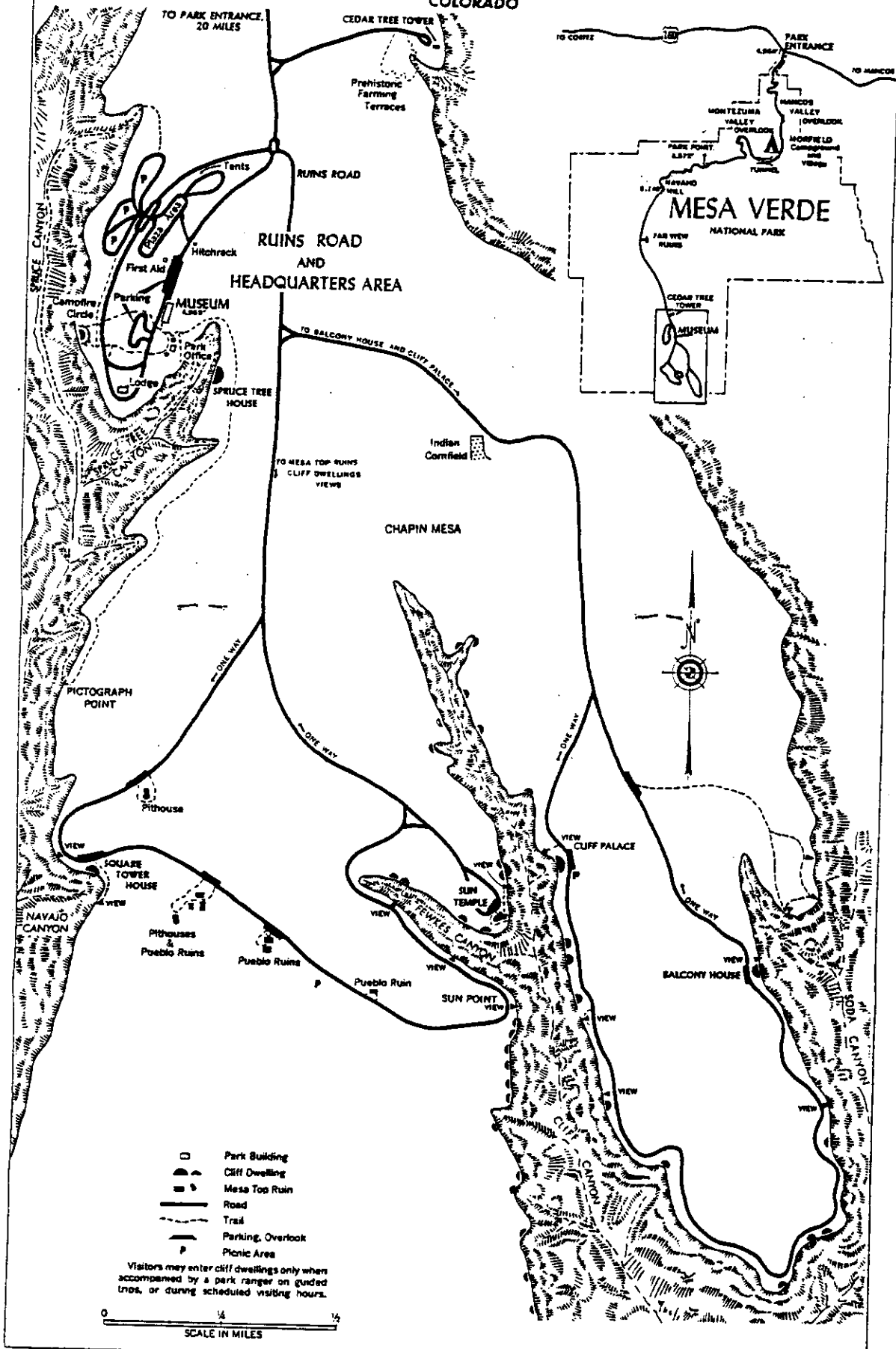
Map of Colorado Rivers



Map of Colorado Rivers

# MESA VERDE

NATIONAL PARK  
COLORADO



- Park Building
- ◐ Cliff Dwelling
- Mesa Top Ruin
- Road
- - - Trail
- |— Parking, Overlook
- P Picnic Area

0 1/4 1/2  
SCALE IN MILES



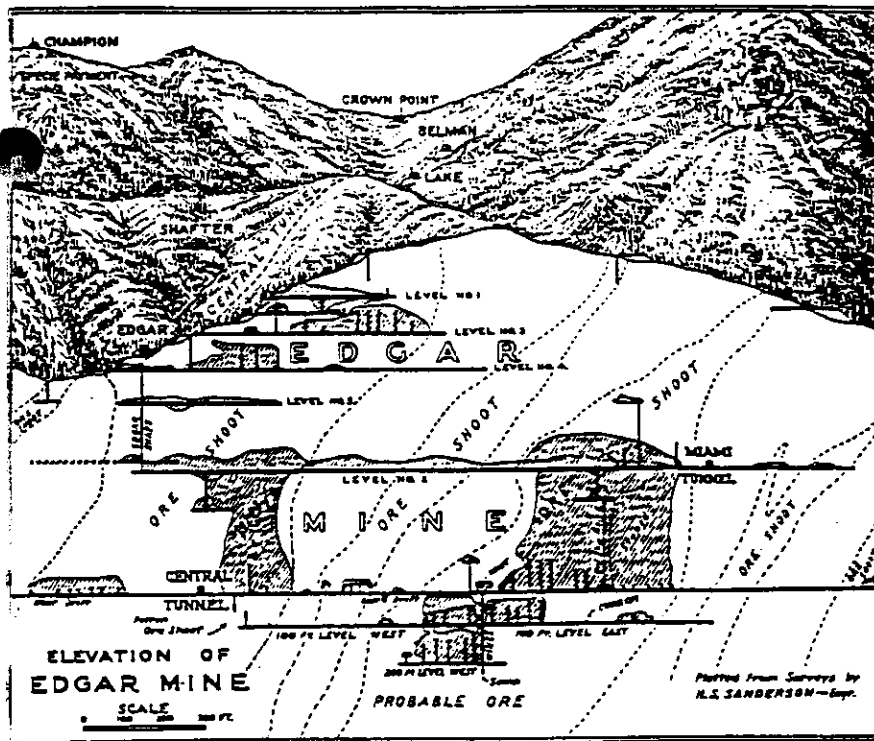


FIGURE 5.13. Underground mine workings. *Top*: Idealized cross section of the surface and underground workings of the Edgar Mine near Idaho Springs. (Source: A sketch prepared by H. S. Sanderson for *Report of Properties of the North American Mining Co.* [Denver, December 20, 1927].) *Bottom*: Sometime after 1927, ownership of the Edgar Mine was conveyed to the Colorado School of Mines. It was converted into an experimental training mine for students of mineral engineering and is still used for that purpose. Here two students push a loaded ore car from the mine portal. (Mel Griffiths)

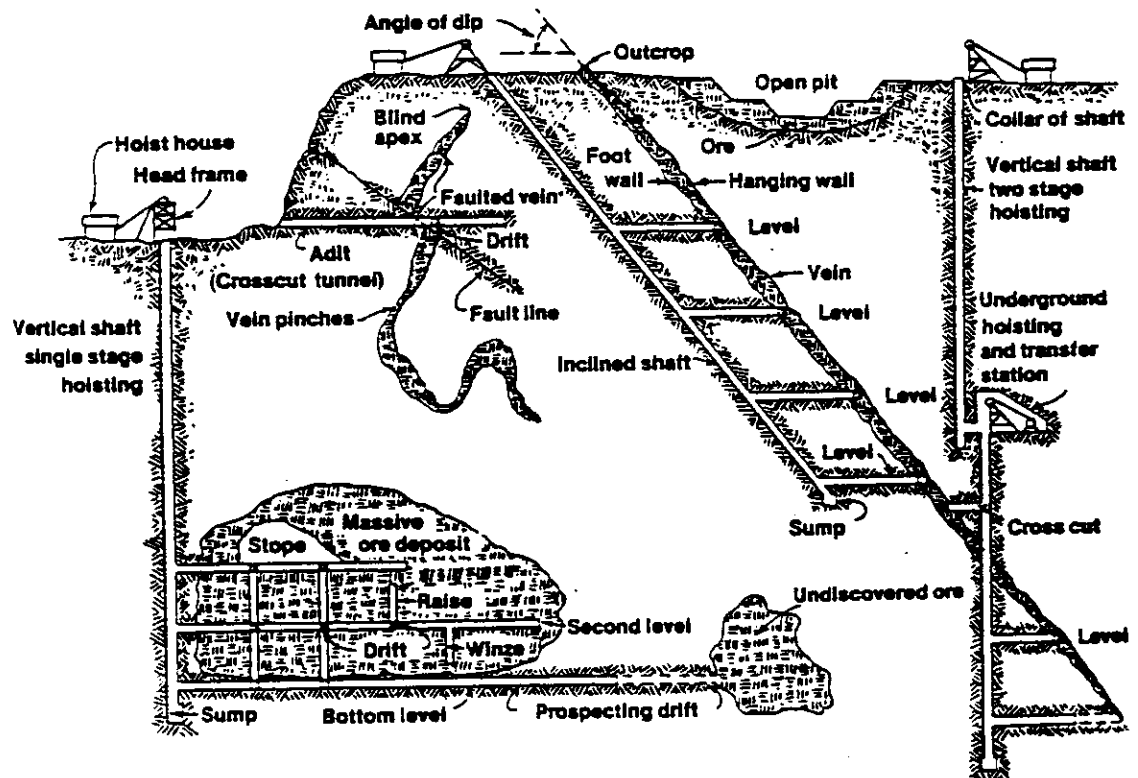


FIGURE 5.14. Cross section of hypothetical ore bodies and surface and underground mine workings, showing a composite of often-used mining terms and geologic relationships. (Source: "Colorado and Mining" [Report prepared by the Colorado Mining Association, Denver, n.d.]

# THE MOFFAT ROAD

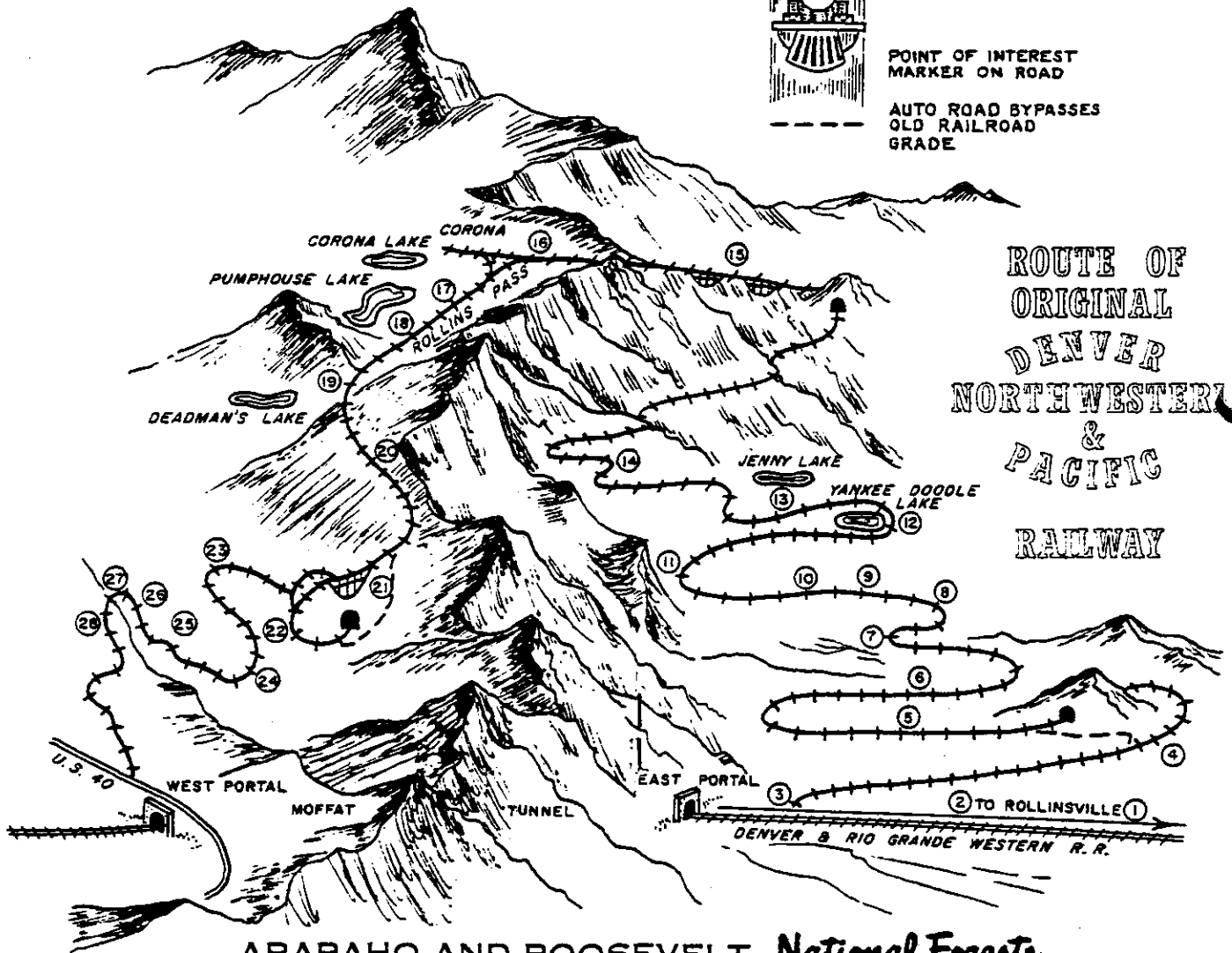
FORMER "HILL" ROUTE



POINT OF INTEREST  
MARKER ON ROAD

AUTO ROAD BYPASSES  
OLD RAILROAD  
GRADE

ROUTE OF  
ORIGINAL  
DENVER  
NORTHWESTERN  
&  
PACIFIC  
RAILWAY



ARAPAHO AND ROOSEVELT *National Forests*  
FOREST SERVICE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

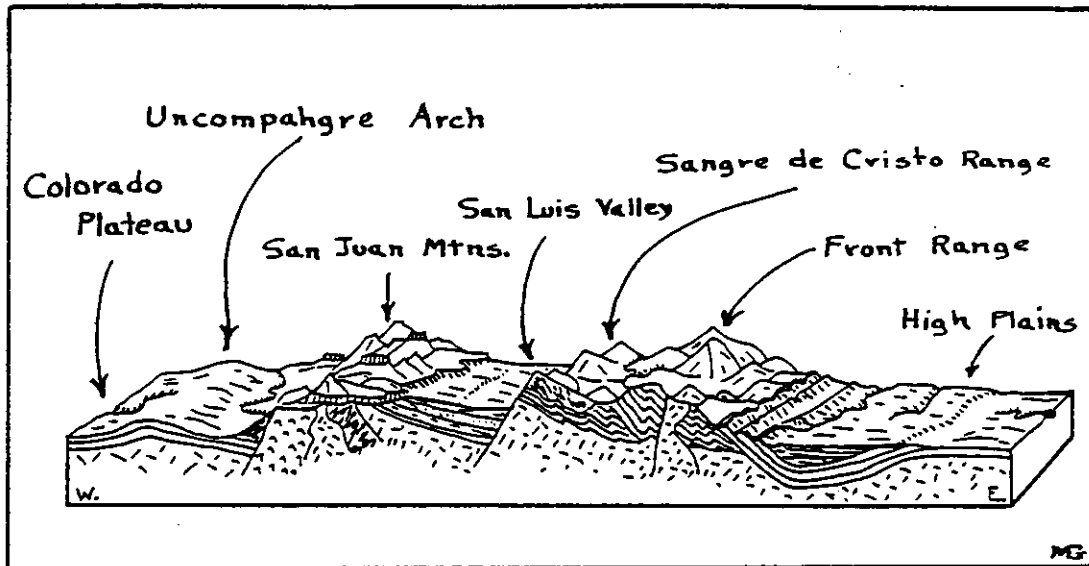


FIGURE 2.1. Idealized east-west cross section of Colorado.

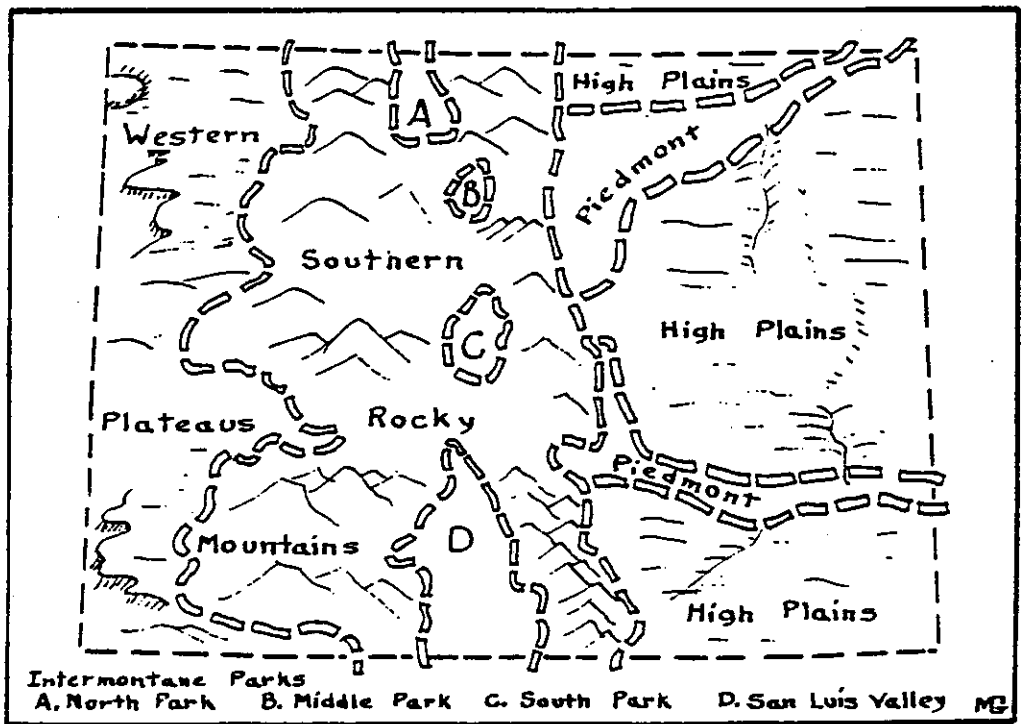
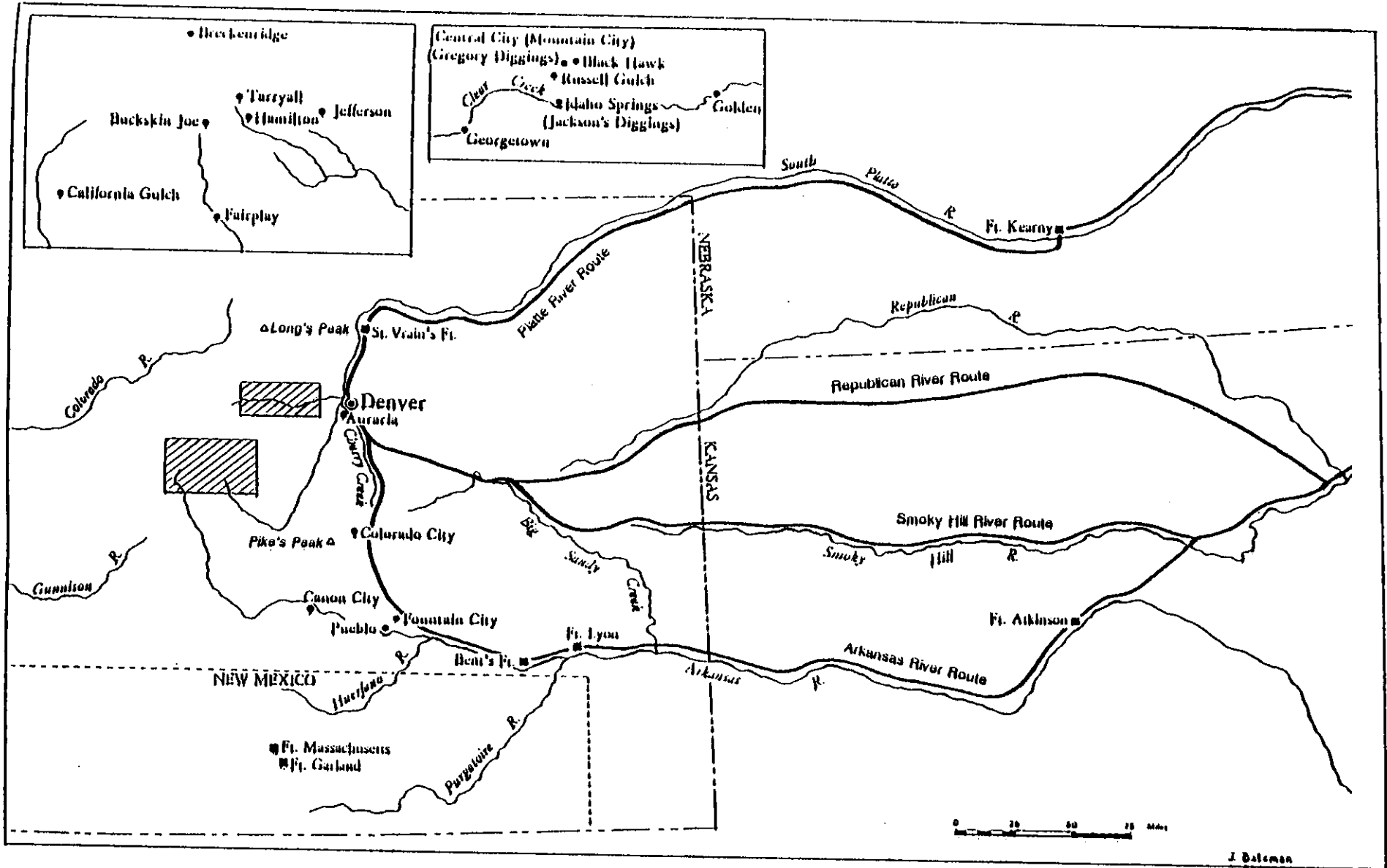
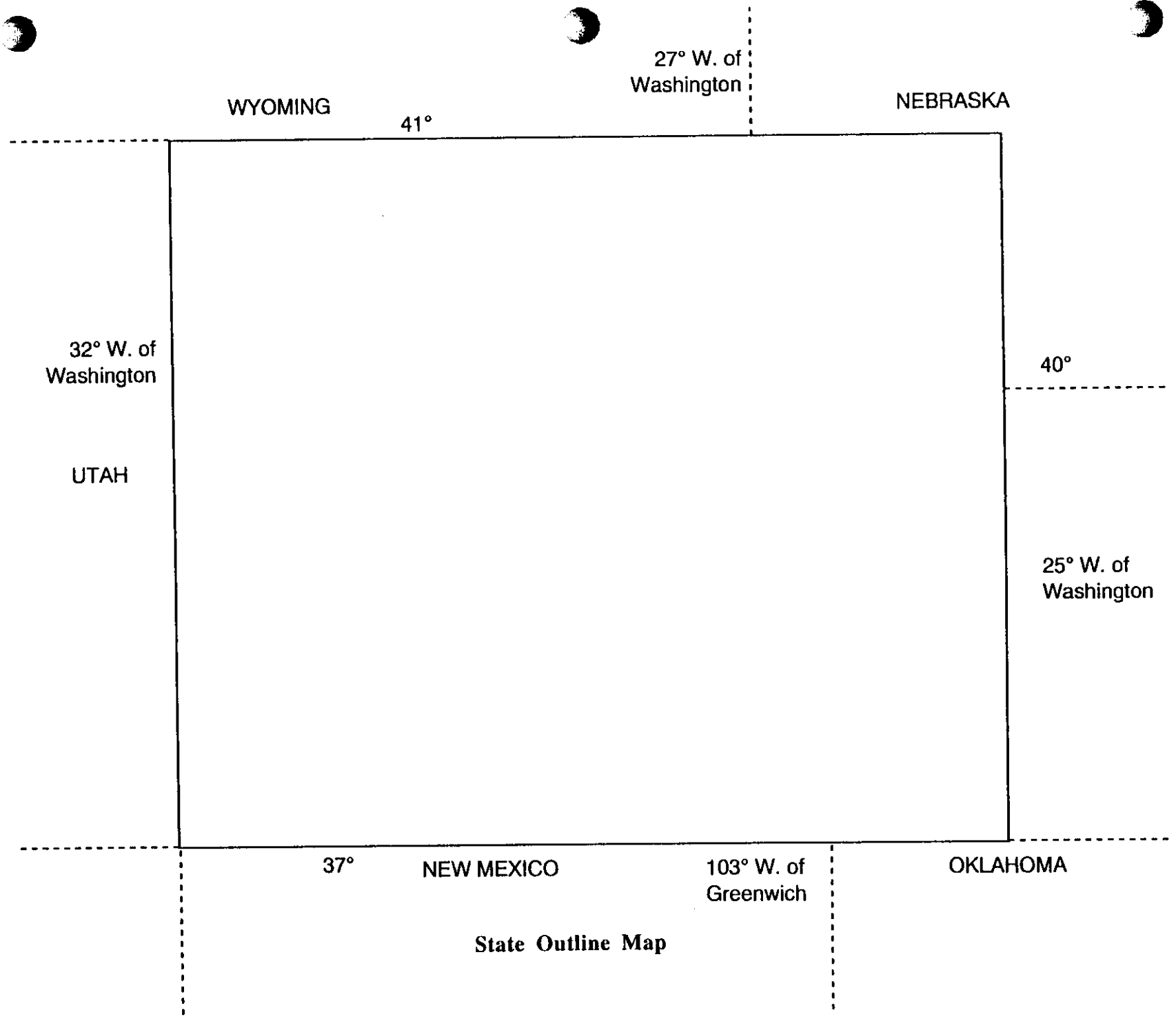


FIGURE 2.2. Colorado physiography.

Reprinted with permission from Griffiths, Mel, and Lynnell Rubright. *Colorado: a Geography*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1983, p. 12.



Pike's Peak Country, 1858-1861



WYOMING

NEBRASKA

32° W. of  
Washington

UTAH

40°

25° W. of  
Washington

37°

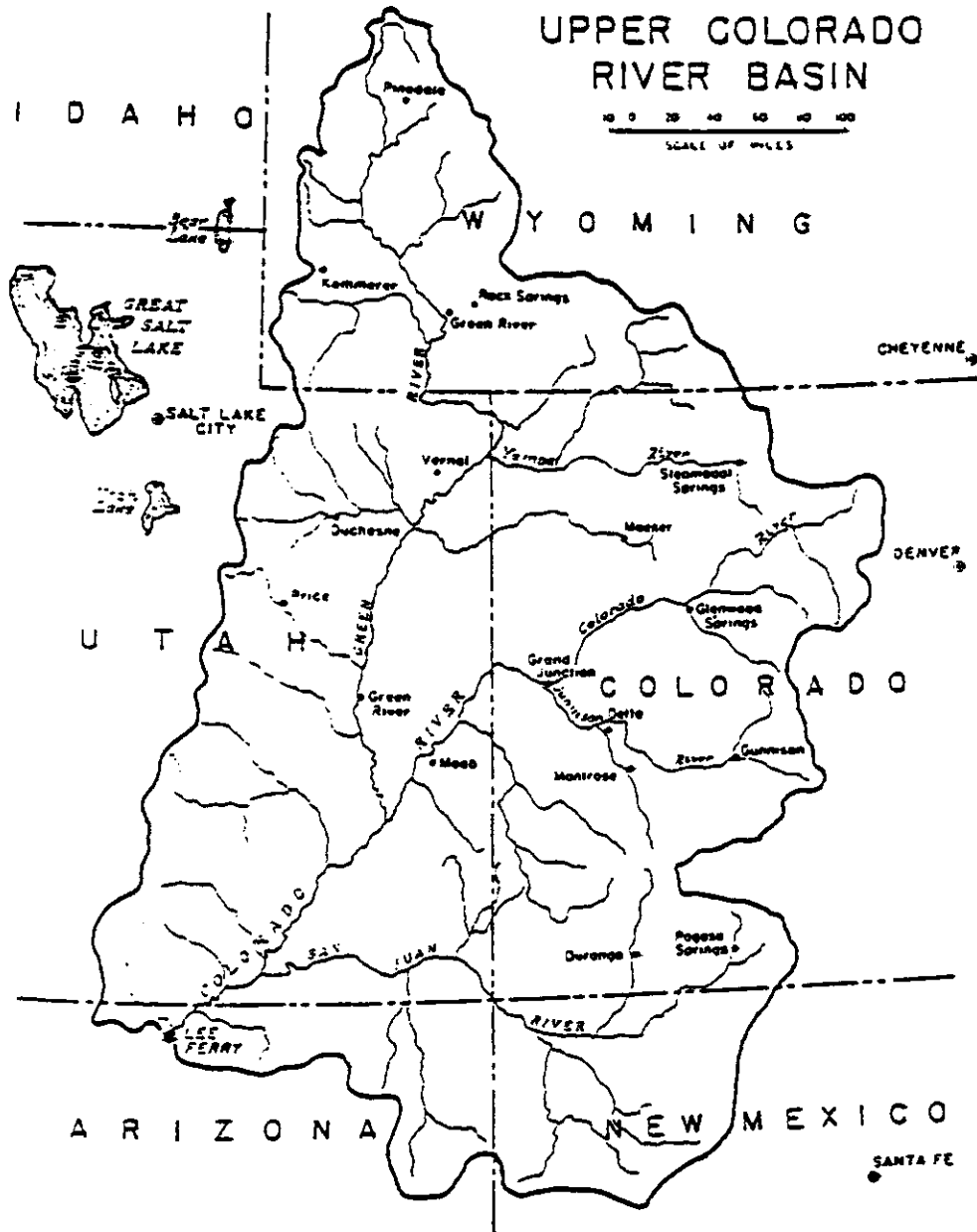
NEW MEXICO

103° W. of  
Greenwich

OKLAHOMA

State Outline Map





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